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Georgia Georgia s' Taxes

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Georgia's Taxes

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Trinity Presbyterian Church May 13, 2010

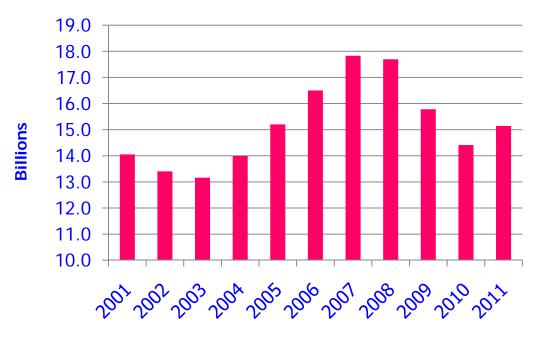


State General Fund Revenue, 2009

| Tax Revenue | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Personal Income | 7,814,552,113 | 43.8% |
| General Sales and Use | 5,306,490,689 | 29.8% |
| Motor Fuels | 884,091,188 | 5.0% |
| Corporate Income and License | 694,718,310 | 3.9% |
| Insurance Premium | 314,338,992 | 1.8% |
| Motor Vehicle License | 283,405,915 | 1.6% |
| Tobacco | 230,271,910 | 1.3% |
| Alcoholic Beverage | 169,668,539 | 1.0% |
| Property | 83,106,994 | 0.5% |
| Estate | 82,990 | 0.0% |
| Total Tax Revenue | 15,780,727,640 | 88.5% |
| Other Revenue | | |
| Fees, Interest, and Sales | 985,934,164 | 5.5% |
| Lottery | 884,642,058 | 5.0% |
| Tobacco Settlement Funds | 177,370,078 | 1.0% |
| Miscellaneous | 3,691,674 | 0.0% |
| Total Other | 2,051,637,974 | 11.5% |
| Grand Total | 17,832,365,614 | 100.0% |
| | | |



State Tax Revenue



Fiscal Year



Georgia Tax Revenue by Source, 2007

| | Total | Local |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Property Tax | 28.7% | 63.6% |
| Sales Tax | 29.8% | 26.8% |
| Motor Fuel | 3.3% | 0.0% |
| Alcoholic Beverage | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Tobacco Products | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Public Utilities | 0.8% | 1.8% |
| Other Selective Sales | 3.0% | 3.7% |
| Individual Income Tax | 26.5% | 0.0% |
| Corporate Income Tax | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| Motor Vehicle License | 0.9% | 0.0% |
| Other Taxes | 2.3% | 3.2% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |



STATE AND LOCAL TOTAL REVENUE, 2007

| Rank | State | \$ per capita |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Alaska | \$22,673 |
| 2 | Wyoming | \$16,218 |
| 3 | New York | \$15,066 |
| Top Quir | ntile Cutoff | <i>\$10,688</i> |
| 19 | Mississippi | \$10,089 |
| | 50-State Mean | <i>\$9,996</i> |
| Nat'l Me | <i>dian</i> | <i>\$9,544</i> |
| 28 | Florida | \$9,494 |
| 30 | Virginia | \$9,154 |
| | AAA Mean | <i>\$9,152</i> |
| 33 | South Carolina | \$8,947 |
| | SE Mean | <i>\$8,916</i> |
| 35 | Alabama | \$8,779 |
| 37 | Tennessee | \$8,504 |
| Last Qui | ntile Cutoff | <i>\$8,384</i> |
| 4 1 | North Carolina | \$8,384 |
| 46 | Georgia | \$7,978 |
| 48 | Arkansas | \$7,941 |
| 49 | New Hampshire | \$7,895 |
| 50 | Indiana | \$7,732 |



STATE AND LOCAL OWN SOURCE REVENUE, 2007

| Rank | State | \$ per capita |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Alaska | \$15,330 |
| 2 | Wyoming | \$9,997 |
| 3 | New York | \$9,133 |
| Top Quii | ntile Cutoff | <i>\$6,585</i> |
| 16 | Virginia | \$6,166 |
| | 50-State Mean | <i>\$6,164</i> |
| 19 | Florida | \$6,084 |
| | AAA Mean | <i>\$5,866</i> |
| Nat'l Me | dian | <i>\$5,848</i> |
| 32 | South Carolina | \$5,503 |
| | SE Mean | <i>\$5,355</i> |
| 36 | North Carolina | \$5,309 |
| Last Qui | intile Cutoff | <i>\$5,108</i> |
| 42 | Georgia | \$5,096 |
| 43 | Alabama | \$5,071 |
| 46 | Tennessee | \$4,824 |
| 47 | Mississippi | \$4,791 |
| 48 | Kentucky | \$4,776 |
| 49 | South Dakota | \$4,671 |
| 50 | Arkansas | \$4,654 |

