Government of the
District of Columbia

Muriel Bowser
Mayor

Jeffrey DeWitt
Chief Financial Officer

Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia - A Nationwide Comparison

2014

Issued December 2015

(This page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia: a Nationwide Comparison

Listing of Charts, Tables, and Maps

Charts

Tables

<u>Maps</u>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State and local tax systems in the United States are widely diverse. The District of Columbia and the 50 states employ a broad range of taxes and fees to fund state and local government operations. The combination of taxes and fees utilized by a particular jurisdiction is dependent upon many factors, including revenue needs, the tax base of the local government, the fiscal relationship between the state and local governments, constitutional limitations in some states, and the level of local government services demanded by residents.

The District's tax structure employs taxes typically used by local governments, such as real and personal property taxes, deed taxes, traffic fines, and others. At the same time, the District has taxes usually associated with the state level of government, such as the income tax, estate tax, sales and use taxes, excise taxes, gross receipts taxes, and motor vehicle taxes. About two-thirds of the District's generated revenues come from taxes usually administered by the states.

However, the District's tax rates are often compared to either state rates, or other city rates, and not usually a combination of both rates that would be applicable to citizens living in those locales. As such, this study aims to normalize the combined state and local taxes that would apply to a family that lives in D.C. as well as the largest city in each state. The study includes four main tax types in its tax burden calculations: income, property, sales, and auto taxes. For these four tax types, tax burdens are calculated by applying the relevant state and local tax rates to economic data on average and median costs of various consumer goods and housing. The study assumes the incidence of each tax is on the individual and also must make other assumptions that affect the findings. These assumptions, as well as data sources and steps taken to arrive at the tax burdens, are laid out in the pages that follow.

The main findings are presented in Charts 1a-e and Tables 1a-e (pages 12-21), with combined tax burdens broken out by tax type and income level. Readers may view the rankings at five income levels: $25,000, $50,000, $75,000, $100,000, and $150,000. At the $25,000/year income level, the lowest combined tax burden is on a family living in Burlington, Vermont, while the highest combined tax burden falls on a family earning $150,000 and living in Bridegeport, Connecticut.

<u>Income tax</u>: Residents in 44 of the 51 cities in this study are subject to some type of individual income tax at the state and/or local levels (Table 3, page 27). There are several types of individual income tax systems, including graduated state and local rates, graduated state and flat local rates, flat state and local rates, graduated state tax rates, and flat state rates with exemptions. Income tax burdens in jurisdictions levying an income tax ranged from a low of ($2,381) in Burlington, Vermont, for a family earning $25,000 (this negative amount represents an income tax refund due to refundable credits), to a high of $10,776 for a family earning $150,000 and living in New York City, New York.

The District's 2014 income tax structure included four rates, with the highest rate of 8.95 percent applying to income over $350,000. The District's income tax burden was below the average for the 44 cities that levied an income tax for a family earning $25,000, and slightly higher than the average for the other four income levels.

Property tax: All 51 cities in this study levy a tax on real property located within the city, yet effective tax rates range from a high of $3.44 per $100 of assessed value in Detroit, Michigan, to $0.02 per $100 of assessed value in Jackson, Mississippi (Table 4, page 30). In addition, several jurisdictions allow tax exemptions, credits and caps in the calculation of the real property tax liability (Table 6, page 33). Property tax burdens range from a low of $672 on a family earning $50,000 a year and living in Honolulu, Hawaii to a high of $14,859 on a family earning $150,000/year and living in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

In FY 2014, the the District taxed residential property at a rate of $0.85 per $100 of assessed value; and offered a $70,200 homestead deduction for owner-occupied residences. D.C.'s property tax burdens were below the 51-city average for the top four income levels (all of those assumed to own homes). However, the District's property tax burden for those earning $25,000 was the second highest of all the cities, due to the high cost of rental housing.

Sales tax: As noted in Table 7, page 37, residents in 46 of the 51 cities studied are subject to some form of sales and use tax. The highest combined (state + local) sales tax rates are found in Los Angeles, California, and Columbia, South Carolina, both at 10 percent total. Residents of Virginia Beach, Virginia; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Washington, D.C.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Portland, Maine; and Honolulu, Hawaii have the lowest combined sales tax rates. These lowest rates range from 4.5 to 6.0 percent. Sales tax burdens in jurisdictions levying a general sales tax ranged from a low of $232 for a family earning $25,000 in Manchester, New Hampshire, to a high of $2,660 for a family earning $150,000 in Memphis, Tennessee.

The District's general sales tax of 5.75 percent is the fourth lowest of all 51 cities, when looking at total state and local sales tax rates combined. Consequently, sales tax burdens in D.C. were lower than the 51-city average at all five income levels.

Auto tax: Table 9, page 40, indicates that residents in all 51 cities in this study pay some type of automobile registration fee or tax -- usually either a flat rate per vehicle or by weight of vehicle. In addition, personal property taxes on automobiles are levied in 13 of the cities. Auto tax burdens ranged from a low of $135 for a family earning either $25,000 or $50,000 in Newark, New Jersey, to a high of $3,866 for a family earning $150,000 in Providence, Rhode Island.

The District's annual auto registration fees range from $72 to $155, depending on vehicle weight, and are among the highest in the study; however, D.C. does not charge an annual excise tax or personal property tax on automobiles. District gas tax rates were 23.5 cents per gallon, and D.C. auto tax burdens were below the 51-city average for all five income levels.

There is no single pattern that characterizes either a high or low tax burden city. Details concerning the various taxes levied and why the tax burdens differ from one jurisdiction to another are presented in this publication. Part I compares selected tax burdens in D.C. with those of the most populous city in each state, through December 31, 2014. Part II contains tax rate tables for D.C. and the 50 states for 12 different types of taxes as of January 1, 2015.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Each year the Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis publishes several reports to provide information to the citizens and taxpayers of the District of Columbia about the tax rates of states and large cities. The reports contain information about the rates and burdens of major taxes in the District of Columbia compared with states and the largest city in those states.

This publication contains two reports: (I) Tax Burdens in Washington, D.C. Compared with Those in the Largest City in Each State, 2014 and (II) A Comparison of Selected Tax Rates in the District of Columbia with Those in the 50 States as of January 1, 2015. This information is requested annually by committees of the U.S. Congress and the District of Columbia Council. It is provided pursuant to Public Law 93-407.

Correspondence concerning "Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia – A Nationwide Comparison" should be addressed to: Lori Metcalf, Fiscal Analyst, Economic Affairs Administration, Office of Revenue Analysis, 1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W770, Washington, D.C. 20024, telephone (202) 727-7775.

Appreciation is extended to the many state and local officials in various state offices who responded to our state survey and provided data in response to our follow up inquiries. Their cooperation in providing information and their helpful suggestions make this publication possible. I would also like to thank Lori Metcalf, who prepared this document, and Bob Zuraski, who offered editing assistance.

Fitzroy Lee,
Chief Economist &
Deputy Chief Financial Officer
December 2015

Part I

Tax Burdens in Washington, D.C. Compared with Those in the Largest City in Each State

2014

Overview

There is a wide diversity in state and local tax systems in the United States. The fifty states and the District of Columbia employ a broad range of taxes and fees to fund state and local government operations. The combination of taxes and fees utilized by a particular jurisdiction is dependent upon many factors, including its revenue needs, the local government tax base, the fiscal relationships between the state and the local government, constitutional and legal limitations on the powers of taxation, and the jurisdiction's philosophy of government taxation.

The District's tax structure includes taxes typically imposed by local governments, such as real and personal property taxes, deed taxes, and others. At the same time, the District also levies taxes usually associated with the state level of government, such as individual and corporate income taxes, excise taxes, and motor vehicle related taxes. About two-thirds of the District's locally generated revenues come from taxes usually administered by a state.

The District is often compared to other cities, or states, independently, and without taking into account its unique situation of having to charge taxes that both a city and a state normally levy. Therefore, a primary goal of this study is to normalize the cumulative amount of nominal state and local tax rates as much as possible to provide a comparison of tax burdens across major taxes in the District and the largest city in each state. Further, this study defines the term 'tax burden' as the dollar amount of taxes owed if the final incidence of each major tax examined (income, property, sales, and auto) is on the individual.[1]

This study compares the income, property, sales, and auto tax burdens in 51 different jurisdictions for a hypothetical family of three, at five different income levels. For context, Appendix Table 27 presents data on population and recent changes in population in these juridictions. Appendix Map 10 (page 72) shows the population of the largest cities as a portion of total state population and illustrates how many people, and what portion of each state, are represented by the tax burdens calculated in this study.

It is instructive to compare the tax burdens in one jurisdiction with the burdens in other jurisdictions. Useful information and insights can be gleaned from such a comparison. However, in evaluating or interpreting these comparisons, consideration should be given to special circumstances within each jurisdiction that may affect tax burdens. These burden comparisons reflect the assumptions used in their computation. For this reason it is important to study the methodology used in the report before drawing conclusions. The methodology used in this report is best suited to provide a relative comparison of tax burdens, within a single tax type and within a single year, across each of the 51 cities studied. Comparisons across the different types of taxes or across years should be made with caution.

As in past years, readers are advised not to compare the hypothetical tax burdens across years; any number of small changes in the assumptions of the study can result in misleading information under such comparisons. The purpose of the study remains to compare tax burdens on a hypothetical household in different jurisdictions in a specific year, and not over time.

[1] This approach differs from the use of the phrase 'tax burden' that may be more common in the field of economics, which includes an economic analysis of which group bears the 'burden' of a tax by ultimately having to pay it, also known as the 'incidence' of a tax.

Further, the report does not include all taxes levied in a given jurisdiction, as there are state and/or local taxes not captured in the calculations here. However, the report makes every effort to consistently capture and measure tax burdens across jurisdictions for the taxes we include, making comparisons of the relative tax burdens presented a key feature of the report.

Why Do Tax Burdens Differ From One City to Another?

In the following chapters, the differences in tax burdens for the largest city in each state in the United States will be discussed. The assumptions used to compute the various tax burdens will affect the relative tax burdens for the 51 cities. This is especially true for the real estate tax, because both the methodology used to derive housing values and the relative housing values from one income level to another and from one city to another are important determinants of the real property tax burden. However, no matter what set of assumptions is used in such a study; there will be substantial tax burden differences from one city to another. Some of the reasons for these differences are as follows:

1) This study only measures major state and local tax burdens for individuals. Business tax burdens also differ substantially from one city to another. Many cities, because of a large manufacturing base or because of a dominant industry, can shift a large portion of the tax burden away from individuals to businesses. Cities in natural resource states, for example, may shift a substantial portion of the tax burden to industry, thus exporting, to some extent, their local government tax burden. Convention and tourist activity in cities such as Chicago, Washington, D.C., New York City, and Las Vegas can help reduce local tax burdens by increasing sales tax, gasoline tax, and parking tax revenues from non-residents, another form of tax exporting.

2) Service demands in each of the 51 cities may vary a great deal. Cold weather services, such as snow removal, in northern cities may increase costs. Furthermore, citizens of some cities simply desire, or are accustomed to, more government services than residents of other cities.

3) The costs of providing services may differ substantially from one city to another. Wage levels, efficiency of the work force and costs of overhead items, such as utilities, may be very different.

4) The tax base of each city is different. Cities that have a relatively large percentage of employed residents will normally have a broad tax base.

   This type of city can levy taxes at lower rates than can those with low levels of employment or high levels of exempt property. External forces, such as the federal presence in Washington, D.C., can restrict the tax base. The tax base can also be defined by the scope of a particular tax. For example, it is desirable from a social point of view to exempt groceries from the sales tax; however, such an exemption can narrow the sales tax base and may require a higher sales tax rate in order to raise sufficient revenues.

5) The proportion of public versus private services may differ from one city to another. Some cities may provide services such as garbage collection and hospital care, while in other cities the private sector may perform these services for a fee.

   As a result, a city in which the private sector performs such functions may have a lower tax burden than one in which these functions are performed by the city. In these instances, the fees charged by the private sector represent payments by individuals for public services that are not reflected in tax burdens.

6) Certain taxes that are not discussed in this study may affect state and local tax burdens. Taxes which are levied on individuals, but not covered by the study, include liquor and cigarette taxes and taxes on public utility bills. Rates for a few of these taxes are listed at the end of the report.

7) The state and local tax burdens in this study are computed without regard to their effect on the federal tax burden of individuals in the respective cities. To some extent, high state and local income and property taxes can be used to partially alleviate federal tax burdens through itemized deductions.

As noted above, the number and kind of public services each city provides necessarily has a bearing on the amount of revenue that must be raised. The tax burden comparisons in this report must be studied in the context of these differing conditions, in addition to the assumptions and methodologies used.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has documented in the past that the District has had a structural imbalance, due primarily to two factors. First, the District has a higher service delivery cost than the average state fiscal system – due to the high rates of poverty and crime associated with an urban area, as well as a higher cost of living.[2] Further, the District's revenue capacity is restricted by the federal presence – D.C. cannot tax non-residents and as of Tax Year 2014 property assessments, 45 percent of the land value is tax exempt.[3] In spite of this restriction, GAO notes that the District has a high revenue capacity. The city's economic and fiscal situation has changed over the the past decade, however these factors remain relevant when considering the District's tax structure and its tax burdens.

[2] "Structural Imbalance and Management Issues." GAO–03–666. Government Accountability Office. Washington, D.C.: 2003. p. 1.

[3] "D.C. Tax Facts 2014." Tax Exempt Land value as a % of Total Taxable and Exempt Land Value. Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis. Washington, D.C.: 2014. p. 38.

CHAPTER I

How Tax Burdens are Computed for the Largest City in Each State

The majority of taxpayers in the United States are aware that the amount of state and local tax liability of an individual taxpayer varies from one jurisdiction to another. The extent of these differences in state and local tax burdens across the country, however, may not be fully recognized.

The taxing systems of states and local jurisdictions differ in many aspects. The relationship of state taxes to federal tax law is one of several factors causing differences in tax burdens from one state to another. Other differences reflect decisions by state and local governments on what should and should not be subject to tax. For example, several states do not levy an individual income tax, although for many others it represents a major source of state funding. Tax burdens also differ because some states can shift a larger portion of governmental costs to business and may be able to "export" some of their tax burden. This has been true, for example, for energy producing states and states specializing in tourism.

This report compares the major state and local tax burdens of hypothetical households in Washington, D.C., with the burden for the households in the largest city in each of the 50 states for 2014. The four major taxes used in the comparison are the individual income tax, the real property tax on residential property, the general sales and use tax, and automobile taxes, including the gasoline tax, registration fees, excise tax, and the personal property tax. This study does not incorporate the effects of differing local tax burdens on the federal individual income tax burden. Income and property taxes are deductible in computing federal income taxes and the effect of federal deductibility is to reduce the overall difference in tax burdens between jurisdictions.

All tax burdens reflect state and local tax rates. Tax burdens are compared for a hypothetical family that consists of two wage-earning spouses and one school-age child. The gross family annual income levels used are $25,000, $50,000, $75,000, $100,000, and $150,000, and is assumed to have been earned in the city. The wage and salary split is assumed to be 70-30 between the two spouses. All other income is assumed to be split evenly. The families at the top four income levels are assumed to own a single family home and to reside within the confines of the city. At the $25,000 income level, the study assumes that the household renter-occupies and not owner-occupies its housing unit. The particular assumptions used in the calculation of each major tax type are indicated on the following pages.

- **Housing Values.** Housing values across income levels in the 2014 study are based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and adjusted using a linear multiplier for the different income levels. This involves dividing the median house value of each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) by the MSA's median household income of mortgage holders, and then multiplying that number by each income level for which home ownership is assumed ($50,000, $75,000, $100,000, and $150,000).

- **Mortgage Interest.** The mortgage interest amount (for use as an itemized deduction in the income tax) in the 2014 study is derived by calculating an amortization schedule for the estimated home value for each income level in each city.

- **Renters versus Owners.** The hypothetical family at the $25,000 income level in this year's study is assumed to rent, rather than own a home. Given the real estate values in most areas of the country, the assumption that families earning $25,000 per year rent is likely more realistic than the assumption that they own a home.

Individual Income Tax

The five income levels used in this study are divided between wage and salary income and other types of income. The table below shows the wages and salaries, interest income and capital gains for Washington, D.C. married filers who itemize deductions. The following data have been updated from the previous year for all of the income categories using 2013 tax year data from the IRS.

Gross Income		Wages and Salaries	Interest	Long-Term Capital Gains 1/
$25,000	Spouse 1	$16,215	$411	$1,424
	Spouse 2	6,946		
$50,000	Spouse 1	$34,282	$416	$610
	Spouse 2	14,692		
$75,000	Spouse 1	$49,317	$568	$3,979
	Spouse 2	21,136		
$100,000	Spouse 1	$68,649	$551	$1,378
	Spouse 2	29,421		
$150,000	Spouse 1	$101,175	$714	$4,750
	Spouse 2	43,361		

1/ Assumes a three-year holding period

Because the Federal Earned Income Tax credit (EITC) at the $25,000 income level in some states will determine the state's EITC, and because several states (such as Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, and Oregon) allow the deduction of all or part of an individual's federal income tax liability in computing the state income tax, it is necessary to compute the 2014 federal individual income tax at each income level using the above assumptions. Many states in 2014 allowed taxpayers to begin their state income tax computations with federal adjusted gross income (AGI) or federal taxable income. Other states do not use either of these two measures of federal income as a starting point.

Total itemized deductions, which were also used in the federal tax computation, were assumed to be equal to the following, where the deductions have been adjusted to reflect Washington, D.C. Statistics of Income (SOI) income levels for tax year 2013.

	Gross Income Level				
Deduction	**$ 25,000**	**$ 50,000**	**$ 75,000**	**$100,000**	**$150,000**
Medical (Gross)	7,154	7,584	8,619	9,574	12,258
Nondeductible Medical 1/	-1,875	-3,750	-5,625	-7,500	-11,250
Net Medical Deduction	5,279	3,834	2,994	2,074	1,008
Deductible Taxes	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Mortgage Interest	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Contribution Deduction	2,462	3,359	4,726	4,441	4,048
Gross Miscellaneous	3,140	4,503	4,120	3,707	4,491
Nondeductible 4/	-500	-1,000	-1,500	-2,000	-3,000
Net Miscellaneous Deduction	2,640	3,503	2,620	1,707	1,491
Other Miscellaneous Deductions	287	164	325	225	123
Total Deductions-without taxes And mortgage interest	**10,670**	**10,862**	**10,667**	**8,448**	**6,671**

1/ Nondeductible medical equal 7.5 percent of federal A.G.I. All or part of medical deductions may be allowed in some states.
2/ The tax deduction varies from city to city and is based on real and personal property taxes computed in the 2014 study and individual income taxes computed in the 2013 study.
3/ Mortgage interest is based on 5th year interest paid on a home purchased in 2009 at an interest rate of 4.17%.
4/ Nondeductible miscellaneous deductions equal 2 percent of A.G.I.

