AN INFORMATION REPORT

Tax Capacity of the Fifty States: Methodology and Estimates

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20575
MARCH 1982

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PREFACE

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) has had a longstanding interest in measuring the fiscal capacity of governments and in developing the Representative Tax System (RTS). The Commission has issued two prior information reports which have presented the rationale for, and procedures necessary to develop estimates of state tax capacity.

This third report allows policymakers, analysts, and the public to make interstate comparisons of fiscal capacity and tax effort for 1979.

The ability of a government to finance public services has typically been measured by the per capita income of its residents. However, income actually measures the economic well-being of a state's residents, which may differ substantially from the actual resources available for a government to tax. An alternative approach to measuring capacity—the Representative Tax System—combines 24 tax bases commonly used by the states to compile a composite index of state tax capacity. The system provides a comprehensive measure of each state's overall tax base that can be used in federal grant programs or for research purposes.

The RTS measures of tax capacity and tax effort might be considered for use in federal grant-in-aid formulas that are intended to provide some fiscal equalization. In addition, the estimates can be used by state officials who are interested in making comparisons between their states and others. In the past, the RTS has had a wide appeal among those keeping a watchful eye on state-local tax trends.

Conforming to ACIR policy on information reports, the results of the research are presented without recommendations. This report, however, provides statistical information that might be used by the President, Congress, and state legislative bodies in their consideration of policy issues.

Publication of this information report was approved by the Commission at its October 1981, meeting.

James G. Watt
Chairman

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Full responsibility for content and accuracy rests, of course, with the Commission and its staff.

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Introduction

As early as the days of the drafting of the Articles of Confederation, there has been interest in measuring the relative capacity of states to raise tax revenue. In the drafting of the articles and subsequently the Constitution, the issue of how best to measure the "tax wealth" of the states arose in the debate over the apportionment of the expenses of the national government among the states. The northern states, finding themselves relatively wealthy, advocated a population basis for allocating expenses; the more populous southern states preferred that assessments be made according to the value of improved lands. Alexander Hamilton argued against both provisions on the basis that the relative ability of states to generate tax revenue could not be accurately measured by either population or land values; thus, policy based on such simplistic notions of tax wealth was inequitable:

> The wealth of nations depends upon an infinite variety of causes. Situation, soil, climate, the nature of productions, the nature of the government, the genius of the citizens, the degree of information they possess, the state of commerce, of arts, of industry—these circumstances and many more, too complex, minute, or adventitious to admit of a particular specification, occasion differences hardly conceivable in the relative opulence and riches of different countries. The consequence clearly is that there can be no common measure of national wealth, and, of course, no general or stationary rule by which the ability of a state to pay taxes can be determined.[1]

Clearly, Hamilton had a prescient appreciation for the complexity involved in measuring the capacity of a state or local government to raise revenue. In spite of the difficulties suggested by Hamilton, economists, analysts, and policymakers have expended a great deal of time and effort in attempting to develop more reliable estimates of the capacity of the subfederal governments to finance public services. This ongoing interest in improving the measures of fiscal capacity is the result of the continuing desire to enhance the effectiveness of public policy specifically designed to ameliorate interjurisdictional fiscal disparities.

A number of major intergovernmental aid programs—General Revenue Sharing (GRS), Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)—allocate grant payments in an inverse relation to some measure of the recipient government's own ability to raise revenue. The motive for accurately measuring the recipient's fiscal capacity is to ensure that those units with lesser ability to raise revenue receive a relatively larger grant payment than their wealthier counterparts. In this connection, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations went on record in 1964 as favoring the recognition of relative inequalities among the states in the distribution of federal grants to the states; that is, the Commission endorsed "fiscal equalization" as a desirable objective of federal grant policy.[2]

Broadly defined, fiscal capacity refers to the capability of a governmental entity to finance its public services. For present purposes, a jurisdiction's fiscal capacity will be discussed in a relative sense—i.e., its position vis-a-vis the national average—as distinguished from its maximum revenue potential.

It is especially important to recognize that fiscal capacity refers to the financing ability of *governments* rather than the economic well-being of *people*. Although a jurisdiction's fiscal capacity is highly dependent upon the prosperity of its residents, the relationship is by no means perfect. This is because governments can extract resources from nonresidents as well as from their own residents.

While there is general agreement concerning the concept of fiscal capacity and the need for accurate measurement, there is little consensus about the *method* of measurement. The federal government has typically used per capita income as a proxy for fiscal capacity and it is incorporated in many federal aid programs. State governments usually rely on per capita property values to reflect the fiscal capacity of substate jurisdictions.

The federal government's reliance on per capita income as the sole yardstick of fiscal capacity has been criticized in the past since the measure may not reflect accurately a state's ability to raise revenue. In spite of this, the use of per capita income has been defended on the grounds that, although it is not the ideal measure, it is readily available and is easily understood. However, in light of the major changes that are occurring in intergovernmental fiscal relations, the use of the personal income measure needs to be critically reexamined.

This information report outlines a major alternative to the use of per capita income as a measure of fiscal capacity—the Representative Tax System (RTS) approach. This approach combines most state and local tax bases into a composite index of "tax capacity" or "tax wealth." The tax capacity of a state and its local governments is measured by the hypothetical amount of revenue that it would raise if it employed national average tax rates. Because rates are the same for each state, potential yields directly represent the strength of each state's overall tax base.

As part of the ACIR's ongoing interest in fiscal capacity indicators, this is the third statistical report issued by the Commission on the Representative Tax System.[3] In addition to incorporating much of the methodology of the earlier (1962 and 1971) ACIR reports, this edition includes many of the refinements and simplifications set forth in the studies of fiscal capacity by D. Kent Halstead and Robert Reischauer.[4] Because the ACIR reports were complex and could not be readily updated, Halstead and Reischauer modified the original RTS so that estimates can be calculated on an annual or biennial basis using, primarily, published statistics. This edition includes some additional improvements to the RTS methodology and presents the estimates in much the same format as Halstead's 1975 and 1977 reports. In order to permit consistent comparisons over time, revisions of Halstead's estimates based on the 1979 methodology are provided.

WHY MEASURE FISCAL CAPACITY?

Studies of fiscal capacity provide quantitative information which is necessary in designing and administering the grants-in-aid used by the federal government to carry out its redistributive function. The estimates of fiscal capacity are used in allocation formulas which recognize the differences among the recipient jurisdictions in their ability to finance public services. Fiscal capacity is one of several factors by which grants are distributed; it has been used in combination with factors such as urban population, tax effort, or program expenditures (e.g., AFDC or Medicaid). Fiscal capacity

has always been measured by personal income in the federal grant programs in which it has been taken into account.

Federal grants to state and local governments have grown rapidly in the recent past, totaling approximately $95 billion in FY 1980. Perhaps the most prominent federal grant to incorporate the equalization objective is General Revenue Sharing, which currently allocates $4.6 billion to local governments. Two other major grant programs that utilize a fiscal capacity factor are AFDC ($7.7 billion) and Medicaid ($16.5 billion). According to a 1979 grant count, 29 federal programs used the per capita income measure (see *Appendix A*); their combined obligations were $30.2 billion in FY 1979 and an estimated $34.2 billion in FY 1980.[5] Although relatively few programs are explicitly designed to equalize fiscal capacity, such grants make up a relatively large slice of the total dollars spent for aid. Future consolidation of narrow-purpose categorical grants could increase this share if the resulting block grants are distributed according to capacity-conditioned formulas instead of on the basis of the historic allocations of the eliminated categorical aids.

Federal grants are not the only device for carrying out the equalization objective. State grants to local governments, particularly in response to calls for wealth-neutrality in public education, are geared to this goal—a goal of continuing importance because of court decisions emphasizing equal educational opportunities. Some states, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, also have fairly large state-municipal revenue sharing programs that are designed to allocate grants in an equalizing fashion.[6] In addition, General Revenue Sharing allocates state-area shares to local jurisdictions according to a formula which includes a factor (per capita income) intended to mitigate intrastate disparities.

Fiscal capacity estimates also serve purposes beyond the allocation of federal or state grants. Such measures are of interest to state officials whose tax and spending policies frequently are shaped in the context of "not getting too far out of line" with neighboring states. State legislators are concerned with how their state's tax policy will influence the investment decisions of potential and existing firms in their state.[7] Comparisons with nearby states and/or states with similar economic structures are certainly useful and instructive gauges in establishing tax policy. Without good measures of fiscal capacity, state policymakers cannot make meaningful comparisons of tax burden or "tax effort." For example, in 1977, both Iowa and Louisiana had tax collections (state and local) that constituted 12% of their respective resident personal incomes. However, because Louisiana receives about 20% of its tax revenue from severance taxes, it might be a mistake to consider Louisiana's resident tax burden on a par with Iowa's. The improvement of the fiscal capacity measure would provide a sounder basis for policy decisions and, at the same time, provide information to the interested public for formulating and evaluating policy proposals.

The estimates of fiscal capacity provide insight into the changing fiscal demography of the country over time. That fiscal capacity differentials among the states or local areas are increasing or decreasing may have significant implications for both federal and state policy. Convergence may lessen the need for targeted assistance or reduce the concern about public service disparities. On the other hand, increasing fiscal disparities may reinforce the arguments for a stronger federal equalization role in the federal system or an expanded state government role in local finance. Indeed, it may be just as important for policymakers to know how each jurisdiction's capacity is changing as it is to know its status at any given time.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Clinton Rossiter, ed., *The Federalist Papers,* Paper #21, "Hamilton," New York, NY, The New American Library, Inc., 1961, p. 141.

[2] Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *The Role of Equalization in Federal Grants* (Report A-19), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1964.

[3] ACIR, *Measuring the Fiscal Capacity of State and Local Areas* (Report M-58), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971; ACIR, *Measures of State and Local Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort* (Report M-16), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

[4] D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States,* National Institute of Education, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978; Robert Reischauer, *Rich Governments—Poor Governments,* unpublished staff paper, Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1974.

[5] Danuta Emery, et al, *Distributing Federal Funds: The Use of Statistical Data* (Preliminary Report), Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Statistical Policy and Standards, 1980. (See *Appendix A* for greater detail on the programs that use per capita income.)

[6] ACIR, *The State of State-Local Revenue Sharing* (Report M-121), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1980.

[7] ACIR, *Interstate Tax Competition* (Report A-76), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1981.

Chapter 2

Approaches To Measuring Fiscal Capacity

THE INCOME APPROACH

Personal income is often used by the federal government as a measure of fiscal capacity for grant programs that are intended to provide some equalization. The conceptual basis for the income approach is that, for the nation as a whole, aggregate national income represents the total resources available to meet both public and private-sector demands for goods and services. This holds for the public sector simply because—regardless of whether the tax is levied on income, sales, property, or some other base—it is generally paid from current income. Thus, it makes intuitive sense to measure each jurisdiction's fiscal capacity by its residents' income.

The ideal measure of a state's income would be based on a comprehensive income definition, such as a state level measurement of "net national product." It would include all wages and salaries, interest, dividends, and other earnings. In addition, it would include amounts for all capital gains, realized or unrealized; business profits; and imputed income of goods and services, such as housing, inkind transfers, or household services. ("Imputed income" refers to the market value of goods and services which are earned by recipients in lieu of cash compensation. Examples are employee fringe benefits, the implicit net rental value of owner-occupied housing, and the market value of household functions performed by family members.) These amounts should be "grossed-up" to include collections from indirect business taxes (e.g., sales, property, and excise taxes). For the measurement of state-local fiscal capacity, income would be

computed *after* federal taxes and transfers, but *prior* to state and local taxes and transfers. Thus, it would include federal transfer payments and grants and deduct federal taxes, but it would exclude state and local transfer payments and not deduct state and local tax payments.

Income flows, other than those received by residents, should be included in the measurement of total state income. States can tax all income earned in a state, even though it may be received by persons in other states. Thus, state personal income should include corporate profits earned in one state and paid to shareholders in other states, as well as wages and salaries earned in a state by the residents of other states. In addition, a deduction for income taxes paid by the residents of one state to the governments of other states should be made from that state's income. Depending on the relative magnitudes of these residency adjustments, state income will differ from a resident income measure but will provide a more accurate measure of a state's fiscal resources.

Traditionally, the use of income as a measure of fiscal capacity has two basic advantages that make it attractive to both federal and state policymakers: (1) the estimates are available on a relatively current basis for both states and counties, and (2) the concept is easy to understand. These are significant factors in the political arena; and until now, these advantages seem to have outweighed any drawbacks in the use of per capita income as a measure of fiscal capacity.

Measurement Problems

The reliance on income as a measure of fiscal capacity has been accepted with little discussion of its measurement and definitional difficulties. Presently, none of the income measures estimated by government agencies is based on a comprehensive definition of income. The income estimates of the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), its Bureau of the Census, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) exclude certain income components and can only serve as proxies for total state income. The primary difficulty in measuring state income is a lack of accurate and timely data for such items as imputed income, unrealized property income, and workplace/residency adjustments.

The alternative income measures that are currently available range from the relatively broad concept of income utilized by the BEA to the narrow definition of taxable income used by the IRS. Several income bases which are used by the federal government for grant allocations and other purposes are described below.

- *Resident Personal Income:* The BEA produces this measure. It is a measure of all pretax income from wages, salaries, interest, rent, dividends, and transfer payments received by a state's residents. It also includes some nonmonetary sources of income, such as wages received in kind, inkind transfer payments (e.g., food stamps), and the imputed value of housing services for homeowners. Deducted from this measure of income are employee contributions for social insurance. This measure is available quarterly with a three-month lag, although it is subject to subsequent revisions. It is used in the formulas which allocate AFDC and Medicaid grants to the states. The BEA also estimates "disposable personal income" which is resident income less federal, state, and local income, estates and personal property taxes.
- *Money Income:* The Census Bureau uses this definition of income. It excludes all inkind income, is limited to monetary payments, and is calculated prior to the deduction of any taxes or social security contributions. Like the resident income measure, it is based on the residence of the income recipients. Data for this index are collected from the Decennial Census of Population and are updated periodically, using BEA and IRS income estimates. This is one of the income measures used in General Revenue Sharing allocations.
- *Adjusted Gross and Taxable Income:* Adjusted gross income is the IRS's broadest measure of income and is the starting point for calculating taxable income and personal income tax liabilities. It is based on all money income, subject to certain exclusions—such as business or moving expenses, alimony payments, capital losses, and 60% of capital gains. It also excludes nontaxable transfer payments, inkind income, and interest on state and local bonds, but includes personal social security contributions. In determining taxable income from adjusted gross income, other deductions are allowed for personal exemptions, the standard deduction—now referred to as the zero-bracket amount—and itemized deductions in excess of the zero-bracket amount.
- *Income by Place of Work:* This is an income-produced concept which is used by the BEA in the development of its resident personal income estimates. Essentially it consists of all wage and proprietary earnings paid within a jurisdiction, without regard to where recipients reside. Although it excludes property income—such as profits, interest, and rent—it may serve as a more

reasonable proxy for the relative economic strength of an area than does resident income.

The corresponding fiscal capacity indices for these different income concepts are shown in *Table 1*. The indices are constructed by dividing a state's per capita income for each measure by the respective national average.

The choice of which income measure to use is difficult. Because none of the measures is based on a comprehensive income concept, those measures are, at best, proxies for each state's total income. Each of the measures is based on a different definition and significant variations arise between the indices. Most importantly, the conceptual differences between the income received (resident personal income) and income produced (income by place of work) result in widely divergent results. Although not currently used in grant formulas, the measure of income produced is as justifiable a proxy for fiscal capacity as is resident income. This is because the volume of income generated within a state, regardless of where the recipients of that income reside, in large part determines the state's ability to raise revenue.

In fact, both income received and income produced provide a basis for taxation. Income *received* is taxed in the form of wages, salaries, interest, and dividends via the income tax; income *produced* is subject to taxation by general sales or gross receipts taxes, severance taxes, and commercial/industrial property taxes. While these two values are equivalent for the country as a whole, they are *not* for most states. Because the income that is produced in one jurisdiction may be received by the residents of other states, the differences that result from using income received or produced are largest in those states where metropolitan areas straddle state lines. This is especially important to Washington, DC, where the income received (BEA) index is 127, and the income produced measure is more than twice as large (281). Because the District is prohibited by Congress from imposing a payroll tax, the income-produced index is not an appropriate measure of its fiscal capacity. However, this is not the case for the 50 states which can subject all income earned within their borders to taxation, regardless of where the recipients reside.

Another measurement problem with the BEA income estimates (and to a lesser extent the IRS and Census estimates) is that they double count some types of income. The estimates include transfer payment income; they do not, however, deduct taxes paid by the residents of a state to finance those transfers, except for the employee share of social insurance contributions. The result of this double counting is the systematic *overstatement* of the real income of those states in which government transfer programs, as well as taxes, are relatively large. In order to avoid this bias, income should be measured either by gross private income (i.e., *prior* to taxes paid and transfers) or post-fisc (i.e., *after* taxes and transfers). Although these two alternatives have differing conceptual bases, and yield different results, they are internally consistent in their treatment of the public sector. For state fiscal capacity purposes, the federal sector should be treated differently from state and local governments: income should be computed *before* state and local transactions but *after* federal taxes and transfers.

The alternative income measures also differ because of data limitations. Specifically, the BEA resident income indices are subject to measurement errors because they rely upon estimates of certain income components, such as proprietary income, military pay, imputed rental income, nonresident income, and farm income. These components are calculated from data that are not current and/or not available on a state-by-state basis. The result is a loss in precision.

The BEA, Census, and IRS income series present a range of income-received estimates that might be used to estimate fiscal capacity based on a resident income approach. While the differences between these measures are generally small, in some cases they are significant. For example, Maryland has a personal income index of 108 and a money-income index of 114—a difference of 5.6%.

Conceptual Problems

Even if income could be precisely measured on a comprehensive basis, it would suffer from a very basic drawback as a measure of the ability of governments to raise revenue: it fails to come to grips with the diversity of state and local tax and revenue sources. State personal income would be a more useful indicator of fiscal capacity if the individual income tax played a larger role in state-local revenue systems. (In 1979, individual income taxes only accounted for 18% of state-local tax collections.) To be sure, most taxes are generally paid out of the taxpayer's income stream, but not necessarily at the point at which income is received. To the extent that governments rely on taxes which tap the income stream before or after it is received, resident personal income may not reflect a jurisdiction's fiscal capacity. Taxes are levied on income as it is produced (such as on corporate income and business property) and on income as it is used for consumption (such as on retail sales). As a result, income that households spend on consumption in states other than those in which they

Table 1

INCOME INDICES BASED ON ALTERNATIVE INCOME DEFINITIONS, 1977

State	Resident Personal Income	Money Income	Adjusted Gross Income	Taxable Income	Income by Place of Work
Alabama	80	82	77	77	81
Alaska	149	159	154	158	195
Arizona	92	96	92	90	89
Arkansas	78	77	72	72	74
California	114	113	112	108	114
Colorado	102	106	108	108	104
Connecticut	114	114	117	119	108
Delaware	109	102	111	113	113
District of Columbia	127	123	116	116	281
Florida	96	100	94	95	95
Georgia	86	88	85	85	90
Hawaii	109	104	111	109	111
Idaho	88	88	85	84	88
Illinois	114	110	114	118	115
Indiana	98	100	94	104	102
Iowa	98	94	97	99	95
Kansas	100	102	98	101	93
Kentucky	85	84	82	83	84
Louisiana	85	83	84	85	86
Maine	81	80	78	78	78
Maryland	108	114	116	114	98
Massachusetts	102	101	101	100	96
Michigan	108	106	108	111	113
Minnesota	101	100	100	98	105
Mississippi	71	72	65	63	71

SOURCES:
Resident Personal Income and Income by Place of Work: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1979.
Money Income: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Revenue Sharing, *Initial State and Local Data Elements,* Entitlement Period 12, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1981.
Adjusted Gross and Taxable Income: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income—1977 Individual Income Tax Returns,* Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

live, or on products produced in other states, can be taxed by those nonresident states. Because states engage in efforts to shift tax burdens to nonresidents (within the constraints imposed by possible retaliation or law), these nonresident considerations are significant.

The major element of fiscal capacity for which the income approach fails to account is the ability of states to impose taxes paid by nonresidents—a practice known as *"tax exporting."* Because some states—such as the energy-rich or tourist-oriented—can enact taxes which are ultimately paid by nonresidents, they enjoy taxable capacity which is ultimately derived from an income stream extending beyond their borders. None of the measures of income successfully reflects the variety of

Table 1 (cont.)

INCOME INDICES BASED ON ALTERNATIVE INCOME DEFINITIONS, 1977

State	Resident Personal Income	Money Income	Adjusted Gross Income	Taxable Income	Income by Place of Work
Missouri	93	95	92	93	98
Montana	87	92	87	90	81
Nebraska	95	92	94	97	93
Nevada	117	113	122	124	123
New Hampshire	94	93	101	102	85
New Jersey	112	113	114	116	102
New Mexico	83	84	80	79	83
New York	106	102	102	99	105
North Carolina	84	85	84	83	87
North Dakota	84	84	82	83	79
Ohio	101	101	104	107	105
Oklahoma	91	91	86	86	85
Oregon	102	104	107	108	103
Pennsylvania	99	98	98	100	99
Rhode Island	96	97	99	93	90
South Carolina	80	80	79	79	82
South Dakota	83	79	69	72	80
Tennessee	83	84	82	83	87
Texas	98	98	99	101	99
Utah	84	89	92	88	89
Vermont	83	83	83	81	81
Virginia	98	102	104	104	94
Washington	107	111	111	114	106
West Virginia	85	84	83	86	86
Wisconsin	96	93	96	95	98
Wyoming	108	112	109	114	112
U.S. Average	100	100	100	100	100

nonresident tax sources that can be tapped by state-local governments.

A variety of tax levies can be and are exported. If some part of the corporate income tax is shifted forward to consumers of the ultimate product and that product is purchased by out-of-state residents, the tax is exported. Every state has some share of its taxes exported, although only a few states are large net exporters of home state tax levies. ("Net" exported taxes equal the amount a state exports less the amount it "imports.") For example, tourists are an important revenue source in a few states via the sales tax and special taxes on recreational activities—gambling, hotels, plays, etc. States exporting a significant share of their mineral production may be

able to shift a large portion of their severance taxes to the consuming states or to states where the producing corporations' shareholders reside. Although retaliation by other jurisdictions may limit the exportability of taxes, there is little question that it commonly occurs.

Tax exporting must be taken into account if an income approach is to be retained. However, it is extremely difficult—both as a measurement and as a conceptual issue—to adjust personal income so that it reflects the amount of taxes that each state can export or is forced to import. Because the ability to export taxes depends on varying economic circumstances, economists are not able to reach a consensus on the precise levels of exportation. In light of the difficulties with resident personal income caused by tax exporting, an alternative fiscal capacity measure—one that eliminates the need to measure exported taxes—would be a great improvement.

The Need for Improvement

Historically, the need for improving upon income as a measure of fiscal capacity has been highlighted in studies of the revenue sharing program. In *Monitoring Revenue Sharing,* the authors concluded that the "revenue sharing law would be improved materially if it did not rely upon per capita income as a proxy of relative fiscal capacity. . ." and recommended that state-by-state allocators be based on "annually updated estimates of total taxing or revenue-raising potential of the respective state areas."[8] Stephen Barro has suggested that, because states differ in their ability to export taxes, "a reasonable approach is to use a fiscal capacity measure based on the magnitudes of each separate tax base in a state—property, sales, income, etc.—combined into a single index with appropriate weights."[9] Thus, he concluded, "replacement of income by a general fiscal capacity measure provides a partial correction for the unequal abilities of different states to draw revenue from the incomes of nonresidents."[10] As long as there remain significant elements in state-local revenue systems which are unrelated to resident personal income, a composite measure of fiscal capacity will be superior to one based solely on the ability of the residents to pay taxes out of current earnings.

Recent developments have reinforced the necessity for replacing the resident income index. Rapidly rising energy prices and profits over the last two years have dramatically increased the fiscal capacity of a few states—a capacity which is not fully reflected in their per capita income. This distortion may be magnified in the future if the decontrol of oil and natural gas, in conjunction with rising world energy prices, leads to increasing yields from energy-related tax bases. Like other distortions—such as the exportation of taxes on tourism—this misrepresentation of fiscal capacity is likely to be substantial and long term. An extreme example is Alaska, where it has been estimated that, in FY 1981, 95% of state government tax revenue will be provided by its energy resources.[11] If, however, the current slack in energy markets remains characteristic of the forthcoming years, the "energy distortion" will become less important.

The renewed push for grant consolidation, if successful, may result in the allocation of a greater part of the intergovernmental aid budget on a formula basis. For example, a block grant strategy that transforms many categorical grants into state/local entitlements that are allocated along the lines of General Revenue Sharing would significantly increase the importance of precisely measuring fiscal capacity. Indeed, the choice of which fiscal capacity indicator to utilize could be a major issue in the debate over grant consolidation and the "new" federalism. At present, the Reagan Administration is planning to allocate its new block grants according to a proportion of current entitlements. Eventually, a long-term system of block grants may have to be based on a new formula allocation system that reflects changes in fiscal capacity over time.

Consolidation and funding reductions in such grant areas as community development (CDBG) and urban development (UDAG), education, and health and social services will increase the importance of allocating payments where they are most needed. One suggestion for managing fewer federal dollars more effectively is to improve the targeting of these funds to the areas most in need. By assuring that those jurisdictions with the least ability to finance services on their own receive the most federal assistance, the impact of the administration's budget cuts on the most vulnerable will be tempered. This policy option has been suggested by Alice Rivlin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, who emphasizes the need for a broader measure than personal income to measure fiscal ability.[12]

Alternatives to Personal Income

States use a variety of tax and revenue instruments whose base may be only moderately related to resident personal income. For example, the correlation between resident income and retail sales is only .49. While in many cases the distribution of personal income may approximate the distribution of a nonincome-related tax

base, a measure of economic activity which is closer to the statutory basis of the tax itself generally will be more accurate. Although income may be a fair surrogate for a state's sales tax base, the total of retail sales is likely to be a much superior indicator. Similarly, corporate income would be a better measure than personal income of the strength of a state's corporate tax base.

In developing alternative measures to per capita income, analysts have looked into composite indices based on a number of revenue sources, such as income, sales, and property. The basic issues involved in designing such indices are (1) which revenue sources to include, and (2) how to combine the individual bases.

THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM APPROACH

The ACIR staff has studied various measures of fiscal capacity and has suggested the Representative Tax System as an alternative approach to personal income. The Commission issued its first information report on this topic in 1962, presenting the rationale for, and procedures necessary to develop the Representative Tax Sys using this approach to estimate "tax capacity" or "tax wealth" for each state (using its combined state and local governments).

The Representative Tax System calculates tax capacity by estimating the amount of revenue that each state (and its local governments) would raise if an identical set of tax rates were used. The rates used in the calculation are "representative" in the sense that they are the national averages for each base. In addition, the state-by-state tax bases are standardized so that individual state tax practices—such as exemptions or partial assessment—do not affect a state's measured capacity. For example, the estimated full market value of residential housing is used as the base for the residential property tax. Because the same set of tax rates is used for every state, estimated tax yields vary only because of differences in the underlying tax bases. Thus, the hypothetical tax yields directly reflect the differences between states in overall tax base.

Although analytically complex, the Representative Tax System is a straightforward way of adding together each state's tax bases on a commensurate basis. By combining a wide variety of taxable resources—such as income, property, retail sales, and motor fuel—the Representative Tax System generates a broad index of a state's tax capacity. As a measure of fiscal capacity, this system has the major advantage that, for each source of tax revenue actually used, it measures the economic activity subject to the tax. Unlike resident per capita income, the RTS method has the decided conceptual appeal that it does not rely solely on one measure of economic activity; it provides a measure of the multiple resources claimable by state and local governments through a variety of taxes.

All bases that are commonly subject to state and local taxation are used in the RTS calculation of tax capacity. The representative tax rates are applied in every state regardless of whether a given state actually taxes a particular base. Otherwise, tax capacity would be understated in those states that choose not to employ a full spectrum of taxes. For example, Connecticut does not have an income tax, but income is included in Connecticut's tax capacity estimate; similarly Oregon does not have a retail sales tax, but retail sales are included in its tax capacity computation.

The use of a representative set of tax rates for capacity measurement in no way implies that a state should use the representative rates in practice, nor do the tax capacity estimates depend on the actual set of tax rates employed by a state. The states exhibit a wide diversity in the tax instruments they use and the rates they apply. The RTS measures tax capacity independently of the tax mix or level a state employs, even if a given tax base is not taxed at all. Because the rates chosen are independent of the rates used by a given state, the system gauges tax capacity without regard to whether a state has generally high or low levels of taxation. The common set of tax rates used by the RTS reflects the typical behavior of all states and is not meant to be ideal or prescriptive.

For example, both Texas and Colorado have the same amount of retail sales per capita ($3,738). The national average sales tax rate, when applied to both states, would raise $235 per capita in tax revenue; thus each state's retail sales tax capacity would be the same—i.e., $235 per capita. In reality, Texas ($194 per capita) and Colorado ($288 per capita) collect different amounts of tax from retail sales due to their differing tax rates. This tax rate variance, however, does not affect either state's retail sales tax base or its associated sales tax capacity. Because this principle applies to all bases in general, states will not differ in their capacities simply because of their choices in regard to tax rates or bases.

EXTENSIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM

The second ACIR report (1971) amplified the initial ACIR study of the RTS in two ways—by extending the

procedures and estimates to selected individual local areas and by including nontax revenue sources (i.e., user charges, fees, utility revenues, etc.). This system, referred to as the "average financing system," built upon the Representative Tax System methodology to account for state/local revenues other than taxes. In addition, this study extended the system to include 747 counties and 218 metropolitan areas and was much more complex and extensive than the original study that computed capacities only on a statewide basis.

Although the RTS has not yet been used in the U.S. grant system, Canada has incorporated the concept into its revenue equalization program. The fiscal capacity measure, provided by the Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act of 1967, is based on the Representative Tax System with some modifications. The purpose of the Canadian program is to equalize revenues among the provinces, and the capacity index used is built up from 29 revenue sources—including taxes and nontax sources of provincial revenue.[13]

Simplified Representative Tax System

Building upon the ACIR reports, Robert Reischauer and Kent Halstead simplified the RTS methodology so that it can be updated annually or biennially, while maintaining the system's basic structure.[14] Incorporating their modifications, as well as some other refinements, the ACIR Taxation and Finance staff has recently reexamined the system and has developed the latest (1979) set of tax capacity estimates.

In order to produce the less complex measure of tax capacity, the core of the original ACIR methodology is retained, but the scope is narrowed. The tax capacity estimates are based only on taxes, thereby excluding nontax charges and fees, as well as a number of minor taxes. Also, the estimates are for states and their local governments combined; no estimates are developed for substate jurisdictions. By condensing the amount of time and effort required to develop state indices, timely and regular reports on state-area tax capacity can be produced.

The above simplifications ease the task of estimating tax capacity and allow the measures to be easily updated because most of the data are published regularly. As Halstead states,

> The data. . . are limited to what is routinely published on a yearly basis. This has necessitated forsaking specific tabulations, surveys, and estimates of the sort that make the 1960 and 1967 indices such refined and valuable—but unreplicable—tools.[15]

While the advantages of simplification can be achieved at the expense of refinement and accuracy, it is of minor concern for the one year (1967) for which comparisons between the more complex ACIR measure and the simplified version can be made. Halstead found that for all but four states, the differences were 5% or less.[16] Although the comparisons for a single year do not eliminate all concern for the possible loss of accuracy of the simplified estimates, they are, nonetheless, reassuring.

The simplifications of the Representative Tax System estimates are a response to two competing policy requirements: (1) the need for a more accurate measure of fiscal capacity than per capita income, and (2) the desirability of a fairly simple, timely, and understandable measure. While maintaining the methodology of the original RTS, the simplified version reduces its complexity so that it can be consistently updated. Although less comprehensive than the average financing system, the simplified RTS accounts for most of the tax sources used by state and local governments and provides a broader measure of fiscal capacity than resident per capita income.

CRITIQUE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM

Measurement Problems

As noted earlier, one of the continuing problems of the Representative Tax System methodology is that some of the necessary data on which it is based are not available on an annual or biennial basis. This necessitates the interim updating and projection of some of the required data series through the use of benchmarks and/or trend characteristics. For example, residential property values are only reported by the Census Bureau every five years—thus necessitating approximations during the intervening years. Another problem is caused by the need to rely on payroll data as a proxy for the state shares of the national commercial-industrial property tax base. Variations in methods used for estimating the underlying data have made the representative tax capacity indices susceptible to shifts over time due to the judgments of researchers, rather than to real changes in state and local fiscal capacity.

The property tax in particular remains a source of concern. The tax must be handled in several parts—residential, commercial, farm, public utility, and vacant land—each of which is separately estimated. According

to the authors of the 1962 ACIR report, "the application of the Representative Tax System poses nearly as many problems in the property tax area alone as in all the other taxes combined because the American property tax is a very complex, variegated institution."[17] This criticism remains valid for the simplified system as well.

Even though the Representative Tax System has been refined over time, as long as the methodology remains complex and subject to change, its validity for public policy will be challenged. In addition, policymakers place a premium on current data and are highly reluctant to make decisions based on data that do not become available for two or three years. These concerns are highlighted because of the existence of the personal income alternative—one that is already being estimated, is readily available, and is frequently used for capacity measurement purposes.

The major attractions of the Representative Tax System approach—its detail and specificity—are also the cause of its major limitations. Although the simplifications which have been made by Reischauer, Halstead, and the ACIR staff have produced a methodology that is less complex and easier to produce on an annual basis for state areas, data availability remains a source of inaccuracies.

In order to improve the consistency of the tax capacity measure, improvements in the underlying data are desirable. This potential for improvement, however, should not be used to prevent the adoption of the RTS approach. As Grasberger observes:

> The RTS (Representative Tax System) measures, in spite of their shortcomings, are (as shown here) superior to fiscal capacity measures based solely on per capita personal income. The existence of shortcomings in available RTS measures should not be used as a justification for the outright rejection of the measure for formula analysis or formula modification purposes but rather stimulate intensive efforts to reduce or correct such shortcomings.[18]

The development of more consistent and timely data should accompany any decision by the federal government to incorporate this system into any intergovernmental aid program. The cost of collecting and analyzing biennial or annual data (solely for state areas) for use in the simplified Representative Tax System should not be prohibitive. Certainly the Census Bureau or Bureau of Economic Analysis could perform these duties much more efficiently and effectively than the individual researchers who have studied the Representative Tax System thus far. For local areas, however, the RTS suffers from much more severe data limitations and the cost of data improvement is much greater.

Conceptual Problems

Several conceptual criticisms of the Representative Tax System have been registered. According to John Akin, the "most serious fault" of the ACIR methodology is its failure to recognize the interrelated nature of the various tax bases.[19] Stated simply, no consideration is given to the possibility that the capacity to tax a given base will be affected by the size of another tax base. For example, the capacity of a state to tax residential property depends upon the income of the state's residents; thus a state with high income has a greater capacity to tax property than does a low income state. This conclusion is based on the assumption that the final incidence of the tax is borne by homeowners who pay their property taxes out of current earnings. Similarly, the capacity of a government to levy business property taxes depends upon the net income of a state's firms.

This point has intuitive appeal. Yet observing that tax bases are interrelated does not help quantify the strength of the relationship or the appropriate adjustment. While economic theory suggests that the value of residential housing is likely to be highly correlated with per capita income in the long run, and similarly, that the assets of businesses will represent their earning power, theory does not suggest how variances in these relationships affect fiscal capacity.

For example, suppose Ohio and Wyoming have the same per capita residential property values, but Wyoming's per capita income is 14% higher. Does this mean that Wyoming also has 14% more capacity to tax residential property? Or, is the true percentage somewhere between zero and 14? Attempts have been made statistically to estimate the relative contributions of current income and property wealth to fiscal capacity; however, these efforts have been limited by the difficulties in specifying the appropriate theoretical model and in statistically separating the influence of these factors. As a pragmatic response to this dilemma, the RTS assumes that the differing bases affect tax capacity in proportion to their revenue productivity. Thus, in the example above, while the RTS would give both Ohio and Wyoming equal residential property tax capacity it would also give Wyoming 14% more income tax capacity. If these were the only two tax bases available, Wyoming would have about 7% more overall capacity because each tax raises about the same amount of revenue.

A second drawback of the Representative Tax System

is its failure to account for the possibility that many of the revenue bases upon which such an index is grounded are not independent of government action. Reischauer raises the point that deliberate government policy, such as tax rates, zoning, and subsidies, affect the size of the tax base.[20] He cites numerous examples where state law inherently reduces or expands the size of a tax base. Such cases include the exclusionary zoning of commercial–industrial activity or of apartments; legalized horse and dog racing, which provide a base for parimutuel taxes; legalized gambling, which improves a state's amusement, liquor, and sales tax bases; liberal incorporation laws, which attract a larger corporation tax base.

To the extent that a state makes a conscious decision based on a trade-off between revenue and other social, environmental, psychological, and pecuniary costs, the RTS is not neutral with respect to state policy. For example, if California prohibits the construction of a nuclear power plant, and all other factors remain the same, it will reduce its tax capacity from what it would have been otherwise. Thus, to some extent states can manipulate the size of their tax bases and affect their tax capacity standing. The implication of this for federal grant allocation formulas based on tax capacity is that states will be penalized (through lower grant payments) for expanding their tax capacity and partially compensated for restricting it.

The size of a state's tax base is also affected by the state's choice of tax rates which raises problems for the Representative Tax System. For example, the RTS shows that New Hampshire has a high liquor tax capacity (i.e., relatively high per capita liquor sales) and a low liquor tax rate—suggesting that one of the primary reasons the state has a high liquor tax capacity is that it has a low rate. Another case is that of the property tax, where it has been shown that differences in tax rates relative to public services are capitalized into housing values: low tax states can have higher property values than they would have *if* they charged a higher rate, and vice versa.[21]

Theoretically, the Representative Tax System seeks to answer the question of how much revenue each state could generate if it taxed all of its bases at national average rates. Unfortunately, if all states taxed at the national average rate (for each tax base), the distribution of each tax base would certainly be different. This criticism is fairly serious, for it implies that the use of existing tax bases creates a systematic bias by understating the tax capacity for states with above average tax rates, and vice versa. Reischauer points out that a solution to this dilemma "is an impossibly difficult task, for researchers can only guess at the locational patterns of business, industry, sales, and population that would result if all jurisdictions had the same institutional and legal (and fiscal) frameworks."[22] The significance of this criticism is mitigated, however, by the fact that personal income (as a measure of fiscal capacity) inherently suffers the *exact same* form of systematic bias for the identical reasons. In other words, personal income, as well as other tax bases, tends to gravitate away from high tax rate states.

BEHAVIORAL MODELS

A different capacity measurement technique uses behavioral relationships to determine how the individual tax bases should be combined in order to compute a composite index for each jurisdiction. This behavioral approach attempts to address the criticisms of the RTS method—especially its insensitivity to possible feedback between tax rates and corresponding bases. Behavioral models are designed to recognize this interdependence and to make the appropriate adjustment for the interrelationship.

The behavioral approach seeks to estimate the determinants of state–local spending through econometric techniques.[23] Government spending is conceived as a function of variables such as the income and wealth of the residents, the percentage of taxes paid by the residents, resource prices, and a number of factors which relate to service needs and tastes. The expenditure equation is statistically estimated, and the coefficients of the capacity-related variables are used as the weights in the composite capacity index. For example, if $1,000 of income "explains" $100 of spending, and $1,000 of property "explains" $50 of spending, then income would be assigned a weight twice that of property.

This method relies solely upon income and property wealth as the fiscal capacity measures and finds that they are major determinants of state and local spending. This is intuitively appealing as the ability to bear tax burdens must necessarily be closely related to the economic well-being of the residents. However, because income and property wealth are the only measures used in the statistical models to account for all tax bases (such as sales and excises), the weights assigned to income and property are greater under this approach than they are under the RTS. The income and property variables serve as proxies for the omitted tax bases, but only in part. Income and property cannot account for the components of the other tax bases to which they are not systematically related. This is a significant drawback because tax sources, such as corporate income or mineral wealth, may have only a tenuous relationship to resident income or prop-

erty. The implication of this is that the behavioral approach cannot reflect real differences in fiscal capacity that arise from bases (or parts thereof) that are unrelated to the variables included in the model.

The behavioral approach also suffers from the theorists' limited ability to build complete models of expenditure determination that can disentangle all of the separate influences, and from the lack of knowledge about the true functional relationships among the variables. In addition, this approach is much more complex than the RTS in the manner in which the weights are determined. These considerations militate against its use for public policy, although further research in this area is clearly warranted and could prove useful in the future. Akin's recent theoretical work provides an important framework for the continuing evolution of this approach.[24]

OTHER AD HOC APPROACHES

While both the ACIR's Representative Tax System and the behavioral models offer sophisticated alternatives to the use of income as a measure of fiscal capacity, there are other composite indices. For example, fiscal capacity could be measured according to the amount of revenue a "model" revenue system would generate. In this manner, tax bases, such as income, property, or sales, would be weighted according to an "optimal" state-local revenue system. Because the resulting measures would inherently require normative judgments as to the ideal revenue structure, the estimates could be rightly challenged as being a reflection of nothing more than the particular values of a given analyst or group thereof. An index which is based on what "ought" to constitute fiscal capacity is arbitrary both in its selection of tax rates and in the bases to which they are assigned. In contrast, the Representative Tax System or the behavioral approach is attractive because each has a much firmer methodological basis. For example, the RTS uses weights that reflect each tax's share of the total revenue raised by the state-local government sector.

FOOTNOTES

[8] Richard P. Nathan, Allen D. Manvel, and Susannah E. Calkins, *Monitoring Revenue Sharing*, Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1975, p. 145.

[9] Stephen M. Barro, *Equalization and Equity in General Revenue Sharing: An Analysis of Alternative Distribution Formulas, Part 1*, WN-9148-NSF, Santa Monica, CA, The Rand Corporation, 1975, p. 73.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 77.

[11] Alaska Department of Revenue, *Revenue Sources FY 1980-82*, January 1981.

[12] Alice M. Rivlin, Director, Congressional Budget Office, statement before the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, February 25, 1981.

[13] For a discussion of the Canadian grant system, see ACIR, *Measuring the Fiscal Capacity and Effort of State and Local Areas* (Report M-58), March 1971, and *Studies in Comparative Federalism, Canadian Federalism: Processes, Financing, Problems* (Report M-127), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1981.

[14] Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States* and *Tax Wealth in Fifty States, 1977 Supplement*, Washington, DC, National Institute of Education, 1978 and 1979, respectively; Reischauer, *Rich Governments—Poor Governments*.

[15] Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States*, p. 154.

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 156.

[17] ACIR, *Measures of State and Local Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort* (Report M-16), p. 45.

[18] Friedrich J. Grasberger, et al, *Developing and Applying Analytical Tools to Evaluate the Distributional and Equalization Effects of Federal Grant-in-Aid Formulas to Improve Formula Performance*, Formula Evaluation Project, Final Report, Rochester, NY, Center for Governmental Research, Inc., 1980, p. 95.

[19] John Akin, "Fiscal Capacity and the Estimation Method of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," *National Tax Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 2, Columbus, OH, NTA-TIA, June 1973.

[20] Reischauer, *Rich Governments—Poor Governments*, pp. 3-48.

[21] George F. Break, *Financing Government in a Federal System*, Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1980, pp. 202–210.

[22] Reischauer, *Rich Governments—Poor Governments*, pp. 3–50.

[23] See John Akin, "Fiscal Capacity and the Estimation Method of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations," *National Tax Journal;* and Helen F. Ladd, "Local Education Expenditures, Fiscal Capacity, and the Composition of the Property Tax Base," *National Tax Journal*, Vol. 28, Columbus, OH, NTA-TIA, June 1975.

[24] John S. Akin, "Estimates of State Resource Constraints Derived from a Specific Utility Function: An Alternative Measure of Fiscal Capacity," *National Tax Journal*, Vol. 32, No. 1, Columbus, OH, NTA-TIA, March 1979.

Chapter 3

The 1979 Tax Capacity Estimates

The Representative Tax System includes all taxes which are in widespread use and for which there is an appropriate data series that reflects the distribution of the base. The tax bases included are (1) those taxed in states with more than half of the nation's population or (2) those bases where at least half the national base is taxed, regardless of the population of the states imposing the tax. In 1979, about 95% of state-local tax collections were raised from these bases. For each tax base that is included, a data series that has a common definition for all states is used to estimate the distribution of the base among the states. The state and local taxes used in the tax capacity calculation are shown in *Table 2*. The taxes which are not "representative," or for which there is not an appropriate state-by-state measure, have been excluded; these taxes amount to approximately $10.8 billion or 5.3% of state-local tax collections. The largest of these are special state property, individual personal property, and documentary and stock transfer taxes. For purposes of the RTS some taxes (as reported by the Census Bureau) are reclassified. For example, West Virginia's gross receipts tax on businesses engaged in coal mining is treated as a severance tax, as is Alaska's special oil and gas corporate income tax. These adjustments are detailed in *Appendix B*.

Table 2 also presents the tax base measures or proxies used to determine each state's comparative access to each tax base, and the national effective rate used for each tax source. The effective rates used in the Representative Tax System usually differ from those utilized in actual practice because the tax base measures do not exactly match the typical state's statutory tax base definition,

Table 2

BASIC INFORMATION UNDERLYING THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM

	Amount ($ millions)			Percent of		
	Total[1]	State[2]	Local	Total	State	Local
ALL TAXES	194,621.7	120,897.2	73,724.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. General Sales or Gross Receipts	46,426.9	39,546.1	6,880.8	23.8	32.7	9.3
2. Selective Sales Taxes	25,655.0	23,071.7	2,583.2	13.2	19.1	3.5
a. Motor Fuels	10,080.2	10,001.4	78.8	5.2	8.3	0.1
b. Alcoholic Beverages	2,548.1	2,408.1	140.0	1.3	2.0	0.2
c. Tobacco Products	3,773.0	3,652.0	121.0	1.9	3.0	0.2
d. Insurance	2,950.9	2,950.9	—0—	1.5	2.4	0.0
e. Public Utilities	5,339.1	3,103.4	2,235.7	2.7	2.6	3.0
f. Parimutuels	725.0	717.3	7.7	0.4	0.6	0.0
g. Amusements	238.6	238.6	—0—	0.1	0.2	0.0
3. License Taxes	7,366.4	6,999.5	366.8	3.8	5.8	0.5
a. Motor Vehicles	5,163.3	4,796.5	366.8	2.7	4.0	0.5
b. Motor Vehicle Operators	377.6	377.6	—0—	0.2	0.3	0.0
c. Corporations	1,262.5	1,262.5	—0—	0.7	1.0	0.0
d. Alcoholic Beverages	180.6	180.6	—0—	0.1	0.1	0.0
e. Hunting and Fishing	382.3	382.3	—0—	0.2	0.3	0.0
4. Individual Income	36,297.2	32,861.3	3,436.0	18.7	27.2	4.7
5. Corporate Income	12,541.8	11,976.2	565.6	6.4	9.9	0.8
6. Property	61,128.8	1,237.0	59,891.8	31.4	1.0	81.2
a. Residential	31,012.0	*	*	15.9	*	*
b. Commercial/Industrial	19,508.3	*	*	10.0	*	*
c. Farm	4,244.9	*	*	2.2	*	*
d. Public Utilities	4,538.2	*	*	2.3	*	*
e. Vacant Land	1,825.4	*	*	0.9	*	*
7. Estate and Gift	1,983.3	1,983.3	—0—	1.0	1.6	0.0
8. Severance	3,222.1	3,222.1	—0—	1.7	2.7	0.0
a. Oil and Gas	2,661.4	2,661.4	—0—	1.4	2.2	0.0
b. Coal	385.4	385.4	—0—	0.2	0.3	0.0
c. Nonfuel Minerals	175.3	175.3	—0—	0.1	0.1	0.0

Notes: [1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes Washington, DC.
* The individual components of the property tax cannot be split between state and local governments.

FOR STATE-LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1979

Tax Bases Used in Representative Tax System		
Average Effective Tax Rate (total amount/tax base)	**Tax Base or Proxy (in thousands)**	**Description of Tax Base (or Proxy)**
—		
—	—	
6.32%	$734,566,289	Retail sales (1979) plus receipts from selected service industries, such as hotels or personal services.
—	—	
$.0794/gallon	126,909,000 (gallons)	Highway fuel consumption in gallons
$5.69/wine gallon	447,522 (gallons)	Consumption of distilled spirits
$.131 1/package	28,775,200 (packages)	Cigarette consumption in packages
1.59%	$185,025,000	Direct insurance premiums written for life, health, property and liability insurance
3.12%	$171,114,447	Revenues from electric, gas and telephone companies
5.46%	$13,274,191	Parimutuel turnover from horse and dog racing
.93%	$25,750,121	Receipts of amusements and entertainment businesses (including motion pictures)
—	—	
$32.86/registration	157,148 (registrations)	Private and commercial motor vehicle registrations
$2.63/license	143,281 (licenses)	Licenses for motor vehicle operators
$501.64/corporation	2,516.7 (corporations)	Number of corporations
$683.23/license	264.3 (licenses)	Licenses for the sale of distilled spirits
$6.19/license	61,770 (licenses)	Number of hunting and fishing licenses
17.04%	$212,845,461	Federal income tax liability
4.45%	$281,788,770	Corporate income
—	—	
1.21%	$2,568,355,312	Market value of residential property
1.33%	$1,468,355,236	Net book value of depreciable and depletable assets, inventories and land of corporations
.72%	$585,794,000	Value of farm real estate
1.29%	$350,984,434	Net book value of gas, electric, and telephone company assets
1.11%	$163,747,086	Value of vacant land
4.13%	$48,020,148	Value of federally taxable estates
—	—	
4.86%	$54,713,227	Value of oil and gas production
2.11%	$18,262,225	Value of coal production
.07%	$24,958,899	Value of nonfuel mineral production

SOURCE: See *Appendix B.*

Table 3

FISCAL CAPACITY COMPARISONS BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM

State	Tax Capacity				Per Capita Income			
	1979	1977	1975	1967	1979	1977	1975	1967
New England	93	95	97	101	102	102	103	109
Connecticut	106	107	108	117	115	114	116	129
Maine	80	82	84	81	80	81	81	81
Massachusetts	91	92	95	98	101	102	104	109
New Hampshire	97	102	103	110	95	94	93	97
Rhode Island	84	87	88	91	97	96	97	103
Vermont	86	92	94	88	84	83	84	90
Mideast	93	97	99	103	104	106	109	113
Delaware	111	122	125	123	106	109	112	117
District of Columbia	107	118	115	121	120	127	124	119
Maryland	98	100	100	101	106	108	109	107
New Jersey	101	104	107	107	111	112	116	120
New York	87	91	96	108	104	106	111	119
Pennsylvania	92	98	97	91	98	99	100	100
Great Lakes	103	104	103	104	104	105	103	106
Illinois	112	112	112	114	112	114	115	117
Indiana	97	100	97	99	98	98	96	99
Michigan	102	103	99	104	107	108	103	107
Ohio	99	103	103	100	99	101	98	102
Wisconsin	96	97	96	94	97	96	96	97
Plains	101	98	100	100	98	96	98	94
Iowa	106	104	105	104	100	98	101	95
Kansas	107	104	108	105	105	100	102	96
Minnesota	102	98	96	95	101	101	99	96
Missouri	95	94	95	97	94	93	93	95
Nebraska	96	99	104	110	99	95	100	93
North Dakota	106	97	100	92	94	84	101	81
South Dakota	92	89	93	91	85	83	85	81

SOURCES: Income: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.
Tax Capacity, 1975 and 1977: National Institute of Education, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States,* and *Tax Wealth in Fifty States, 1977 Supplement,* Washington, DC, 1978 and 1979, respectively, (Revised by ACIR staff). Tax Capacity, 1979: ACIR staff estimates.

Table 3 (cont.)

FISCAL CAPACITY COMPARISONS BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM

State	Tax Capacity				Per Capita Income			
	1979	1977	1975	1967	1979	1977	1975	1967
Southeast	89	88	89	82	87	86	86	79
Alabama	76	77	77	70	79	80	79	71
Arkansas	78	79	79	77	79	78	77	69
Florida	104	104	104	104	97	96	96	90
Georgia	83	85	86	80	87	86	86	82
Kentucky	86	84	86	80	84	85	83	76
Louisiana	108	103	102	94	86	85	82	80
Mississippi	71	71	71	64	70	71	69	62
North Carolina	82	83	84	78	84	84	84	79
South Carolina	77	78	78	64	80	80	80	73
Tennessee	81	83	84	78	84	83	82	77
Virginia	93	90	93	86	98	98	98	91
West Virginia	95	90	89	75	84	85	85	76
Southwest	116	111	110	98	98	95	93	87
Arizona	95	92	94	95	96	92	92	86
New Mexico	105	101	94	94	86	83	83	77
Oklahoma	113	105	103	102	97	91	89	84
Texas	122	116	116	98	100	98	95	88
Rocky Mountain	108	105	104	101	95	95	95	89
Colorado	111	109	107	104	104	102	102	96
Idaho	91	88	89	91	86	88	89	82
Montana	111	103	103	105	88	87	92	86
Utah	88	90	88	87	82	84	84	82
Wyoming	179	159	162	141	113	108	105	95
Far West	115	113	110	121	113	112	111	113
California	116	114	111	124	115	114	112	115
Nevada	164	155	149	171	120	117	113	112
Oregon	105	104	100	106	102	102	98	97
Washington	103	101	98	112	109	107	107	104
Alaska	215	154	159	99	128	149	165	116
Hawaii	105	107	109	99	105	109	115	110
U.S. Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

although the bases are often very similar. For example, the RTS uses total retail and service sales (less food and drugs) as a measure of the general sales tax base. Although this matches some states' sales tax base, states often use a broader definition of the base to include other businesses—such as wholesale trade, contracting, or manufacturing.

STATE COMPARISONS

The 1979 state-by-state overall tax capacity estimates are shown in *Table 3*, along with the 1967 and the revised 1975 and 1977 measures.[25] The estimates are indexed based on the national tax capacity per capita for the respective year. For example, an index of 115 indicates that, on a per capita basis, the state has 15% more capacity than the national average for that year.

The 1979 capacity indices range from a low of 71 (Mississippi) to a high of 215 (Alaska). Twenty-eight states have capacities within ten percentage points of the national average; 41 states have indices within 20 points. The standard deviation of the capacity estimates is 24.4; when weighted by population, the standard deviation of the indices is 14.3. This indicates that, on average, an individual lives in a state with tax capacity that differs from the national norm by 14.3%. The states with the greatest capacities are Alaska (215), Wyoming (179), and Nevada (164), reflecting their ability to tax personal income that is beyond their borders. Alaska and Wyoming are wealthy mineral-exporting states and Nevada is heavily supported by its tourist trade.

In dollar terms, the average state in 1979 had a per capita tax capacity of $884.29. Twenty-nine states had capacities that were within $100 of the average. Alaska's fiscal capacity of $1,903.17 per capita was three times that of the poorest state, Mississippi ($628.49 per capita). Aside from the three exceptionally high states—Alaska, Wyoming, and Nevada—all states were within $256 per capita (29%) of the national average.

The regional groupings indicate that the eastern states are relatively poor compared to their western brethren. The regions with the strongest overall tax bases are the Southwest and the Far West, which have capacities that exceed the national average by 16% and 15%, respectively. The Southeast region contains the poorest ranking states—Mississippi (71), Alabama (76), and Arkansas (78)—and that region's overall index (89) is the lowest in the nation.

Comparisons Over Time

The fiscal capacity estimates for 1967, 1975, 1977, and 1979 have been prepared on a largely comparable basis. Although some differences remain in methodology and data sources between the various years, significant changes between years should not arise because of these inconsistencies.

Some of the patterns revealed by the state time trends are:

1. The northeastern states (New England and Mideast) have been experiencing a long-term decline in tax capacity. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have experienced a weakening in their fiscal bases. As a group, the Mideastern states have a capacity ten points below their 1967 value; the New England states have fallen by eight points. Recently, one of the most significant factors in the northeast's relative decline in tax capacity has been the slow growth which has occurred in the region's property tax base. Although home prices in the northeast have risen by 42.2% between 1975 and 1979, the national average home price has risen much faster (64.6%).[26] The northeast also has had relatively little new construction compared to the rest of the nation.
2. The tax capacity of the Midwestern states has remained fairly steady over this period—most states having had only small gains or losses, have maintained their relative standing. Although there do not appear to be any major secular trends in the region, their capacities have tended to fluctuate in step with national business cycles. This may be a result of their heavy dependence on income from farming and/or durable manufacturing.
3. Throughout the 12-year interval, the Southeastern states have remained fiscally weak. Although the states did experience a sharp rise between 1967 and 1975, their capacities have leveled off. In the late 1970s, the relatively poor states—such as Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina—did not experience any improvement whatsoever. These findings are consistent with trends in their personal income growth—rapid expansion in the 1960s and a slowing down in the middle 1970s. Louisiana and West Virginia have proven to be exceptions, showing continued fiscal growth because of their energy production.
4. The western states have exhibited strong growth in their relative tax capacities. Because of rising

property values and mineral wealth, many of the western states consistently increased their capacities throughout this period. Although California's capacity declined between 1967 and 1975, it has since started to increase. Between 1975 and 1979, the Southwestern, Rocky Mountain, and Far Western states have increased their capacities by six, four, and five percentage points, respectively. These relative gains have partially come at the expense of the eastern states—primarily those in the Mideast which have declined by seven points.

While the overall tax capacity trends in the 50 states suggest that there was movement toward fiscal capacity equalization between 1967 and 1975, disparities have grown since then. One summary indicator of this is the standard deviation of the tax capacity estimates. The standard deviation declined between 1967 (18.5) and 1975 (17.77); grew slightly in 1977 (17.83); and rose to 24.4 in 1979. When weighted for population, the standard deviation shows the same trend: equalization from 14.6 in 1967 to 11.0 in 1975; some growth in disparities in 1977 to 11.8; further increasing to 14.3 in 1979. Thus, disparities in tax capacity are about the same now as those that existed in 1967. Although rising mineral wealth has clearly heightened the tax capacity of a number of the less populated states—such as Alaska and Wyoming—its impact on overall disparities has been somewhat muted because it is a relatively small part of the overall state-local revenue system.

FOOTNOTES

[25] The ACIR staff has partially revised Halstead's 1977 and 1975 tax capacity estimates. These revisions include changes for the residential property tax, the corporate income tax, the severance tax, and a residency adjustment for the income tax. The revisions were small for most states, but in some cases they were fairly substantial.

[26] National Association of Realtors, *Existing Home Sales*, Washington, DC, August 1980.

Chapter 4

Comparing Personal Income And The Representative Tax System

In measuring state fiscal capacity, the choice between personal income and the Representative Tax System is a clear case of a "trade-off." The per capita income measure is well established as a basis for measuring fiscal capacity. As a proxy measure, it has the dual advantages of being readily understandable and available on an annual basis. Thus far, these advantages—its simplicity, availability, and familiarity—have been decisive, certainly for policymakers.

Although the RTS is a better measure conceptually than is per capita income, if it yields similar results, the cost of its development may not be justified. The magnitude of the differences between per capita income and tax capacity is a key issue in the choice of which measure is better suited for public policy. If the differences are not great, and are declining, personal income should be utilized because it is easier to comprehend and it is already produced. The larger the variations, however, the more compelling the case for considering the RTS because of its superior conceptual framework for measuring a state's fiscal resources.

Comparisons have been made between resident personal income (BEA) and tax capacity estimates for 1967, 1975, 1977, and 1979, using the simplified version of the RTS. In making comparisons it must be stressed that while the two series differ, the differences in and of themselves do not suggest which of the estimates is "better." This decision must be made on conceptual grounds and on considerations such as data accuracy, reliability and availability, and the appropriateness of the methodology used.

Table 3 presented the 1967, 1975, 1977, and 1979

state-by-state indices of resident per capita income (BEA), as well as the simplified Representative Tax System estimates. How well resident personal income conforms to the RTS measure of tax capacity is indicated by correlation analysis. Although the correlation coefficients between income and tax capacity show a moderate-to-strong relationship between the measures—.70 in 1979, .77 in 1977, .76 in 1975, and .70 in 1967—they indicate that significant differences exist between them. For a relatively large number of states the measures are fairly close; but in a few states—most notably the energy-rich or those that rely heavily on tourism—the differences are quite large. Were it not for these exceptions, there would be little reason to discontinue the use of per capita income as a proxy for fiscal capacity.

The comparisons between personal income and the RTS yield these findings:

1. The two series are fairly close together for most states. The differences between the two measures of fiscal capacity for many states are not significant. The 1979 estimates show that 27 states have tax capacity and per capita income indices that differ by five or fewer percentage points. Fourteen states and the District of Columbia, however, have indices that differ by more than ten points. These states are shown below.

Percentage Point Differences: Per Capita Income Less Tax Capacity, 1979

Alaska	−87
Wyoming	−66
Nevada	−44
Montana	−23
Louisiana	−22
Texas	−22
New Mexico	−19
Oklahoma	−16
North Dakota	−12
West Virginia	−11
New Jersey	+10
Massachusetts	+10
District of Columbia	+13
Rhode Island	+13
New York	+17

SOURCE: See *Table 3*.

2. The differences in per capita income and tax capacity show a distinct regional pattern. Of the northeastern states, only New Hampshire, Vermont, and Delaware have tax capacity in excess of their per capita income. Conversely, all western states, with the exceptions of Washington, Arizona, and Hawaii, have tax capacity in excess of their per capita income. This is a reflection of relatively high per capita property and mineral values in the west relative to the northeast.
3. The correspondence between the per capita income and tax capacity series improved between 1967 and 1975, and remained substantially unchanged in 1977. The 1979 estimates, however, show an increased divergence. This is partially attributable to the rapid escalation in energy prices during 1978–79 which in turn caused rapid increases in the tax capacity of the mineral-producing states.

   In addition to expanding the severance tax base of these states, the rise in oil prices also increased their corporate property and corporate income tax bases. The percentage changes in tax capacity and per capita income between 1975 and 1977, and between 1977 and 1979, for the eight largest energy-producing states reflect the impact of the large increases in energy prices that occurred in 1978 and 1979:

	Change in Per Capita Tax Capacity Index	
	1975–77	**1977–79**
Alaska	−3.1%	+39.6%
Wyoming	−1.9	+12.6
New Mexico	+6.5	+4.0
Texas	–0–	+5.2
Louisiana	+1.0	+4.9
Oklahoma	+1.9	+7.6
West Virginia	+1.1	+5.6
Kansas	−3.7	+2.9
	Change in Per Capita Income Index	
	1975–77	**1977–79**
Alaska	−9.7%	−14.1%
Wyoming	+2.9	+4.6
New Mexico	–0–	+3.6
Texas	+3.2	+2.0
Louisiana	+3.7	+1.1
Oklahoma	+2.2	+6.6
West Virginia	–0–	−1.2
Kansas	−2.0	+5.0

SOURCE: See *Table 3*.

While the energy-producing states had tax capacity indices that remained fairly stable between 1975 and 1977, these states all experienced fairly large increases in their capacities between 1977 and 1979. In contrast, the per capita income indices show mixed results for both periods and fail to indicate that the increase in energy prices between 1977 and 1979 has had a significant impact on state fiscal capacities.

