

State and Local Tax Revenues

A 50 State Comparison



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Independent Fiscal Office



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Methodology and Data Sources

This report uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Federation of Tax Administrators and the Tax Foundation to facilitate a comparison of state and local tax systems across the 50 states. The report examines (1) the relative state and local tax burden across states, (2) the distribution of state and local taxes across revenue sources (e.g., income, sales and property) and (3) state debt levels. For this analysis, the term “tax burden” equals the ratio of tax revenues to state personal income. Although the term tax burden is often used in these types of studies, it does not imply that a certain level of taxation is too high or too low.

All state and local taxes are compared to state personal income. State personal income is the summation of all sources of income such as wages, business income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, employer contributions to pension and health plans, unemployment compensation and transfer income (e.g., Social Security, various medical and income maintenance benefits). Similar to other published tax burden studies, the analysis includes certain adjustments to state personal income as computed by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.¹ The analysis adds capital gains income, IRA withdrawals and pension distributions to state personal income and deducts employer contributions to pension and health plans and imputed interest income.² Overall, these adjustments increase personal income by 1.7% for the U.S. and 1.9% for Pennsylvania. Despite the fact that a modified income measure is used, the term personal income is used throughout this analysis.

For tabulations of state and local tax revenues, the U.S. Census Bureau includes net lottery profits with non-tax revenue sources, not tax revenues. This report includes those amounts with tax revenues so that net lottery profits are treated the same as tax revenues from table games and slots. Liquor store profits are also included with tax revenues. In order to generate liquor store profits, states apply mark-ups that function similar to a tax. Lottery and liquor store profits are similar to sales taxes because they are generated by the voluntary consumption of a good or service.

¹ The adjustments are based on data from federal income tax returns by state (published by the IRS) and Tables SAINC4 and SAINC40 from the National Income and Product Accounts.

² Capital gains, IRA withdrawals and pension data are from the “SOI Tax Stats – Historic Table 2” (IRS). Those amounts are grossed-up for amounts not reported on the federal income tax return due to non-taxability or misreporting. For more information on misreporting on the federal income tax return, see “Federal Tax Compliance Research: Tax Gap Estimates for Tax Years 2014-2016” (IRS, August 2022).

The U.S. Census Bureau compiles annual data on state and local tax revenue. However, the local tax data generally lag the state tax data by one fiscal year. For this analysis, state tax data are from *2021 State Government Tax Collections* which represent fiscal year (FY) 2020-21.³ Local tax data are from *2020 State and Local Government Finances*, which represent FY 2019-20. Although these tax data span two fiscal years, they represent the most recent data available and the same years are used across all states. In order to maximize overlap with the two fiscal years, state personal income and all income adjustments are from calendar year (CY) 2020. Therefore, both the state (FY 2020-21) and local (FY 2019-20) tax revenue data share a six-month overlap with the state personal income (CY 2020) measure to which they are compared.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all states received large infusions of federal stimulus funds such as various federal unemployment compensation programs (e.g., Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA)), economic impact payments and expanded SNAP benefits. Most of those programs are reflected in state personal income data. Most states also enacted delayed due dates for certain income tax payments which may have shifted monies from FY 2019-20 into FY 2020-21. For those states, the analysis attempts to remove revenues shifted into FY 2020-21 that would have been normally remitted in FY 2019-20.⁴

Finally, the state rankings in this analysis do not control for the export of certain state and local taxes. For some states, significant tax revenue is remitted by non-residents, such as sales taxes due to tourism.⁵ Many business taxes, such as the corporate net income tax, are also shifted to consumers and shareholders who reside in other states.

³ Tax data for state liquor store profits and outstanding debt are from *2021 State Government Finances*.

⁴ The adjustment uses state monthly revenue data compiled by the Urban Institute and compares amounts received in relevant months without shifts (July 2019 for personal income tax, July and August 2019 for corporate net income tax) to months that included monies that shifted across fiscal years (same months for 2020).

⁵ A tourism adjustment for sales tax was made for two states: Hawaii and Nevada. For those states, the ratio of the dollar amounts for the "Food Service and Accommodations" sector for state gross domestic product (based on location of service provided) compared to amounts reported for state personal consumption expenditures (based upon the consumer's state of residency, as opposed to location of purchase) was much higher than the overall U.S. average. That outcome implies that state production of those services is much higher than the personal consumption of those services by state residents, compared to the U.S. average. Therefore, a higher share of sector output is attributable to tourism. Based on the state data published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Hawaii's sales tax is reduced by 7% and Nevada by 12% to account for each state's unusually large share of sales tax attributable to tourism. Similar adjustments were not made for other states because their ratio of production to consumption for that sector was much more similar to the U.S. average.

State and Local Tax Rankings

Table 1 ranks states based on the ratio of the personal income tax (PIT) to personal income.⁶ States levy PIT on wages, business income, capital income (e.g., interest, dividends and capital gains), pensions, IRA withdrawals and transfer income (e.g., Social Security, unemployment compensation). Pennsylvania ranked 22nd for PIT, and the ratio was higher than the U.S. unweighted (2.28%) and weighted average (2.55%).⁷ Although the Commonwealth levies a relatively low PIT rate (3.07%) and exempts Social Security and pension income (when received), the local PIT rate is high compared to other states. (See Table 12 for a comparison of state tax rates levied for CY 2023.)

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
New York	1	\$69,301	4.77%	Ohio	26	\$16,119	2.55%
California	2	\$128,465	4.51%	Georgia	27	\$14,221	2.54%
Oregon	3	\$10,727	4.36%	New Jersey	28	\$16,833	2.52%
Minnesota	4	\$15,171	4.26%	Iowa	29	\$4,203	2.50%
Maryland	5	\$16,518	4.06%	Rhode Island	30	\$1,598	2.40%
Hawaii	6	\$3,075	3.76%	Colorado	31	\$9,147	2.34%
Delaware	7	\$2,097	3.70%	Michigan	32	\$12,566	2.28%
Connecticut	8	\$10,259	3.49%	Arkansas	33	\$3,287	2.27%
Massachusetts	9	\$19,683	3.47%	Alabama	34	\$5,048	2.17%
Utah	10	\$5,863	3.37%	South Carolina	35	\$5,456	2.11%
Kentucky	11	\$6,816	3.19%	Mississippi	36	\$2,406	1.92%
Indiana	12	\$11,227	3.18%	Oklahoma	37	\$3,578	1.82%
Virginia	13	\$17,067	3.17%	Louisiana	38	\$3,743	1.62%
Montana	14	\$1,729	2.82%	Arizona	39	\$5,973	1.52%
Vermont	15	\$1,063	2.76%	New Mexico	40	\$1,199	1.18%
North Carolina	16	\$15,008	2.74%	North Dakota	41	\$399	0.87%
Wisconsin	17	\$9,036	2.73%	New Hampshire	42	\$149	0.15%
Maine	18	\$2,075	2.72%	Tennessee	43	\$89	0.02%
Illinois	19	\$21,871	2.70%	Alaska	44	--	--
West Virginia	20	\$2,114	2.63%	Florida	44	--	--
Nebraska	21	\$2,871	2.61%	Nevada	44	--	--
Pennsylvania	22	\$20,652	2.57%	South Dakota	44	--	--
Kansas	23	\$4,219	2.56%	Texas	44	--	--
Idaho	24	\$2,458	2.55%	Washington	44	--	--
Missouri	25	\$8,138	2.55%	Wyoming	44	--	--
				U.S. Weighted			2.55%
				U.S. Unweighted			2.28%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