The itemized deductions shown above are used in the calculation of the 2014 tax burdens. The 2014 deductible real and personal property taxes computed in the current year's 51-city burden study are used for the 2014 property tax deduction. For the 2014 state and local individual income tax deduction, 2013 data were used as a proxy. These figures were used in computing the 2014 federal income tax burden.

Real Property Tax

Real property tax burdens in the 51 cities are a function of residential real estate values, the ratio of assessed value to market value, and the tax rate. Some jurisdictions allow certain deductions from the value of residential property before the tax is calculated while others allow credits against the calculated real estate tax. These deductions and/or credits are normally limited to owner-occupied properties.

The property tax rates for each of the 51 cities, presented in Table 4 (page 30), indicate a wide range in these rates. This information is based upon survey data received from various state research agencies and/or local assessors, and is intended to represent the total rate applicable to a homeowner in each city, inclusive of any state, city and other local property taxes. In addition to tax rate differences, data presented in Table 5 (page 32) indicate that the assumed market value of a residence for purposes of this study varies widely from one city to another at all income levels. For example, based on extrapolations of 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the estimated house value at the $75,000 income level ranges from a high of $407,840 in Honolulu, Hawaii, to a low of $131,495 in Wichita, Kansas.

The housing values for each income level (except the $25,000 income level) shown in Table 5 are derived from 2014 ACS data. A series of assumptions and calculations were made in order to estimate the median house value in each city, for each income level used in the report. First, data on median house values and median household incomes of mortgage holders were retrieved from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2014. Data were collected for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) within which the largest city in each state falls.[4]

Since the focus of this study is identifying the median house value at the $50,000, $75,000, $100,000 and $150,000 income levels, a linear multiplier was calculated based on the median house value in the MSA divided by the median household income of mortgage holders in that MSA. This multiplier was used to scale the house values to the various income levels in the report by multiplying them by each income level to determine the hypothetical house value at that level. This assumption serves as an input for both the property tax burden calculations and the mortgage interest deduction for the income tax burden. This method, which was also used in the 2012 and 2013 Studies, makes the assumption that house values increase in a linear fashion with income, which is the case up to near $100,000 of annual income (all median household incomes in the 51 cities are below this level). A modification for this 2014 study is the use of

[4] Newark, New Jersey, falls in the New York City MSA and Wilmington, Delaware, falls in the Philadelphia MSA, thus those MSA data are used for both cities. A sensitivity analysis presented in the 2013 Tax Rates and Tax Burdens Report shows how this choice affects the findings.

median household income of *mortgage holders*, rather than the median income of all households, within an MSA in order to calculate the linear multiplier. This change results in a lower multiplier, in general, thus moderating the increase in house values as incomes rise. This change generally leads to lower property tax burdens overall than in the two previous years. However, any analysis should focus on the relative rankings within a given year.

As stated previously, the study assumes that the family with an annual income of $25,000 does not own a home (and as a result does not pay property tax directly), but instead rents. The property tax equivalent of rent in each city was first calculated by obtaining data on median rents for each MSA from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.[5] Because renters pay property tax indirectly through their rent, it was necessary to compute a percentage of said rent constituting property taxes. States with property tax circuit breaker programs estimate a "property tax rent equivalent" in order to calculate the amount that renters are paying in property taxes. While there is some variation in the assumption of rent constituting property taxes within different states, on average, states assume that about 20 percent of rent goes toward paying property taxes.

The use of the above methodology is an attempt to reflect the different values of housing in different parts of the country and at different income levels. Data from the 2014 ACS were used for estimating house values because they are the latest data comparable for all the jurisdictions in this study. It is important to note that these are **hypothetical** values based on income levels and do not represent **average** values for a particular jurisdiction.

In computing property tax burdens, it is also necessary to consider the various exemptions, limitations, and credits noted in Table 6 (page 33). The variety of real property tax exemptions, most of which apply only to residential real property, is very broad. Table 6 does not include the many senior citizen exemptions and credits available in a large number of states, nor can it adjust for "caps" on the growth in tax liability over time. Some states have a type of assessment limitation or valuation freeze. Table 4 (page 30), which compares residential real estate tax rates for each city, does not reflect the various exemptions and credits noted in Table 6. The many other exemptions and credits available, such as those for senior citizens, are also not reflected in Table 4, because seniors are not included in the hypothetical households of this study. However, the property tax burdens computed and shown in Table 1 of this study reflect the applicable provisions for families owning and residing in their homes.

[5] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "2014 50th Percentile Rent Estimates." Data for studio apartments used.

Sales and Use Tax

The sales tax burdens included in this study are based on information from the 2014 Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), and local and state sales tax rates. The CES provides data on average consumer expenditures by income level. For example, the CES data provide average annual expenditures on items such as food at home, food away from home, apparel and services, health care, and transportation. The expenditure data and the specific city and state tax rates on each type of item are used to determine the sales tax that these expenditures generate. This year, the same CES categories are included as in the 2013 Study. The state and local general sales tax rates in each city are reported in Table 7, page 37.

Automobile Taxes

Automobile taxes included in this study are gasoline taxes, motor vehicle registration fees (state and local), excise taxes, and personal property taxes levied on automobiles. Table 10 (page 40) summarizes automobile ownership assumptions for each income level, including types of vehicles, weight, value, and annual gasoline consumption.

CHAPTER II

Overall Tax Burdens for Hypothetical Families in the Largest City in Each State

The major state and local tax burdens by tax type for the five different income levels used in this study are presented in Table 1 (pages 13-21). As reflected in Table 1, tax burdens across the 51 cities vary widely at all income levels. At the $25,000 income level, the $4,247 combined burden for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is significantly greater than the $914 that a similar taxpayer in Burlington, Vermont, would have to pay. Similarly, at the $150,000 income level, the Bridgeport, Connecticut, burden of $25,321 is nearly six times the Cheyenne, Wyoming, burden of $4,504. Differences in state and local tax structures, as well as housing markets and varied costs-of-living each contribute to the wide variation in tax burdens at all income levels.

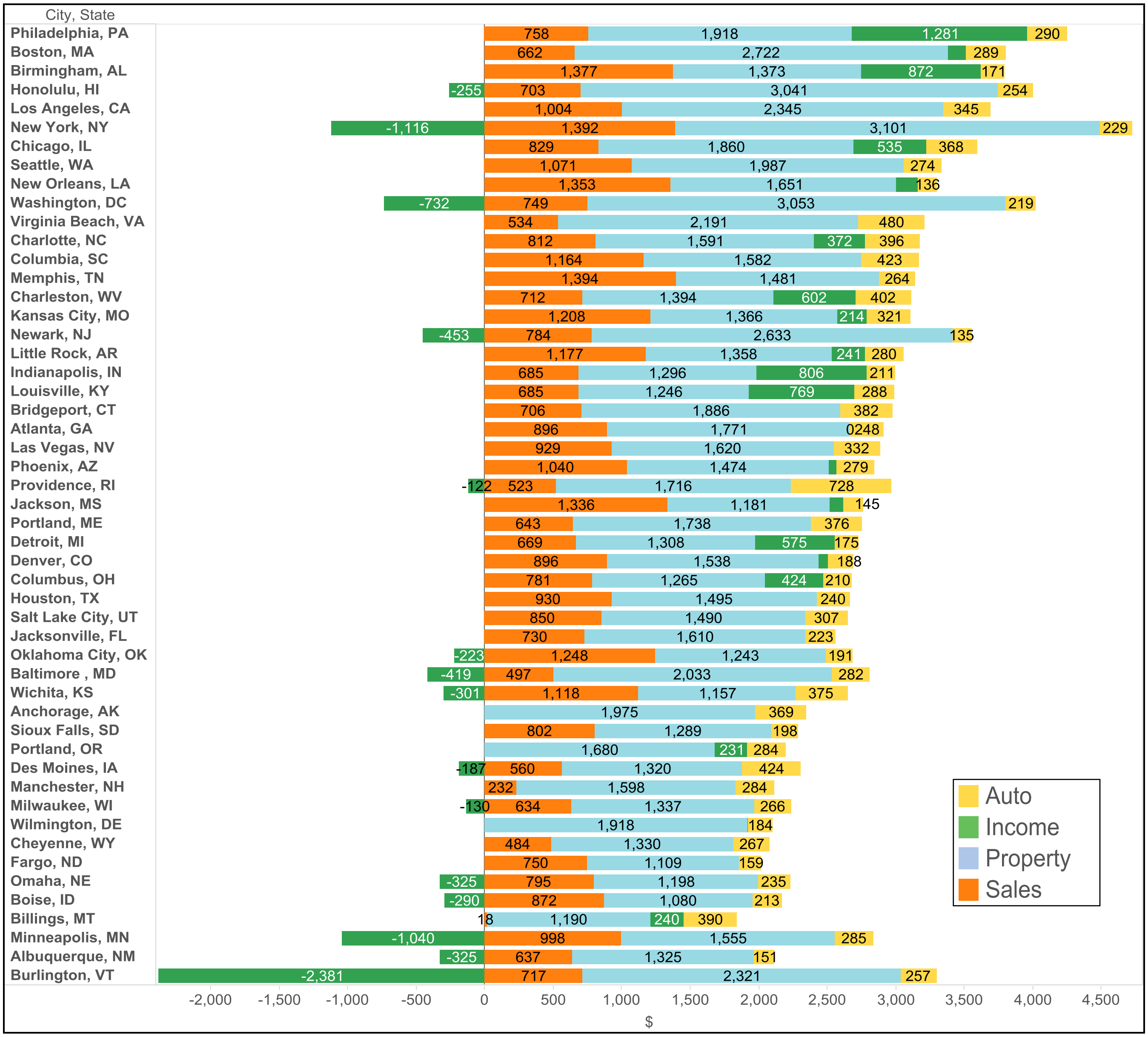
The highest combined tax burdens of all four taxes added together at the $25,000 income level occur in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Boston, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Alabama; and Honolulu, Hawaii. Philadelphia's high local wage tax adds to the state income tax to make it by far the highest income tax burden for a family at this income level. The high property tax burdens (which are assumed to be a portion of rent) due to expensive real estate markets in these cities generally put Honolulu and Boston at the top of this list, while Birmingham's high sales tax burden contributes to its ranking.

The lowest combined tax burdens of all four taxes added together at the $25,000 income level occur in Burlington, Vermont; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Billings, Montana. The first three of these states have a refundable EITC, which contributes to their low ranking.

The highest combined tax burdens of all four taxes added together at the $150,000 income level occur in Bridgeport, Connecticut; Newark, New Jersey; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Baltimore, Maryland. The lowest combined tax burdens at this income level are Cheyenne, Wyoming; Anchorage, Alaska; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Seattle, Washington; and Jacksonville, Florida. These lower tax burdens are primarily a result of the lack of an income tax in these jurisdictions. Map 1 (page 22) illustrates the combined burden of all four taxes for a family earning $75,000/year. See the Appendix for maps showing the combined burdens by state for a family at all of the income levels.

No single pattern characterizes a city with either a high or a low tax burden. Generally, however, high tax burden cities have a graduated individual income tax rate and/or high real estate tax rates, moderate to high housing values and are cities located in the Northeast. Low tax burden cities generally have a low individual income tax (if they have one at all) and average or below average real property tax rates.

Chart 1a: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $25,000/Year



Source: ORA analysis. Cities are ranked by total estimated tax burden as a percentage of income (highest at the top). Negative bars represent tax refunds due to state Earned Income Tax Credits. Burlington, VT's negative burden also includes a renter's rebate through the income tax. See Table 1a on the following page for tax burdens as a percent of income.

Table 1a: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $25,000/Year

			TAXES				BURDEN	
RANK	**CITY**	**ST**	**INCOME** 2/	**PROPERTY** 3/	**SALES** 4/	**AUTO**	**AMOUNT**	**PERCENT**
1	Philadelphia	PA	1,281	1,918	758	290	4,247	17.0%
2	Boston	MA	129	2,722	662	289	3,802	15.2%
3	Birmingham	AL	872	1,373	1,377	171	3,793	15.2%
4	Honolulu	HI	(255)	3,041	703	254	3,744	15.0%
5	Los Angeles	CA	0	2,345	1,004	345	3,693	14.8%
6	New York	NY	(1,116)	3,101	1,392	229	3,605	14.4%
7	Chicago	IL	535	1,860	829	368	3,592	14.4%
8	Seattle	WA	-	1,987	1,071	274	3,332	13.3%
9	New Orleans	LA	159	1,651	1,353	136	3,299	13.2%
10	**WASHINGTON**	**DC**	**(732)**	**3,053**	**749**	**219**	**3,288**	**13.2%**
11	Virginia Beach	VA	0	2,191	534	480	3,205	12.8%
12	Charlotte	NC	372	1,591	812	396	3,171	12.7%
13	Columbia	SC	0	1,582	1,164	423	3,168	12.7%
14	Memphis	TN	-	1,481	1,394	264	3,138	12.6%
15	Charleston	WV	602	1,394	712	402	3,111	12.4%
16	Kansas City	MO	214	1,366	1,208	321	3,108	12.4%
17	Newark	NJ	(453)	2,633	784	135	3,099	12.4%
18	Little Rock	AR	241	1,358	1,177	280	3,057	12.2%
19	Indianapolis	IN	806	1,296	685	211	2,998	12.0%
20	Louisville	KY	769	1,246	685	288	2,988	12.0%
21	Bridgeport	CT	0	1,886	706	382	2,974	11.9%
22	Atlanta	GA	0	1,771	896	248	2,916	11.7%
23	Las Vegas	NV	-	1,620	929	332	2,881	11.5%
24	Phoenix	AZ	54	1,474	1,040	279	2,847	11.4%
25	Providence	RI	(122)	1,716	523	728	2,845	11.4%
26	Jackson	MS	101	1,181	1,336	145	2,763	11.1%
27	Portland	ME	0	1,738	643	376	2,756	11.0%
28	Detroit	MI	575	1,308	669	175	2,727	10.9%
29	Denver	CO	69	1,538	896	188	2,691	10.8%
30	Columbus	OH	424	1,265	781	210	2,679	10.7%
31	Houston	TX	-	1,495	930	240	2,665	10.7%
32	Salt Lake City	UT	0	1,490	850	307	2,648	10.6%
33	Jacksonville	FL	-	1,610	730	223	2,563	10.3%
34	Oklahoma City	OK	(223)	1,243	1,248	191	2,459	9.8%
35	Baltimore	MD	(419)	2,033	497	282	2,393	9.6%
36	Wichita	KS	(301)	1,157	1,118	375	2,348	9.4%
37	Anchorage	AK	-	1,975	-	369	2,345	9.4%
38	Sioux Falls	SD	-	1,289	802	198	2,288	9.2%
39	Portland	OR	231	1,680	-	284	2,195	8.8%
40	Des Moines	IA	(187)	1,320	560	424	2,117	8.5%
41	Manchester	NH	-	1,598	232	284	2,115	8.5%
42	Milwaukee	WI	(130)	1,337	634	266	2,106	8.4%
43	Wilmington	DE	0	1,918	-	184	2,101	8.4%
44	Cheyenne	WY	-	1,330	484	267	2,080	8.3%
45	Fargo	ND	0	1,109	750	159	2,018	8.1%
46	Omaha	NE	(325)	1,198	795	235	1,903	7.6%
47	Boise	ID	(290)	1,080	872	213	1,875	7.5%
48	Billings	MT	240	1,190	18	390	1,839	7.4%
49	Minneapolis	MN	(1,040)	1,555	998	285	1,798	7.2%
50	Albuquerque	NM	(325)	1,325	637	151	1,788	7.2%
51	Burlington	VT	(2,381)	2,321	717	257	914	3.7%
	AVERAGE	**1/**	**$(15)**	**$1,685**	**$840**	**$283**	**$2,747**	**11.0%**
	MEDIAN		**0**	**1,555**	**790**	**274**	**2,763**	**11.1%**

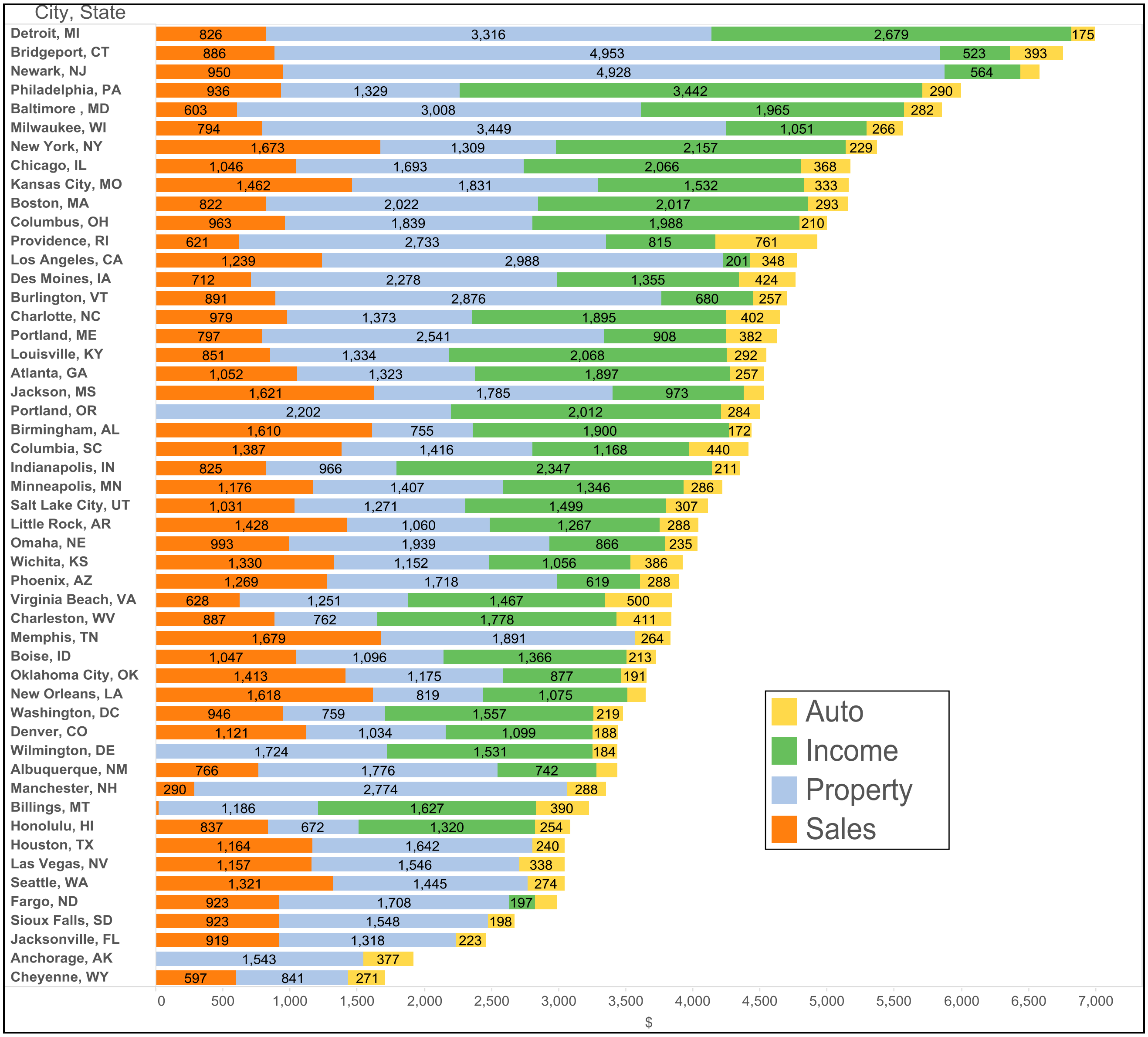
1/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.