4. The tax capacity and income indices reveal differing trends in fiscal capacity equalization among the states. The per capita income indices have shown a consistent convergence (as measured by the standard deviation) between 1967 and 1979. The opposite is the case for the tax capacity measures; the tax capacity series converged between 1967 and 1975, and has since shown an increasing variation. Thus, not only do the tax capacity estimates now reflect a wider variance than per capita income, they also have been moving in opposite directions:

	Standard Deviation (population-weighted)	
	Tax Capacity	**Per Capita Income**
1967	14.6	15.4
1975	11.0	11.7
1977	11.8	10.7
1979	14.3	10.1

That the tax capacity variance is larger than that of per capita income indicates that tax sources other than income are more unevenly distributed among the states than is personal income. Indeed, one of the prime advantages of the tax capacity estimates is that they explicitly take into account sources which are *not* distributed among the states according to income.

5. For most states the income indices show smooth trends over the period covered—a trend which is also a characteristic of the tax capacity estimates. Some secular trends—such as the shift of tax capacity from the northeast to the west—are evident. The cyclical trends that are present in the per capita income series are the result of changes in the business conditions that have occurred over the five-year period, such as the good year for the automobile industry in 1977 and the bad years in 1975 and 1979, or the bad year for farmers in 1977.

   The tax capacity series also reflect these cyclical changes in personal income, as well as long-term shifts in relative property values and mineral production. For example, the tax capacity series takes into account the regional variability in property values—the average single family home in the west went up in price by more than twice as much as those in the northeast (102.7% vs. 45.2%).

These comparisons point up the limitations of the per capita income approach to fiscal capacity measurement. As a single measure of economic activity, per capita income cannot possibly reflect the nuances of state–local revenue systems and their reliance on a wide variety of tax sources. To be sure, income is a measure of the economic well-being of a state's residents. However, this is not synonymous with the overall objective: *the measurement of the capability of governments to raise revenue*. By implicitly incorporating the ability to tax nonresident income and previously accrued income (in the form of property wealth), the tax capacity approach is better able to achieve this goal. While the Representative Tax System may be less accurately estimated than is per capita income, "it is better to be imprecisely right than precisely wrong."

FOOTNOTE

[27] National Association of Realtors, *Existing Home Sales,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

Chapter 5

Sensitivity Analysis Of The Representative Tax System Estimates

The Representative Tax System estimates presented in this report account for the 24 different tax sources detailed in *Appendix B*. In 1979, these sources produced approximately $195 billion, or about 95% of total state-local tax revenue. In order to improve the precision of the standard capacity estimates, it may be desirable also to account for other sources of revenue, such as the omitted taxes, user charges, or interest income. Alternatively, by excluding some minor taxes, it may be possible to develop a simpler measure of tax capacity. The sensitivity of the standard measure to these types of alterations is a consideration in the decision of how complex to make the RTS. The 1979 tax capacity estimates are shown in the first column of *Table 4*. The second through fifth columns present variations of the standard Representative Tax System based on different levels of revenue coverage as outlined below. For reference, the 1979 resident per capita income estimates are provided in the sixth column.

Of the 24 tax bases included in the standard system, many produce only a limited amount of revenue. In order to further streamline the RTS, it is possible to omit these relatively minor taxes to reduce the complexity of the system and make it easier to update the estimates. The second column presents tax capacity estimates based on a "condensed" RTS using only ten tax sources: general sales, personal income, property (the five components), and severance (the three components) taxes. The standard and condensed capacity estimates are very closely related; only one state (Alaska) has an estimate that differs by more than 10%, and only seven states differ by more than 5%. The correlation between the two series

Table 4

1979 TAX CAPACITY ESTIMATES BASED ON ALTERNATIVE FORMATS

	Tax Capacity Index Based on					
	Standard RTS (1)	Condensed RTS (2)	Expanded RTS Variations #1 (3)	#2 (4)	#3 (5)	Per Capita Income (6)
Alabama	76	71	76	76	75	79
Alaska	215	241	213	209	248	128
Arizona	95	94	95	96	96	96
Arkansas	78	74	78	78	77	79
California	116	119	116	117	116	115
Colorado	111	112	111	108	109	104
Connecticut	106	106	105	107	107	115
Delaware	111	107	110	107	107	106
District of Columbia	107	106	107	108	108	120
Florida	104	104	106	105	103	97
Georgia	83	79	83	84	83	87
Hawaii	105	113	105	107	107	105
Idaho	91	89	91	90	90	86
Illinois	112	113	111	110	109	112
Indiana	97	96	97	96	95	98
Iowa	106	107	106	103	103	100
Kansas	107	104	107	107	106	105
Kentucky	86	82	86	85	85	84
Louisiana	108	101	107	102	107	86
Maine	79	78	80	81	80	80
Maryland	98	101	98	100	99	106
Massachusetts	91	90	91	92	92	101
Michigan	102	102	102	102	102	107
Minnesota	102	102	101	103	103	101
Mississippi	71	66	71	70	70	70

Notes:
Condensed RTS: Tax capacity calculated using only individual income, retail sales, property, and severance tax bases.
Expanded Variations:
#1: Standard tax capacity plus miscellaneous taxes.
#2: Standard tax capacity plus miscellaneous taxes, user charges, and interest income.
#3: Standard tax capacity plus miscellaneous taxes, user charges, interest income, and energy royalties.

SOURCE: ACIR staff estimates.

Table 4 (cont.)

1979 TAX CAPACITY ESTIMATES BASED ON ALTERNATIVE FORMATS

	Tax Capacity Index Based on					
	Standard RTS (1)	Condensed RTS (2)	Expanded RTS Variations #1 (3)	#2 (4)	#3 (5)	Per Capita Income (6)
Missouri	95	94	95	93	93	94
Montana	111	110	110	106	107	88
Nebraska	96	95	96	99	98	99
Nevada	164	171	163	153	153	120
New Hampshire	97	93	97	95	94	95
New Jersey	101	100	101	102	102	111
New Mexico	105	105	104	106	118	86
New York	87	85	90	94	93	104
North Carolina	82	77	82	81	81	84
North Dakota	106	104	105	105	107	94
Ohio	99	99	99	97	97	99
Oklahoma	113	105	112	108	108	97
Oregon	105	106	106	112	112	102
Pennsylvania	92	92	92	93	92	98
Rhode Island	84	81	84	89	88	97
South Carolina	77	73	77	78	77	80
South Dakota	92	90	92	94	94	85
Tennessee	81	78	82	82	82	84
Texas	122	118	120	116	118	100
Utah	88	89	88	86	87	82
Vermont	86	89	85	86	85	84
Virginia	93	93	93	93	93	98
Washington	103	106	104	108	108	109
West Virginia	95	95	94	92	92	84
Wisconsin	96	96	96	96	96	97
Wyoming	179	175	175	164	178	113
Correlation with						
Standard RTS:	1.000	.991	.999	.991	.981	.704
Per Capita Income:	.704	.718	.716	.752	.688	1.000

is nearly perfect (.991) and suggests that the additional 14 taxes add very little precision to the more general index. This condensed index is a very good approximation of the larger RTS and shows that the standard system is not very sensitive to the omission of the relatively minor taxes employed by state and local governments.

In contrast to this condensed tax capacity index, a more comprehensive indicator of tax capacity can be constructed to include the $10.8 billion (5.3%) of state and local taxes that are omitted from the standard RTS formulation. The criticism has been made that anything less than 100% coverage of state-local taxes, however atypical, will bias the tax capacity estimates. Including these other taxes adds to the completeness of the RTS by accounting for all taxes used by the state-local sector. Because the miscellaneous taxes do not draw upon a standard tax base, as do the other taxes, proxies have to be used to measure the distribution of these bases among the states. The "other taxes" have been grouped into three categories for this purpose. For selected sales taxes ($2.2 billion), other than those already incorporated in the RTS, the relevant base is assumed to be distributed in proportion to the general retail sales tax base. Examples of such taxes include special levies on motels, soft drinks, or firearms. Special taxes ($.8 billion) that tap a relatively unique base—such as timber taxes or stock transfer taxes—are added directly to a state's estimated yield from the Representative Tax System; that is, the revenue from these types of taxes is used as a proxy for the base. Finally, the base for all other remaining taxes ($7.9 billion)—such as personal property taxes on automobiles, or business and occupation taxes—is measured in proportion to each state's disposable personal income.

The resulting tax capacity estimates from the inclusion of the other taxes are shown in column 3. The effect of this adjustment to the standard RTS estimates is very small; no state has estimates that differ by more than 4%, and only Wyoming (−4) and New York (+3) have indices that differ by more than two percentage points. The correlation (.999) between the two series indicates that there is almost no effect on the standard tax capacity indices when the miscellaneous taxes are included in the calculation.

A further extension of the RTS approach is to include measures of the ability of governments to earn interest and to employ user charges. This "average financing system" is a simplified version of the system presented in the 1971 ACIR report that included these two nontax sources of revenue in determining state capacity. In 1979, user charges (exclusive of those generated from utilities and state liquor stores) amounted to $39.5 billion, and interest income earned by states and localities was $11.8 billion.

Estimates of the average financing system were derived by using proxies to estimate the distribution of the base for both interest and user charges. The capacity of a state to impose user charges was measured in proportion to each state's disposable personal income. Although the underlying assumption that capacity to pay user charges is directly related to disposable income is imperfect because charges are imposed on both individuals and businesses, the present data do not allow such distinctions. Interest was handled in the same manner as special taxes (i.e., income from that source was added directly to the estimated yield of the RTS in a state). The average financing estimates also include the adjustments made for miscellaneous taxes as described above.

The average financing indices in column 4 reveal that there is little difference between the results for the average financing system and those for the standard Representative Tax System. Although the differences are larger than when only the miscellaneous taxes are included, they are relatively small. Only four states—Wyoming (−13), Oregon (+7), Nevada (−11) and New York (+7)—show indices that differ by more than six percentage points. The correlation between the two series (.991) reflects the strong relationship between the estimates and indicates that the inclusion of these other sources of revenue generally is not important.

The third expanded RTS measure presented in column 5 includes mineral royalties as a state revenue source. Royalty revenue is added directly to the yield of the system and increases the measured capacities of those states with mineral production on state and federally owned lands. This version is the most comprehensive and its results match the standard RTS very closely; the correlation is .981. Seven states differ by more than five percentage points, the largest difference being for Alaska whose index is 33 points higher. By providing the greatest coverage of tax and other revenue sources, this version probably produces a better gauge of overall revenue capacity than does the standard RTS.

The robustness of the standard tax capacity estimates is revealed by the correlation (.997) between the narrow measure of tax capacity based on only ten sources and the most comprehensive average financing estimates. Once the core of the state-local revenue system—income, general sales, property and minerals—is accounted for, the tax capacity estimates are very stable.

None of the alternative formulations of the Representative Tax System presented here materially affects the relatively poor relationship between personal income

and the more comprehensive capacity measures; the correlations between resident per capita income and the alternative tax capacity indices range from .688 to .752. Each of the different formulations of the RTS produces estimates of tax capacity that are consistently different (in both direction and magnitude) from resident per capita income. Although accounting for a wider range of government revenues undoubtedly yields a more accurate tax capacity measure, even the narrow-based RTS formulation produces consistent results that would be a substantial improvement over resident per capita income as a measure of fiscal capacity.

Chapter 6

Case Study: The Impact Of Tax Capacity On Medicaid

The estimates of tax capacity which result from the Representative Tax System can replace the present indicator of fiscal ability—per capita income—in various federal-state grant programs. The biggest program utilizing personal income as a primary allocation factor is Medicaid. Each state's grant allocation is basically determined by the product of the amount the state chooses to spend on Medicaid benefits and its federal matching share (FMS). The FMS_i for state "i" is determined by the equation:

$$FMS_i = 1 - .45(PCI_i/PCI_{us})^2$$

where PCI_i is the per capita income in state "i" and PCI_{us} is the national average per capita income. The income factor used in the formula is a three-year average using BEA's estimate of resident per capita income. The federal matching share has a minimum of .5 and a ceiling of .83. The way the formula is constructed, a state with average income will have a matching share of .55; that is, the federal government pays 55% of the state's Medicaid benefits. Because state per capita income is the only variable in the formula that changes from state to state, the federal matching share will only vary between two states if they have differing per capita incomes—the higher income states having lower matching shares, and vice versa.

The 1981–82 Medicaid matching shares that would result from the simple replacement of per capita income with latest tax capacity estimates (1979) for each state are shown in *Table 5*.

The use of tax capacity instead of per capita income would have a small effect on the matching shares for

Table 5

FEDERAL MATCHING SHARES AND PAYMENTS TO THE STATES FOR MEDICAID BASED ON CURRENT LAW AND TAX CAPACITY FOR FY 1982

STATE	FEDERAL MATCHING SHARES			FEDERAL MEDICAID ALLOCATIONS			
	Current Law	Tax Capacity	Difference	Current Law[1]	Tax Capacity[1]	Difference[1]	Difference Per Capita[2]
Alabama	71.13%	74.14%	+3.01	$257.9	$268.9	$+10.9	$+2.90
Alaska	50.00	50.00	–0–	27.1	27.1	–0–	0.00
Arizona	59.87	59.40	–.47	–0–	–0–	–0–	0.00
Arkansas	72.16	72.42	+.26	258.0	258.9	+.9	+0.43
California	50.00	50.00	–0–	2,350.7	2,350.7	–0–	0.00
Colorado	52.28	50.00	–2.28	129.3	123.6	–5.6	2.03
Connecticut	50.00	50.00	–0–	209.4	209.4	–0–	0.00
Delaware	50.00	50.00	–0–	33.1	33.1	–0–	0.00
District of Columbia	50.00	50.00	–0–	108.5	108.5	–0–	0.00
Florida	57.92	51.38	–6.54	381.0	338.0	–43.1	–4.86
Georgia	66.28	68.91	+2.63	445.1	462.7	+17.6	+3.45
Hawaii	50.00	50.33	+.33	61.3	61.7	+.4	+0.45
Idaho	65.43	62.87	–2.56	45.0	43.3	–1.8	–1.95
Illinois	50.00	50.00	–0–	722.4	722.4	–0–	0.00
Indiana	56.73	57.35	+.62	307.6	310.9	+3.4	+0.62
Iowa	55.35	50.00	–5.35	173.5	156.8	–16.8	–5.78
Kansas	52.50	50.00	–2.50	128.8	122.7	–6.1	–2.59
Kentucky	67.95	66.53	–1.42	295.1	288.9	–6.2	–1.75
Louisiana	66.85	50.00	–16.85	358.6	268.2	–90.4	–22.50
Maine	70.63	71.36	+.73	138.1	139.6	+1.4	+1.31
Maryland	50.00	56.80	+6.80	263.5	299.3	+35.8	+8.64
Massachusetts	54.56	63.00	+8.44	774.2	910.7	+136.5	+23.66
Michigan	50.00	53.25	+3.25	775.6	804.8	+49.1	+5.34
Minnesota	54.39	53.42	–.97	449.9	441.8	–8.0	–1.97
Mississippi	77.36	77.27	–.09	212.0	211.8	–.3	–0.10

Missouri	60.38	59.56	−.82	300.5	296.4	−4.1	−0.83
Montana	65.34	50.00	−15.34	50.9	39.0	−12.0	−15.22
Nebraska	58.12	58.31	+.19	91.5	91.8	+.3	+0.19
Nevada	50.00	50.00	–0–	35.7	35.7	–0–	0.00
New Hampshire	59.41	57.58	−1.83	68.4	66.3	−2.1	−2.37
New Jersey	50.00	54.07	+4.07	529.0	572.1	+43.1	+.88
New Mexico	67.19	50.00	−17.19	73.1	54.4	−18.7	−15.04
New York	50.88	66.01	+15.13	2,787.7	3,616.8	+829.1	+46.98
North Carolina	67.81	70.02	+2.21	404.8	418.0	+13.2	+2.35
North Dakota	62.11	50.00	−12.11	46.4	37.3	−9.0	−13.76
Ohio	55.10	55.70	+.60	726.5	734.4	+7.9	+0.73
Oklahoma	59.91	50.00	−9.91	231.7	193.4	−38.3	−13.25
Oregon	52.81	50.60	−2.21	143.7	137.7	−6.0	−2.38
Pennsylvania	56.78	61.52	+4.74	956.5	1,036.3	+79.8	+6.80
Rhode Island	57.77	68.61	+10.84	113.5	134.8	+21.3	+22.93
South Carolina	70.77	73.08	+2.31	246.1	254.2	+8.0	+2.74
South Dakota	68.19	61.57	−6.62	47.0	42.5	−4.6	−6.63
Tennessee	68.53	70.12	+1.59	375.6	384.3	+8.7	+1.99
Texas	55.75	50.00	−5.75	845.5	758.3	−87.2	−6.52
Utah	68.64	64.86	−3.78	96.7	91.3	−5.3	−3.90
Vermont	68.59	67.02	−1.57	58.3	57.0	−1.3	−2.71
Virginia	56.74	61.41	+4.67	281.1	304.2	+23.1	+4.45
Washington	50.00	52.67	+2.67	243.9	256.9	+13.0	+3.32
West Virginia	67.95	59.41	−8.54	102.6	89.7	−12.9	−6.87
Wisconsin	58.02	58.63	+.61	569.4	575.4	+6.0	+1.27
Wyoming	50.00	50.00	–0–	11.2	11.2	–0–	0.00
U.S. Total				$18,323.1	$19,253.0	$+929.9	$+4.23

Notes:
[1] Amounts in millions of dollars.
[2] Amounts in dollars.

SOURCES: U.S. Senate, Committee on Finance, *Background Material and Data on Major Expenditure Programs Under the Jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Finance,* Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981, and ACIR staff estimates.

Table 6

FEDERAL MEDICAID ALLOCATIONS UNDER

STATE	Revised Formula #1			Revised Formula #2		
	Revised Allocation[1]	Gain or Loss[1]	Difference Per Capita[2]	Revised Allocation[1]	Gain or Loss[1]	Difference Per Capita[2]
Alabama	$ 206.7	$ −51.2	$ −13.59	$ 238.9	$ −19.0	$ −5.04
Alaska	21.7	−5.4	−13.34	21.7	−5.4	−13.34
Arizona	–0–	–0–	0.00	–0–	–0–	0.00
Arkansas	203.8	−54.2	−24.86	231.6	−26.4	−12.12
California	1,881.6	−470.1	−20.72	2,248.9	−101.8	−4.48
Colorado	109.2	−20.1	−7.26	123.3	−6.0	−2.16
Connecticut	208.6	−.8	−0.26	219.8	+10.4	+3.33
Delaware	29.5	−3.5	−6.05	33.1	+.7	+0.12
District of Columbia	104.7	−3.8	−5.78	112.3	+3.8	+5.77
Florida	338.0	−43.1	−4.86	350.1	−30.9	−3.49
Georgia	382.8	−62.3	−12.18	420.3	−24.8	−4.84
Hawaii	61.7	+.4	+0.45	64.6	+3.3	+3.69
Idaho	39.2	−5.8	−6.41	40.7	−4.3	−4.80
Illinois	636.5	−85.9	−7.65	719.9	−2.5	−0.23
Indiana	309.0	+1.5	+0.27	304.7	−2.9	−0.54
Iowa	154.1	−19.4	−6.69	163.6	−10.0	−3.44
Kansas	119.1	−9.7	−4.10	127.3	−1.5	−0.64
Kentucky	247.5	−47.5	−13.48	265.7	−29.4	−8.32
Louisiana	253.0	−105.6	−26.28	274.9	−83.7	−20.84
Maine	111.5	−26.7	−24.30	125.4	−12.8	−11.64
Maryland	299.3	+35.8	+8.64	294.6	+31.1	+7.51
Massachusetts	824.0	+49.7	+8.62	855.7	+81.5	+14.12
Michigan	804.8	+49.1	+5.34	818.1	+62.5	+6.79
Minnesota	441.8	−8.0	−1.97	448.4	−1.4	−0.35
Mississippi	156.2	−55.8	−22.97	186.4	−25.6	−10.54
Missouri	283.6	−16.8	−3.46	285.4	−15.1	−3.11
Montana	34.4	−16.5	−21.00	38.9	−12.1	−15.34
Nebraska	89.7	−1.8	−1.12	89.2	−2.3	−1.43
Nevada	28.5	−7.1	−10.16	28.5	−7.1	−10.16
New Hampshire	65.6	−2.8	−3.13	64.8	−3.6	−4.02
New Jersey	572.2	+43.1	+5.88	577.1	+48.0	+6.55
New Mexico	54.4	−18.7	−15.04	57.2	−15.9	−12.80
New York	3,123.0	+335.3	+19.00	3,336.3	+548.5	+31.08
North Carolina	340.3	−64.5	−11.51	377.7	−27.1	−4.84
North Dakota	36.8	−9.5	−14.50	39.0	−7.4	−11.19
Ohio	734.4	+7.9	+0.73	729.8	+3.3	+0.31
Oklahoma	164.0	−67.7	−23.41	189.8	−41.8	−14.47
Oregon	138.0	−6.0	−2.38	143.8	+.1	+0.05
Pennsylvania	960.2	+3.7	+0.32	983.6	+27.1	+2.31
Rhode Island	112.0	−1.5	−1.63	122.6	+9.1	+9.83
South Carolina	198.3	−47.9	−16.34	226.7	−19.4	−6.62
South Dakota	39.3	−7.7	−11.21	40.3	−6.7	−9.79
Tennessee	312.4	−63.2	−14.43	347.1	−28.5	−6.51
Texas	606.6	−238.9	−17.85	687.1	−158.4	−11.84
Utah	80.3	−16.4	−11.99	84.8	−11.8	−8.66
Vermont	48.5	−9.9	−19.98	52.3	−6.0	−12.27
Virginia	282.4	+1.3	+0.25	289.0	+7.9	+1.51
Washington	256.9	+13.0	+3.32	262.6	+18.8	+4.78
West Virginia	86.1	−16.5	−8.81	86.5	−16.1	−8.60
Wisconsin	559.4	−10.0	−2.12	558.0	−11.5	−2.43
Wyoming	8.9	−2.2	−4.96	8.9	−2.2	−4.96
U.S. Total	**$17,167.4**	**$−1,163.8**	**$−5.29**	**$18,397.0**	**$+73.9**	**$+0.34**

Revised Formula #1: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})^2$; Minimum FMS = .40; Maximum FMS = .57.
Revised Formula #2: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})$; Minimum FMS = .40; Maximum FMS = .83.
Revised Formula #3: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})^2$; Minimum FMS = .40; Maximum FMS = .83. Total reimbursable Medicaid expenditures limited to $226.16 per capita (150% of the national average).

ALTERNATIVE DISTRIBUTION FORMULAS

Revised Formula #3			Revised Formula #4		
Revised Allocation[1]	Gain or Loss[1]	Difference Per Capita[2]	Revised Allocation[1]	Gain or Loss[1]	Difference Per Capita[2]
$ 268.9	$ +10.9	$ +2.90	$ 276.5	$ +18.5	$ +4.92
21.7	−5.4	−13.34	27.1	–0–	0.00
–0–	–0–	0.00	–0–	–0–	0.00
258.9	+.9	+0.43	278.4	+20.4	+9.37
1,880.6	−470.1	−20.72	2,350.7	–0–	0.00
109.1	−20.1	−7.26	123.6	−5.6	−2.03
208.6	−.8	−0.26	209.4	–0–	0.00
29.5	−3.5	−6.05	33.1	–0–	0.00
71.6	−36.9	−56.30	120.2	+11.7	+17.78
338.0	−43.1	−4.86	409.7	+28.7	+3.24
462.7	+17.6	+3.45	509.5	+64.4	+12.58
61.7	+.4	+0.45	61.3	–0–	0.00
43.8	−1.7	−1.95	37.4	−7.6	−8.45
636.5	−85.9	−7.65	722.4	–0–	0.00
310.9	+3.4	+0.62	271.1	−36.5	−6.76
154.1	−19.4	−6.70	156.8	−16.8	−5.78
119.1	−9.7	−4.10	122.7	−6.1	−2.59
288.9	−6.2	−1.75	323.4	+28.3	+8.02
253.0	−105.6	−26.28	367.3	+8.7	+2.16
139.6	+1.4	+1.31	128.4	−9.8	−8.90
299.3	+35.8	+8.64	263.5	–0–	0.00
822.0	+47.8	+8.28	722.8	−51.5	−8.92
804.8	+49.1	+5.34	755.6	–0–	0.00
441.8	−8.0	−1.97	413.5	−36.3	−8.94
211.8	−.3	−0.10	233.5	+21.4	+8.83
296.4	−4.1	−0.83	296.0	−4.5	−0.92
34.4	−16.5	−21.00	39.1	−11.8	−15.07
91.8	+.3	+0.19	78.7	−12.8	−8.12
28.5	−7.1	−10.16	35.7	–0–	0.00
66.3	−2.1	−2.37	57.5	−10.8	−12.21
572.1	+43.1	+5.88	529.0	–0–	0.00
54.4	−18.7	−15.04	78.9	+5.8	+4.68
2,634.7	−153.0	−8.67	2,807.6	+19.8	+1.12
418.0	+13.2	+2.35	426.8	+22.0	+3.92
36.8	−9.5	−14.50	37.3	−9.0	−13.76
734.4	+7.9	+0.73	659.3	−67.2	−6.27
164.0	−67.7	−23.41	220.0	−11.7	−4.03
137.7	−6.0	−2.38	136.0	−7.6	−3.03
1,036.3	+79.8	+6.80	848.8	−107.7	−9.18
134.8	+21.3	+22.93	98.2	−15.3	−16.43
254.2	+8.0	+2.74	267.1	+20.9	+7.14
42.5	−4.6	−6.63	44.0	−3.0	−4.42
384.3	+8.7	+1.99	402.5	+26.9	+6.15
606.6	−238.9	−17.85	857.5	+12.0	+0.90
91.3	−5.3	−3.90	70.4	−26.3	−19.21
57.0	−1.3	−2.71	57.1	−1.2	−2.35
304.2	+23.1	+4.45	269.8	−11.3	−2.17
256.9	+13.0	+3.32	243.9	–0–	0.00
89.7	−12.9	−6.87	101.7	−1.0	−0.52
575.4	+6.0	+1.27	490.7	−78.7	−16.68
8.9	−2.2	−4.96	11.2	–0–	0.00
17,348.1	−975.0	−4.43	18,082.5	−240.5	−1.09

Revised Formula #4: $FMS_i = 1 - .45\ (((TC_i/TC_{us}) + (POV_{us}/POV_i))/2)^2$; Minimum FMS = .50; Maximum FMS = .83; POV_i = percent of state i's population below the poverty line.

Notes: [1] Amounts are in millions of dollars. The "gain" or "loss" refers to the difference in a state's allocation based on the existing formula which uses per capita income.

[2] Amounts are in dollars.

SOURCE: ACIR staff estimates.

most states. The FMS would change by less than five percentage points in 36 states and the District of Columbia. Because of the minimum (50%) matching rate provision in the formula, seven states and the District of Columbia would experience no change whatsoever. In contrast, New York (+15.13) and Rhode Island (+10.84) would have their federal shares increased substantially; while New Mexico (−17.19), Louisiana (−16.85), and Montana (−15.34) would experience large reductions.

Table 5 also presents the approximate dollar changes in federal FY 1982 aid for Medicaid that would occur if per capita income is replaced by tax capacity. These estimates assume that states will maintain their benefit levels and eligibility criteria; that is, their behavior will not be altered as a result of changes in their matching shares. The overall cost of such a change to the U.S. Treasury would be $929.9 million.

New York clearly stands out as the largest beneficiary from such a change—a result of the state's high benefit levels combined with the correction of the large overstatement by income of its tax capacity. In per capita terms, New York would gain $46.98 from such a change; in contrast, Louisiana would lose $22.50 per capita. In general, the northeastern states would gain from the substitution of tax capacity for per capita income and the western states would lose. Because there is a strong tendency for personal income to neglect fiscal capacity that arises from mineral or property wealth, states that are relatively well-endowed with these tax sources will receive reduced shares as a result of the simple replacement of the income index with tax capacity in *any* federal aid formula.

This simulation demonstrates that, for a number of states, the fiscal capacity measure chosen by Congress for a grant allocation formula is of substantial financial importance. Similarly, this hypothetical exercise indicates the level of costs or benefits now conferred upon individual states by the failure to use a more comprehensive yardstick of fiscal capacity.

These results, while illustrative of fiscal capacity measurement, do not by themselves show which measure—per capita income or tax capacity—better reflects the distribution of fiscal capacity among the states. That judgment must be made independently of the results presented by a computer printout and must rest on conceptual and methodological grounds. However, any subsequent decision to use the tax-capacity factor in aid formulas will involve wider formula distribution issues and questions of political feasibility. It is up to Congress to decide (1) whether it wants to use a fiscal capacity measure in grant-in-aid formulas, and (2) if so, how it ought to be incorporated (e.g., multiplicatively, squared, inverted, etc.).

Whether Congress will move to substitute tax capacity for per capita income in Medicaid (or other grant programs) will, in practice, depend on the resulting distribution of "winners" and "losers." Clearly, if the simple substitution of tax capacity for per capita income in Medicaid yields a politically unacceptable distribution of grant payments, Congress will reject that approach. In order to design a formula that is politically acceptable, Congress might choose to use the tax capacity measure *in combination with* other formula changes.

There are a number of ways in which the Medicaid formula can be changed, in addition to replacing per capita income with tax capacity. *Table 6* presents the changes (in total and on a per capita basis) that each state would experience in FY 1982 if tax capacity were used in the formula in combination with other adjustments. The overall results presented in the table demonstrate that distributions can be affected in a number of ways—each yielding a different distribution of Medicaid payments to the states.

The alternative Medicaid formulas, and why they were chosen, are described below. In all cases, per capita income has been replaced by tax capacity.

1. The federal matching share minimum has been reduced from 50% to 40%. The 83% ceiling has been lowered to 57%. The equation to determine the FMS is the same as that stipulated by current law, with the exception of the replacement of income with tax capacity (TC): $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})^2$. The 40% floor and the 57% ceiling have been recently proposed in Congress: the 40% floor in the Senate, the 57% ceiling in the House.

2. The federal matching minimum has been reduced to 40%; the ceiling is retained at 83%. The squaring factor has been eliminated. The new equation is: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})$. The squaring term is removed in order to reduce the disproportionate variation of matching shares that results from using a squaring factor.

3. The federal matching minimum has been reduced to 40%; the ceiling is retained at 83%. Medicaid expenditures eligible for aid in each state have been capped at $226.16 per capita (150% of the national per capita average). The squaring term is retained. The equation is: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(TC_i/TC_{us})^2$. The cap on expenditures is included to limit federal distributions to states with unusually high benefit levels and/or caseloads.

4. The federal matching minimum is retained at 50%; the ceiling is 83%. A "need" factor—the ratio of the national percentage of the population below the poverty line (POV_{us}) to the percentage of state i's population below the poverty line (POV_i)—has been given equal weight to the capacity factor in the formula. The squaring factor is retained. The formula is: $FMS_i = 1 - .45(((TC_i/TC_{us}) + (POV_{us}/POV_i))/2)^2$. The need factor is included to demonstrate that need can be treated in a fashion similar to capacity in the formula.

These are just a few of the alterations that could be made to the existing formula. What is striking about them is their vastly different results. For example, New York gains $829 million under the current formula using tax capacity, but loses $153 million under the third revised formula; in contrast, Texas loses $239 million under the first and third formulas, but gains $12 million under the fourth. The federal share ceiling and floor, the squaring term, and the incorporation of the need factor can have substantial impacts on the payments to the states which can reinforce or reverse the impact of the replacement of per capita income with tax capacity.

The redistribution of federal aid among the states is often a politically divisive issue. The simple replacement of per capita income with tax capacity could increase regional tensions because it would tend to shift resources from the west to the northeast. Especially in times of budget retrenchment, the shift of resources between states and regions will be difficult for Congress. One way of reducing regional conflicts would be to phase-in use of the tax capacity measure; alternatively, Congress might choose to limit its use to new or consolidated grant programs which do not currently use a fiscal capacity factor.

Chapter 7

Measuring State Tax Effort

THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM MEASURE OF TAX EFFORT

By providing a more comprehensive measure of state taxing ability, the Representative Tax System also provides the basis for making a more accurate reading of state tax efforts. Typically, the "tax effort" of a state is measured by taking the ratio of a state's tax collections to its resident income or population. When fiscal capacity is estimated by the RTS, a state's tax effort can be measured by the ratio of its total tax collections to its total tax capacity. *Table 7* presents the overall tax effort indices for 1967, 1975, 1977, and 1979 based on the RTS. A tax effort of greater than 100 indicates that a state is taxing its overall base at greater than average rates, and vice versa. In addition to the overall tax effort index, an effort index can be calculated for each of the separate tax base categories.

The 1979 tax effort indices range from a high of 172 for New York to a low of 63 for Texas. This implies that, on average, New York's tax rates are 72% above the national average and 173% above those of the lowest state. In dollar amounts, Alaska ($2,406.38 per capita) collects more tax revenue than New York ($1,318.88 per capita); however, New York's tax effort is much higher because of its relatively weak tax capacity. Arkansas collects the fewest taxes per capita ($568.70), which is about 64% of the national average per capita ($884.29).

On a regional basis, the tax efforts exerted by the New

Table 7

TAX EFFORT INDICES BASED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM (1979, 1977, 1975, and 1967)

	Tax Effort Index			
	1979	1977	1975	1967
New England	122	117	114	114
Connecticut	102	104	99	93
Maine	111	101	104	105
Massachusetts	145	134	130	121
New Hampshire	78	73	76	81
Rhode Island	123	114	113	105
Vermont	110	104	109	119
Mideast	134	130	124	116
Delaware	95	79	84	90
District of Columbia	133	119	94	90
Maryland	110	106	106	103
New Jersey	117	113	103	97
New York	172	169	160	138
Pennsylvania	105	94	93	99
Great Lakes	99	94	97	93
Illinois	99	96	99	84
Indiana	84	83	92	95
Michigan	114	107	107	100
Ohio	86	78	80	82
Wisconsin	119	114	116	124
Plains	95	93	94	99
Iowa	93	91	94	104
Kansas	86	88	84	96
Minnesota	116	113	118	119
Missouri	83	81	84	86
Nebraska	98	98	85	78
North Dakota	77	88	92	97
South Dakota	84	87	88	107

SOURCE: ACIR, *Measuring the Fiscal Capacity and Effort of State and Local Areas,* Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971; D. Kent Halstead, *Tax Wealth in Fifty States* and *Tax Wealth in Fifty States, 1977 Supplement,* National Institute of Education, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978 and 1979 respectively; and ACIR staff estimates.

Table 7 (cont.)

TAX EFFORT INDICES BASED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE TAX SYSTEM (1979, 1977, 1975, and 1967)

	Tax Effort Index			
	1979	1977	1975	1967
Southeast	86	83	83	90
Alabama	87	79	80	89
Arkansas	82	78	79	83
Florida	79	73	74	84
Georgia	97	90	89	92
Kentucky	86	84	85	85
Louisiana	79	76	84	90
Mississippi	96	94	95	98
North Carolina	92	88	87	94
South Carolina	92	87	86	97
Tennessee	87	83	79	87
Virginia	89	88	88	90
West Virginia	81	80	86	96
Southwest	71	73	73	80
Arizona	116	111	108	109
New Mexico	84	76	88	92
Oklahoma	71	70	70	80
Texas	63	67	66	75
Rocky Mountain	93	92	88	103
Colorado	96	95	90	106
Idaho	92	90	90	105
Montana	88	93	91	93
Utah	99	91	89	111
Wyoming	79	78	66	79
Far West	96	111	114	107
California	95	117	119	108
Nevada	65	62	70	71
Oregon	94	93	97	101
Washington	97	95	102	106
Alaska	126	128	75	104
Hawaii	128	115	120	135
U.S. Average	100	100	100	100

Table 8

STATE FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE INDICES FOR 1979/1975, 1979/1967, AND 1975/1967

STATE	Fiscal Blood Pressure Index*		
	1979/1975	1975/1967	1979/1967
New England	122/107	114/105	122/112
Connecticut	102/103	99/106	102/110
Maine	111/107	104/99	111/106
Massachusetts	145/115	130/107	145/120
New Hampshire	78/103	76/94	78/96
Rhode Island	123/109	113/108	123/117
Vermont	110/101	109/92	110/92
Mideast	134/108	124/107	134/116
Delaware	95/113	84/93	95/106
District of Columbia	133/141	94/104	133/148
Maryland	110/104	106/103	110/107
New Jersey	117/114	103/106	117/121
New York	172/108	160/116	172/125
Pennsylvania	105/113	93/94	105/106
Great Lakes	99/102	97/104	99/106
Illinois	99/100	99/118	99/118
Indiana	84/91	92/97	84/88
Michigan	114/107	107/107	114/114
Ohio	86/108	80/98	86/105
Wisconsin	119/103	116/94	119/96
Plains	95/101	94/95	95/96
Iowa	93/99	94/90	93/89
Kansas	86/102	84/88	86/90
Minnesota	116/98	118/99	116/97
Missouri	83/99	84/98	83/97
Nebraska	98/115	85/109	98/126
North Dakota	77/84	92/95	77/79
South Dakota	84/95	88/82	84/79

*Fiscal Blood Pressure = Tax Effort Index/Change in Tax Effort Index.
SOURCE: ACIR staff estimates.

Table 8 (cont.)

STATE FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE INDICES FOR 1979/1975, 1979/1967, AND 1975/1967

STATE	Fiscal Blood Pressure Index*		
	1979/1975	1975/1967	1979/1967
Southeast	86/104	83/92	86/96
Alabama	87/109	80/90	87/98
Arkansas	82/104	79/95	82/100
Florida	79/107	74/88	79/94
Georgia	97/109	89/97	97/105
Kentucky	86/101	85/100	86/101
Louisiana	79/94	84/93	79/88
Mississippi	96/101	95/97	96/98
North Carolina	92/106	87/93	92/98
South Carolina	92/107	86/89	92/95
Tennessee	87/110	79/96	87/100
Virginia	89/101	88/98	89/99
West Virginia	81/94	86/90	81/84
Southwest	71/97	73/91	71/89
Arizona	116/107	108/99	116/106
New Mexico	84/95	88/96	84/91
Oklahoma	71/101	70/88	71/89
Texas	63/95	66/88	63/84
Rocky Mountain	93/106	88/85	93/90
Colorado	96/107	90/85	96/91
Idaho	92/102	90/86	92/88
Montana	88/97	91/98	88/95
Utah	99/111	89/80	99/89
Wyoming	79/120	66/84	79/100
Far West	96/84	114/107	96/90
California	95/80	119/110	95/88
Nevada	65/93	70/99	65/92
Oregon	94/97	97/96	94/93
Washington	97/95	102/96	97/92
Alaska	126/168	75/72	126/121
Hawaii	128/107	120/89	128/95
U.S. Average	100/100	100/100	100/100

England and Mideastern states are the highest. With the exceptions of New Hampshire and Delaware, all states in the northeast, have tax efforts which are above the national average. In contrast, all Southeastern and Southwestern states except Arizona exhibit a tax effort below the national average. The high efforts in the northeast are a function of both high collections and low fiscal capacity; the low efforts in the south are primarily the result of low collections. Although the western states have collections that are above the national average, they exert relatively low efforts because of their generally high capacity levels.

The tax effort factor produced by the RTS can be used in intergovernmental aid formulas, such as General Revenue Sharing. In so far as tax capacity is a better measure than resident income, tax effort is more accurately measured in relation to tax capacity than to income. Because the use of tax effort in aid formulas generally provides an incentive for states to increase their own taxes, its use as a formula factor has been seriously questioned by proponents of a smaller governmental sector. The issue of whether or not federal aid formulas ought to include a tax effort factor at all, however, is an issue unrelated to its appropriate measurement.

Although the Representative Tax System index of tax effort is a useful device to compare state tax policies, it should not be used to measure resident tax burdens. The tax effort measure has a narrow interpretation; it is an overall estimate of how heavily a given state taxes all of its tax bases. The tax effort measure fails to gauge accurately resident tax burdens because some states are able to shift burdens to taxpayers in other states. The effort measure does not make a distinction between resident and nonresident tax collections. For example, Alaska shows a high measure of tax effort because it relies very heavily on its energy resources through the severance, corporate income, and property taxes. Because these taxes are partially shifted to nonresident taxpayers, it would be a mistake to assume that resident burdens in Alaska are reflected in its high tax effort index.

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE

The fiscal "blood pressure" index presented in this report has not been included in earlier studies of fiscal capacity. Pioneered by the ACIR, fiscal blood pressure is a two-dimensional measure which provides a view of how state tax efforts have changed over time, as well as their level at a given point in time.[28] The index is a two component measure: the first number is a state's current tax effort (1979) index; the second is the ratio of the current index to that of a prior year (1975 or 1967). For example, an index of 112/80 indicates that the state's effort is 12% above average, but that it has fallen by 20% since the base year.

The fiscal blood pressure index has been developed because it is thought that a static measure of tax effort does not present an adequate portrayal of state fiscal strain. The rate at which a state's tax effort is changing is a significant indicator of state fiscal stress because it reflects how taxpayer burdens are shifting. That a state's tax effort is high and *rising* can produce different pressures for state policy action than if it is high and *falling*. This distinction is certainly relevant for policymakers who keep close watch over state tax trends.

The blood pressure index combines two of the primary factors that "cause" fiscal strain—the change in tax collections and the change in fiscal capacity. A rising blood pressure can reflect an increase in tax collections and/or a decline in tax capacity. By relating changes in tax collections to changes in capacity, the index indicates whether taxes have increased faster or slower than the state's taxable resources. Because the index is a relative measure, it is especially useful during inflationary times when it is difficult to make comparisons between different years based on nominal amounts.

The fiscal blood pressure estimates for 1979 are shown in *Table 8*. The indices (1) reflect each state's 1979 tax effort and its relative change since 1975 and 1967, respectively, and (2) reveal large differences in fiscal blood pressure among the states.

The northeastern states generally exhibit above-average tax efforts which have been rising over time. Over both the 1975–79 and 1967–79 periods, the region was characterized by high *and* rising tax efforts: the New England states (122/112) and the Mideastern states (134/116) exhibited tax effort increases over the 1967–79 period of 12% and 16%, respectively. These changes were the result of a combination of increasing tax collections, as well as declining tax capacity; the New England and Mideastern states experienced reductions in tax capacity of 8% and 10%, respectively. Thus, the decline in tax capacity was the major contributor to the rising tax efforts, with increasing collections playing a minor role.

New York exerts the highest tax effort (172) of any state, and its effort has risen by 25% since 1967. In that time the state's relative capacity has declined by 19% and its collections have increased 6% faster than the national average. Between 1975 and 1979, New York's increase in tax effort (+8.0%) can be completely attributed to a reduction in tax capacity (−9.4%) because its collections have actually increased less than the na-

tional average rate. In recent years, it appears that New York's high fiscal blood pressure has been primarily a function of a declining tax base and *not* of a rapidly expanding public sector.

Both the Great Lakes and the Plains regions exhibit average tax efforts and have experienced only mild changes since 1967. Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota all have tax efforts which are less than 90% of the national average, and only Ohio has experienced some upward movement. Although Illinois's tax effort rose by 18% between 1967 and 1979, the entire increase occurred before 1975. Minnesota and Wisconsin have the highest efforts in the Midwest, efforts which declined marginally during 1967–79.

The Southeastern states exhibit generally low tax efforts that have essentially remained unchanged since 1967. Although their tax efforts declined between 1967 and 1975, they subsequently rose in the later period (1975–79). Mississippi (96) and Georgia (97) are the only states in the region whose efforts are in excess of 95% of the national average. These generally low tax efforts, however, partially reflect the greater reliance which the southern states place on user charges and fees as a source of government revenue.

The three western regions exhibit below average and declining tax efforts. Of the 15 western states, only Arizona (116), Alaska (126), and Hawaii (128) have tax efforts in excess of the national average. Nevada (65) and Texas (63) exert the lowest tax efforts in the nation and their efforts declined over the 1967–79 period. Although Alaska and Wyoming have shown increasing tax efforts, this is largely due to rising mineral revenues.

California's tax effort (95) is below the national average and reflects the impact of Proposition 13. After rising by 10% between 1967 and 1975, the state's tax effort declined by 20% between 1975 and 1979. In 1975, the state's tax effort was 19% above the national average; in 1979, it was 5% below the average.

FOOTNOTE

[28] ACIR, *Measuring the Fiscal "Blood Pressure" of the States—1964–1975* (Report M-111), Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Chapter 8

State Charts And Tax Tables

This chapter presents two sets of tables that detail the tax capacity estimates by state and type of tax. The first set of tables presents an overview of each state's current fiscal status. Breakdowns of tax capacity and effort are provided for eight tax categories; information on a state's total dollar, per capita, and relative tax capacity and effort for each category is presented. In addition, the difference between a state's actual tax collections and its capacity for each tax is provided as an indicator of how heavily a state taxes each source.

The tax capacity and effort estimates for 1967, 1975, and 1977 are also provided. These estimates reflect the changes in a state's capacity and suggest how it might be changing relative to its neighbors and the rest of the nation. The tax effort and fiscal blood pressure indices compare each state's tax effort with its historical behavior and suggest where fiscal strain may be developing.

The estimates provided here are intended to supply practical interstate comparisons of state-local taxes that conform to a standardized basis. Each state table presents tax capacity data in tabular and chart form. For eight tax categories, the numerical columns provide for each state: (1) its per capita tax capacity for each tax; (2) its per capita tax capacity indexed to the national average for each base; (3) its total capacity for each tax source; (4) its actual collections from each source; (5) its relative tax effort for each tax; (6) the difference between its actual collections and its total capacity for each tax source; and (7) its per capita collections from each tax. The bar charts, for each of seven tax categories, reflect a state's per capita tax capacity, its per capita collections,

and the national per capita tax capacity.

The second set of tables provides breakdowns for each of the 24 taxes used to derive the Representative Tax System estimates. Each table presents detailed information on the distribution of capacity and effort on a state-by-state basis. For each tax, data are presented for each state's (1) tax base for that tax, (2) per capita tax capacity, (3) per capita capacity indexed to the national norm, (4) total capacity, (5) actual collections, (6) tax effort, (7) collections less capacity, and (8) per capita collections.

Two considerations must be noted regarding the use of the Representative Tax System estimates: the indices reported are *approximations* of the measures that could be constructed if perfect, timely data were available. In addition, the comparisons between years are subject to variations in the methodology used by different researchers. The earlier years have been partially revised, but some differences may be the result of technique and not substance.

The ACIR staff has updated the Representative Tax System not only to satisfy research and public interests, but also because it is a prime candidate for use in federal grant programs. Whatever the theoretical merits of the different approaches to capacity measurement, however, the replacement of the traditional per capita income measure with the tax capacity estimates is bound to be highly controversial because it would create a new set of "winners" and "losers." But aside from this concern, the revisions made in the Representative Tax System methodology in recent years have overcome the system's most serious drawbacks—those of timeliness and complexity—and it has become better understood. When state area capacity measures are considered in grant programs the RTS deserves serious consideration as a replacement for per capita income.

State Charts and Tax Tables

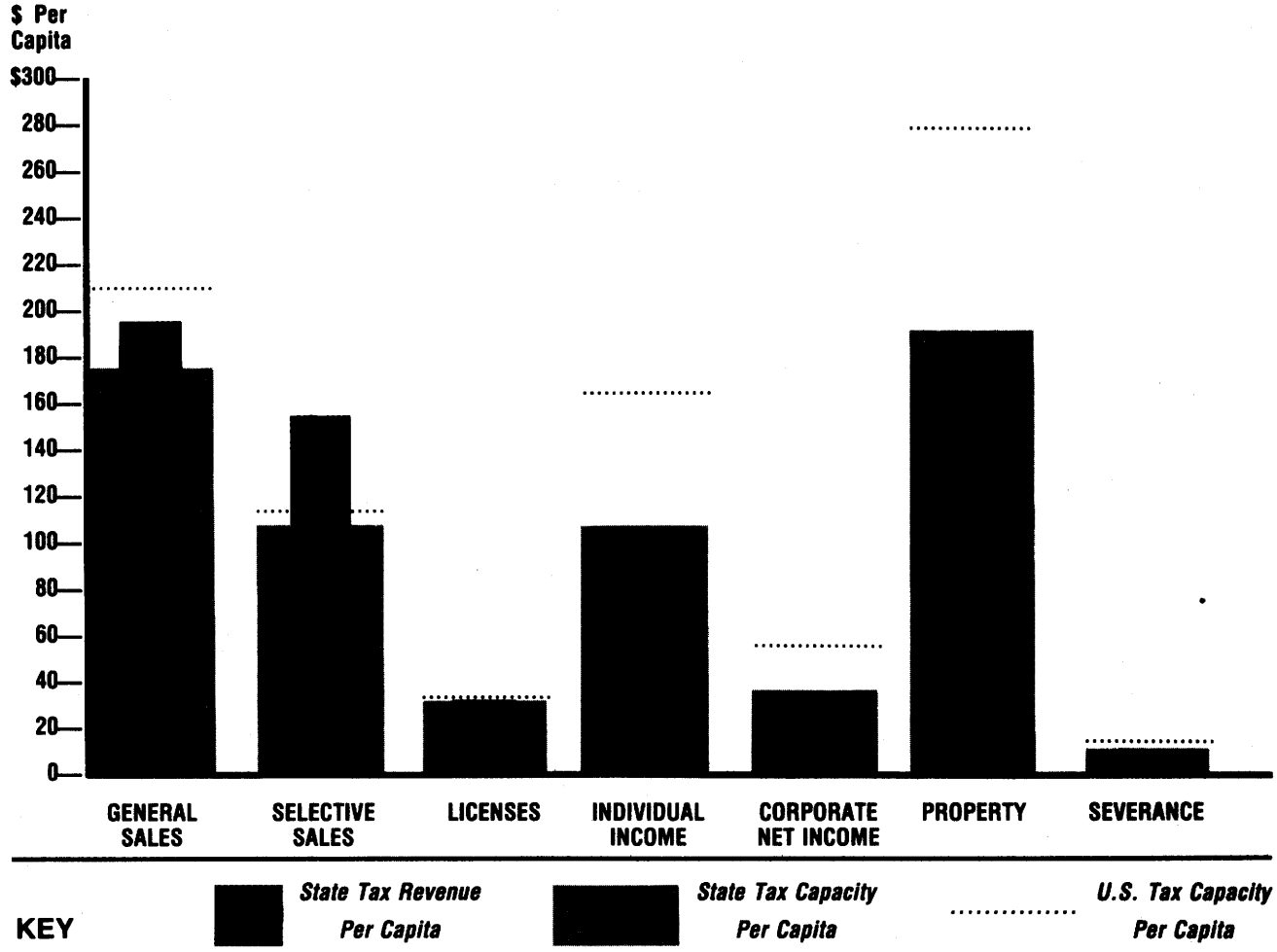
Alabama

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	89	80	79	87
Tax Capacity	70	77	77	76

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 87/98

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$174.07	82.5	$656,067	$739,200	112.7	$83,132	$196.13
Selective Sales	$114.42	98.2	$431,248	$589,767	136.8	$158,519	$156.48
License Taxes	$32.48	97.0	$122,416	$102,364	83.6	−$20,052	$27.16
Personal Income	$109.15	66.2	$411,377	$388,329	94.4	−$23,048	$103.03
Corporate Income	$38.20	67.0	$143,979	$100,610	69.9	−$43,369	$26.69
Total Property	$186.04	67.0	$701,184	$239,329	34.1	−$461,854	$63.50
Estates & Gift	$4.79	53.2	$18,069	$6,666	36.9	−$11,403	$1.77
Severance	$11.18	76.4	$42,137	$20,550	48.8	−$21,587	$5.45
Total Taxes	$670.33	75.8	$2,526,481	$2,186,816	86.6	−$339,664	$580.21

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



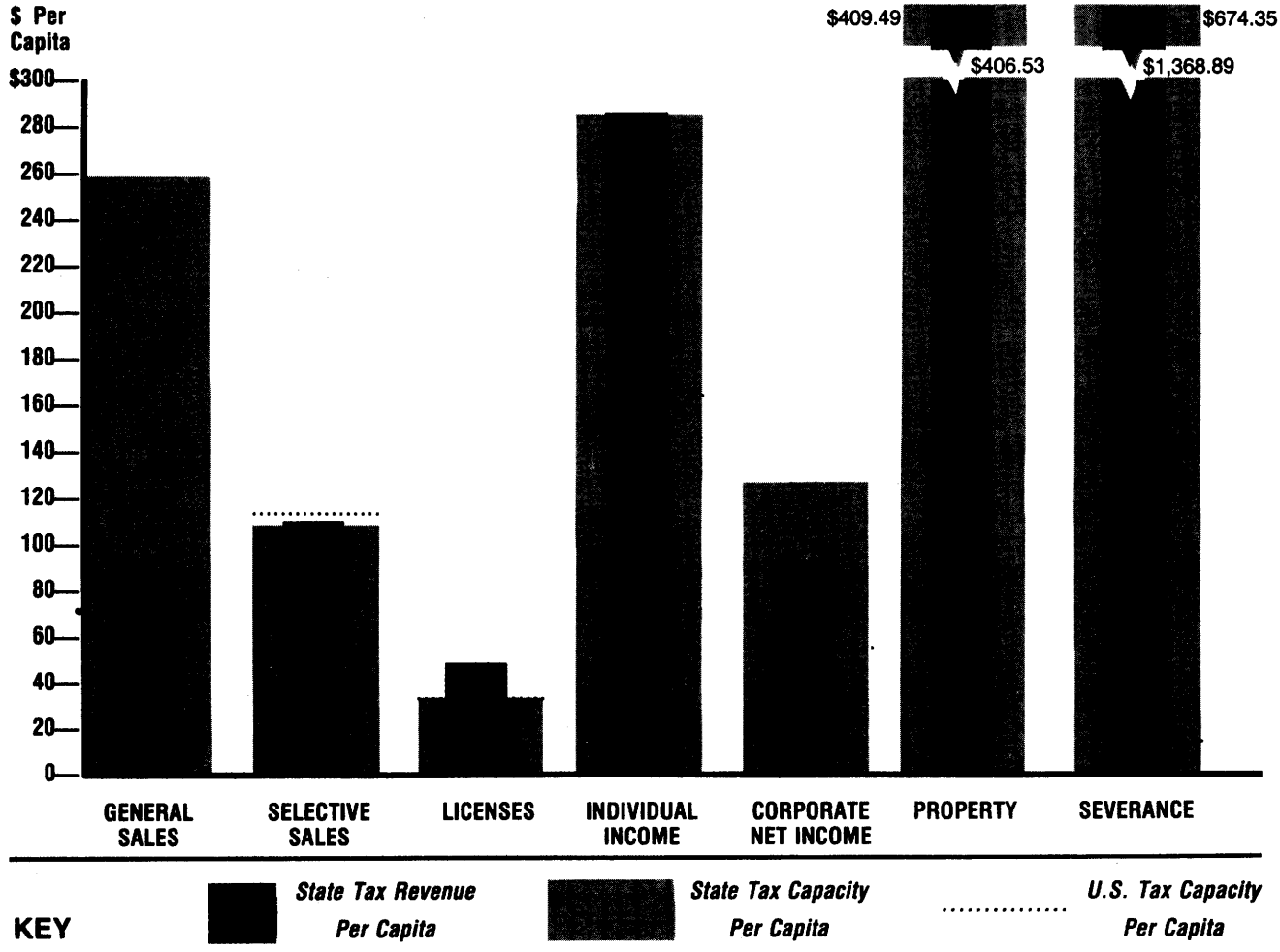
Alaska

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	104	75	128	126
Tax Capacity	99	159	154	215

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 126/121

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$258.34	122.5	$104,884	$35,900	34.2	−$68,984	$88.42
Selective Sales	$108.79	93.3	$44,169	$47,025	106.5	$2,855	$115.83
License Taxes	$34.11	101.9	$13,847	$20,219	146.0	$6,372	$49.80
Personal Income	$285.82	173.3	$116,044	$116,049	100.0	$4	$285.83
Corporate Income	$127.72	224.1	$51,854	$36,854	71.1	−$15,000	$90.77
Total Property	$409.50	147.4	$166,255	$165,050	99.3	−$1,204	$406.53
Estates & Gift	$4.54	50.4	$1,844	$123	6.7	−$1,721	$0.30
Severance	$674.35	4606.1	$273,787	$555,768	203.0	$281,980	$1,368.89
Total Taxes	$1,903.17	215.2	$772,687	$976,989	126.4	$204,301	$2,406.38

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



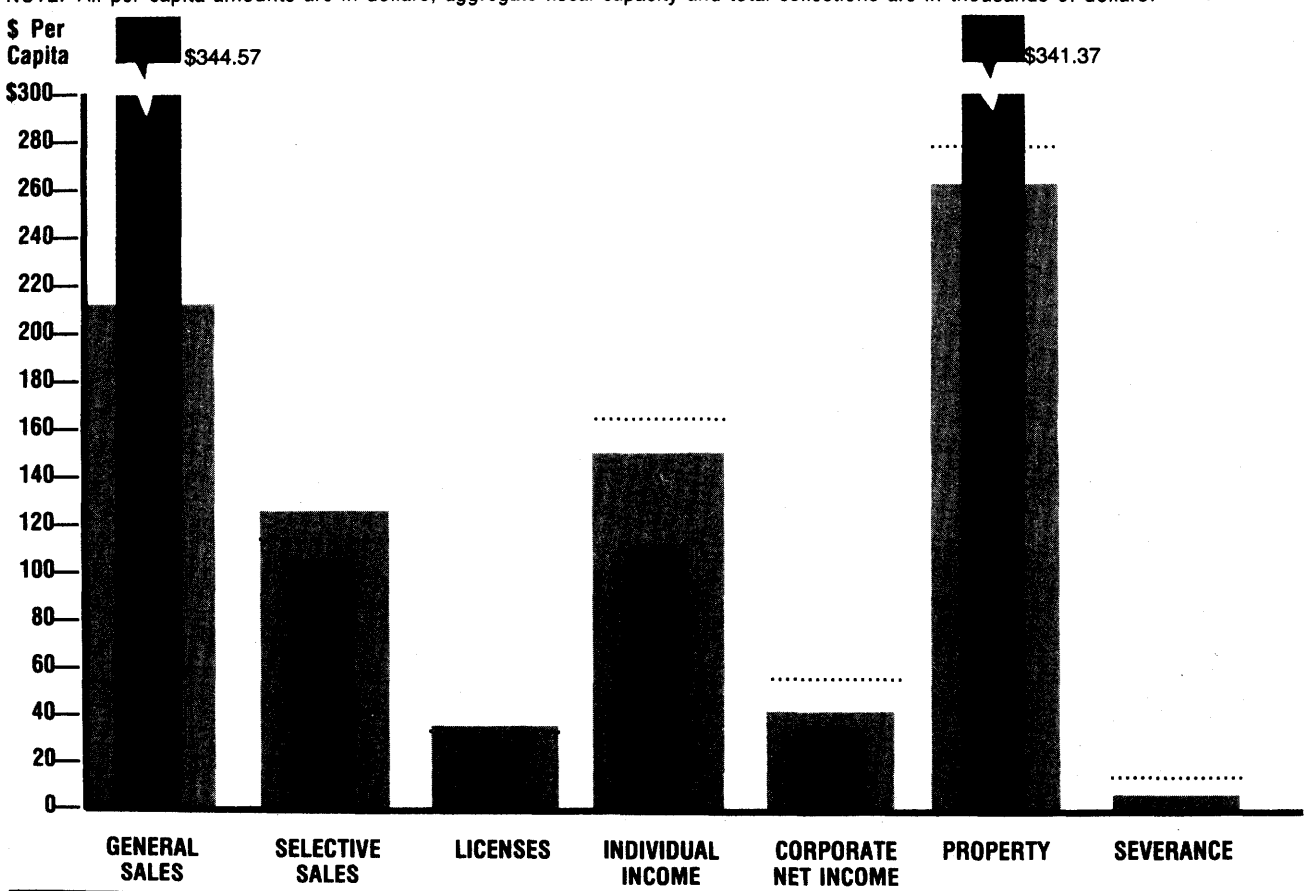
Arizona

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	109	108	111	116
Tax Capacity	95	94	92	95

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 116/106

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$212.00	100.5	$519,409	$844,200	162.5	$324,790	$344.57
Selective Sales	$125.59	107.7	$307,697	$259,762	84.4	−$47,935	$106.03
License Taxes	$34.90	104.3	$85,516	$74,052	86.6	−$11,463	$30.23
Personal Income	$150.24	91.1	$368,079	$270,265	73.4	−$97,814	$110.31
Corporate Income	$40.39	70.9	$98,960	$89,352	90.3	−$9,608	$36.47
Total Property	$261.98	94.3	$641,841	$836,359	130.3	$194,518	$341.37
Estates & Gift	$6.66	73.9	$16,323	$8,429	51.6	−$7,894	$3.44
Severance	$8.22	56.2	$20,143	$0	0.0	−$20,143	$0.00
Total Taxes	$839.99	95.0	$2,057,973	$2,382,420	115.8	$324,447	$972.42

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

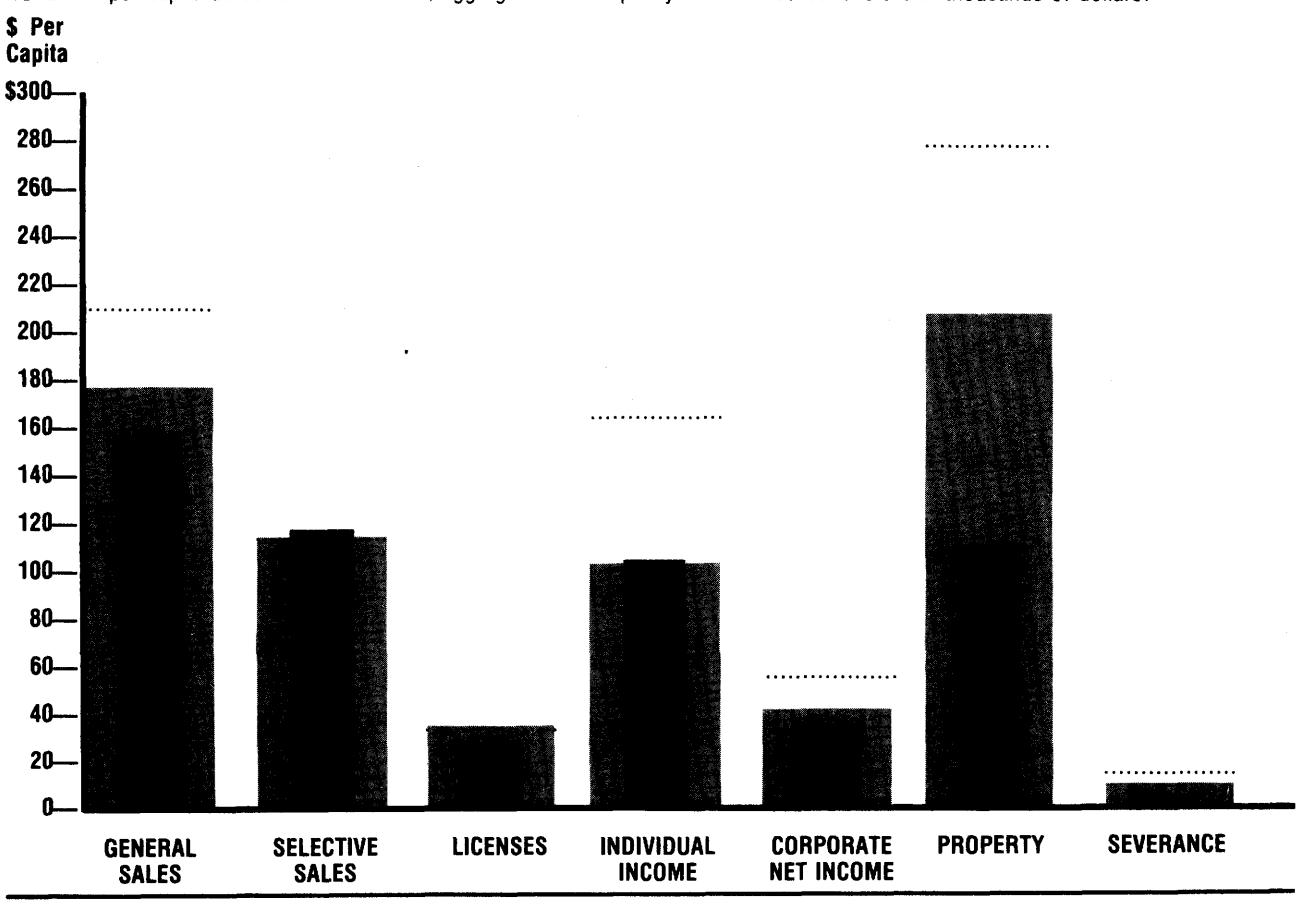
Arkansas

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	83	79	78	82
Tax Capacity	77	79	79	78