⁶ All amounts are net of refunds.

⁷ The U.S. unweighted metric is an unweighted average so that all states have an equal impact on the U.S. average computation regardless of size. The weighted average allows large states (e.g., California) to have a greater impact compared to small states (e.g., Rhode Island).

Table 2 ranks states based on the ratio of corporate net income tax (CNIT) to personal income.⁸ States levy CNIT on the net income of C corporations. For this analysis, the CNIT measure also includes revenues from corporate license fees.⁹ Pennsylvania ranked 16th for CNIT, and the ratio was higher than the U.S. unweighted (0.50%) and weighted average (0.49%). As of January 2023, Pennsylvania levies the fifth highest CNIT rate in the U.S. (8.99%), but separate-entity reporting and the sales-only factor used in the apportionment formula reduce the overall tax burden.¹⁰ Pennsylvania may also have a relatively high level of business activity that is attributable to pass-through entities due to the large gap between the personal (3.07%) and corporate net (9.99% for this analysis) income tax rates.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Delaware	1	\$2,165	3.82%	Maine	26	\$299	0.39%
New Hampshire	2	\$1,090	1.10%	Idaho	27	\$357	0.37%
Oregon	3	\$2,469	1.00%	Rhode Island	28	\$235	0.35%
New Jersey	4	\$6,478	0.97%	Indiana	29	\$1,219	0.35%
Tennessee	5	\$3,426	0.92%	South Carolina	30	\$888	0.34%
Connecticut	6	\$2,641	0.90%	North Dakota	31	\$155	0.34%
New York	7	\$11,442	0.79%	Colorado	32	\$1,304	0.33%
California	8	\$22,095	0.78%	West Virginia	33	\$261	0.32%
Wisconsin	9	\$2,396	0.72%	Georgia	34	\$1,738	0.31%
Illinois	10	\$5,831	0.72%	Virginia	35	\$1,606	0.30%
Massachusetts	11	\$3,621	0.64%	Louisiana	36	\$675	0.29%
Minnesota	12	\$2,259	0.63%	Florida	37	\$3,943	0.29%
Alabama	13	\$1,322	0.57%	Alaska	38	\$125	0.29%
Kentucky	14	\$1,208	0.57%	Michigan	39	\$1,530	0.28%
Mississippi	15	\$694	0.55%	Oklahoma	40	\$527	0.27%
Pennsylvania	16	\$4,261	0.53%	Hawaii	41	\$194	0.24%
Maryland	17	\$2,009	0.49%	Arizona	42	\$874	0.22%
Nebraska	18	\$538	0.49%	Missouri	43	\$666	0.21%
Iowa	19	\$768	0.46%	New Mexico	44	\$136	0.13%
Arkansas	20	\$651	0.45%	South Dakota	45	\$61	0.11%
Vermont	21	\$170	0.44%	Ohio	46	\$562	0.09%
Montana	22	\$266	0.43%	Nevada	47	\$88	0.05%
North Carolina	23	\$2,366	0.43%	Wyoming	48	\$18	0.04%
Utah	24	\$746	0.43%	Texas	49	\$260	0.02%
Kansas	25	\$700	0.43%	Washington	50	\$50	0.01%
				U.S. Weighted			0.49%
				U.S. Unweighted			0.50%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

⁸ All amounts are net of refunds.

⁹ Per the U.S. Census Bureau's documentation guide, corporate license fees include: franchise license taxes, organization, filing and entrance fees, taxes on property (measured by amount of corporate stock, debt or other basis besides assessed value of property), and other licenses applicable with few, specified exceptions to all corporations.

¹⁰ Prior to tax year 2023, Pennsylvania's CNIT rate was 9.99%. The rate will phase down to 4.99% in 2031.

Table 3 ranks states based on the ratio of sales and use tax (SUT) to personal income. Sales and use taxes include taxes on general sales, gross receipts taxes collected by utilities and any sales tax levied by local units. For Pennsylvania, SUT includes the local sales tax levied by Allegheny County (1.0%) and Philadelphia County (2.0%). Pennsylvania ranked 40th for SUT, and the ratio is lower than the U.S. unweighted (2.43%) and weighted average (2.47%). Pennsylvania relies on SUT relatively less than other states due to broad exemptions for most clothing and food purchased for home consumption. Moreover, some states levy sales tax on gasoline in addition to an excise tax, but Pennsylvania does not.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Washington	1	\$26,016	4.74%	North Carolina	26	\$13,107	2.39%
Hawaii ¹	2	\$3,654	4.47%	Illinois	27	\$18,881	2.33%
New Mexico	3	\$4,508	4.42%	Kentucky	28	\$4,985	2.33%
Arkansas	4	\$5,675	3.92%	Colorado	29	\$9,127	2.33%
Louisiana	5	\$8,670	3.75%	West Virginia	30	\$1,759	2.19%
Tennessee	6	\$13,274	3.56%	Wisconsin	31	\$7,202	2.18%
Nevada ¹	7	\$6,581	3.53%	California	32	\$61,660	2.16%
Mississippi	8	\$4,296	3.42%	Rhode Island	33	\$1,428	2.14%
Arizona	9	\$13,049	3.33%	Georgia	34	\$11,685	2.09%
Alabama	10	\$7,508	3.23%	New Jersey	35	\$13,789	2.06%
Texas	11	\$51,525	3.14%	South Carolina	36	\$5,303	2.05%
South Dakota	12	\$1,695	3.13%	Michigan	37	\$11,276	2.05%
Kansas	13	\$4,944	3.00%	Minnesota	38	\$7,298	2.05%
Utah	14	\$5,225	3.00%	Wyoming	39	\$846	2.04%
Oklahoma	15	\$5,785	2.95%	Pennsylvania	40	\$15,714	1.96%
Ohio	16	\$17,863	2.82%	Connecticut	41	\$5,509	1.87%
Iowa	17	\$4,722	2.81%	Virginia	42	\$9,053	1.68%
North Dakota	18	\$1,272	2.79%	Maryland	43	\$6,028	1.48%
Florida	19	\$37,575	2.76%	Vermont	44	\$535	1.39%
Indiana	20	\$9,546	2.70%	Massachusetts	45	\$7,785	1.37%
Idaho	21	\$2,580	2.68%	Alaska	46	\$263	0.61%
Nebraska	22	\$2,934	2.67%	Oregon	47	\$354	0.14%
Maine	23	\$1,938	2.54%	Delaware	48	\$49	0.09%
Missouri	24	\$7,840	2.46%	Montana	49	\$41	0.07%
New York	25	\$35,146	2.42%	New Hampshire	50	\$42	0.04%
				U.S. Weighted			2.47%
				U.S. Unweighted			2.43%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