2/ Amounts in parentheses represent refundable State Earned Income Tax Credits. Burlington, VT's negative burden also includes a renter's rebate through the income tax. States with dashes do not have an income tax.

3/ Based on 20 percent of estimated annual rent.

4/ States with dashes do not have a sales tax. MT and NH do not have a general sales tax, but some selective sales taxes apply to consumption items included.

Chart 1b: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $50,000/Year



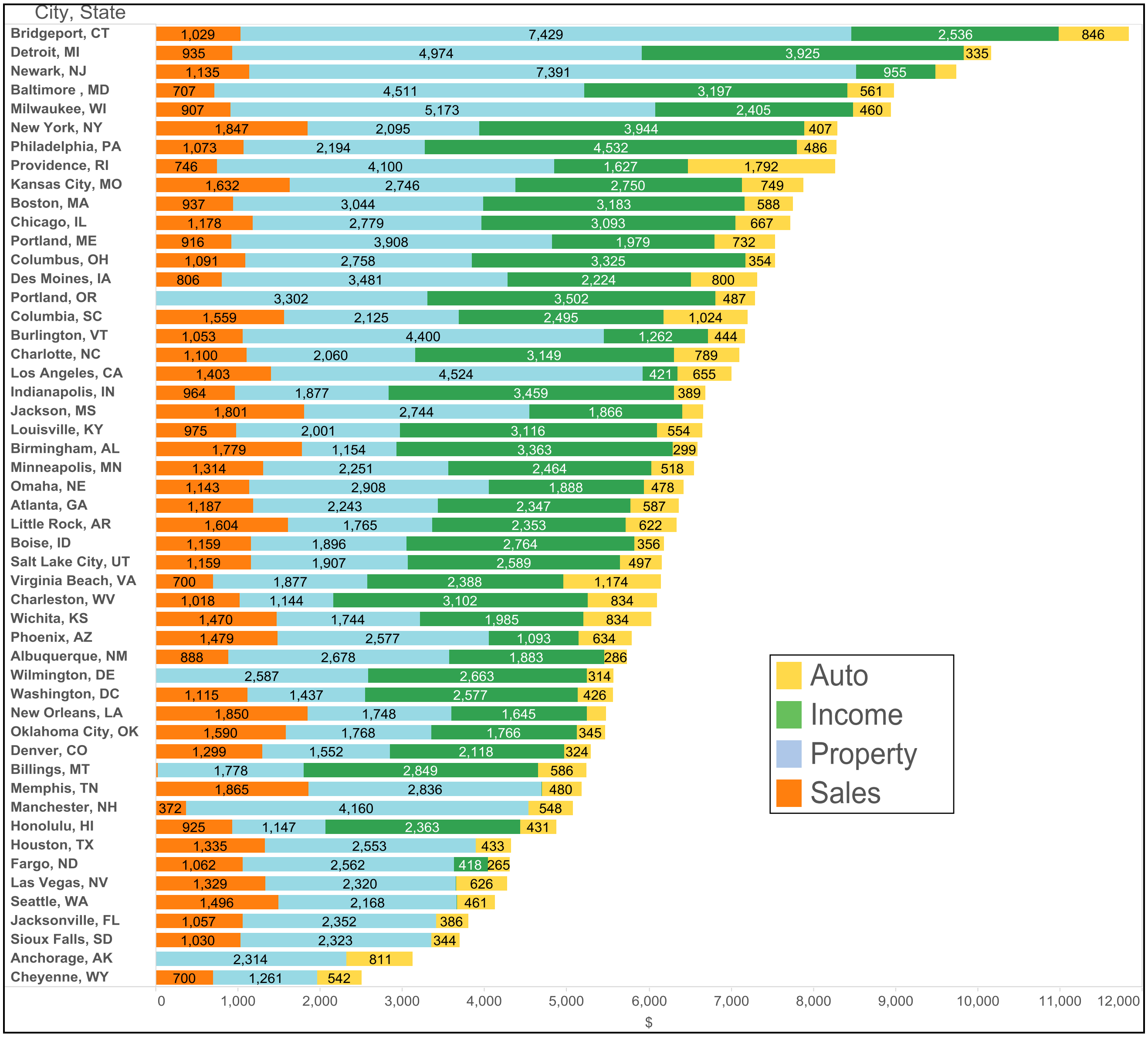
Source: ORA analysis. See Table 1b on the following page for tax burdens as a percent of income.

Table 1b: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $50,000/Year

RANK	CITY	ST	TAXES				BURDEN	
			INCOME 2/	PROPERTY	SALES 3/	AUTO	AMOUNT	PERCENT
1	Detroit	MI	2,679	3,316	826	175	6,996	14.0%
2	Bridgeport	CT	523	4,953	886	393	6,755	13.5%
3	Newark	NJ	564	4,928	950	135	6,577	13.2%
4	Philadelphia	PA	3,442	1,329	936	290	5,997	12.0%
5	Baltimore	MD	1,965	3,008	603	282	5,857	11.7%
6	Milwaukee	WI	1,051	3,449	794	266	5,559	11.1%
7	New York	NY	2,157	1,309	1,673	229	5,368	10.7%
8	Chicago	IL	2,066	1,693	1,046	368	5,173	10.3%
9	Kansas City	MO	1,532	1,831	1,462	333	5,158	10.3%
10	Boston	MA	2,017	2,022	822	293	5,153	10.3%
11	Columbus	OH	1,988	1,839	963	210	5,000	10.0%
12	Providence	RI	815	2,733	621	761	4,930	9.9%
13	Los Angeles	CA	201	2,988	1,239	348	4,775	9.5%
14	Des Moines	IA	1,355	2,278	712	424	4,769	9.5%
15	Burlington	VT	680	2,876	891	257	4,704	9.4%
16	Charlotte	NC	1,895	1,373	979	402	4,649	9.3%
17	Portland	ME	908	2,541	797	382	4,627	9.3%
18	Louisville	KY	2,068	1,334	851	292	4,546	9.1%
19	Atlanta	GA	1,897	1,323	1,052	257	4,529	9.1%
20	Jackson	MS	973	1,785	1,621	145	4,524	9.0%
21	Portland	OR	2,012	2,202	-	284	4,498	9.0%
22	Birmingham	AL	1,900	755	1,610	172	4,436	8.9%
23	Columbia	SC	1,168	1,416	1,387	440	4,412	8.8%
24	Indianapolis	IN	2,347	966	825	211	4,349	8.7%
25	Minneapolis	MN	1,346	1,407	1,176	286	4,216	8.4%
26	Salt Lake City	UT	1,499	1,271	1,031	307	4,109	8.2%
27	Little Rock	AR	1,267	1,060	1,428	288	4,043	8.1%
28	Omaha	NE	866	1,939	993	235	4,033	8.1%
29	Wichita	KS	1,056	1,152	1,330	386	3,925	7.8%
30	Phoenix	AZ	619	1,718	1,269	288	3,894	7.8%
31	Virginia Beach	VA	1,467	1,251	628	500	3,846	7.7%
32	Charleston	WV	1,778	762	887	411	3,839	7.7%
33	Memphis	TN	-	1,891	1,679	264	3,833	7.7%
34	Boise	ID	1,366	1,096	1,047	213	3,722	7.4%
35	Oklahoma City	OK	877	1,175	1,413	191	3,655	7.3%
36	New Orleans	LA	1,075	819	1,618	136	3,648	7.3%
37	**WASHINGTON**	**DC**	**1,557**	**759**	**946**	**219**	**3,481**	**7.0%**
38	Denver	CO	1,099	1,034	1,121	188	3,442	6.9%
39	Wilmington	DE	1,531	1,724	-	184	3,439	6.9%
40	Albuquerque	NM	742	1,776	766	151	3,435	6.9%
41	Manchester	NH	-	2,774	290	288	3,352	6.7%
42	Billings	MT	1,627	1,186	21	390	3,224	6.4%
43	Honolulu	HI	1,320	672	837	254	3,083	6.2%
44	Houston	TX	-	1,642	1,164	240	3,046	6.1%
45	Las Vegas	NV	-	1,546	1,157	338	3,041	6.1%
46	Seattle	WA	-	1,445	1,321	274	3,041	6.1%
47	Fargo	ND	197	1,708	923	159	2,988	6.0%
48	Sioux Falls	SD	-	1,548	923	198	2,669	5.3%
49	Jacksonville	FL	-	1,318	919	223	2,461	4.9%
50	Anchorage	AK	-	1,543	-	377	1,920	3.8%
51	Cheyenne	WY	-	841	597	271	1,708	3.4%
	AVERAGE	**1/**	**$1,416**	**$1,790**	**$1,021**	**$286**	**$4,205**	**8.4%**
	MEDIAN		**1,361**	**1,546**	**957**	**274**	**4,109**	**8.2%**

1/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.
2/ States with dashes do not have an income tax.
3/ States with dashes do not have a sales tax. NH does not have a general sales tax, but some selective sales taxes apply to consumption items included.

Chart 1c: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $75,000/Year



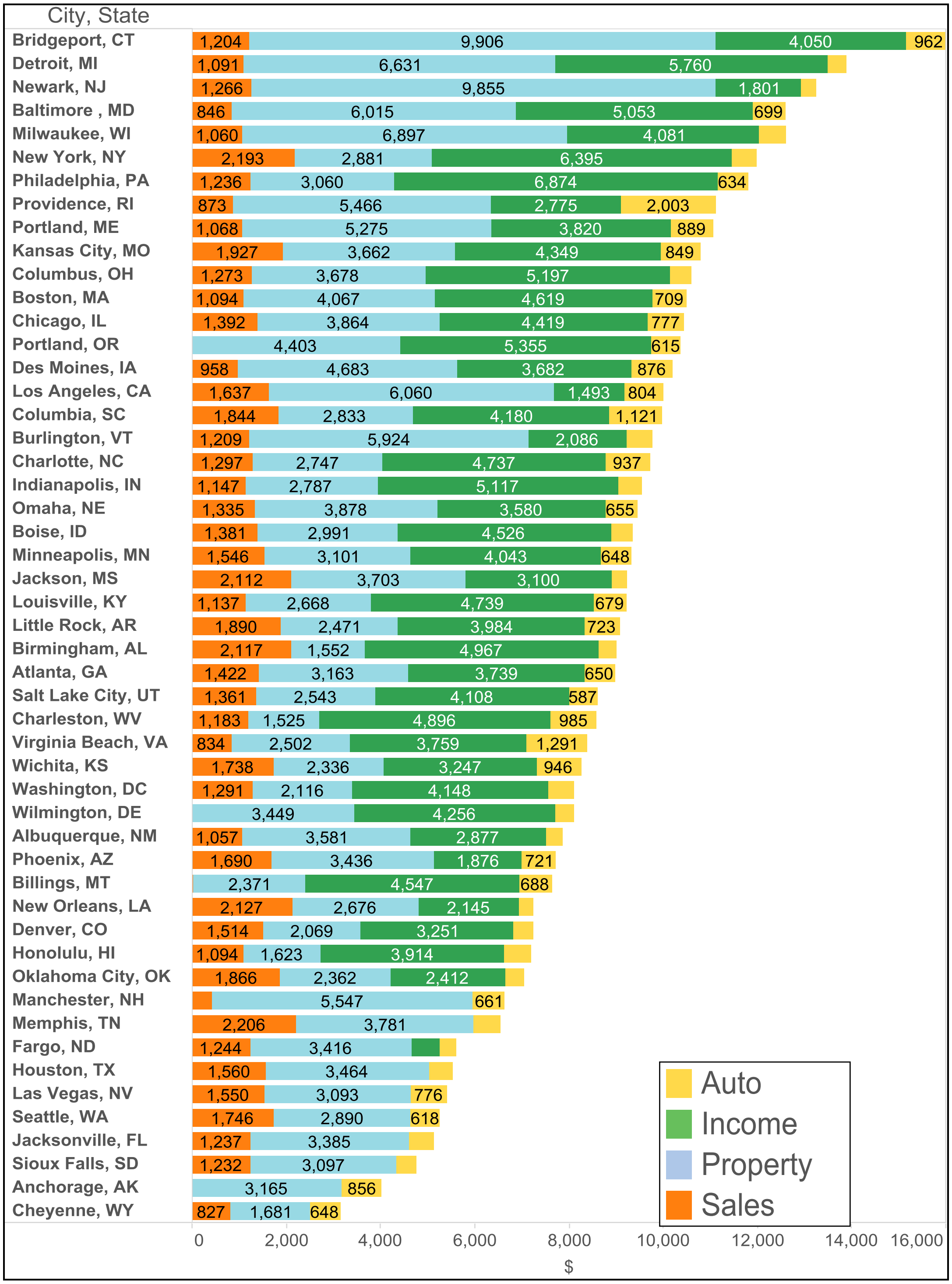
Source: ORA analysis. See Table 1c on the following page for tax burdens as a percent of income.

Table 1c: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $75,000/Year

			TAXES				BURDEN	
RANK	CITY	ST	INCOME 2/	PROPERTY	SALES 3/	AUTO	AMOUNT	PERCENT
1	Bridgeport	CT	2,536	7,429	1,029	846	11,841	15.8%
2	Detroit	MI	3,925	4,974	935	335	10,168	13.6%
3	Newark	NJ	955	7,391	1,135	257	9,738	13.0%
4	Baltimore	MD	3,197	4,511	707	561	8,976	12.0%
5	Milwaukee	WI	2,405	5,173	907	460	8,945	11.9%
6	New York	NY	3,944	2,095	1,847	407	8,293	11.1%
7	Philadelphia	PA	4,532	2,194	1,073	486	8,285	11.0%
8	Providence	RI	1,627	4,100	746	1,792	8,265	11.0%
9	Kansas City	MO	2,750	2,746	1,632	749	7,878	10.5%
10	Boston	MA	3,183	3,044	937	588	7,752	10.3%
11	Chicago	IL	3,093	2,779	1,178	667	7,717	10.3%
12	Portland	ME	1,979	3,908	916	732	7,536	10.0%
13	Columbus	OH	3,325	2,758	1,091	354	7,528	10.0%
14	Des Moines	IA	2,224	3,481	806	800	7,310	9.7%
15	Portland	OR	3,502	3,302	-	487	7,291	9.7%
16	Columbia	SC	2,495	2,125	1,559	1,024	7,203	9.6%
17	Burlington	VT	1,262	4,400	1,053	444	7,160	9.5%
18	Charlotte	NC	3,149	2,060	1,100	789	7,098	9.5%
19	Los Angeles	CA	421	4,524	1,403	655	7,003	9.3%
20	Indianapolis	IN	3,459	1,877	964	389	6,689	8.9%
21	Jackson	MS	1,866	2,744	1,801	252	6,663	8.9%
22	Louisville	KY	3,116	2,001	975	554	6,646	8.9%
23	Birmingham	AL	3,363	1,154	1,779	299	6,595	8.8%
24	Minneapolis	MN	2,464	2,251	1,314	518	6,547	8.7%
25	Omaha	NE	1,888	2,908	1,143	478	6,417	8.6%
26	Atlanta	GA	2,347	2,243	1,187	587	6,364	8.5%
27	Little Rock	AR	2,353	1,765	1,604	622	6,344	8.5%
28	Boise	ID	2,764	1,896	1,159	356	6,175	8.2%
29	Salt Lake City	UT	2,589	1,907	1,159	497	6,152	8.2%
30	Virginia Beach	VA	2,388	1,877	700	1,174	6,140	8.2%
31	Charleston	WV	3,102	1,144	1,018	834	6,098	8.1%
32	Wichita	KS	1,985	1,744	1,470	834	6,033	8.0%
33	Phoenix	AZ	1,093	2,577	1,479	634	5,782	7.7%
34	Albuquerque	NM	1,883	2,678	888	286	5,735	7.6%
35	Wilmington	DE	2,663	2,587	-	314	5,564	7.4%
36	**WASHINGTON**	**DC**	**2,577**	**1,437**	**1,115**	**426**	**5,556**	**7.4%**
37	New Orleans	LA	1,645	1,748	1,850	232	5,476	7.3%
38	Oklahoma City	OK	1,766	1,768	1,590	345	5,469	7.3%
39	Denver	CO	2,118	1,552	1,299	324	5,293	7.1%
40	Billings	MT	2,849	1,778	24	586	5,237	7.0%
41	Memphis	TN	-	2,836	1,865	480	5,181	6.9%
42	Manchester	NH	-	4,160	372	548	5,080	6.8%
43	Honolulu	HI	2,363	1,147	925	431	4,866	6.5%
44	Houston	TX	-	2,553	1,335	433	4,321	5.8%
45	Fargo	ND	418	2,562	1,062	265	4,307	5.7%
46	Las Vegas	NV	-	2,320	1,329	626	4,275	5.7%
47	Seattle	WA	-	2,168	1,496	461	4,125	5.5%
48	Jacksonville	FL	-	2,352	1,057	386	3,795	5.1%
49	Sioux Falls	SD	-	2,323	1,030	344	3,696	4.9%
50	Anchorage	AK	-	2,314	-	811	3,125	4.2%
51	Cheyenne	WY	-	1,261	700	542	2,502	3.3%
	AVERAGE	**1/**	**$2,466**	**$2,757**	**$1,161**	**$555**	**$6,436**	**8.6%**
	MEDIAN		**2,480**	**2,323**	**1,108**	**487**	**6,364**	**8.5%**

1/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.
2/ States with dashes do not have an income tax.
3/ States with dashes do not have a sales tax. NH does not have a general sales tax, but some selective sales taxes apply to consumption items included.