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 82/99

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$177.15	84.0	$386,186	$346,900	89.8	−$39,286	$159.13
Selective Sales	$114.72	98.4	$250,088	$260,386	104.1	$10,298	$119.44
License Taxes	$33.34	99.6	$72,672	$65,215	89.7	−$7,457	$29.92
Personal Income	$102.54	62.2	$223,542	$228,681	102.3	$5,138	$104.90
Corporate Income	$41.69	73.2	$90,885	$83,608	92.0	−$7,277	$38.35
Total Property	$207.53	74.7	$452,415	$241,319	53.3	−$211,095	$110.70
Estates & Gift	$5.59	62.0	$12,178	$2,938	24.1	−$9,240	$1.35
Severance	$9.73	66.5	$21,219	$10,727	50.6	−$10,492	$4.92
Total Taxes	$692.29	78.3	$1,509,189	$1,239,775	82.1	−$269,413	$568.70

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



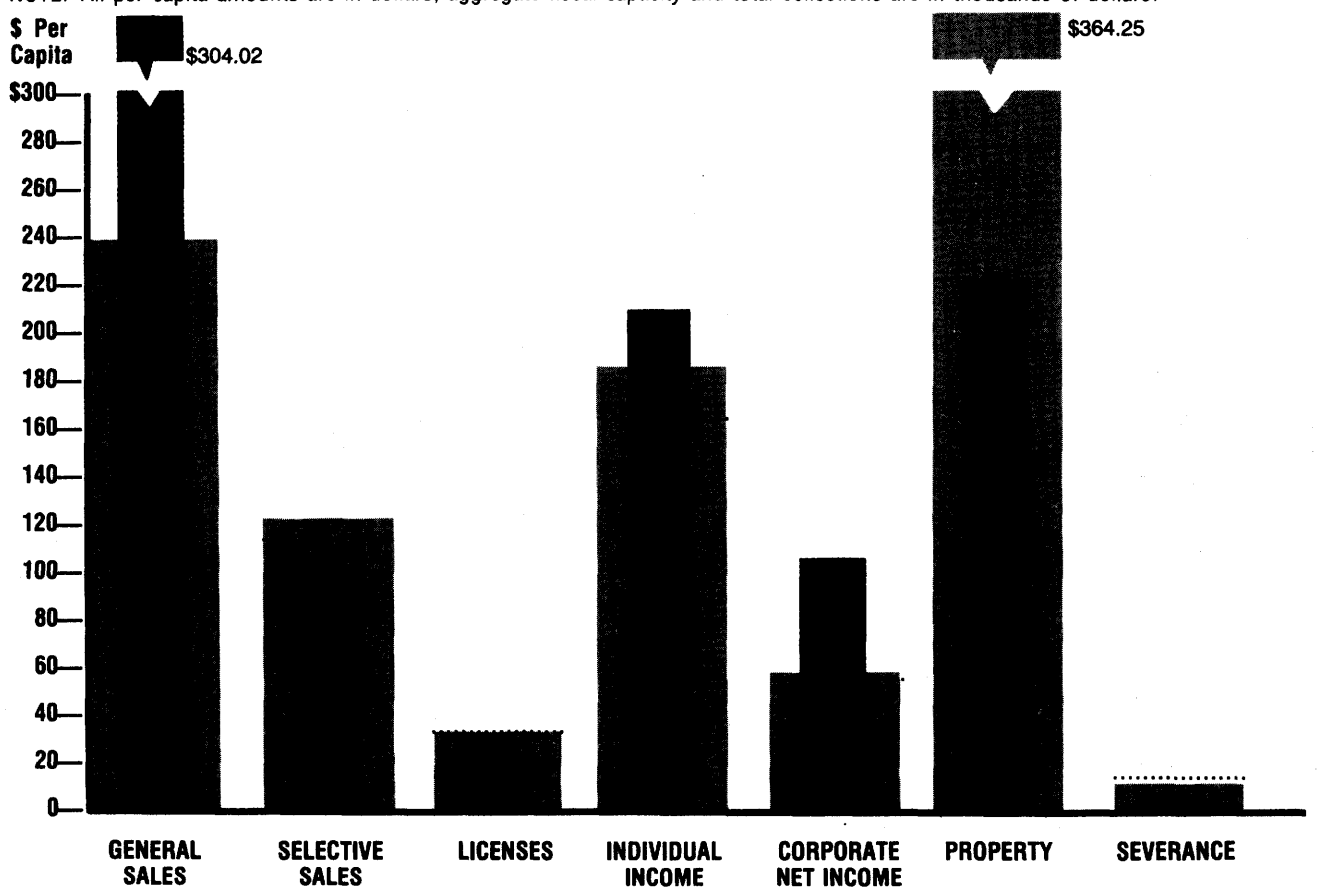
California

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	108	119	117	95
Tax Capacity	124	111	114	116

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 95/88

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$239.73	113.6	$5,440,518	$6,899,400	126.8	$1,458,881	$304.02
Selective Sales	$121.37	104.1	$2,754,397	$2,178,533	79.1	−$575,864	$96.00
License Taxes	$33.85	101.1	$768,295	$478,395	62.3	−$289,900	$21.08
Personal Income	$186.27	112.9	$4,227,214	$4,758,047	112.6	$530,832	$209.66
Corporate Income	$58.79	103.2	$1,334,249	$2,374,712	178.0	$1,040,462	$104.64
Total Property	$364.25	131.1	$8,266,209	$5,005,099	60.5	−$3,261,110	$220.55
Estates & Gift	$10.14	112.5	$230,096	$409,478	178.0	$179,381	$18.04
Severance	$10.67	72.9	$242,051	$4,188	1.7	−$237,863	$0.18
Total Taxes	$1,025.07	115.9	$23,263,034	$22,107,852	95.0	−$1,155,181	$974.17

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



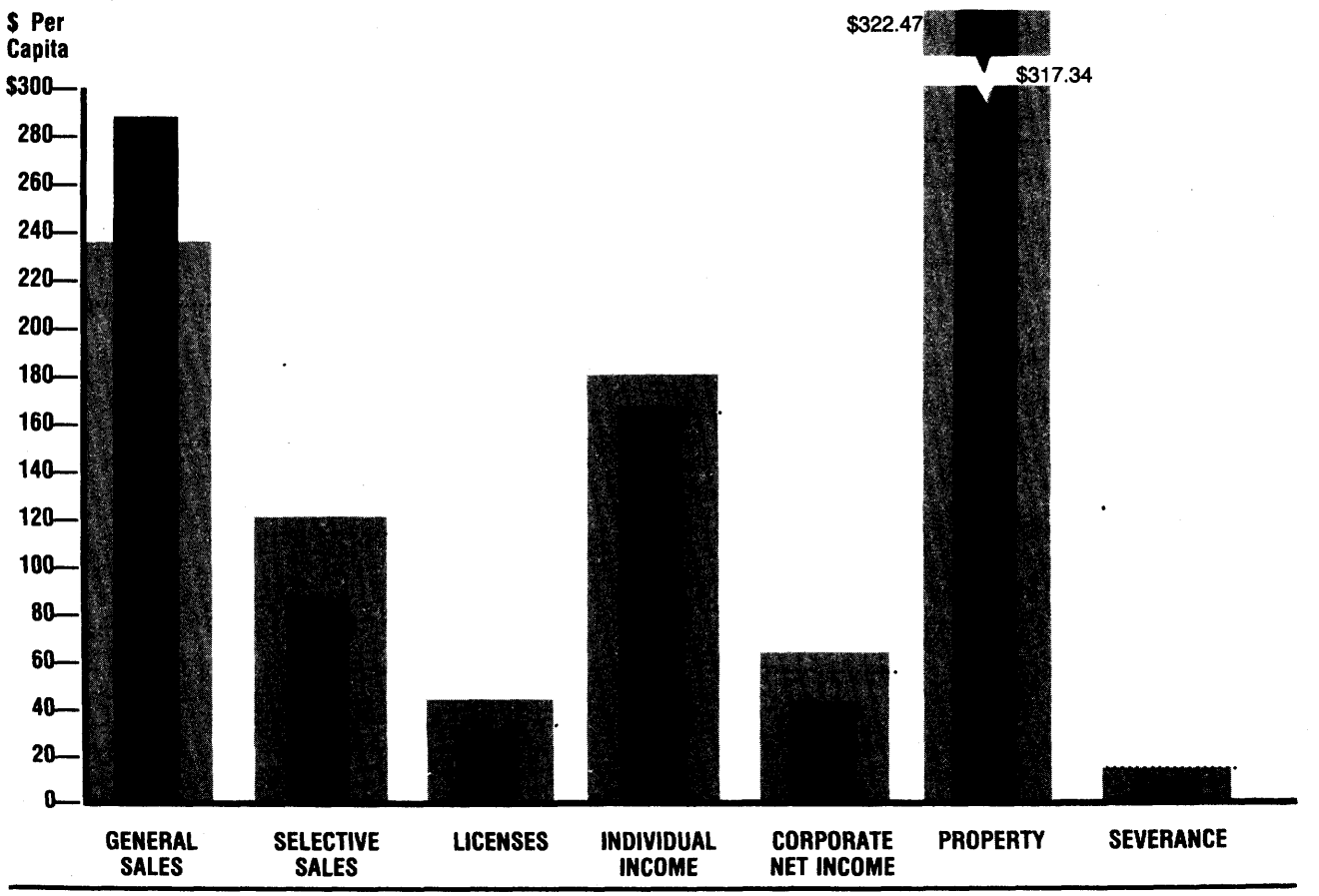
KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — ..... *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

Colorado

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE: (1967–1979)	96/91
Tax Effort	106	90	95	96		
Tax Capacity	104	107	109	111		

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$234.10	111.0	$648,935	$797,100	122.8	$148,164	$287.55
Selective Sales	$119.99	102.9	$332,608	$238,247	71.6	−$94,361	$85.95
License Taxes	$41.55	124.1	$115,163	$83,638	72.6	−$31,525	$30.17
Personal Income	$179.56	108.9	$497,732	$457,081	91.8	−$40,651	$164.89
Corporate Income	$62.95	110.5	$174,498	$112,292	64.4	−$62,206	$40.51
Total Property	$322.47	116.1	$893,887	$879,679	98.4	−$14,207	$317.34
Estates & Gift	$7.56	83.9	$20,967	$28,010	133.6	$7,042	$10.10
Severance	$17.04	116.4	$47,239	$19,803	41.9	−$27,436	$7.14
Total Taxes	$985.22	111.4	$2,731,031	$2,615,850	95.8	−$115,180	$943.67

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

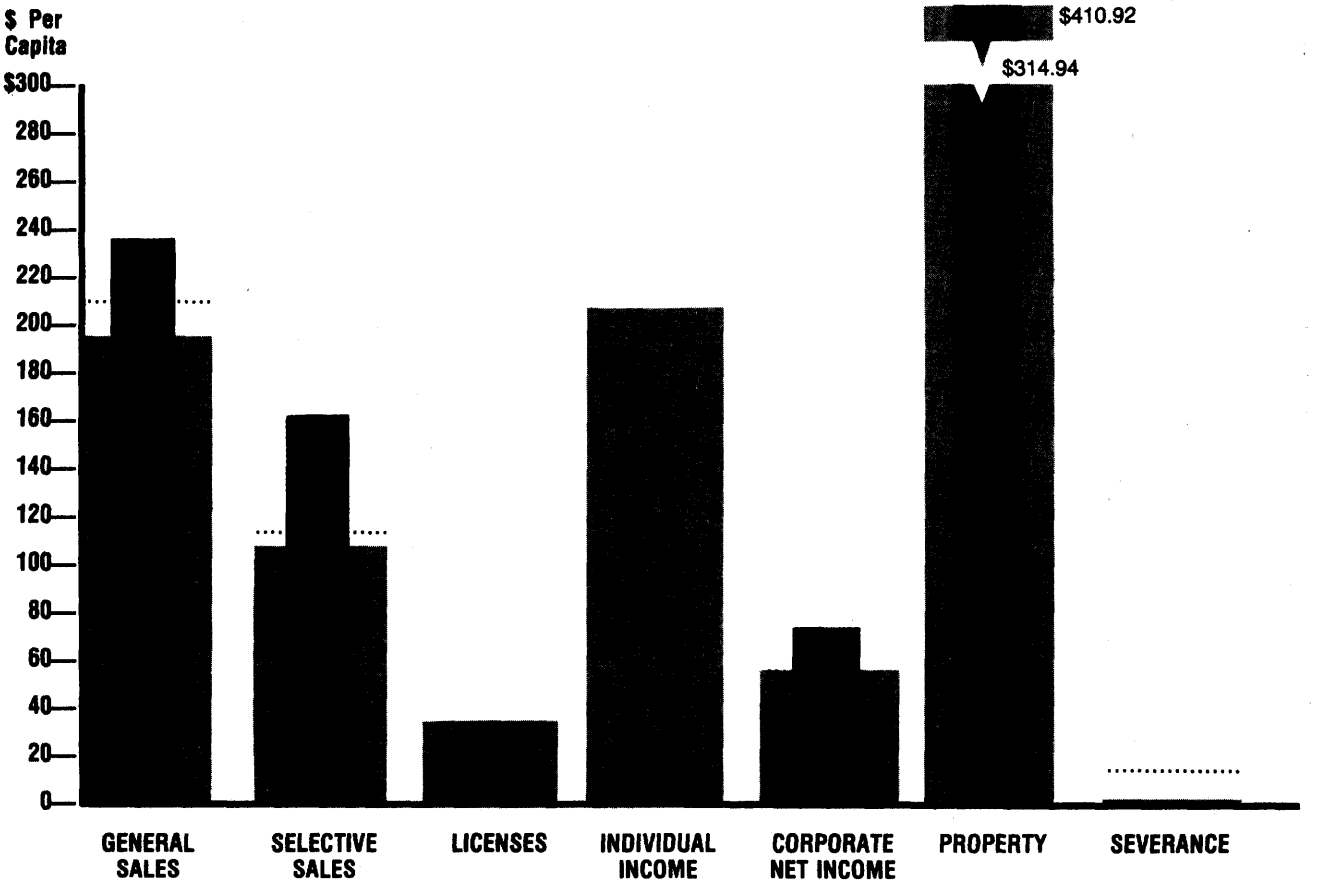
Connecticut

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	93	99	104	102
Tax Capacity	117	108	107	106

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 102/110

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$187.73	89.0	$584,775	$736,100	125.9	$151,324	$236.31
Selective Sales	$114.78	98.5	$357,532	$498,760	139.5	$141,227	$160.12
License Taxes	$34.78	103.9	$108,352	$98,070	90.5	−$10,282	$31.48
Personal Income	$214.41	130.0	$667,888	$83,487	12.5	−$584,401	$26.80
Corporate Income	$54.04	94.8	$168,336	$231,139	137.3	$62,802	$74.20
Total Property	$314.94	113.4	$981,042	$1,280,030	130.5	$298,987	$410.92
Estates & Gift	$13.08	145.2	$40,757	$52,997	130.0	$12,239	$17.01
Severance	$0.16	1.1	$486	$0	0.0	−$486	$0.00
Total Taxes	$933.92	105.6	$2,909,172	$2,980,583	102.5	$71,410	$956.85

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

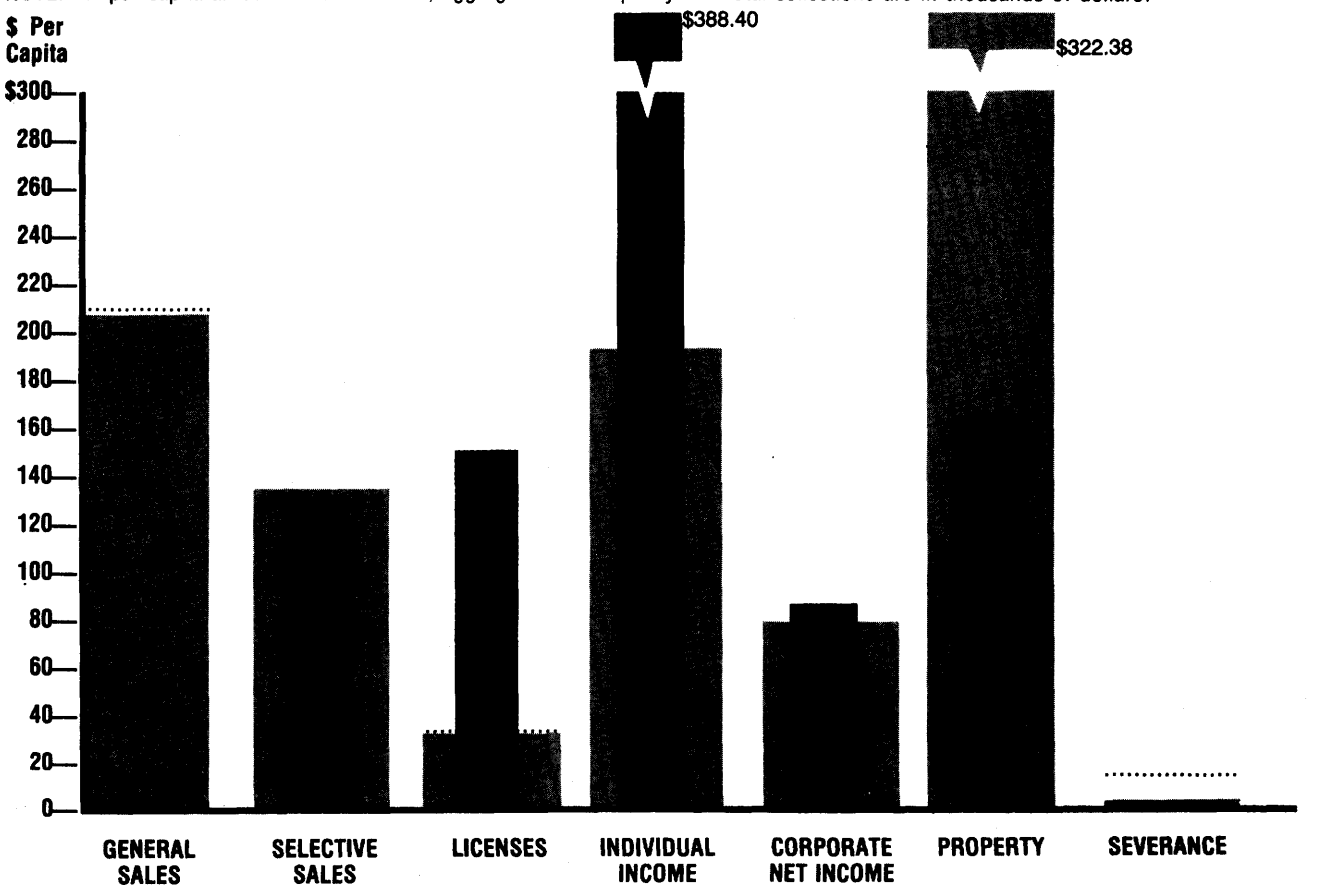
Delaware

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	90	84	79	95
Tax Capacity	123	125	122	111

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 95/106

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$208.22	98.7	$121,185	$0	0.0	−$121,185	$0.00
Selective Sales	$135.64	116.4	$78,943	$76,016	96.3	−$2,927	$130.61
License Taxes	$33.58	100.3	$19,545	$87,412	447.2	$67,866	$150.19
Personal Income	$192.25	116.6	$111,887	$226,047	202.0	$114,159	$388.40
Corporate Income	$79.83	140.1	$46,461	$50,091	107.8	$3,629	$86.07
Total Property	$322.38	116.1	$187,623	$96,310	51.3	−$91,313	$165.48
Estates & Gift	$8.53	94.7	$4,966	$6,669	134.3	$1,702	$11.46
Severance	$0.04	0.3	$23	$0	0.0	−$23	$0.00
Total Taxes	$980.48	110.9	$570,636	$542,545	95.1	−$28,091	$932.21

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

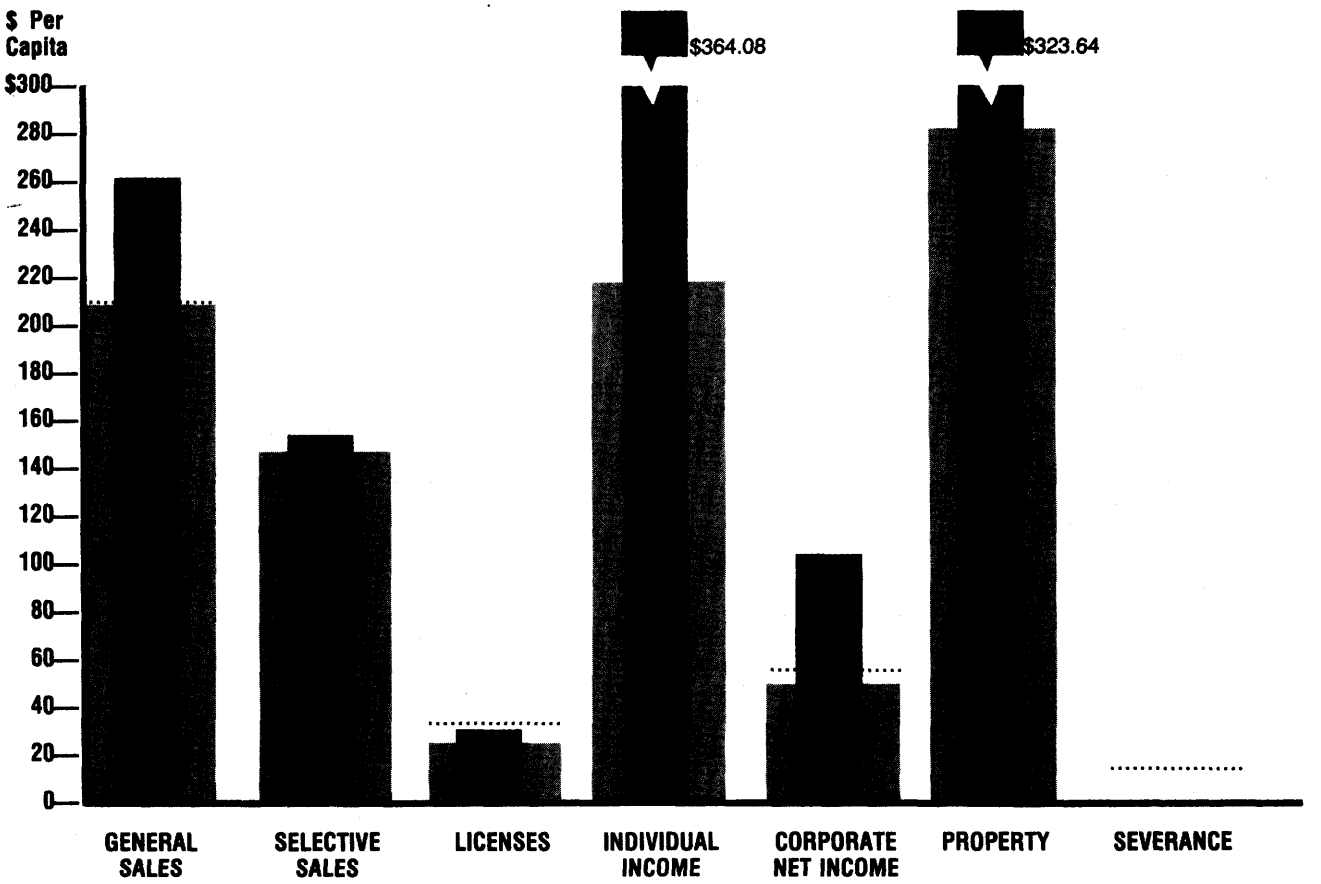
Washington, DC

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	90	94	119	133
Tax Capacity	121	115	118	107

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 133/148

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$209.93	99.5	$137,714	$172,300	125.1	$34,585	$262.65
Selective Sales	$147.98	126.9	$97,073	$102,628	105.7	$5,554	$156.45
License Taxes	$27.15	81.1	$17,811	$21,027	118.0	$3,215	$32.05
Personal Income	$219.77	133.3	$144,168	$238,838	165.7	$94,669	$364.08
Corporate Income	$51.60	90.5	$33,846	$68,814	203.3	$34,967	$104.90
Total Property	$282.05	101.5	$185,025	$212,310	114.7	$27,285	$323.64
Estates & Gift	$9.79	108.6	$6,419	$10,154	158.2	$3,734	$15.48
Severance	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Total Taxes	$948.26	107.2	$622,060	$826,071	132.8	$204,010	$1,259.25

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



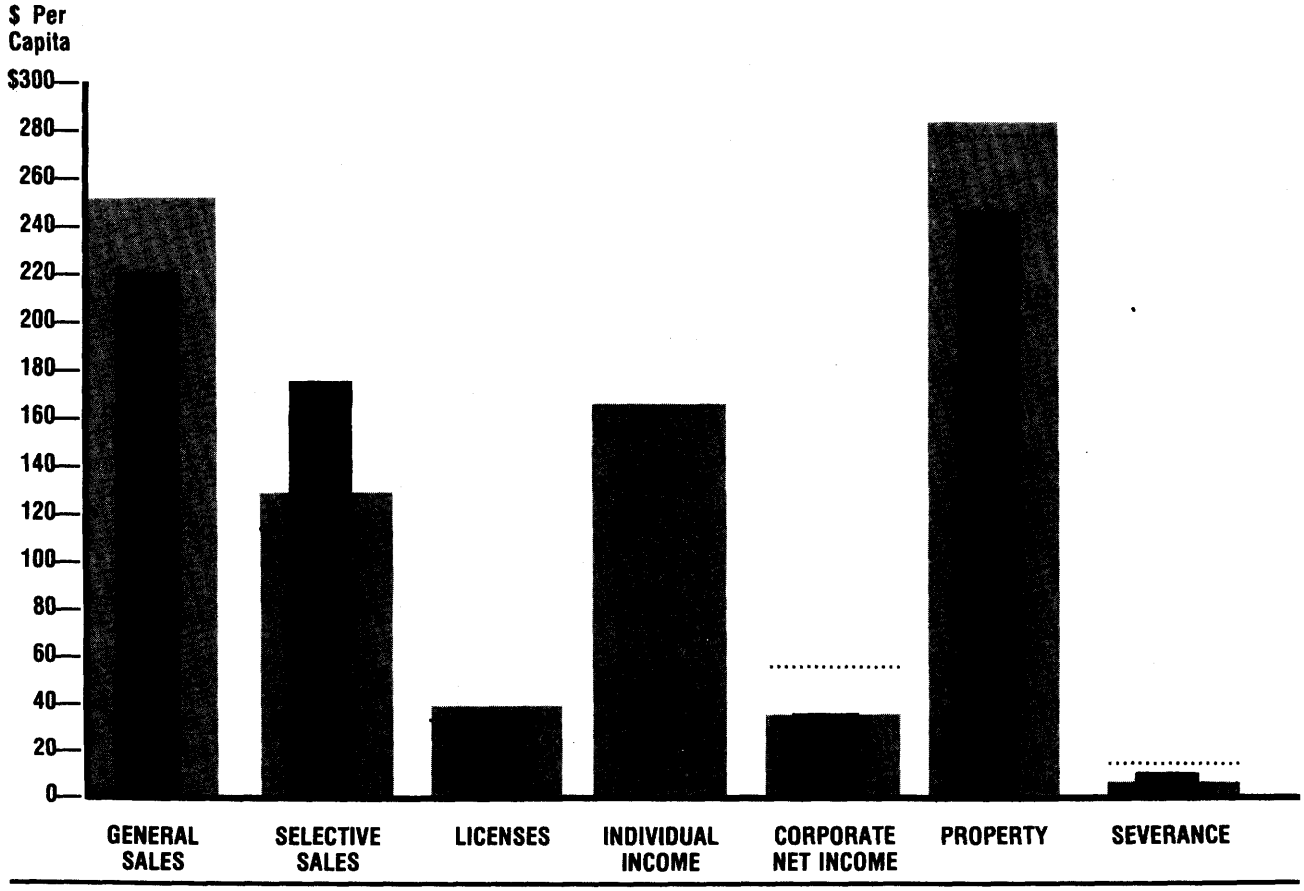
KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

Florida

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE: (1967–1979)	79/94
Tax Effort	84	74	73	79		
Tax Capacity	104	104	104	104		

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$251.62	119.3	$2,229,392	$1,947,400	87.4	−$281,992	$219.80
Selective Sales	$127.78	109.6	$1,132,170	$1,533,180	135.4	$401,009	$173.05
License Taxes	$38.99	116.5	$345,458	$295,458	85.5	−$50,000	$33.35
Personal Income	$163.97	99.4	$1,452,797	$0	0.0	−$1,452,797	$0.00
Corporate Income	$36.19	63.5	$320,659	$314,409	98.1	−$6,250	$35.49
Total Property	$281.17	101.2	$2,491,180	$2,176,099	87.4	−$315,080	$245.61
Estates & Gift	$14.65	162.6	$129,814	$55,908	43.1	−$73,906	$6.31
Severance	$4.82	33.0	$42,744	$91,902	215.0	$49,157	$10.37
Total Taxes	$919.21	103.9	$8,144,217	$6,414,356	78.8	−$1,729,860	$723.97

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



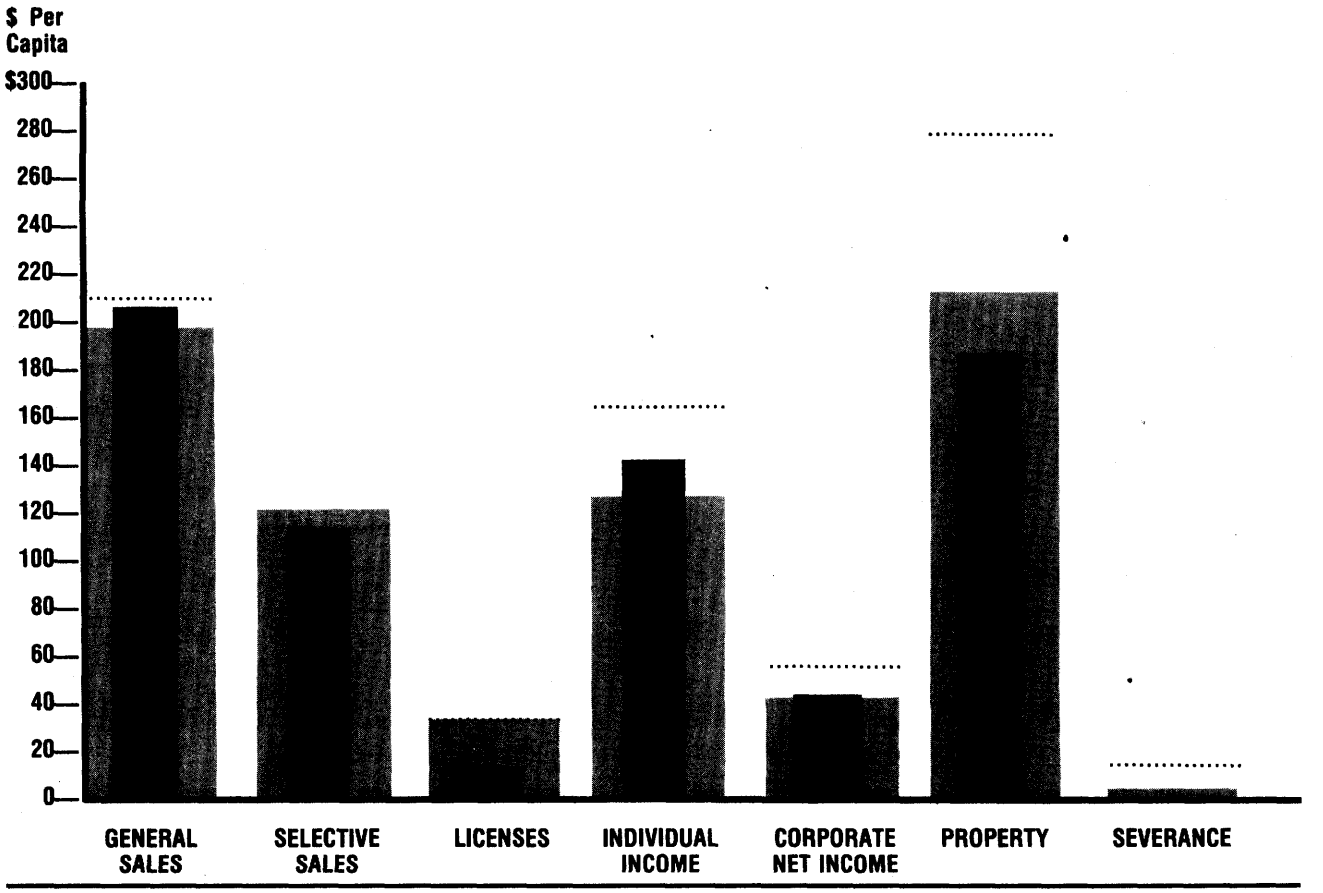
Georgia

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	92	89	90	97
Tax Capacity	80	86	85	83

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 97/105

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$196.45	93.1	$1,005,255	$1,054,300	104.9	$49,044	$206.04
Selective Sales	$120.39	103.3	$616,046	$589,542	95.7	−$26,504	$115.21
License Taxes	$33.28	99.4	$170,301	$68,521	40.2	−$101,780	$13.39
Personal Income	$126.03	76.4	$644,915	$729,407	113.1	$84,491	$142.55
Corporate Income	$40.58	71.2	$207,627	$226,125	108.9	$18,497	$44.19
Total Property	$211.32	76.1	$1,081,310	$961,139	88.9	−$120,170	$187.83
Estates & Gift	$5.94	66.0	$30,419	$8,426	27.7	−$21,993	$1.65
Severance	$1.07	7.3	$5,484	$0	0.0	−$5,484	$0.00
Total Taxes	$735.07	83.1	$3,761,361	$3,637,460	96.7	−$123,900	$710.86

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



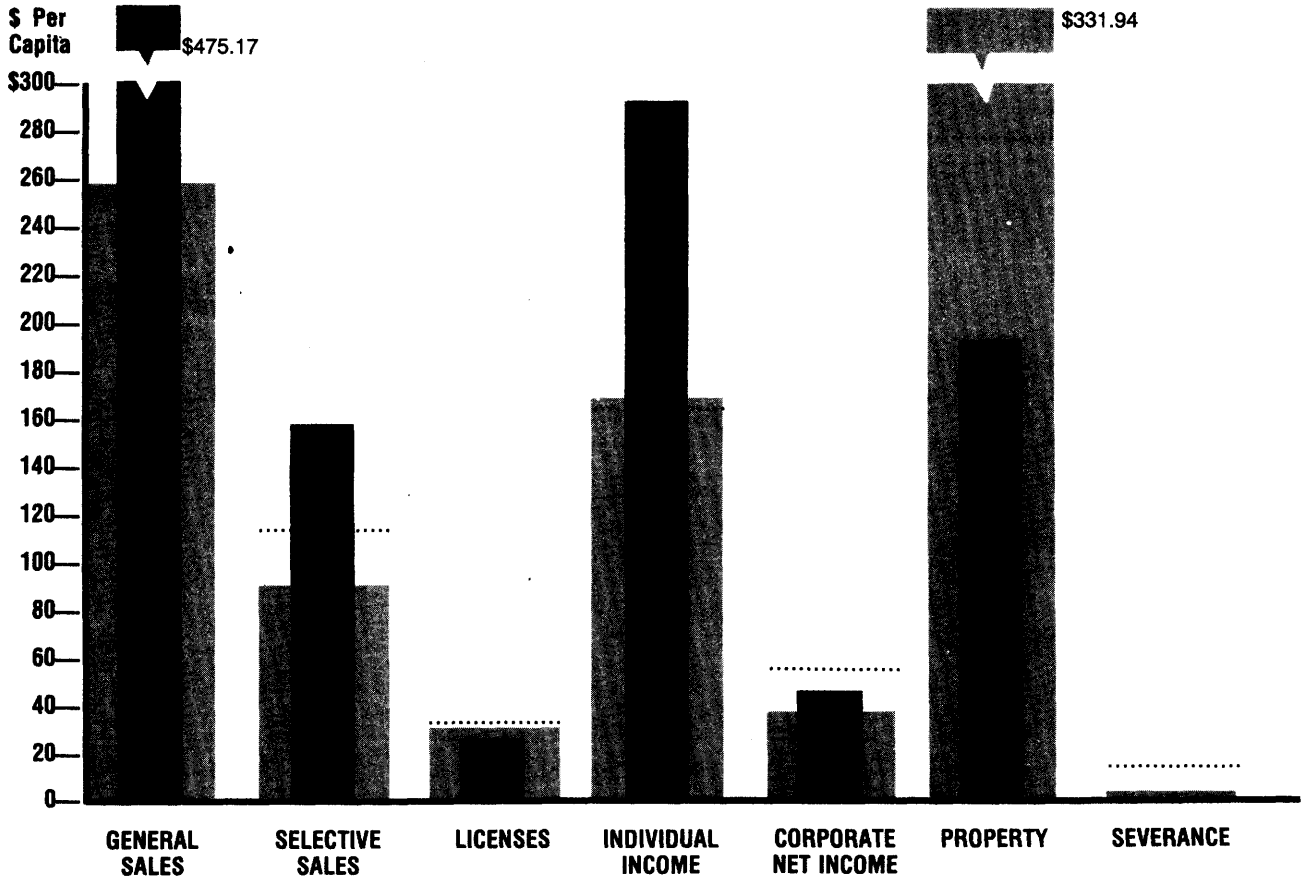
Hawaii

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	135	120	115	128
Tax Capacity	99	109	107	105

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 128/95

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$259.62	123.1	$235,216	$430,500	183.0	$195,283	$475.17
Selective Sales	$91.49	78.5	$82,888	$142,761	172.2	$59,872	$157.57
License Taxes	$31.25	93.4	$28,309	$24,403	86.2	−$3,905	$26.94
Personal Income	$169.25	102.6	$153,343	$264,557	172.5	$111,213	$292.01
Corporate Income	$38.42	67.4	$34,803	$39,873	114.6	$5,069	$44.01
Total Property	$331.94	119.5	$300,737	$173,850	57.8	−$126,887	$191.89
Estates & Gift	$6.54	72.6	$5,929	$4,141	69.8	−$1,788	$4.57
Severance	$0.50	3.4	$448	$0	0.0	−$448	$0.00
Total Taxes	$929.00	105.1	$841,676	$1,080,086	128.3	$238,409	$1,192.15

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



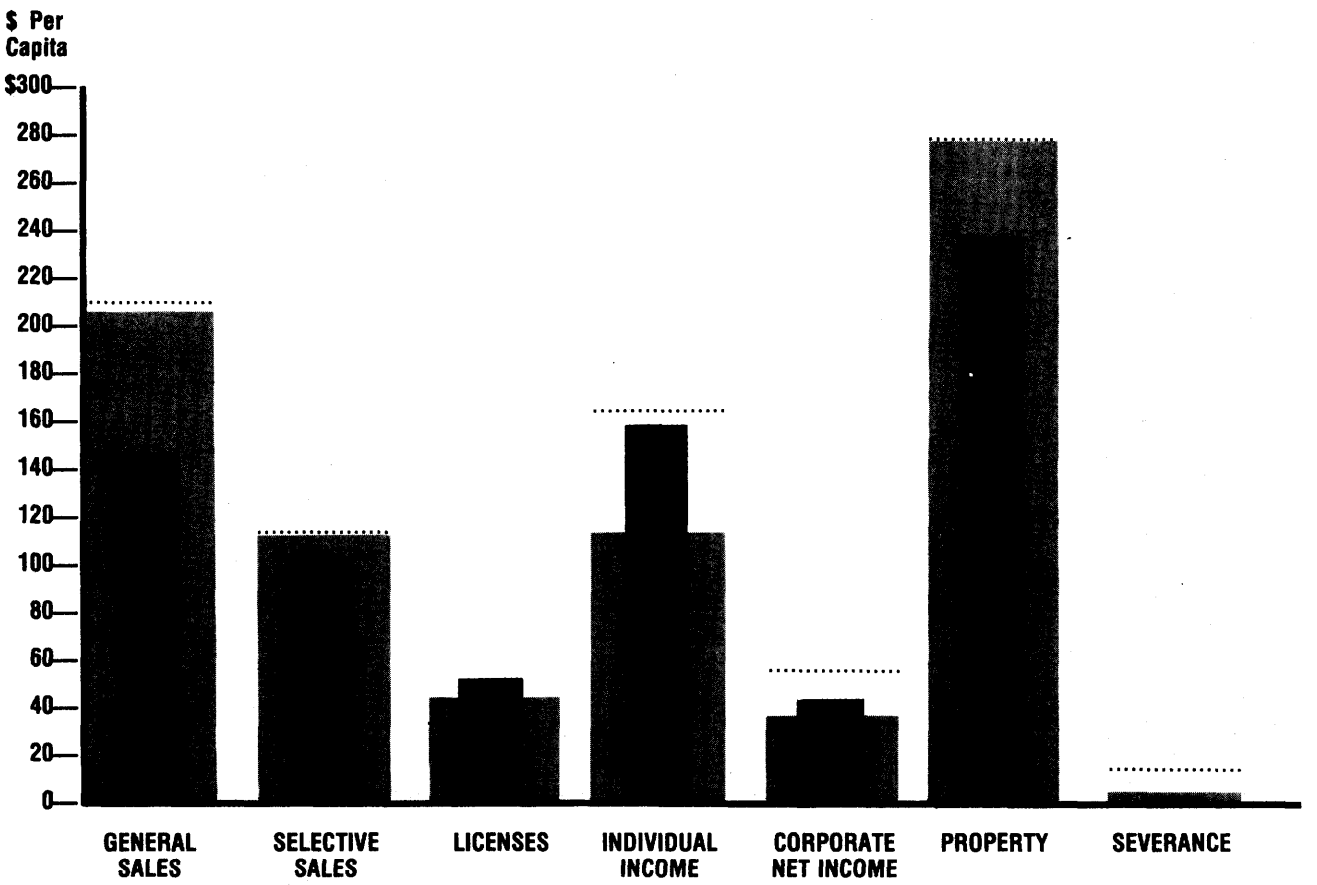
KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

Idaho

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	105	90	90	92	(1967–1979) 92/88
Tax Capacity	91	89	88	91	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$206.95	98.1	$187,289	$129,900	69.4	−$57,389	$143.54
Selective Sales	$113.16	97.1	$102,408	$92,531	90.4	−$9,877	$102.24
License Taxes	$44.74	133.7	$40,491	$47,328	116.9	$6,836	$52.30
Personal Income	$113.28	68.7	$102,519	$143,381	139.9	$40,861	$158.43
Corporate Income	$37.29	65.4	$33,746	$39,247	116.3	$5,500	$43.37
Total Property	$278.10	100.1	$251,676	$214,579	85.3	−$37,096	$237.10
Estates & Gift	$6.32	70.1	$5,717	$3,495	61.1	−$2,222	$3.86
Severance	$3.40	23.2	$3,075	$552	17.9	−$2,523	$0.61
Total Taxes	$803.23	90.8	$726,925	$671,013	92.3	−$55,911	$741.45

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



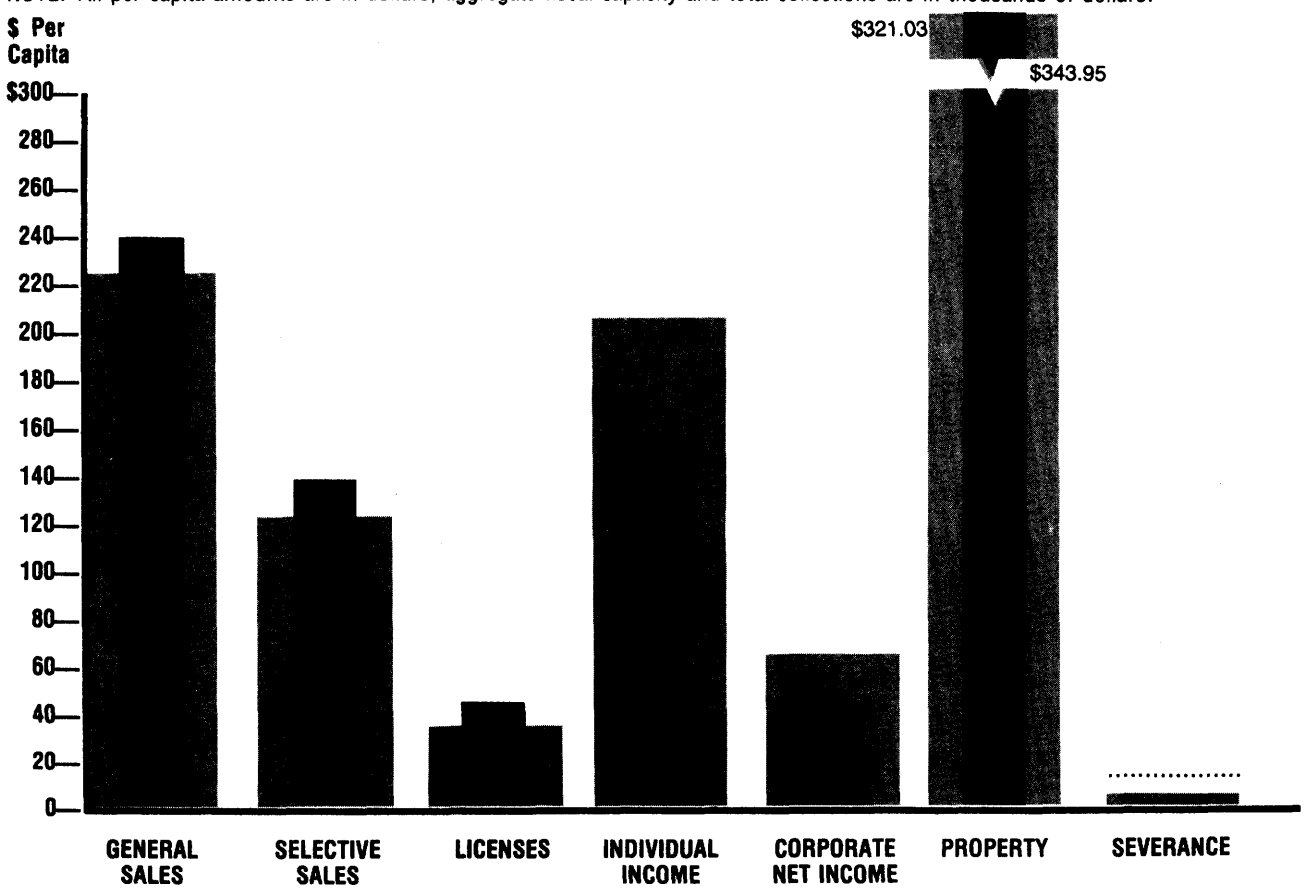
Illinois

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	84	99	96	99
Tax Capacity	114	112	112	112

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 99/118

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$223.30	105.9	$2,507,393	$2,673,000	106.6	$165,606	$238.04
Selective Sales	$121.53	104.3	$1,364,683	$1,554,752	113.9	$190,068	$138.46
License Taxes	$35.30	105.5	$396,438	$482,457	121.7	$86,018	$42.97
Personal Income	$203.99	123.7	$2,290,572	$1,743,077	76.1	−$547,495	$155.23
Corporate Income	$63.26	111.0	$710,297	$489,178	68.9	−$221,119	$43.56
Total Property	$321.03	115.6	$3,604,839	$3,862,200	107.1	$257,360	$343.95
Estates & Gift	$12.63	140.1	$141,801	$136,809	96.5	−$4,992	$12.18
Severance	$4.96	33.9	$55,649	$0	0.0	−$55,649	$0.00
Total Taxes	$985.99	111.5	$11,071,677	$10,941,473	98.8	−$130,204	$974.39

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



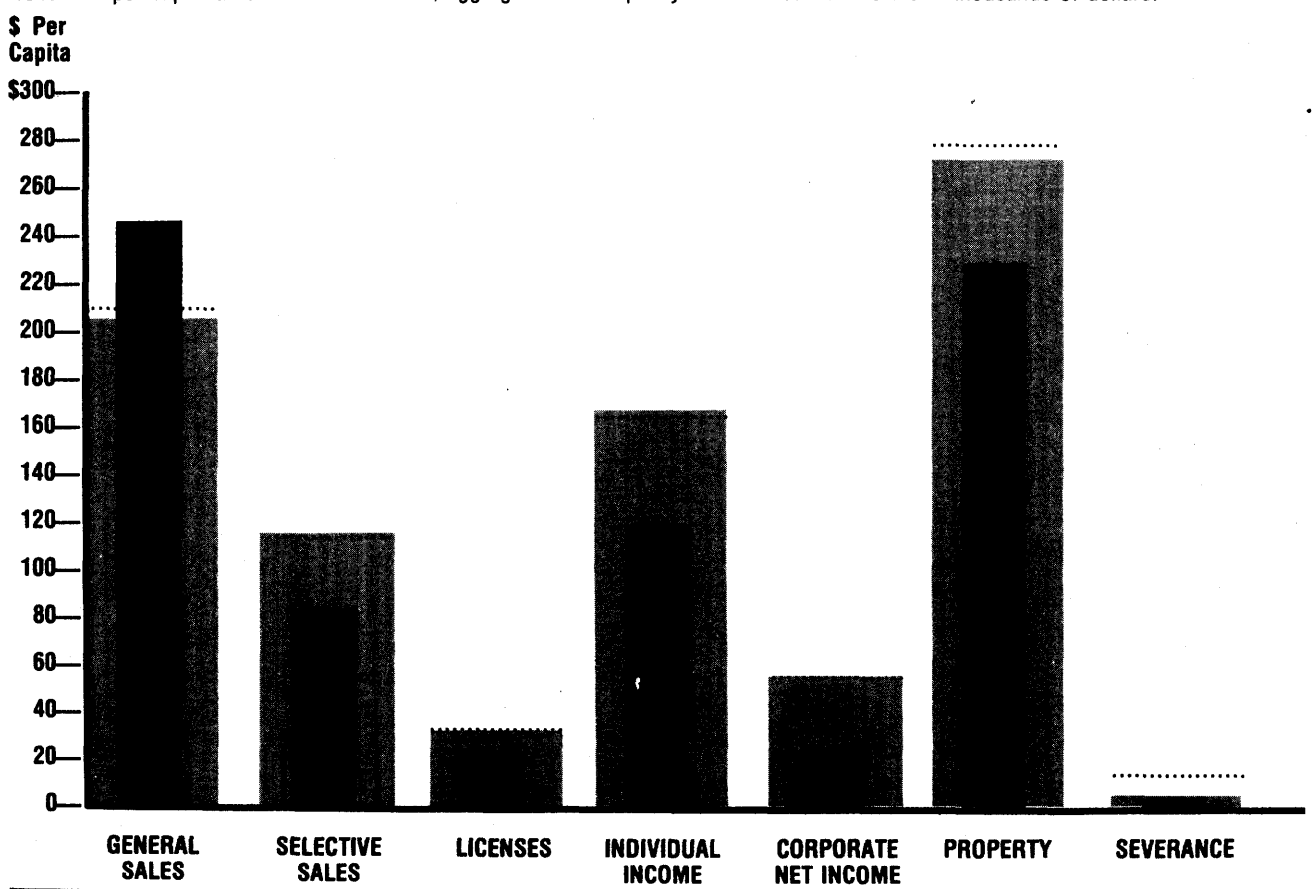
KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

Indiana

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	95	92	83	84	(1967–1979) 84/88
Tax Capacity	99	97	100	97	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$204.00	96.7	$1,101,590	$1,310,300	118.9	$208,709	$242.65
Selective Sales	$116.53	100.0	$629,286	$449,285	71.4	−$180,001	$83.20
License Taxes	$32.71	97.7	$176,638	$118,998	67.4	−$57,640	$22.04
Personal Income	$166.05	100.7	$896,690	$643,672	71.8	−$253,018	$119.20
Corporate Income	$56.60	99.3	$305,639	$126,876	41.5	−$178,763	$23.50
Total Property	$270.77	97.5	$1,462,143	$1,227,199	83.9	−$234,943	$227.26
Estates & Gift	$10.65	118.2	$57,521	$36,802	64.0	−$20,719	$6.82
Severance	$3.56	24.3	$19,242	$673	3.5	−$18,569	$0.12
Total Taxes	$860.88	97.4	$4,648,752	$3,913,805	84.2	−$734,946	$724.78

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



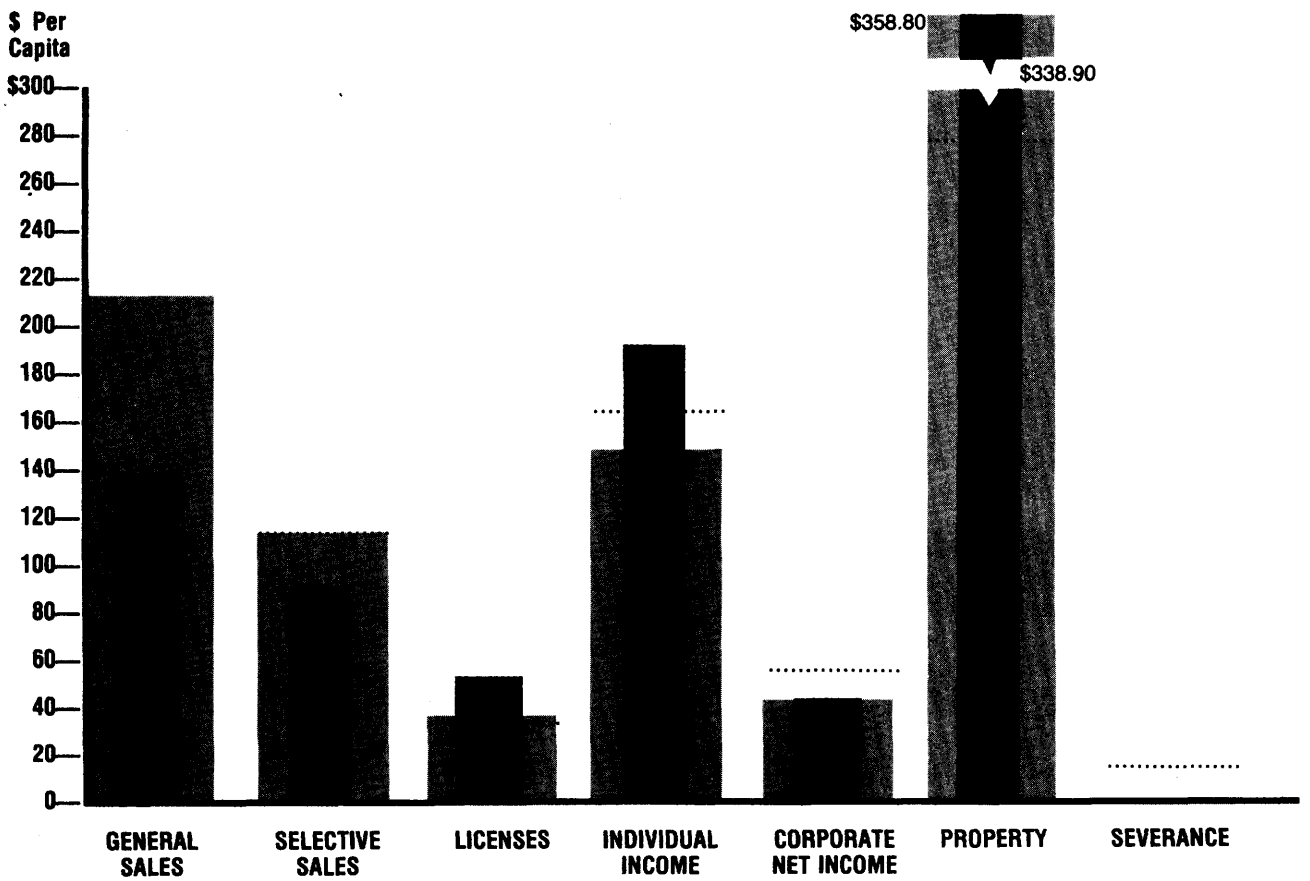
Iowa

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	104	94	91	93
Tax Capacity	104	105	104	106

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 93/89

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$214.47	101.7	$622,404	$405,700	65.2	−$216,704	$139.80
Selective Sales	$115.86	99.4	$336,213	$268,685	79.9	−$67,528	$92.59
License Taxes	$39.14	116.9	$113,583	$160,068	140.9	$46,484	$55.16
Personal Income	$149.84	90.9	$434,842	$558,879	128.5	$124,036	$192.58
Corporate Income	$44.35	77.8	$128,705	$130,074	101.1	$1,368	$44.82
Total Property	$358.80	129.2	$1,041,223	$983,490	94.5	−$57,733	$338.90
Estates & Gift	$16.75	185.8	$48,600	$40,717	83.8	−$7,883	$14.03
Severance	$0.75	5.1	$2,172	$0	0.0	−$2,172	$0.00
Total Taxes	$939.95	106.3	$2,727,746	$2,547,613	93.4	−$180,133	$877.88

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



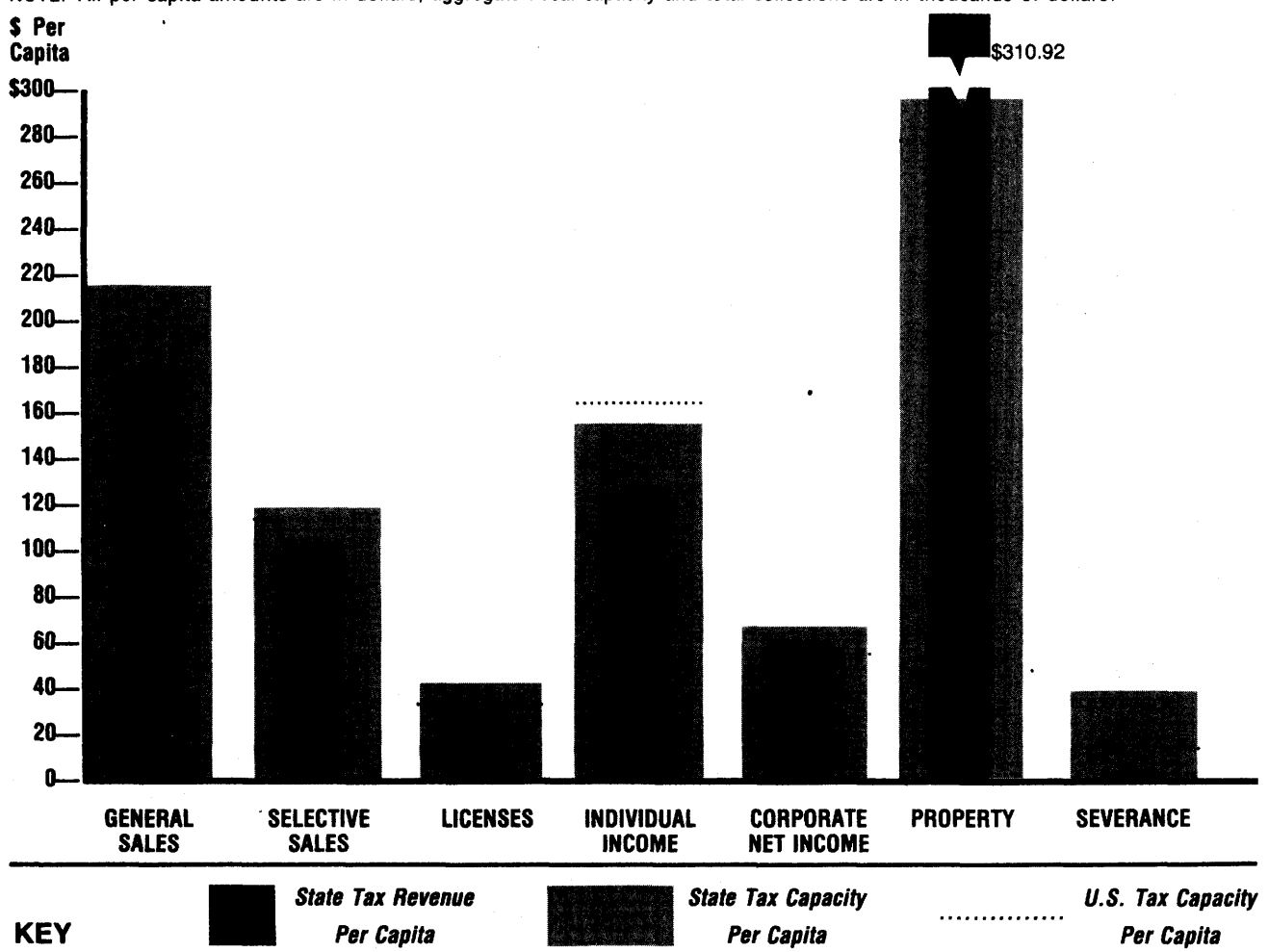
KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

Kansas

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE: (1967–1979) 86/90
Tax Effort	96	84	88	86	
Tax Capacity	105	108	104	107	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$214.07	101.5	$507,133	$420,000	82.8	–$87,133	$177.29
Selective Sales	$118.91	102.0	$281,691	$239,807	85.1	–$41,884	$101.23
License Taxes	$41.49	124.0	$98,299	$82,322	83.7	–$15,977	$34.75
Personal Income	$156.38	94.8	$370,469	$297,812	80.4	–$72,657	$125.71
Corporate Income	$66.28	116.3	$157,021	$141,115	89.9	–$15,906	$59.57
Total Property	$294.48	106.0	$697,611	$736,580	105.6	$38,968	$310.92
Estates & Gift	$14.90	165.3	$35,294	$18,308	51.9	–$16,986	$7.73
Severance	$39.07	266.8	$92,549	$1,097	1.2	–$91,452	$0.46
Total Taxes	$945.58	106.9	$2,240,070	$1,937,041	86.5	–$303,029	$817.66