¹ Tourism adjustments were made to Hawaii and Nevada (see footnote 5 on page 2).

Table 4 ranks states based on the ratio of property tax to personal income. Property tax includes levies by the state, county, municipality, school district or special purpose entity. For Pennsylvania, nearly all property taxes are levied at the local level. Pennsylvania ranked 27th for property tax, and the ratio is lower than the U.S. unweighted (2.87%) and weighted average (2.97%).

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Maine	1	\$3,901	5.10%	California	26	\$77,300	2.71%
Vermont	2	\$1,890	4.90%	Pennsylvania	27	\$21,360	2.66%
New Jersey	3	\$31,840	4.76%	Maryland	28	\$10,794	2.66%
New Hampshire	4	\$4,518	4.56%	South Dakota	29	\$1,425	2.63%
New York	5	\$62,847	4.32%	North Dakota	30	\$1,198	2.63%
Connecticut	6	\$11,863	4.03%	South Carolina	31	\$6,777	2.62%
Rhode Island	7	\$2,686	4.03%	Georgia	32	\$14,402	2.58%
Texas	8	\$64,758	3.95%	Washington	33	\$13,943	2.54%
Alaska	9	\$1,661	3.84%	Florida	34	\$33,244	2.44%
Nebraska	10	\$4,095	3.72%	Utah	35	\$3,968	2.28%
Illinois	11	\$29,002	3.59%	Arizona	36	\$8,829	2.25%
Iowa	12	\$5,759	3.43%	West Virginia	37	\$1,795	2.23%
Massachusetts	13	\$18,527	3.26%	Indiana	38	\$7,776	2.20%
Montana	14	\$1,963	3.20%	Idaho	39	\$2,089	2.17%
Kansas	15	\$5,060	3.08%	Missouri	40	\$6,855	2.15%
Wisconsin	16	\$10,114	3.06%	North Carolina	41	\$11,313	2.07%
Wyoming	17	\$1,248	3.01%	Nevada	42	\$3,629	1.95%
Oregon	18	\$7,339	2.98%	Kentucky	43	\$4,143	1.94%
Virginia	19	\$15,807	2.94%	New Mexico	44	\$1,906	1.87%
Michigan	20	\$16,068	2.92%	Louisiana	45	\$4,267	1.85%
Colorado	21	\$11,315	2.89%	Delaware	46	\$1,041	1.84%
Minnesota	22	\$10,189	2.86%	Oklahoma	47	\$3,499	1.78%
Hawaii	23	\$2,259	2.76%	Arkansas	48	\$2,505	1.73%
Mississippi	24	\$3,452	2.75%	Tennessee	49	\$5,847	1.57%
Ohio	25	\$17,193	2.72%	Alabama	50	\$3,199	1.38%
				U.S. Weighted			2.97%
				U.S. Unweighted			2.87%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 5 ranks states based on the ratio of sin taxes to personal income. Sin tax revenues include taxes on alcoholic beverages (but not sales tax levied on those items), casino gaming, pari-mutuels, tobacco, licenses for amusements, licenses for alcoholic beverages, liquor store profits and net lottery profits. Pennsylvania ranked 3rd for sin taxes, and the ratio was higher than the U.S. unweighted (0.38%) and weighted average (0.34%). For states that have legalized casino gaming, Pennsylvania imposes a relatively high tax rate on slot (maximum tax rate of 55.0%) and table games (16.0%) gross revenues. Those rates drive much of the ranking for the sin taxes category. For CY 2023, Pennsylvania levies the 14th highest cigarette tax rate in the U.S. (\$2.60 per pack), and the City of Philadelphia levies one of the highest rates in the U.S. at \$4.60 per pack (includes state tax).