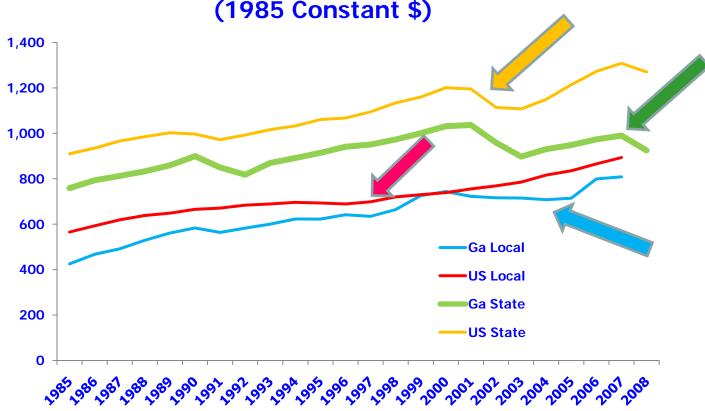


Total State and Local Taxes, 2007

| Rank | State | \$ per capita |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Alaska | \$7,268 |
| 2 | Wyoming | \$6,205 |
| 3 | New York | \$6,898 |
| Top Quintile Cu | toff | \$4,714 |
| 18 | Virginia | \$4,205 |
| | 50-State Mean | <i>\$4,096</i> |
| Nat'l Median | | \$4,011 |
| 26 | Florida | \$4,009 |
| | AAA Mean | <i>\$3,849</i> |
| 33 | North Carolina | \$3,586 |
| 34 | Georgia | \$3,481 |
| | SE Mean | <i>\$3,415</i> |
| Last Quintile Cu | toff | <i>\$3,312</i> |
| 46 | South Carolina | \$3,134 |
| 48 | Tennessee | \$3,005 |
| 49 | Mississippi | \$2,989 |
| 50 | Alabama | \$2,909 |
| eorgiaState ANDE | REW YOUNG SCI | HOOL |
| University | FISCAL RESEARCH | CENTER |

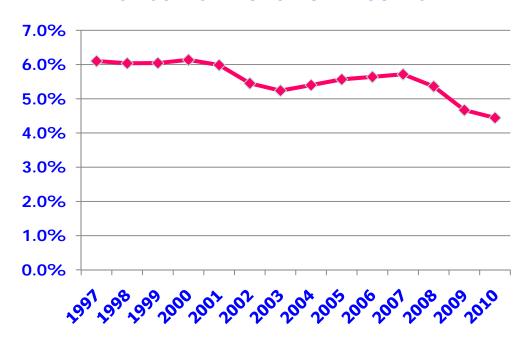
Historic Trends

State and Local Tax Revenues Per Capita (1985 Constant \$)



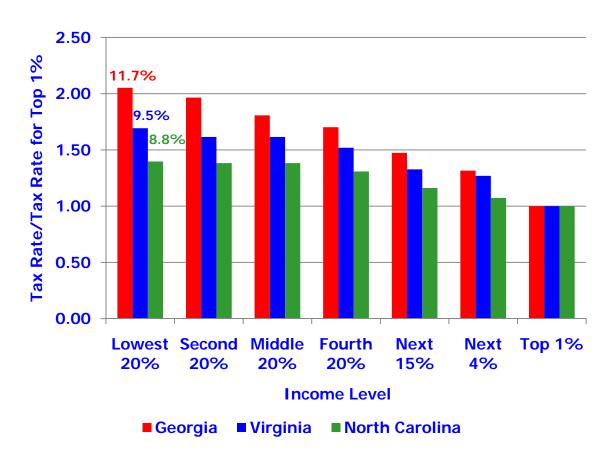


Taxes Per Dollar of Income



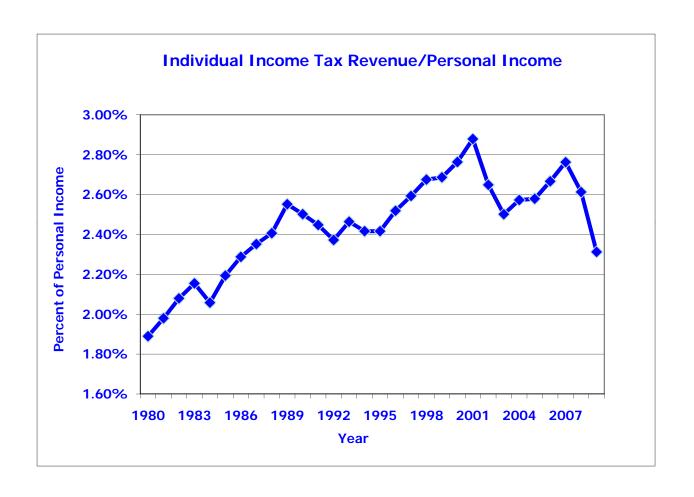


Relative State and Local Tax Burden, 2007 (Non-elderly, married couple)