Chart 1d: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $100,000/Year



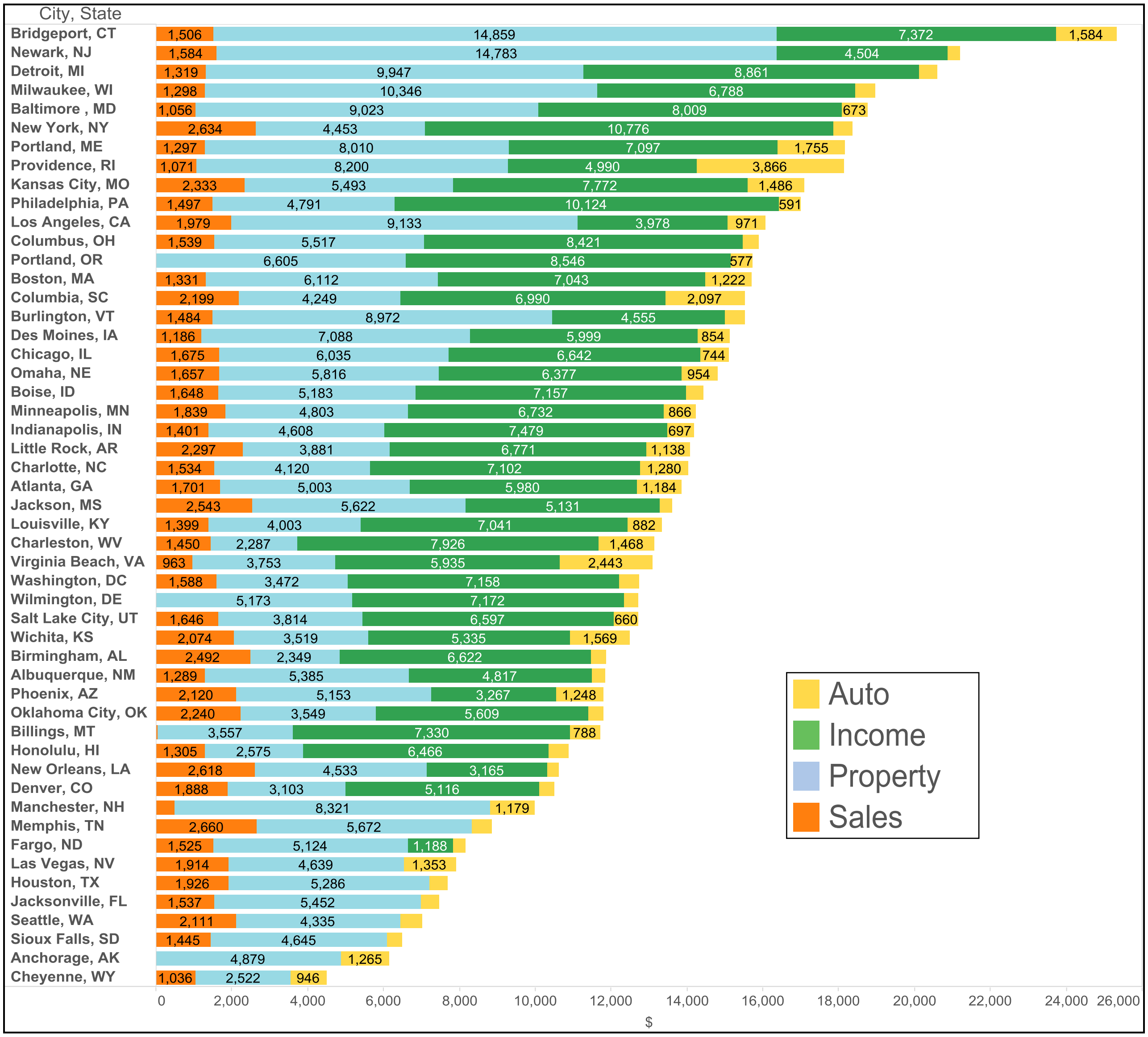
Source: ORA analysis. See Table 1d on the following page for tax burdens as a percent of income.

Table 1d: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $100,000/Year

RANK	CITY	ST	TAXES: INCOME 2/	PROPERTY	SALES 3/	AUTO	BURDEN: AMOUNT	PERCENT
1	Bridgeport	CT	4,050	9,906	1,204	962	16,122	16.1%
2	Detroit	MI	5,760	6,631	1,091	405	13,887	13.9%
3	Newark	NJ	1,801	9,855	1,266	331	13,254	13.3%
4	Baltimore	MD	5,053	6,015	846	699	12,613	12.6%
5	Milwaukee	WI	4,081	6,897	1,060	572	12,609	12.6%
6	New York	NY	6,395	2,881	2,193	521	11,990	12.0%
7	Philadelphia	PA	6,874	3,060	1,236	634	11,804	11.8%
8	Providence	RI	2,775	5,466	873	2,003	11,117	11.1%
9	Portland	ME	3,820	5,275	1,068	889	11,052	11.1%
10	Kansas City	MO	4,349	3,662	1,927	849	10,788	10.8%
11	Columbus	OH	5,197	3,678	1,273	456	10,604	10.6%
12	Boston	MA	4,619	4,067	1,094	709	10,488	10.5%
13	Chicago	IL	4,419	3,864	1,392	777	10,452	10.5%
14	Portland	OR	5,355	4,403	-	615	10,373	10.4%
15	Des Moines	IA	3,682	4,683	958	876	10,199	10.2%
16	Los Angeles	CA	1,493	6,060	1,637	804	9,994	10.0%
17	Columbia	SC	4,180	2,833	1,844	1,121	9,978	10.0%
18	Burlington	VT	2,086	5,924	1,209	554	9,773	9.8%
19	Charlotte	NC	4,737	2,747	1,297	937	9,718	9.7%
20	Indianapolis	IN	5,117	2,787	1,147	488	9,539	9.5%
21	Omaha	NE	3,580	3,878	1,335	655	9,448	9.4%
22	Boise	ID	4,526	2,991	1,381	448	9,346	9.3%
23	Minneapolis	MN	4,043	3,101	1,546	648	9,338	9.3%
24	Jackson	MS	3,100	3,703	2,112	318	9,234	9.2%
25	Louisville	KY	4,739	2,668	1,137	679	9,224	9.2%
26	Little Rock	AR	3,984	2,471	1,890	723	9,068	9.1%
27	Birmingham	AL	4,967	1,552	2,117	381	9,017	9.0%
28	Atlanta	GA	3,739	3,163	1,422	650	8,974	9.0%
29	Salt Lake City	UT	4,108	2,543	1,361	587	8,599	8.6%
30	Charleston	WV	4,896	1,525	1,183	985	8,589	8.6%
31	Virginia Beach	VA	3,759	2,502	834	1,291	8,386	8.4%
32	Wichita	KS	3,247	2,336	1,738	946	8,268	8.3%
33	**WASHINGTON**	**DC**	**4,148**	**2,116**	**1,291**	**555**	**8,109**	**8.1%**
34	Wilmington	DE	4,256	3,449	-	398	8,102	8.1%
35	Albuquerque	NM	2,877	3,581	1,057	348	7,863	7.9%
36	Phoenix	AZ	1,876	3,436	1,690	721	7,722	7.7%
37	Billings	MT	4,547	2,371	30	688	7,636	7.6%
38	New Orleans	LA	2,145	2,676	2,127	306	7,255	7.3%
39	Denver	CO	3,251	2,069	1,514	404	7,238	7.2%
40	Honolulu	HI	3,914	1,623	1,094	553	7,184	7.2%
41	Oklahoma City	OK	2,412	2,362	1,866	403	7,043	7.0%
42	Manchester	NH	-	5,547	417	661	6,625	6.6%
43	Memphis	TN	-	3,781	2,206	553	6,541	6.5%
44	Fargo	ND	599	3,416	1,244	349	5,607	5.6%
45	Houston	TX	-	3,464	1,560	506	5,531	5.5%
46	Las Vegas	NV	-	3,093	1,550	776	5,419	5.4%
47	Seattle	WA	-	2,890	1,746	618	5,254	5.3%
48	Jacksonville	FL	-	3,385	1,237	506	5,128	5.1%
49	Sioux Falls	SD	-	3,097	1,232	424	4,753	4.8%
50	Anchorage	AK	-	3,165	-	856	4,021	4.0%
51	Cheyenne	WY	-	1,681	827	648	3,156	3.2%
	AVERAGE	**1/**	**$3,918**	**$3,732**	**$1,362**	**$662**	**$8,903**	**8.9%**
	MEDIAN		**4,066**	**3,165**	**1,282**	**634**	**9,068**	**9.1%**

1/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.
2/ States with dashes do not have an income tax.
3/ States with dashes do not have a sales tax. NH does not have a general sales tax, but some selective sales taxes apply to consumption items included.

Chart 1e: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $150,000/Year



Source: ORA analysis. See Table 1e on the following page for tax burdens as a percent of income.

Table 1e: 2014 Estimated Burdens of Major Taxes for a Hypothetical Family Earning $150,000/Year

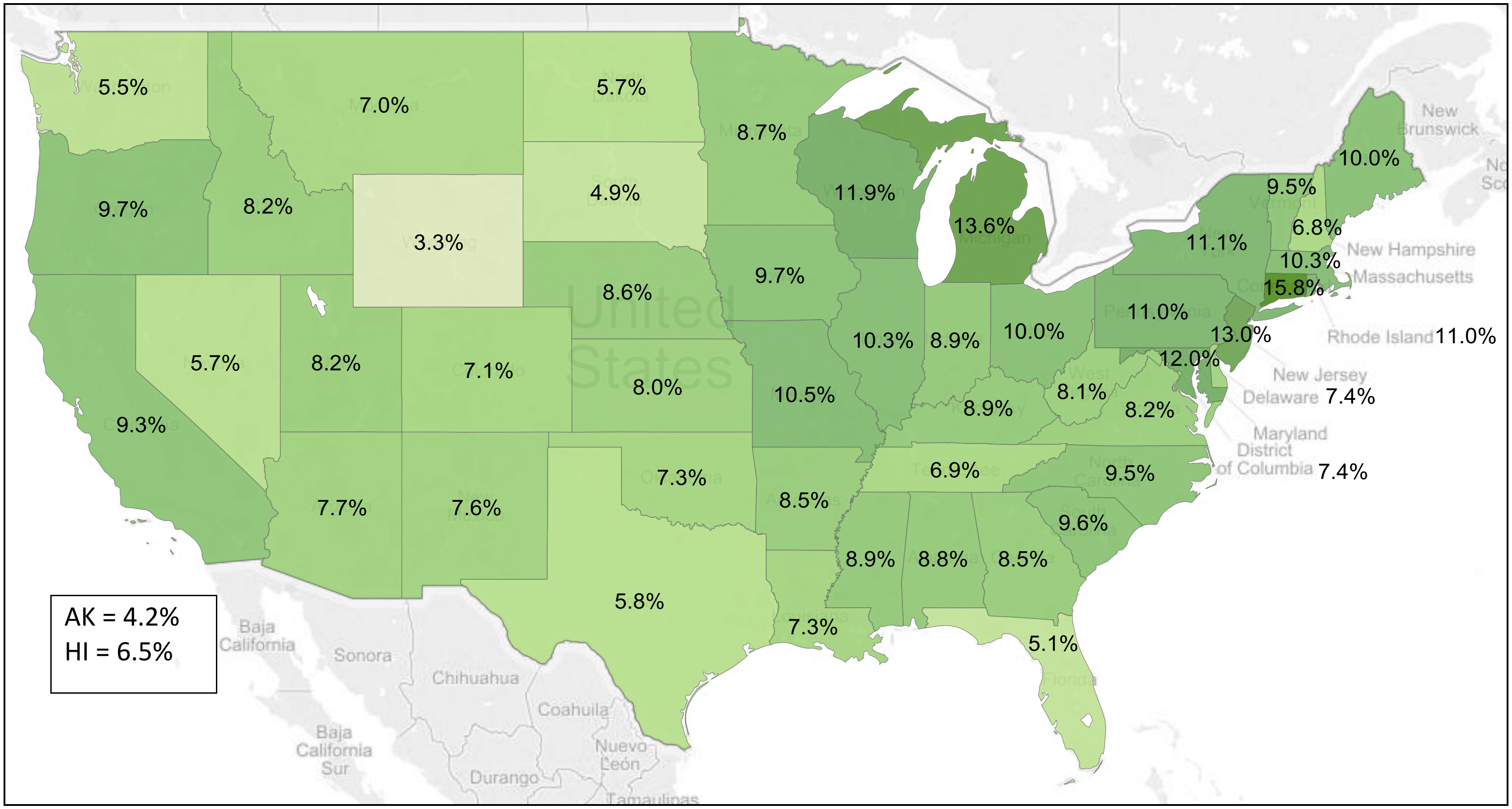
RANK	CITY	ST	TAXES				BURDEN	
			INCOME 2/	PROPERTY	SALES 3/	AUTO	AMOUNT	PERCENT
1	Bridgeport	CT	7,372	14,859	1,506	1,584	25,321	16.9%
2	Newark	NJ	4,504	14,783	1,584	316	21,186	14.1%
3	Detroit	MI	8,861	9,947	1,319	484	20,611	13.7%
4	Milwaukee	WI	6,788	10,346	1,298	539	18,971	12.6%
5	Baltimore	MD	8,009	9,023	1,056	673	18,761	12.5%
6	New York	NY	10,776	4,453	2,634	491	18,354	12.2%
7	Portland	ME	7,097	8,010	1,297	1,755	18,159	12.1%
8	Providence	RI	4,990	8,200	1,071	3,866	18,126	12.1%
9	Kansas City	MO	7,772	5,493	2,333	1,486	17,083	11.4%
10	Philadelphia	PA	10,124	4,791	1,497	591	17,002	11.3%
11	Los Angeles	CA	3,978	9,133	1,979	971	16,060	10.7%
12	Columbus	OH	8,421	5,517	1,539	426	15,902	10.6%
13	Portland	OR	8,546	6,605	-	577	15,728	10.5%
14	Boston	MA	7,043	6,112	1,331	1,222	15,708	10.5%
15	Columbia	SC	6,990	4,249	2,199	2,097	15,535	10.4%
16	Burlington	VT	4,555	8,972	1,484	521	15,533	10.4%
17	Des Moines	IA	5,999	7,088	1,186	854	15,127	10.1%
18	Chicago	IL	6,642	6,035	1,675	744	15,097	10.1%
19	Omaha	NE	6,377	5,816	1,657	954	14,805	9.9%
20	Boise	ID	7,157	5,183	1,648	445	14,432	9.6%
21	Minneapolis	MN	6,732	4,803	1,839	866	14,240	9.5%
22	Indianapolis	IN	7,479	4,608	1,401	697	14,185	9.5%
23	Little Rock	AR	6,771	3,881	2,297	1,138	14,087	9.4%
24	Charlotte	NC	7,102	4,120	1,534	1,280	14,036	9.4%
25	Atlanta	GA	5,980	5,003	1,701	1,184	13,867	9.2%
26	Jackson	MS	5,131	5,622	2,543	316	13,612	9.1%
27	Louisville	KY	7,041	4,003	1,399	882	13,325	8.9%
28	Charleston	WV	7,926	2,287	1,450	1,468	13,131	8.8%
29	Virginia Beach	VA	5,935	3,753	963	2,443	13,094	8.7%
30	**WASHINGTON**	**DC**	**7,158**	**3,472**	**1,588**	**529**	**12,747**	**8.5%**
31	Wilmington	DE	7,172	5,173	-	373	12,718	8.5%
32	Salt Lake City	UT	6,597	3,814	1,646	660	12,717	8.5%
33	Wichita	KS	5,335	3,519	2,074	1,569	12,497	8.3%
34	Birmingham	AL	6,622	2,349	2,492	394	11,858	7.9%
35	Albuquerque	NM	4,817	5,385	1,289	341	11,832	7.9%
36	Phoenix	AZ	3,267	5,153	2,120	1,248	11,788	7.9%
37	Oklahoma City	OK	,609	3,549	2,240	386	11,784	7.9%
38	Billings	MT	7,330	3,557	40	788	11,714	7.8%
39	Honolulu	HI	6,466	2,575	1,305	517	10,863	7.2%
40	New Orleans	LA	3,165	4,533	2,618	305	10,621	7.1%
41	Denver	CO	5,116	3,103	1,888	380	10,487	7.0%
42	Manchester	NH	-	8,321	485	1,179	9,985	6.7%
43	Memphis	TN	-	5,672	2,660	532	8,864	5.9%
44	Fargo	ND	1,188	5,124	1,525	324	8,161	5.4%
45	Las Vegas	NV	-	4,639	1,914	1,353	7,906	5.3%
46	Houston	TX	-	5,286	1,926	485	7,696	5.1%
47	Jacksonville	FL	-	5,452	1,537	473	7,463	5.0%
48	Seattle	WA	-	4,335	2,111	578	7,024	4.7%
49	Sioux Falls	SD	-	4,645	1,445	400	6,490	4.3%
50	Anchorage	AK	-	4,879		1,265	6,144	4.1%
51	Cheyenne	WY	-	2,522	1,036	946	4,504	3.0%
	AVERAGE	**1/**	**$6,475**	**$5,681**	**$1,653**	**$900**	**$13,469**	**9.0%**
	MEDIAN		**6,752**	**5,124**	**1,561**	**673**	**13,612**	**9.1%**

1/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.