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
West Virginia	1	\$738	0.92%	Connecticut	26	\$1,070	0.36%
Rhode Island	2	\$479	0.72%	Georgia	27	\$2,010	0.36%
Pennsylvania	3	\$5,159	0.64%	South Carolina	28	\$925	0.36%
Maryland	4	\$2,478	0.61%	Arkansas	29	\$491	0.34%
New Hampshire	5	\$592	0.60%	New Jersey	30	\$2,261	0.34%
Nevada	6	\$1,031	0.55%	Tennessee	31	\$1,191	0.32%
Oregon	7	\$1,335	0.54%	New York	32	\$4,414	0.30%
Louisiana	8	\$1,251	0.54%	Virginia	33	\$1,634	0.30%
Michigan	9	\$2,921	0.53%	Texas	34	\$4,762	0.29%
North Carolina	10	\$2,861	0.52%	Florida	35	\$3,867	0.28%
Delaware	11	\$285	0.50%	Missouri	36	\$897	0.28%
South Dakota	12	\$272	0.50%	Wisconsin	37	\$910	0.28%
Iowa	13	\$841	0.50%	Alabama	38	\$569	0.24%
Maine	14	\$362	0.47%	New Mexico	39	\$249	0.24%
Kentucky	15	\$983	0.46%	Washington	40	\$1,316	0.24%
Oklahoma	16	\$894	0.46%	Kansas	41	\$361	0.22%
Montana	17	\$270	0.44%	Idaho	42	\$188	0.20%
Indiana	18	\$1,494	0.42%	Hawaii	43	\$154	0.19%
Vermont	19	\$154	0.40%	Arizona	44	\$710	0.18%
Alaska	20	\$172	0.40%	California	45	\$4,976	0.17%
Ohio	21	\$2,498	0.39%	Wyoming	46	\$69	0.17%
Illinois	22	\$3,172	0.39%	Colorado	47	\$573	0.15%
Minnesota	23	\$1,363	0.38%	North Dakota	48	\$67	0.15%
Massachusetts	24	\$2,172	0.38%	Utah	49	\$251	0.14%
Mississippi	25	\$457	0.36%	Nebraska	50	\$147	0.13%
				U.S. Weighted			0.34%
				U.S. Unweighted			0.38%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 6 ranks states based on the ratio of motor vehicle taxes to personal income. The motor vehicle category includes tax revenues from motor fuels (e.g., gasoline excise), fees (e.g., registration and license fees) and miscellaneous taxes on motor vehicle operators. For Pennsylvania, the motor vehicle category includes the oil company franchise tax. Pennsylvania ranked 17th for motor vehicle taxes, and the ratio is higher than the U.S. unweighted (0.48%) and weighted average (0.44%). For gasoline excise tax, Pennsylvania levies the highest tax rate in the U.S., which as of January 2023 is \$0.611 per gallon.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Iowa	1	\$1,477	0.88%	Maine	26	\$372	0.49%
Montana	2	\$480	0.78%	Tennessee	27	\$1,803	0.48%
Oklahoma	3	\$1,412	0.72%	Nevada	28	\$879	0.47%
West Virginia	4	\$553	0.69%	California	29	\$13,333	0.47%
Hawaii	5	\$559	0.68%	Utah	30	\$808	0.46%
Idaho	6	\$655	0.68%	New Mexico	31	\$465	0.46%
North Dakota	7	\$297	0.65%	Kansas	32	\$741	0.45%
Illinois	8	\$5,211	0.64%	Kentucky	33	\$950	0.44%
Indiana	9	\$2,235	0.63%	Virginia	34	\$2,226	0.41%
Oregon	10	\$1,519	0.62%	Georgia	35	\$2,307	0.41%
North Carolina	11	\$3,339	0.61%	Florida	36	\$5,491	0.40%
South Dakota	12	\$327	0.60%	Maryland	37	\$1,570	0.39%
Wyoming	13	\$244	0.59%	Texas	38	\$6,332	0.39%
Wisconsin	14	\$1,927	0.58%	Delaware	39	\$195	0.35%
Nebraska	15	\$636	0.58%	Missouri	40	\$1,067	0.33%
Alabama	16	\$1,313	0.57%	Louisiana	41	\$734	0.32%
Pennsylvania	17	\$4,433	0.55%	Colorado	42	\$1,195	0.31%
Arkansas	18	\$787	0.54%	Arizona	43	\$1,176	0.30%
Minnesota	19	\$1,866	0.52%	Alaska	44	\$117	0.27%
Michigan	20	\$2,860	0.52%	Connecticut	45	\$745	0.25%
Vermont	21	\$200	0.52%	Rhode Island	46	\$166	0.25%
Mississippi	22	\$648	0.52%	New Hampshire	47	\$222	0.22%
Washington	23	\$2,781	0.51%	New York	48	\$3,163	0.22%
Ohio	24	\$3,202	0.51%	Massachusetts	49	\$1,221	0.22%
South Carolina	25	\$1,291	0.50%	New Jersey	50	\$1,128	0.17%
				U.S. Weighted			0.44%
				U.S. Unweighted			0.48%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 7 ranks states based on the ratio of all other taxes to personal income. The all other category includes taxes on other selective sales (e.g., realty transfer taxes), hunting and public utility licenses, occupation and business licenses, severance, other licenses and other miscellaneous taxes (e.g., insurance premiums, inheritance and financial institutions). For Pennsylvania, the impact fee is counted as a severance tax.¹¹ Pennsylvania ranked 14th for all other taxes, and the ratio was higher than the U.S. unweighted (1.04%) and the U.S. weighted average (0.94%). Because severance taxes are included with all other taxes and can be significant, Pennsylvania ranked lower than natural resource exporters such as North Dakota (1st), Alaska (4th), West Virginia (5th) and Wyoming (9th). As noted, this analysis does not control for the export of taxes. Research finds that existing severance taxes are generally pushed forward into prices and borne by final consumers, most of whom reside in other states.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
North Dakota	1	\$2,020	4.43%	South Carolina	26	\$2,296	0.89%
New Mexico	2	\$2,436	2.39%	Oklahoma	27	\$1,710	0.87%
Vermont	3	\$709	1.84%	Tennessee	28	\$3,194	0.86%
Alaska	4	\$719	1.66%	Florida	29	\$11,610	0.85%
West Virginia	5	\$1,323	1.65%	Louisiana	30	\$1,915	0.83%
Nevada	6	\$2,963	1.59%	Connecticut	31	\$2,420	0.82%
Delaware	7	\$844	1.49%	Mississippi	32	\$995	0.79%
Oregon	8	\$3,630	1.47%	Colorado	33	\$2,936	0.75%
Wyoming	9	\$608	1.46%	Ohio	34	\$4,734	0.75%
Washington	10	\$7,234	1.32%	Arkansas	35	\$1,060	0.73%
New York	11	\$17,929	1.23%	New Jersey	36	\$4,857	0.73%
Maryland	12	\$4,987	1.23%	Massachusetts	37	\$4,070	0.72%
Minnesota	13	\$4,300	1.21%	Maine	38	\$545	0.71%
Pennsylvania	14	\$9,585	1.19%	Michigan	39	\$3,683	0.67%
Virginia	15	\$6,100	1.13%	Nebraska	40	\$718	0.65%
New Hampshire	16	\$1,102	1.11%	Indiana	41	\$2,288	0.65%
Montana	17	\$673	1.10%	North Carolina	42	\$3,301	0.60%
Illinois	18	\$8,569	1.06%	Missouri	43	\$1,900	0.60%
Texas	19	\$17,333	1.06%	Utah	44	\$1,015	0.58%
Hawaii	20	\$796	0.97%	Idaho	45	\$518	0.54%
Kentucky	21	\$2,015	0.94%	Wisconsin	46	\$1,727	0.52%
Alabama	22	\$2,157	0.93%	Georgia	47	\$2,891	0.52%
South Dakota	23	\$495	0.91%	Kansas	48	\$844	0.51%
Rhode Island	24	\$599	0.90%	Arizona	49	\$1,937	0.49%
California	25	\$25,456	0.89%	Iowa	50	\$663	0.39%
				U.S. Weighted			0.94%
				U.S. Unweighted			1.04%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

¹¹ The fees for CY 2021 were remitted in April 2022 and totaled \$234.4 million.