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



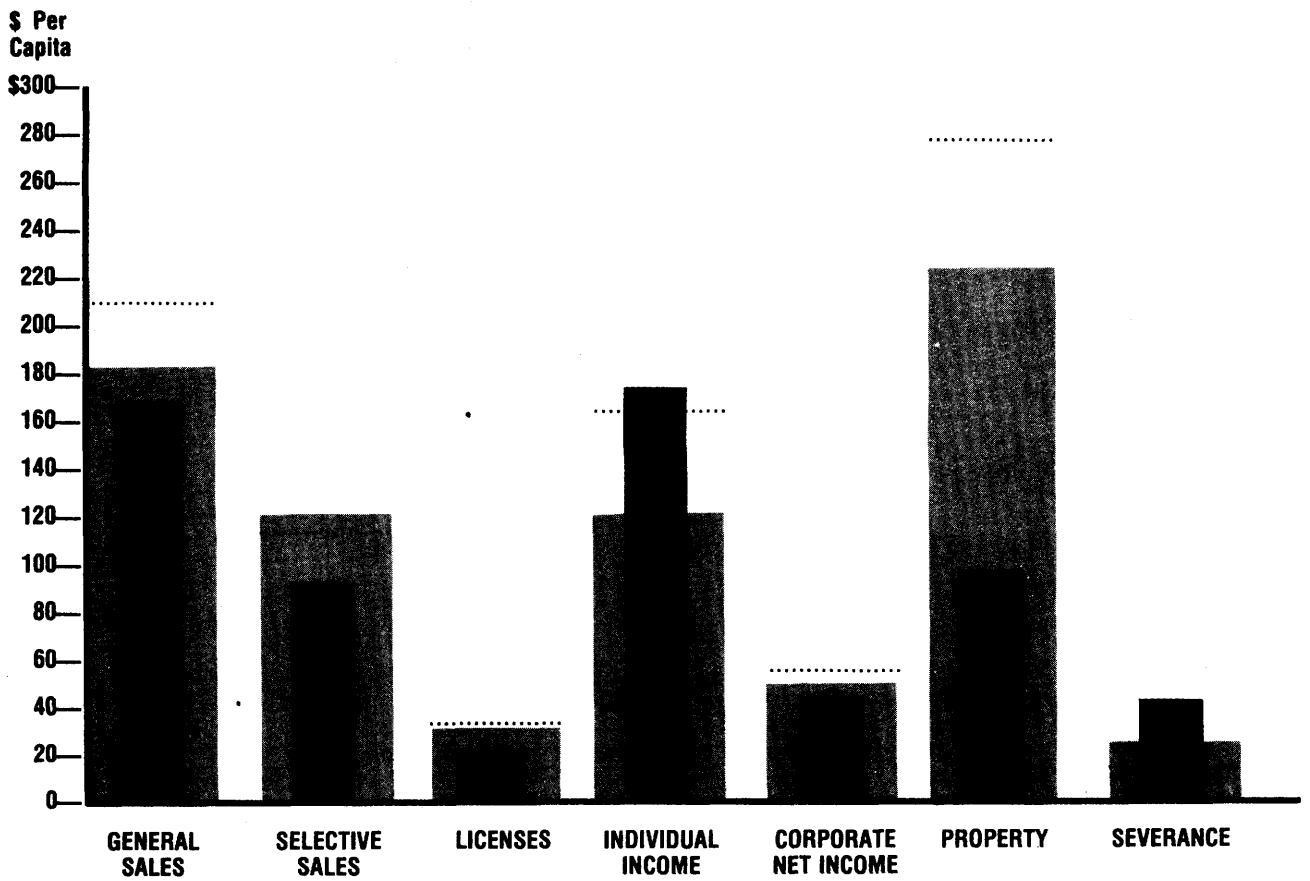
Kentucky

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	85	85	84	86
Tax Capacity	80	86	84	86

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 86/101

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$183.57	87.0	$647,462	$599,300	92.6	−$48,162	$169.92
Selective Sales	$121.39	104.1	$428,148	$337,403	78.8	−$90,745	$95.66
License Taxes	$32.37	96.7	$114,177	$79,508	69.6	−$34,669	$22.54
Personal Income	$120.95	73.3	$426,597	$618,888	145.1	$192,290	$175.47
Corporate Income	$49.60	87.0	$174,955	$163,368	93.4	−$11,587	$46.32
Total Property	$223.88	80.6	$789,625	$348,999	44.2	−$440,625	$98.95
Estates & Gift	$6.02	66.8	$21,216	$22,727	107.1	$1,510	$6.44
Severance	$24.85	169.8	$87,662	$154,017	175.7	$66,354	$43.67
Total Taxes	$762.64	86.2	$2,689,847	$2,324,210	86.4	−$365,636	$658.98

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



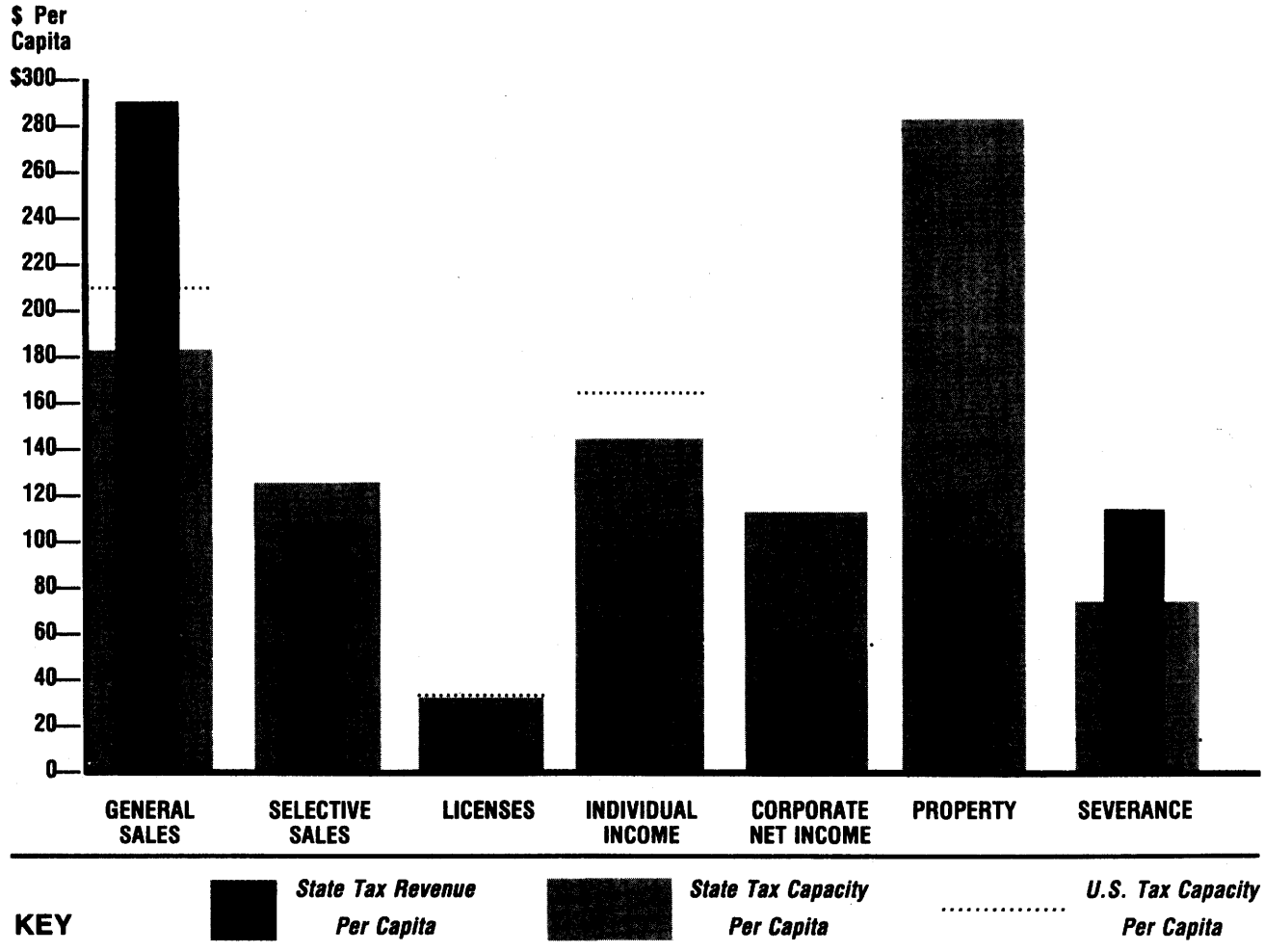
KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

Louisiana

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	90	84	76	79	(1967–1979) 79/88
Tax Capacity	94	102	103	108	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$182.54	86.5	$733,458	$1,172,000	159.8	$438,541	$291.69
Selective Sales	$125.95	108.0	$506,056	$436,772	86.3	−$69,284	$108.70
License Taxes	$32.36	96.7	$130,012	$111,720	85.9	−$18,291	$27.81
Personal Income	$146.41	88.8	$588,266	$240,716	40.9	−$347,550	$59.91
Corporate Income	$111.32	195.4	$447,290	$214,083	47.9	−$233,207	$53.28
Total Property	$281.18	101.2	$1,129,771	$386,779	34.2	−$742,991	$96.26
Estates & Gift	$4.35	48.2	$17,464	$23,728	135.9	$6,263	$5.91
Severance	$74.03	505.7	$297,459	$464,411	156.1	$166,951	$115.58
Total Taxes	$958.13	108.4	$3,849,779	$3,050,210	79.2	−$799,568	$759.14

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



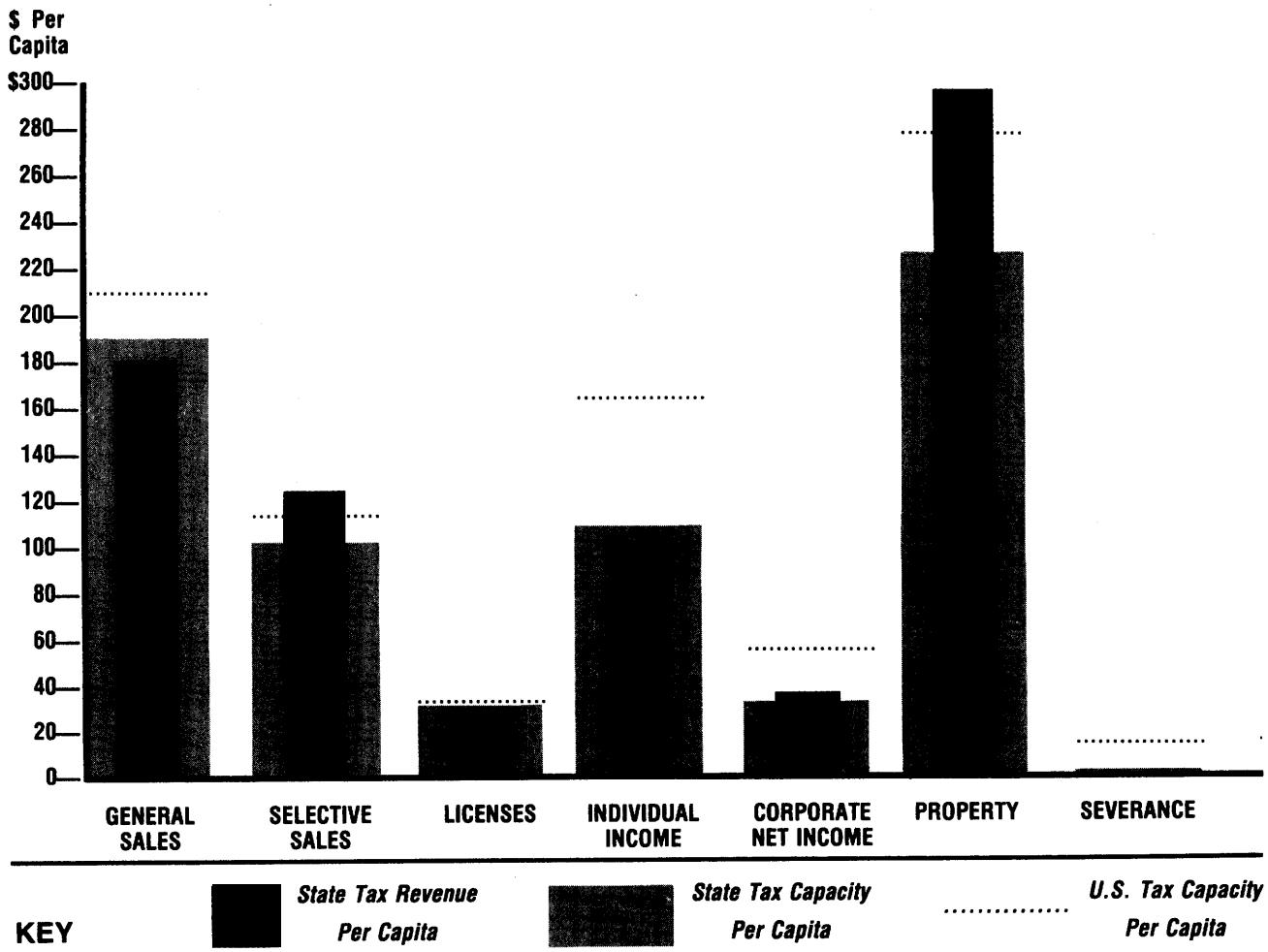
Maine

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	105	104	101	111
Tax Capacity	81	84	82	80

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 111/106

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$190.53	90.3	$209,012	$197,800	94.6	−$11,212	$180.31
Selective Sales	$102.69	88.1	$112,651	$136,123	120.8	$23,471	$124.09
License Taxes	$32.77	97.9	$35,952	$33,285	92.6	−$2,666	$30.34
Personal Income	$109.40	66.3	$120,013	$112,513	93.8	−$7,500	$102.56
Corporate Income	$34.22	60.0	$37,535	$41,240	109.9	$3,704	$37.59
Total Property	$227.43	81.9	$249,493	$325,039	130.3	$75,546	$296.30
Estates & Gift	$8.07	89.6	$8,855	$10,574	119.4	$1,718	$9.64
Severance	$0.29	2.0	$322	$0	0.0	−$322	$0.00
Total Taxes	$705.41	79.8	$773,837	$856,575	110.7	$82,738	$780.83

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.

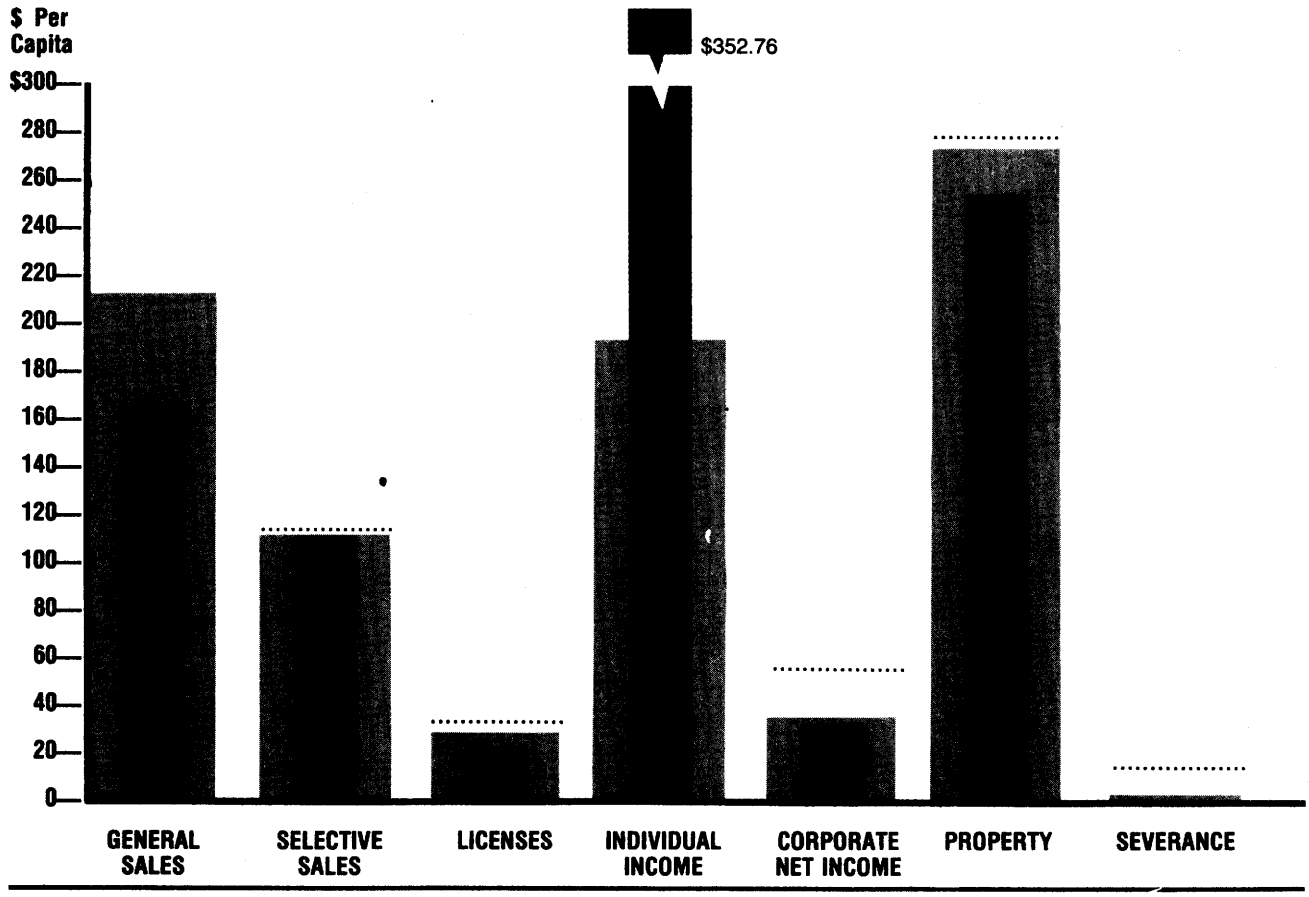


Maryland

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	103	106	106	110	(1967–1979) 110/107
Tax Capacity	101	100	100	98	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$212.74	100.9	$882,443	$699,100	79.2	−$183,343	$168.54
Selective Sales	$111.96	96.0	$464,392	$464,601	100.0	$208	$112.01
License Taxes	$30.15	90.1	$125,048	$93,574	74.8	−$31,474	$22.56
Personal Income	$192.54	116.7	$798,656	$1,463,231	183.2	$664,574	$352.76
Corporate Income	$36.39	63.9	$150,951	$145,571	96.4	−$5,380	$35.09
Total Property	$273.53	98.5	$1,134,587	$1,063,999	93.8	−$70,587	$256.51
Estates & Gift	$8.52	94.6	$35,345	$23,818	67.4	−$11,527	$5.74
Severance	$0.59	4.0	$2,440	$0	0.0	−$2,440	$0.00
Total Taxes	$866.41	98.0	$3,593,866	$3,953,894	110.0	$360,028	$953.21

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



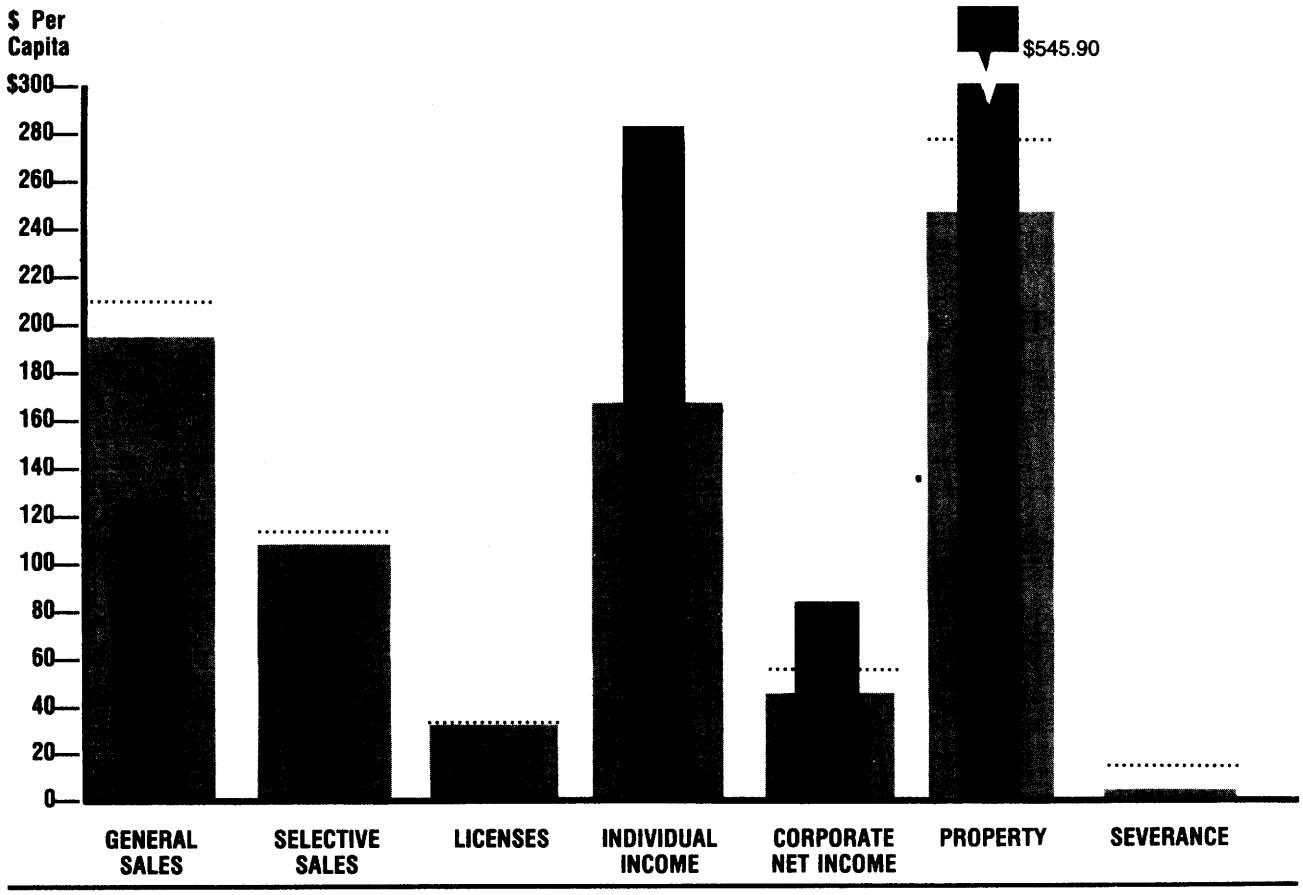
Massachusetts

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	121	130	134	145
Tax Capacity	98	95	92	91

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 145/120

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$194.43	92.2	$1,121,686	$718,300	64.0	−$403,386	$124.51
Selective Sales	$108.08	92.7	$623,488	$587,087	94.2	−$36,401	$101.77
License Taxes	$31.41	93.8	$181,204	$75,721	41.8	−$105,483	$13.13
Personal Income	$166.36	100.9	$959,715	$1,631,384	170.0	$671,668	$282.78
Corporate Income	$45.21	79.3	$260,818	$483,281	185.3	$222,462	$83.77
Total Property	$247.46	89.1	$1,427,574	$3,149,319	220.6	$1,721,745	$545.90
Estates & Gift	$8.77	97.4	$50,622	$75,312	148.8	$24,689	$13.05
Severance	$0.11	0.8	$650	$0	0.0	−$650	$0.00
Total Taxes	$801.83	90.7	$4,625,761	$6,720,404	145.3	$2,094,643	$1,164.92

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

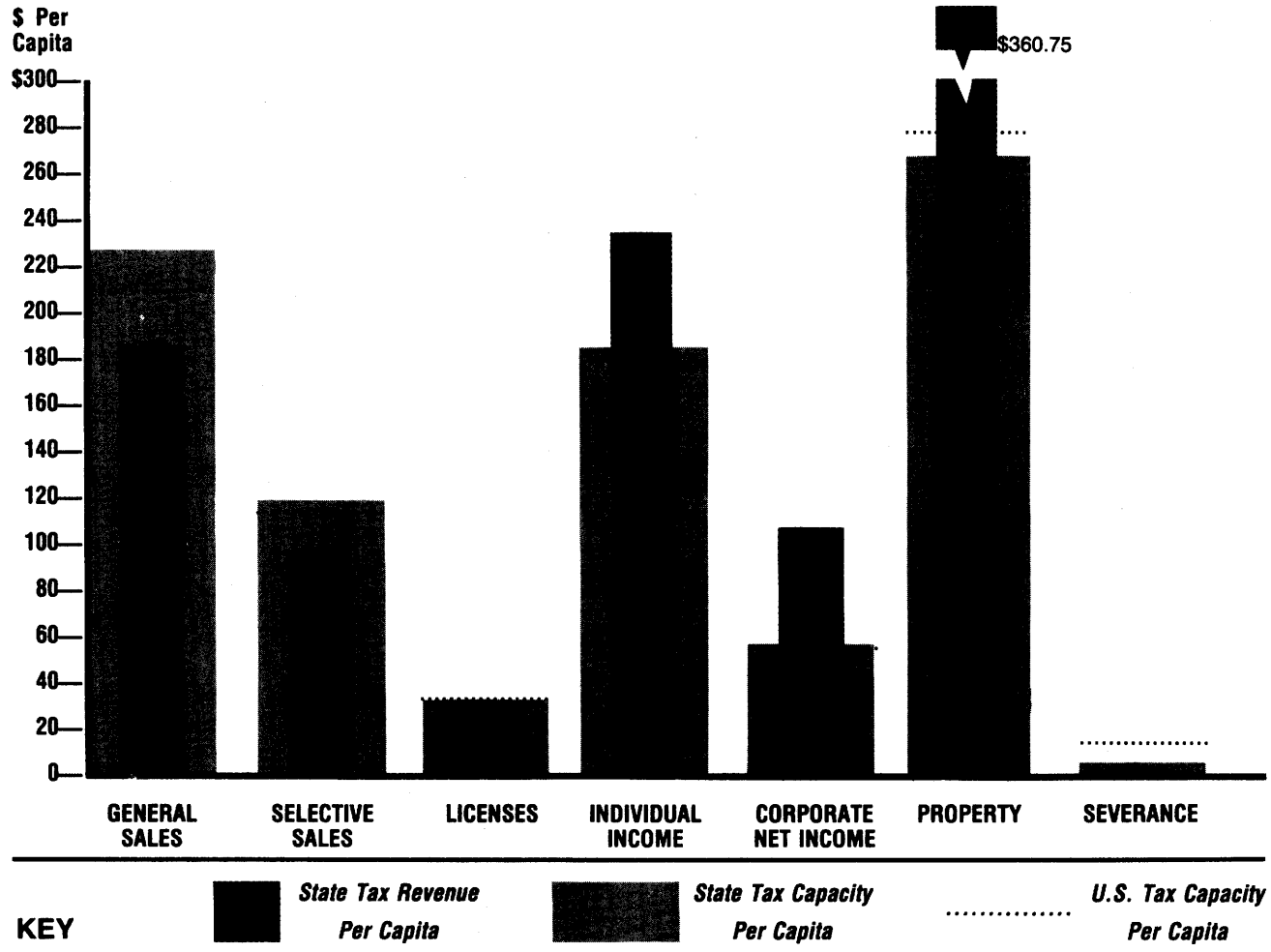
Michigan

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	100	107	107	114
Tax Capacity	104	99	103	102

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 114/114

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$227.46	107.8	$2,094,204	$1,702,700	81.3	−$391,504	$184.94
Selective Sales	$119.03	102.1	$1,095,885	$906,615	82.7	−$189,270	$98.47
License Taxes	$32.45	97.0	$298,805	$293,013	98.1	−$5,792	$31.83
Personal Income	$184.61	111.9	$1,699,731	$2,164,341	127.3	$464,609	$235.08
Corporate Income	$58.53	102.7	$538,867	$991,555	184.0	$452,687	$107.70
Total Property	$267.23	96.2	$2,460,429	$3,321,459	135.0	$861,030	$360.75
Estates & Gift	$6.62	73.5	$60,945	$50,079	82.2	−$10,866	$5.44
Severance	$5.37	36.7	$49,436	$13,570	27.4	−$35,866	$1.47
Total Taxes	$901.30	101.9	$8,298,306	$9,443,332	113.8	$1,145,026	$1,025.67

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



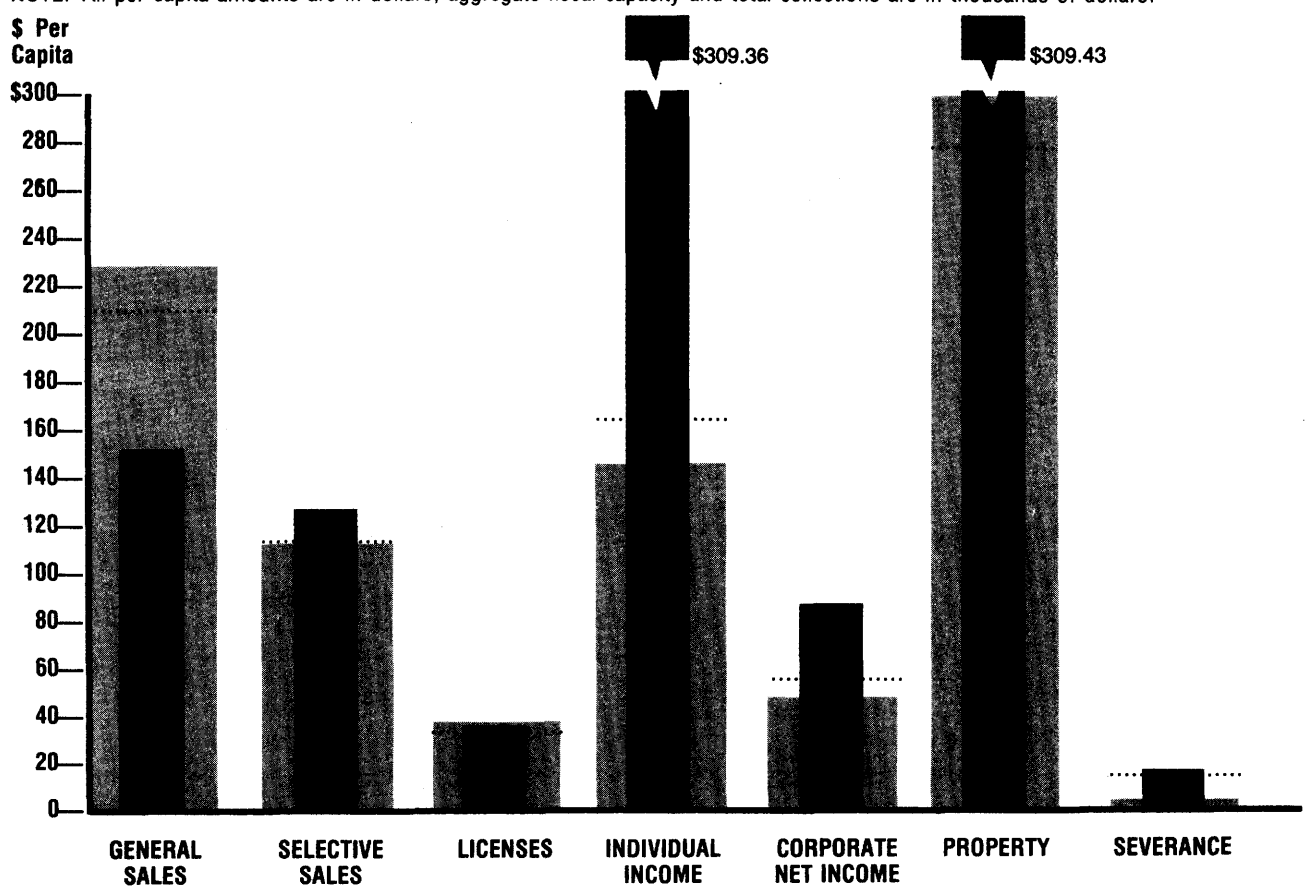
Minnesota

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	119	118	113	116
Tax Capacity	95	96	98	102

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 116/97

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$229.75	108.9	$932,768	$613,000	65.7	−$319,768	$150.99
Selective Sales	$111.92	96.0	$454,402	$511,692	112.6	$57,289	$126.03
License Taxes	$39.90	119.2	$161,987	$148,161	91.5	−$13,826	$36.49
Personal Income	$156.51	94.9	$635,449	$1,255,998	197.7	$620,548	$309.36
Corporate Income	$49.41	86.7	$200,587	$356,734	177.8	$156,146	$87.87
Total Property	$299.88	108.0	$1,217,523	$1,256,289	103.2	$38,766	$309.43
Estates & Gift	$8.70	96.6	$35,337	$40,829	115.5	$5,491	$10.06
Severance	$3.58	24.4	$14,526	$71,263	490.6	$56,736	$17.55
Total Taxes	$899.65	101.7	$3,652,583	$4,253,966	116.5	$601,383	$1,047.78

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

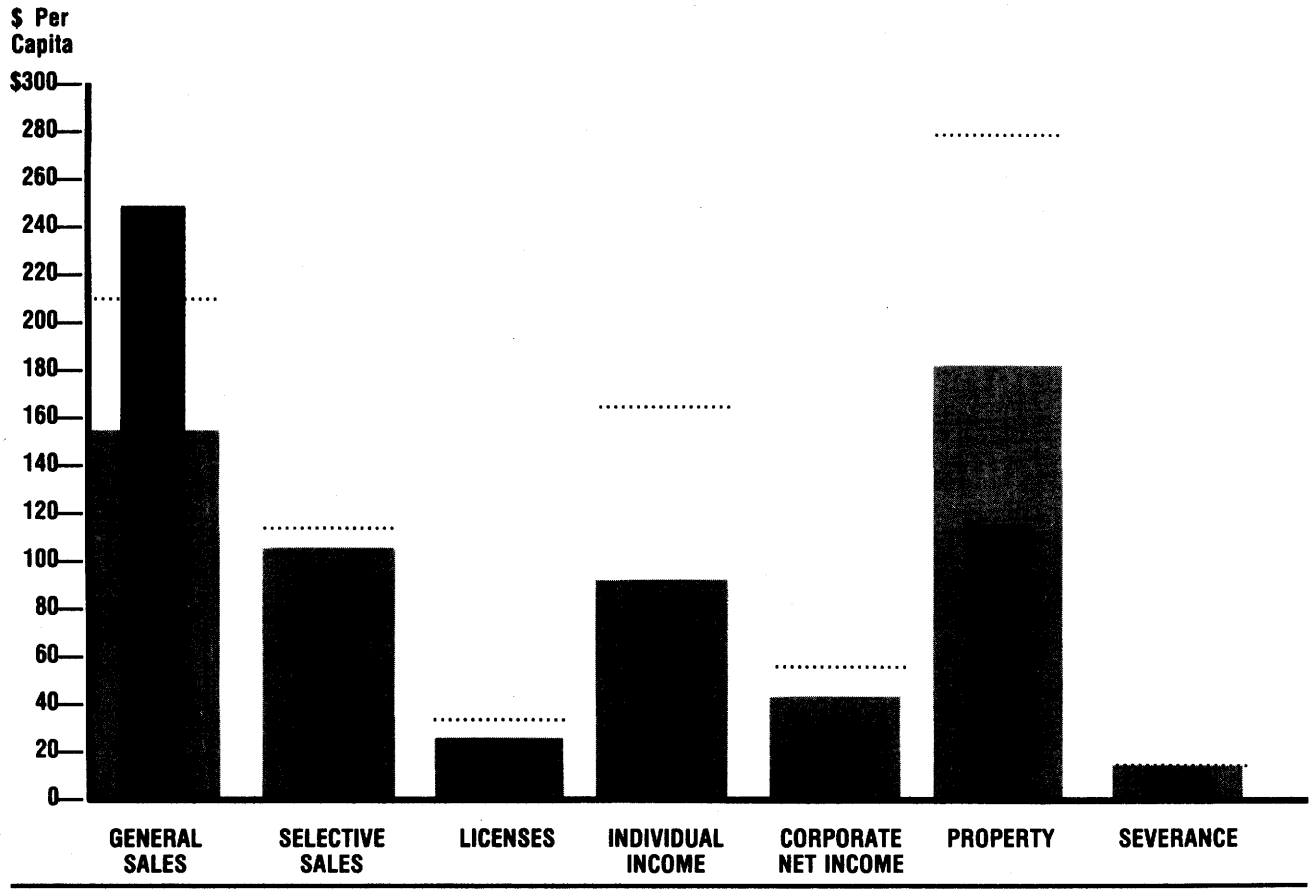
Mississippi

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	98	95	94	96
Tax Capacity	64	71	71	71

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 96/98

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$156.88	74.4	$381,057	$603,200	158.3	$222,142	$248.33
Selective Sales	$106.19	91.1	$257,943	$238,711	92.5	−$19,232	$98.28
License Taxes	$27.84	83.2	$67,617	$58,069	85.9	−$9,548	$23.91
Personal Income	$93.12	56.5	$226,178	$193,426	85.5	−$32,752	$79.63
Corporate Income	$43.33	76.0	$105,256	$58,324	55.4	−$46,932	$24.01
Total Property	$181.20	65.2	$440,136	$282,499	64.2	−$157,636	$116.30
Estates & Gift	$4.58	50.8	$11,114	$4,615	41.5	−$6,499	$1.90
Severance	$15.36	104.9	$37,298	$30,713	82.3	−$6,585	$12.64
Total Taxes	$628.49	71.1	$1,526,602	$1,469,557	96.3	−$57,044	$605.01

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

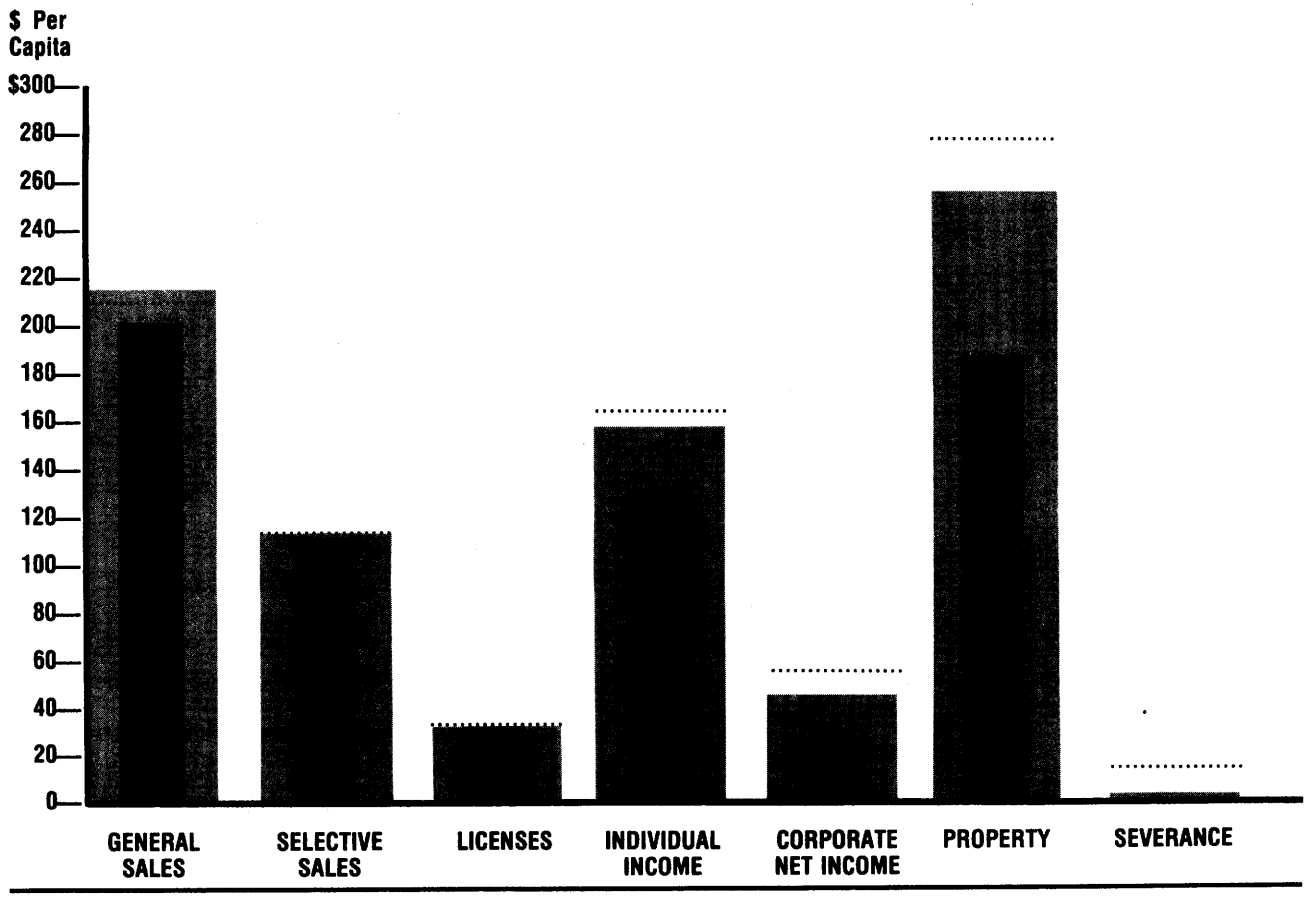
Missouri

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	86	84	81	83
Tax Capacity	97	95	94	95

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 83/97

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$216.77	102.8	$1,054,998	$978,800	92.8	−$76,198	$201.11
Selective Sales	$113.80	97.6	$553,868	$539,378	97.4	−$14,490	$110.82
License Taxes	$33.43	99.9	$162,687	$157,477	96.8	−$5,209	$32.36
Personal Income	$159.02	96.4	$773,930	$636,896	82.3	−$137,034	$130.86
Corporate Income	$46.15	81.0	$224,620	$129,953	57.9	−$94,667	$26.70
Total Property	$257.70	92.8	$1,254,246	$914,829	72.9	−$339,416	$187.97
Estates & Gift	$9.19	102.0	$44,727	$22,838	51.1	−$21,889	$4.69
Severance	$2.18	14.9	$10,625	$0	0.0	−$10,625	$0.00
Total Taxes	$838.24	94.8	$4,079,705	$3,380,172	82.9	−$699,532	$694.51

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.

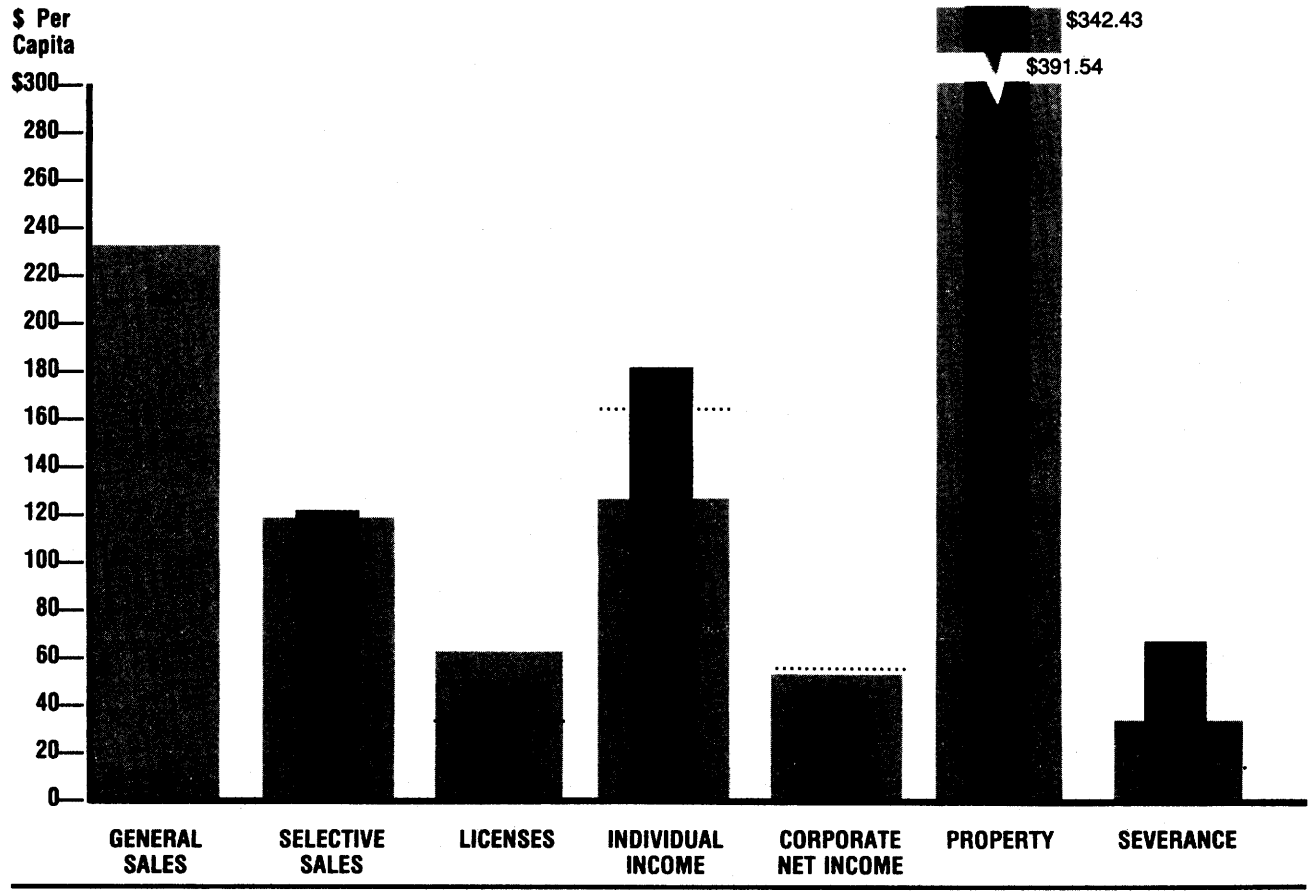


Montana

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	93	91	93	88	(1967–1979) 88/95
Tax Capacity	105	103	103	111	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$232.50	110.2	$182,745	$0	0.0	−$182,745	$0.00
Selective Sales	$119.81	102.8	$94,168	$94,437	100.3	$268	$120.15
License Taxes	$61.97	185.1	$48,706	$37,874	77.8	−$10,832	$48.19
Personal Income	$127.06	77.0	$99,870	$141,579	141.8	$41,708	$180.13
Corporate Income	$54.78	96.1	$43,058	$36,092	83.8	−$6,966	$45.92
Total Property	$342.43	123.3	$269,151	$307,750	114.3	$38,599	$391.54
Estates & Gift	$9.76	108.4	$7,674	$6,490	84.6	−$1,184	$8.26
Severance	$36.63	250.2	$28,792	$53,919	187.3	$25,126	$68.60
Total Taxes	$984.95	111.4	$774,168	$678,141	87.6	−$96,027	$862.77

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

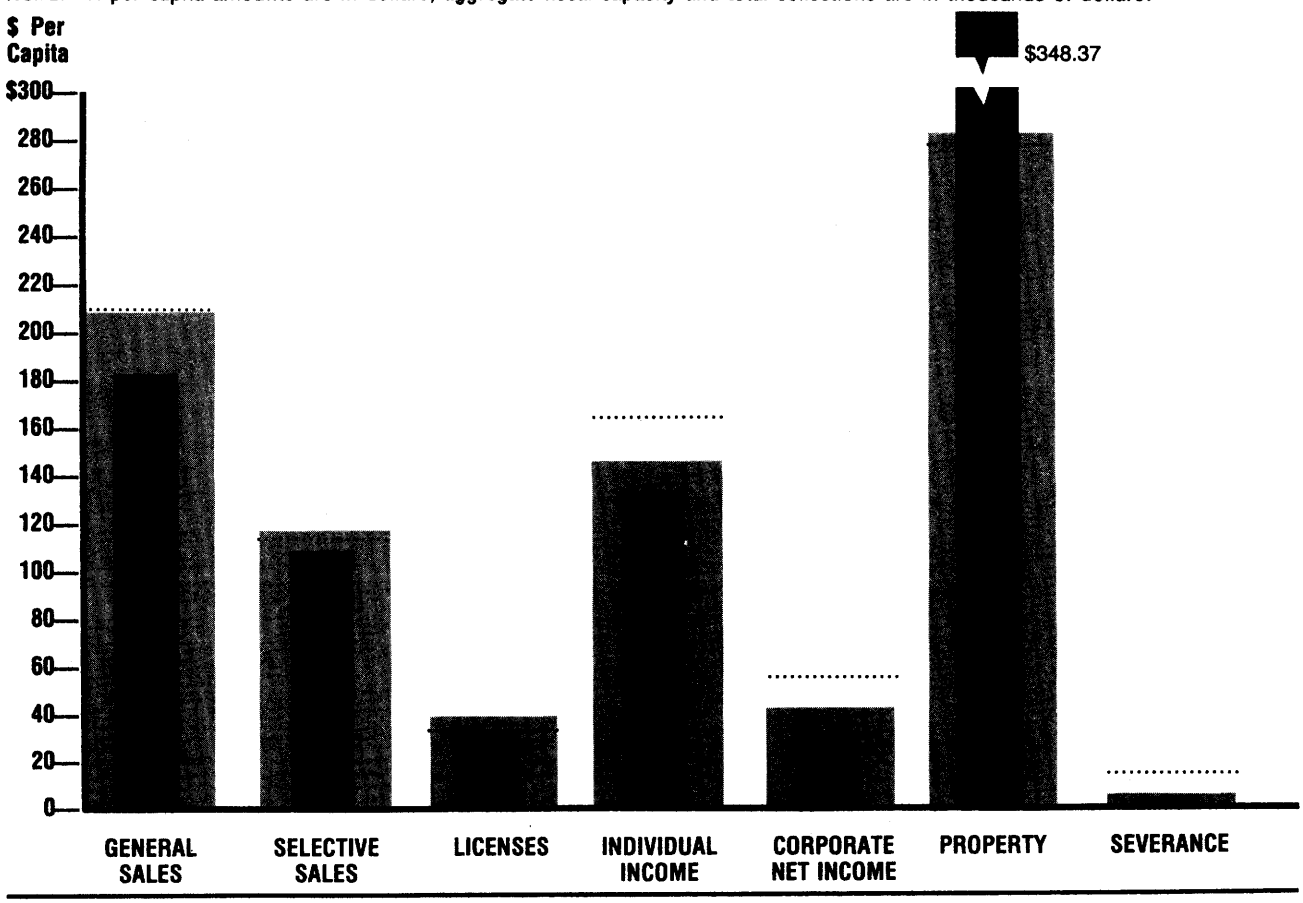
Nebraska

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort •	78	85	98	98
Tax Capacity	110	104	99	96

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 98/126

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$208.50	98.8	$328,172	$284,800	86.8	−$43,372	$180.94
Selective Sales	$117.79	101.1	$185,407	$168,961	91.1	−$16,446	$107.34
License Taxes	$38.39	114.7	$60,429	$52,332	86.6	−$8,097	$33.25
Personal Income	$144.61	87.7	$227,624	$208,557	91.6	−$19,067	$132.50
Corporate Income	$40.41	70.9	$63,606	$49,985	78.6	−$13,621	$31.76
Total Property	$280.90	101.1	$442,132	$548,340	124.0	$106,207	$348.37
Estates & Gift	$16.86	187.1	$26,536	$3,227	12.2	−$23,309	$2.05
Severance	$3.67	25.1	$5,775	$1,516	26.3	−$4,259	$0.96
Total Taxes •	$851.13	96.3	$1,339,683	$1,317,718	98.4	−$21,965	$837.18

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — ..... *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

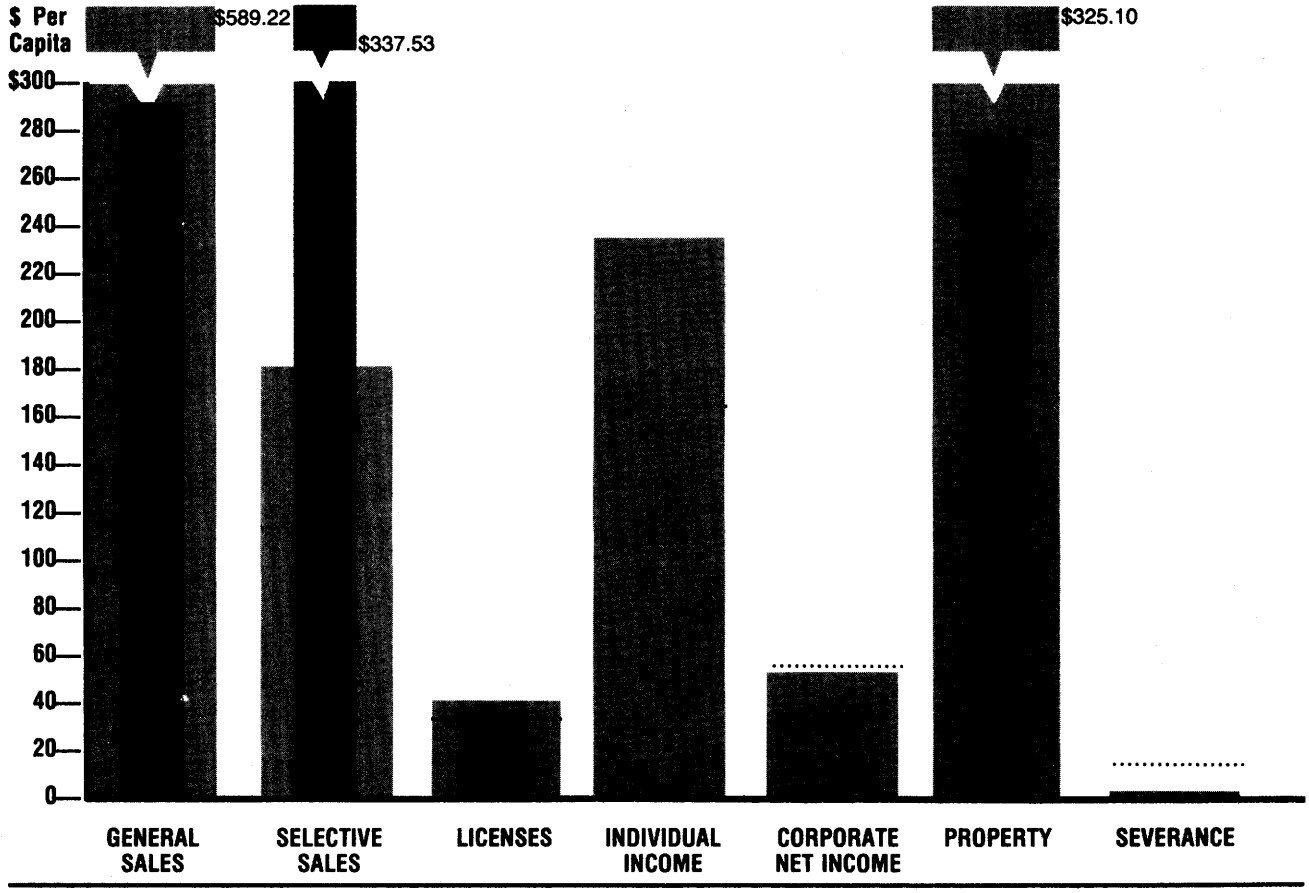
Nevada

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	71	70	62	65
Tax Capacity	171	149	155	164

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 65/92

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$589.22	279.3	$413,634	$204,100	49.3	−$209,534	$290.74
Selective Sales	$181.61	155.8	$127,487	$236,947	185.9	$109,460	$337.53
License Taxes	$40.43	120.8	$28,379	$26,689	94.0	−$1,690	$38.02
Personal Income	$236.29	143.3	$165,874	$0	0.0	−$165,874	$0.00
Corporate Income	$55.27	97.0	$38,798	$0	0.0	−$38,798	$0.00
Total Property	$325.10	117.0	$228,216	$195,570	85.7	−$32,646	$278.59
Estates & Gift	$16.27	180.5	$11,420	$0	0.0	−$11,420	$0.00
Severance	$3.37	23.0	$2,363	$54	2.3	−$2,309	$0.08
Total Taxes	$1,447.54	163.7	$1,016,174	$663,361	65.3	−$352,813	$944.96

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

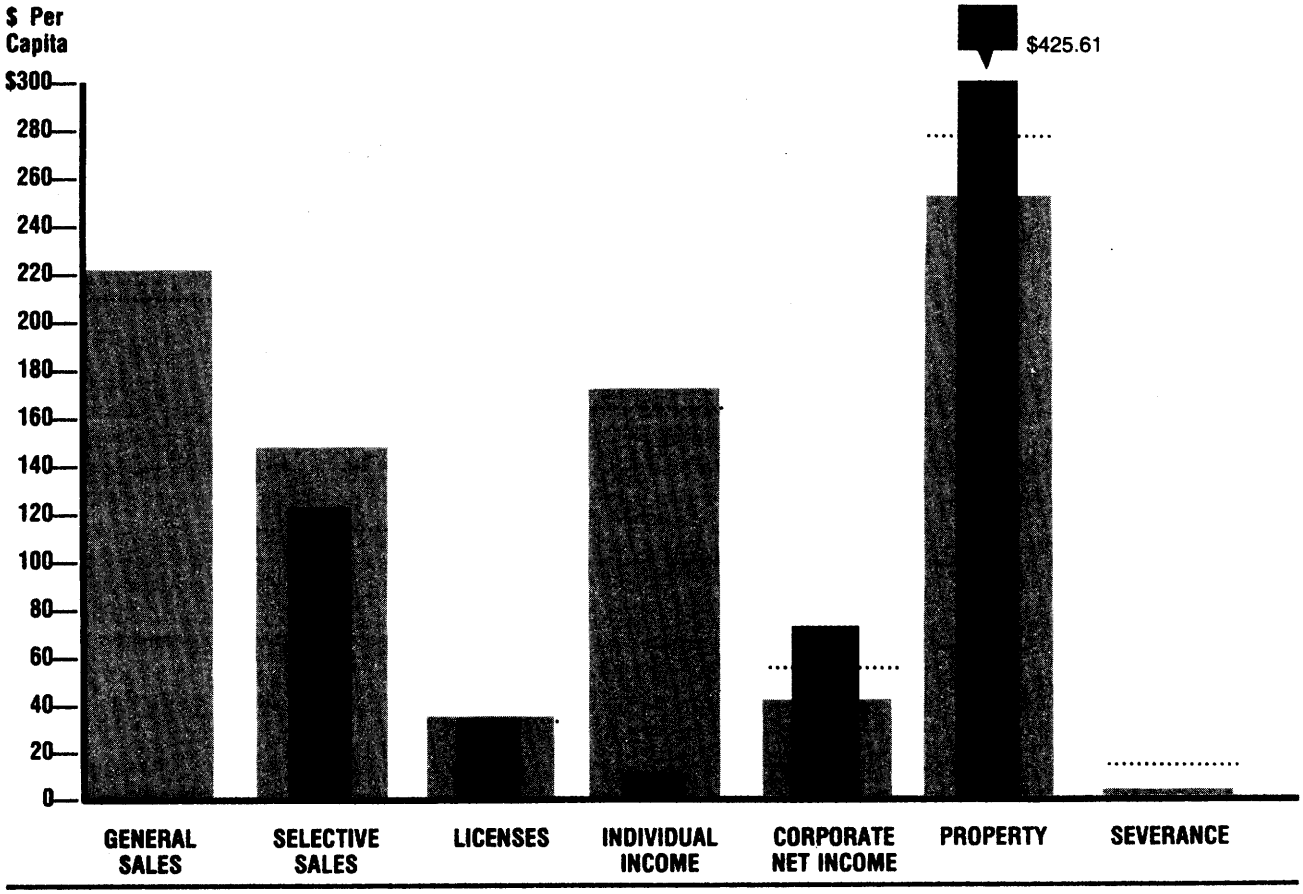
New Hampshire

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	81	76	73	78
Tax Capacity	110	103	102	97

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE: (1967–1979) 78/96

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$222.14	105.3	$197,037	$0	0.0	−$197,037	$0.00
Selective Sales	$147.05	126.2	$130,433	$108,266	83.0	−$22,167	$122.06
License Taxes	$35.06	104.7	$31,094	$29,890	96.1	−$1,204	$33.70
Personal Income	$150.84	91.5	$133,795	$9,207	6.9	−$124,588	$10.38
Corporate Income	$41.41	72.7	$36,729	$64,018	174.3	$27,288	$72.17
Total Property	$252.98	91.1	$224,397	$377,519	168.2	$153,122	$425.61
Estates & Gift	$8.85	98.2	$7,852	$7,528	95.9	−$324	$8.49
Severance	$0.18	1.3	$163	$0	0.0	−$163	$0.00
Total Taxes	$858.52	97.1	$761,503	$596,428	78.3	−$165,074	$672.41

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



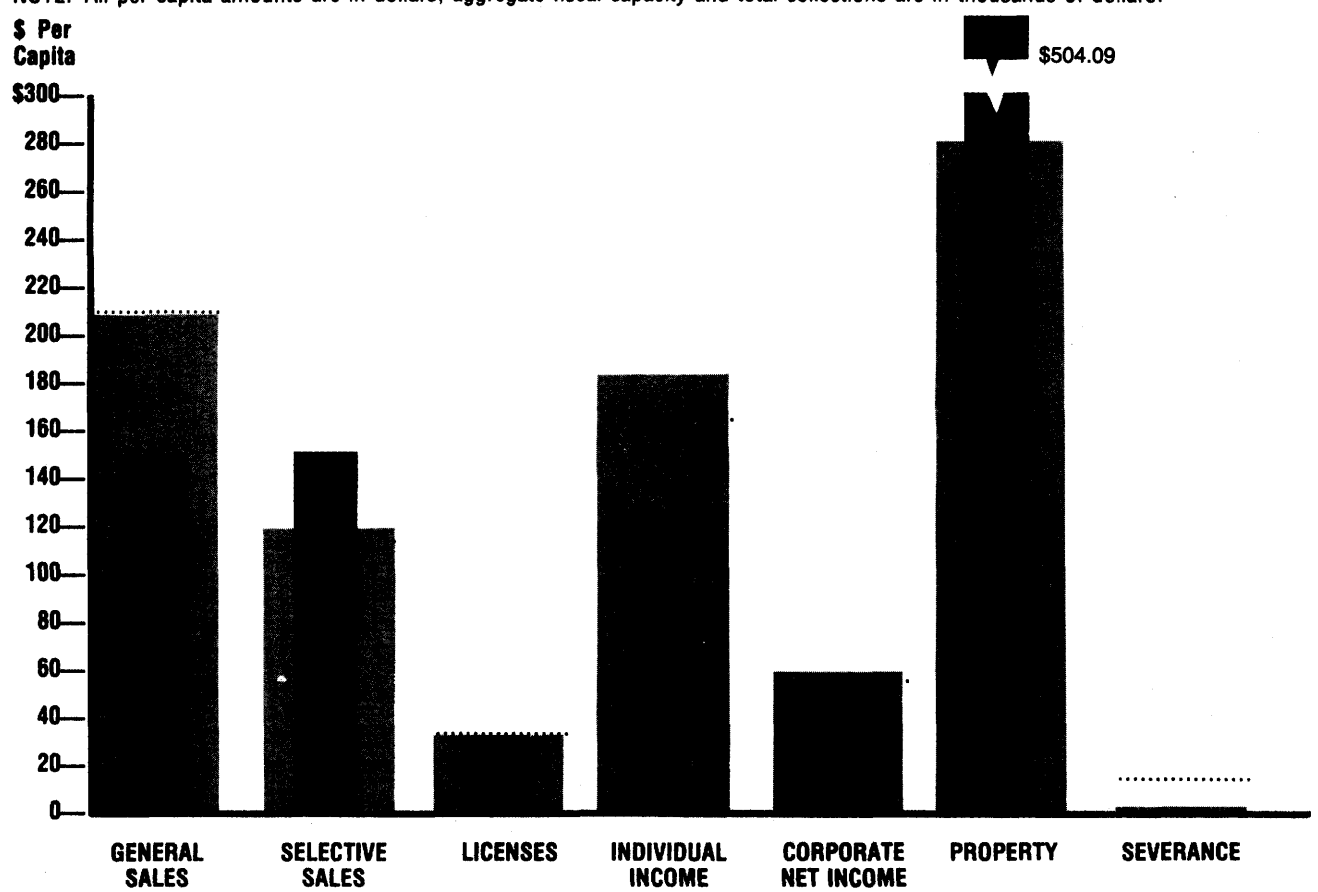
New Jersey

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	97	103	113	117
Tax Capacity	107	107	104	101