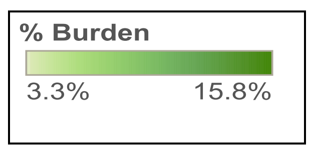
2/ States with dashes do not have an income tax.

3/ States with dashes do not have a sales tax. NH does not have a general sales tax, but some selective sales taxes apply to consumption items included.

Map 1: Total 2014 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $75,000/Year)



The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.



CHAPTER III

Comparing Specific Tax Burdens for a Hypothetical Family of Three in the Largest City in Each State

Individual Income Tax

Residents of 44 of the 51 cities in the study are subject to some type of individual income tax at the state and/or local levels. Individual income tax burdens vary widely due to factors such as differences in tax base, tax rates, exemptions, deductions, and treatment of federal taxes. These variations are reflected in the individual income tax burdens shown in Table 3 (page 27) and Chart 2 (page 24).

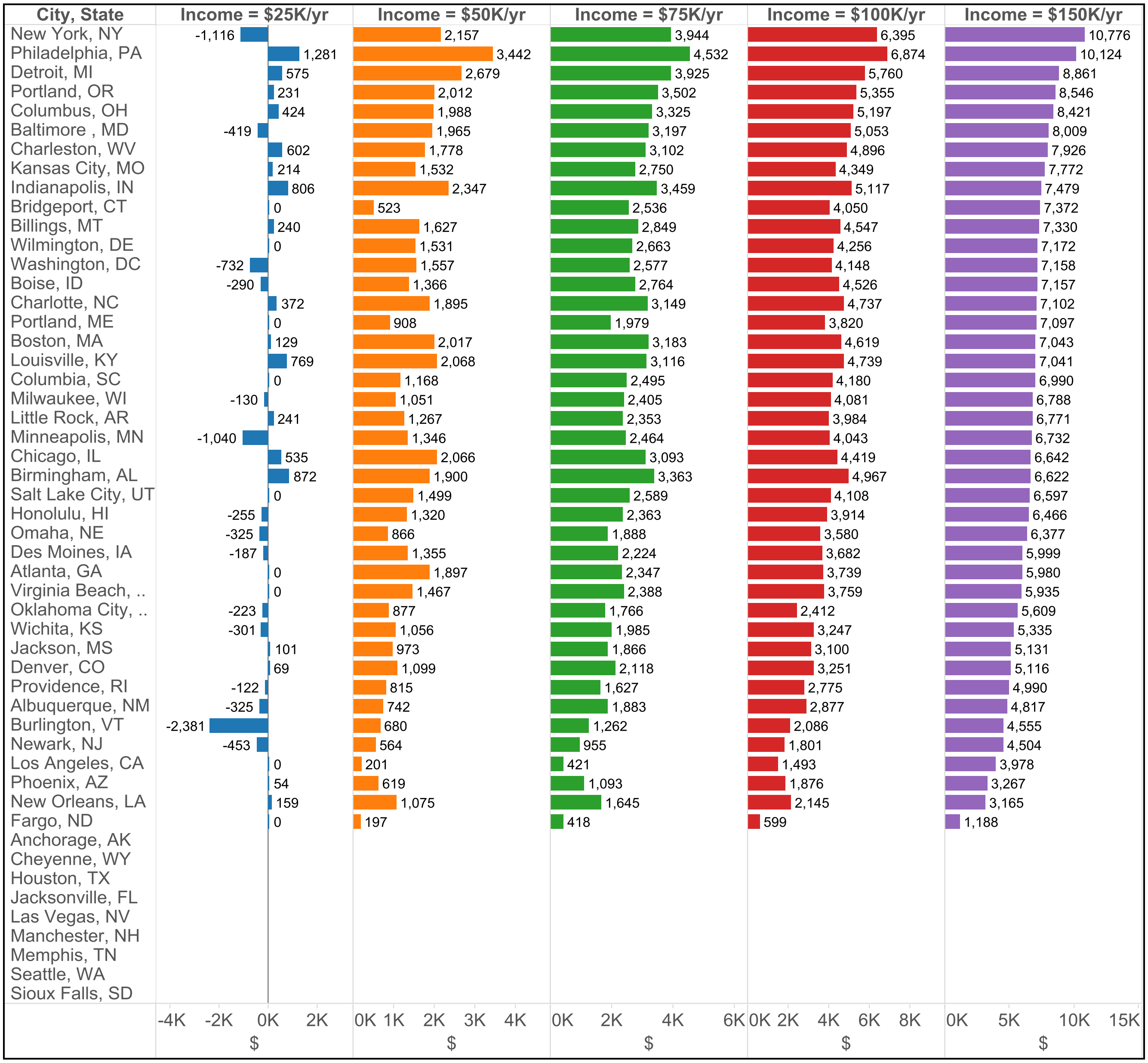
In twenty four of the cities which are in state that levy an income tax, the percentage of income paid in individual income taxes by residents at the income level of $25,000 is zero percent (or less than zero due to refundable credits). At this income level, the highest income tax burden is 5.1 percent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the $150,000 income level, the burden ranges from a low of 0.79 percent of income in Fargo, North Dakota, to 7.2 percent in New York City, New York. It should be noted that the New Hampshire and Tennessee income tax is applicable only to interest and dividend income and the exemptions are high enough to eliminate individual income taxes at all income levels used in the study.

Chart 2 provides the hypothetical income tax burdens on each family, sorted by the family earning $150,000 per year. Viewing the data this way allows for assessing how income tax burdens differ between the low- and high- income families in a particular city and state. Maps 2 and 3 present the income tax burdens for the family earning $25,000/year and the family earning $150,000/year, respectively.

Several of the state individual income tax systems are indexed. Indexing takes several forms and is used to keep individuals from being taxed at higher rates if their income rises less than the rate of inflation. Thus, only the "real" income gain above the inflation rate is subject to higher tax rates. States that tax a percentage of federal net taxable income or a percentage of the federal liability implicitly accept the federal indexing of tax brackets, exemptions, and the standard deduction. Table 2 summarizes the various portions that are indexed.

As Table 3 indicates, there are several types of individual income tax systems including graduated state and local rates, graduated state and flat local rates, flat state and local rates, graduated state tax rates and flat state rates with exemptions. The most common system is the graduated state tax rate, which applies to taxpayers in 26 of the cities. Taxpayers of six cities are subject to a flat state tax rate with exemptions. Eleven states have either graduated or flat state rates and flat local rates. New York City residents are subject to separate state and local income taxes, both of which are characterized by graduated rate schedules.

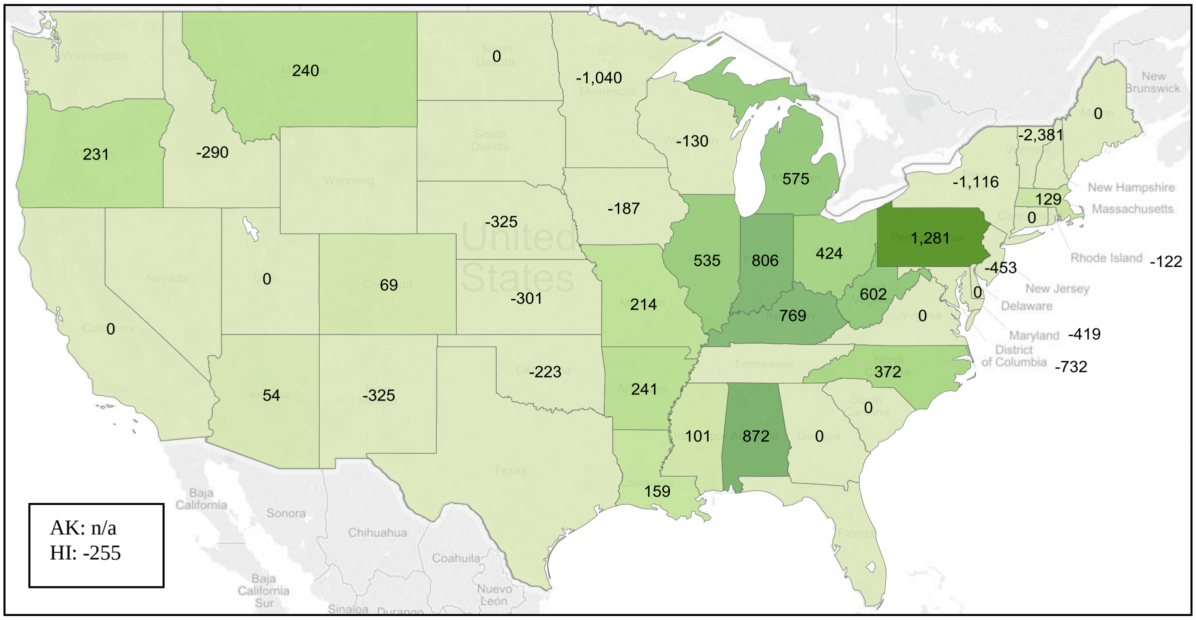
Chart 2: Income Tax Burdens for All Income Levels, Sorted by the Highest Income Level



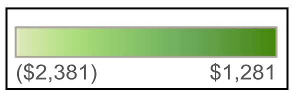
Source: ORA analysis; see description on page 6-8 for data sources and methodology.

Note: Negative bars represent tax refunds due to state Earned Income Tax Credits. Burlington, VT's negative burden also includes a renter's rebate through the income tax. Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, amd Wyoming do not have an income tax. Tennessee and New Hampshire tax interest and dividend income but the exemptions are high enough to eliminate individual income taxes at all income levels used in the study.

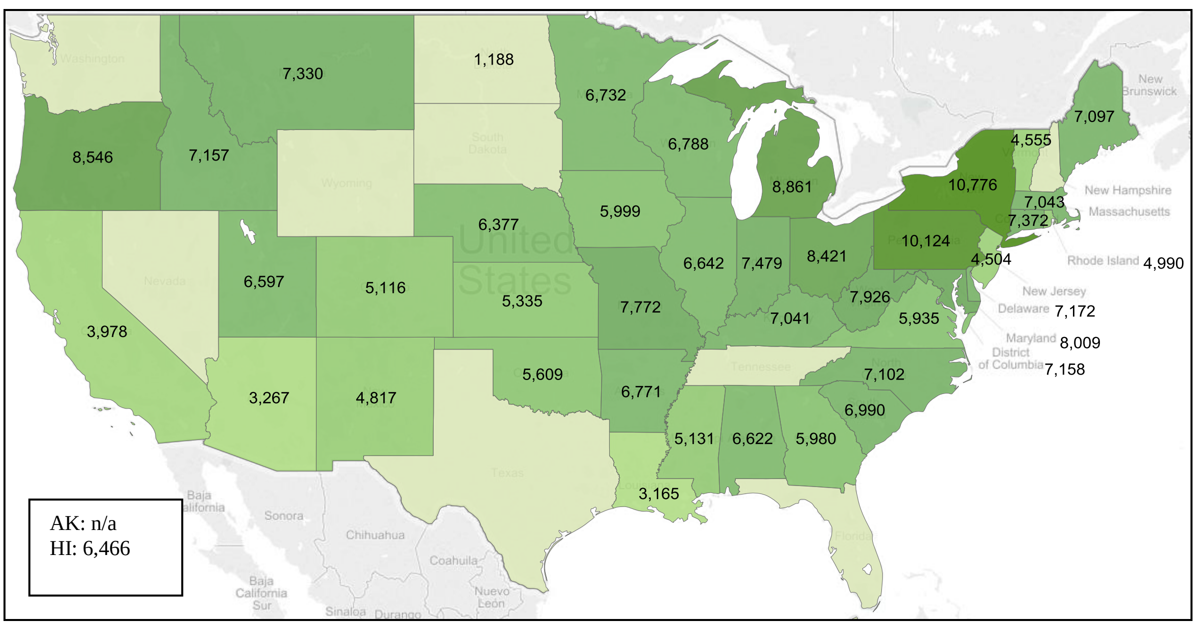
Map 2: Income Tax Burdens for Family Earning $25,000/Year ($)



Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter the green shading, the lower the tax burden. States with no number do not have an income tax.



Map 3: Income Tax Burdens for Family Earning $150,000/Year ($)



Source: ORA Analysis. Note: The lighter the green shading, the lower the tax burden. States with no number do not have an income tax.

Table 2: States That Index Some Part of Their Individual Income Tax, 2014

STATE	INDEXED PORTION
Arkansas	Tax brackets,
Arizona	Standard deduction
California	Tax brackets (partial), exemption (credit), standard deduction
Colorado*	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Connecticut	Standard deduction
Idaho	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Illinois	Tax brackets, standard deduction
Indiana	Tax brackets, standard deduction
Iowa	Tax brackets, standard deduction
Kentucky	Standard deduction
Maine	Tax brackets (adjustment suspended for 2014-15), standard deduction
Massachusetts	Tax brackets, standard deduction,
Michigan	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Minnesota*	Tax brackets, exemptions, standard deduction
Missouri*	Standard deduction
Montana	Tax brackets, exemptions, standard deduction
Nebraska	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
New Hampshire	Tax brackets, standard deduction
New Jersey	Standard deduction
New Mexico*	Standard deduction
New York	Tax brackets, standard deduction
North Carolina	Tax brackets, personal exemption
North Dakota*	Tax brackets, exemptions, standard deduction
Ohio	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Oklahoma*	Standard deduction
Oregon	Tax brackets (up to $125,000), exemptions credit, standard deduction credit
Pennsylvania	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Rhode Island	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
South Carolina*	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Utah*	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Vermont	Tax brackets, standard deduction, personal exemption
Washington, D.C.	Standard deduction, personal exemptions
West Virginia	Standard deduction, family tax credit
Wisconsin	Tax brackets, standard deduction

Sources: Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Individual Income Tax Rates (as of January 1, 2014)"; Wolters Kluwer/CCH 2015 State Tax Handbook; Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, "Who Pays?", January 2015. Urban Brookings Tax Policy Center, “State Income Tax Standard Deductions 2003, 2006-2012.” Tax Foundation, “2015 Business Tax Climate Index.” pg. 63.

* Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont use the federal standard deduction, which is indexed to inflation.

Table 3: Income Tax Burden as Percent of Income in the Largest Cities by Type of Income Tax For a Hypothetical Family of Three, 2014

CITIES WITH:	ST	INCOME LEVELS: $25,000	$50,000	$75,000	$100,000	$150,000
GRADUATED STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATES						
New York City	NY	-4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	6.4%	7.2%
GRADUATED STATE AND FLAT LOCAL RATES						
Birmingham	AL	3.5%	3.8%	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%
Wilmington	DE	0.0%	3.1%	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%
Louisville	KY	3.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%
Baltimore	MD	-1.7%	3.9%	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%
Kansas City	MO	0.9%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	5.2%
Newark 1/	NJ	-1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	3.0%
Columbus	OH	1.7%	4.0%	4.4%	5.2%	5.6%
Portland 1/	OR	0.9%	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%	5.7%
FLAT STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATES						
Indianapolis	IN	3.2%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%
Detroit	MI	2.3%	5.4%	5.2%	5.8%	5.9%
Philadelphia	PA	5.1%	6.9%	6.0%	6.9%	6.7%
GRADUATED STATE TAX RATE						
Phoenix	AZ	0.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%
Little Rock	AR	1.0%	2.5%	3.1%	4.0%	4.5%
Los Angeles	CA	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	2.7%
Bridgeport	CT	0.0%	1.0%	3.4%	4.1%	4.9%
WASHINGTON	**D.C.**	**-2.9%**	**3.1%**	**3.4%**	**4.1%**	**4.8%**
Atlanta	GA	0.0%	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%
Honolulu	HI	-1.0%	2.6%	3.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Boise	ID	-1.2%	2.7%	3.7%	4.5%	4.8%
Des Moines	IA	-0.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%
Wichita	KS	-1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	3.2%	3.6%
New Orleans	LA	0.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
Portland	ME	0.9%	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%	5.7%
Minneapolis	MN	-4.2%	2.7%	3.3%	4.0%	4.5%
Jackson	MS	0.4%	1.9%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Billings	MT	1.0%	3.3%	3.8%	4.5%	4.9%
Omaha	NE	-1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	3.6%	4.3%
Albuquerque	NM	-1.3%	1.5%	2.5%	2.9%	7.9%
Charlotte	NC	1.5%	3.8%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%
Fargo	ND	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Oklahoma City	OK	-0.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.4%	3.7%
Providence	RI	-0.5%	1.6%	2.2%	2.8%	3.3%
Columbia	SC	0.0%	2.3%	3.3%	4.2%	4.7%
Virginia Beach	VA	0.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%
Burlington	VT	-9.5%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	3.0%
Charleston 1/	WV	2.4%	3.6%	4.1%	4.9%	5.3%
Milwaukee	WI	-0.5%	2.1%	3.2%	4.1%	4.5%
FLAT STATE TAX RATE WITH EXEMPTIONS						
Denver	CO	0.3%	2.2%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%
Chicago	IL	2.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%
Boston	MA	0.5%	4.0%	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%
Manchester	NH	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Memphis	TN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Salt Lake City	UT	0.0%	3.0%	3.5%	4.1%	4.4%
AVERAGE	**2/**	**-0.0%**	**2.8%**	**3.2%**	**3.8%**	**4.1%**

No income tax: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, amd Wyoming.

Note: Negative numbers result from refundable State Earned Income Tax Credits.

Source for classifications: Wolters Kluwer/CCH 2014 State Tax Handbook and Tax Foundation, Local Income Tax Rates by Jurisdiction, 2011; percentages at each income level are effective tax rates calculated by ORA using the assumptions and methodologies specific to this report.

1/ Imposed on employers.

2/ Based on jurisdictions actually levying tax.

Real Property Tax

All 51 cities in the study levy a property tax on residential property located within the city. The real property tax is a function of housing values, real estate tax rates, assessment levels, homeowner exemptions, and credits. Nominal rates used in Table 4 (page 30), represent the "announced" rates levied by the jurisdiction, while effective rates consider the various assessment levels in the cities. As the data indicate, effective rates range from a high of $3.44 per $100 of assessed value in Detroit Michigan, to $0.02 per $100 of assessed value in Jackson, Mississippi. Assessment levels vary dramatically from 2.47 percent of assessed value in Billings, Montana, to 101 percent of assessed value in Manchester, New Hampshire, and 100 percent assessment in eleven cities, including the District of Columbia. Local assessors, state tax and county officials, and state and local websites provided the assessment level and nominal rates used in the cities. The District's effective property tax rate (net of assessment value) is among the lowest of the 51 cities, ranking 44th. Chart 3 (page 31) provides an alternative way to view these data.