Certain states collect significant severance tax revenues. For FY 2020-21, the top five states include Texas (\$5.1 billion), New Mexico (\$1.8 billion), North Dakota (\$1.7 billion), Oklahoma (\$754 million) and Wyoming (\$435 million). A material portion of severance taxes is likely exported to other states; therefore, it is useful to examine tax burden rankings if those taxes are excluded.

Table 8 reproduces Table 7 but excludes severance taxes. If those taxes are excluded, Pennsylvania’s rank increases to 10th for all other taxes, and the ratio is higher than the U.S. unweighted (0.86%) and weighted average (0.88%).

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Vermont	1	\$709	1.84%	Mississippi	26	\$966	0.77%
Delaware	2	\$844	1.49%	Alaska	27	\$331	0.77%
Oregon	3	\$3,614	1.47%	Colorado	28	\$2,936	0.75%
Nevada	4	\$2,684	1.44%	Texas	29	\$12,243	0.75%
Washington	5	\$7,191	1.31%	Ohio	30	\$4,671	0.74%
West Virginia	6	\$1,049	1.30%	New Jersey	31	\$4,857	0.73%
New York	7	\$17,929	1.23%	Massachusetts	32	\$4,070	0.72%
Maryland	8	\$4,987	1.23%	Maine	33	\$545	0.71%
Minnesota	9	\$4,235	1.19%	Arkansas	34	\$1,027	0.71%
Pennsylvania	10	\$9,350	1.16%	Louisiana	35	\$1,613	0.70%
Virginia	11	\$6,097	1.13%	Michigan	36	\$3,659	0.66%
New Hampshire	12	\$1,102	1.11%	Nebraska	37	\$715	0.65%
Illinois	13	\$8,569	1.06%	Indiana	38	\$2,287	0.65%
Hawaii	14	\$796	0.97%	New Mexico	39	\$632	0.62%
Alabama	15	\$2,118	0.91%	North Carolina	40	\$3,299	0.60%
Kentucky	16	\$1,930	0.90%	Missouri	41	\$1,900	0.60%
Rhode Island	17	\$599	0.90%	Utah	42	\$977	0.56%
South Dakota	18	\$485	0.89%	Idaho	43	\$512	0.53%
California	19	\$25,325	0.89%	Wisconsin	44	\$1,723	0.52%
South Carolina	20	\$2,296	0.89%	Georgia	45	\$2,891	0.52%
Montana	21	\$542	0.88%	Kansas	46	\$817	0.50%
Tennessee	22	\$3,194	0.86%	Oklahoma	47	\$955	0.49%
Florida	23	\$11,580	0.85%	Arizona	48	\$1,901	0.48%
Connecticut	24	\$2,420	0.82%	Wyoming	49	\$173	0.42%
North Dakota	25	\$358	0.78%	Iowa	50	\$663	0.39%
				U.S. Weighted			0.88%
				U.S. Unweighted			0.86%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 9 ranks states based on the ratio of total taxes to personal income. The total tax category is equal to the sum of all previous categories. Pennsylvania ranked 23rd for total taxes, and the ratio was higher than the U.S unweighted average (9.98%) but lower than the weighted average (10.20%). Pennsylvania ranks lower than the border states of New York (1st), Delaware (7th), New Jersey (10th), Maryland (14th) and West Virginia (18th) but higher than Ohio (29th) in total state and local taxes as a share of personal income.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
New York	1	\$204,243	14.05%	Arkansas	26	\$14,455	9.98%
Hawaii	2	\$10,689	13.07%	Virginia	27	\$53,492	9.93%
Maine	3	\$9,492	12.42%	Kentucky	28	\$21,098	9.88%
Vermont	4	\$4,721	12.24%	Ohio	29	\$62,171	9.83%
Minnesota	5	\$42,446	11.91%	North Carolina	30	\$51,294	9.36%
North Dakota	6	\$5,407	11.85%	Washington	31	\$51,341	9.35%
Delaware	7	\$6,676	11.79%	Michigan	32	\$50,904	9.24%
Connecticut	8	\$34,507	11.72%	Louisiana	33	\$21,255	9.20%
California	9	\$333,284	11.70%	Idaho	34	\$8,845	9.19%
New Jersey	10	\$77,185	11.55%	Colorado	35	\$35,597	9.09%
Illinois	11	\$92,537	11.44%	Alabama	36	\$21,117	9.09%
Oregon	12	\$27,371	11.12%	Oklahoma	37	\$17,404	8.87%
Iowa	13	\$18,433	10.97%	South Carolina	38	\$22,937	8.87%
Maryland	14	\$44,384	10.92%	Montana	39	\$5,422	8.84%
Nebraska	15	\$11,938	10.85%	Texas	40	\$144,968	8.84%
Rhode Island	16	\$7,191	10.78%	Georgia	41	\$49,253	8.81%
New Mexico	17	\$10,900	10.70%	Missouri	42	\$27,363	8.58%
West Virginia	18	\$8,544	10.63%	Arizona	43	\$32,547	8.30%
Mississippi	19	\$12,948	10.31%	Nevada	44	\$15,171	8.15%
Utah	20	\$17,876	10.28%	South Dakota	45	\$4,274	7.88%
Kansas	21	\$16,869	10.25%	New Hampshire	46	\$7,714	7.79%
Indiana	22	\$35,785	10.14%	Tennessee	47	\$28,824	7.74%
Pennsylvania	23	\$81,162	10.11%	Wyoming	48	\$3,033	7.30%
Wisconsin	24	\$33,312	10.08%	Alaska	49	\$3,056	7.07%
Massachusetts	25	\$57,079	10.05%	Florida	50	\$95,729	7.03%
				U.S. Weighted			10.20%
				U.S. Unweighted			9.98%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 10 reproduces Table 9 but excludes severance taxes. Pennsylvania ranks lower than the border states of New York (1st), Delaware (6th), New Jersey (9th), Maryland (13th) and West Virginia (17th) but higher than Ohio (27th) in total state and local taxes as a share of personal income. Because a significant portion of severance taxes is likely exported, Table 10 provides a more accurate depiction of the relative state and local tax burden compared to Table 9.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
New York	1	\$204,243	14.05%	Kentucky	26	\$21,014	9.84%
Hawaii	2	\$10,689	13.07%	Ohio	27	\$62,108	9.82%
Maine	3	\$9,492	12.42%	North Carolina	28	\$51,292	9.36%
Vermont	4	\$4,721	12.24%	Washington	29	\$51,298	9.35%
Minnesota	5	\$42,381	11.89%	Michigan	30	\$50,880	9.24%
Delaware	6	\$6,676	11.79%	Idaho	31	\$8,839	9.18%
Connecticut	7	\$34,507	11.72%	Colorado	32	\$35,597	9.09%
California	8	\$333,153	11.70%	Louisiana	33	\$20,953	9.07%
New Jersey	9	\$77,185	11.55%	Alabama	34	\$21,078	9.07%
Illinois	10	\$92,537	11.44%	New Mexico	35	\$9,095	8.93%
Oregon	11	\$27,356	11.11%	South Carolina	36	\$22,937	8.87%
Iowa	12	\$18,433	10.97%	Georgia	37	\$49,253	8.81%
Maryland	13	\$44,384	10.92%	Montana	38	\$5,291	8.62%
Nebraska	14	\$11,936	10.85%	Missouri	39	\$27,363	8.58%
Rhode Island	15	\$7,191	10.78%	Texas	40	\$139,878	8.53%
Mississippi	16	\$12,918	10.29%	Oklahoma	41	\$16,649	8.49%
West Virginia	17	\$8,269	10.29%	Arizona	42	\$32,512	8.29%
Utah	18	\$17,838	10.26%	North Dakota	43	\$3,745	8.21%
Kansas	19	\$16,841	10.24%	Nevada	44	\$14,892	8.00%
Indiana	20	\$35,784	10.14%	South Dakota	45	\$4,265	7.86%
Pennsylvania	21	\$80,928	10.08%	New Hampshire	46	\$7,714	7.79%
Wisconsin	22	\$33,308	10.08%	Tennessee	47	\$28,824	7.74%
Massachusetts	23	\$57,079	10.05%	Florida	48	\$95,700	7.02%
Arkansas	24	\$14,422	9.96%	Wyoming	49	\$2,598	6.26%
Virginia	25	\$53,489	9.93%	Alaska	50	\$2,669	6.17%
				U.S. Weighted			10.14%
				U.S. Unweighted			9.80%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Other State Data and Rankings