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 117/121

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$208.55	98.9	$1,529,070	$1,098,100	71.8	−$430,970	$149.77
Selective Sales	$119.71	102.7	$877,726	$1,108,927	126.3	$231,200	$151.24
License Taxes	$33.35	99.7	$244,554	$390,149	159.5	$145,594	$53.21
Personal Income	$183.06	111.0	$1,342,185	$868,146	64.7	−$474,039	$118.41
Corporate Income	$59.17	103.8	$433,847	$429,861	99.1	−$3,986	$58.63
Total Property	$280.03	100.8	$2,053,170	$3,696,019	180.0	$1,642,849	$504.09
Estates & Gift	$9.31	103.3	$68,271	$100,187	146.7	$31,915	$13.66
Severance	$0.15	1.0	$1,065	$0	0.0	−$1,065	$0.00
Total Taxes	$893.33	101.0	$6,549,890	$7,691,389	117.4	$1,141,499	$1.049.02

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

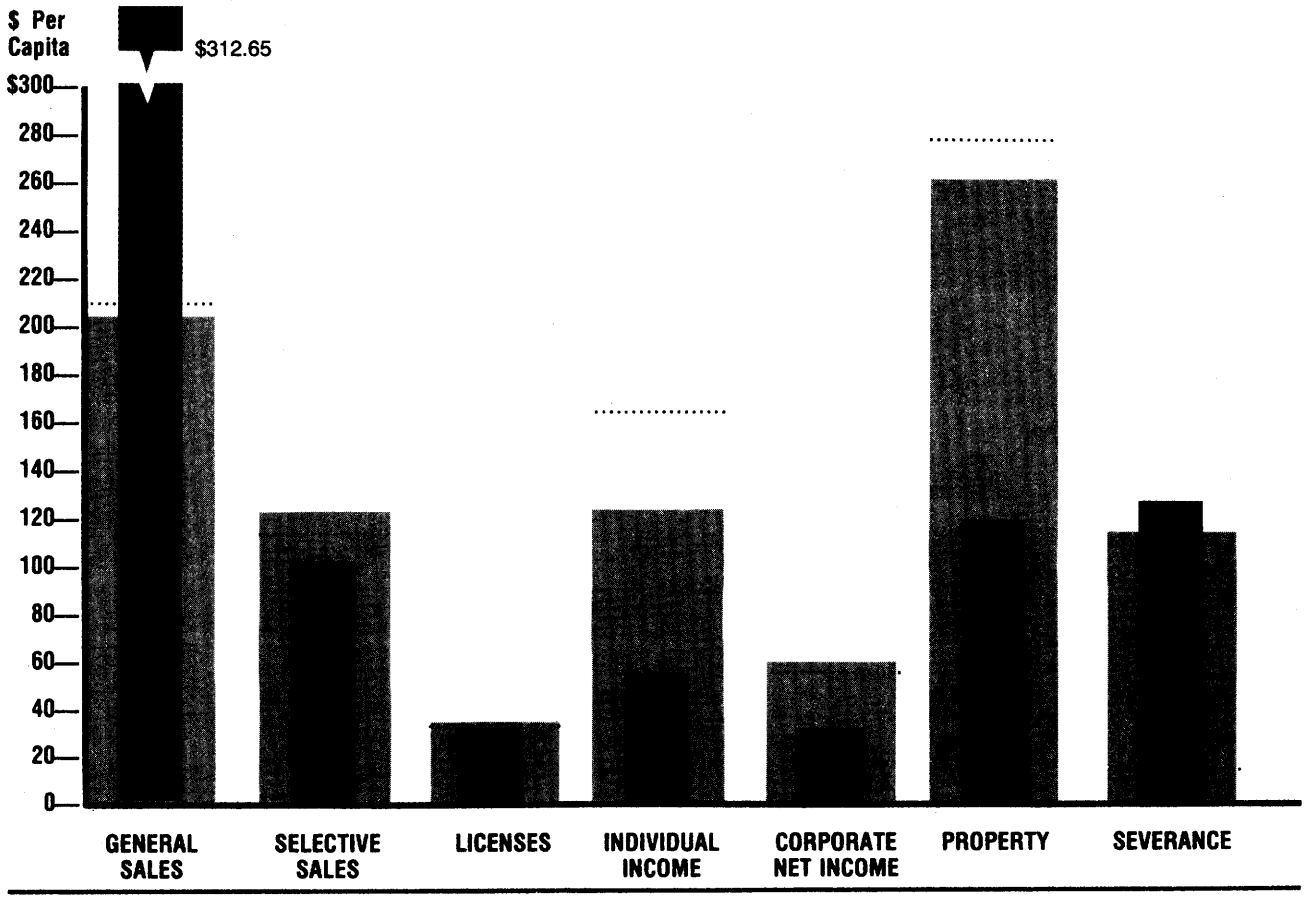
New Mexico

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	92	88	76	84
Tax Capacity	94	94	101	105

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 84/91

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$205.00	97.2	$254,408	$388,000	152.5	$133,591	$312.65
Selective Sales	$123.63	106.1	$153,429	$125,741	82.0	−$27,688	$101.32
License Taxes	$36.90	110.2	$45,788	$40,716	88.9	−$5,072	$32.81
Personal Income	$124.19	75.3	$154,124	$68,550	44.5	−$85,574	$55.24
Corporate Income	$59.99	105.3	$74,446	$40,514	54.4	−$33,932	$32.65
Total Property	$261.84	94.3	$324,940	$148,670	45.8	−$176,270	$119.80
Estates & Gift	$4.61	51.1	$5,719	$2,522	44.1	−$3,197	$2.03
Severance	$115.68	790.1	$143,556	$159,431	111.1	$15,874	$128.47
Total Taxes	$931.84	105.4	$1,156,414	$974,144	84.2	−$182,270	$784.97

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

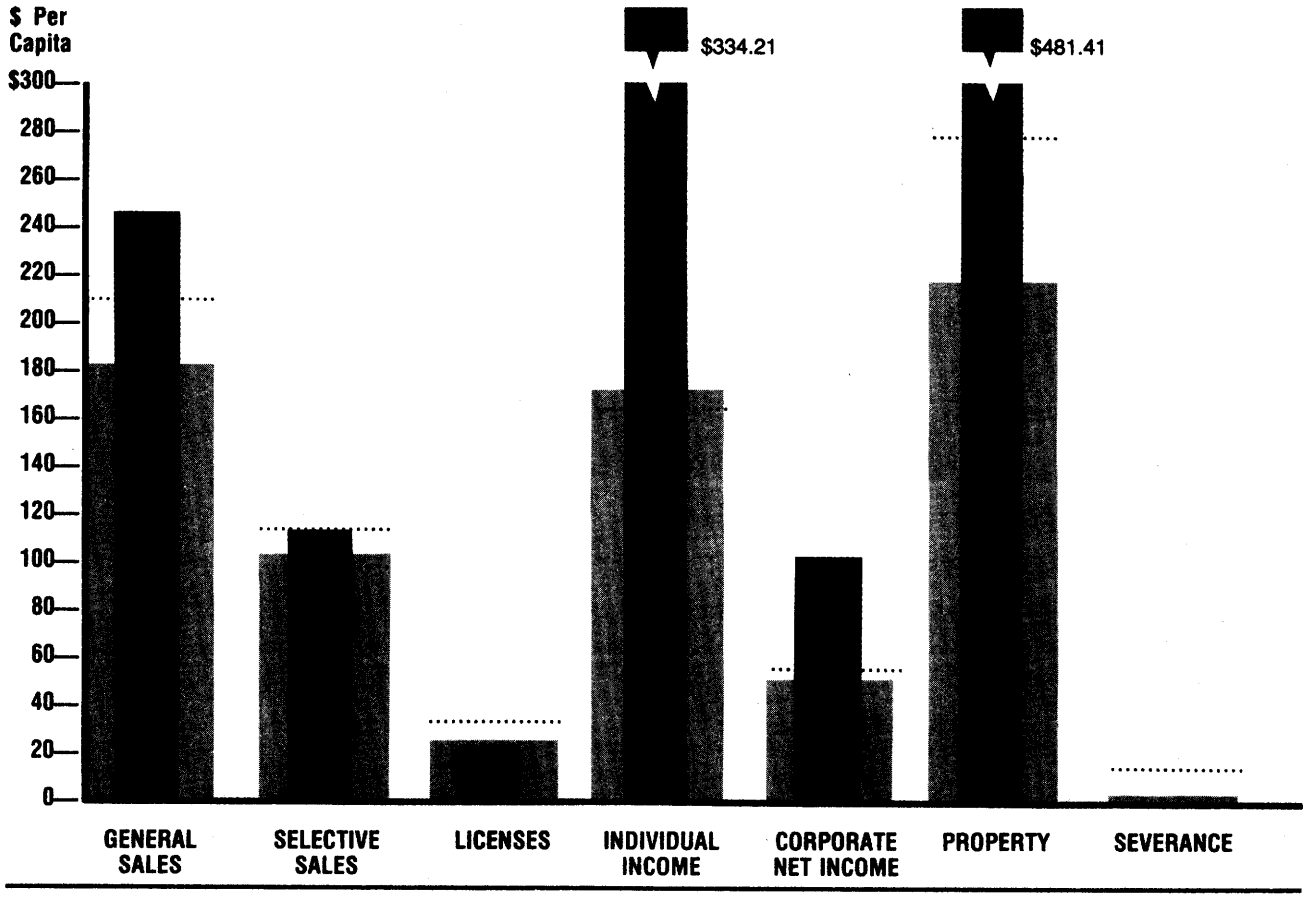
New York

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	138	160	169	172
Tax Capacity	108	96	91	87

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 172/125

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$183.30	86.9	$3,234,833	$4,529,600	140.0	$1,294,766	$256.66
Selective Sales	$104.76	89.9	$1,848,749	$1,994,710	107.9	$145,961	$113.03
License Taxes	$26.84	80.2	$473,629	$413,446	87.3	−$60,183	$23.43
Personal Income	$172.43	104.6	$3,043,090	$5,898,067	193.8	$2,854,976	$334.21
Corporate Income	$51.43	90.3	$907,645	$1,788,881	197.1	$881,235	$101.36
Total Property	$217.71	78.4	$3,842,219	$8,496,000	221.1	$4,653,780	$481.41
Estates & Gift	$11.76	130.5	$207,470	$154,936	74.7	−$52,534	$8.78
Severance	$0.29	2.0	$5,130	$0	0.0	−$5,130	$0.00
Total Taxes	$768.52	86.9	$13,562,769	$23,275,641	171.6	$9,712,871	$1,318.88

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

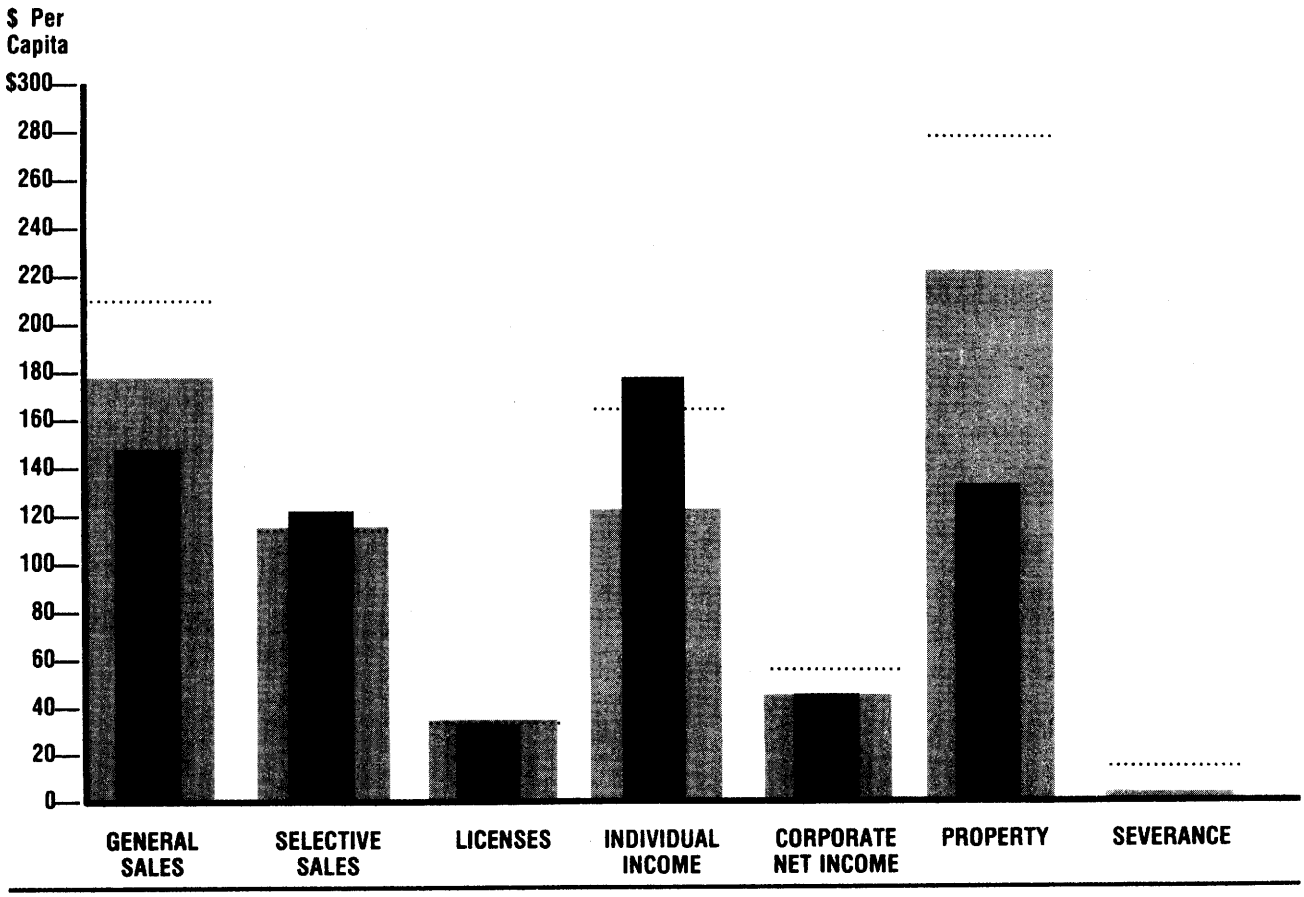
North Carolina

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	94	87	88	92
Tax Capacity	78	84	83	82

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 92/98

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$178.99	84.9	$1,003,411	$826,500	82.4	−$176,911	$147.43
Selective Sales	$114.58	98.3	$642,338	$683,288	106.4	$40,949	$121.89
License Taxes	$34.05	101.7	$190,888	$186,255	97.6	−$4,632	$33.22
Personal Income	$121.33	73.6	$680,185	$996,227	146.5	$316,041	$177.71
Corporate Income	$44.47	78.0	$249,282	$254,778	102.2	$5,495	$45.45
Total Property	$221.88	79.9	$1,243,884	$750,000	60.3	−$493,884	$133.79
Estates & Gift	$6.10	67.7	$34,179	$39,352	115.1	$5,172	$7.02
Severance	$0.43	2.9	$2,404	$0	0.0	−$2,404	$0.00
Total Taxes	$721.83	81.6	$4,046,575	$3,736,400	92.3	−$310,174	$666.50

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



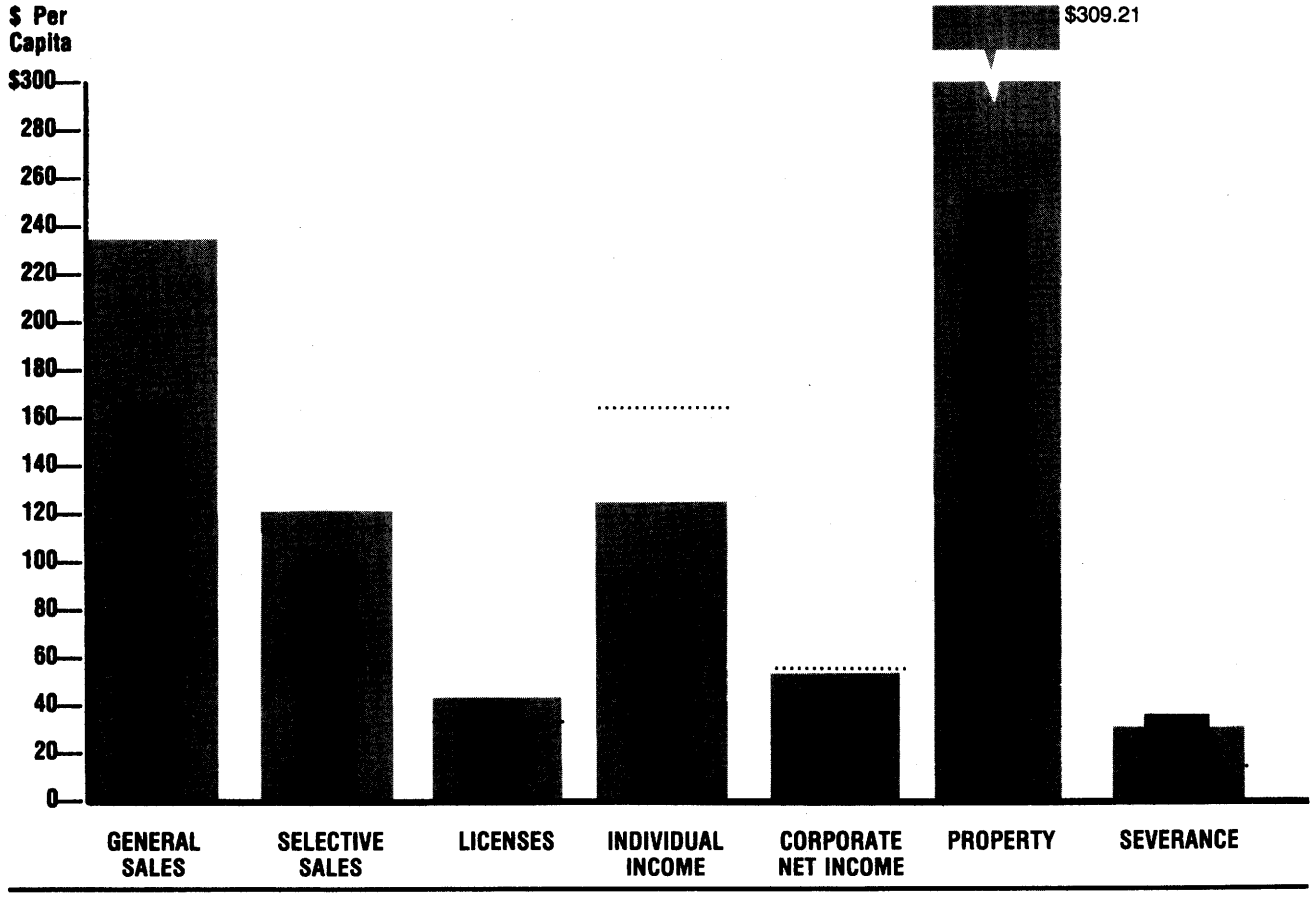
North Dakota

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	97	92	88	77
Tax Capacity	92	100	97	106

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 77/79

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$237.05	112.4	$155,741	$109,000	70.0	−$46,741	$165.91
Selective Sales	$121.40	104.1	$79,759	$65,441	82.0	−$14,318	$99.61
License Taxes	$44.34	132.5	$29,132	$28,238	96.9	−$894	$42.98
Personal Income	$125.76	76.3	$82,626	$49,218	59.6	−$33,408	$74.91
Corporate Income	$54.91	96.4	$36,075	$28,871	80.0	−$7,204	$43.94
Total Property	$309.21	111.3	$203,153	$166,830	82.1	−$36,323	$253.93
Estates & Gift	$13.42	148.9	$8,815	$3,613	41.0	−$5,202	$5.50
Severance	$32.06	219.0	$21,064	$25,503	121.1	$4,438	$38.82
Total Taxes	$938.16	106.1	$616,369	$476,714	77.3	−$139,655	$725.59

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

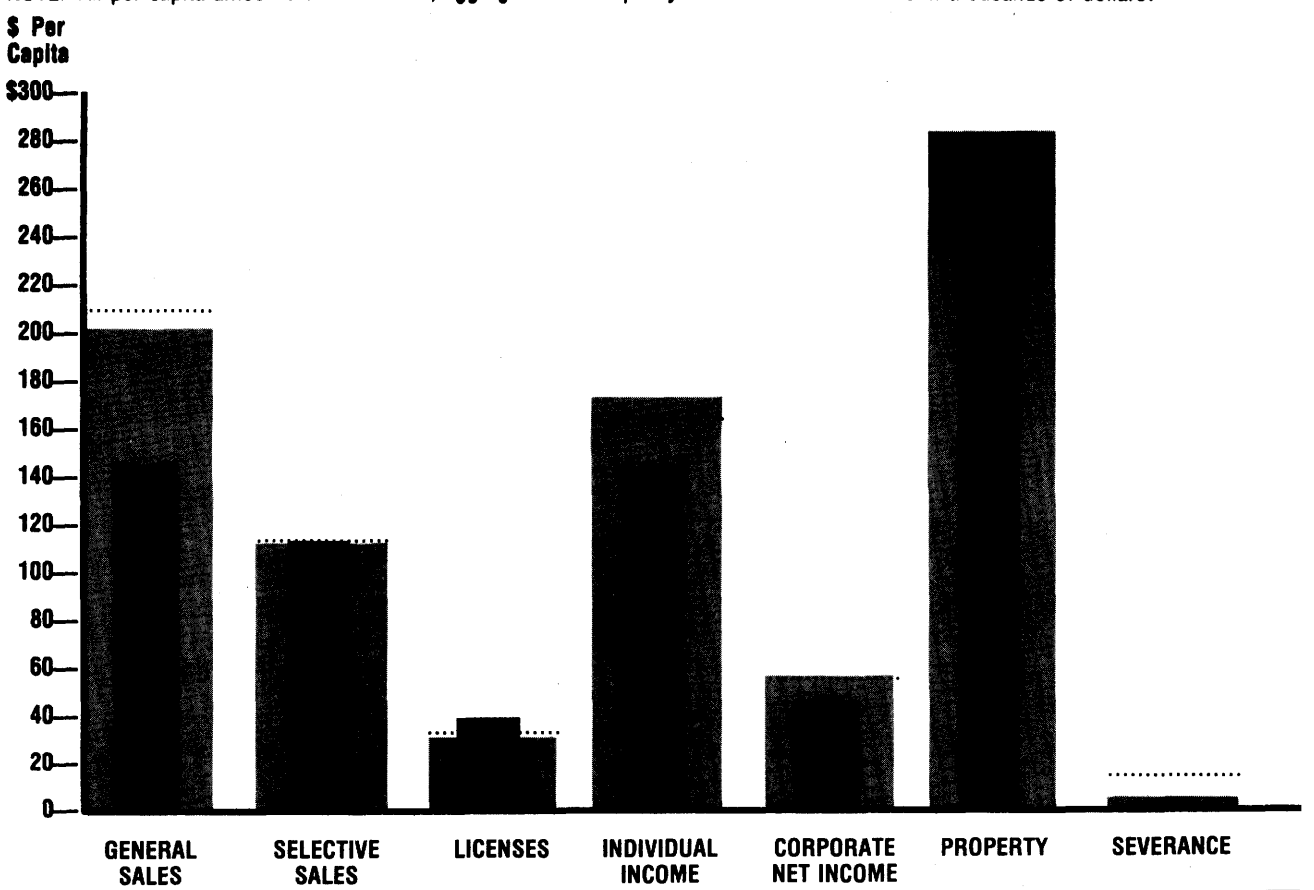
Ohio

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	82	80	78	86
Tax Capacity	100	103	103	99

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 86/105

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$202.05	95.8	$2,168,159	$1,568,000	72.3	−$600,159	$146.12
Selective Sales	$113.65	97.5	$1,219,593	$1,213,573	99.5	−$6,020	$113.09
License Taxes	$31.74	94.8	$340,575	$428,907	125.9	$88,332	$39.97
Personal Income	$173.54	105.2	$1,862,291	$1,571,062	84.4	−$291,229	$146.40
Corporate Income	$58.50	102.7	$627,772	$505,001	80.4	−$122,771	$47.06
Total Property	$284.93	102.6	$3,057,542	$2,791,229	91.3	−$266,312	$260.11
Estates & Gift	$8.41	93.3	$90,267	$42,850	47.5	−$47,417	$3.99
Severance	$4.61	31.5	$49,465	$4,582	9.3	−$44,883	$0.43
Total Taxes	$877.43	99.2	$9,415,666	$8,125,205	86.3	−$1,290,461	$757.17

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



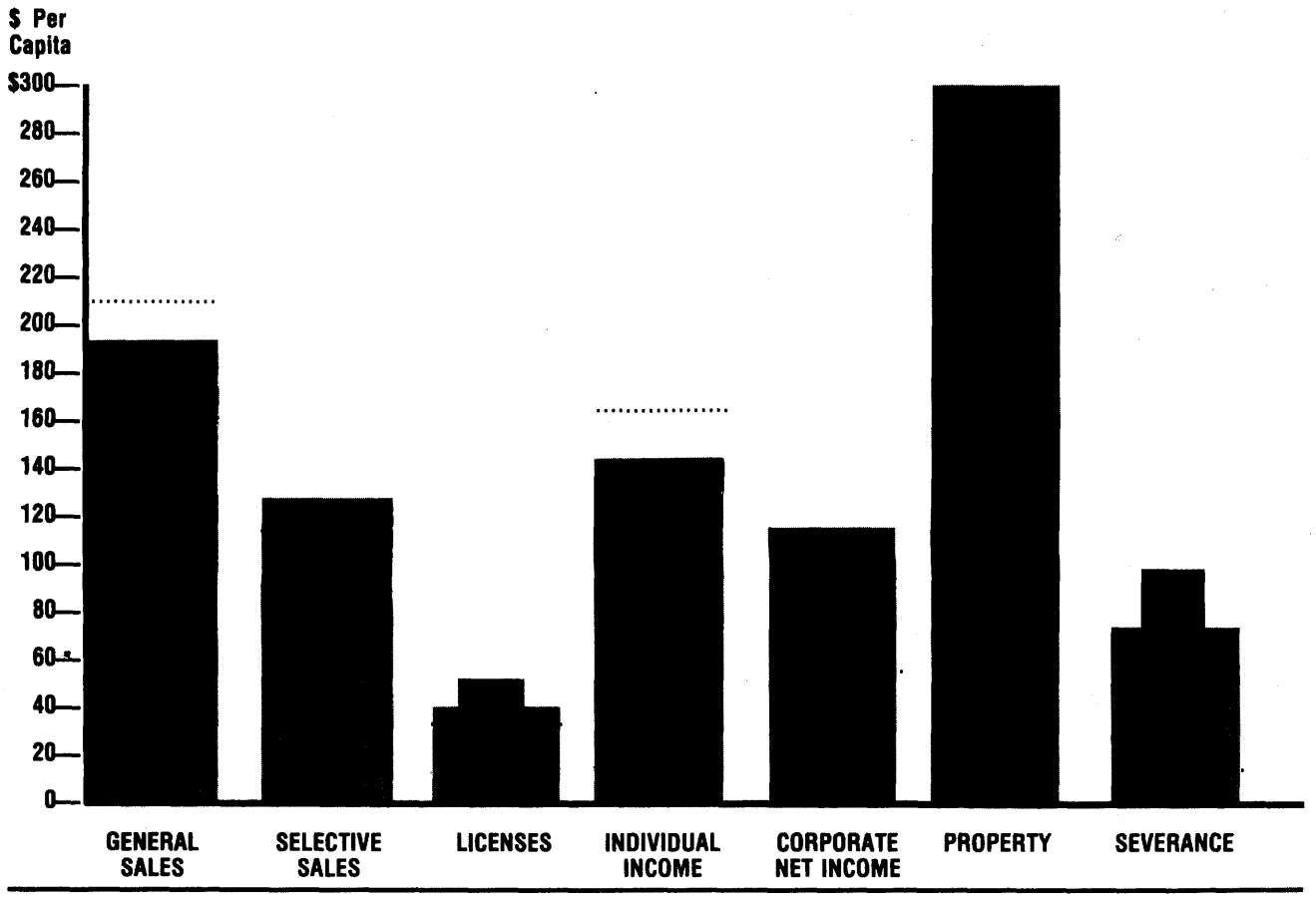
Oklahoma

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	80	70	70	71
Tax Capacity	102	103	105	113

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 71/89

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$194.00	92.0	$561,038	$472,200	84.2	−$88,838	$163.28
Selective Sales	$127.02	109.0	$367,347	$307,272	83.6	−$60,075	$106.25
License Taxes	$40.00	119.5	$115,675	$147,484	127.5	$31,808	$51.00
Personal Income	$143.58	87.1	$415,231	$334,110	80.5	−$81,121	$115.53
Corporate Income	$114.48	200.9	$331,088	$94,501	28.5	−$236,587	$32.68
Total Property	$299.68	107.9	$866,688	$395,919	45.7	−$470,768	$136.90
Estates & Gift	$9.26	102.8	$26,784	$26,523	99.0	−$261	$9.17
Severance	$72.42	494.7	$209,440	$280,982	134.2	$71,541	$97.16
Total Taxes	$1,000.45	113.1	$2,893,295	$2,058,991	71.2	−$834,303	$711.96

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



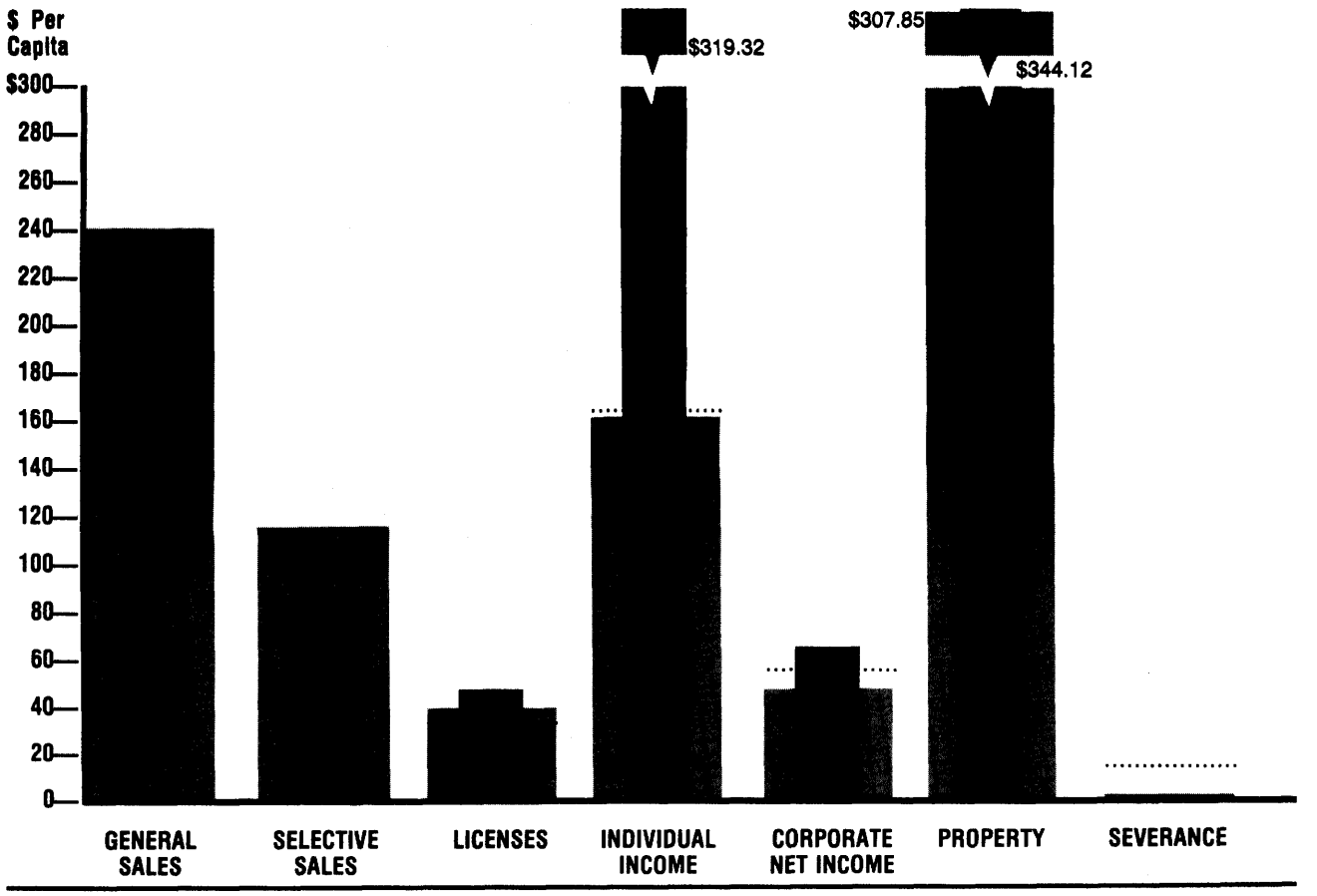
KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

Oregon

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE: (1967–1979)	94/93
Tax Effort	101	97	93	94		
Tax Capacity	106	100	104	105		

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$241.42	114.4	$610,072	$0	0.0	−$610,072	$0.00
Selective Sales	$118.43	101.6	$299,274	$206,139	68.9	−$93,134	$81.57
License Taxes	$40.17	120.0	$101,499	$123,593	121.8	$22,093	$48.91
Personal Income	$162.44	98.5	$410,490	$806,928	196.6	$396,437	$319.32
Corporate Income	$48.33	84.8	$122,130	$166,034	135.9	$43,903	$65.70
Total Property	$307.85	110.8	$777,926	$869,599	111.8	$91,673	$344.12
Estates & Gift	$7.39	82.0	$18,677	$30,395	162.7	$11,717	$12.03
Severance	$0.46	3.1	$1,160	$0	0.0	−$1,160	$0.00
Total Taxes	$926.49	104.8	$2,341,232	$2,202,689	94.1	−$138,542	$871.66

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

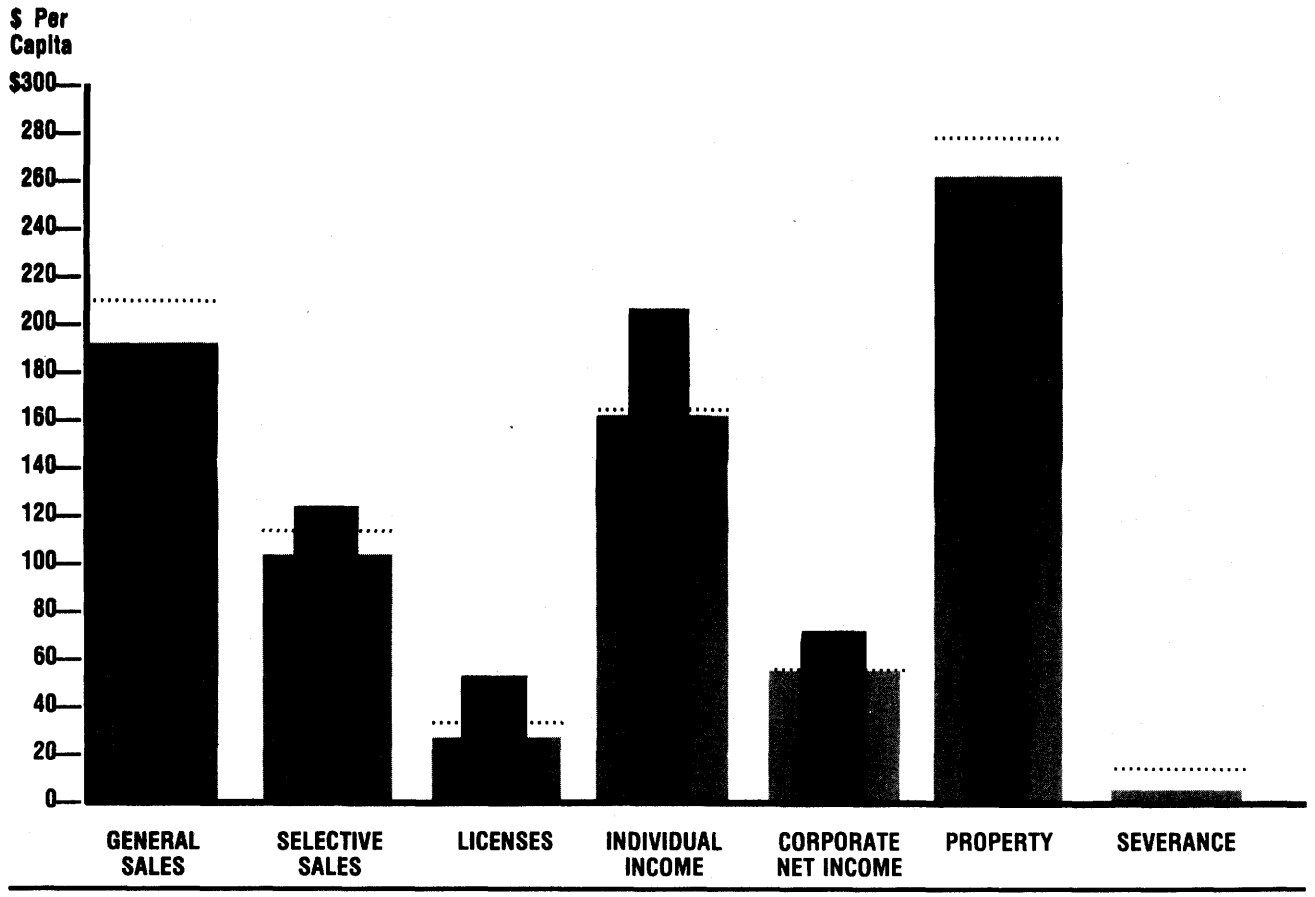
Pennsylvania

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	99	93	94	105
Tax Capacity	91	97	98	92

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 105/106

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$192.10	91.1	$2,253,505	$1,895,500	84.1	−$358,005	$161.58
Selective Sales	$104.31	89.5	$1,223,645	$1,455,039	118.9	$231,393	$124.03
License Taxes	$27.94	83.5	$327,708	$627,064	191.3	$299,355	$53.45
Personal Income	$160.93	97.6	$1,887,841	$2,416,659	128.0	$528,817	$206.01
Corporate Income	$56.68	99.5	$664,896	$853,715	128.4	$188,818	$72.77
Total Property	$261.24	94.1	$3,064,559	$2,675,290	87.3	−$389,268	$228.05
Estates & Gift	$7.99	88.7	$93,741	$172,827	184.4	$79,085	$14.73
Severance	$6.58	44.9	$77,167	$0	0.0	−$77,167	$0.00
Total Taxes	$817.75	92.5	$9,593,065	$10,096,094	105.2	$503,028	$860.63

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



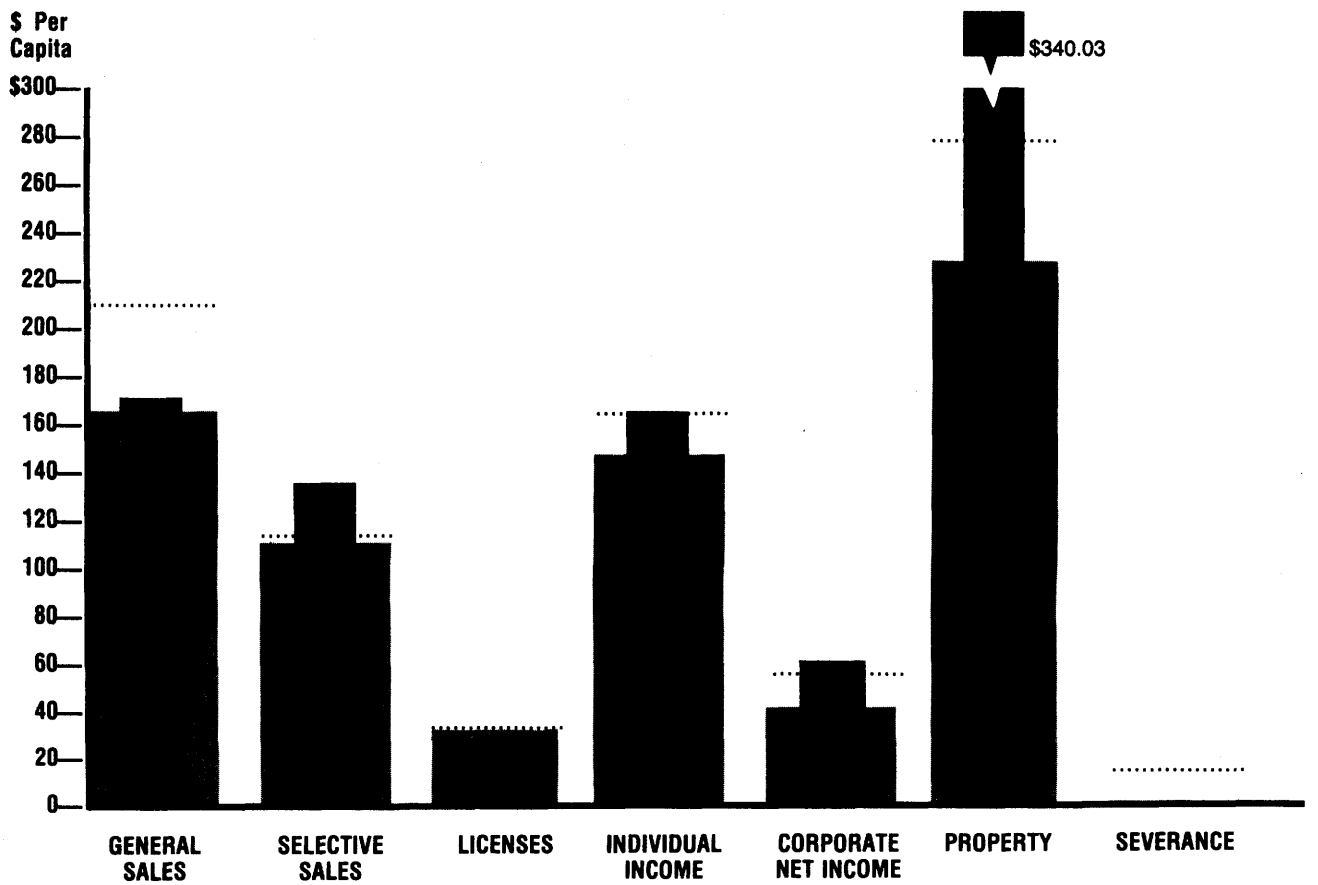
KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

Rhode Island

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	105	113	114	123	(1967–1979) 123/117
Tax Capacity	91	88	87	84	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$166.11	78.7	$154,313	$158,200	102.5	$3,886	$170.29
Selective Sales	$110.95	95.2	$103,070	$125,469	121.7	$22,398	$135.06
License Taxes	$33.65	100.5	$31,258	$20,713	66.3	−$10,545	$22.30
Personal Income	$148.03	89.8	$137,522	$153,498	111.6	$15,975	$165.23
Corporate Income	$42.19	74.0	$39,190	$55,903	142.6	$16,712	$60.18
Total Property	$229.16	82.5	$212,893	$315,889	148.4	$102,996	$340.03
Estates & Gift	$8.36	92.8	$7,770	$12,511	161.0	$4,740	$13.47
Severance	$0.06	0.4	$55	$0	0.0	−$55	$0.00
Total Taxes	$738.51	83.5	$686,074	$842,183	122.8	$156,109	$906.55

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

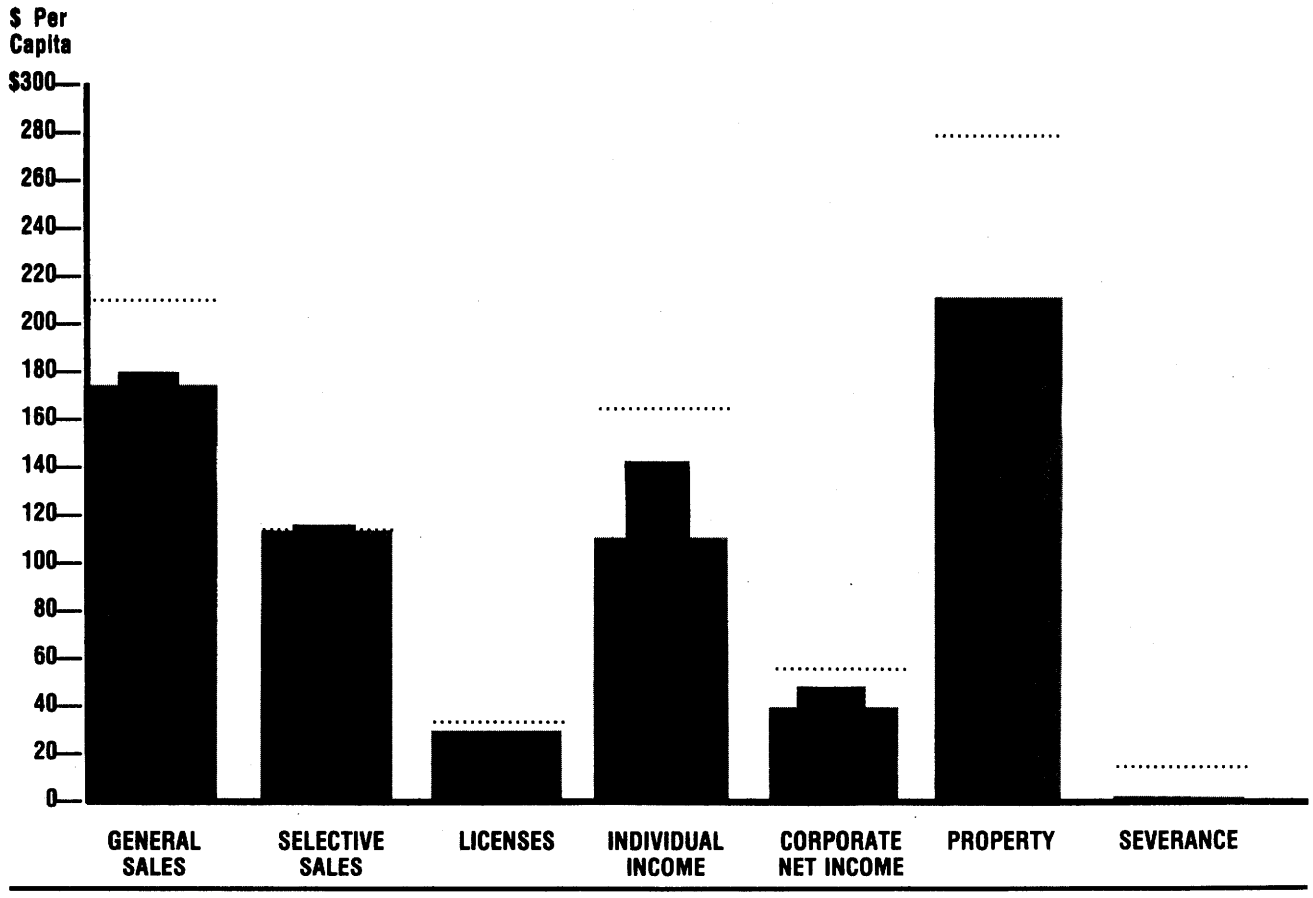
South Carolina

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	97	86	87	92
Tax Capacity	64	78	78	77

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 92/95

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$174.45	82.7	$511,478	$525,900	102.8	$14,421	$179.37
Selective Sales	$114.35	98.1	$335,285	$341,592	101.9	$6,306	$116.50
License Taxes	$30.22	90.3	$88,605	$48,377	54.6	−$40,228	$16.50
Personal Income	$109.28	66.3	$320,395	$415,713	129.7	$95,317	$141.78
Corporate Income	$39.71	69.7	$116,432	$140,185	120.4	$23,752	$47.81
Total Property	$209.97	75.6	$615,636	$370,909	60.2	−$244,726	$126.50
Estates & Gift	$5.53	61.4	$16,216	$9,192	56.7	−$7,024	$3.14
Severance	$0.48	3.3	$1,416	$0	0.0	−$1,416	$0.00
Total Taxes	$683.99	77.3	$2,005,468	$1,851,868	92.3	−$153,599	$631.61

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



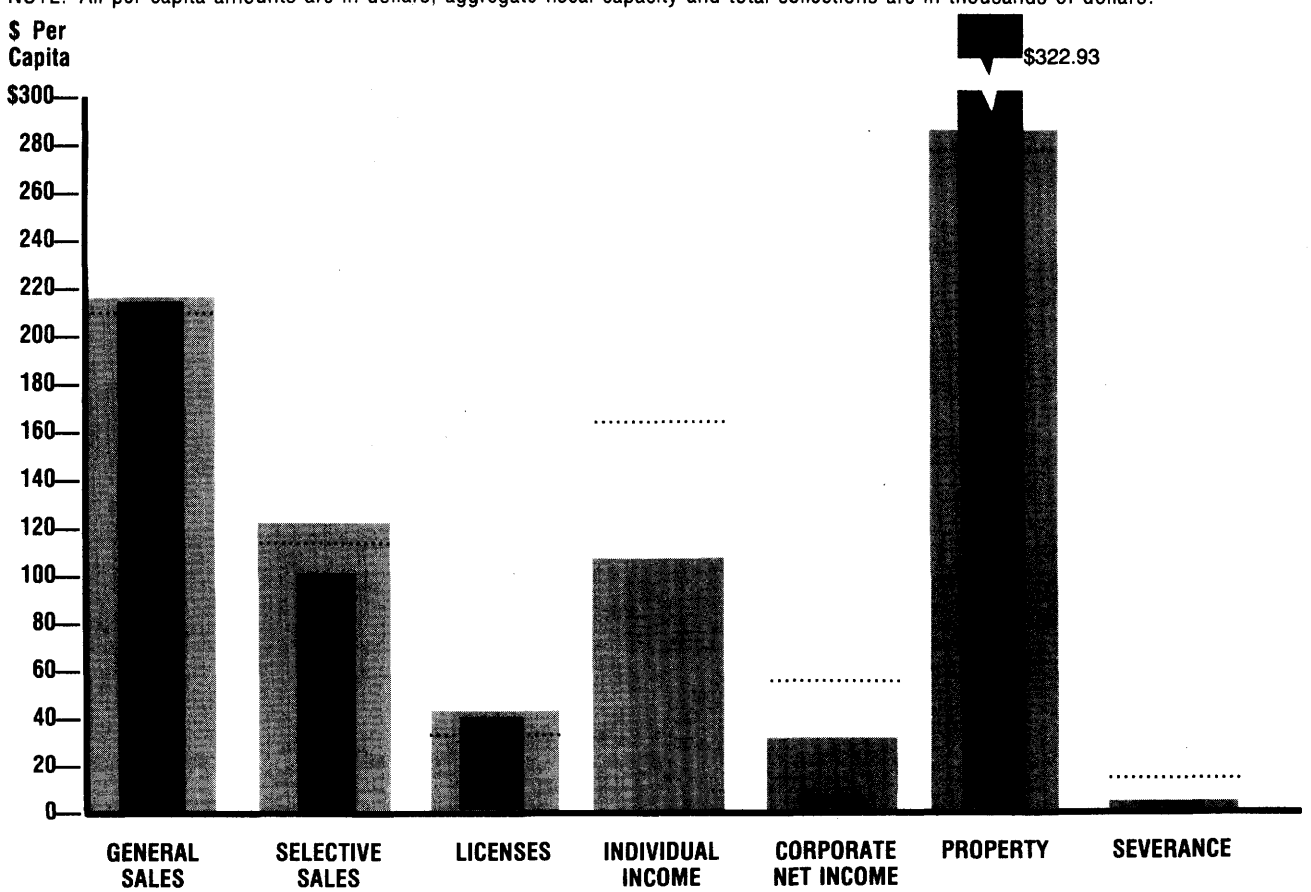
South Dakota

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	107	88	87	84
Tax Capacity	91	93	89	92

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 84/79

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$217.11	102.9	$149,591	$146,700	98.1	−$2,891	$212.92
Selective Sales	$121.21	104.0	$83,511	$68,679	82.2	−$14,832	$99.68
License Taxes	$42.44	126.8	$29,239	$26,882	91.9	−$2,357	$39.02
Personal Income	$106.05	64.3	$73,065	$0	0.0	−$73,065	$0.00
Corporate Income	$31.42	55.1	$21,651	$2,906	13.4	−$18,745	$4.22
Total Property	$284.00	102.3	$195,674	$222,499	113.7	$26,825	$322.93
Estates & Gift	$11.85	131.5	$8,164	$6,876	84.2	−$1,288	$9.98
Severance	$3.16	21.6	$2,178	$884	40.6	−$1,294	$1.28
Total Taxes	$817.24	92.4	$563,076	$475,426	84.4	−$87,649	$690.02

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



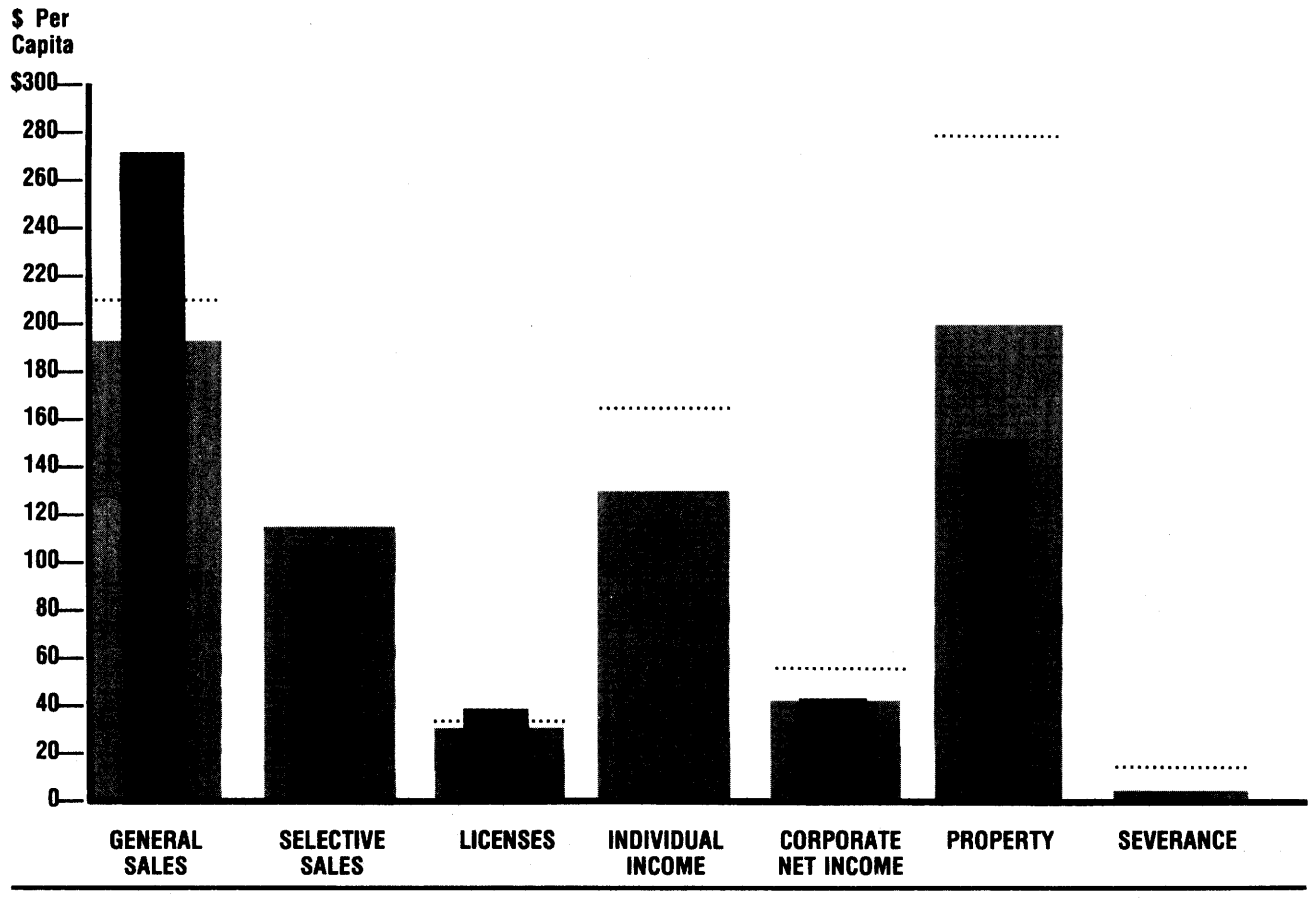
Tennessee

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	87	79	83	87
Tax Capacity	78	84	83	81

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 87/100

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$193.48	91.7	$847,456	$1,195,600	141.1	$348,143	$272.97
Selective Sales	$116.14	99.6	$508,684	$474,440	93.3	−$34,244	$108.32
License Taxes	$31.05	92.8	$135,984	$171,473	126.1	$35,488	$39.15
Personal Income	$129.81	78.7	$568,574	$26,022	4.6	−$542,552	$5.94
Corporate Income	$41.19	72.3	$180,433	$186,088	103.1	$5,654	$42.49
Total Property	$199.08	71.7	$871,956	$664,939	76.3	−$207,016	$151.81
Estates & Gift	$7.67	85.1	$33,573	$37,827	112.7	$4,253	$8.64
Severance	$2.19	14.9	$9,576	$2,155	22.5	−$7,421	$0.49
Total Taxes	$720.60	81.5	$3,156,239	$2,758,544	87.4	−$397,694	$629.80

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



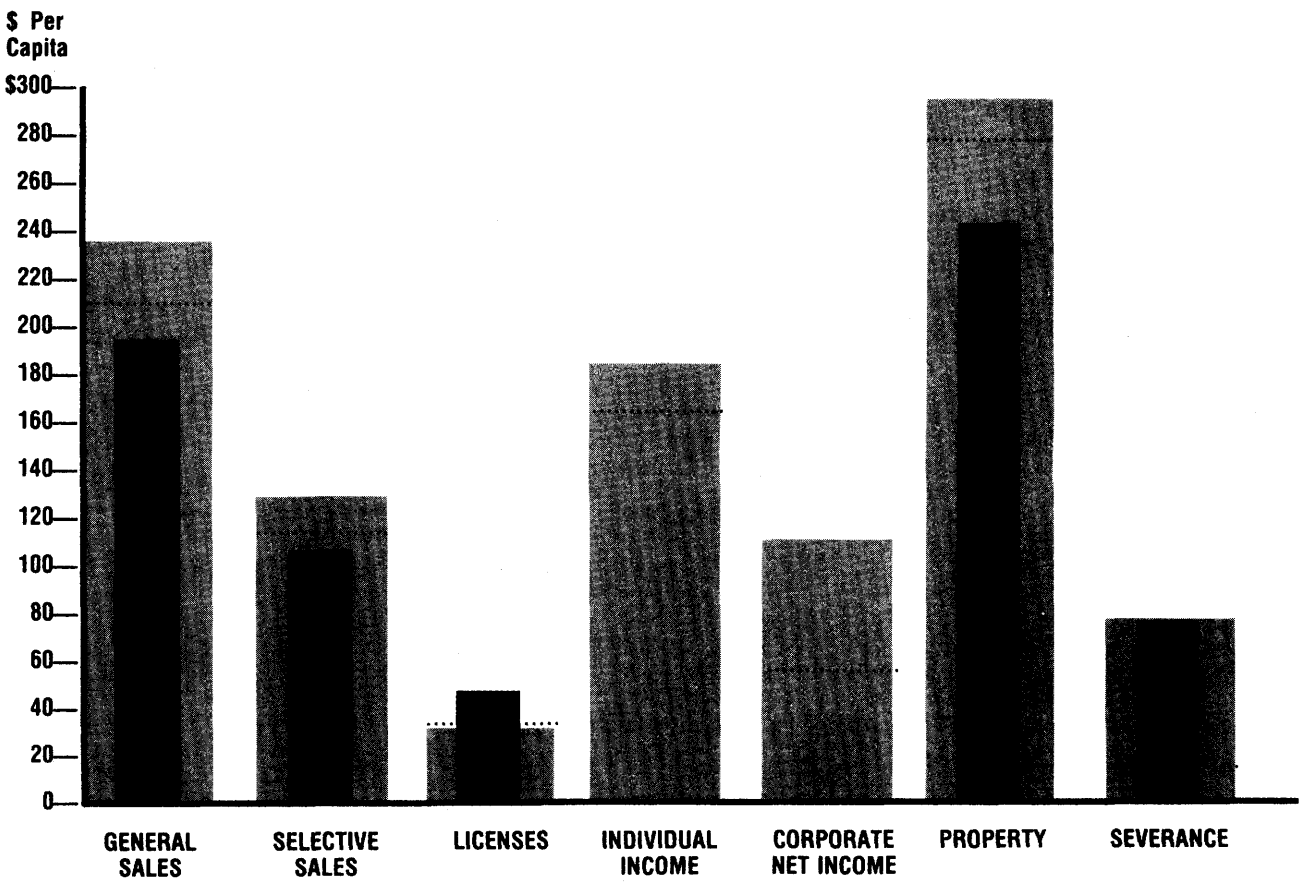
Texas

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	75	66	67	63
Tax Capacity	98	116	116	122

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 63/84

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$235.52	111.6	$3,151,200	$2,595,700	82.4	−$555,500	$194.00
Selective Sales	$129.55	111.1	$1,733,370	$1,442,643	83.2	−$290,727	$107.82
License Taxes	$33.09	98.9	$442,766	$646,554	146.0	$203,787	$48.32
Personal Income	$184.65	112.0	$2,470,551	$0	0.0	−$2,470,551	$0.00
Corporate Income	$111.88	196.3	$1,496,994	$0	0.0	−$1,496,994	$0.00
Total Property	$296.13	106.6	$3,962,283	$3,260,979	82.3	−$701,304	$243.72
Estates & Gift	$6.51	72.3	$87,126	$73,748	84.6	−$13,378	$5.51
Severance	$77.47	529.1	$1,036,493	$1,025,550	98.9	−$10,943	$76.65
Total Taxes	$1,074.80	121.5	$14,380,787	$9,045,174	62.9	−$5,335,613	$676.02