The assumed housing values in the 51 cities at each of the five income levels are presented in Table 5 (page 32). Housing values at the same income level vary a great deal based on housing markets in each city. As previously mentioned, these housing values are extrapolated from Census data and represent a hypothetical house value for each income level. In addition, several jurisdictions allow tax exemptions and credits in the calculation of the property tax. These exemptions and credits are noted in Table 6 (page 33). This study does not model the impact of property tax caps that are available in some jurisdictions.

Table 1 indicates that, based on the particular assumptions used in this report, the property tax is *generally* the highest of the four taxes at each income level. However, it is important to note that the main purpose of this report is to make comparisons across the 51 cities within a specific type of tax. As previously noted, these are hypothetical tax burdens based on various assumptions made in the report, and comparisons across tax types should be made with caution.

At all four of the income levels for which home ownership is assumed ($50,000 to $150,000), Bridgeport, Connecticut; Newark, New Jersey;[6] Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Detroit, Michigan have the highest property tax burdens, in that order. For these cities, this is due primarily to a combination of high real estate tax rates and high housing values, as can be seen in Table 4 (page 30) and Table 5 (page 32).

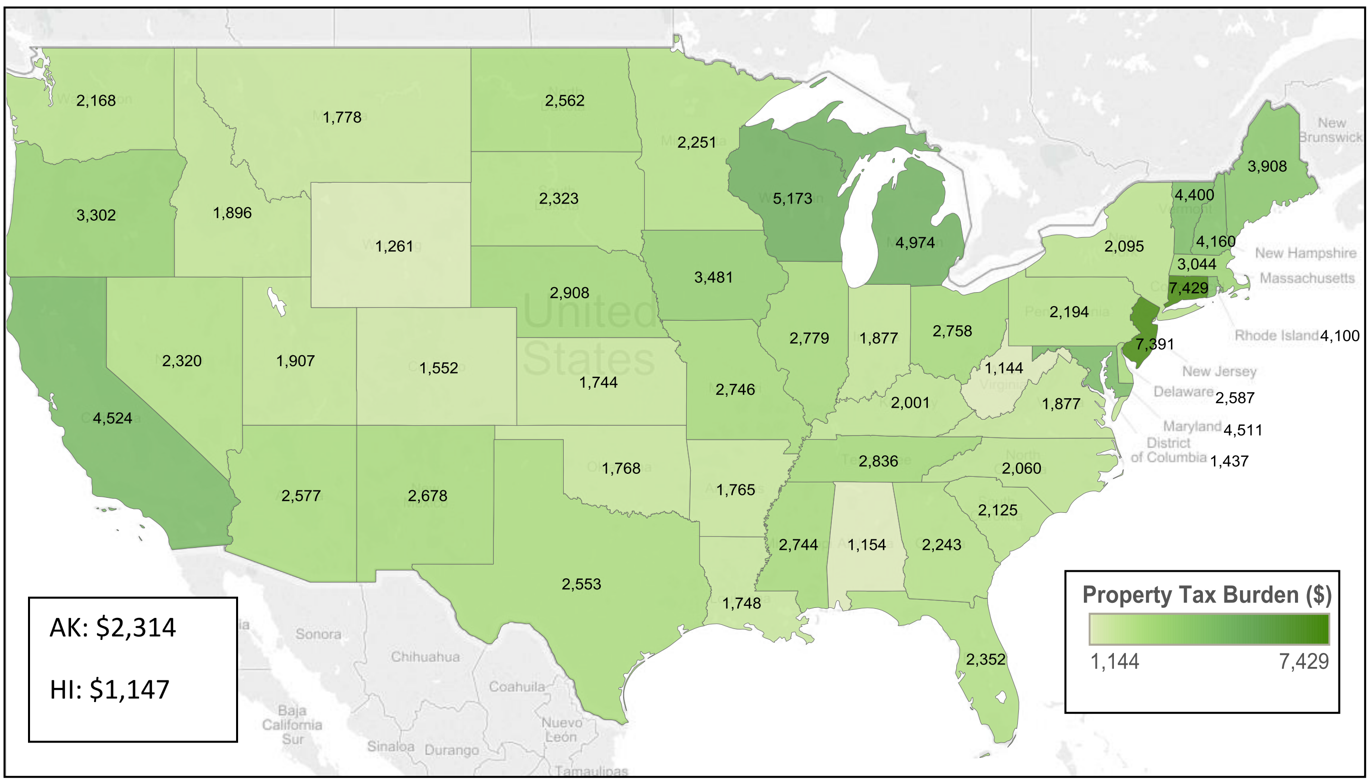
At the $50,000 income level, the lowest property tax burdens can be found in Honolulu, Hawaii; and Birmingham, Alabama. At the $75,000 income level, the lowest are in Charleston, West Virginia; and Honolulu, Hawaii; while at the $100,000 and $150,000 income levels the lowest are in Charleston, West Virginia; and Birmingham, Alabama. These low real estate tax burdens result from a combination of a low effective real estate tax rate, below average housing values, or an exemption program.

[6] Newark, NJ, is in the New York City (NYC) Metropolitan Statistical Area, thus the data used for Newark are the same as for NYC. See page 55 of the 2013 Tax Rates and Tax Burdens Report for a sensitivity analysis of how several cities' (including Newark's) property tax burdens would change using city-level data.

At the $25,000 income level, it is assumed that these families rent rather than own a home. At this level, New York City, New York; Washington, D.C.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Boston, Massachusetts; and Newark, New Jersey, have the five highest property tax burdens (as a portion of rent). This trend is solely due to the high cost of housing in these metropolitan areas, as actual property tax rates are not applied in the case of rental housing (as previously mentioned, 20 percent of the annual rent is assumed to go toward paying the property tax).

Map 4 below illustrates the range of property tax burdens for a family earning $75,000 a year. The darker the green shading in a state, the higher the burden is. Chart 4 (page 34) presents property tax burdens at each income level on one chart, sorted by the (rental) burden on the family earning $25,000 per year. Viewing the data this way illustrates the differing burdens on renters versus homeowners (however it is important to keep in mind that the methodology for calculating the property tax burdens on the lowest income group (using the property tax equivalent of rent) is different than the property tax burden calculations for the other four income groups.

Map 4: 2014 Property Tax Burdens, in $ (Family earning $75,000 /year)



Source: ORA Analysis. The lighter the green shading, the lower the tax burden.

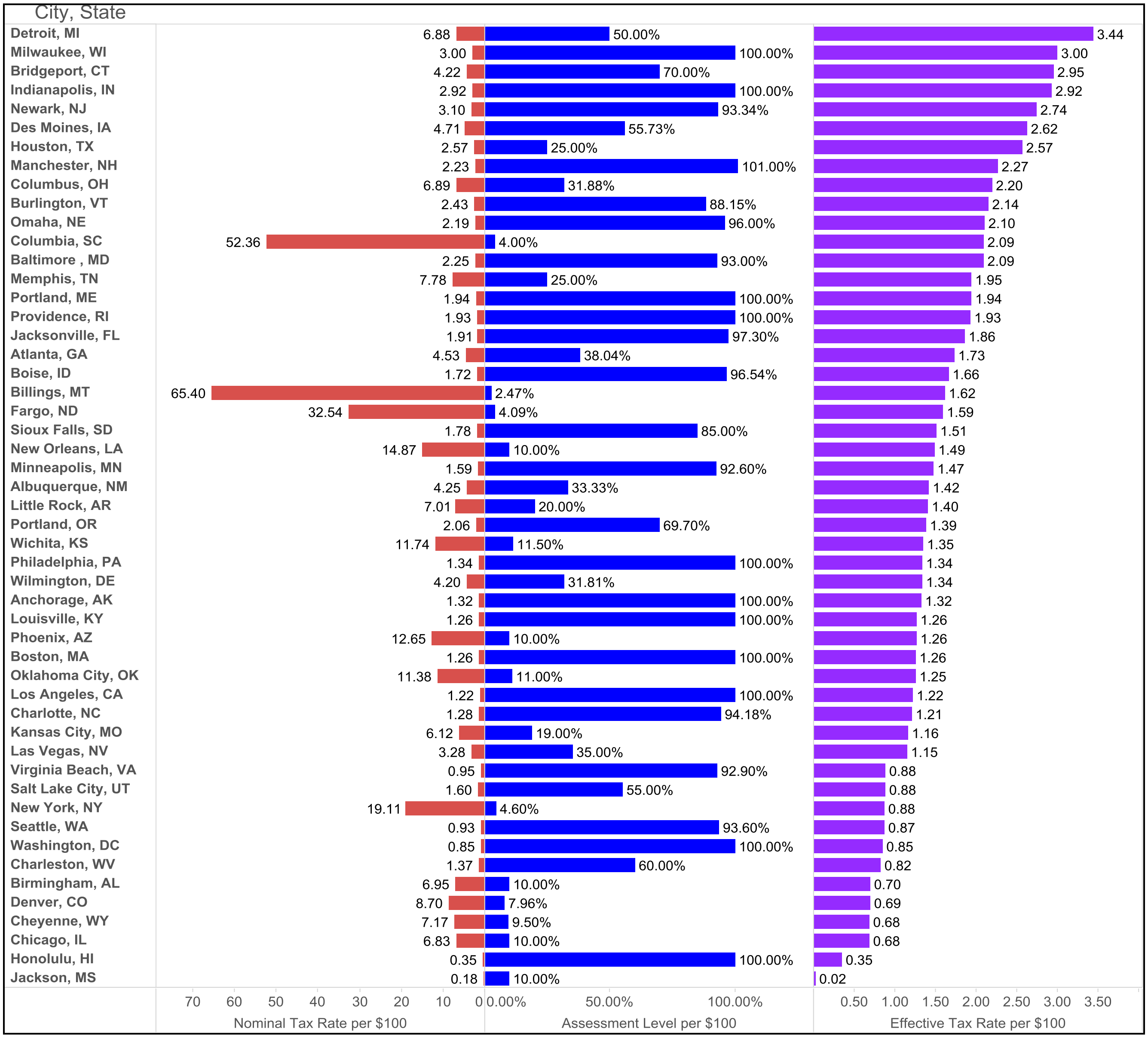
Table 4: Residential Property Tax Rates in the Largest City in Each State 2014

RANK	CITY	ST	NOMINAL RATE PER $100	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	EFFECTIVE RATE PER $100
1	Detroit	MI	6.88	50.00%	3.44
2	Milwaukee	WI	3.00*	100.00%	3.00
3	Bridgeport	CT	4.22	70.00%	2.95
4	Indianapolis	IN	2.92	100.00%	2.92
5	Newark	NJ	3.10	93.34%	2.74
6	Des Moines	IA	4.71	55.73%	2.62
7	Houston	TX	2.57	25.00%	2.57
8	Manchester	NH	2.23	101.00%	2.27
9	Columbus	OH	6.89	31.88%	2.20
10	Burlington	VT	2.43	88.15%	2.14
11	Omaha	NE	2.19	96.00%	2.10
12	Columbia	SC	52.36	4.00%	2.09
13	Baltimore	MD	2.25	93.00%	2.09
14	Memphis	TN	7.78	25.00%	1.95
15	Portland	ME	1.94	100.00%	1.94
16	Providence	RI	1.93	100.00%	1.93
17	Jacksonville	FL	1.91	97.30%	1.86
18	Atlanta	GA	4.53	38.04%	1.73
19	Boise	ID	1.72	96.54%	1.66
20	Billings	MT	65.40	2.47%	1.62
21	Fargo	ND	32.54	4.09%	1.59
22	Sioux Falls	SD	1.78	85.00%	1.51
23	New Orleans	LA	14.87	10.00%	1.49
24	Minneapolis	MN	1.59	92.60%	1.47
25	Albuquerque	NM	4.25	33.33%	1.42
26	Little Rock	AR	7.01	20.00%	1.40
27	Portland	OR	2.06	69.70%	1.39
28	Wichita	KS	11.74	11.50%	1.35
29	Philadelphia	PA	1.34	100.00%	1.34
30	Wilmington	DE	4.20	31.81%	1.34
31	Anchorage	AK	1.32	100.00%	1.32
32	Louisville	KY	1.26	100.00%	1.26
33	Phoenix	AZ	12.65	10.00%	1.26
34	Boston	MA	1.26	100.00%	1.26
35	Oklahoma City	OK	11.38	11.00%	1.25
36	Los Angeles	CA	1.22	100.00%	1.22
37	Charlotte	NC	1.28	94.18%	1.21
38	Kansas City	MO	6.12	19.00%	1.16
39	Las Vegas	NV	3.28	35.00%	1.15
40	Virginia Beach	VA	0.95	92.90%	0.88
41	Salt Lake City	UT	1.60	55.00%	0.88
42	New York	NY	19.11	4.60%	0.88
43	Seattle	WA	0.93	93.60%	0.87
44	**WASHINGTON**	**D.C.**	**0.85**	**100.00%**	**0.85**
45	Charleston	WV	1.37	60.00%	0.82
46	Birmingham	AL	6.95	10.00%	0.70
47	Denver	CO	8.70	7.96%	0.69
48	Cheyenne	WY	7.17	9.50%	0.68
49	Chicago	IL	6.83	10.00%	0.68
50	Honolulu	HI	0.35	100.00%	0.35
51	Jackson	MS	0.18	10.00%	0.02
	UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE		7.08	56.00%	1.56
	MEDIAN		2.75	56.00%	1.40

NOTE: All rates and percentages in this table are rounded and include state and local property taxes levied by multiple taxing authorities as identified by state survey respondents. Effective tax rates listed here are net of assessment value and do not reflect any exemptions or credits noted in Table 6, or any other property tax credits, deductions, or exemptions offered by the state or locality.

Source: Data collected from surveys to State Revenue Department officials, and state web sites.

Chart 3: Residential Property Tax Rates in the Largest City in Each State 2014



Source: ORA Analysis of data from State Revenue Officials and State Department of Revenue Web sites.
Note: Rates include state and local property taxes levied by multiple taxing authorities as identified by state survey respondents.

Table 5: Housing Value Assumptions, 2014

CITY	ST	HOUSING VALUE ASSUMPTIONS AT INDICATED INCOME LEVELS: TAX ON RENT $25,000	$50,000	$75,000	$100,000	$150,000
Anchorage	AK	1,975	129,880	194,820	259,761	389,641
Birmingham	AL	1,373	114,662	171,993	229,324	343,986
Little Rock	AR	1,358	100,590	150,885	201,180	301,770
Phoenix	AZ	1,474	135,792	203,688	271,584	407,376
Los Angeles	CA	2,345	252,149	378,223	504,298	756,447
Denver	CO	1,538	149,348	224,023	298,697	448,045
Bridgeport	CT	1,886	167,678	251,517	335,356	503,035
WASHINGTON	**DC**	**3,053**	**159,544**	**239,317**	**319,089**	**478,633**
Wilmington	DE	1,918	129,172	193,758	258,344	387,516
Jacksonville	FL	1,610	110,991	166,487	221,982	332,973
Atlanta	GA	1,771	106,667	160,001	213,334	320,001
Honolulu	HI	3,041	271,893	407,840	543,786	815,679
Des Moines	IA	1,320	91,797	137,695	183,593	275,390
Boise	ID	1,080	132,153	198,230	264,307	396,460
Chicago	IL	1,860	119,380	179,070	238,760	358,141
Indianapolis	IN	1,296	95,897	143,845	191,793	287,690
Wichita	KS	1,157	87,663	131,495	175,327	262,990
Louisville	KY	1,246	105,555	158,332	211,109	316,664
New Orleans	LA	1,651	124,795	187,192	249,590	374,384
Boston	MA	2,722	162,578	243,867	325,156	487,735
Baltimore	MD	2,033	143,857	215,785	287,714	431,570
Portland	ME	1,738	140,894	211,341	281,788	422,682
Detroit	MI	1,308	96,402	144,603	192,804	289,206
Minneapolis	MN	1,555	115,772	173,658	231,543	347,315
Kansas City	MO	1,366	98,965	148,448	197,931	296,896
Jackson	MS	1,181	107,314	160,971	214,628	321,941
Billings	MT	1,190	138,473	207,710	276,947	415,420
Charlotte	NC	1,591	113,534	170,301	227,067	340,601
Fargo	ND	1,109	107,422	161,133	214,844	322,266
Omaha	NE	1,198	92,277	138,415	184,554	276,831
Manchester	NH	1,598	122,343	183,514	244,686	367,029
Newark	NJ	2,633	179,642	269,463	359,284	538,926
Albuquerque	NM	1,325	127,483	191,224	254,965	382,448
Las Vegas	NV	1,620	134,775	202,163	269,551	404,326
New York City	NY	3,101	179,642	269,463	359,284	538,926
Columbus	OH	1,265	95,697	143,545	191,394	287,090
Oklahoma City	OK	1,243	94,804	142,206	189,607	284,411
Portland	OR	1,680	158,729	238,094	317,459	476,188
Philadelphia	PA	1,918	129,172	193,758	258,344	387,516
Providence	RI	1,716	141,985	212,977	283,970	425,955
Columbia	SC	1,582	100,423	150,635	200,847	301,270
Sioux Falls	SD	1,289	102,473	153,710	204,946	307,419
Memphis	TN	1,481	97,211	145,816	194,421	291,632
Houston	TX	1,495	88,039	132,058	176,077	264,116
Salt Lake City	UT	1,490	144,884	217,325	289,767	434,651
Virginia Beach	VA	2,191	141,753	212,629	283,505	425,258
Burlington	VT	2,321	142,197	213,296	284,394	426,592
Seattle	WA	1,987	166,102	249,153	332,203	498,305
Milwaukee	WI	1,337	115,070	172,605	230,140	345,209
Charleston	WV	1,394	92,461	138,691	184,921	277,382
Cheyenne	WY	1,330	123,422	185,133	246,844	370,266
AVERAGE		**1,685**	**129,047**	**193,571**	**258,094**	**387,141**
MEDIAN		**1,555**	**123,422**	**185,133**	**246,844**	**370,266**

Source for "Tax on Rent": Rental cost data are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, for median fair market rents by MSA. Rents for a studio apartments were selected. The property tax equivalent of rent is assumed to be 20 percent of annual rent.