Table 11 (next page) displays the share of total state and local tax revenue by revenue source (includes severance taxes). Pennsylvania's largest revenue source was property taxes (26.3%) followed by PIT (25.4%), SUT (19.4%), sin taxes (6.4%) and motor vehicle taxes (5.5%). By comparison, the weighted average shares across all states were as follows: property (29.1%), PIT (25.0%), SUT (24.2%), CNIT (4.8%) and motor vehicle taxes (4.3%). (Note: sin taxes include gaming, liquor and tobacco.)

Table 12 (page 15) displays rates for SUT, PIT, CNIT, cigarette and gasoline taxes. Data are from the Federation of Tax Administrators and the Tax Foundation for CY 2023.¹² For PIT, the tax rate represents the marginal tax rate for a couple that earns \$75,000, files a joint return, claims two exemptions and a standard deduction (if applicable).¹³ For CNIT, the tax rate represents the highest marginal tax rate.¹⁴ SUT rates do not include any levies by local units.¹⁵ Gasoline and cigarette excise taxes are in cents and do not include any sales taxes that might also be levied on those products by state or local governments.

¹² See "State Tax Rates," Federation of Tax Administrators and "State Taxes," Tax Foundation.

¹³ For personal income tax, New Hampshire only taxes dividends and interest.

¹⁴ Ohio and Texas levy a gross receipts or margins tax. They are denoted as "GRT" in the table.

¹⁵ However, the Utah (1.25%), California (1.0%) and Virginia (1.0%) tax rates include uniform statewide local levies.

Table 11: Composition of Total State and Local Taxes

State	PIT	CNIT	SUT	Gaming-Other	Property	Motor	All Other
Alabama	23.9%	6.3%	35.6%	2.7%	15.1%	6.2%	10.2%
Alaska	0.0	4.1	8.6	5.6	54.4	3.8	23.5
Arizona	18.4	2.7	40.1	2.2	27.1	3.6	6.0
Arkansas	22.7	4.5	39.3	3.4	17.3	5.4	7.3
California	38.5	6.6	18.5	1.5	23.2	4.0	7.6
Colorado	25.7	3.7	25.6	1.6	31.8	3.4	8.2
Connecticut	29.7	7.7	16.0	3.1	34.4	2.2	7.0
Delaware	31.4	32.4	0.7	4.3	15.6	2.9	12.6
Florida	0.0	4.1	39.3	4.0	34.7	5.7	12.1
Georgia	28.9	3.5	23.7	4.1	29.2	4.7	5.9
Hawaii	28.8	1.8	34.2	1.4	21.1	5.2	7.4
Idaho	27.8	4.0	29.2	2.1	23.6	7.4	5.9
Illinois	23.6	6.3	20.4	3.4	31.3	5.6	9.3
Indiana	31.4	3.4	26.7	4.2	21.7	6.2	6.4
Iowa	22.8	4.2	25.6	4.6	31.2	8.0	3.6
Kansas	25.0	4.1	29.3	2.1	30.0	4.4	5.0
Kentucky	32.3	5.7	23.6	4.7	19.6	4.5	9.5
Louisiana	17.6	3.2	40.8	5.9	20.1	3.5	9.0
Maine	21.9	3.2	20.4	3.8	41.1	3.9	5.7
Maryland	37.2	4.5	13.6	5.6	24.3	3.5	11.2
Massachusetts	34.5	6.3	13.6	3.8	32.5	2.1	7.1
Michigan	24.7	3.0	22.2	5.7	31.6	5.6	7.2
Minnesota	35.7	5.3	17.2	3.2	24.0	4.4	10.1
Mississippi	18.6	5.4	33.2	3.5	26.7	5.0	7.7
Missouri	29.7	2.4	28.7	3.3	25.1	3.9	6.9
Montana	31.9	4.9	0.8	5.0	36.2	8.9	12.4
Nebraska	24.0	4.5	24.6	1.2	34.3	5.3	6.0
Nevada	0.0	0.6	43.4	6.8	23.9	5.8	19.5
New Hampshire	1.9	14.1	0.5	7.7	58.6	2.9	14.3
New Jersey	21.8	8.4	17.9	2.9	41.3	1.5	6.3
New Mexico	11.0	1.2	41.4	2.3	17.5	4.3	22.3
New York	33.9	5.6	17.2	2.2	30.8	1.5	8.8
North Carolina	29.3	4.6	25.6	5.6	22.1	6.5	6.4
North Dakota	7.4	2.9	23.5	1.2	22.2	5.5	37.4
Ohio	25.9	0.9	28.7	4.0	27.7	5.2	7.6
Oklahoma	20.6	3.0	33.2	5.1	20.1	8.1	9.8
Oregon	39.2	9.0	1.3	4.9	26.8	5.5	13.3
Pennsylvania	25.4	5.2	19.4	6.4	26.3	5.5	11.8
Rhode Island	22.2	3.3	19.9	6.7	37.3	2.3	8.3
South Carolina	23.8	3.9	23.1	4.0	29.5	5.6	10.0
South Dakota	0.0	1.4	39.7	6.4	33.3	7.6	11.6
Tennessee	0.3	11.9	46.1	4.1	20.3	6.3	11.1
Texas	0.0	0.2	35.5	3.3	44.7	4.4	12.0
Utah	32.8	4.2	29.2	1.4	22.2	4.5	5.7
Vermont	22.5	3.6	11.3	3.3	40.0	4.2	15.0
Virginia	31.9	3.0	16.9	3.1	29.6	4.2	11.4
Washington	0.0	0.1	50.7	2.6	27.2	5.4	14.1
West Virginia	24.7	3.1	20.6	8.6	21.0	6.5	15.5
Wisconsin	27.1	7.2	21.6	2.7	30.4	5.8	5.2
Wyoming	0.0	0.6	27.9	2.3	41.2	8.1	20.0
U.S. Weighted	25.0%	4.8%	24.2%	3.3%	29.1%	4.3%	9.2%
U.S. Unweighted	21.8%	4.9%	24.9%	3.9%	29.0%	4.9%	10.6%