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



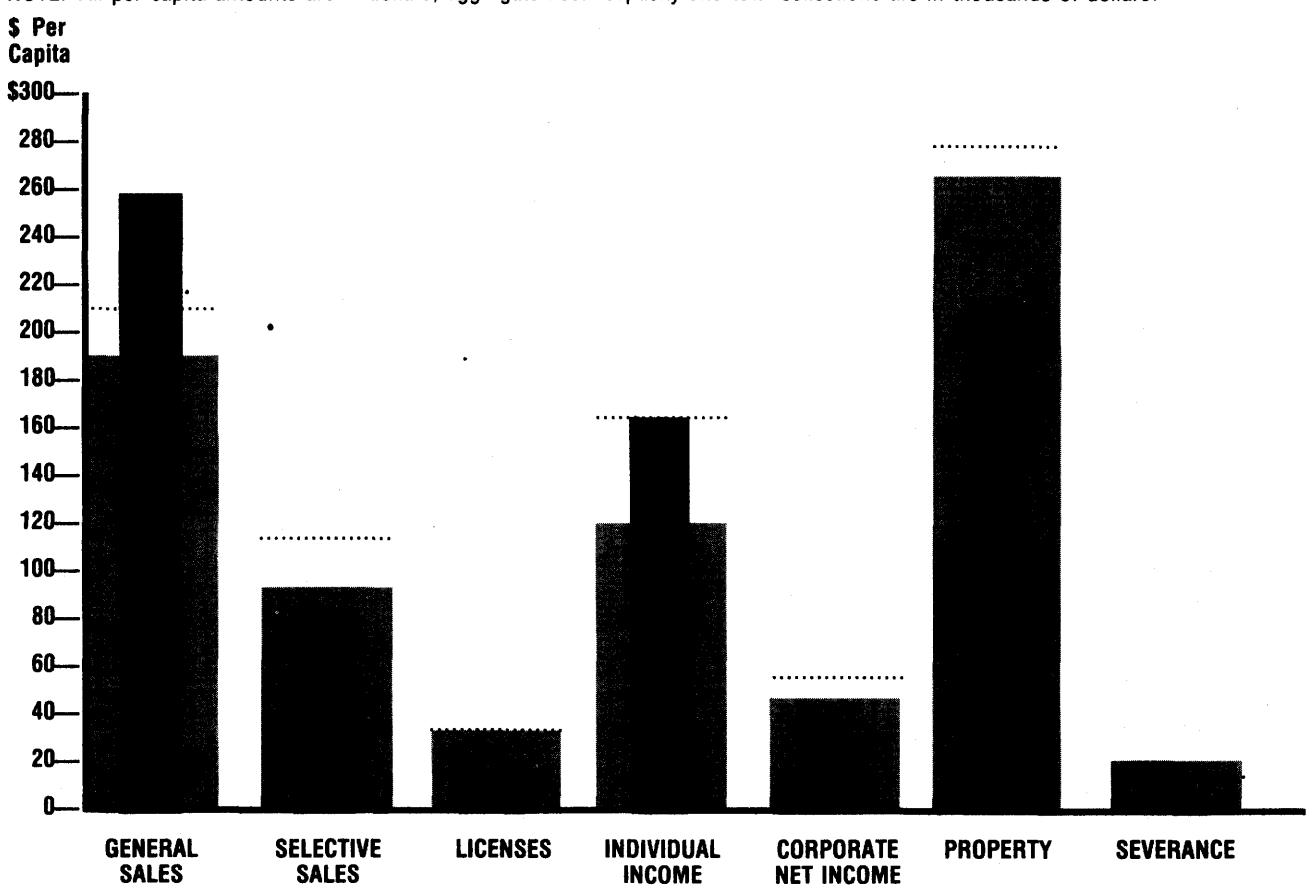
Utah

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	111	89	91	99
Tax Capacity	87	88	90	88

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 99/89

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$190.40	90.3	$260,274	$355,000	136.4	$94,725	$259.69
Selective Sales	$96.20	82.5	$131,509	$118,326	90.0	−$13,183	$86.56
License Taxes	$36.00	107.6	$49,212	$25,626	52.1	−$23,586	$18.75
Personal Income	$120.49	73.1	$164,703	$225,955	137.2	$61,251	$165.29
Corporate Income	$47.39	83.2	$64,779	$32,874	50.7	−$31,905	$24.05
Total Property	$265.65	95.6	$363,144	$289,569	79.7	−$73,574	$211.83
Estates & Gift	$3.93	43.6	$5,366	$1,423	26.5	−$3,943	$1.04
Severance	$21.40	146.2	$29,255	$8,993	30.7	−$20,262	$6.58
Total Taxes	$781.45	88.4	$1,068,244	$1,057,766	99.0	−$10,477	$773.79

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

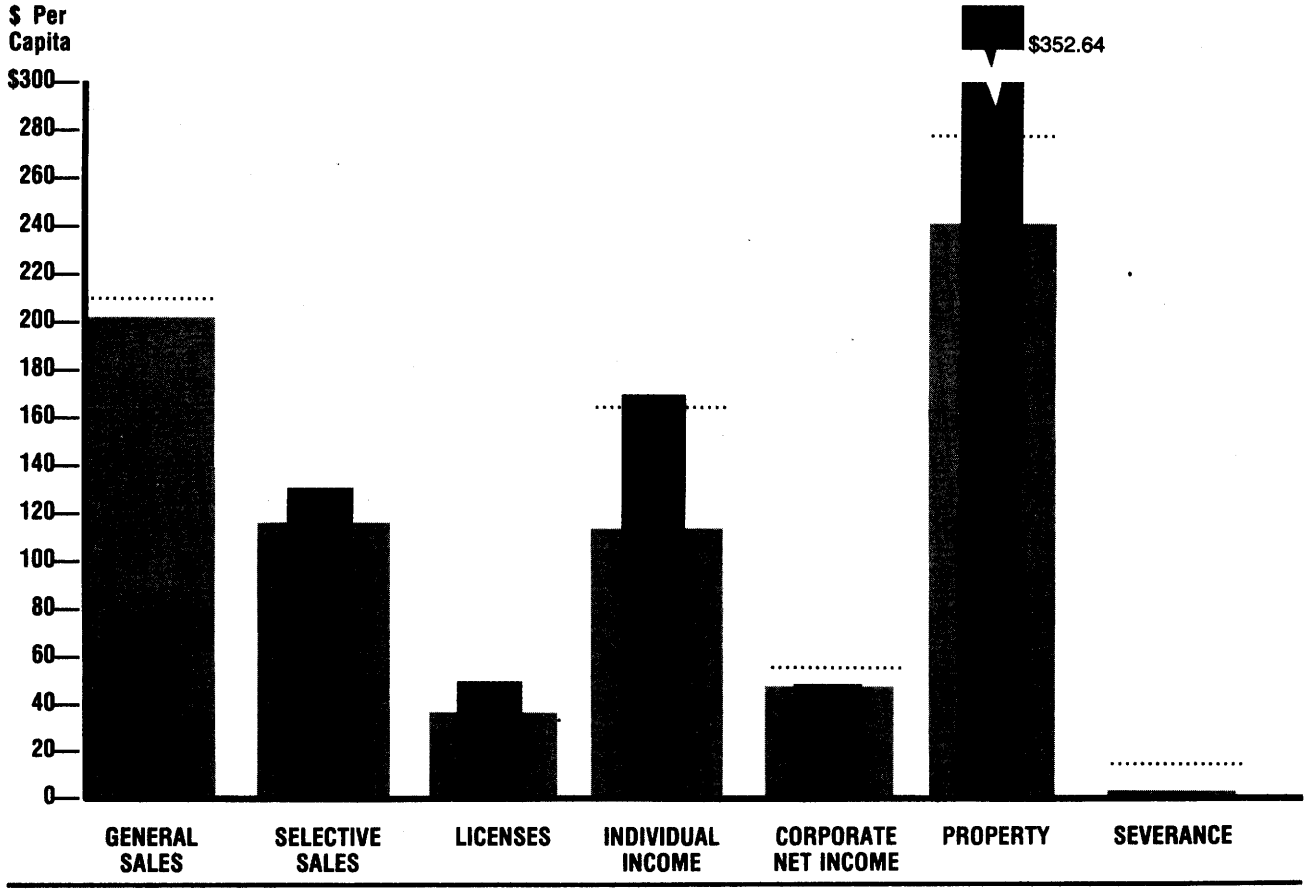
Vermont

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	119	109	104	110
Tax Capacity	88	94	92	86

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 110/92

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$201.03	95.3	$99,105	$38,300	38.6	−$60,805	$77.69
Selective Sales	$116.78	100.2	$57,573	$64,171	111.5	$6,597	$130.16
License Taxes	$37.65	112.5	$18,559	$24,156	130.2	$5,596	$49.00
Personal Income	$113.99	69.1	$56,197	$83,360	148.3	$27,162	$169.09
Corporate Income	$37.31	65.5	$18,395	$23,878	129.8	$5,482	$48.43
Total Property	$240.70	86.7	$118,665	$173,850	146.5	$55,184	$352.64
Estates & Gift	$8.81	97.8	$4,345	$2,312	53.2	−$2,033	$4.69
Severance	$0.77	5.3	$380	$0	0.0	−$380	$0.00
Total Taxes	$757.04	85.6	$373,222	$410,027	109.9	$36,804	$831.70

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



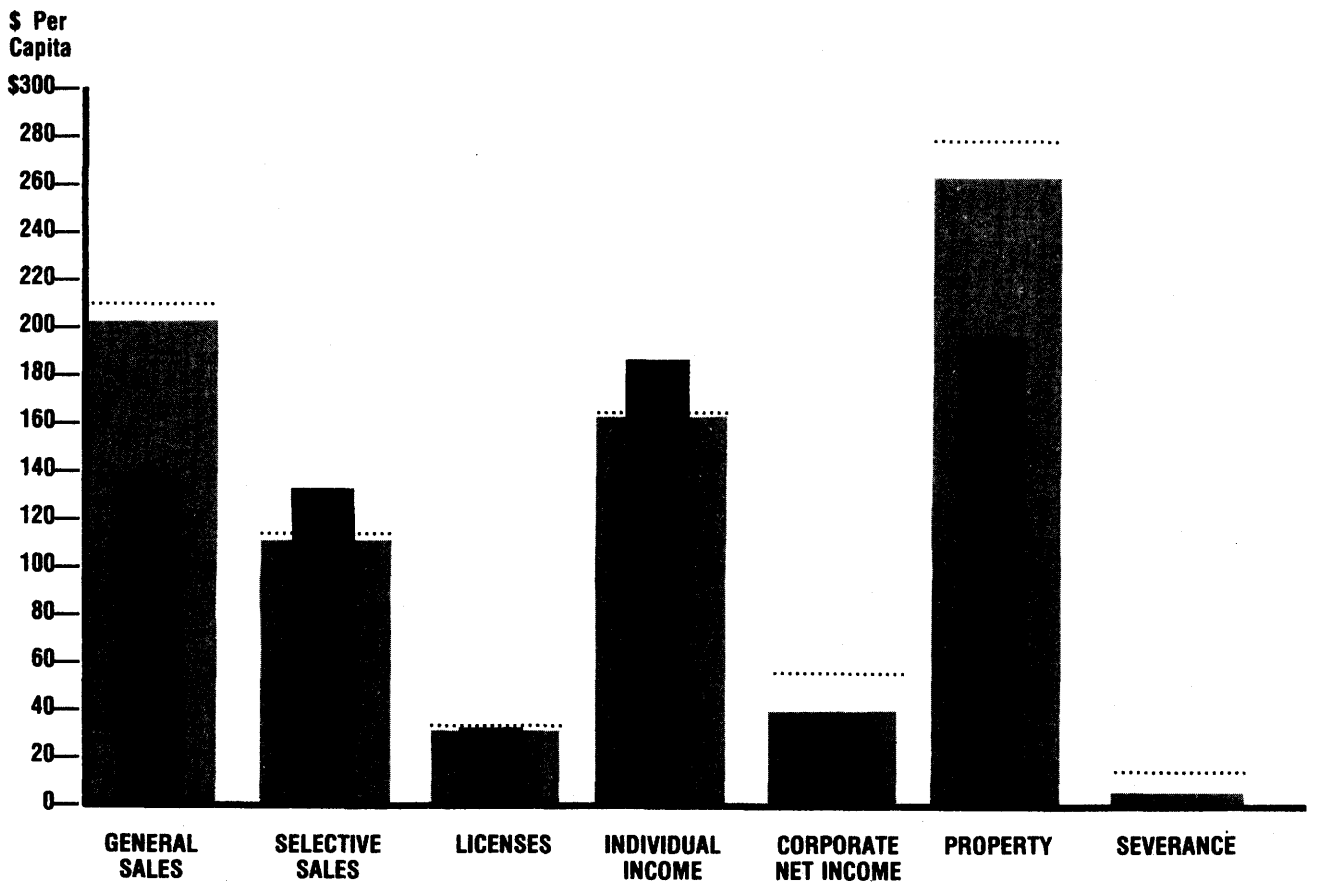
Virginia

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	90	88	88	89
Tax Capacity	86	93	90	93

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 89/99

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$201.23	95.4	$1,045,794	$719,800	68.8	−$325,994	$138.50
Selective Sales	$110.31	94.6	$573,304	$691,643	120.6	$118,338	$133.09
License Taxes	$30.98	92.5	$160,982	$168,894	104.9	$7,912	$32.50
Personal Income	$162.57	98.6	$844,888	$966,627	114.4	$121,738	$186.00
Corporate Income	$39.50	69.3	$205,267	$196,220	95.6	−$9,047	$37.76
Total Property	$261.34	94.1	$1,358,171	$1,008,820	74.3	−$349,351	$194.12
Estates & Gift	$7.77	86.2	$40,375	$26,276	65.1	−$14,099	$5.06
Severance	$5.23	35.7	$27,189	$0	0.0	−$27,189	$0.00
Total Taxes	$818.93	92.6	$4,255,975	$3,778,280	88.8	−$477,694	$727.01

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



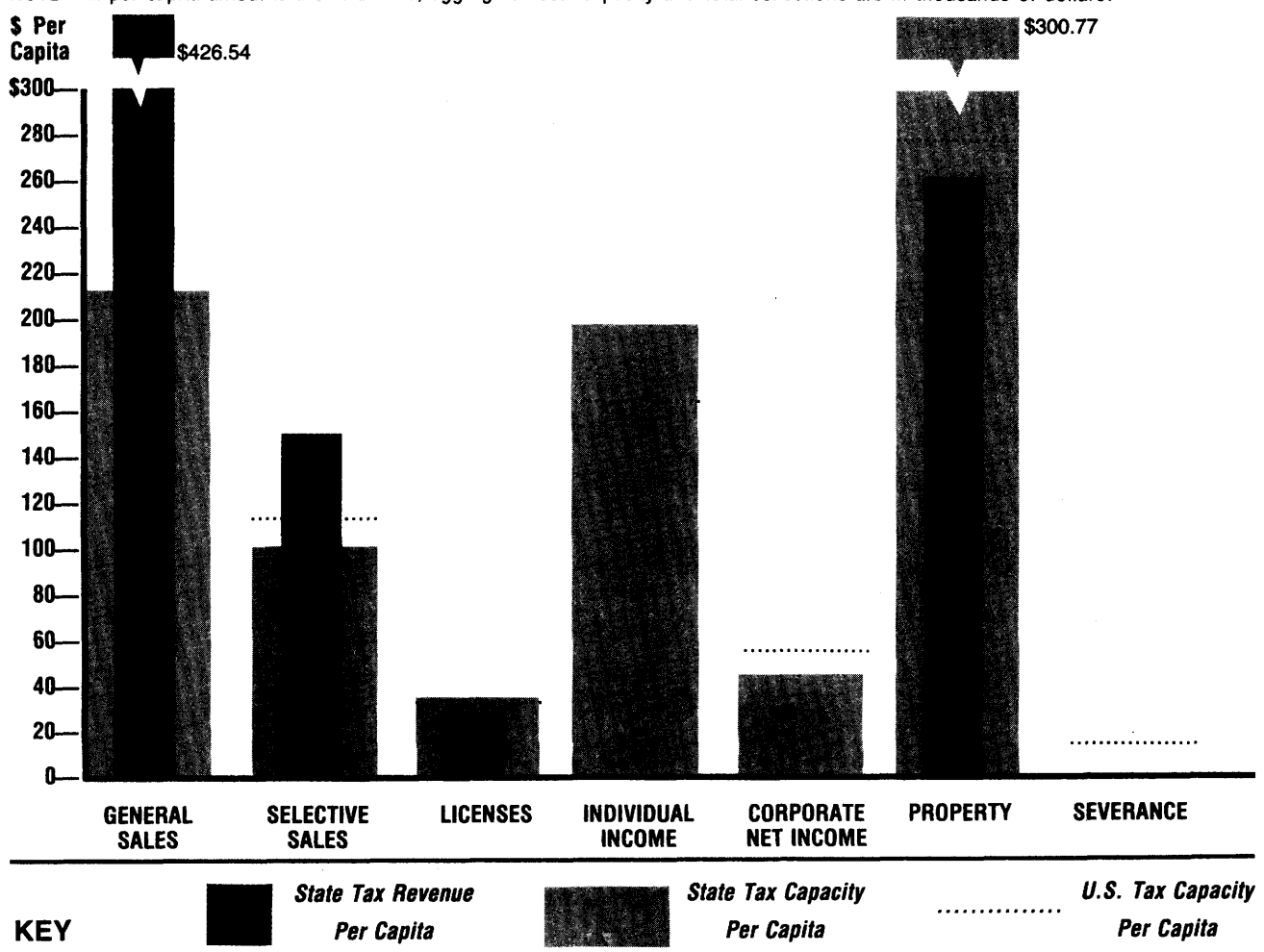
Washington

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	106	102	95	97
Tax Capacity	112	98	101	103

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 97/92

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$215.06	102.0	$844,329	$1,674,600	198.3	$830,270	$426.54
Selective Sales	$102.40	87.8	$402,002	$594,408	147.9	$192,405	$151.40
License Taxes	$37.94	113.3	$148,934	$116,583	78.3	−$32,351	$29.70
Personal Income	$196.71	119.3	$772,268	$0	0.0	−$772,268	$0.00
Corporate Income	$46.89	82.3	$184,080	$0	0.0	−$184,080	$0.00
Total Property	$300.77	108.3	$1,180,808	$1,026,729	87.0	−$154,078	$261.52
Estates & Gift	$6.39	70.9	$25,076	$50,683	202.1	$25,606	$12.91
Severance	$0.77	5.2	$3,003	$0	0.0	−$3,003	$0.00
Total Taxes	$906.90	102.6	$3,560,504	$3,463,003	97.3	−$97,500	$882.07

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — State Tax Revenue Per Capita; State Tax Capacity Per Capita; U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita

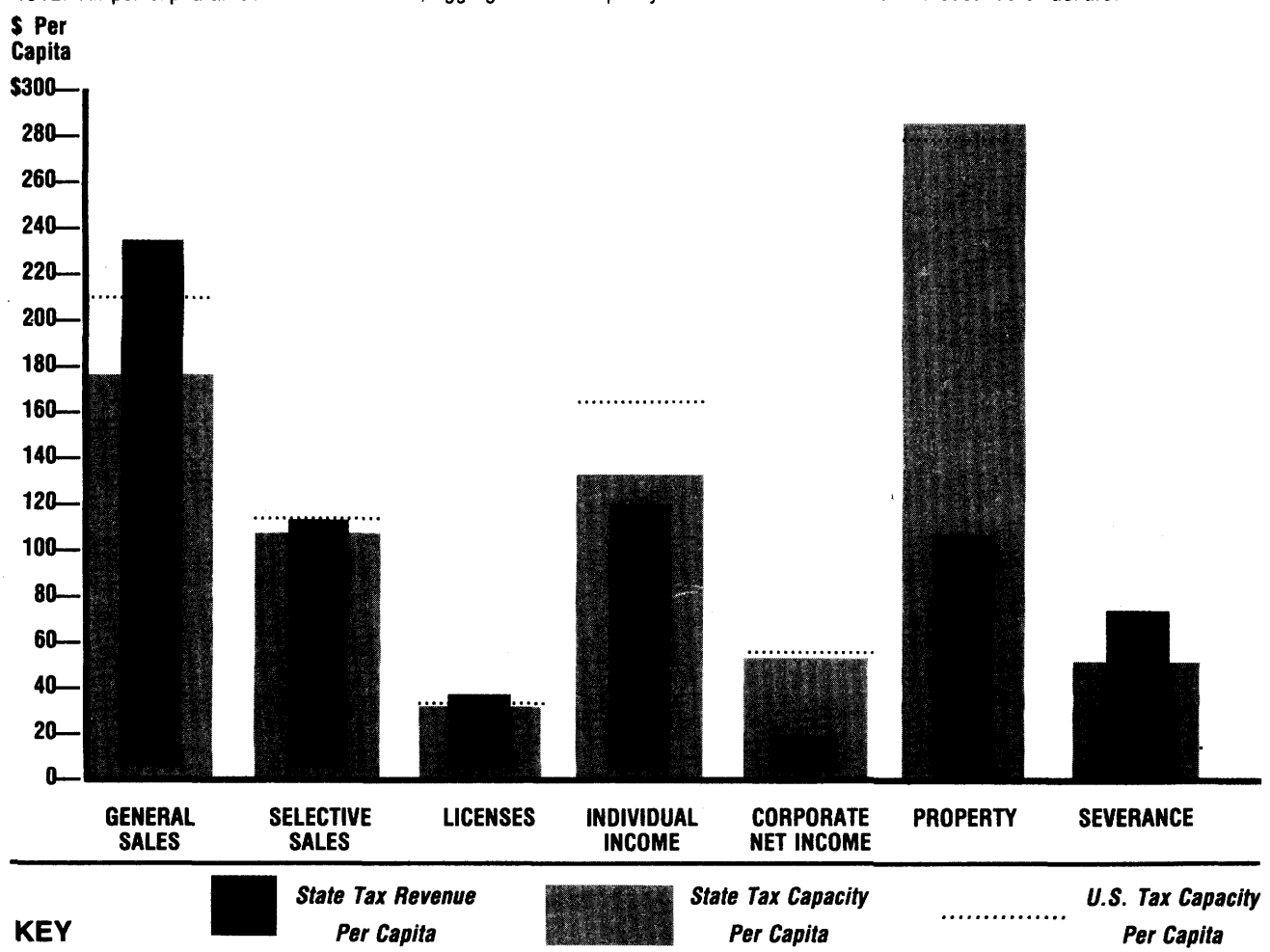
West Virginia

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	96	86	80	81
Tax Capacity	75	89	90	95

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 81/84

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$175.24	83.1	$329,102	$430,900	130.9	$101,797	$229.45
Selective Sales	$107.52	92.2	$201,915	$202,250	100.2	$334	$107.69
License Taxes	$31.85	95.2	$59,817	$62,294	104.1	$2,476	$33.17
Personal Income	$131.99	80.0	$247,870	$217,333	87.7	−$30,537	$115.73
Corporate Income	$52.07	91.4	$97,793	$25,591	26.2	−$72,202	$13.63
Total Property	$284.96	102.6	$535,158	$195,029	36.4	−$340,128	$103.85
Estates & Gift	$5.10	56.6	$9,570	$10,265	107.3	$694	$5.47
Severance	$51.14	349.3	$96,048	$131,600	137.0	$35,551	$70.07
Total Taxes	$839.87	95.0	$1,577,278	$1,275,262	80.9	−$302,015	$679.05

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.

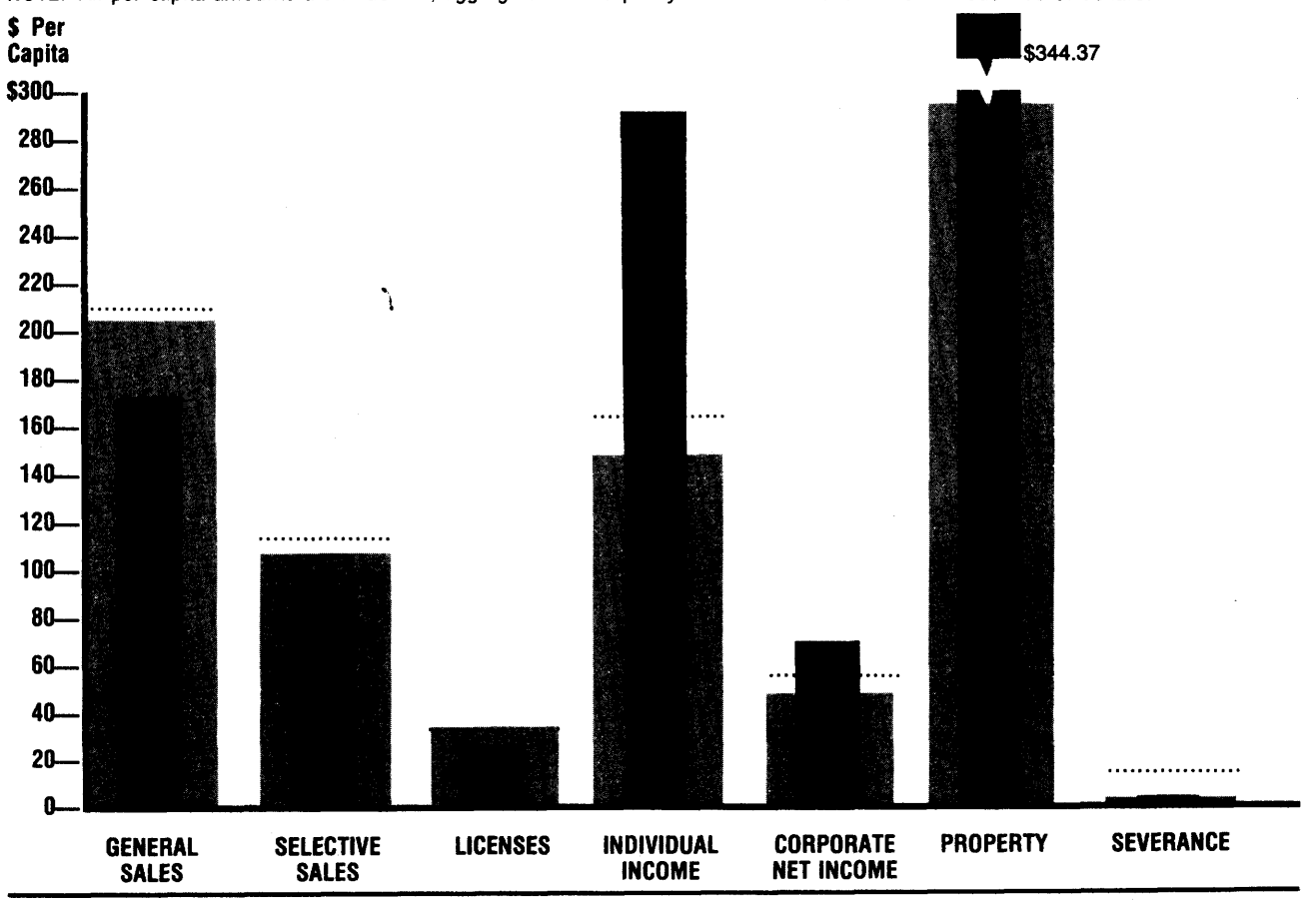


Wisconsin

	1967	1975	1977	1979	FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
Tax Effort	124	116	114	119	(1967–1979) 119/96
Tax Capacity	94	96	97	96	

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$205.03	97.2	$967,735	$819,700	84.7	−$148,035	$173.67
Selective Sales	$107.69	92.4	$508,319	$427,905	84.2	−$80,414	$90.66
License Taxes	$35.65	106.5	$168,257	$123,666	73.5	−$44,591	$26.20
Personal Income	$148.02	89.8	$698,645	$1,375,369	196.9	$676,723	$291.39
Corporate Income	$47.88	84.0	$226,008	$327,427	144.9	$101,418	$69.37
Total Property	$294.51	106.0	$1,390,081	$1,625,439	116.9	$235,358	$344.37
Estates & Gift	$8.83	97.9	$41,658	$55,196	132.5	$13,537	$11.69
Severance	$0.27	1.8	$1,262	$362	28.7	−$900	$0.08
Total Taxes	$847.88	95.9	$4,001,970	$4,755,064	118.8	$753,094	$1,007.43

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



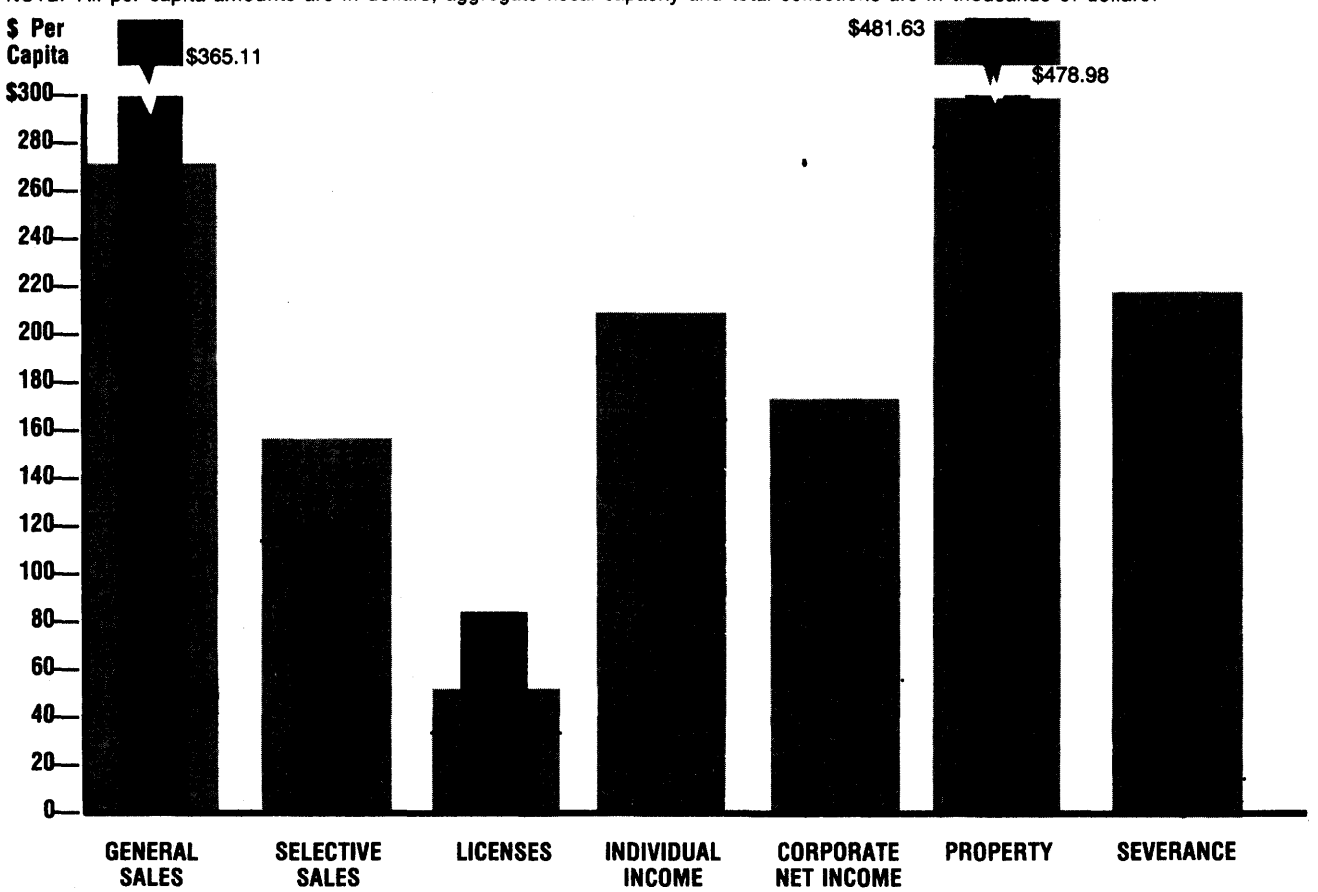
Wyoming

	1967	1975	1977	1979
Tax Effort	79	66	78	79
Tax Capacity	141	162	159	179

FISCAL BLOOD PRESSURE:
(1967–1979) 79/100

Tax Source	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
General Sales	$271.64	128.8	$122,236	$164,300	134.4	$42,063	$365.11
Selective Sales	$158.07	135.6	$71,132	$54,709	76.9	−$16,423	$121.58
License Taxes	$53.49	159.8	$24,071	$38,053	158.1	$13,981	$84.56
Personal Income	$210.33	127.5	$94,649	$0	0.0	−$94,649	$0.00
Corporate Income	$175.42	307.8	$78,938	$0	0.0	−$78,938	$0.00
Total Property	$481.63	173.4	$216,735	$215,539	99.4	−$1,195	$478.98
Estates & Gift	$9.73	107.9	$4,376	$2,035	46.5	−$2,341	$4.52
Severance	$219.76	1501.1	$98,892	$87,419	88.4	−$11,473	$194.26
Total Taxes	$1,580.07	178.7	$711,033	$562,055	79.0	−$148,977	$1,249.01

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate fiscal capacity and total collections are in thousands of dollars.



KEY — *State Tax Revenue Per Capita* — *State Tax Capacity Per Capita* — *U.S. Tax Capacity Per Capita*

TOTAL TAXES

State	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$670.33	75.8	$2,526,481	$2,186,816	86.6	−$339,664	$580.21
Alaska	$1,903.17	215.2	$772,687	$976,989	126.4	$204,301	$2,406.38
Arizona	$839.99	95.0	$2,057,973	$2,382,420	115.8	$324,447	$972.42
Arkansas	$692.29	78.3	$1,509,189	$1,239,775	82.1	−$269,413	$568.70
California	$1,025.07	115.9	$23,263,034	$22,107,852	95.0	−$1,155,181	$974.17
Colorado	$985.22	111.4	$2,731,031	$2,615,850	95.8	−$115,180	$943.67
Connecticut	$933.92	105.6	$2,909,172	$2,980,583	102.5	$71,410	$956.85
Delaware	$980.48	110.9	$570,636	$542,545	95.1	−$28,091	$932.21
Washington D.C.	$948.26	107.2	$622,060	$826,071	132.8	$204,010	$1,259.25
Florida	$919.21	103.9	$8,144,217	$6,414,356	78.8	−$1,729,860	$723.97
Georgia	$735.07	83.1	$3,761,361	$3,637,460	96.7	−$123,900	$710.86
Hawaii	$929.00	105.1	$841,676	$1,080,086	128.3	$238,409	$1,192.15
Idaho	$803.23	90.8	$726,925	$671,013	92.3	−$55,911	$741.45
Illinois	$985.99	111.5	$11,071,677	$10,941,473	98.8	−$130,204	$974.39
Indiana	$860.88	97.4	$4,648,752	$3,913,805	84.2	−$734,946	$724.78
Iowa	$939.95	106.3	$2,727,746	$2,547,613	93.4	−$180,133	$877.88
Kansas	$945.58	106.9	$2,240,070	$1,937,041	86.5	−$303,029	$817.66
Kentucky	$762.64	86.2	$2,689,847	$2,324,210	86.4	−$365,636	$658.98
Louisiana	$958.13	108.4	$3,849,779	$3,050,210	79.2	−$799,568	$759.14
Maine	$705.41	79.8	$773,837	$856,575	110.7	$82,738	$780.83
Maryland	$866.41	98.0	$3,593,866	$3,953,894	110.0	$360,028	$953.21
Massachusetts	$801.83	90.7	$4,625,761	$6,720,404	145.3	$2,094,643	$1,164.92
Michigan	$901.30	101.9	$8,298,306	$9,443,332	113.8	$1,145,026	$1,025.67
Minnesota	$899.65	101.7	$3,652,583	$4,253,966	116.5	$601,383	$1,047.78
Mississippi	$628.49	71.1	$1,526,602	$1,469,557	96.3	−$57,044	$605.01
Missouri	$838.24	94.8	$4,079,705	$3,380,172	82.9	−$699,532	$694.51
Montana	$984.95	111.4	$774,168	$678,141	87.6	−$96,027	$862.77
Nebraska	$851.13	96.3	$1,339,683	$1,317,718	98.4	−$21,965	$837.18
Nevada	$1,447.54	163.7	$1,016,174	$663,361	65.3	−$352,813	$944.96
New Hampshire	$858.52	97.1	$761,503	$596,428	78.3	−$165,074	$672.41
New Jersey	$893.33	101.0	$6,549,890	$7,691,389	117.4	$1,141,499	$1,049.02
New Mexico	$931.84	105.4	$1,156,414	$974,144	84.2	−$182,270	$784.97
New York	$768.52	86.9	$13,562,769	$23,275,641	171.6	$9,712,871	$1,318.88
North Carolina	$721.83	81.6	$4,046,575	$3,736,400	92.3	−$310,174	$666.50
North Dakota	$938.16	106.1	$616,369	$476,714	77.3	−$139,655	$725.59
Ohio	$877.43	99.2	$9,415,666	$8,125,205	86.3	−$1,290,461	$757.17
Oklahoma	$1,000.45	113.1	$2,893,295	$2,058,991	71.2	−$834,303	$711.96
Oregon	$926.49	104.8	$2,341,232	$2,202,689	94.1	−$138,542	$871.66
Pennsylvania	$817.75	92.5	$9,593,065	$10,096,094	105.2	$503,028	$860.63
Rhode Island	$738.51	83.5	$686,074	$842,183	122.8	$156,109	$906.55
South Carolina	$683.99	77.3	$2,005,468	$1,851,868	92.3	−$153,599	$631.61
South Dakota	$817.24	92.4	$563,076	$475,426	84.4	−$87,649	$690.02
Tennessee	$720.60	81.5	$3,156,239	$2,758,544	87.4	−$397,694	$629.80
Texas	$1,074.80	121.5	$14,380,787	$9,045,174	62.9	−$5,335,613	$676.02
Utah	$781.45	88.4	$1,068,244	$1,057,766	99.0	−$10,477	$773.79
Vermont	$757.04	85.6	$373,222	$410,027	109.9	$36,804	$831.70
Virginia	$818.93	92.6	$4,255,975	$3,778,280	88.8	−$477,694	$727.01
Washington*	$906.90	102.6	$3,560,504	$3,463,003	97.3	−$97,500	$882.07
West Virginia	$839.87	95.0	$1,577,278	$1,275,262	80.9	−$302,015	$679.05
Wisconsin	$847.88	95.9	$4,001,970	$4,755,064	118.8	$753,094	$1,007.43
Wyoming	$1,580.07	178.7	$711,033	$562,055	79.0	−$148,977	$1,249.01
U.S. TOTAL	$884.29	100.0	$194,621,667	$194,621,667	100.0	$0	$884.29

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars.

GENERAL SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$10,380	$174.07	82.5	$656,067	$739,200	112.7	$83,132	$196.13
Alaska	$1,659	$258.34	122.5	$104,884	$35,900	34.2	−$68,984	$88.42
Arizona	$8,218	$212.00	100.5	$519,409	$844,200	162.5	$324,790	$344.57
Arkansas	$6,110	$177.15	84.0	$386,186	$346,900	89.8	−$39,286	$159.13
California	$86,079	$239.73	113.6	$5,440,518	$6,899,400	126.8	$1,458,881	$304.02
Colorado	$10,267	$234.10	111.0	$648,935	$797,100	122.8	$148,164	$287.55
Connecticut	$9,252	$187.73	89.0	$584,775	$736,100	125.9	$151,324	$236.31
Delaware	$1,917	$208.22	98.7	$121,185	$0	0.0	−$121,185	$0.00
Washington D.C.	$2,178	$209.93	99.5	$137,714	$172,300	125.1	$34,585	$262.65
Florida	$35,273	$251.62	119.3	$2,229,392	$1,947,400	87.4	−$281,992	$219.80
Georgia	$15,905	$196.45	93.1	$1,005,255	$1,054,300	104.9	$49,044	$206.04
Hawaii	$3,721	$259.62	123.1	$235,216	$430,500	183.0	$195,283	$475.17
Idaho	$2,963	$206.95	98.1	$187,289	$129,900	69.4	−$57,389	$143.54
Illinois	$39,671	$223.30	105.9	$2,507,393	$2,673,000	106.6	$165,606	$238.04
Indiana	$17,429	$204.00	96.7	$1,101,590	$1,310,300	118.9	$208,709	$242.65
Iowa	$9,847	$214.47	101.7	$622,404	$405,700	65.2	−$216,704	$139.80
Kansas	$8,023	$214.07	101.5	$507,133	$420,000	82.8	−$87,133	$177.29
Kentucky	$10,244	$183.57	87.0	$647,462	$599,300	92.6	−$48,162	$169.92
Louisiana	$11,604	$182.54	86.5	$733,458	$1,172,000	159.8	$438,541	$291.69
Maine	$3,306	$190.53	90.3	$209,012	$197,800	94.6	−$11,212	$180.31
Maryland	$13,962	$212.74	100.9	$882,443	$699,100	79.2	−$183,343	$168.54
Massachusetts	$17,747	$194.43	92.2	$1,121,686	$718,300	64.0	−$403,386	$124.51
Michigan	$33,134	$227.46	107.8	$2,094,204	$1,702,700	81.3	−$391,504	$184.94
Minnesota	$14,758	$229.75	108.9	$932,768	$613,000	65.7	−$319,768	$150.99
Mississippi	$6,029	$156.88	74.4	$381,057	$603,200	158.3	$222,142	$248.33
Missouri	$16,692	$216.77	102.8	$1,054,998	$978,800	92.8	−$76,198	$201.11
Montana	$2,891	$232.50	110.2	$182,745	$0	0.0	−$182,745	$0.00
Nebraska	$5,192	$208.50	98.8	$328,172	$284,800	86.8	−$43,372	$180.94
Nevada	$6,544	$589.22	279.3	$413,634	$204,100	49.3	−$209,534	$290.74
New Hampshire	$3,117	$222.14	105.3	$197,037	$0	0.0	−$197,037	$0.00
New Jersey	$24,192	$208.55	98.9	$1,529,070	$1,098,100	71.8	−$430,970	$149.77
New Mexico	$4,025	$205.00	97.2	$254,408	$388,000	152.5	$133,591	$312.65
New York	$51,181	$183.30	86.9	$3,234,833	$4,529,600	140.0	$1,294,766	$256.66
North Carolina	$15,875	$178.99	84.9	$1,003,411	$826,500	82.4	−$176,911	$147.43
North Dakota	$2,464	$237.05	112.4	$155,741	$109,000	70.0	−$46,741	$165.91
Ohio	$34,304	$202.05	95.8	$2,168,159	$1,568,000	72.3	−$600,159	$146.12
Oklahoma	$8,876	$194.00	92.0	$561,038	$472,200	84.2	−$88,838	$163.28
Oregon	$9,652	$241.42	114.4	$610,072	$0	0.0	−$610,072	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$35,654	$192.10	91.1	$2,253,505	$1,895,500	84.1	−$358,005	$161.58
Rhode Island	$2,441	$166.11	78.7	$154,313	$158,200	102.5	$3,886	$170.29
South Carolina	$8,092	$174.45	82.7	$511,478	$525,900	102.8	$14,421	$179.37
South Dakota	$2,366	$217.11	102.9	$149,591	$146,700	98.1	−$2,891	$212.92
Tennessee	$13,408	$193.48	91.7	$847,456	$1,195,600	141.1	$348,143	$272.97
Texas	$49,858	$235.52	111.6	$3,151,200	$2,595,700	82.4	−$555,500	$194.00
Utah	$4,118	$190.40	90.3	$260,274	$355,000	136.4	$94,725	$259.69
Vermont	$1,568	$201.03	95.3	$99,105	$38,300	38.6	−$60,805	$77.69
Virginia	$16,546	$201.23	95.4	$1,045,794	$719,800	68.8	−$325,994	$138.50
Washington	$13,358	$215.06	102.0	$844,329	$1,674,600	198.3	$830,270	$426.54
West Virginia	$5,207	$175.24	83.1	$329,102	$430,900	130.9	$101,797	$229.45
Wisconsin	$15,311	$205.03	97.2	$967,735	$819,700	84.7	−$148,035	$173.67
Wyoming	$1,934	$271.64	128.8	$122,236	$164,300	134.4	$42,063	$365.11
U.S. TOTAL	$734,566	$210.95	100.0	$46,426,899	$46,426,900	100.0	$0	$210.95

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity, total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is retail and service sales in millions of dollars.

TOTAL SELECTIVE SALES TAXES

State	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$114.42	98.2	$431,248	$589,767	136.8	$158,519	$156.48
Alaska	$108.79	93.3	$44,169	$47,025	106.5	$2,855	$115.83
Arizona	$125.59	107.7	$307,697	$259,762	84.4	−$47,935	$106.03
Arkansas	$114.72	98.4	$250,088	$260,386	104.1	$10,298	$119.44
California	$121.37	104.1	$2,754,397	$2,178,533	79.1	−$575,864	$96.00
Colorado	$119.99	102.9	$332,608	$238,247	71.6	−$94,361	$85.95
Connecticut	$114.78	98.5	$357,532	$498,760	139.5	$141,227	$160.12
Delaware	$135.64	116.4	$78,943	$76,016	96.3	−$2,927	$130.61
Washington D.C.	$147.98	126.9	$97,073	$102,628	105.7	$5,554	$156.45
Florida	$127.78	109.6	$1,132,170	$1,533,180	135.4	$401,009	$173.05
Georgia	$120.39	103.3	$616,046	$589,542	95.7	−$26,504	$115.21
Hawaii	$91.49	78.5	$82,888	$142,761	172.2	$59,872	$157.57
Idaho	$113.16	97.1	$102,408	$92,531	90.4	−$9,877	$102.24
Illinois	$121.53	104.3	$1,364,683	$1,554,752	113.9	$190,068	$138.46
Indiana	$116.53	100.0	$629,286	$449,285	71.4	−$180,001	$83.20
Iowa	$115.86	99.4	$336,213	$268,685	79.9	−$67,528	$92.59
Kansas	$118.91	102.0	$281,691	$239,807	85.1	−$41,884	$101.23
Kentucky	$121.39	104.1	$428,148	$337,403	78.8	−$90,745	$95.66
Louisiana	$125.95	108.0	$506,056	$436,772	86.3	−$69,284	$108.70
Maine	$102.69	88.1	$112,651	$136,123	120.8	$23,471	$124.09
Maryland	$111.96	96.0	$464,392	$464,601	100.0	$208	$112.01
Massachusetts	$108.08	92.7	$623,488	$587,087	94.2	−$36,401	$101.77
Michigan	$119.03	102.1	$1,095,885	$906,615	82.7	−$189,270	$98.47
Minnesota	$111.92	96.0	$454,402	$511,692	112.6	$57,289	$126.03
Mississippi	$106.19	91.1	$257,943	$238,711	92.5	−$19,232	$98.28
Missouri	$113.80	97.6	$553,868	$539,378	97.4	−$14,490	$110.82
Montana	$119.81	102.8	$94,168	$94,437	100.3	$268	$120.15
Nebraska	$117.79	101.1	$185,407	$168,961	91.1	−$16,446	$107.34
Nevada	$181.61	155.8	$127,487	$236,947	185.9	$109,460	$337.53
New Hampshire	$147.05	126.2	$130,433	$108,266	83.0	−$22,167	$122.06
New Jersey	$119.71	102.7	$877,726	$1,108,927	126.3	$231,200	$151.24
New Mexico	$123.63	106.1	$153,429	$125,741	82.0	−$27,688	$101.32
New York	$104.76	89.9	$1,848,749	$1,994,710	107.9	$145,961	$113.03
North Carolina	$114.58	98.3	$642,338	$683,288	106.4	$40,949	$121.89
North Dakota	$121.40	104.1	$79,759	$65,441	82.0	−$14,318	$99.61
Ohio	$113.65	97.5	$1,219,593	$1,213,573	99.5	−$6,020	$113.09
Oklahoma	$127.02	109.0	$367,347	$307,272	83.6	−$60,075	$106.25
Oregon	$118.43	101.6	$299,274	$206,139	68.9	−$93,134	$81.57
Pennsylvania	$104.31	89.5	$1,223,645	$1,455,039	118.9	$231,393	$124.03
Rhode Island	$110.95	95.2	$103,070	$125,469	121.7	$22,398	$135.06
South Carolina	$114.35	98.1	$335,285	$341,592	101.9	$6,306	$116.50
South Dakota	$121.21	104.0	$83,511	$68,679	82.2	−$14,832	$99.68
Tennessee	$116.14	99.6	$508,684	$474,440	93.3	−$34,244	$108.32
Texas	$129.55	111.1	$1,733,370	$1,442,643	83.2	−$290,727	$107.82
Utah	$96.20	82.5	$131,509	$118,326	90.0	−$13,183	$86.56
Vermont	$116.78	100.2	$57,573	$64,171	111.5	$6,597	$130.16
Virginia	$110.31	94.6	$573,304	$691,643	120.6	$118,338	$133.09
Washington	$102.40	87.8	$402,002	$594,408	147.9	$192,405	$151.40
West Virginia	$107.52	92.2	$201,915	$202,250	100.2	$334	$107.69
Wisconsin	$107.69	92.4	$508,319	$427,905	84.2	−$80,414	$90.66
Wyoming	$158.07	135.6	$71,132	$54,709	76.9	−$16,423	$121.58
U.S. TOTAL	$116.57	100.0	$25,655,029	$25,655,029	100.0	$0	$116.57

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars.

PARIMUTUEL SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$123,936	$1.80	54.5	$6,768	$7,578	112.0	$809	$2.01
Alaska	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Arizona	$172,469	$3.84	116.7	$9,419	$8,631	91.6	−$788	$3.52
Arkansas	$237,424	$5.95	180.6	$12,967	$14,686	113.3	$1,718	$6.74
California	$1,563,552	$3.76	114.2	$85,395	$116,321	136.2	$30,925	$5.13
Colorado	$175,652	$3.46	105.1	$9,593	$8,420	87.8	−$1,173	$3.04
Connecticut	$449,100	$7.87	239.0	$24,528	$45,966	187.4	$21,437	$14.76
Delaware	$131,092	$12.30	373.5	$7,159	$3,249	45.4	−$3,910	$5.58
Washington D.C.	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	$1,547,074	$9.54	289.5	$84,495	$97,558	115.5	$13,062	$11.01
Georgia	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Hawaii	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Idaho	$11,825	$0.71	21.7	$645	$388	60.1	−$257	$0.43
Illinois	$1,026,860	$4.99	151.6	$56,083	$76,919	137.2	$20,835	$6.85
Indiana	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Iowa	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Kansas	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Kentucky	$292,030	$4.52	137.3	$15,949	$13,546	84.9	−$2,403	$3.84
Louisiana	$356,746	$4.85	147.2	$19,484	$17,530	90.0	−$1,954	$4.36
Maine	$23,021	$1.15	34.8	$1,257	$1,296	103.1	$38	$1.18
Maryland	$365,198	$4.81	146.0	$19,945	$20,482	102.7	$536	$4.94
Massachusetts	$431,269	$4.08	123.9	$23,554	$28,620	121.5	$5,065	$4.96
Michigan	$425,191	$2.52	76.6	$23,222	$26,415	113.7	$3,192	$2.87
Minnesota	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Mississippi	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Missouri	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Montana	$8,601	$0.60	18.1	$469	$86	18.3	−$383	$0.11
Nebraska	$153,538	$5.33	161.7	$8,385	$7,236	86.3	−$1,149	$4.60
Nevada	$15,355	$1.19	36.3	$838	$321	38.3	−$517	$0.46
New Hampshire	$171,439	$10.56	320.5	$9,363	$14,432	154.1	$5,068	$16.27
New Jersey	$876,196	$6.53	198.1	$47,854	$18,516	38.7	−$29,338	$2.53
New Mexico	$101,677	$4.47	135.8	$5,553	$2,470	44.5	−$3,083	$1.99
New York	$2,962,273	$9.17	278.3	$161,788	$104,953	64.9	−$56,835	$5.95
North Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
North Dakota	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Ohio	$438,641	$2.23	67.8	$23,956	$26,512	110.7	$2,555	$2.47
Oklahoma	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Oregon	$99,301	$2.15	65.2	$5,423	$5,166	95.3	−$257	$2.04
Pennsylvania	$540,701	$2.52	76.4	$29,531	$27,086	91.7	−$2,445	$2.31
Rhode Island	$130,855	$7.69	233.5	$7,146	$6,553	91.7	−$593	$7.05
South Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
South Dakota	$37,794	$3.00	90.9	$2,064	$2,372	114.9	$307	$3.44
Tennessee	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Texas	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Utah	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Vermont	$16,184	$1.79	54.4	$883	$1,097	124.1	$213	$2.23
Virginia	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Washington	$159,243	$2.22	67.3	$8,697	$7,004	80.5	−$1,693	$1.78
West Virginia	$229,034	$6.66	202.2	$12,509	$13,568	108.5	$1,058	$7.22
Wisconsin	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Wyoming	$920	$0.11	3.4	$50	$11	21.9	−$39	$0.02
U.S. TOTAL	$13,274,191	$3.29	100.0	$724,987	$724,988	100.0	$0	$3.29

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity, total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is parimutuel turnover in thousands of dollars.

MOTOR FUEL SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	2,382	$50.20	109.6	$189,199	$196,102	103.6	$6,903	$52.03
Alaska	233	$45.58	99.5	$18,506	$22,240	120.2	$3,733	$54.78
Arizona	1,642	$53.23	116.2	$130,422	$127,585	97.8	-$2,837	$52.08
Arkansas	1,480	$53.92	117.7	$117,554	$129,045	109.8	$11,491	$59.20
California	12,947	$45.31	98.9	$1,028,366	$897,698	87.3	-$130,668	$39.56
Colorado	1,702	$48.77	106.5	$135,188	$114,687	84.8	-$20,501	$41.37
Connecticut	1,492	$38.04	83.1	$118,507	$164,042	138.4	$45,534	$52.66
Delaware	332	$45.31	98.9	$26,370	$32,252	122.3	$5,881	$55.42
Washington D.C.	217	$26.27	57.4	$17,236	$21,341	123.8	$4,104	$32.53
Florida	5,375	$48.19	105.2	$426,930	$430,154	100.8	$3,223	$48.55
Georgia	3,482	$54.05	118.0	$276,571	$265,854	96.1	-$10,717	$51.96
Hawaii	351	$30.77	67.2	$27,879	$48,320	173.3	$20,440	$53.33
Idaho	618	$54.24	118.4	$49,087	$58,735	119.7	$9,647	$64.90
Illinois	5,900	$41.73	91.1	$468,630	$443,767	94.7	-$24,863	$39.52
Indiana	3,422	$50.33	109.9	$271,805	$277,007	101.9	$5,201	$51.30
Iowa	1,976	$54.08	118.1	$156,951	$162,098	103.3	$5,146	$55.86
Kansas	1,629	$54.62	119.3	$129,389	$128,163	99.1	-$1,226	$54.10
Kentucky	2,093	$47.13	102.9	$166,244	$198,907	119.6	$32,662	$56.40
Louisiana	2,435	$48.14	105.1	$193,409	$194,028	100.3	$618	$48.29
Maine	603	$43.66	95.3	$47,895	$57,311	119.7	$9,415	$52.24
Maryland	2,101	$40.23	87.8	$166,880	$199,599	119.6	$32,718	$48.12
Massachusetts	2,617	$36.03	78.7	$207,865	$223,738	107.6	$15,872	$38.78
Michigan	5,108	$44.07	96.2	$405,722	$507,410	125.1	$101,687	$55.11
Minnesota	2,510	$49.11	107.2	$199,366	$216,554	108.6	$17,187	$53.34
Mississippi	1,474	$48.20	105.2	$117,078	$131,357	112.2	$14,278	$54.08
Missouri	3,145	$51.33	112.1	$249,803	$222,297	89.0	-$27,506	$45.67
Montana	597	$60.33	131.7	$47,419	$48,359	102.0	$939	$61.53
Nebraska	1,050	$52.99	115.7	$83,400	$101,481	121.7	$18,080	$64.47
Nevada	575	$65.06	142.0	$45,671	$43,375	95.0	-$2,295	$61.79
New Hampshire	456	$40.83	89.2	$36,219	$46,843	129.3	$10,623	$52.81
New Jersey	3,651	$39.55	86.4	$289,994	$304,371	105.0	$14,376	$41.51
New Mexico	948	$60.68	132.5	$75,298	$72,462	96.2	-$2,836	$58.39
New York	6,362	$28.63	62.5	$505,326	$511,988	101.3	$6,662	$29.01
North Carolina	3,516	$49.82	108.8	$279,272	$313,471	112.2	$34,198	$55.92
North Dakota	517	$62.50	136.5	$41,064	$35,076	85.4	-$5,988	$53.39
Ohio	6,116	$45.27	98.8	$485,787	$422,166	86.9	-$63,621	$39.34
Oklahoma	2,155	$59.19	129.2	$171,169	$137,800	80.5	-$33,369	$47.65
Oregon	1,638	$51.49	112.4	$130,104	$103,201	79.3	-$26,902	$40.84
Pennsylvania	5,834	$39.50	86.2	$463,388	$525,564	113.4	$62,175	$44.80
Rhode Island	421	$36.00	78.6	$33,439	$42,603	127.4	$9,163	$45.86
South Carolina	1,891	$51.23	111.8	$150,200	$170,852	113.7	$20,651	$58.27
South Dakota	552	$63.64	138.9	$43,844	$38,986	88.9	-$4,858	$56.58
Tennessee	2,919	$52.93	115.6	$231,853	$228,226	98.4	-$3,627	$52.11
Texas	9,878	$58.64	128.0	$784,598	$489,496	62.4	-$295,102	$36.58
Utah	834	$48.46	105.8	$66,243	$74,111	111.9	$7,867	$54.21
Vermont	286	$46.08	100.6	$22,716	$24,758	109.0	$2,041	$50.22
Virginia	3,085	$47.15	102.9	$245,038	$293,452	119.8	$48,413	$56.47
Washington	2,223	$44.97	98.2	$176,570	$248,853	140.9	$72,282	$63.39
West Virginia	997	$42.17	92.1	$79,190	$109,815	138.7	$30,624	$58.47
Wisconsin	2,663	$44.81	97.8	$211,519	$183,710	86.9	-$27,809	$38.92
Wyoming	479	$84.55	184.6	$38,046	$38,930	102.3	$883	$86.51
U.S. TOTAL	126,909	$45.80	100.0	$10,080,244	$10,080,244	100.0	$0	$45.80

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity, total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is motor fuel consumption in millions of gallons.

INSURANCE SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$2,632	$11.14	83.1	$41,976	$76,323	181.8	$34,346	$20.25
Alaska	$375	$14.73	109.9	$5,980	$10,768	180.0	$4,787	$26.52
Arizona	$1,955	$12.73	94.9	$31,179	$26,504	85.0	-$4,675	$10.82
Arkansas	$1,320	$9.66	72.0	$21,052	$26,667	126.7	$5,614	$12.23
California	$21,559	$15.15	113.0	$343,837	$419,326	122.0	$75,488	$18.48
Colorado	$2,165	$12.46	92.9	$34,528	$34,893	101.1	$364	$12.59
Connecticut	$3,022	$15.47	115.4	$48,196	$56,353	116.9	$8,156	$18.09
Delaware	$586	$16.06	119.8	$9,345	$9,841	105.3	$495	$16.91
Washington D.C.	$1,227	$29.83	222.5	$19,569	$13,249	67.7	-$6,320	$20.20
Florida	$6,779	$12.20	91.0	$108,116	$105,502	97.6	-$2,614	$11.91
Georgia	$3,757	$11.71	87.3	$59,919	$62,387	104.1	$2,467	$12.19
Hawaii	$847	$14.91	111.2	$13,508	$18,967	140.4	$5,458	$20.93
Idaho	$640	$11.28	84.1	$10,207	$14,457	141.6	$4,249	$15.97
Illinois	$10,773	$15.30	114.1	$171,815	$87,258	50.8	-$84,557	$7.77
Indiana	$4,292	$12.68	94.5	$68,451	$54,236	79.2	-$14,215	$10.04
Iowa	$2,513	$13.81	103.0	$40,079	$39,398	98.3	-$681	$13.58
Kansas	$1,935	$13.03	97.2	$30,860	$31,526	102.2	$665	$13.31
Kentucky	$2,524	$11.41	85.1	$40,254	$62,048	154.1	$21,793	$17.59
Louisiana	$3,459	$13.73	102.4	$55,166	$71,063	128.8	$15,896	$17.69
Maine	$779	$11.33	84.5	$12,424	$11,671	93.9	-$753	$10.64
Maryland	$3,146	$12.10	90.2	$50,174	$51,302	102.2	$1,127	$12.37
Massachusetts	$5,077	$14.04	104.7	$80,971	$105,433	130.2	$24,461	$18.28
Michigan	$9,358	$16.21	120.9	$149,247	$109,257	73.2	-$39,990	$11.87
Minnesota	$3,458	$13.58	101.3	$55,150	$59,704	108.3	$4,553	$14.71
Mississippi	$1,445	$9.49	70.8	$23,045	$33,784	146.6	$10,738	$13.91
Missouri	$3,923	$12.86	95.9	$62,566	$59,428	95.0	-$3,138	$12.21
Montana	$562	$11.40	85.1	$8,963	$14,367	160.3	$5,403	$18.28
Nebraska	$1,321	$13.39	99.8	$21,068	$18,658	88.6	-$2,410	$11.85
Nevada	$588	$13.36	99.6	$9,377	$12,058	128.6	$2,680	$17.18
New Hampshire	$711	$12.78	95.3	$11,339	$11,690	103.1	$350	$13.18
New Jersey	$6,796	$14.78	110.3	$108,387	$83,074	76.6	-$25,313	$11.33
New Mexico	$832	$10.69	79.7	$13,269	$17,312	130.5	$4,042	$13.95
New York	$16,657	$15.05	112.3	$265,657	$207,904	78.3	-$57,753	$11.78
North Carolina	$3,585	$10.20	76.1	$57,176	$71,233	124.6	$14,056	$12.71
North Dakota	$521	$12.65	94.3	$8,309	$10,971	132.0	$2,661	$16.70
Ohio	$8,955	$13.31	99.3	$142,820	$119,249	83.5	-$23,571	$11.11
Oklahoma	$2,057	$11.34	84.6	$32,806	$51,980	158.4	$19,173	$17.97
Oregon	$2,203	$13.90	103.7	$35,134	$31,403	89.4	-$3,731	$12.43
Pennsylvania	$10,380	$14.11	105.3	$165,547	$153,933	93.0	-$11,614	$13.12
Rhode Island	$799	$13.72	102.3	$12,743	$12,539	98.4	-$204	$13.50
South Carolina	$1,898	$10.32	77.0	$30,270	$37,007	122.3	$6,736	$12.62
South Dakota	$470	$10.88	81.1	$7,495	$10,179	135.8	$2,683	$14.77
Tennessee	$3,195	$11.63	86.8	$50,956	$59,324	116.4	$8,367	$13.54
Texas	$10,917	$13.01	97.1	$174,111	$166,502	95.6	-$7,609	$12.44
Utah	$812	$9.47	70.7	$12,950	$16,220	125.2	$3,269	$11.87
Vermont	$379	$12.26	91.4	$6,044	$5,831	96.5	-$213	$11.83
Virginia	$3,622	$11.12	82.9	$57,766	$73,320	126.9	$15,553	$14.11
Washington	$2,941	$11.95	89.1	$46,905	$40,341	86.0	-$6,564	$10.28
West Virginia	$1,264	$10.73	80.1	$20,159	$25,947	128.7	$5,787	$13.82
Wisconsin	$3,679	$12.43	92.7	$58,675	$42,043	71.7	-$16,632	$8.91
Wyoming	$335	$11.87	88.6	$5,342	$6,476	121.2	$1,133	$14.39
U.S. TOTAL	$185,025	$13.41	100.0	$2,950,905	$2,950,906	100.0	$0	$13.41

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is gross insurance premiums in thousands of dollars.