Source for all other columns: ORA Calculations. Data on MSA median household incomes of mortgage holders and MSA median house values for 2014 were retrieved from the Census Bureau's ACS 2014. A multiplier was applied to each income based on the relationship of median income to median home value.

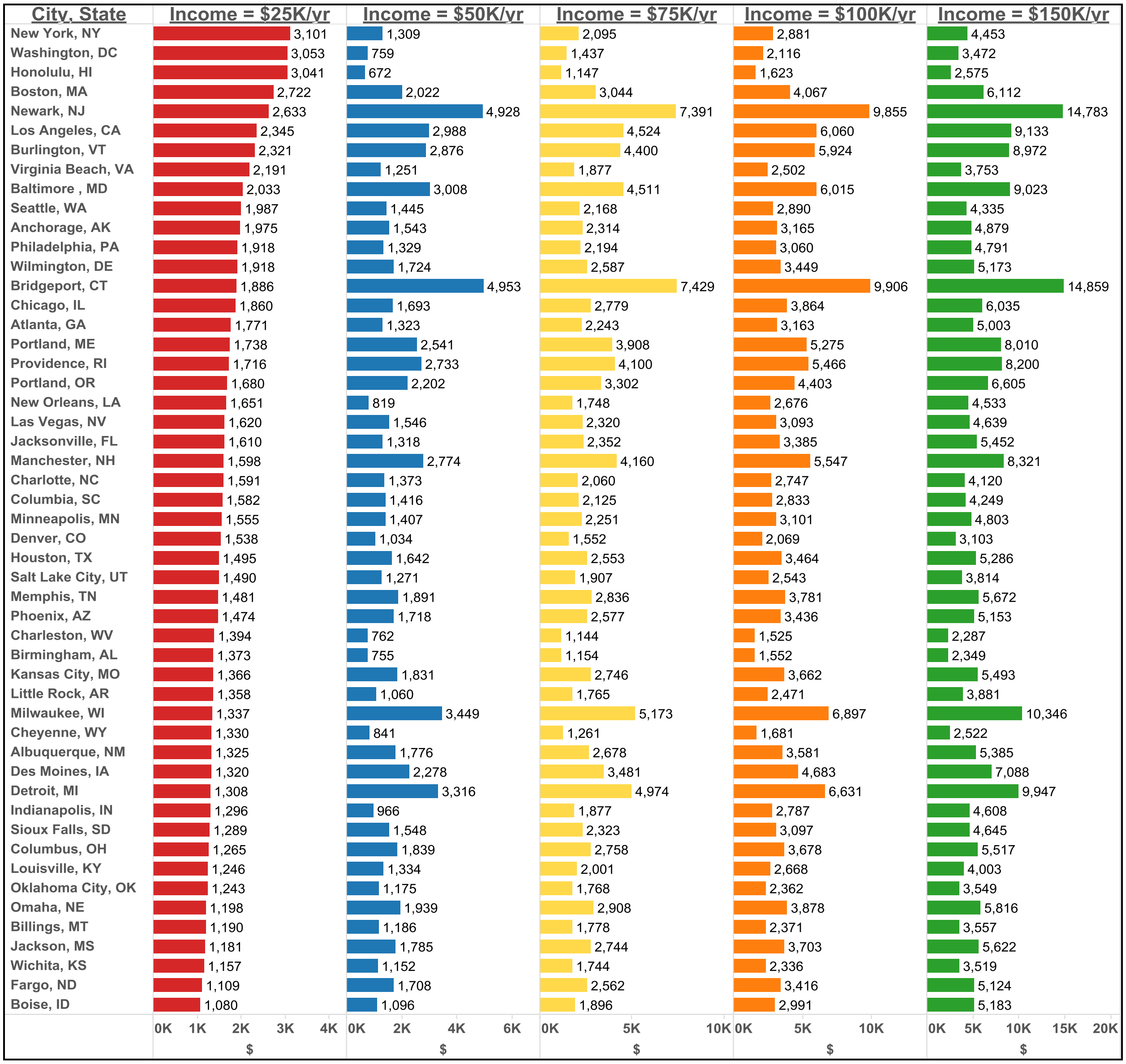
Table 6: Cities That Allow Exemptions or Reduced Rates in the Calculation of Real Estate Taxes for Homeowners, 2014

CITY	STATE	EXEMPTION OR TAX REDUCTION AMOUNT	BASIS OF TAX REDUCTION OR EXEMPTION
Anchorage	AK	10% up to $20,000 maximum	Assessed Value
Birmingham	AL	Up to $4,000 (local option to exempt $2,000 to $4,000)	Assessed Value-Homestead
Little Rock	AR	$350 Credit against Homestead for Homeowners	Tax Credit
Phoenix	AZ	41.825% Exemption on School Tax Rates up to $600	Assessed Value
Los Angeles	CA	$7,000 Exemption	Assessed Value
WASHINGTON 1/	**D.C.**	**$70,200 Exemption**	**Assessed Value-Homestead**
Jacksonville	FL	$25,000 Homestead Exemption for all property taxes; Up to $25,000 for non-School taxes only	Assessed Value
Atlanta	GA	$30,000 Exemption	Assessed Value
Honolulu	HI	$80,000 Exemption	Assessed Value
Des Moines	IA	$4,850 Exemption	Assessed Value
Boise	ID	50% of assessed value, up to $83,920 Exemption	Assessed Value and Homestead up to 1 acre
Chicago	IL	$7,000 exemption	Assessed Value- Homestead
Indianapolis	IN	60% Deduction (maximum of $45,000) Supplemental deduction of 35% deduction of AV less than $600,000; 25% deduction of AV greater than $600,000.	Assessed Value-Homestead
Wichita	KS	$20,000 on appraised value; $2,300 on assessed value; up to a maximum tax exempted of $46	Assessed Value
New Orleans	LA	$7,500 Exemption	Assessed Value
Boston	MA	30% Residential Exemption	Assessed Value
Portland	ME	$10,000 Homestead Exemption	Assessed Value
Detroit	MI	Homestead Property Exempt From Up to 18 mills of Local School Operating Millage Tax	Taxable Value
Minneapolis	MN	Market Value Homestead Exclusion may decreases tax by up to $30,000.	Market Value
Jackson	MS	$7,500 Exemption, limit of $300 of actual exempted tax dollars	Assessed Value
Billings	MT	47% Homestead Exemption	Market Value
Albuquerque	NM	$2,000 Household Head Exemption	Taxable Value
New York City	NY	$30,000 exemption on primary residence	Equalized Assessed Value
Columbus	OH	12.5% Tax Rollback	Assessed Value
Oklahoma City	OK	$1,000 Exemption	Assessed Value-Homestead
Columbia	SC	Owner occupied residential exempt from 57% of tax	Property Tax Relief Fund
Houston	TX	20% Exemption on Value -Plus $15,000 Exemption -Plus various exemptions on local levies, between 10% - 20% of assessed value	Assessed Value -School District Only
Salt Lake City	UT	45% Residential (included in 55% assessment in Table 4)	Taxable Value
Burlington	VT	Up to $8,000 reduction	Household Income
Milwaukee	WI	School Levy Credit: $0.1898/$100 home value Lottery Credit: School Tax on 1st $11,000 Market Value 1st Dollar Credit: School Tax on 1st $6,500 Market Value	Equalized Assessed Value Equalized Assessed Value Equalized Assessed Value

Source: Data collected from surveys to State Revenue Department officials and review of State Revenue Department Web Sites.

1/ D.C.'s exemption amount increased to $71,400 on October 1, 2014 (effective for D.C.'s Real Property Tax Year 2015)

Chart 4: Property Tax Burdens for All Income Levels, Sorted by Lowest Income Level



Source: ORA analysis; see description on page 8-9 for data sources and methodology. Note: the methodology for calculating burdens for the $25,000/year income earning family differ from the calculations for the other four income groups.
Note: Rates include state and local property taxes levied by multiple taxing authorities as identified by state survey respondents.

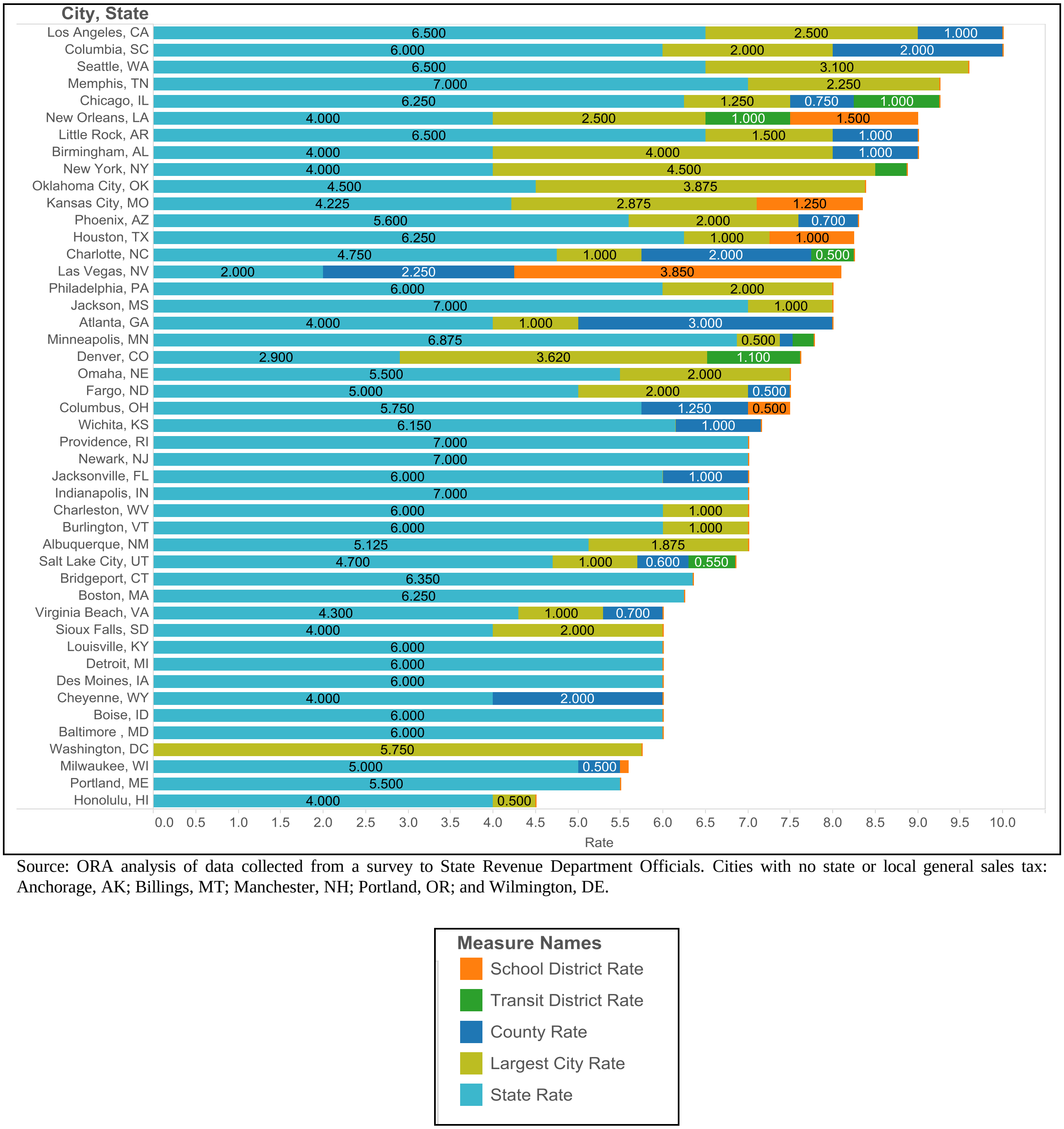
Sales and Use Tax

Residents of 46 of the 51 cities in this study are subject to some form of sales and use tax. The combined sales tax rates range from 10 percent in Los Angeles, California and Columbia, Sourth Carolina, to 4.5 percent in Honolulu, Hawaii, as illustrated in Chart 5, page 36, and also presented in Table 7, page 37. The highest state sales tax rate is 7 percent in Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Tennessee; while the lowest state rate of 2 percent is found in Nevada. Sales taxes are levied by 29 of the 51 cities in addition to state sales taxes with the highest city rate at 5.75 percent in Washington, D.C. (followed by 4.5 percent in New York City). The lowest city rate (0.1 percent) is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, followed by a rate of 0.5 in both Honolulu, Hawaii; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Of the nineteen counties levying a sales tax, the highest rate (3.0 percent) is in Fulton (Atlanta, Georgia). Four school districts and seven transit districts also levy sales taxes, with transit district rates ranging from 0.005 percent in Charlotte, North Carolina to 1.1 percent in Denver, Colorado.

According to Table 1, and based on the assumptions made in the report, the average sales tax burden is the second highest of the four major tax types at the $25,000 income level. For families subject to a sales tax, the highest sales tax burdens across each of the income levels are in Memphis, Tennessee; New York City, New York; Birmingham, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Jackson, Mississipipi.

Cities that levy a sales tax and that have the lowest sales tax burdens at all income levels include Manchester, New Hampshire; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Baltimore, Maryland; Providence, Rhode Island; and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Chart 5: State and Local General Sales Tax Rates in Each of The 51 Cities as of December 31, 2014



Source: ORA analysis of data collected from a survey to State Revenue Department Officials. Cities with no state or local general sales tax: Anchorage, AK; Billings, MT; Manchester, NH; Portland, OR; and Wilmington, DE.

Table 7: State and Local General Sales Tax Rates in Each of the 51 Cities as of December 31, 2014

CITY	STATE	TOTAL RATE (%)	STATE (%)	CITY (%)	COUNTY (%)	SCHOOL (%)	TRANSIT (%)
Los Angeles	CA	10.000	6.500	2.500	1.000		
Columbia	SC	10.000	6.000	2.000	2.000		
Seattle	WA	9.600	6.500	3.100			
Memphis	TN	9.250	7.000	2.250			
Chicago	IL	9.250	6.250	1.250	0.750		1.000
Birmingham	AL	9.000	4.000	4.000	1.000		
Little Rock	AR	9.000	6.500	1.500	1.000		
New Orleans	LA	9.000	4.000	2.500		1.500	1.000
New York	NY	8.875	4.000	4.500			0.375
Oklahoma City	OK	8.375	4.500	3.875			
Kansas City	MO	8.350	4.225	2.875	1.250		
Phoenix	AZ	8.300	5.600	2.000	0.700		
Houston	TX	8.250	6.250	1.000		1.000	
Las Vegas	NV	8.100	2.000		2.250	3.850	
Atlanta	GA	8.000	4.000	1.000	3.000		
Jackson	MS	8.000	7.000	1.000			
Philadelphia	PA	8.000	6.000	2.000			
Minneapolis	MN	7.775	6.875	0.500	0.150		0.250
Denver	CO	7.620	2.900	3.620			1.100
Fargo	ND	7.500	5.000	2.000	0.500		
Omaha	NE	7.500	5.500	2.000			
Columbus	OH	7.500	5.750		1.250	0.500	
Charlotte	NC	7.250	4.750		2.000		0.005
Wichita	KS	7.150	6.150		1.000		
Jacksonville	FL	7.000	6.000		1.000		
Indianapolis	IN	7.000	7.000				
Newark	NJ	7.000	7.000				
Albuquerque	NM	7.000	5.125	1.875			
Providence	RI	7.000	7.000				
Burlington	VT	7.000	6.000	1.000			
Charleston	WV	7.000	6.000	1.000			
Salt Lake City	UT	6.850	4.700	1.000	0.600		0.550
Bridgeport	CT	6.350	6.350				
Boston	MA	6.250	6.250				
Des Moines	IA	6.000	6.000				
Boise	ID	6.000	6.000				
Louisville	KY	6.000	6.000				
Baltimore	MD	6.000	6.000				
Detroit	MI	6.000	6.000				
Sioux Falls	SD	6.000	4.000	2.000			
Virginia Beach	VA	6.000	4.300	1.000	0.700		
Cheyenne	WY	6.000	4.000		2.000		
Washington	D.C.	5.750		5.750			
Milwaukee	WI	5.600	5.000	0.100	0.500		
Portland	ME	5.500	5.500				
Honolulu	HI	4.500	4.000	0.500			
UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE		**7.379**	**5.336**				
MEDIAN		**7.200**	**6.000**				

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials.

Cities with no state or local general sales tax: Anchorage, AK; Billings, MT; Manchester, NH; Portland, OR; and Wilmington, DE.

Note: Unweighted average includes only those jurisdictions with a sales tax.

Automobile Taxes

Residents of all 51 cities in this study are subject to gasoline taxes and some type of automobile registration fee or tax. The automobile taxes included in this study are gasoline taxes, motor vehicle registration fees, excise taxes, and personal property taxes. Thirteen of the cities levy a personal property tax based on the value of motor vehicles owned by a taxpayer. Gasoline tax rates in each of the 51 cities as of December 31, 2014, are compared in Table 8, page 39. The total gasoline tax rates vary from a high of 40.7 cents per gallon in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 37.5 in Seattle, Washington; and 36.5 in Charlotte, North Carolina, to a low of 8.0 cents per gallon in Anchorage, Alaska.

As noted before, citizens in all 51 cities are subject to some type of automobile registration fee and tax. They are usually either flat per-vehicle rates or excise taxes based on either weight or value. The types of registration and other automobile taxes to which residents of the 51 cities are subject are summarized in Table 9, page 40.

The thirteen cities that levy personal property taxes on automobiles use various methods. Some cities use a combination of assessment levels and tax rates, which may or may not be the same as is used for other personal property or for real property. Others use the same assessment system and property tax rate for automobiles as they do for personal residences.

The vehicle assumptions used for calculating automobile personal property taxes, excise taxes, the gasoline tax, and registration fees are presented in Table 10, page 40.

The lowest tax burdens for a specific tax at all income levels in this study are the automobile tax burdens (except in those states that offer refundable EITCs at the $25,000 income level). Providence, Rhode Island; Virginia Beach, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina are among the cities with high automobile tax burdens across income levels. These cities levy either a personal property tax or a high excise tax. New Orleans, Louisiana; Newark, New Jersey; Jackson, Mississippi; and Albuquerque, New Mexico, have consistently low automobile tax burdens. Each of these cities have flat registration rates or registration by weight, moderate gasoline tax rates, and no personal property or excise tax (or low rates in the case of Mississippi).