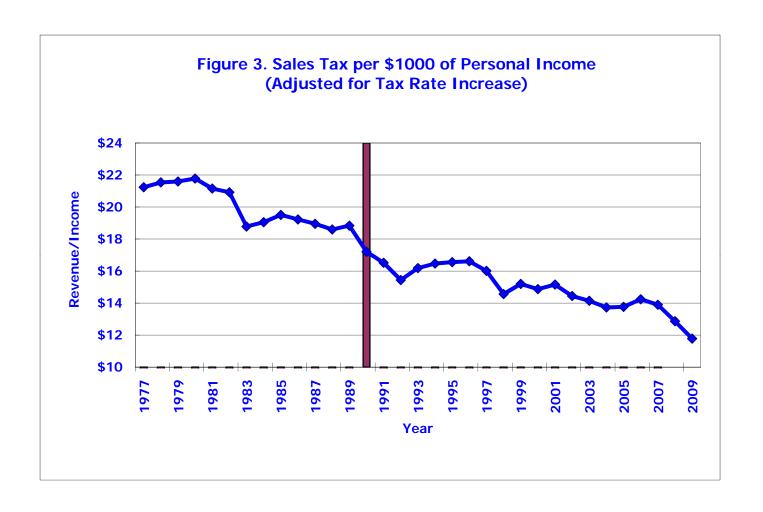


Source: Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy, 2009







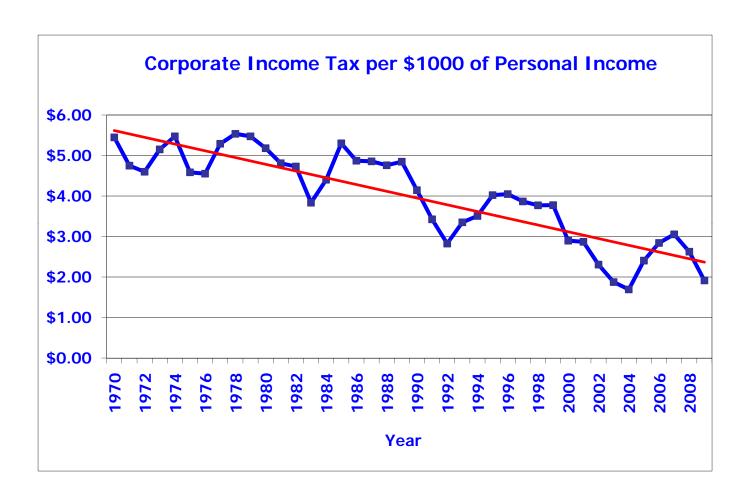




Fuel Tax Revenue Per Capita (1980\$)









2010 Legislative Actions

| | Major Revenue Action by General Assembly | Revenue Effect (in millions) |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| • | Phase out state property tax | -\$94.5 (in FY 2016) |
| • | Expand retiree income exemption | -\$149.5 (in FY 2016) |
| • | 50% exclusion of LT capital gains | -\$346.0 (in FY 2015) |
| • | Eliminate corporate net worth tax | -\$33.6 (in FY 2013) |
| • | Tax credit for tourism projects | -\$29.7 (in FY 2012) |
| • | Eliminate refundability of LI tax credit | +\$21.8 (in FY 2012) |
| • | Increase fees and charges | +\$99.5 (in FY 2011) |
| • | Impose "bed tax" for 3 years | +\$229.0 (in FY 2012) |
| • | Streamline Sales Tax | +\$23.5 (in FY 2011) |
| • | Subject HMOs to Insurance Prem Tax | +\$68.0 (in FY 2011) |



Special Council on Tax Reform and Fairness for Georgians

What might be, should be considered?



Sales Tax

- Put food back in the base
- Add personal services
- Eliminate some exemptions
- Convert ESPLOST



Income Tax

- Eliminate the income tax
- Extend the bracket ranges
- Add a 7 percent rate bracket for incomes over, say, \$250,000
- Add a refundable credit for home food



Property Tax

- Statewide assessment freeze
- Exempt all inventory
- Exempt motor vehicles
- Eliminate most education property tax
- Adopt a property tax circuit breaker



Corporate Income Tax

- Eliminate it
- Replace it with a value added tax
- Reform the tax credit program
- Combined reporting



Insurance Premium Tax

Reduce the rate

Motor Fuel Tax

- Increase the rate
- Switch to a VMT tax

Telecommunication Taxes

Change to reflect new industry reality



Other Changes

- State funding of education
- Reduce non-education property taxes
 - Local grant-in-aid program
 - Local option income or payroll tax
- Increase audit program
- Use net revenues to
 - Lower sales tax rate
 - Adjust the tax system's equity



Thank you for your attention