Table 12: Select State Tax Rates, Calendar Year 2023

State	PIT	CNIT	SUT	Gasoline	Cigarettes
Alabama	5.00%	6.50%	4.00%	28.0	67.5
Alaska	--	9.40	--	9.0	200.0
Arizona	2.50	4.90	5.60	19.0	200.0
Arkansas	4.90	5.30	6.50	24.9	115.0
California	4.00	8.84	7.25	62.9	287.0
Colorado	4.40	4.40	2.90	22.0	194.0
Connecticut	5.00	7.50	6.35	5.0	435.0
Delaware	6.60	8.70	--	23.0	210.0
Florida	--	5.50	6.00	35.2	133.9
Georgia	5.75	5.75	4.00	31.2	37.0
Hawaii	7.60	6.40	4.00	16.0	320.0
Idaho	5.80	5.80	6.00	33.0	57.0
Illinois	4.95	9.50	6.25	43.4	298.0
Indiana	3.15	4.90	7.00	33.0	99.5
Iowa	5.70	8.40	6.00	30.0	136.0
Kansas	5.70	7.00	6.50	24.0	129.0
Kentucky	4.50	5.00	6.00	26.0	110.0
Louisiana	3.50	7.50	4.45	20.1	108.0
Maine	5.80	8.93	5.50	30.0	200.0
Maryland	4.75	8.25	6.00	42.7	375.0
Massachusetts	5.00	8.00	6.25	24.0	351.0
Michigan	4.25	6.00	6.00	28.6	200.0
Minnesota	6.80	9.80	6.88	28.6	304.0
Mississippi	5.00	5.00	7.00	18.4	68.0
Missouri	4.95	4.00	4.23	22.5	17.0
Montana	6.75	6.75	--	33.0	170.0
Nebraska	5.01	7.25	5.50	29.9	64.0
Nevada	--	--	6.85	23.8	180.0
New Hampshire	5.00	7.50	--	23.8	178.0
New Jersey	3.50	11.50	6.63	41.4	270.0
New Mexico	4.90	5.90	5.00	18.9	200.0
New York	5.50	7.25	4.00	26.2	435.0
North Carolina	4.75	2.50	4.75	40.8	45.0
North Dakota	1.10	4.31	5.00	23.0	44.0
Ohio	3.23	GRT	5.75	38.5	160.0
Oklahoma	4.75	4.00	4.50	19.0	203.0
Oregon	8.75	7.60	--	38.0	333.0
Pennsylvania	3.07	8.99	6.00	61.1	260.0
Rhode Island	3.75	7.00	7.00	35.0	425.0
South Carolina	6.50	5.00	6.00	28.8	57.0
South Dakota	--	--	4.50	30.0	153.0
Tennessee	--	6.50	7.00	27.4	62.0
Texas	--	GRT	6.25	20.0	141.0
Utah	4.85	4.85	6.10	36.4	170.0
Vermont	3.35	8.50	6.00	33.0	308.0
Virginia	5.75	6.00	5.30	28.0	60.0
Washington	--	--	6.50	49.4	302.5
West Virginia	6.50	6.50	6.00	37.2	120.0
Wisconsin	5.30	7.90	5.00	32.9	252.0
Wyoming	--	--	4.00	24.0	60.0

Note: gasoline in cents per gallon and cigarettes in cents per pack.

Table 13 displays the ratio of federal income tax liability to state personal income. This ratio is often used as an “average tax rate” for all residents of a state. Data from CY 2020 show that Pennsylvania residents remitted \$60.6 billion in federal income tax.¹⁶ That amount has not been reduced for \$2.9 billion of refundable credits paid to Pennsylvania residents, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (\$1.6 billion) and the Additional Child Tax Credit (\$992 million). In general, wealthier states have higher average tax rates because the federal income tax is a progressive tax.