TOBACCO SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	454	$15.80	92.2	$59,542	$60,865	102.2	$1,322	$16.15
Alaska	55	$17.96	104.7	$7,290	$4,403	60.4	-$2,887	$10.84
Arizona	293	$15.70	91.6	$38,470	$37,757	98.1	-$713	$15.41
Arkansas	276	$16.63	97.0	$36,255	$48,972	135.1	$12,716	$22.46
California	2,718	$15.71	91.6	$356,413	$262,004	73.5	-$94,409	$11.55
Colorado	351	$16.61	96.9	$46,036	$33,704	73.2	-$12,332	$12.16
Connecticut	363	$15.32	89.4	$47,715	$75,163	157.5	$27,447	$24.13
Delaware	87	$19.74	115.1	$11,486	$11,998	104.5	$511	$20.62
Washington D.C.	86	$17.31	101.0	$11,355	$11,074	97.5	-$281	$16.88
Florida	1,164	$17.23	100.5	$152,625	$239,878	157.2	$87,252	$27.07
Georgia	665	$17.06	99.5	$87,300	$77,795	89.1	-$9,505	$15.20
Hawaii	79	$11.53	67.3	$10,450	$11,856	113.5	$1,405	$13.09
Idaho	103	$14.95	87.2	$13,531	$7,945	58.7	-$5,586	$8.78
Illinois	1,520	$17.76	103.6	$199,396	$196,627	98.6	-$2,769	$17.51
Indiana	800	$19.43	113.3	$104,896	$84,119	80.2	-$20,777	$15.58
Iowa	359	$16.26	94.8	$47,177	$46,250	98.0	-$927	$15.94
Kansas	296	$16.43	95.9	$38,929	$32,065	82.4	-$6,864	$13.54
Kentucky	751	$27.95	163.0	$98,563	$21,274	21.6	-$77,289	$6.03
Louisiana	555	$18.14	105.8	$72,877	$58,557	80.4	-$14,320	$14.57
Maine	151	$18.06	105.4	$19,812	$23,568	119.0	$3,755	$21.48
Maryland	546	$17.27	100.8	$71,644	$52,765	73.6	-$18,879	$12.72
Massachusetts	682	$15.51	90.4	$89,450	$142,272	159.1	$52,821	$24.66
Michigan	1,294	$18.44	107.6	$169,762	$140,257	82.6	-$29,505	$15.23
Minnesota	473	$15.31	89.3	$62,138	$85,611	137.8	$23,472	$21.09
Mississippi	297	$16.08	93.8	$39,061	$32,301	82.7	-$6,760	$13.30
Missouri	681	$18.36	107.1	$89,359	$79,196	88.6	-$10,163	$16.27
Montana	94	$15.76	92.0	$12,390	$11,364	91.7	-$1,026	$14.46
Nebraska	181	$15.13	88.2	$23,811	$22,351	93.9	-$1,460	$14.20
Nevada	121	$22.60	131.8	$15,865	$12,530	79.0	-$3,335	$17.85
New Hampshire	221	$32.77	191.2	$29,069	$26,144	89.9	-$2,925	$29.47
New Jersey	907	$16.23	94.6	$118,966	$170,274	143.1	$51,307	$23.22
New Mexico	122	$12.93	75.4	$16,049	$14,101	87.9	-$1,948	$11.36
New York	2,207	$16.40	95.7	$289,423	$389,947	134.7	$100,523	$22.10
North Carolina	1,100	$25.73	150.1	$144,259	$18,826	13.1	-$125,433	$3.36
North Dakota	79	$15.79	92.1	$10,371	$8,815	85.0	-$1,556	$13.42
Ohio	1,407	$17.19	100.3	$184,487	$203,562	110.3	$19,074	$18.97
Oklahoma	407	$18.48	107.8	$53,458	$49,952	93.4	-$3,506	$17.27
Oregon	368	$19.11	111.5	$48,291	$30,605	63.4	-$17,686	$12.11
Pennsylvania	1,440	$16.10	93.9	$188,827	$250,525	132.7	$61,697	$21.36
Rhode Island	136	$19.24	112.2	$17,871	$24,288	135.9	$6,416	$26.14
South Carolina	395	$17.70	103.3	$51,910	$27,539	53.1	-$24,371	$9.39
South Dakota	81	$15.41	89.9	$10,620	$9,191	86.5	-$1,429	$13.34
Tennessee	554	$16.59	96.8	$72,667	$73,377	101.0	$709	$16.75
Texas	1,644	$16.12	94.0	$215,668	$309,285	143.4	$93,616	$23.12
Utah	103	$9.92	57.9	$13,557	$8,274	61.0	-$5,283	$6.05
Vermont	78	$20.85	121.6	$10,279	$9,396	91.4	-$883	$19.06
Virginia	781	$19.71	115.0	$102,458	$31,542	30.8	-$70,916	$6.07
Washington	382	$12.78	74.6	$50,193	$64,824	129.1	$14,630	$16.51
West Virginia	227	$15.86	92.5	$29,777	$37,101	124.6	$7,323	$19.76
Wisconsin	547	$15.22	88.8	$71,841	$85,778	119.4	$13,936	$18.17
Wyoming	71	$20.83	121.5	$9,375	$5,173	55.2	-$4,202	$11.50
U.S. TOTAL	28,775	$17.14	100.0	$3,773,039	$3,773,040	100.0	$0	$17.14

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is cigarette sales in millions of packages.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	5,969	$9.02	77.9	$33,986	$96,898	285.1	$62,911	$25.71
Alaska	1,186	$16.63	143.7	$6,752	$7,378	109.3	$625	$18.17
Arizona	5,324	$12.37	106.9	$30,314	$21,056	69.5	−$9,258	$8.59
Arkansas	2,378	$6.21	53.6	$13,540	$21,385	157.9	$7,844	$9.81
California	56,590	$14.20	122.6	$322,217	$140,075	43.5	−$182,142	$6.17
Colorado	6,855	$14.08	121.6	$39,031	$24,502	62.8	−$14,529	$8.84
Connecticut	7,356	$13.45	116.1	$41,884	$25,423	60.7	−$16,461	$8.16
Delaware	1,482	$14.50	125.2	$8,438	$4,585	54.3	−$3,853	$7.88
Washington D.C.	3,903	$33.88	292.6	$22,223	$8,020	36.1	−$14,203	$12.23
Florida	25,234	$16.22	140.1	$143,679	$268,851	187.1	$125,171	$30.34
Georgia	11,264	$12.53	108.3	$64,136	$144,906	225.9	$80,769	$28.32
Hawaii	2,200	$13.83	119.4	$12,526	$20,434	163.1	$7,907	$22.55
Idaho	1,307	$8.22	71.0	$7,441	$7,462	100.3	$20	$8.25
Illinois	25,181	$12.77	110.3	$143,377	$99,061	69.1	−$44,316	$8.82
Indiana	8,147	$8.59	74.2	$46,388	$33,435	72.1	−$12,953	$6.19
Iowa	3,973	$7.80	67.3	$22,621	$16,474	72.8	−$6,147	$5.68
Kansas	3,294	$7.92	68.4	$18,755	$23,769	126.7	$5,013	$10.03
Kentucky	5,149	$8.31	71.8	$29,317	$15,855	54.1	−$13,462	$4.50
Louisiana	8,001	$11.34	97.9	$45,556	$53,957	118.4	$8,400	$13.43
Maine	2,275	$11.81	102.0	$12,953	$25,736	198.7	$12,782	$23.46
Maryland	11,086	$15.22	131.4	$63,122	$28,979	45.9	−$34,143	$6.99
Massachusetts	14,111	$13.93	120.3	$80,346	$79,980	99.5	−$366	$13.86
Michigan	17,998	$11.13	96.1	$102,478	$85,077	83.0	−$17,401	$9.24
Minnesota	9,053	$12.70	109.7	$51,546	$53,609	104.0	$2,062	$13.20
Mississippi	3,974	$9.32	80.5	$22,627	$31,975	141.3	$9,347	$13.16
Missouri	7,379	$8.63	74.6	$42,015	$25,014	59.5	−$17,001	$5.14
Montana	1,533	$11.11	95.9	$8,728	$14,497	166.1	$5,768	$18.44
Nebraska	2,676	$9.68	83.6	$15,236	$11,958	78.5	−$3,278	$7.60
Nevada	4,389	$35.60	307.5	$24,990	$11,072	44.3	−$13,918	$15.77
New Hampshire	4,452	$28.58	246.8	$25,349	$4,491	17.7	−$20,858	$5.06
New Jersey	15,712	$12.20	105.4	$89,462	$54,463	60.9	−$34,999	$7.43
New Mexico	2,046	$9.39	81.1	$11,649	$7,591	65.2	−$4,058	$6.12
New York	40,328	$13.01	112.4	$229,623	$149,689	65.2	−$79,934	$8.48
North Carolina	9,425	$9.57	82.7	$53,664	$98,279	183.1	$44,614	$17.53
North Dakota	1,391	$12.06	104.1	$7,920	$6,442	81.3	−$1,478	$9.81
Ohio	15,113	$8.02	69.3	$86,051	$74,775	86.9	−$11,276	$6.97
Oklahoma	4,679	$9.21	79.6	$26,641	$37,463	140.6	$10,821	$12.95
Oregon	4,662	$10.50	90.7	$26,544	$9,635	36.3	−$16,909	$3.81
Pennsylvania	16,980	$8.24	71.2	$96,682	$117,198	121.2	$20,515	$9.99
Rhode Island	2,034	$12.47	107.7	$11,581	$7,575	65.4	−$4,006	$8.15
South Carolina	6,490	$12.60	108.9	$36,953	$83,012	224.6	$46,058	$28.31
South Dakota	1,359	$11.23	97.0	$7,737	$7,543	97.5	−$194	$10.95
Tennessee	6,132	$7.97	68.9	$34,914	$88,563	253.7	$53,648	$20.22
Texas	21,776	$9.27	80.0	$123,990	$181,594	146.5	$57,603	$13.57
Utah	1,424	$5.93	51.2	$8,108	$5,586	68.9	−$2,522	$4.09
Vermont	1,414	$16.33	141.1	$8,051	$12,913	160.4	$4,861	$26.19
Virginia	9,329	$10.22	88.3	$53,118	$73,317	138.0	$20,198	$14.11
Washington	8,393	$12.17	105.1	$47,788	$78,104	163.4	$30,315	$19.89
West Virginia	2,764	$8.38	72.4	$15,737	$7,905	50.2	−$7,832	$4.21
Wisconsin	11,259	$13.58	117.3	$64,107	$39,062	60.9	−$25,045	$8.28
Wyoming	1,093	$13.83	119.5	$6,223	$1,519	24.4	−$4,704	$3.38
U.S. TOTAL	447,522	$11.58	100.0	$2,548,141	$2,548,142	100.0	$0	$11.58

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is distilled spirits consumption in thousands of gallons.

AMUSEMENTS SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$126,109	$0.31	28.6	$1,168	$77	6.6	-$1,091	$0.02
Alaska	$20,413	$0.47	43.0	$189	$104	55.0	-$85	$0.26
Arizona	$201,456	$0.76	70.3	$1,866	$0	0.0	-$1,866	$0.00
Arkansas	$112,240	$0.48	44.0	$1,040	$263	25.3	-$777	$0.12
California	$6,290,944	$2.57	236.9	$58,298	$238	0.4	-$58,060	$0.01
Colorado	$365,889	$1.22	112.8	$3,390	$352	10.4	-$3,038	$0.13
Connecticut	$251,444	$0.75	69.0	$2,330	$10,940	469.5	$8,609	$3.51
Delaware	$64,301	$1.02	94.4	$595	$105	17.6	-$490	$0.18
Washington D.C.	$105,616	$1.49	137.6	$978	$0	0.0	-$978	$0.00
Florida	$1,443,278	$1.51	139.2	$13,374	$2,469	18.5	-$10,905	$0.28
Georgia	$350,602	$0.63	58.6	$3,249	$0	0.0	-$3,249	$0.00
Hawaii	$101,413	$1.04	95.7	$939	$0	0.0	-$939	$0.00
Idaho	$44,386	$0.45	41.9	$411	$0	0.0	-$411	$0.00
Illinois	$1,101,400	$0.91	83.8	$10,206	$10,326	101.2	$119	$0.92
Indiana	$265,707	$0.46	42.1	$2,462	$199	8.1	-$2,263	$0.04
Iowa	$187,222	$0.60	55.1	$1,734	$0	0.0	-$1,734	$0.00
Kansas	$124,355	$0.49	44.9	$1,152	$611	53.0	-$541	$0.26
Kentucky	$197,787	$0.52	47.9	$1,832	$722	39.4	-$1,110	$0.20
Louisiana	$279,521	$0.64	59.5	$2,590	$303	11.7	-$2,287	$0.08
Maine	$50,634	$0.43	39.5	$469	$214	45.6	-$255	$0.20
Maryland	$355,818	$0.79	73.3	$3,297	$954	28.9	-$2,343	$0.23
Massachusetts	$533,389	$0.86	79.0	$4,942	$7,044	142.5	$2,101	$1.22
Michigan	$776,434	$0.78	72.1	$7,195	$113	1.6	-$7,082	$0.01
Minnesota	$352,198	$0.80	74.1	$3,263	$8	0.2	-$3,255	$0.00
Mississippi	$64,557	$0.25	22.7	$598	$364	60.8	-$234	$0.15
Missouri	$456,566	$0.87	80.2	$4,231	$786	18.6	-$3,445	$0.16
Montana	$47,233	$0.56	51.4	$437	$7	1.6	-$430	$0.01
Nebraska	$99,912	$0.59	54.3	$925	$677	73.1	-$248	$0.43
Nevada	$1,070,280	$14.13	1303.1	$9,918	$149,267	1505.0	$139,348	$212.63
New Hampshire	$110,561	$1.16	106.5	$1,024	$58	5.7	-$966	$0.07
New Jersey	$900,410	$1.14	105.0	$8,344	$26,152	313.4	$17,807	$3.57
New Mexico	$89,930	$0.67	61.9	$833	$154	18.5	-$679	$0.12
New York	$3,838,154	$2.02	185.9	$35,568	$15,222	42.8	-$20,346	$0.86
North Carolina	$303,024	$0.50	46.2	$2,808	$2,144	76.3	-$664	$0.38
North Dakota	$29,874	$0.42	38.9	$276	$341	123.2	$64	$0.52
Ohio	$989,493	$0.85	78.8	$9,169	$0	0.0	-$9,169	$0.00
Oklahoma	$149,522	$0.48	44.2	$1,385	$614	44.3	-$771	$0.21
Oregon	$164,820	$0.60	55.7	$1,527	$501	32.8	-$1,026	$0.20
Pennsylvania	$826,915	$0.65	60.2	$7,663	$114	1.5	-$7,549	$0.01
Rhode Island	$57,023	$0.57	52.5	$528	$99	18.7	-$429	$0.11
South Carolina	$136,710	$0.43	39.9	$1,266	$4,761	375.8	$3,494	$1.62
South Dakota	$46,703	$0.63	57.9	$432	$0	0.0	-$432	$0.00
Tennessee	$321,828	$0.68	62.8	$2,982	$332	11.1	-$2,650	$0.08
Texas	$1,039,186	$0.72	66.4	$9,630	$1,226	12.7	-$8,404	$0.09
Utah	$104,167	$0.71	65.1	$965	$0	0.0	-$965	$0.00
Vermont	$66,395	$1.25	115.1	$615	$109	17.7	-$506	$0.22
Virginia	$296,850	$0.53	48.8	$2,750	$86	3.1	-$2,664	$0.02
Washington	$370,633	$0.87	80.7	$3,434	$559	16.3	-$2,875	$0.14
West Virginia	$111,140	$0.55	50.6	$1,029	$0	0.0	-$1,029	$0.00
Wisconsin	$324,496	$0.64	58.8	$3,007	$12	0.4	-$2,995	$0.00
Wyoming	$31,161	$0.64	59.2	$288	$0	0.0	-$288	$0.00
U.S. TOTAL	$25,750,121	$1.08	100.0	$238,626	$238,627	100.0	$0	$1.08

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is amusement sales in thousands of dollars.

PUBLIC UTILITY SALES TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$3,160,244	$26.16	107.8	$98,605	$151,924	154.1	$53,318	$40.31
Alaska	$174,633	$13.42	55.3	$5,448	$2,132	39.1	−$3,316	$5.25
Arizona	$2,116,031	$26.95	111.1	$66,024	$38,229	57.9	−$27,795	$15.60
Arkansas	$1,528,093	$21.87	90.2	$47,679	$19,368	40.6	−$28,311	$8.88
California	$17,943,456	$24.67	101.7	$559,868	$342,871	61.2	−$216,997	$15.11
Colorado	$2,078,044	$23.39	96.4	$64,838	$21,689	33.5	−$43,149	$7.82
Connecticut	$2,383,530	$23.87	98.4	$74,370	$120,873	162.5	$46,502	$38.80
Delaware	$498,279	$26.71	110.1	$15,547	$13,986	90.0	−$1,561	$24.03
Washington D.C.	$824,040	$39.19	161.6	$25,711	$48,944	190.4	$23,232	$74.61
Florida	$6,504,380	$22.91	94.4	$202,948	$388,768	191.6	$185,819	$43.88
Georgia	$4,002,008	$24.40	100.6	$124,869	$38,600	30.9	−$86,269	$7.54
Hawaii	$563,543	$19.41	80.0	$17,583	$43,184	245.6	$25,600	$47.66
Idaho	$675,723	$23.30	96.0	$21,083	$3,544	16.8	−$17,539	$3.92
Illinois	$10,101,123	$28.07	115.7	$315,173	$640,794	203.3	$325,620	$57.07
Indiana	$4,335,678	$25.05	103.3	$135,281	$289	0.2	−$134,992	$0.05
Iowa	$2,168,102	$23.31	96.1	$67,648	$4,465	6.6	−$63,183	$1.54
Kansas	$2,006,401	$26.43	108.9	$62,603	$23,673	37.8	−$38,930	$9.99
Kentucky	$2,435,266	$21.54	88.8	$75,984	$25,051	33.0	−$50,933	$7.10
Louisiana	$3,748,894	$29.11	120.0	$116,972	$41,334	35.3	−$75,638	$10.29
Maine	$571,742	$16.26	67.0	$17,839	$16,327	91.5	−$1,512	$14.88
Maryland	$2,862,897	$21.54	88.8	$89,327	$110,520	123.7	$21,192	$26.64
Massachusetts	$4,370,166	$23.64	97.4	$136,357	$0	0.0	−$136,357	$0.00
Michigan	$7,635,961	$25.88	106.7	$238,255	$38,086	16.0	−$200,169	$4.14
Minnesota	$2,658,048	$20.43	84.2	$82,935	$96,206	116.0	$13,270	$23.70
Mississippi	$1,779,779	$22.86	94.2	$55,532	$8,930	16.1	−$46,602	$3.68
Missouri	$3,393,798	$21.76	89.7	$105,892	$152,657	144.2	$46,764	$31.37
Montana	$505,071	$20.05	82.6	$15,759	$5,757	36.5	−$10,002	$7.32
Nebraska	$1,044,119	$20.70	85.3	$32,578	$6,600	20.3	−$25,978	$4.19
Nevada	$667,417	$29.66	122.3	$20,824	$8,324	40.0	−$12,500	$11.86
New Hampshire	$579,052	$20.37	84.0	$18,067	$4,608	25.5	−$13,459	$5.20
New Jersey	$6,881,533	$29.28	120.7	$214,716	$452,077	210.5	$237,360	$61.66
New Mexico	$986,361	$24.80	102.2	$30,776	$11,651	37.9	−$19,125	$9.39
New York	$11,581,415	$20.48	84.4	$361,361	$615,007	170.2	$253,645	$34.85
North Carolina	$3,370,245	$18.76	77.3	$105,157	$179,335	170.5	$74,177	$31.99
North Dakota	$378,706	$17.99	74.1	$11,816	$3,796	32.1	−$8,020	$5.78
Ohio	$9,208,444	$26.77	110.4	$287,320	$367,309	127.8	$79,988	$34.23
Oklahoma	$2,624,422	$28.31	116.7	$81,886	$29,463	36.0	−$52,423	$10.19
Oregon	$1,674,486	$20.68	85.2	$52,247	$25,628	49.1	−$26,619	$10.14
Pennsylvania	$8,717,622	$23.19	95.6	$272,005	$380,619	139.9	$108,613	$32.45
Rhode Island	$633,278	$21.27	87.7	$19,759	$31,812	161.0	$12,052	$34.24
South Carolina	$2,073,089	$22.06	90.9	$64,684	$18,421	28.5	−$46,263	$6.28
South Dakota	$362,633	$16.42	67.7	$11,314	$408	3.6	−$10,906	$0.59
Tennessee	$3,695,650	$26.33	108.5	$115,311	$24,618	21.3	−$90,693	$5.62
Texas	$13,632,909	$31.79	131.1	$425,371	$294,540	69.2	−$130,831	$22.01
Utah	$951,365	$21.71	89.5	$29,684	$14,135	47.6	−$15,549	$10.34
Vermont	$287,876	$18.22	75.1	$8,982	$10,067	112.1	$1,084	$20.42
Virginia	$3,595,079	$21.58	89.0	$112,173	$219,926	196.1	$107,752	$42.32
Washington	$2,192,604	$17.43	71.8	$68,413	$154,723	226.2	$86,309	$39.41
West Virginia	$1,394,506	$23.17	95.5	$43,511	$7,914	18.2	−$35,597	$4.21
Wisconsin	$3,178,324	$21.01	86.6	$99,169	$77,300	77.9	−$21,869	$16.38
Wyoming	$378,374	$26.24	108.1	$11,805	$2,600	22.0	−$9,205	$5.78
U.S. TOTAL	$171,114,446	$24.26	100.0	$5,339,081	$5,339,082	100.0	$0	$24.26

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is public utility sales in thousands of dollars.

TOTAL LICENSE TAXES

State	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$32.48	97.0	$122,416	$102,364	83.6	−$20,052	$27.16
Alaska	$34.11	101.9	$13,847	$20,219	146.0	$6,372	$49.80
Arizona	$34.90	104.3	$85,516	$74,052	86.6	−$11,463	$30.23
Arkansas	$33.34	99.6	$72,672	$65,215	89.7	−$7,457	$29.92
California	$33.85	101.1	$768,295	$478,395	62.3	−$289,900	$21.08
Colorado	$41.55	124.1	$115,163	$83,638	72.6	−$31,525	$30.17
Connecticut	$34.78	103.9	$108,352	$98,070	90.5	−$10,282	$31.48
Delaware	$33.58	100.3	$19,545	$87,412	447.2	$67,866	$150.19
Washington D.C.	$27.15	81.1	$17,811	$21,027	118.0	$3,215	$32.05
Florida	$38.99	116.5	$345,458	$295,458	85.5	−$50,000	$33.35
Georgia	$33.28	99.4	$170,301	$68,521	40.2	−$101,780	$13.39
Hawaii	$31.25	93.4	$28,309	$24,403	86.2	−$3,905	$26.94
Idaho	$44.74	133.7	$40,491	$47,328	116.9	$6,836	$52.30
Illinois	$35.30	105.5	$396,438	$482,457	121.7	$86,018	$42.97
Indiana	$32.71	97.7	$176,638	$118,998	67.4	−$57,640	$22.04
Iowa	$39.14	116.9	$113,583	$160,068	140.9	$46,484	$55.16
Kansas	$41.49	124.0	$98,299	$82,322	83.7	−$15,977	$34.75
Kentucky	$32.37	96.7	$114,177	$79,508	69.6	−$34,669	$22.54
Louisiana	$32.36	96.7	$130,012	$111,720	85.9	−$18,291	$27.81
Maine	$32.77	97.9	$35,952	$33,285	92.6	−$2,666	$30.34
Maryland	$30.15	90.1	$125,048	$93,574	74.8	−$31,474	$22.56
Massachusetts	$31.41	93.8	$181,204	$75,721	41.8	−$105,483	$13.13
Michigan	$32.45	97.0	$298,805	$293,013	98.1	−$5,792	$31.83
Minnesota	$39.90	119.2	$161,987	$148,161	91.5	−$13,826	$36.49
Mississippi	$27.84	83.2	$67,617	$58,069	85.9	−$9,548	$23.91
Missouri	$33.43	99.9	$162,687	$157,477	96.8	−$5,209	$32.36
Montana	$61.97	185.1	$48,706	$37,874	77.8	−$10,832	$48.19
Nebraska	$38.39	114.7	$60,429	$52,332	86.6	−$8,097	$33.25
Nevada	$40.43	120.8	$28,379	$26,689	94.0	−$1,690	$38.02
New Hampshire	$35.06	104.7	$31,094	$29,890	96.1	−$1,204	$33.70
New Jersey	$33.35	99.7	$244,554	$390,149	159.5	$145,594	$53.21
New Mexico	$36.90	110.2	$45,788	$40,716	88.9	−$5,072	$32.81
New York	$26.84	80.2	$473,629	$413,446	87.3	−$60,183	$23.43
North Carolina	$34.05	101.7	$190,888	$186,255	97.6	−$4,632	$33.22
North Dakota	$44.34	132.5	$29,132	$28,238	96.9	−$894	$42.98
Ohio	$31.74	94.8	$340,575	$428,907	125.9	$88,332	$39.97
Oklahoma	$40.00	119.5	$115,675	$147,484	127.5	$31,808	$51.00
Oregon	$40.17	120.0	$101,499	$123,593	121.8	$22,093	$48.91
Pennsylvania	$27.94	83.5	$327,708	$627,064	191.3	$299,355	$53.45
Rhode Island	$33.65	100.5	$31,258	$20,713	66.3	−$10,545	$22.30
South Carolina	$30.22	90.3	$88,605	$48,377	54.6	−$40,228	$16.50
South Dakota	$42.44	126.8	$29,239	$26,882	91.9	−$2,357	$39.02
Tennessee	$31.05	92.8	$135,984	$171,473	126.1	$35,488	$39.15
Texas	$33.09	98.9	$442,766	$646,554	146.0	$203,787	$48.32
Utah	$36.00	107.6	$49,212	$25,626	52.1	−$23,586	$18.75
Vermont	$37.65	112.5	$18,559	$24,156	130.2	$5,596	$49.00
Virginia	$30.98	92.5	$160,982	$168,894	104.9	$7,912	$32.50
Washington	$37.94	113.3	$148,934	$116,583	78.3	−$32,351	$29.70
West Virginia	$31.85	95.2	$59,817	$62,294	104.1	$2,476	$33.17
Wisconsin	$35.65	106.5	$168,257	$123,666	73.5	−$44,591	$26.20
Wyoming	$53.49	159.8	$24,071	$38,053	158.1	$13,981	$84.56
U.S. TOTAL	$33.47	100.0	$7,366,391	$7,366,391	100.0	$0	$33.47

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$2,210	$1.55	90.1	$5,824	$5,668	97.3	−$156	$1.50
Alaska	219	$1.42	82.9	$577	$409	70.9	−$168	$1.01
Arizona	1,771	$1.91	111.0	$4,667	$3,904	83.6	−$763	$1.59
Arkansas	1,412	$1.71	99.5	$3,721	$7,479	201.0	$3,757	$3.43
California	15,336	$1.78	103.8	$40,421	$16,469	40.7	−$23,952	$0.73
Colorado	2,024	$1.92	112.2	$5,334	$2,361	44.3	−$2,973	$0.85
Connecticut	2,107	$1.78	103.9	$5,553	$17,710	318.9	$12,156	$5.69
Delaware	408	$1.85	107.7	$1,075	$1,021	94.9	−$54	$1.75
Washington D.C.	345	$1.39	80.8	$909	$1,474	162.1	$564	$2.25
Florida	7,290	$2.17	126.4	$19,214	$20,256	105.4	$1,041	$2.29
Georgia	3,277	$1.69	98.4	$8,637	$6,784	78.5	−$1,853	$1.33
Hawaii	536	$1.56	90.9	$1,412	$0	0.0	−$1,412	$0.00
Idaho	622	$1.81	105.6	$1,639	$1,727	105.3	$87	$1.91
Illinois	6,930	$1.63	94.8	$18,265	$28,457	155.8	$10,191	$2.53
Indiana	3,591	$1.75	102.1	$9,464	$0	0.0	−$9,464	$0.00
Iowa	2,106	$1.91	111.5	$5,550	$6,341	114.2	$790	$2.19
Kansas	1,852	$2.06	120.1	$4,881	$3,629	74.3	−$1,252	$1.53
Kentucky	2,068	$1.55	90.1	$5,450	$4,868	89.3	−$582	$1.38
Louisiana	2,291	$1.50	87.6	$6,038	$8,299	137.4	$2,260	$2.07
Maine	702	$1.69	98.3	$1,850	$3,385	182.9	$1,534	$3.09
Maryland	2,645	$1.68	97.9	$6,971	$7,396	106.1	$424	$1.78
Massachusetts	3,700	$1.69	98.5	$9,752	$11,217	115.0	$1,464	$1.94
Michigan	6,350	$1.82	105.9	$16,736	$11,774	70.3	−$4,962	$1.28
Minnesota	2,286	$1.48	86.5	$6,025	$6,224	103.3	$198	$1.53
Mississippi	1,582	$1.72	100.0	$4,169	$3,723	89.3	−$446	$1.53
Missouri	3,213	$1.74	101.4	$8,468	$5,340	63.1	−$3,128	$1.10
Montana	583	$1.95	113.9	$1,536	$1,250	81.3	−$286	$1.59
Nebraska	1,076	$1.80	105.0	$2,836	$1,576	55.6	−$1,260	$1.00
Nevada	565	$2.12	123.6	$1,489	$1,096	73.6	−$393	$1.56
New Hampshire	637	$1.89	110.3	$1,678	$2,069	123.2	$390	$2.33
New Jersey	4,375	$1.57	91.7	$11,531	$18,305	158.7	$6,773	$2.50
New Mexico	843	$1.79	104.3	$2,221	$2,091	94.1	−$130	$1.68
New York	9,186	$1.37	80.0	$24,211	$17,223	71.1	−$6,988	$0.98
North Carolina	3,692	$1.74	101.2	$9,731	$8,627	88.7	−$1,104	$1.54
North Dakota	414	$1.66	96.8	$1,091	$984	90.2	−$107	$1.50
Ohio	7,515	$1.85	107.6	$19,807	$13,840	69.9	−$5,967	$1.29
Oklahoma	1,899	$1.73	100.9	$5,005	$7,003	139.9	$1,997	$2.42
Oregon	1,849	$1.93	112.4	$4,873	$8,837	181.3	$3,963	$3.50
Pennsylvania	7,338	$1.65	96.1	$19,340	$38,817	200.7	$19,476	$3.31
Rhode Island	583	$1.65	96.4	$1,536	$0	0.0	−$1,536	$0.00
South Carolina	1,892	$1.70	99.1	$4,986	$1,811	36.3	−$3,175	$0.62
South Dakota	475	$1.82	105.9	$1,251	$1,098	87.7	−$153	$1.59
Tennessee	2,753	$1.66	96.5	$7,256	$9,235	127.3	$1,978	$2.11
Texas	8,946	$1.76	102.7	$23,578	$22,168	94.0	−$1,410	$1.66
Utah	795	$1.53	89.3	$2,095	$1,629	77.7	−$466	$1.19
Vermont	337	$1.80	105.0	$888	$1,618	182.2	$729	$3.28
Virginia	3,339	$1.69	98.7	$8,800	$12,406	141.0	$3,605	$2.39
Washington	2,579	$1.73	100.9	$6,797	$10,870	159.9	$4,072	$2.77
West Virginia	1,453	$2.04	118.8	$3,829	$0	0.0	−$3,829	$0.00
Wisconsin	2,954	$1.65	96.1	$7,785	$8,886	114.1	$1,100	$1.88
Wyoming	330	$1.93	112.6	$869	$292	33.6	−$577	$0.65
U.S. TOTAL	143,281	$1.72	100.0	$377,645	$377,646	100.0	$0	$1.72

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the number of licensed drivers in thousands.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	2,876	$25.07	106.9	$94,494	$48,116	50.9	-$46,378	$12.77
Alaska	251	$20.31	86.6	$8,246	$10,201	123.7	$1,955	$25.13
Arizona	1,810	$24.27	103.5	$59,469	$59,171	99.5	-$297	$24.15
Arkansas	1,523	$22.95	97.8	$50,040	$45,650	91.2	-$4,390	$20.94
California	16,730	$24.22	103.2	$549,685	$400,399	72.8	-$149,286	$17.64
Colorado	2,440	$28.92	123.3	$80,169	$56,380	70.3	-$23,789	$20.34
Connecticut	2,252	$23.75	101.3	$73,992	$70,258	95.0	-$3,734	$22.55
Delaware	398	$22.47	95.8	$13,076	$22,575	172.6	$9,498	$38.79
Washington D.C.	241	$12.07	51.5	$7,918	$17,381	219.5	$9,462	$26.50
Florida	7,338	$27.21	116.0	$241,099	$248,198	102.9	$7,098	$28.01
Georgia	3,794	$24.36	103.8	$124,656	$45,855	36.8	-$78,801	$8.96
Hawaii	558	$20.24	86.3	$18,333	$23,712	129.3	$5,379	$26.17
Idaho	812	$29.48	125.7	$26,679	$36,784	137.9	$10,104	$40.65
Illinois	8,974	$26.26	111.9	$294,852	$409,652	138.9	$114,799	$36.48
Indiana	3,917	$23.83	101.6	$128,697	$102,365	79.5	-$26,332	$18.96
Iowa	2,479	$28.07	119.6	$81,450	$133,707	164.2	$52,256	$46.07
Kansas	2,286	$31.71	135.1	$75,109	$68,230	90.8	-$6,879	$28.80
Kentucky	2,625	$24.45	104.2	$86,247	$56,158	65.1	-$30,089	$15.92
Louisiana	2,717	$22.22	94.7	$89,270	$41,959	47.0	-$47,310	$10.44
Maine	741	$22.19	94.6	$24,346	$22,401	92.0	-$1,944	$20.42
Maryland	2,813	$22.28	95.0	$92,424	$81,478	88.2	-$10,946	$19.64
Massachusetts	3,783	$21.55	91.8	$124,295	$56,118	45.1	-$68,177	$9.73
Michigan	6,496	$23.18	98.8	$213,434	$248,856	116.6	$35,421	$27.03
Minnesota	3,522	$28.50	121.5	$115,719	$125,102	108.1	$9,382	$30.81
Mississippi	1,494	$20.21	86.1	$49,087	$24,222	49.3	-$24,865	$9.97
Missouri	3,315	$22.38	95.4	$108,918	$114,269	104.9	$5,351	$23.48
Montana	949	$39.67	169.1	$31,180	$26,753	85.8	-$4,427	$34.04
Nebraska	1,269	$26.49	112.9	$41,694	$43,631	104.6	$1,936	$27.72
Nevada	567	$26.54	113.1	$18,629	$21,679	116.4	$3,049	$30.88
New Hampshire	659	$24.41	104.1	$21,652	$21,615	99.8	-$37	$24.37
New Jersey	4,696	$21.04	89.7	$154,293	$232,459	150.7	$78,165	$31.70
New Mexico	1,055	$27.93	119.1	$34,663	$30,680	88.5	-$3,983	$24.72
New York	8,064	$15.01	64.0	$264,952	$343,889	129.8	$78,936	$19.49
North Carolina	4,443	$26.04	111.0	$145,980	$124,095	85.0	-$21,884	$22.14
North Dakota	634	$31.71	135.1	$20,830	$24,654	118.4	$3,823	$37.53
Ohio	7,609	$23.30	99.3	$250,003	$297,539	119.0	$47,536	$27.73
Oklahoma	2,674	$30.38	129.5	$87,857	$117,796	134.1	$29,938	$40.73
Oregon	2,050	$26.65	113.6	$67,355	$97,893	145.3	$30,537	$38.74
Pennsylvania	6,903	$19.33	82.4	$226,806	$292,200	128.8	$65,393	$24.91
Rhode Island	602	$21.29	90.8	$19,779	$18,625	94.2	-$1,154	$20.05
South Carolina	1,982	$22.21	94.7	$65,121	$35,257	54.1	-$29,864	$12.02
South Dakota	616	$29.38	125.2	$20,239	$22,598	111.7	$2,358	$32.80
Tennessee	3,034	$22.76	97.0	$99,685	$110,960	111.3	$11,274	$25.33
Texas	10,062	$24.71	105.3	$330,599	$296,704	89.7	-$33,895	$22.18
Utah	1,028	$24.71	105.3	$33,776	$17,251	51.1	-$16,525	$12.62
Vermont	345	$22.99	98.0	$11,335	$19,175	169.2	$7,839	$38.89
Virginia	3,535	$22.35	95.3	$116,146	$142,259	122.5	$26,113	$27.37
Washington	3,196	$26.75	114.0	$105,008	$80,945	77.1	-$24,063	$20.62
West Virginia	1,255	$21.96	93.6	$41,234	$51,556	125.0	$10,321	$27.45
Wisconsin	3,269	$22.76	97.0	$107,407	$94,421	87.9	-$12,986	$20.00
Wyoming	467	$34.10	145.3	$15,343	$29,457	192.0	$14,113	$65.46
U.S. TOTAL	157,148	$23.46	100.0	$5,163,296	$5,163,296	100.0	$0	$23.46

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the number of registered motor vehicles in thousands.

CORPORATION LICENSES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	28,488	$3.79	66.1	$14,290	$40,929	286.4	$26,638	$10.86
Alaska	4,813	$5.95	103.7	$2,414	$646	26.8	-$1,768	$1.59
Arizona	26,411	$5.41	94.3	$13,248	$2,138	16.1	-$11,110	$0.87
Arkansas	20,617	$4.74	82.7	$10,342	$2,651	25.6	-$7,691	$1.22
California	235,990	$5.22	90.9	$118,381	$4,756	4.0	-$113,625	$0.21
Colorado	38,518	$6.97	121.5	$19,322	$2,466	12.8	-$16,856	$0.89
Connecticut	46,414	$7.47	130.3	$23,283	$3,053	13.1	-$20,230	$0.98
Delaware	9,040	$7.79	135.8	$4,534	$63,046	1390.3	$58,511	$108.33
Washington D.C.	16,323	$12.48	217.6	$8,188	$965	11.8	-$7,223	$1.47
Florida	146,519	$8.30	144.6	$73,499	$7,454	10.1	-$66,045	$0.84
Georgia	49,319	$4.83	84.3	$24,740	$8,409	34.0	-$16,331	$1.64
Hawaii	14,498	$8.03	139.9	$7,272	$558	7.7	-$6,714	$0.62
Idaho	10,309	$5.71	99.6	$5,171	$1,050	20.3	-$4,121	$1.16
Illinois	119,892	$5.36	93.4	$60,142	$35,936	59.8	-$24,206	$3.20
Indiana	51,868	$4.82	84.0	$26,018	$2,722	10.5	-$23,296	$0.50
Iowa	34,161	$5.91	102.9	$17,136	$10,467	61.1	-$6,669	$3.61
Kansas	26,302	$5.57	97.1	$13,194	$5,643	42.8	-$7,551	$2.38
Kentucky	28,739	$4.09	71.3	$14,416	$11,352	78.7	-$3,064	$3.22
Louisiana	44,803	$5.59	97.5	$22,474	$55,159	245.4	$32,684	$13.73
Maine	11,911	$5.45	95.0	$5,975	$599	10.0	-$5,376	$0.55
Maryland	37,887	$4.58	79.9	$19,005	$1,471	7.7	-$17,534	$0.35
Massachusetts	78,700	$6.84	119.3	$39,478	$4,896	12.4	-$34,582	$0.85
Michigan	85,619	$4.66	81.3	$42,949	$4,889	11.4	-$38,060	$0.53
Minnesota	47,516	$5.87	102.3	$23,835	$1,413	5.9	-$22,422	$0.35
Mississippi	17,645	$3.64	63.5	$8,851	$22,455	253.7	$13,603	$9.24
Missouri	53,500	$5.51	96.1	$26,837	$25,871	96.4	-$966	$5.32
Montana	10,719	$6.84	119.3	$5,377	$334	6.2	-$5,043	$0.42
Nebraska	20,992	$6.69	116.6	$10,530	$2,429	23.1	-$8,101	$1.54
Nevada	10,142	$7.25	126.3	$5,087	$2,088	41.0	-$2,999	$2.97
New Hampshire	11,273	$6.38	111.1	$5,654	$2,540	44.9	-$3,114	$2.86
New Jersey	133,888	$9.16	159.7	$67,163	$132,739	197.6	$65,575	$18.10
New Mexico	11,206	$4.53	79.0	$5,621	$2,379	42.3	-$3,242	$1.92
New York	303,989	$8.64	150.6	$152,492	$5,483	3.6	-$147,009	$0.31
North Carolina	55,043	$4.93	85.9	$27,611	$45,217	163.8	$17,605	$8.07
North Dakota	7,298	$5.57	97.1	$3,660	$347	9.5	-$3,313	$0.53
Ohio	103,700	$4.85	84.5	$52,019	$96,148	184.8	$44,128	$8.96
Oklahoma	30,983	$5.37	93.7	$15,542	$14,633	94.1	-$909	$5.06
Oregon	31,187	$6.19	107.9	$15,644	$2,230	14.3	-$13,414	$0.88
Pennsylvania	98,823	$4.23	73.7	$49,573	$264,078	532.7	$214,504	$22.51
Rhode Island	16,836	$9.09	158.5	$8,445	$1,660	19.7	-$6,785	$1.79
South Carolina	24,385	$4.17	72.7	$12,232	$4,748	38.8	-$7,484	$1.62
South Dakota	7,209	$5.25	91.5	$3,616	$274	7.6	-$3,342	$0.40
Tennessee	33,550	$3.84	67.0	$16,829	$43,151	256.4	$26,321	$9.85
Texas	129,623	$4.86	84.7	$65,023	$304,298	468.0	$239,274	$22.74
Utah	16,150	$5.93	103.3	$8,101	$0	0.0	-$8,101	$0.00
Vermont	7,327	$7.46	130.0	$3,675	$163	4.4	-$3,512	$0.33
Virginia	47,763	$4.61	80.4	$23,959	$6,094	25.4	-$17,865	$1.17
Washington	43,585	$5.57	97.1	$21,863	$4,225	19.3	-$17,638	$1.08
West Virginia	15,284	$4.08	71.2	$7,667	$3,472	45.3	-$4,195	$1.85
Wisconsin	52,920	$5.62	98.0	$26,546	$2,208	8.3	-$24,338	$0.47
Wyoming	7,053	$7.86	137.1	$3,538	$556	15.7	-$2,982	$1.24
U.S. TOTAL	2,516,730	$5.74	100.0	$1,262,487	$1,262,488	100.0	$0	$5.74

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the number of corporations.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	1,024,453	$1.68	96.8	$6,341	$4,630	73.0	−$1,711	$1.23
Alaska	292,098	$4.45	256.3	$1,807	$7,913	437.7	$6,105	$19.49
Arizona	890,484	$2.25	129.5	$5,511	$4,844	87.9	−$667	$1.98
Arkansas	1,262,076	$3.58	206.3	$7,811	$8,652	110.8	$840	$3.97
California	6,944,452	$1.89	109.0	$42,983	$30,893	71.9	−$12,090	$1.36
Colorado	1,173,931	$2.62	150.9	$7,266	$20,585	283.3	$13,318	$7.43
Connecticut	304,981	$0.61	34.9	$1,887	$1,330	70.5	−$557	$0.43
Delaware	46,031	$0.49	28.2	$284	$335	117.6	$50	$0.58
Washington D.C.	0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	1,114,648	$0.78	44.8	$6,899	$6,152	89.2	−$747	$0.69
Georgia	1,673,384	$2.02	116.5	$10,357	$6,433	62.1	−$3,924	$1.26
Hawaii	19,475	$0.13	7.7	$120	$133	110.3	$12	$0.15
Idaho	1,019,711	$6.97	401.5	$6,311	$7,105	112.6	$793	$7.85
Illinois	1,471,039	$0.81	46.7	$9,105	$7,361	80.8	−$1,744	$0.66
Indiana	1,317,602	$1.51	86.9	$8,155	$4,400	54.0	−$3,755	$0.81
Iowa	1,007,945	$2.15	123.8	$6,238	$4,872	78.1	−$1,366	$1.68
Kansas	586,911	$1.53	88.3	$3,632	$3,887	107.0	$254	$1.64
Kentucky	1,077,901	$1.89	108.9	$6,671	$5,849	87.7	−$822	$1.66
Louisiana	1,006,573	$1.55	89.3	$6,230	$4,290	68.9	−$1,940	$1.07
Maine	496,720	$2.80	161.3	$3,074	$5,627	183.0	$2,552	$5.13
Maryland	554,830	$0.83	47.7	$3,434	$2,977	86.7	−$457	$0.72
Massachusetts	395,241	$0.42	24.4	$2,446	$2,943	120.3	$496	$0.51
Michigan	2,770,355	$1.86	107.2	$17,147	$17,217	100.4	$69	$1.87
Minnesota	2,233,159	$3.40	196.0	$13,822	$15,097	109.2	$1,274	$3.72
Mississippi	757,588	$1.93	111.1	$4,689	$5,557	118.5	$867	$2.29
Missouri	2,240,054	$2.85	164.0	$13,865	$10,151	73.2	−$3,714	$2.09
Montana	1,530,044	$12.05	693.6	$9,470	$9,130	96.4	−$340	$11.62
Nebraska	562,814	$2.21	127.4	$3,483	$4,560	130.9	$1,076	$2.90
Nevada	249,045	$2.20	126.4	$1,541	$1,804	117.0	$262	$2.57
New Hampshire	224,850	$1.57	90.3	$1,391	$2,565	184.3	$1,173	$2.89
New Jersey	558,490	$0.47	27.1	$3,456	$3,992	115.5	$535	$0.54
New Mexico	367,176	$1.83	105.4	$2,272	$5,190	228.4	$2,917	$4.18
New York	2,020,445	$0.71	40.8	$12,505	$12,535	100.2	$29	$0.71
North Carolina	1,118,869	$1.24	71.1	$6,925	$7,111	102.7	$185	$1.27
North Dakota	440,347	$4.15	238.8	$2,725	$2,026	74.3	−$699	$3.08
Ohio	1,686,005	$0.97	56.0	$10,435	$9,437	90.4	−$998	$0.88
Oklahoma	1,084,083	$2.32	133.6	$6,710	$6,627	98.8	−$83	$2.29
Oregon	2,039,078	$4.99	287.5	$12,621	$13,525	107.2	$903	$5.35
Pennsylvania	2,941,795	$1.55	89.4	$18,208	$22,972	126.2	$4,763	$1.96
Rhode Island	48,694	$0.32	18.7	$301	$297	98.5	−$4	$0.32
South Carolina	735,637	$1.55	89.4	$4,553	$3,938	86.5	−$615	$1.34
South Dakota	510,593	$4.59	264.0	$3,160	$2,769	87.6	−$391	$4.02
Tennessee	1,819,673	$2.57	148.0	$11,263	$7,191	63.8	−$4,072	$1.64
Texas	2,813,455	$1.30	74.9	$17,414	$13,317	76.5	−$4,097	$1.00
Utah	804,957	$3.64	209.8	$4,982	$6,618	132.8	$1,635	$4.84
Vermont	309,834	$3.89	223.9	$1,917	$2,744	143.1	$826	$5.57
Virginia	1,732,851	$2.06	118.8	$10,725	$6,461	60.2	−$4,264	$1.24
Washington	2,193,167	$3.46	199.0	$13,574	$17,209	126.8	$3,634	$4.38
West Virginia	1,000,111	$3.30	189.7	$6,190	$5,278	85.3	−$912	$2.81
Wisconsin	2,688,161	$3.53	202.9	$16,638	$18,069	108.6	$1,430	$3.83
Wyoming	608,434	$8.37	481.7	$3,766	$7,739	205.5	$3,972	$17.20
U.S. TOTAL	61,770,250	$1.74	100.0	$382,336	$382,337	100.0	$0	$1.74

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the number hunting and fishing licenses sold.

ALCOHOL SALES LICENSES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	2,144	$0.39	47.4	$1,465	$3,021	206.2	$1,555	$0.80
Alaska	1,172	$1.97	240.4	$800	$1,050	131.1	$249	$2.59
Arizona	3,832	$1.07	130.2	$2,618	$3,995	152.6	$1,376	$1.63
Arkansas	1,108	$0.35	42.3	$757	$783	103.4	$25	$0.36
California	24,620	$0.74	90.3	$16,823	$25,878	153.8	$9,054	$1.14
Colorado	4,494	$1.11	135.0	$3,070	$1,846	60.1	-$1,224	$0.67
Connecticut	5,321	$1.17	142.2	$3,635	$5,719	157.3	$2,083	$1.84
Delaware	840	$0.99	120.2	$573	$435	75.8	-$138	$0.75
Washington D.C.	1,165	$1.21	147.9	$796	$1,207	151.6	$410	$1.84
Florida	6,946	$0.54	65.3	$4,746	$13,398	282.3	$8,651	$1.51
Georgia	2,795	$0.37	45.5	$1,909	$1,040	54.5	-$869	$0.20
Hawaii	1,712	$1.29	157.3	$1,169	$0	0.0	-$1,169	$0.00
Idaho	1,010	$0.76	92.9	$690	$662	95.9	-$28	$0.73
Illinois	20,596	$1.25	152.7	$14,073	$1,051	7.5	-$13,022	$0.09
Indiana	6,295	$0.80	97.1	$4,301	$9,511	221.1	$5,209	$1.76
Iowa	4,693	$1.11	134.6	$3,206	$4,681	146.0	$1,474	$1.61
Kansas	2,168	$0.63	76.2	$1,481	$933	63.0	-$548	$0.39
Kentucky	2,036	$0.39	48.1	$1,391	$1,281	92.1	-$110	$0.36
Louisiana	8,778	$1.49	181.9	$5,998	$2,013	33.6	-$3,985	$0.50
Maine	1,034	$0.64	78.5	$706	$1,273	180.2	$566	$1.16
Maryland	4,701	$0.77	94.4	$3,212	$252	7.8	-$2,960	$0.06
Massachusetts	7,656	$0.91	110.5	$5,231	$547	10.5	-$4,684	$0.09
Michigan	12,494	$0.93	113.0	$8,537	$10,277	120.4	$1,739	$1.12
Minnesota	3,782	$0.64	77.6	$2,584	$325	12.6	-$2,259	$0.08
Mississippi	1,200	$0.34	41.1	$819	$2,112	257.6	$1,292	$0.87
Missouri	6,729	$0.94	115.1	$4,598	$1,846	40.1	-$2,752	$0.38
Montana	1,671	$1.45	177.0	$1,141	$407	35.6	-$734	$0.52
Nebraska	2,759	$1.20	145.9	$1,885	$136	7.2	-$1,749	$0.09
Nevada	2,388	$2.32	283.2	$1,631	$22	1.3	-$1,609	$0.03
New Hampshire	1,049	$0.81	98.5	$716	$1,101	153.6	$384	$1.24
New Jersey	11,868	$1.11	134.8	$8,109	$2,654	32.7	-$5,455	$0.36
New Mexico	1,477	$0.81	99.1	$1,009	$376	37.3	-$633	$0.30
New York	28,489	$1.10	134.4	$19,467	$34,316	176.3	$14,848	$1.94
North Carolina	936	$0.11	13.9	$639	$1,205	188.4	$565	$0.21
North Dakota	1,206	$1.25	152.8	$824	$227	27.5	-$597	$0.35
Ohio	12,160	$0.77	94.3	$8,309	$11,943	143.7	$3,633	$1.11
Oklahoma	820	$0.19	23.6	$560	$1,425	254.3	$864	$0.49
Oregon	1,471	$0.40	48.5	$1,005	$1,108	110.2	$102	$0.44
Pennsylvania	20,165	$1.17	143.1	$13,779	$8,997	65.3	-$4,782	$0.77
Rhode Island	1,749	$1.29	156.8	$1,195	$131	11.0	-$1,064	$0.14
South Carolina	2,505	$0.58	71.1	$1,711	$2,623	153.2	$911	$0.89
South Dakota	1,422	$1.41	171.8	$971	$143	14.7	-$828	$0.21
Tennessee	1,389	$0.22	26.4	$949	$936	98.6	-$13	$0.21
Texas	9,000	$0.46	56.0	$6,149	$10,067	163.7	$3,917	$0.75
Utah	376	$0.19	22.9	$256	$128	49.8	-$128	$0.09
Vermont	1,086	$1.51	183.4	$742	$456	61.4	-$286	$0.92
Virginia	1,975	$0.26	31.6	$1,349	$1,674	124.0	$324	$0.32
Washington	2,473	$0.43	52.4	$1,689	$3,334	197.3	$1,644	$0.85
West Virginia	1,311	$0.48	58.1	$895	$1,988	221.9	$1,092	$1.06
Wisconsin	14,457	$2.09	255.0	$9,878	$82	0.8	-$9,796	$0.02
Wyoming	810	$1.23	149.9	$553	$9	1.6	-$544	$0.02
U.S. TOTAL	264,333	$0.82	100.0	$180,623	$180,624	100.0	$0	$0.82

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the number retail licenses for distilled spirits.

PERSONAL INCOME TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$2,412	$109.15	66.2	$411,377	$388,329	94.4	−$23,048	$103.03
Alaska	$680	$285.82	173.3	$116,044	$116,049	100.0	$4	$285.83
Arizona	$2,158	$150.24	91.1	$368,079	$270,265	73.4	−$97,814	$110.31
Arkansas	$1,310	$102.54	62.2	$223,542	$228,681	102.3	$5,138	$104.90
California	$24,788	$186.27	112.9	$4,227,214	$4,758,047	112.6	$530,832	$209.66
Colorado	$2,918	$179.56	108.9	$497,732	$457,081	91.8	−$40,651	$164.89
Connecticut	$3,916	$214.41	130.0	$667,888	$83,487	12.5	−$584,401	$26.80
Delaware	$656	$192.25	116.6	$111,887	$226,047	202.0	$114,159	$388.40
Washington D.C.	$845	$219.77	133.3	$144,168	$238,838	165.7	$94,669	$364.08
Florida	$8,519	$163.97	99.4	$1,452,797	$0	0.0	−$1,452,797	$0.00
Georgia	$3,781	$126.03	76.4	$644,915	$729,407	113.1	$84,491	$142.55
Hawaii	$899	$169.25	102.6	$153,343	$264,557	172.5	$111,213	$292.01
Idaho	$601	$113.28	68.7	$102,519	$143,381	139.9	$40,861	$158.43
Illinois	$13,431	$203.99	123.7	$2,290,572	$1,743,077	76.1	−$547,495	$155.23
Indiana	$5,258	$166.05	100.7	$896,690	$643,672	71.8	−$253,018	$119.20
Iowa	$2,549	$149.84	90.9	$434,842	$558,879	128.5	$124,036	$192.58
Kansas	$2,172	$156.38	94.8	$370,469	$297,812	80.4	−$72,657	$125.71
Kentucky	$2,501	$120.95	73.3	$426,597	$618,888	145.1	$192,290	$175.47
Louisiana	$3,449	$146.41	88.8	$588,266	$240,716	40.9	−$347,550	$59.91
Maine	$703	$109.40	66.3	$120,013	$112,513	93.8	−$7,500	$102.56
Maryland	$4,683	$192.54	116.7	$798,656	$1,463,231	183.2	$664,574	$352.76
Massachusetts	$5,627	$166.36	100.9	$959,715	$1,631,384	170.0	$671,668	$282.78
Michigan	$9,967	$184.61	111.9	$1,699,731	$2,164,341	127.3	$464,609	$235.08
Minnesota	$3,726	$156.51	94.9	$635,449	$1,255,998	197.7	$620,548	$309.36
Mississippi	$1,326	$93.12	56.5	$226,178	$193,426	85.5	−$32,752	$79.63
Missouri	$4,538	$159.02	96.4	$773,930	$636,896	82.3	−$137,034	$130.86
Montana	$585	$127.06	77.0	$99,870	$141,579	141.8	$41,708	$180.13
Nebraska	$1,334	$144.61	87.7	$227,624	$208,557	91.6	−$19,067	$132.50
Nevada	$972	$236.29	143.3	$165,874	$0	0.0	−$165,874	$0.00
New Hampshire	$784	$150.84	91.5	$133,795	$9,207	6.9	−$124,588	$10.38
New Jersey	$7,870	$183.06	111.0	$1,342,185	$868,146	64.7	−$474,039	$118.41
New Mexico	$903	$124.19	75.3	$154,124	$68,550	44.5	−$85,574	$55.24
New York	$17,844	$172.43	104.6	$3,043,090	$5,898,067	193.8	$2,854,976	$334.21
North Carolina	$3,988	$121.33	73.6	$680,185	$996,227	146.5	$316,041	$177.71
North Dakota	$484	$125.76	76.3	$82,626	$49,218	59.6	−$33,408	$74.91
Ohio	$10,920	$173.54	105.2	$1,862,291	$1,571,062	84.4	−$291,229	$146.40
Oklahoma	$2,434	$143.58	87.1	$415,231	$334,110	80.5	−$81,121	$115.53
Oregon	$2,407	$162.44	98.5	$410,490	$806,928	196.6	$396,437	$319.32
Pennsylvania	$11,070	$160.93	97.6	$1,887,841	$2,416,659	128.0	$528,817	$206.01
Rhode Island	$806	$148.03	89.8	$137,522	$153,498	111.6	$15,975	$165.23
South Carolina	$1,878	$109.28	66.3	$320,395	$415,713	129.7	$95,317	$141.78
South Dakota	$428	$106.05	64.3	$73,065	$0	0.0	−$73,065	$0.00
Tennessee	$3,334	$129.81	78.7	$568,574	$26,022	4.6	−$542,552	$5.94
Texas	$14,487	$184.65	112.0	$2,470,551	$0	0.0	−$2,470,551	$0.00
Utah	$965	$120.49	73.1	$164,703	$225,955	137.2	$61,251	$165.29
Vermont	$329	$113.99	69.1	$56,197	$83,360	148.3	$27,162	$169.09
Virginia	$4,954	$162.57	98.6	$844,888	$966,627	114.4	$121,738	$186.00
Washington	$4,528	$196.71	119.3	$772,268	$0	0.0	−$772,268	$0.00
West Virginia	$1,453	$131.99	80.0	$247,870	$217,333	87.7	−$30,537	$115.73
Wisconsin	$4,096	$148.02	89.8	$698,645	$1,375,369	196.9	$676,723	$291.39
Wyoming	$555	$210.33	127.5	$94,649	$0	0.0	−$94,649	$0.00
U.S. TOTAL	$212,845	$164.92	100.0	$36,297,188	$36,297,189	100.0	$0	$164.92

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is federal income tax liablity in millions of dollars.

CORPORATE INCOME TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$3,234	$38.20	67.0	$143,979	$100,610	69.9	−$43,369	$26.69
Alaska	$1,165	$127.72	224.1	$51,854	$36,854	71.1	−$15,000	$90.77
Arizona	$2,223	$40.39	70.9	$98,960	$89,352	90.3	−$9,608	$36.47
Arkansas	$2,042	$41.69	73.2	$90,885	$83,608	92.0	−$7,277	$38.35
California	$29,977	$58.79	103.2	$1,334,249	$2,374,712	178.0	$1,040,462	$104.64
Colorado	$3,920	$62.95	110.5	$174,498	$112,292	64.4	−$62,206	$40.51
Connecticut	$3,782	$54.04	94.8	$168,336	$231,139	137.3	$62,802	$74.20
Delaware	$1,043	$79.83	140.1	$46,461	$50,091	107.8	$3,629	$86.07
Washington D.C.	$760	$51.60	90.5	$33,846	$68,814	203.3	$34,967	$104.90
Florida	$7,204	$36.19	63.5	$320,659	$314,409	98.1	−$6,250	$35.49
Georgia	$4,664	$40.58	71.2	$207,627	$226,125	108.9	$18,497	$44.19
Hawaii	$781	$38.42	67.4	$34,803	$39,873	114.6	$5,069	$44.01
Idaho	$758	$37.29	65.4	$33,746	$39,247	116.3	$5,500	$43.37
Illinois	$15,958	$63.26	111.0	$710,297	$489,178	68.9	−$221,119	$43.56
Indiana	$6,867	$56.60	99.3	$305,639	$126,876	41.5	−$178,763	$23.50
Iowa	$2,891	$44.35	77.8	$128,705	$130,074	101.1	$1,368	$44.82
Kansas	$3,527	$66.28	116.3	$157,021	$141,115	89.9	−$15,906	$59.57
Kentucky	$3,930	$49.60	87.0	$174,955	$163,368	93.4	−$11,587	$46.32
Louisiana	$10,049	$111.32	195.4	$447,290	$214,083	47.9	−$233,207	$53.28
Maine	$843	$34.22	60.0	$37,535	$41,240	109.9	$3,704	$37.59
Maryland	$3,391	$36.39	63.9	$150,951	$145,571	96.4	−$5,380	$35.09
Massachusetts	$5,860	$45.21	79.3	$260,818	$483,281	185.3	$222,462	$83.77
Michigan	$12,107	$58.53	102.7	$538,867	$991,555	184.0	$452,687	$107.70
Minnesota	$4,506	$49.41	86.7	$200,587	$356,734	177.8	$156,146	$87.87
Mississippi	$2,364	$43.33	76.0	$105,256	$58,324	55.4	−$46,932	$24.01
Missouri	$5,046	$46.15	81.0	$224,620	$129,953	57.9	−$94,667	$26.70
Montana	$967	$54.78	96.1	$43,058	$36,092	83.8	−$6,966	$45.92
Nebraska	$1,429	$40.41	70.9	$63,606	$49,985	78.6	−$13,621	$31.76
Nevada	$871	$55.27	97.0	$38,798	$0	0.0	−$38,798	$0.00
New Hampshire	$825	$41.41	72.7	$36,729	$64,018	174.3	$27,288	$72.17
New Jersey	$9,747	$59.17	103.8	$433,847	$429,861	99.1	−$3,986	$58.63
New Mexico	$1,672	$59.99	105.3	$74,446	$40,514	54.4	−$33,932	$32.65
New York	$20,392	$51.43	90.3	$907,645	$1,788,881	197.1	$881,235	$101.36
North Carolina	$5,600	$44.47	78.0	$249,282	$254,778	102.2	$5,495	$45.45
North Dakota	$810	$54.91	96.4	$36,075	$28,871	80.0	−$7,204	$43.94
Ohio	$14,104	$58.50	102.7	$627,772	$505,001	80.4	−$122,771	$47.06
Oklahoma	$7,438	$114.48	200.9	$331,088	$94,501	28.5	−$236,587	$32.68
Oregon	$2,744	$48.33	84.8	$122,130	$166,034	135.9	$43,903	$65.70
Pennsylvania	$14,938	$56.68	99.5	$664,896	$853,715	128.4	$188,818	$72.77
Rhode Island	$880	$42.19	74.0	$39,190	$55,903	142.6	$16,712	$60.18
South Carolina	$2,616	$39.71	69.7	$116,432	$140,185	120.4	$23,752	$47.81
South Dakota	$486	$31.42	55.1	$21,651	$2,906	13.4	−$18,745	$4.22
Tennessee	$4,053	$41.19	72.3	$180,433	$186,088	103.1	$5,654	$42.49
Texas	$33,634	$111.88	196.3	$1,496,994	$0	0.0	−$1,496,994	$0.00
Utah	$1,455	$47.39	83.2	$64,779	$32,874	50.7	−$31,905	$24.05
Vermont	$413	$37.31	65.5	$18,395	$23,878	129.8	$5,482	$48.43
Virginia	$4,611	$39.50	69.3	$205,267	$196,220	95.6	−$9,047	$37.76
Washington	$4,135	$46.89	82.3	$184,080	$0	0.0	−$184,080	$0.00
West Virginia	$2,197	$52.07	91.4	$97,793	$25,591	26.2	−$72,202	$13.63
Wisconsin	$5,077	$47.88	84.0	$226,008	$327,427	144.9	$101,418	$69.37
Wyoming	$1,773	$175.42	307.8	$78,938	$0	0.0	−$78,938	$0.00
U.S. TOTAL	$281,788	$56.99	100.0	$12,541,800	$12,541,801	100.0	$0	$56.99

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is corporate income in millions of dollars.

ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$437,493	$4.79	53.2	$18,069	$6,666	36.9	−$11,403	$1.77
Alaska	$44,659	$4.54	50.4	$1,844	$123	6.7	−$1,721	$0.30
Arizona	$395,207	$6.66	73.9	$16,323	$8,429	51.6	−$7,894	$3.44
Arkansas	$294,860	$5.59	62.0	$12,178	$2,938	24.1	−$9,240	$1.35
California	$5,570,928	$10.14	112.5	$230,096	$409,478	178.0	$179,381	$18.04
Colorado	$507,641	$7.56	83.9	$20,967	$28,010	133.6	$7,042	$10.10
Connecticut	$986,792	$13.08	145.2	$40,757	$52,997	130.0	$12,239	$17.01
Delaware	$120,238	$8.53	94.7	$4,966	$6,669	134.3	$1,702	$11.46
Washington D.C.	$155,417	$9.79	108.6	$6,419	$10,154	158.2	$3,734	$15.48
Florida	$3,142,962	$14.65	162.6	$129,814	$55,908	43.1	−$73,906	$6.31
Georgia	$736,505	$5.94	66.0	$30,419	$8,426	27.7	−$21,993	$1.65
Hawaii	$143,549	$6.54	72.6	$5,929	$4,141	69.8	−$1,788	$4.57
Idaho	$138,438	$6.32	70.1	$5,717	$3,495	61.1	−$2,222	$3.86
Illinois	$3,433,197	$12.63	140.1	$141,801	$136,809	96.5	−$4,992	$12.18
Indiana	$1,392,663	$10.65	118.2	$57,521	$36,802	64.0	−$20,719	$6.82
Iowa	$1,176,688	$16.75	185.8	$48,600	$40,717	83.8	−$7,883	$14.03
Kansas	$854,515	$14.90	165.3	$35,294	$18,308	51.9	−$16,986	$7.73
Kentucky	$513,681	$6.02	66.8	$21,216	$22,727	107.1	$1,510	$6.44
Louisiana	$422,834	$4.35	48.2	$17,464	$23,728	135.9	$6,263	$5.91
Maine	$214,400	$8.07	89.6	$8,855	$10,574	119.4	$1,718	$9.64
Maryland	$855,754	$8.52	94.6	$35,345	$23,818	67.4	−$11,527	$5.74
Massachusetts	$1,225,639	$8.77	97.4	$50,622	$75,312	148.8	$24,689	$13.05
Michigan	$1,475,573	$6.62	73.5	$60,945	$50,079	82.2	−$10,866	$5.44
Minnesota	$855,571	$8.70	96.6	$35,337	$40,829	115.5	$5,491	$10.06
Mississippi	$269,098	$4.58	50.8	$11,114	$4,615	41.5	−$6,499	$1.90
Missouri	$1,082,916	$9.19	102.0	$44,727	$22,838	51.1	−$21,889	$4.69
Montana	$185,821	$9.76	108.4	$7,674	$6,490	84.6	−$1,184	$8.26
Nebraska	$642,474	$16.86	187.1	$26,536	$3,227	12.2	−$23,309	$2.05
Nevada	$276,497	$16.27	180.5	$11,420	$0	0.0	−$11,420	$0.00
New Hampshire	$190,115	$8.85	98.2	$7,852	$7,528	95.9	−$324	$8.49
New Jersey	$1,652,927	$9.31	103.3	$68,271	$100,187	146.7	$31,915	$13.66
New Mexico	$138,467	$4.61	51.1	$5,719	$2,522	44.1	−$3,197	$2.03
New York	$5,023,107	$11.76	130.5	$207,470	$154,936	74.7	−$52,534	$8.78
North Carolina	$827,518	$6.10	67.7	$34,179	$39,352	115.1	$5,172	$7.02
North Dakota	$213,445	$13.42	148.9	$8,815	$3,613	41.0	−$5,202	$5.50
Ohio	$2,185,480	$8.41	93.3	$90,267	$42,850	47.5	−$47,417	$3.99
Oklahoma	$648,476	$9.26	102.8	$26,784	$26,523	99.0	−$261	$9.17
Oregon	$452,211	$7.39	82.0	$18,677	$30,395	162.7	$11,717	$12.03
Pennsylvania	$2,269,608	$7.99	88.7	$93,741	$172,827	184.4	$79,085	$14.73
Rhode Island	$188,142	$8.36	92.8	$7,770	$12,511	161.0	$4,740	$13.47
South Carolina	$392,615	$5.53	61.4	$16,216	$9,192	56.7	−$7,024	$3.14
South Dakota	$197,664	$11.85	131.5	$8,164	$6,876	84.2	−$1,288	$9.98
Tennessee	$812,846	$7.67	85.1	$33,573	$37,827	112.7	$4,253	$8.64
Texas	$2,109,438	$6.51	72.3	$87,126	$73,748	84.6	−$13,378	$5.51
Utah	$129,921	$3.93	43.6	$5,366	$1,423	26.5	−$3,943	$1.04
Vermont	$105,201	$8.81	97.8	$4,345	$2,312	53.2	−$2,033	$4.69
Virginia	$977,545	$7.77	86.2	$40,375	$26,276	65.1	−$14,099	$5.06
Washington	$607,131	$6.39	70.9	$25,076	$50,683	202.1	$25,606	$12.91
West Virginia	$231,716	$5.10	56.6	$9,570	$10,265	107.3	$694	$5.47
Wisconsin	$1,008,595	$8.83	97.9	$41,658	$55,196	132.5	$13,537	$11.69
Wyoming	$105,970	$9.73	107.9	$4,376	$2,035	46.5	−$2,341	$4.52
U.S. TOTAL	$48,020,148	$9.01	100.0	$1,983,383	$1,983,384	100.0	$0	$9.01

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the value of federally taxable estates in thousands of dollars.

TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES

State	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$186.04	67.0	$701,184	$239,329	34.1	−$461,854	$63.50
Alaska	$409.50	147.4	$166,255	$165,050	99.3	−$1,204	$406.53
Arizona	$261.98	94.3	$641,841	$836,359	130.3	$194,518	$341.37
Arkansas	$207.53	74.7	$452,415	$241,319	53.3	−$211,095	$110.70
California	$364.25	131.1	$8,266,209	$5,005,099	60.5	−$3,261,110	$220.55
Colorado	$322.47	116.1	$893,887	$879,679	98.4	−$14,207	$317.34
Connecticut	$314.94	113.4	$981,042	$1,280,030	130.5	$298,987	$410.92
Delaware	$322.38	116.1	$187,623	$96,310	51.3	−$91,313	$165.48
Washington D.C.	$282.05	101.5	$185,025	$212,310	114.7	$27,285	$323.64
Florida	$281.17	101.2	$2,491,180	$2,176,099	87.4	−$315,080	$245.61
Georgia	$211.32	76.1	$1,081,310	$961,139	88.9	−$120,170	$187.83
Hawaii	$331.94	119.5	$300,737	$173,850	57.8	−$126,887	$191.89
Idaho	$278.10	100.1	$251,676	$214,579	85.3	−$37,096	$237.10
Illinois	$321.03	115.6	$3,604,839	$3,862,200	107.1	$257,360	$343.95
Indiana	$270.77	97.5	$1,462,143	$1,227,199	83.9	−$234,943	$227.26
Iowa	$358.80	129.2	$1,041,223	$983,490	94.5	−$57,733	$338.90
Kansas	$294.48	106.0	$697,611	$736,580	105.6	$38,968	$310.92
Kentucky	$223.88	80.6	$789,625	$348,999	44.2	−$440,625	$98.95
Louisiana	$281.18	101.2	$1,129,771	$386,779	34.2	−$742,991	$96.26
Maine	$227.43	81.9	$249,493	$325,039	130.3	$75,546	$296.30
Maryland	$273.53	98.5	$1,134,587	$1,063,999	93.8	−$70,587	$256.51
Massachusetts	$247.46	89.1	$1,427,574	$3,149,319	220.6	$1,721,745	$545.90
Michigan	$267.23	96.2	$2,460,429	$3,321,459	135.0	$861,030	$360.75
Minnesota	$299.88	108.0	$1,217,523	$1,256,289	103.2	$38,766	$309.43
Mississippi	$181.20	65.2	$440,136	$282,499	64.2	−$157,636	$116.30
Missouri	$257.70	92.8	$1,254,246	$914,829	72.9	−$339,416	$187.97
Montana	$842.43	123.3	$269,151	$307,750	114.3	$38,599	$391.54
Nebraska	$280.90	101.1	$442,132	$548,340	124.0	$106,207	$348.37
Nevada	$325.10	117.0	$228,216	$195,570	85.7	−$32,646	$278.59
New Hampshire	$252.98	91.1	$224,397	$377,519	168.2	$153,122	$425.61
New Jersey	$280.03	100.8	$2,053,170	$3,696,019	180.0	$1,642,849	$504.09
New Mexico	$261.84	94.3	$324,940	$148,670	45.8	−$176,270	$119.80
New York	$217.71	78.4	$3,842,219	$8,496,000	221.1	$4,653,780	$481.41
North Carolina	$221.88	79.9	$1,243,884	$750,000	60.3	−$493,884	$133.79
North Dakota	$309.21	111.3	$203,153	$166,830	82.1	−$36,323	$253.93
Ohio	$284.93	102.6	$3,057,542	$2,791,229	91.3	−$266,312	$260.11
Oklahoma	$299.68	107.9	$866,688	$395,919	45.7	−$470,768	$136.90
Oregon	$307.85	110.8	$777,926	$869,599	111.8	$91,673	$344.12
Pennsylvania	$261.24	94.1	$3,064,559	$2,675,290	87.3	−$389,268	$228.05
Rhode Island	$229.16	82.5	$212,893	$315,889	148.4	$102,996	$340.03
South Carolina	$209.97	75.6	$615,636	$370,909	60.2	−$244,726	$126.50
South Dakota	$284.00	102.3	$195,674	$222,499	113.7	$26,825	$322.93
Tennessee	$199.08	71.7	$871,956	$664,939	76.3	−$207,016	$151.81
Texas	$296.13	106.6	$3,962,283	$3,260,979	82.3	−$701,304	$243.72
Utah	$265.65	95.6	$363,144	$289,569	79.7	−$73,574	$211.83
Vermont	$240.70	86.7	$118,665	$173,850	146.5	$55,184	$352.64
Virginia	$261.34	94.1	$1,358,171	$1,008,820	74.3	−$349,351	$194.12
Washington	$300.77	108.3	$1,180,808	$1,026,729	87.0	−$154,078	$261.52
West Virginia	$284.96	102.6	$535,158	$195,029	36.4	−$340,128	$103.85
Wisconsin	$294.51	106.0	$1,390,081	$1,625,439	116.9	$235,358	$344.37
Wyoming	$481.63	173.4	$216,735	$215,539	99.4	−$1,195	$478.98
U.S. TOTAL	$277.75	100.0	$61,128,787	$61,128,787	100.0	$0	$277.75

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars.

PROPERTY TAXES: RESIDENTIAL FARM

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity
Alabama	$25,267	$80.95	57.4	$305,101	$6,798	$13.07	67.8	$49,261
Alaska	$6,598	$196.26	139.3	$79,679	$118	$2.11	10.9	$855
Arizona	$27,520	$135.63	96.3	$332,305	$5,427	$16.05	83.2	$39,326
Arkansas	$14,519	$80.42	57.1	$175,322	$11,609	$38.59	200.1	$84,123
California	$446,635	$237.64	168.6	$5,392,971	$30,233	$9.65	50.1	$219,080
Colorado	$37,876	$164.99	117.1	$457,339	$12,616	$32.98	171.0	$91,420
Connecticut	$49,271	$190.99	135.5	$594,937	$971	$2.26	11.7	$7,036
Delaware	$7,057	$146.42	103.9	$85,215	$1,070	$13.32	69.1	$7,753
Washington D.C.	$9,227	$169.85	120.5	$111,423	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0
Florida	$123,594	$168.44	119.5	$1,492,355	$12,834	$10.50	54.4	$93,000
Georgia	$40,363	$95.25	67.6	$487,374	$9,561	$13.54	70.2	$69,282
Hawaii	$16,295	$217.18	154.1	$196,768	$1,762	$14.09	73.1	$12,768
Idaho	$9,216	$122.96	87.3	$111,280	$7,469	$59.80	310.1	$54,123
Illinois	$144,049	$154.90	109.9	$1,739,344	$51,258	$33.08	171.5	$371,436
Indiana	$48,348	$108.11	76.7	$583,786	$25,316	$33.97	176.1	$183,449
Iowa	$32,035	$133.30	94.6	$386,823	$49,572	$123.78	641.8	$359,218
Kansas	$21,688	$110.55	78.5	$261,881	$21,063	$64.43	334.0	$152,631
Kentucky	$25,030	$85.69	60.8	$302,231	$11,405	$23.43	121.5	$82,645
Louisiana	$36,687	$110.25	78.2	$442,990	$7,859	$14.17	73.5	$56,949
Maine	$12,710	$139.91	99.3	$153,477	$795	$5.25	27.2	$5,760
Maryland	$58,646	$170.72	121.2	$708,139	$5,046	$8.82	45.7	$36,565
Massachusetts	$70,297	$147.13	104.4	$848,818	$888	$1.12	5.8	$6,434
Michigan	$99,154	$130.04	92.3	$1,197,260	$10,123	$7.97	41.3	$73,355
Minnesota	$48,477	$144.18	102.3	$585,353	$25,876	$46.18	239.5	$187,507
Mississippi	$14,665	$72.90	51.7	$177,081	$7,540	$22.49	116.6	$54,637
Missouri	$46,351	$114.99	81.6	$559,676	$21,770	$32.41	168.1	$157,754
Montana	$8,214	$126.19	89.6	$99,187	$11,532	$106.32	551.2	$83,565
Nebraska	$10,951	$84.01	59.6	$132,232	$22,466	$103.43	536.3	$162,797
Nevada	$11,182	$192.35	136.5	$135,029	$935	$9.65	50.0	$6,775
New Hampshire	$11,712	$159.44	113.2	$141,420	$465	$3.80	19.7	$3,369
New Jersey	$96,324	$158.63	112.6	$1,163,084	$2,200	$2.17	11.3	$15,942
New Mexico	$10,814	$105.22	74.7	$130,578	$4,670	$27.27	141.4	$33,840
New York	$164,378	$112.47	79.8	$1,984,815	$6,420	$2.64	13.7	$46,521
North Carolina	$47,379	$102.05	72.4	$572,086	$10,156	$13.13	68.1	$73,594
North Dakota	$4,737	$87.07	61.8	$57,205	$12,757	$140.70	729.5	$92,442
Ohio	$123,537	$139.01	98.7	$1,491,673	$24,711	$16.69	86.5	$179,065
Oklahoma	$24,225	$101.15	71.8	$292,519	$15,470	$38.76	201.0	$112,101
Oregon	$36,105	$172.52	122.4	$435,965	$6,154	$17.65	91.5	$44,594
Pennsylvania	$128,068	$131.82	93.6	$1,546,384	$11,080	$6.84	35.5	$80,290
Rhode Island	$10,603	$137.82	97.8	$128,031	$134	$1.05	5.4	$971
South Carolina	$24,891	$102.51	72.7	$300,550	$4,127	$10.20	52.9	$29,905
South Dakota	$5,279	$92.53	65.7	$63,750	$11,681	$122.85	637.0	$84,645
Tennessee	$34,333	$94.65	67.2	$414,560	$9,165	$15.16	78.6	$66,413
Texas	$117,652	$106.17	75.4	$1,420,610	$49,100	$26.59	137.9	$355,798
Utah	$16,244	$143.49	101.8	$196,144	$3,392	$17.98	93.2	$24,579
Vermont	$5,995	$146.83	104.2	$72,387	$1,143	$16.80	87.1	$8,282
Virginia	$64,110	$148.95	105.7	$774,113	$8,381	$11.69	60.6	$60,732
Washington	$56,408	$173.49	123.1	$681,111	$9,435	$17.41	90.3	$68,369
West Virginia	$15,730	$101.14	71.8	$189,943	$1,973	$7.61	39.5	$14,297
Wisconsin	$62,700	$160.40	113.8	$757,082	$15,091	$23.17	120.1	$109,355
Wyoming	$5,183	$139.08	98.7	$62,586	$4,177	$67.26	348.7	$30,268
U.S. TOTAL	$2,568,355	$140.91	100.0	$31,011,999	$585,794	$19.29	100.0	$4,244,899

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the value of property in millions of dollars.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL				PUBLIC UTILITY				VACANT LAND			
Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity
$19,255	$67.88	76.6	$255,827	$6,224	$21.35	103.6	$80,486	$942	$2.79	33.6	$10,507
$4,712	$154.22	174.0	$62,613	$246	$7.84	38.0	$3,182	$1,787	$49.07	591.7	$19,924
$12,943	$70.19	79.2	$171,960	$3,169	$16.73	81.1	$40,983	$5,137	$23.37	281.8	$57,265
$10,240	$62.41	70.4	$136,051	$3,330	$19.75	95.8	$43,058	$1,243	$6.36	76.6	$13,858
$152,222	$89.12	100.5	$2,022,394	$27,609	$15.73	76.3	$356,986	$24,648	$12.11	146.0	$274,776
$20,055	$96.12	108.4	$266,457	$3,797	$17.71	85.9	$49,105	$2,652	$10.67	128.6	$29,564
$22,218	$94.76	106.9	$295,190	$4,638	$19.25	93.4	$59,976	$2,144	$7.67	92.5	$23,901
$5,694	$130.00	146.7	$75,658	$1,011	$22.47	109.0	$13,076	$531	$10.17	122.6	$5,919
$3,861	$78.21	88.2	$51,304	$1,317	$25.96	125.9	$17,032	$472	$8.03	96.8	$5,265
$39,168	$58.73	66.3	$520,383	$15,308	$22.34	108.3	$197,935	$16,820	$21.16	255.2	$187,505
$27,507	$71.42	80.6	$365,457	$9,909	$25.04	121.4	$128,123	$2,787	$6.07	73.2	$31,071
$4,246	$62.27	70.3	$56,417	$1,079	$15.40	74.7	$13,951	$1,868	$22.99	277.2	$20,831
$4,486	$65.87	74.3	$59,611	$1,102	$15.75	76.4	$14,251	$1,113	$13.71	165.3	$12,409
$87,230	$103.21	116.4	$1,158,919	$20,745	$23.89	115.8	$268,238	$6,001	$5.96	71.8	$66,901
$39,606	$97.45	109.9	$526,206	$10,724	$25.68	124.5	$138,666	$2,694	$5.56	67.1	$30,033
$16,234	$74.33	83.9	$215,692	$4,806	$21.41	103.9	$62,144	$1,555	$5.98	72.1	$17,344
$15,670	$87.88	99.1	$208,190	$5,065	$27.65	134.1	$65,499	$844	$3.97	47.9	$9,408
$25,084	$94.49	106.6	$333,264	$4,875	$17.87	86.7	$63,037	$757	$2.40	28.9	$8,447
$37,427	$123.76	139.6	$497,247	$8,219	$26.45	128.3	$106,281	$2,359	$6.55	78.9	$26,301
$4,798	$58.12	65.6	$63,755	$1,537	$18.12	87.9	$19,876	$594	$6.04	72.8	$6,622
$19,717	$63.15	71.2	$261,956	$6,507	$20.28	98.4	$84,139	$3,927	$10.56	127.3	$43,786
$33,089	$76.21	86.0	$439,626	$7,592	$17.02	82.5	$98,168	$3,097	$5.98	72.2	$34,526
$71,817	$103.63	116.9	$954,153	$15,014	$21.09	102.3	$194,143	$3,724	$4.51	54.4	$41,515
$26,435	$86.51	97.6	$351,212	$5,738	$18.28	88.6	$74,205	$1,726	$4.74	57.1	$19,244
$10,875	$59.49	67.1	$144,494	$3,698	$19.69	95.5	$47,825	$1,443	$6.63	79.9	$16,096
$29,437	$80.36	90.7	$391,105	$7,766	$20.63	100.1	$100,426	$4,062	$9.30	112.2	$45,283
$4,482	$75.76	85.5	$59,550	$1,555	$25.60	124.1	$20,118	$603	$8.56	103.2	$6,728
$8,026	$67.75	76.4	$106,644	$1,431	$11.76	57.0	$18,512	$1,968	$13.94	168.1	$21,945
$3,909	$74.00	83.5	$51,946	$1,920	$35.37	171.5	$24,829	$864	$13.73	165.5	$9,636
$4,592	$68.79	77.6	$61,015	$1,176	$17.16	83.2	$15,217	$302	$3.80	45.9	$3,374
$50,676	$91.83	103.6	$673,279	$10,410	$18.36	89.0	$134,612	$5,943	$9.04	108.9	$66,251
$7,415	$79.39	89.6	$98,522	$3,228	$33.64	163.1	$41,745	$1,816	$16.32	196.8	$20,254
$110,899	$83.49	94.2	$1,473,393	$20,604	$15.10	73.2	$266,411	$6,376	$4.03	48.6	$71,077
$31,804	$75.37	85.0	$422,544	$9,594	$22.13	107.3	$124,062	$4,628	$9.20	111.0	$51,597
$3,351	$67.77	76.5	$44,522	$575	$11.32	54.9	$7,439	$138	$2.35	28.3	$1,543
$80,365	$99.50	112.3	$1,067,719	$18,417	$22.19	107.6	$238,143	$7,260	$7.54	90.9	$80,939
$26,788	$123.06	138.8	$355,901	$6,424	$28.73	139.3	$83,074	$2,071	$7.98	96.3	$23,090
$16,299	$85.70	96.7	$216,551	$3,236	$16.56	80.3	$41,848	$3,495	$15.42	185.9	$38,966
$83,188	$94.21	106.3	$1,105,228	$22,415	$24.71	119.8	$289,836	$3,841	$3.65	44.0	$42,820
$4,909	$70.21	79.2	$65,227	$704	$9.81	47.6	$9,112	$856	$10.28	123.9	$9,550
$14,249	$64.57	72.8	$189,322	$5,820	$25.67	124.5	$75,260	$1,847	$7.03	84.7	$20,597
$2,542	$49.02	55.3	$33,777	$787	$14.77	71.6	$10,178	$298	$4.82	58.1	$3,321
$25,076	$76.06	85.8	$333,157	$2,915	$8.61	41.7	$37,701	$1,805	$4.59	55.4	$20,123
$128,274	$127.37	143.7	$1,704,233	$29,233	$28.25	137.0	$377,987	$9,298	$7.75	93.4	$103,653
$8,167	$79.38	89.6	$108,509	$1,822	$17.24	83.6	$23,565	$928	$7.57	91.2	$10,344
$2,245	$60.50	68.3	$29,828	$622	$16.34	79.2	$8,054	$10	$0.23	2.8	$112
$28,810	$73.65	83.1	$382,767	$7,344	$18.27	88.6	$94,966	$4,089	$8.77	105.8	$45,591
$24,377	$82.49	93.1	$323,871	$3,726	$12.27	59.5	$48,179	$5,317	$15.10	182.0	$59,276
$17,476	$123.64	139.5	$232,187	$6,957	$47.90	232.3	$89,962	$786	$4.67	56.3	$8,767
$29,396	$82.75	93.4	$390,558	$6,851	$18.77	91.0	$88,585	$3,991	$9.43	113.7	$44,499
$6,988	$206.32	232.8	$92,843	$2,167	$62.28	302.0	$28,025	$270	$6.69	80.7	$3,010
$1,468,355	$88.64	100.0	$19,508,260	$350,984	$20.62	100.0	$4,538,237	$163,747	$8.29	100.0	$1,825,389

TOTAL SEVERANCE TAXES

State	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$11.18	76.4	$42,137	$20,550	48.8	−$21,587	$5.45
Alaska	$674.35	4606.1	$273,787	$555,768	203.0	$281,980	$1,368.89
Arizona	$8.22	56.2	$20,143	$0	0.0	−$20,143	$0.00
Arkansas	$9.73	66.5	$21,219	$10,727	50.6	−$10,492	$4.92
California	$10.67	72.9	$242,051	$4,188	1.7	−$237,863	$0.18
Colorado	$17.04	116.4	$47,239	$19,803	41.9	−$27,436	$7.14
Connecticut	$0.16	1.1	$486	$0	0.0	−$486	$0.00
Delaware	$0.04	0.3	$23	$0	0.0	−$23	$0.00
Washington D.C.	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	$4.82	33.0	$42,744	$91,902	215.0	$49,157	$10.37
Georgia	$1.07	7.3	$5,484	$0	0.0	−$5,484	$0.00
Hawaii	$0.50	3.4	$448	$0	0.0	−$448	$0.00
Idaho	$3.40	23.2	$3,075	$552	17.9	−$2,523	$0.61
Illinois	$4.96	33.9	$55,649	$0	0.0	−$55,649	$0.00
Indiana	$3.56	24.3	$19,242	$673	3.5	−$18,569	$0.12
Iowa	$0.75	5.1	$2,172	$0	0.0	−$2,172	$0.00
Kansas	$39.07	266.8	$92,549	$1,097	1.2	−$91,452	$0.46
Kentucky	$24.85	169.8	$87,662	$154,017	175.7	$66,354	$43.67
Louisiana	$74.03	505.7	$297,459	$464,411	156.1	$166,951	$115.58
Maine	$0.29	2.0	$322	$0	0.0	−$322	$0.00
Maryland	$0.59	4.0	$2,440	$0	0.0	−$2,440	$0.00
Massachusetts	$0.11	0.8	$650	$0	0.0	−$650	$0.00
Michigan	$5.37	36.7	$49,436	$13,570	27.4	−$35,866	$1.47
Minnesota	$3.58	24.4	$14,526	$71,263	490.6	$56,736	$17.55
Mississippi	$15.36	104.9	$37,298	$30,713	82.3	−$6,585	$12.64
Missouri	$2.18	14.9	$10,625	$0	0.0	−$10,625	$0.00
Montana	$36.63	250.2	$28,792	$53,919	187.3	$25,126	$68.60
Nebraska	$3.67	25.1	$5,775	$1,516	26.3	−$4,259	$0.96
Nevada	$3.37	23.0	$2,363	$54	2.3	−$2,309	$0.08
New Hampshire	$0.18	1.3	$163	$0	0.0	−$163	$0.00
New Jersey	$0.15	1.0	$1,065	$0	0.0	−$1,065	$0.00
New Mexico	$115.68	790.1	$143,556	$159,431	111.1	$15,874	$128.47
New York	$0.29	2.0	$5,130	$0	0.0	−$5,130	$0.00
North Carolina	$0.43	2.9	$2,404	$0	0.0	−$2,404	$0.00
North Dakota	$32.06	219.0	$21,064	$25,503	121.1	$4,438	$38.82
Ohio	$4.61	31.5	$49,465	$4,582	9.3	−$44,883	$0.43
Oklahoma	$72.42	494.7	$209,440	$280,982	134.2	$71,541	$97.16
Oregon	$0.46	3.1	$1,160	$0	0.0	−$1,160	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$6.58	44.9	$77,167	$0	0.0	−$77,167	$0.00
Rhode Island	$0.06	0.4	$55	$0	0.0	−$55	$0.00
South Carolina	$0.48	3.3	$1,416	$0	0.0	−$1,416	$0.00
South Dakota	$3.16	21.6	$2,178	$884	40.6	−$1,294	$1.28
Tennessee	$2.19	14.9	$9,576	$2,155	22.5	−$7,421	$0.49
Texas	$77.47	529.1	$1,036,493	$1,025,550	98.9	−$10,943	$76.65
Utah	$21.40	146.2	$29,255	$8,993	30.7	−$20,262	$6.58
Vermont	$0.77	5.3	$380	$0	0.0	−$380	$0.00
Virginia	$5.23	35.7	$27,189	$0	0.0	−$27,189	$0.00
Washington	$0.77	5.2	$3,003	$0	0.0	−$3,003	$0.00
West Virginia	$51.14	349.3	$96,048	$131,600	137.0	$35,551	$70.07
Wisconsin	$0.27	1.8	$1,262	$362	28.7	−$900	$0.08
Wyoming	$219.76	1501.1	$98,892	$87,419	88.4	−$11,473	$194.26
U.S. TOTAL	$14.64	100.0	$3,222,183	$3,222,184	100.0	$0	$14.64

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars.

OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$461,258	$5.95	49.2	$22,437	$17,310	77.1	-$5,127	$4.59
Alaska	$5,607,947	$671.89	5556.3	$272,787	$555,768	203.7	$282,980	$1,368.89
Arizona	$4,015	$0.08	0.7	$195	$0	0.0	-$195	$0.00
Arkansas	$382,904	$8.54	70.7	$18,625	$5,793	31.1	-$12,832	$2.66
California	$4,718,646	$10.11	83.6	$229,529	$4,188	1.8	-$225,341	$0.18
Colorado	$694,384	$12.19	100.8	$33,776	$7,863	23.3	-$25,913	$2.84
Connecticut	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Delaware	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Washington D.C.	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	$695,385	$3.82	31.6	$33,825	$49,307	145.8	$15,481	$5.57
Georgia	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Hawaii	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Idaho	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Illinois	$514,867	$2.23	18.4	$25,044	$0	0.0	-$25,044	$0.00
Indiana	$111,454	$1.00	8.3	$5,421	$673	12.4	-$4,748	$0.12
Iowa	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Kansas	$1,857,002	$38.13	315.3	$90,330	$1,097	1.2	-$89,233	$0.46
Kentucky	$180,871	$2.49	20.6	$8,798	$404	4.6	-$8,394	$0.11
Louisiana	$6,049,405	$73.24	605.6	$294,261	$458,009	155.6	$163,747	$113.99
Maine	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Maryland	$29	$0.00	0.0	$1	$0	0.0	-$1	$0.00
Massachusetts	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Michigan	$798,764	$4.22	34.9	$38,854	$13,570	34.9	-$25,284	$1.47
Minnesota	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Mississippi	$751,231	$15.04	124.4	$36,542	$30,713	84.0	-$5,829	$12.64
Missouri	$2,216	$0.02	0.2	$107	$0	0.0	-$107	$0.00
Montana	$436,439	$27.01	223.4	$21,229	$9,695	45.7	-$11,534	$12.33
Nebraska	$104,400	$3.23	26.7	$5,078	$777	15.3	-$4,301	$0.49
Nevada	$14,202	$0.98	8.1	$690	$0	0.0	-$690	$0.00
New Hampshire	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
New Jersey	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
New Mexico	$2,733,603	$107.15	886.1	$132,970	$138,511	104.2	$5,540	$111.61
New York	$39,955	$0.11	0.9	$1,943	$0	0.0	-$1,943	$0.00
North Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
North Dakota	$394,639	$29.22	241.6	$19,196	$13,533	70.5	-$5,663	$20.60
Ohio	$491,953	$2.23	18.4	$23,930	$1,437	6.0	-$22,493	$0.13
Oklahoma	$4,221,477	$71.00	587.2	$205,345	$276,690	134.7	$71,344	$95.67
Oregon	$4	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$196,946	$0.82	6.8	$9,580	$0	0.0	-$9,580	$0.00
Rhode Island	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
South Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
South Dakota	$23,313	$1.65	13.6	$1,134	$320	28.2	-$814	$0.46
Tennessee	$14,040	$0.16	1.3	$682	$26	3.8	-$656	$0.01
Texas	$21,024,333	$76.43	632.1	$1,022,688	$1,021,017	99.8	-$1,671	$76.31
Utah	$358,337	$12.75	105.4	$17,430	$6,861	39.4	-$10,569	$5.02
Vermont	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Virginia	$14,457	$0.14	1.1	$703	$0	0.0	-$703	$0.00
Washington	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
West Virginia	$225,398	$5.84	48.3	$10,964	$0	0.0	-$10,964	$0.00
Wisconsin	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Wyoming	$1,589,353	$171.80	1420.7	$77,311	$47,858	61.9	-$29,453	$106.35
U.S. TOTAL	$54,713,227	$12.09	100.0	$2,661,419	$2,661,420	100.0	$0	$12.09

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the value of oil and gas production in thousands of dollars.

COAL SEVERANCE TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$821,463	$4.60	262.7	$17,337	$3,240	18.7	-$14,097	$0.86
Alaska	$6,307	$0.33	18.7	$133	$0	0.0	-$133	$0.00
Arizona	$106,314	$0.92	52.3	$2,243	$0	0.0	-$2,243	$0.00
Arkansas	$21,504	$0.21	11.9	$453	$325	71.6	-$128	$0.15
California	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Colorado	$332,310	$2.53	144.5	$7,013	$8,274	118.0	$1,260	$2.98
Connecticut	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Delaware	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Washington D.C.	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Georgia	$27,333	$0.11	6.4	$576	$0	0.0	-$576	$0.00
Hawaii	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Idaho	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Illinois	$1,291,466	$2.43	138.6	$27,257	$0	0.0	-$27,257	$0.00
Indiana	$546,312	$2.14	121.9	$11,530	$0	0.0	-$11,530	$0.00
Iowa	$10,423	$0.08	4.3	$219	$0	0.0	-$219	$0.00
Kansas	$17,506	$0.16	8.9	$369	$0	0.0	-$369	$0.00
Kentucky	$3,667,367	$21.95	1253.1	$77,404	$153,613	198.5	$76,208	$43.55
Louisiana	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Maine	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Maryland	$51,348	$0.26	14.9	$1,083	$0	0.0	-$1,083	$0.00
Massachusetts	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Michigan	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Minnesota	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Mississippi	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Missouri	$112,345	$0.49	27.8	$2,371	$0	0.0	-$2,371	$0.00
Montana	$261,390	$7.02	400.8	$5,516	$42,049	762.2	$36,532	$53.50
Nebraska	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Nevada	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
New Hampshire	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
New Jersey	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
New Mexico	$140,305	$2.39	136.3	$2,961	$0	0.0	-$2,961	$0.00
New York	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
North Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
North Dakota	$81,445	$2.62	149.4	$1,718	$11,970	696.3	$10,251	$18.22
Ohio	$1,007,714	$1.98	113.2	$21,269	$1,968	9.3	-$19,301	$0.18
Oklahoma	$127,117	$0.93	53.0	$2,682	$0	0.0	-$2,682	$0.00
Oregon	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$2,961,762	$5.33	304.3	$62,511	$0	0.0	-$62,511	$0.00
Rhode Island	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
South Carolina	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
South Dakota	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Tennessee	$293,010	$1.41	80.6	$6,184	$2,129	34.4	-$4,055	$0.49
Texas	$147,288	$0.23	13.3	$3,108	$0	0.0	-$3,108	$0.00
Utah	$284,214	$4.39	250.6	$5,998	$0	0.0	-$5,998	$0.00
Vermont	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Virginia	$1,151,833	$4.68	267.1	$24,310	$0	0.0	-$24,310	$0.00
Washington	$65,118	$0.35	20.0	$1,374	$0	0.0	-$1,374	$0.00
West Virginia	$3,991,804	$44.86	2561.6	$84,251	$131,600	156.2	$47,348	$70.07
Wisconsin	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Wyoming	$737,227	$34.58	1974.4	$15,560	$30,278	194.6	$14,717	$67.28
U.S. TOTAL	$18,262,225	$1.75	100.0	$385,445	$385,446	100.0	$0	$1.75

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the value of coal production in thousands of dollars.

NONFUEL MINERAL SEVERANCE TAXES

State	Total Tax Base	Tax Capacity Per Capita	Tax Capacity Index	Aggregate Tax Capacity	Total Collections	Tax Effort Index	Collections Less Capacity	Collections Per Capita
Alabama	$336,367	$0.63	78.7	$2,362	$0	0.0	-$2,362	$0.00
Alaska	$123,419	$2.14	268.1	$866	$0	0.0	-$866	$0.00
Arizona	$2,520,481	$7.23	907.2	$17,704	$0	0.0	-$17,704	$0.00
Arkansas	$304,683	$0.98	123.2	$2,140	$4,609	215.4	$2,468	$2.11
California	$1,782,675	$0.55	69.3	$12,521	$0	0.0	-$12,521	$0.00
Colorado	$918,098	$2.33	292.1	$6,448	$3,666	56.8	-$2,782	$1.32
Connecticut	$69,236	$0.16	19.6	$486	$0	0.0	-$486	$0.00
Delaware	$3,290	$0.04	5.0	$23	$0	0.0	-$23	$0.00
Washington D.C.	$0	$0.00	0.0	$0	$0	0.0	$0	$0.00
Florida	$1,269,671	$1.01	126.4	$8,918	$42,595	477.6	$33,676	$4.81
Georgia	$698,690	$0.96	120.4	$4,907	$0	0.0	-$4,907	$0.00
Hawaii	$63,904	$0.50	62.2	$448	$0	0.0	-$448	$0.00
Idaho	$437,885	$3.40	426.7	$3,075	$552	17.9	-$2,523	$0.61
Illinois	$476,530	$0.30	37.4	$3,347	$0	0.0	-$3,347	$0.00
Indiana	$326,086	$0.42	53.2	$2,290	$0	0.0	-$2,290	$0.00
Iowa	$277,901	$0.67	84.4	$1,952	$0	0.0	-$1,952	$0.00
Kansas	$263,392	$0.78	98.0	$1,850	$0	0.0	-$1,850	$0.00
Kentucky	$207,927	$0.41	52.0	$1,460	$0	0.0	-$1,460	$0.00
Louisiana	$455,276	$0.80	99.9	$3,197	$6,402	200.2	$3,204	$1.59
Maine	$45,910	$0.29	36.9	$322	$0	0.0	-$322	$0.00
Maryland	$192,962	$0.33	41.0	$1,355	$0	0.0	-$1,355	$0.00
Massachusetts	$92,546	$0.11	14.1	$650	$0	0.0	-$650	$0.00
Michigan	$1,506,476	$1.15	144.3	$10,581	$0	0.0	-$10,581	$0.00
Minnesota	$2,067,990	$3.58	449.2	$14,526	$71,263	490.6	$56,736	$17.55
Mississippi	$107,689	$0.31	39.1	$756	$0	0.0	-$756	$0.00
Missouri	$1,159,835	$1.67	210.1	$8,146	$0	0.0	-$8,146	$0.00
Montana	$291,287	$2.60	326.8	$2,046	$2,175	106.3	$128	$2.77
Nebraska	$99,181	$0.44	55.6	$696	$739	106.1	$42	$0.47
Nevada	$238,150	$2.38	299.1	$1,672	$54	3.2	-$1,618	$0.08
New Hampshire	$23,258	$0.18	23.1	$163	$0	0.0	-$163	$0.00
New Jersey	$151,689	$0.15	18.2	$1,065	$0	0.0	-$1,065	$0.00
New Mexico	$1,085,448	$6.14	771.3	$7,624	$20,920	274.4	$13,295	$16.86
New York	$453,710	$0.18	22.7	$3,186	$0	0.0	-$3,186	$0.00
North Carolina	$342,300	$0.43	53.8	$2,404	$0	0.0	-$2,404	$0.00
North Dakota	$21,234	$0.23	28.5	$149	$0	0.0	-$149	$0.00
Ohio	$607,320	$0.40	49.9	$4,265	$1,177	27.6	-$3,088	$0.11
Oklahoma	$201,022	$0.49	61.3	$1,412	$4,292	304.0	$2,879	$1.48
Oregon	$165,207	$0.46	57.6	$1,160	$0	0.0	-$1,160	$0.00
Pennsylvania	$722,614	$0.43	54.3	$5,075	$0	0.0	-$5,075	$0.00
Rhode Island	$7,886	$0.06	7.5	$55	$0	0.0	-$55	$0.00
South Carolina	$201,711	$0.48	60.7	$1,416	$0	0.0	-$1,416	$0.00
South Dakota	$148,686	$1.52	190.3	$1,044	$564	54.0	-$480	$0.82
Tennessee	$385,744	$0.62	77.7	$2,709	$0	0.0	-$2,709	$0.00
Texas	$1,522,847	$0.80	100.4	$10,696	$4,533	42.4	-$6,163	$0.34
Utah	$829,384	$4.26	535.0	$5,825	$2,132	36.6	-$3,693	$1.56
Vermont	$54,136	$0.77	96.8	$380	$0	0.0	-$380	$0.00
Virginia	$309,765	$0.42	52.6	$2,175	$0	0.0	-$2,175	$0.00
Washington	$231,948	$0.41	52.1	$1,629	$0	0.0	-$1,629	$0.00
West Virginia	$118,595	$0.44	55.7	$833	$0	0.0	-$833	$0.00
Wisconsin	$179,682	$0.27	33.6	$1,262	$362	28.7	-$900	$0.08
Wyoming	$857,176	$13.38	1679.7	$6,021	$9,283	154.2	$3,261	$20.63
U.S. TOTAL	$24,958,899	$0.80	100.0	$175,317	$175,318	100.0	$0	$0.80

NOTE: All per capita amounts are in dollars; aggregate tax capacity total collections, and collections less capacity are in thousands of dollars. Total tax base is the value of nonfuel mineral production in thousands of dollars.

Federal Assistance Programs (To Both State and Local Governments) That Use Per Capita Income As An Allocation Factor

PROGRAM[1] NUMBER	PROGRAM NAME	OBLIGATIONS (In thousands of dollars)	
		1979	1980 estimate
10.555	National School Lunch Program	$2,002,000	$2,085,900
11.307	Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program—Long-Term Economic Deterioration	44,832	44,700
13.210	Health Incentive Grants for Comprehensive Public Health Services	—0—	68,000
13.211	Crippled Children's Services	102,100	102,100
13.232	Maternal and Child Health Services	243,400	243,400
13.257	Alcohol Formula Grants	56,800	54,800
13.493	Vocational Education—State Basic Grants	430,266	474,766
13.494	Vocational Education—Consumer and Homemaking	40,929	43,497
13.495	Vocational Education—Program Improvement and Supportive Service	107,688	112,317
13.499	Vocational Education—Special Needs (Special Program for Disadvantaged)	20,000	20,000
13.500	Vocational Education—State Advisory Councils	5,066	6,073
13.269	Drug Abuse Prevention Formula Grants	40,000	38,000
13.624	Rehabilitation Services and Facilities—Basic Support (Basic Support Program)	817,484	817,484
13.630	Development Disabilities—Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	39,118	50,680
13.645	Child Welfare Services—State Grants	56,500	66,150
13.714	Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	12,833,967	14,770,896
13.808	Assistance Payments—Maintenance Assistance (State Aid) (AFDC)	6,563,006	7,096,384
14.221	Urban Development Action Grants	615,050	740,548
15.417	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program	19,200	77,000

17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	$229,100	$258,324
21.300	State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance General Revenue Sharing	6,856,000	6,863,000
23.002	Appalachian Supplements to Federal Grant-In-Aid (Community Development)	49,087	63,588
23.004	Appalachian Health Programs	16,295	26,452
23.005	Appalachian Housing Project Planning Loan, Technical Assistance Grant and Site Development and Offsite Improvement Grant: State Appalachian Housing Programs	10,361	12,204
23.010	Appalachian Mine Area Restoration	228	9,317
23.011	Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects	10,068	14,980
23.012	Appalachian Vocational and Other Education Facilities and Operations	26,900	16,246
23.013	Appalachian Child Development	9,993	8,291
65.001	Water Resources Planning	3,070	9,630
	Total	$ 30,248,488	$34,194,727

[1] This is the number assigned to the program in the *1980 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.*

SOURCES: Office of Management and Budget, *1980 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance,* Washington, DC, 1980; and Danuta Emery, et al, *Distributing Federal Funds: The Use of Statistical Data* (Preliminary Report), U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Statistical Policy and Standards, Washington, DC, 1980.

Tax Base Definitions, Allocators, And Sources For The 1979 Tax Capacity Estimates

In this appendix, each tax is defined, the tax base allocator is described, and data sources are listed. The tax definitions are those used by Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. With few exceptions, all the data on state and local tax collections were supplied by publications of the Census Bureau: *State Tax Collections in 1979, Governmental Finances in 1978–79,* and *State Government Finances in 1979.* Some unpublished data on various tax components were provided by the Census Bureau and state revenue departments.

1. General Sales or Gross Receipts Taxes.

Definition. Sales or gross receipt taxes which are generally applicable to all types of goods and services. Taxes imposed distinctively upon sales of selected commodities are reported separately under selective sales taxes. West Virginia's sales tax receipts (as reported by the Bureau of the Census) from a "business and occupations" tax on the coal industry were deleted from the sales tax and apportioned to the severance tax.

Allocator. General retail sales of retail trade and selected service businesses. This includes all establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption. The service businesses which are included are hotels and motels, amusement and recreation services (including motion pictures), and personal services, such as laundries, and beauty and barber shops.

Excluded from this base allocator are the sales of food and drugs which are commonly tax exempt. Because of data limitations, sales of gasoline have *not* been excluded, although they are usually taxed separately. In general, states have retail sales and gross receipts tax bases that are broader than the one defined here because they cover more transactions, such as public utility sales, wholesale trade, or construction contractors. As a result, the rate used for the Representative Tax System is higher than the actual effective rate.

State-by-state sales of selective service industries for 1979 were estimated by allocating the 1979 national total according to the 1977 state shares adjusted for the change in each state's personal disposable income between 1977 and 1979.

Sources. Retail Sales (1979): Sales and Marketing Management, *1980 Survey of Buying Power,* New York, NY, July 1980.
Service Sales (1977): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census*

of Business, Selected Services—Area Statistics (1977), Washington, DC, 1980.

Service Sales (1979): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Business Reports, Monthly Selected Service Receipts,* Washington, DC, January 1980.

Disposable Income (1979): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analyis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

2. Selective Service and Gross Receipts Taxes.

Tax levies which are selectively imposed on particular kinds of commodities or businesses.

2.A. Motor Fuels.

Definition. Selective sales and gross receipts taxes on gasoline, diesel oil, and other fuels used in motor vehicles, including aircraft fuel.

Allocator. Total quantity of motor fuel consumed in gallons.

Source. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Motor Fuel Use—1979,* Table MF-21, Washington, DC, 1980.

2.B. Alcoholic Beverages.

Definition. Selective sales and gross receipts taxes on alcoholic beverages.

Allocator. Total volume (in wine gallons) of distilled spirits sold. Although many states also tax beer and wine, the volume of spirits should approximate the pattern of consumption of these other alcoholic beverages. Because distilled spirits are relied upon much more heavily than other beverages for tax revenue, this proxy should not pose serious problems.

Source. Distilled Spirits Institute, *Annual Statistical Review 1979,* Washington, DC, 1980.

2.C. Tobacco Products.

Definition. Selective sales and gross receipts taxes on tobacco products, including related taxes on cigarette tubes and paper, and synthetic cigars and cigarettes.

Allocator. Number of packages of cigarettes sold.

Source. Tobacco Tax Council, *The Tax Burden on Tobacco,* Vol. 14, 1979, Washington, DC, 1980.

2.D. Insurance.

Definition. Taxes imposed distinctively on insurance companies and measured by gross premiums or adjusted gross premiums.

Allocator. Direct premiums written within states for life, health, property, and liability insurance.

Sources. Life Insurance: American Council of Life Insurance, *Life Insurance Fact Book (1980),* Washington, DC, 1980.

Health Insurance: Health Insurance Institute, *Source Book of Health Insurance Data, 1980–81,* Washington, DC, 1981.

Property and Liability Insurance: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts, 1980–81,* Washington, DC, 1980.

2.E. Public Utilities.

Definition. Taxes imposed distinctively on public telephone, telegraph, power and light companies, and other public utilities, including local government-owned utilities. These taxes are measured by gross receipts, gross earnings, or units of service sold. Public utility license taxes are also included in this category.

Allocator. The sum of all electric, gas, and telephone company gross revenues. Electric and gas revenues are for all publicly owned and private companies. Because telephone revenues for the Bell System and the independent telephone companies are not available on a state-by-state basis, the national total for telephone revenues was allocated to the states according to a weighted average of the number of telephones (22%), the number of local calls (22%), and the number of toll calls (56%).

Sources. Gas Utility Revenues: American Gas Association, *Gas Facts—1979,* Arlington, VA, 1980.

Electric Utility Revenues: Edison Electric Institute, *Advance Release of Data for the 1980 Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry,* Washington, DC, 1980.

Telephone Revenues and Number of Telephones: U.S. Independent Telephone Association, *Independent Telephone Statistics, 1979,* Washington, DC, 1980.

Number of Local and Number of Toll Calls: Federal Communications Commission, *Statistics of Communications Common Carriers, 1979,* Washington, DC, 1981.

2.F. Parimutuels.

Definition. Taxes measured by amounts wagered at race tracks, including "breakage" collected by the government.

Allocator. Parimutuel turnover from horse and dog racing and jai alai.

Source. National Association of State Racing Commissioners, *Parimutuel Racing, 1979,* Lexington, KY, 1980.

2.G. Amusements.

Definition. Selective sales and gross receipts taxes on admission tickets or admission charges and on gross receipts of all or specified types of amusement businesses. License taxes on amusement businesses are also included.

Allocator. Receipts of establishments that provide amusement and entertainment services. Movie theater receipts and casino net revenues are included; gambling receipts for hotels are classified in the general sales tax base because of data availability.

Amusement receipts data for 1979 were derived by allocating that year's national total according to the 1977 state shares adjusted for the change in each state's disposable personal income between 1977 and 1979. New Jersey's share of amusement sales was adjusted to reflect the opening of casinos during the interim years.

Sources. Amusement Receipts (1977): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Business, Selected Services—Area Statistics (1977),* Washington, DC, 1980.

Amusement Receipts (1979): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Business Reports, Monthly Selected Service Receipts,* Washington, DC, 1980.

Disposable Income: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

3. License Taxes.

These are taxes levied as a condition of doing business or nonbusiness privilege. Licensing is usually imposed at a flat rate for either revenue raising or regulation.

3.A. Motor Vehicles.

Definition. License taxes imposed on owners or operators of motor vehicles for the right to use public highways, including charges for registration, inspection, and vehicle mileage and weight taxes on motor carriers.

Allocator. Number of registrations for private and commercial vehicles. This does not differentiate between the much higher rate charged for trucks and buses.

Source. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *State Motor Vehicle Registrations—1979,* Table MV–1, Washington, DC, October 1980.

3.B. Motor Vehicle Operators.

Definition. Licensing for the privilege of driving motor vehicles, including both private and commercial licenses.

Allocator. Estimated number of licenses in force.

Source. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Estimated Licensed Drivers, by Sex—1979,* Table DL–1A, Washington, DC, September 1980.

3.C. Corporations.

Definition. Franchise license taxes, organization, filing, and entrance fees, and all other license taxes which are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all corporations.

Allocator. Number of corporations within a state, including nonprofit corporations.

Source. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *Annual Report 1979,* Washington, DC, 1980.

3.D. Alcoholic Beverages.

Definition. License taxes for manufacturing, importing, wholesaling, and retailing alcoholic beverages other than those based on volume, value of transactions, or assessed value of property.

Allocator. Number of retail licenses issued for the sale of distilled spirits. Licenses for the exclusive sale of beer and wine are excluded.

Source. Distilled Spirits Council, *Annual Statistical Review 1979,* Washington, DC, 1980.

3.E. Hunting and Fishing Licenses.

Definition. Commercial and noncommercial hunting and fishing licenses and shipping permits.

Allocator. Total number of fishing and hunting licenses, tags, permits, and stamps issued.

Source. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service News Release, "1979 Hunting and Fishing License Sales Set Record," Washington, DC, June 26, 1980.

4. Individual Income Tax.

Definition. Taxes on individuals measured by income and taxes distinctively imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, intangibles, etc.). Taxes measured by income from intangible property are reported here even though locally designated as "property" taxes.

The Census includes locally imposed corporate income taxes with local income taxes (instead of with corporate income taxes) and, with the exception of New York,

they are included here. In most jurisdictions these taxes are relatively small. An exception is New York City, where an adjustment was made to allocate local corporate tax receipts to the corporate income tax base.

Allocator. Total federal income tax liability of state residents. This is essentially the total amount of federal income taxes paid by individuals after credits. Because it is prevailing state practice to allow income tax credits for taxes paid to states other than the state of residence, residency adjustments were made to account for both the income taxes collected from nonresidents and credits allocated to residents for taxes paid to nonresident states. State federal income tax liabilities were changed in proportion to the ratio of the BEA residency adjustment to resident personal income.

Sources. Income Tax: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, 1979 Income Tax Returns, Preliminary,* Washington, DC, 1981.
Residency Adjustment: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

5. Corporation Income Tax.

Definition. Taxes on corporations and unincorporated businesses measured by net income.

Allocator. Total federal net income for each of 35 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries was allocated to the states according to the following procedure:

Nationwide net corporate income (1979) was estimated for each of 35 SIC industries by 1977 net income (IRS), adjusted to reflect the change in profits (BEA) for each industry. For each industry, the typical three-factor formula—one-third payroll, one-third property, and one-third sales by destination—should be used to allocate each industry's national income to the states. However, data for corporate property and sales by state are not available and proxies had to be used to estimate these factors in the formula for each industry. Payroll data, by industry, by state, are available and formed the basis for the proxies which were utilized.

For the property factor of the formula, property was assumed to be distributed in an identical fashion as payroll. Hence, the payroll factor was used to proxy for property, double-weighting payroll in the formula.

Because corporate sales by destination are unlikely to mirror either payroll or retail sales, neither of these proxies was used to estimate the sales factor in the formula. Instead, through use of payroll breakdowns by industry, by state, and a national input-output table, a proxy for sales was derived according to the following procedure:

Let:

$X(i,c)$ = The percentage of the dollar value of industry i's output that is commodity c.

$Y(c,j)$ = The percentage of the total dollar value of commodity c used as an input in industry j. Where c is not used as an intermediate input, but is purchased by consumers, "personal consumption expenditures" constitutes the relevant industry.

$$\text{Then: } \sum_{c=1}^{36} [X(i,c)*Y(c,j)] = A(i,j)$$

Where $A(i,j)$ = the percentage of industry i's output purchased by industry j. When j is personal consumption expenditures, $A(i,j)$ = the amount of industry i's output sold as final goods.

Now Let:

S(w,j) = the percentage of industry j's payroll located in state w. Where industry j is personal consumption expenditures, let j equal state w's share of total national retail sales.

$$\text{Then} \sum_{j=1}^{36} [S(w,j)*A(i,j)] = K(w,i)$$

Where K(w,i) = the share of industry i's output sold in state w

Thus, K(w,i) is used to proxy for the sales-by-destination factor in the three-factor formula.

The three-factor formula is applied to the estimated total income for each industry (from above) to determine each state's income apportionment and summed over all industries to derive each state's total corporate income tax base.

Let: I(i) = Total income for industry i

Then: $I(w,i) = I(i)*[(1/3)*K(w,i)]*[(2/3)*S(w,i)]$

= The income of industry i apportioned to state w.

And: $I(w) = \sum_{i=1}^{36} I(w,i)$

= The total corporate income for all industries allocated to state w.

Sources.

Corporate Income (1977): U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, 1977 Corporate Income Tax Returns,* Preliminary Report, Washington, DC, 1981.

Corporate Profits (1977–79): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Special Supplement, Washington, DC, July 1981.

Payroll (1979): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

Input-Output Table: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, February and April 1979.

6. Property Taxes. The property tax is separated into five different components—residential, commercial, farm, public utilities, and vacant land—each of which is estimated individually. The allocation of property taxes among the various classes of property are approximations based on assessed values for 1976. The Census Bureau does not provide a breakdown of property tax payments by class of property. Special state taxes on other classifications of property and state and/or local taxes on household personal property have been excluded where possible.

6.A. Residential Property.

Definition.

Taxes conditioned on ownership of single-family houses, not on farms, and on multifamily residences excluding motels and hotels. Residential property tax rates are applied to the combined value of buildings and land.

The residential share of the property tax burden was estimated by the residential share of assessed property values in 1976. This share was applied to 1979 property tax collections, after the deletion of farm, personal household, and special state property taxes, to derive residential property tax receipts.

Allocator.

Estimated residential property values for single and multifamily residences.

Property values for 1979 were estimated by extrapolating the estimated market value

of each state's residential property (1976) by the change in the average purchase prices of single-family dwellings between 1975–76 and 1978–79. The two-year basis for the ratio was utilized in order to reduce variations that might have arisen from differing compositions of home sales.

To the estimated market value of residential property (1979), the value of newly constructed housing between 1976 and 1978 was added. This was derived by summing the value of construction permits issued for the three years, and then inflating the total to reflect the value of the associated land.

Sources.

Property Values (1976): U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1977 Census of Governments, Taxable Property Values and Assessment/Sales Price Ratios,* Washington, DC, 1978.

Single-Family Home Purchase Prices (1975–79): Federal Home Loan Bank Board, *Mortgage Interest Rate Survey, Interest Rates and Other Characteristics of Conventional First Mortgage Loans Originated on Single-Family Homes,* unpublished, Washington, DC, 1980.

Value of New Residential Construction Contracts: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Construction Reports,* Series C–40, Washington, DC, 1976, 1977, and 1978 annual issues.

Value of Site Relative to Total Home Value: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, *FHA Homes—Data for States and Selected Areas on Characteristics of FHA Operations under Section 203,* Washington, DC, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979 editions.

6.B. Commercial and Industrial Property.

Definition.

Taxes conditioned upon the ownership of commercial and industrial property (excluding public utilities) based on the value of land, buildings and equipment, inventories, and depletable assets representing the value of mineral property, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, standing timber, etc.

The tax burden on business property was derived by applying the percentage of 1976 gross assessed value of business property to the total of 1979 total property tax collections. Because business property includes utility companies, as well as commercial-industrial property, the commercial-industrial share of business property taxes was determined by taking the ratio of the book value of corporate (exclusive of utility) assets to the book value of corporate-plus-utility assets.

Allocator.

Estimated net book value of assets, including inventories, depreciable assets, depletable assets, and land of corporations. Property values for partnerships and other nonincorporated business, farms, and public utilities are not included; railroad property is included.

Net book values for 35 SIC industry groupings for 1979 were estimated by applying to the 1976 values (IRS), the change between 1976 and 1979 in net book values of property assets (FTC). Because Federal Trade Commission data are not available for transportation, finance, or service industries, their book values were inflated by the changes in their respective total payrolls between 1976 and 1979. The estimated corporate property values for each industry were allocated to the states according to each state's share of each industry's payroll. The sum of all of the individual industry property values was used as an estimate of each state's commercial-industrial property tax base.

Special adjustments were made to the assets of corporations in the coal mining, and oil and gas extraction industries because they are primarily captives of corporations which are involved in other industries. The assets of the coal mining industry were

increased to reflect the ownership of coal companies by petroleum refining, steel, and utility companies. Similarly, the assets of the oil and gas extraction industry were inflated to account for their ownership by petroleum refiners. Conversely, the assets of the parent organizations were decreased by the asset amounts that were added to the coal mining, and oil and gas extraction industries.

Sources.

Book Value of Assets (1976): U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Corporation Source Book of Statistics of Income,* Washington, DC, 1981.

Book Value of Assets, Selected Industries (1976–79): U.S. Federal Trade Commission, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations,* Washington, DC, quarterly issues for 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979.

Payroll by Industry, by State: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* Washington, DC, August 1980.

6.C. Farm Real Estate.

Definition.

Taxes conditioned on the ownership of farm realty and farm personal property, such as livestock, crop inventories, and farm equipment.

Allocator.

Estimated value of farmland and buildings.

Sources.

Farm Values: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979,* Table #1191, Washington, DC, 1980.

Farm Property Taxes: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics and Statistics Service, *Agricultural Statistics, 1981,* Washington, DC, 1981.

6.D. Public Utilities.

Definition.

Taxes conditioned on investor ownership of public utilities such as gas, electric, and telephone companies. Public utility property tax rates are applied to the combined value of buildings, equipment, material, and land.

Allocator.

Because individual state data are not available, each state's public utility property tax base was based on a proxy measure that consisted of the sum of gas, electric, and telephone company nonfinancial assets, estimated by the following:

1. Gas company net assets were allocated to the each state according to its share of the total number of miles of gas pipeline.
2. Electric company net assets were allocated to each state according to its share of the total investor-owned electrical generating capacity.
3. Telephone company net assets were allocated to each state according to its share of the total number of telephones.

Sources.

Gas Company Net Assets and Gas Pipeline Mileage: American Gas Association, *Gas Facts, 1979,* Arlington, VA, 1980.

Electric Company Net Assets: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the United States—1979,* Washington, DC, 1980.

Electrical Generating Capacity, by State: Edison Electric Institute, *Advance Release of Data for the 1980 Statistical Year Book of the Electric Utility Industry,* Washington, DC, 1980.

Bell System Net Assets: American Telephone and Telegraph Co., *1979 Annual Report,* New York, NY, 1980.

Independent Telephone Company Net Assets and Number of Telephones: U.S. Independent Telephone Association, *Independent Telephone Statistics (1979),* Washington, DC, 1980.

6.E. Vacant Land.

Definition. Taxes imposed upon the owners of vacant lots and open space not utilized for farming.

Allocator. Market values for 1976 were inflated by the percentage change in single-family home prices between 1975-76 and 1978–79. The value of vacant land is likely to track fairly closely to the value of dwellings because land prices reflect the same relative scarcity that existing housing prices indicate.

Sources. Vacant Land Values: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1977 Census of Governments, Taxable Property Values and Assessment/Sales Price Ratios,* Washington, DC, 1978.

Single-Family Home Prices (1975–79): Federal Home Loan Bank Board, *Mortgage Interest Rate Survey, Interest Rates and Other Characteristics of Conventional First Mortgage Loans Originated on Single-Family Homes,* unpublished, Washington, DC, 1980.

7. Death and Gift Taxes.

Definition. Taxes imposed on the transfer of property at death, in contemplation of death, or as a gift.

Allocator. Value of taxable estates for 1976.

Source. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, 1976 Estate Tax Returns,* Washington, DC, 1979.

8. Severance Taxes.

Definition. Taxes imposed distinctively on the removal of natural resource products—e.g., oil, gas, and other minerals. The Alaskan special tax on pipeline property and the state's unique oil and gas corporate income tax have been included, as has West Virginia's business tax on coal companies. Taxes imposed on resources other than minerals, such as water, timber, or fish, have been excluded. Because oil and gas, coal, and nonfuel minerals are taxed at substantially different rates, each was estimated individually—separate representative tax rates and bases were measured for three severance subcategories.

Allocator. For each subcategory—oil and gas, coal, and nonfuel minerals—the base was estimated by the value of production.

Sources. Value of Mineral Production, except fuels: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook, 1978–79,* Preprint, Washington, DC, 1981.

Value of Oil Production: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual,* Washington, DC, 1981.

Value of Gas Production: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports, Natural Gas Statement, Annual,* Washington, DC, 1981.

Coal Production: *1980 Keystone Coal Industry Manual,* New York, NY, McGraw-Hill, 1980.

Coal Prices: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Coal Data: A Reference,* Washington, DC, July 1980.

Value of Uranium Production: U.S. Department of Energy, *Survey of United States Uranium Marketing Activity,* Washington, DC, July 1980.

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