

INTRODUCTION

There is considerable interest by taxpayers and government officials in Washington's relative tax position among the states. In order to properly compare tax burdens, uniform and reliable data must be utilized. The best source of comparative tax information for all state and local governments is "Government Finances," compiled annually by the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The figures for 1999-2000 were received in December 2002.

For fiscal year 2000, tax collections in Washington amounted to \$18.7 billion. This figure includes all state and local tax collections, according to the definitions used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Taxes include compulsory payments which are not related to particular governmental services; that is, tax liability is independent from the benefit taxpayers receive from government operations. Instead, taxes are determined by other measures such as income, purchases and property values. Furthermore, taxes are the source of funding for general programs over which legislatures typically have the most discretion in terms of spending levels, since nontax revenue sources are usually dedicated to specific programs.

Examples of revenues excluded from the tax category are sales of commodities and services directly benefiting individuals (e.g., utility charges, tuitions and fees). Also, enterprise revenues from liquor sales and utility operations are omitted. Required payments for unemployment and workmen's compensation programs are other significant exclusions. These are not considered general tax revenues because they are earmarked to provide assistance to employees who are laid off from work or injured while on the job.

There are several ways in which tax burdens may be measured. Each approach has its own merits and is suited to a particular purpose. The two primary methods used in this report are the amount of taxes in relation to population and personal income.

PER CAPITA TAXES

A first step often taken in measuring relative tax burdens is to divide total state and local tax collections for each state by its population. This computation results in a state and local tax amount of \$3,178 for each Washington resident and gives Washington a ranking among the 50 states of 15th for FY 2000 (Table 6). Washington per capita taxes are \$78 above the national average of \$3,100. Chart 3 portrays the change in per capita state and local taxes since 1960 for Washington and the average for all states.

A per capita tax comparison is far from complete, however, because differences in the level of income among the states greatly influence their capability to finance the cost of government services. Furthermore, the per capita approach assumes that all citizens are identical for purposes of computing the "average" tax burden. In addition to income, many other factors including age, family size, and consumption preferences for housing and other taxable items are significant in determining the tax burden for any particular individual or family. Also, tax collections include taxes initially paid by businesses, so the per capita amount does not correspond to what the "average" individual would pay in direct state and local taxes.

TAXES PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME

To obtain a better measure of the relative ability of states to finance the cost of government, the total state and local taxes may be divided by total state personal income--a statistic representing the "wealth" of all residents living in each state. This computation produces a 2000 Washington state and local tax burden of \$107.53 for each \$1,000 of personal income (Table 1). Stated another way, Washington state and local taxes equaled about 10.8 percent of personal income in fiscal year 2000. By this measure Washington ranks 32nd in the nation and 10th among the 13 western states. Washington's average tax burden is now \$4.75 below the national average. Both the tax burden figures and Washington's ranking are the lowest since 1982. Chart 2 illustrates the change in state and local taxes per \$1,000 of personal income since 1960. According to the latest available data (calendar year 2001), the average share of personal income in Washington, \$32,025, ranks 13th among all states (Table 5).

STATE TAXES VS. LOCAL TAXES

Both of the above tax comparison methods include state and local government taxes, since most taxpayers are concerned with their total tax burden. (Federal taxes are assumed to apply uniformly throughout the country and, therefore, are not significant in explaining differences in tax burden among the states.) Another comparison that is sometimes made is to look at only state or local taxes. Washington has traditionally ranked high in state taxes but low in local taxes. For fiscal year 2000 Washington state taxes per \$1,000 income are ranked 24th, while local taxes are ranked 34th (Table 3). On the per capita basis, Washington state taxes are ranked 13th and local taxes are in 24th place (Table 8).

The explanation for these differences is provided in Table 11 which indicates that more than two-thirds of Washington's state and local tax dollar is collected at the state level while less than one-third is attributable to local taxes. This is in contrast to most other states in which the relative share of state and local taxes is more evenly balanced. On the average, 62 percent of the total is collected at the state level and 38 percent is collected locally. Washington collects a greater share of total state and local taxes at the state level for several reasons: limitations have been placed upon the revenue producing ability of the local property tax; Washington funds public education and certain other programs to a larger degree by state tax sources than many states; and local taxing authority is controlled by state law and new local tax sources must be authorized by the Legislature.

ANALYSIS OF TAX BURDEN

Both the per capita and the personal income approach are based on total state and local tax collections obtained by survey of governmental jurisdictions by the Census Bureau. Taxes include amounts paid by individuals as well as business, but there is no accurate way of classifying tax burdens by type of taxpayer for most tax sources. For example, in Washington it is estimated that households pay about 60 percent of total sales tax collections, with the remainder paid by businesses (supplies, nonmanufacturing machinery, construction, etc.), government and tourists. But the exact amounts are not known because vendors do not record

the type of purchaser who pays the tax. Similarly, the actual burden of the property tax and other major taxes by taxpayer type is not precisely known in this or other states.