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
Connecticut	1	\$30,808	10.91%	Wisconsin	26	\$24,532	7.44%
Massachusetts	2	\$57,968	10.53%	Michigan	27	\$39,871	7.42%
Florida	3	\$127,245	10.30%	Montana	28	\$4,346	7.39%
Washington	4	\$52,838	10.02%	Tennessee	29	\$26,755	7.39%
California	5	\$271,986	9.75%	South Dakota	30	\$3,870	7.22%
New Jersey	6	\$64,599	9.74%	South Carolina	31	\$18,103	7.19%
New York	7	\$140,352	9.73%	Kansas	32	\$11,806	7.18%
Wyoming	8	\$3,636	9.57%	Missouri	33	\$22,939	7.15%
Nevada	9	\$16,258	9.42%	Ohio	34	\$44,434	7.04%
New Hampshire	10	\$8,720	9.23%	North Dakota	35	\$3,317	7.00%
Colorado	11	\$34,133	9.03%	Hawaii	36	\$5,799	6.98%
Virginia	12	\$47,351	8.82%	Maine	37	\$5,205	6.96%
Maryland	13	\$35,482	8.75%	Alaska	38	\$3,168	6.89%
Illinois	14	\$68,120	8.57%	Vermont	39	\$2,618	6.87%
Utah	15	\$14,224	8.30%	Nebraska	40	\$7,724	6.86%
Texas	16	\$133,069	8.19%	Iowa	41	\$11,407	6.71%
Minnesota	17	\$29,087	8.19%	Indiana	42	\$22,970	6.48%
Arizona	18	\$29,829	7.94%	Alabama	43	\$15,020	6.47%
Delaware	19	\$4,388	7.85%	Arkansas	44	\$8,833	6.22%
Rhode Island	20	\$5,136	7.82%	New Mexico	45	\$5,948	6.01%
Pennsylvania	21	\$60,646	7.69%	Kentucky	46	\$12,714	5.94%
Georgia	22	\$42,837	7.68%	Oklahoma	47	\$11,256	5.62%
Idaho	23	\$6,973	7.63%	Louisiana	48	\$13,145	5.56%
Oregon	24	\$18,414	7.62%	West Virginia	49	\$4,242	5.24%
North Carolina	25	\$40,931	7.54%	Mississippi	50	\$6,540	5.18%
				U.S. Weighted			8.51%
				U.S. Unweighted			7.74%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

¹⁶ Although reported on the federal income tax return, payments for Self-Employment Contributions Act (SECA) are not included because those payments are not income taxes.

Table 14 displays amounts for state debt outstanding at the end of FY 2020-21. These amounts include general obligation debt that is and is not subject to constitutional limits but exclude unfunded pension liabilities. For Pennsylvania, debt includes any outstanding debt of state agencies and authorities, such as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission. Pennsylvania ranked 20th in the ratio of state debt to personal income (6.63%).

State	Rank	Amount	Ratio	State	Rank	Amount	Ratio
West Virginia	1	\$13,369	16.63%	Oregon	26	\$14,425	5.86%
Connecticut	2	\$41,965	14.26%	Virginia	27	\$31,042	5.76%
Rhode Island	3	\$9,438	14.15%	Colorado	28	\$22,329	5.70%
Hawaii	4	\$11,521	14.08%	Ohio	29	\$34,850	5.51%
Massachusetts	5	\$79,692	14.03%	Washington	30	\$30,207	5.50%
Alaska	6	\$5,652	13.07%	Arkansas	31	\$7,869	5.43%
New York	7	\$170,355	11.72%	California	32	\$144,314	5.07%
New Jersey	8	\$70,953	10.61%	South Carolina	33	\$12,857	4.97%
Delaware	9	\$5,370	9.48%	Minnesota	34	\$16,497	4.63%
Vermont	10	\$3,426	8.88%	Montana	35	\$2,623	4.27%
Illinois	11	\$64,743	8.00%	Oklahoma	36	\$8,152	4.16%
Maryland	12	\$30,652	7.54%	Kansas	37	\$6,706	4.08%
Maine	13	\$5,628	7.36%	Utah	38	\$7,031	4.04%
Louisiana	14	\$16,983	7.35%	Alabama	39	\$9,118	3.92%
New Hampshire	15	\$7,226	7.30%	Iowa	40	\$6,380	3.80%
New Mexico	16	\$7,435	7.30%	Idaho	41	\$3,423	3.56%
South Dakota	17	\$3,902	7.20%	Texas	42	\$52,664	3.21%
Kentucky	18	\$15,362	7.19%	North Carolina	43	\$15,074	2.75%
Wisconsin	19	\$21,978	6.65%	Georgia	44	\$14,628	2.62%
Pennsylvania	20	\$53,217	6.63%	Nebraska	45	\$2,578	2.34%
Indiana	21	\$21,782	6.17%	Arizona	46	\$8,970	2.29%
Michigan	22	\$33,622	6.11%	Wyoming	47	\$924	2.23%
Missouri	23	\$19,143	6.00%	Nevada	48	\$3,594	1.93%
Mississippi	24	\$7,465	5.95%	Tennessee	49	\$6,919	1.86%
North Dakota	25	\$2,683	5.88%	Florida	50	\$21,437	1.57%
				U.S. Weighted			6.00%
				U.S. Unweighted			6.53%

Note: dollar amounts are in millions.

Table 15 displays historical ranks and the average tax rate (ATR) for Pennsylvania’s tax types. For CY 2020, the PIT average tax rate fell due to the large amount of untaxed federal stimulus funds. The motor vehicle average tax rate fell due to reduced gasoline consumption from the pandemic. The property tax average tax rate declined due to three factors: (1) most counties reassess properties infrequently, (2) the cap on millage rate increases due to the Act 1 Index and (3) the influx of federal stimulus funds.

Table 15: Pennsylvania Historical Tax Table

Tax Type	CY 2017		CY 2018		CY 2020	
	Rank	ATR	Rank	ATR	Rank	ATR
Personal Income	19	2.62%	20	2.62%	22	2.57%
Corporate Net Income	12	0.44%	12	0.47%	16	0.53%
Sales and Use	39	1.91%	39	1.94%	40	1.96%
Property	24	2.87%	25	2.82%	27	2.66%
Gaming-Liquor-Tobacco	5	0.68%	6	0.66%	3	0.64%
Motor Vehicle	11	0.68%	12	0.64%	17	0.55%
All Other	19	1.12%	19	1.11%	14	1.19%
Total	22	10.33%	23	10.26%	23	10.11%
Total- Exclude Severance	20	10.29%	21	10.24%	21	10.08%
Federal Income	18	8.75%	19	7.80%	21	7.69%
Outstanding Debt	26	6.98%	24	6.82%	20	6.63%

Note: The calendar year corresponds to personal income used for the computations. CY 2020 uses local tax data from FY 2019-20 and state tax data from FY 2020-21. See the Methodology and Data Sources section of the text for more detail. CY 2019 is not shown as the computations were adjusted for that year.