Further, the initial tax burdens may be shifted to other entities. Business taxes are particularly susceptible to shifting, either forward to consumers (increased prices) or backward to owners (reduced earnings) and workers (lower wages). Tax burdens may also be shifted to persons in other states. For example, Alaska typically has a very high tax burden due to its petroleum tax revenues. However, consumers in many other states pay a portion of this tax, which is included in the price of oil delivered via Alaska's pipeline. Unfortunately, there is no adequate way of estimating such shifts of tax burden. Some studies attempt to do so, but they require significant resources to model tax impacts, and the results are no better than the underlying assumptions.

Many state and local taxes in Washington are based on consumption expenditures. Thus, revenues are dependent upon price changes, and inflation can have a direct influence upon collections. Population growth is also a major factor, but the rate of increase in tax collections typically exceeds the rate of population growth. Therefore, per capita taxes usually increase from year to year. Fiscal year 2000 was no exception, and Washington's per capita tax burden increased by nearly 1.0 percent.

Two factors influence the tax burden calculation in relation to income: the amount of state/local tax collections and the rate of growth in state personal income. Often the income statistic, which is the denominator of the calculation, is a more significant variable than the tax figure which tends to fluctuate less dramatically. The state's tax burden ranking is dependent upon not only changes in Washington, but also in the other states.

In the 1960s, state and local tax burdens of about \$115 per \$1,000 of personal income were typical for Washington, and the state usually ranked about 18th among all states. The economic downturn, which occurred around 1970, caused some reduction in the growth rate of tax collections. However, the fall-off in personal income was even greater. The relatively smaller income caused the tax burden calculation to rise to as high as \$128 in 1972 and 1973. Rankings ranged from as high as 17th to as low as 25th during this period.

Later in the 1970s, growth in consumer expenditures exceeded the rate of income growth, due to strong demand for housing and durable goods. Such purchases are often financed from savings or by borrowing rather than current income; thus short-term tax elasticity was very high. The result was a very high tax burden, reaching \$127 in 1978.

A dramatic change in the national economy occurred in 1979-80 due to soaring interest rates, credit controls and reduced demand for autos and housing. The resulting recession in Washington caused the state economy to bottom out in 1981-82. The percentage of personal income devoted to taxable retail purchases (a major driver of Washington tax revenues) dropped from over 70 percent to less than 60 percent in only two years. Also contributing to the reduction in Washington tax revenues was the exemption of food from sales tax, limitation of local special school levies, extension of the 106 percent limit on property taxes to the state levy, and repeal of the state's inheritance tax. Somewhat ironically, personal income remained rather high during most of this period, and Washington ranked from 8th - 10th in per capita personal income

throughout the recession years. The high level of income, coupled with the reduced tax collections produced a precipitous drop in the tax burden for this state to \$100 in 1981, along with the lowest-ever ranking of 39th.

Later in the 1980s Washington's tax burden returned to the level of about \$115 and rankings of about 16th were common. During the early 1990s the tax burden rose, and for several years the tax burden ranged between \$121 and \$123. Rankings were as high as 9th-11th. A major factor was the package of state tax increases enacted in 1993 which amounted to a biennial increase in state revenues of \$650 million. Also influencing high tax collections during the 1990s was a very high rate of population growth for the state. From FY 1989 to FY 1992, only the states of Alaska and Nevada experienced a more rapid rate of population growth. New residents typically purchase appliances and other durable goods to furnish new homes. This causes an increase in tax elasticity and a short-term increase in revenues which can exceed the growth rate in income.

Since 1995 Washington's tax burden by the income measure has declined steadily from \$123.00 to \$107.53 and the state's ranking has dropped from 11th to 32nd. The FY 2000 tax burden is by far the lowest level since the recession year of 1982. This is largely due to elimination of the motor vehicle excise tax, the rollback of state B&O tax rates, the sales tax exemption of manufacturing machinery, reductions in the state property tax rate, and a myriad of new tax exemptions enacted in recent legislative sessions. Also, continued high personal income in the state has helped to drive the tax burden statistic downward.

The prospect for next year's tax burden ranking (FY 2001) is for even further reduction in the tax per \$1,000 income statistic. This year's collections included only the first six months of elimination of the motor vehicle excise tax; FY 2001 will cover a full 12 month period. (It has been estimated that if the MVET had not been collected for any of FY 2000, Washington's ranking would have been 39th, instead of 32nd.) Other taxes experienced relatively low growth rates in FY 2001; the increase in all Washington state tax collections was only 0.8 percent. Coupled with continuing high per capita personal income (ranked 11th for CY 2000 - the figure to be used for next year's calculation), there is a good chance that Washington's income-based tax burden figure will be even lower.

By FY 2002 the downward trend in Washington's tax burden may begin to slow, as personal income begins to reflect the current economic recession. Washington's per capita personal income for CY 2001 has dropped slightly from 11th to 13th place (see Table 5), and this will make the results of the tax burden calculation increase somewhat. Balancing this, however, will be the dramatic reduction in collections for existing tax sources. Collections of major state taxes by the Department of Revenue for FY 2002 actually dropped (by 0.1 percent) for the first time in recent decades. Not even during the recession of the early 1980s did DOR tax collections actually drop from one year to the next.

Of course, Washington's future tax ranking will also depend upon the experience of other states. It is apparent that many states are experiencing tax collection problems. In particular, many of the income tax states have been especially hard hit by the recession, as revenues derived from capital gains and corporate profits have fallen far below forecasted levels.