Table 8: Gasoline Tax Rates in the 51 Cities as of December 31, 2014 (State and Local Rates Per Gallon)

CITY	ST	TOTAL RATE	STATE RATE	LOCAL RATE
Philadelphia	PA	40.70	40.70	00.00
Seattle	WA	37.50	37.50	00.00
Charlotte	NC	36.50	36.50	00.00
Los Angeles	CA	36.00	36.00	00.00
Charleston	WV	35.70	35.70	00.00
Portland	OR	35.00	30.00	05.00
Honolulu	HI	33.50	17.00	16.50
Providence	RI	32.00	32.00	00.00
Louisville	KY	31.90	31.90	00.00
Milwaukee	WI	30.50	30.50	00.00
Jacksonville	FL	30.425	17.10	13.325
Burlington	VT	30.00	30.00	00.00
Chicago	IL	30.00	19.00	11.00
Portland	ME	30.00	30.00	00.00
Minneapolis	MN	28.50	28.50	00.00
Columbus	OH	28.00	28.00	00.00
Billings	MT	27.75	27.75	00.00
New York	NY	26.40	26.40	00.00
Omaha	NE	26.40	26.40	00.00
Bridgeport	CT	25.00	25.00	00.00
Boise	ID	25.00	25.00	00.00
Salt Lake City	UT	24.50	24.50	00.00
Wichita	KS	24.00	24.00	00.00
Boston	MA	24.00	24.00	00.00
Cheyenne	WY	24.00	24.00	00.00
WASHINGTON	**D.C.**	**23.50**	**23.50**	**00.00**
Baltimore	MD	23.50	23.50	00.00
Wilmington	DE	23.00	23.00	00.00
Las Vegas	NV	23.00	23.00	00.00
Fargo	ND	23.00	23.00	00.00
Manchester	NH	22.20	22.20	00.00
Birmingham	AL	22.00	16.00	06.00
Denver	CO	22.00	22.00	00.00
Sioux Falls	SD	22.00	22.00	00.00
Little Rock	AR	21.80	21.80	00.00
Des Moines	IA	21.00	21.00	00.00
New Orleans	LA	20.00	20.00	00.00
Memphis	TN	20.00	20.00	00.00
Houston	TX	20.00	20.00	00.00
Detroit	MI	19.00	19.00	00.00
Phoenix	AZ	18.00	18.00	00.00
Indianapolis	IN	18.00	18.00	00.00
Jackson	MS	18.00	18.00	00.00
Kansas City	MO	17.00	17.00	00.00
Albuquerque	NM	17.00	17.00	00.00
Oklahoma City	OK	16.00	16.00	00.00
Columbia	SC	16.00	16.00	00.00
Newark	NJ	14.50	14.50	00.00
Atlanta	GA	11.50	07.50	04.00
Virginia Beach 1/	VA	11.10	11.10	[2 %]
Anchorage	AK	08.00	08.00	00.00
UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE		24.19	22.74	01.19
MEDIAN		23.50	23.00	00.00

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; and "2015 State Tax Handbook." Wolters Kluwer, CCH. 2014. State rate for Virginia retrieved from: the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles Site: https://www.dmv.virginia.gov/commercial/#taxact/historical_rates.asp, on December 9, 2015.

1/ There is a regional Fuels Wholesale Sales Tax imposed in the Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads regions (which includes Virginia Beach). The tax rate is 2.1% of the sales prices of motor fuels sold to retail dealers for sale in the regions; it is not included in the Total Rate column here.

Table 9: Summary of Types of Automobile Registration Taxes 2014

TYPE OF REGISTRATION	NUMBER OF STATES
Flat Rate Only	25
Weight Only	15
Weight and Age	4
Horsepower Only	1
Age Only	2
Value Only	1
Value and Age	2
Value and Weight	1
	51

OTHER AUTO TAXES (INCLUDING LOCAL)*	
Personal Property	13
Excise:	
Value and Age	2
Value Based	5
Age Based	1

*Based on State Survey responses

Table 10: Automobile Tax Assumptions 2014

Income Level	Description Of Auto	Engine Size Liters 1/	Weight 2/	Year	Market Values			Estimated Mileage Per Gallon 1/	Estimated Annual Gasoline Usage 3/
					Retail Price 2/	Trade-In Value 2/	Loan Value 2/		
$ 25,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4 cylinder, Manual	2.0	2,875 lbs	2011	$11,350	$9,050	$10,215	24	625 gallons
$ 50,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4 Cylinder, Manual	2.0	2,804 lbs	2011	$11,800	$9,600	$10,620	24	625 gallons
$ 75,000	Sedan, 4 Door 4 Cylinder, Automatic	2.5	3,190 lbs	2012	$17,475	$14,825	$15,728	25	600 gallons
	4WD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	3.3	3,935 lbs	2006	$12,875	$10,125	$11,588	18	417 gallons*
$100,000	Sedan, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	3.6	4,026 lbs	2012	$20,175	$17,300	$18,158	17	882 gallons
	4WD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	4.0	4,615 lbs	2007	$12,775	$8,875	$11,497	15	500 gallons*
$150,000	Sedan, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	6.2	4,220 lbs	2013	$46,925	$42,800	$42,233	14	1,071 gallons
	AWD Utility, 4 Door 6 Cylinder, Automatic	3.5	4,288 lbs	2010	$17,675	$15,000	$15,908	15	441 gallons*

1/ Gas Mileage Guide, EPA fuel economy estimates for city driving, U.S. Department of Energy. http://www.fueleconomy.gov/
2/ National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide. http://www.nadaguides.com
3/ Assumes 15,000 miles driven for primary car; 7,500 for secondary car (denoted with an asterisk).

CHAPTER IV

How Do Tax Burdens in Washington, D.C. Compare with Those in the Largest City in Each State?

The nation's capital, Washington, D.C., is unique in many respects. It has a special status in which the day-to-day activities and functions of state, county, city, and special districts are combined in one governmental unit. The Mayor and the 13-member District of Columbia Council combine the functions of a state legislature, a county board of commissioners, and a city council. Due to this combination of responsibilities, the District has the taxing powers of a state, a county, and a municipality, although these powers are limited by actions of the federal government. The graduated income tax, the general sales and use tax, and the per gallon gasoline tax are all comparable in form to those levied by most states. The property tax based on assessed value is similar to the type levied in cities and counties. As a result, the tax burden of District residents should be compared to the combined state and local burdens borne by residents of other large cities.

The District of Columbia has a relatively high percentage of low-income taxpayers, which limits the District's revenue-raising capacity. Despite these limitations, the District of Columbia must perform and provide funding for functions usually provided at both state and local levels of government. The non-municipal functions include responsibility for welfare programs, physical and mental health care, and maintenance of the public education and state university systems.

The burden of each of the four major taxes for Washington, D.C., is compared with the 51-city average at all income levels in Table 11, page 44. At the $25,000 income level, Washington, D.C. has a lower income tax burden than the average for the other 51-cities. The income tax burden at the $50,000, $75,000, $100,000, and $150,000 income levels is slightly higher in D.C. than for the 51-city average. This is because the District has a somewhat more progressive income tax.

The property tax burden, as calculated in this study, is higher at the $25,000 income level in Washington, D.C. than the average for the other 51 cities, which reflects the high cost of rental housing in the District. However, at the other four income levels ($50,000, $75,000, $100,000, and $150,000), the property tax burden is lower in D.C. than in the 51-city average. In spite of the fact that the District’s rental and house values are higher than the 51-city average at each income level, these rankings highlight the District’s low property tax burden, as compared to the other 51 cities. The District of Columbia’s auto and sales tax burdens are are lower than the 51-city average at every income level, indicating the District’s competitive tax rates.

Individual Income Tax

According to Table 11 and based on the assumptions made in this report, the individual income tax burden for Washington, D.C. is below the average for the 44 cities that levy an individual income tax at the $25,000 level. Washington, D.C. levied an individual income tax with four rates in tax year 2014: 4.0 percent on the first $10,000 of taxable income; 6.0 percent on the next $30,000 of taxable income; 8.5 percent on taxable income over $40,000 up to $350,000; and 8.95 percent on taxable income over $350,000. For tax year 2014 personal exemptions of $1,725 per dependent were allowed, as well as a $1,725 exemption for the filer and spouse, respectively. A standard deduction of $4,150 ($2,075 for married-filing separately), and indexed to the CPI, was in effect for the period of this study.[7] Itemized deductions are the same as those allowed in computing the federal income tax, but the District does not allow the deduction of its own individual income tax. Washington, D.C. also has "circuit-breaker" property tax relief programs for both elderly and non-elderly qualified homeowners and renters, through which a credit can be claimed against a taxpayers income tax liability. The District's low-income credit eliminates the District income tax for taxpayers with no federal income tax liability.

Even though the rates have decreased in general over the last several years, the higher income tax burden for the higher income levels is due in part to restrictions on the individual income tax base of the District. Federal law prohibits Washington, D.C. from taxing the earnings of non-residents working within the city, a restriction not imposed on any other city in the nation. As a result of this, the District of Columbia taxes residents at a higher rate than would otherwise be the case since approximately 60 percent of the wages and salaries earned in the District of Columbia are earned by non-residents.[8]

Real Property Tax

As previously noted, and based on the assumptions in this report, the property tax burdens in the District of Columbia are below the 51-city average at the $50,000, $75,000, $100,000 and $150,000 income levels (see Table 11, page 44). The tax on residential property in the District of Columbia is based on the assessed value of the property, which is assessed at a statutory level of 100 percent of its estimated market value. The tax rate on residential owner-occupied property in the District is $0.85 per $100 of assessed value for 2014. D.C. homeowners deduct a homestead exemption of $70,200 from the assessed base before calculation of the property tax for all owner-occupied dwellings. The District has capped the growth of property assessments at 10 percent, when calculating the tax due. The calculations in this study do not adjust for capped growth.

---

[7] "Notice of Increases in the 2014 Standard Deduction, Personal Exemption, Homestead Deduction an Trash Collection Credit Amounts." Government of the District of Columbia. Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis. Washington, D.C.: 2013. p. 1.

[8] "District of Columbia Economic and Revenue Trends: September 2015." Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis. Washington, D.C.: 2015. p. 1

Sales Tax

According to Table 11, the sales tax burden in the District of Columbia is lower than the 51-city average at all five income levels. In 2014, the District levied a sales tax with six different rates. This rate structure is utilized, in part, to take advantage of the District's special status as a tourist center and to increase the contribution of non-residents working in the city. These differential rates illustrate the concept of tax exporting. The following table details the sales tax rates in effect at the end of 2014 (with the exception of the tax on other tobacco products). Items exempt from the District of Columbia sales tax include groceries and prescription drugs.

ITEMS	2014 SALES TAX RATE
Retail rate for sales of certain tangible personal property and selected services, non-alcoholic soft drinks, food, or drinks sold in vending machines.	5.75%
Medical marijuana	6.0%
Restaurant meals, liquor sold for consumption on and off the premises, rental vehicles, prepaid telephone cards, tickets sold for baseball games, merchandise sold at the baseball stadium, tickets sold for events at the Verizon Center and merchandise sold at the Verizon Center.	10.0%
Other tobacco products, including cigars (except premium cigars are taxed at 6%), chewing tobacco, snuff, roll-your-own-tobacco, hookah tobacco, and pipe tobacco (through September 30, 2014).	12.0%
Transient accommodations.	14.5%
Parking motor vehicles in commercial lots, rolled tobacco products usually used for smoking, chewing or as snuff, made in whole or in part with tobacco, except for cigarettes, premium cigars or pipe leaf tobacco products.	18.0%

Source: "D.C. Tax Facts 2014." Government of D.C., Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis, p. 26.

Automobile Taxes

Washington, D.C., automobile tax burdens are below the 51-city average for all income levels, as shown in Table 11. Washington, D.C. taxes gasoline at 23.5 cents per gallon, and requires registration fees for automobile owners. Fees are $72 on cars weighing less than 3,500 pounds; $115 on cars equal to or greater than 3,500 pounds and less than 5,000 pounds; and $155 on automobiles weighing more than 5,000 pounds. The District of Columbia does not impose an annual excise tax or personal property tax on automobiles.

Summary

As noted above, the tax burden of the District of Columbia is influenced by many factors. One of the major reasons the District of Columbia income tax burden is above the average at the $150,000 income level is the restriction on the District's taxing authority mandated by Congress. Factors such as the prohibition on taxing non-resident income, plus the large percentage of tax-exempt properties (fifty-three percent of District acreage is tax exempt[9]), have combined to create difficult conditions under which to raise revenues to operate the city. Some of the positive factors, which tend to increase the District tax base, include substantial tourist activity as well as the large volume of business and lobbying activity generated by the federal presence.

[9] "D.C. Tax Facts 2015." Government of the District of Columbia, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Revenue Analysis, p. 40.

Table 11: Tax Burdens in Washington, D.C. for a Hypothetical Family Compared With The Average for the Largest City in Each State by Income Level, 2014

TAX	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	AVERAGE FOR CITIES LEVYING TAX 1/	DIFFERENCE (D.C. Minus Average)
$25,000 INCOME LEVEL			
Income	($732)	($15)	($717)
Property	3,053	1,685	1,368
Sales	749	840	(91)
Auto	219	283	(64)
TOTAL	**$3,288**	**$2,747**	**$541**
$50,000 INCOME LEVEL			
Income	$1,557	$1,416	$161
Property	759	1,790	(1,031)
Sales	946	1,021	(75)
Auto	219	286	(67)
TOTAL	**$3,481**	**$4,205**	**($724)**
$75,000 INCOME LEVEL			
Income	$2,577	$2,466	$111
Property	1,437	2,757	(1,320)
Sales	1,115	1,161	(46)
Auto	426	555	(129)
TOTAL	**$5,556**	**$6,436**	**($880)**
$100,000 INCOME LEVEL			
Income	$4,148	$3,918	$230
Property	2,116	3,732	(1,616)
Sales	1,291	1,362	(71)
Auto	555	662	(107)
TOTAL	**$8,109**	**$8,903**	**($794)**
$150,000 INCOME LEVEL			
Income	$7,158	$6,475	$683
Property	3,472	5,681	(2,209)
Sales	1,588	1,653	(65)
Auto	529	900	(371)
TOTAL	**$12,747**	**$13,469**	**(722)**

1/ Income and sales averages are based on cities actually levying tax. As a result, the overall average is not equal to the sum of the averages for each separate tax type.

Part II

A Comparison of Selected Tax Rates in the District of Columbia with Those in the 50 States as of January 1, 2015

Tax Rate Comparisons at a Glance

As can be seen from a review of the major taxes compared in this report and presented below, the tax rates in the District of Columbia are among the highest in the nation. Of the 12 taxes compared, tax categories for which District rates are higher than in most of the states include: cigarette; corporate income; individual income; deed recordation; motor vehicle excise; and motor vehicle registration fees. In three tax categories -- beer, light wine, and distilled spirits -- the District has lower tax rates than most states. Insurance premiums has fourteen states higher than the District and eighteen states lower than the District. Motor vehicle fuel has twenty-three states higher than the District, and twenty-six states lower than the District.

Table 12: Comparison of Selected State Tax Rates

TAX	LEVYING TAX 1/	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS		
		LOWER THAN D.C.	SAME AS D.C.	HIGHER THAN D.C.
Individual Income	43 2/	36 3/	1	6 3/
Corporate Income	44	40	1	3
Insurance	50	18	18	14
Sales and Use	45	20	1	24
Beer	50	7	1	42
Light Wine	46	5	3	38
Distilled Spirits	33	0	1	32
Cigarette	50	43	1	6
Motor Fuel	50	27	1	22
Motor Vehicle Excise				
Cars < 3,500 lbs.	45	25	7	13
Motor Vehicle Registration	50	47	0	3
Deed Recordation	35	35	0	0

1/ This count excludes D.C.
2/ Includes two states that tax dividends and/or interest only.
3/ Comparisons are based on highest comparable rate in each jurisdiction. Those based on federal liability are not included.

Table 13: Individual Income Tax Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1, 2015

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS	EXEMPTIONS	TAXABLE INCOME 5/	RATES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Single	$1,775	$0 - $10,000	4.0%
Married Filing Separately	$3,550	$10,001-$40,000	$400 + 6.0% of excess > $10,000
Married Filing Jointly	$3,550	$40,001-$60,000	$2,200 + 7.0% of excess > $40,000
Head of Household	$1,775	$60,001-$350,000	$3,600 + 8.5% of excess > $60,000
Dependent (additional)	$1,775	Over $350,000	$28,250 + 8.95% of excess > $350,000
Blind (additional)	$1,775		
Age 65 and over (additional)	$1,775		
Standard Deduction	1/		
MARYLAND 2/			
Single	$3,200	$0 - $1,000	2.0%
Married Filing Separately	$6,400	$1,001-$2,000	$ 20 + 3.00% of excess > $1,000
Married Filing Jointly	$6,400	$2,001-$3,000	$ 50 + 4.00% of excess > $2,000
Head of Household	$3,200	$3,001-$150,000	$ 90 + 4.75% of excess > $3,000
Dependent (additional)	$3,200	$150,001-$175,000	$7,072.50 + 5% of excess > $150,000
Blind (additional)	$1,000	$175,001-$225,000	$8,322.50 + 5.25% of excess > $175,000
Age 65 and over (additional)	$1,000	$225,001-300,000	$10,947.50 + 5.5% of excess > $225,000
Standard Deduction	3/	Over $300,001	$15,072.50 + 5.75% of excess> $300,000
VIRGINIA			
Single	$ 930	$0 - $3,000	2.0%
Married Filing Separately	$ 930	$3,001-$5,000	$60 + 3.00% of excess > $ 3,000
Married Filing Jointly	$1,860	$5,001-$17,000	$120 + 5.00% of excess > $ 5,000
Head of Household	$ 930	Over $17,000	$720 + 5.75% of excess > $17,000
Dependent (additional)	$ 930		
Blind (additional)	$ 800		
Age 65 and over (additional)	$ 800		
Standard Deduction	4/		

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; State Web Sites; and *2015 State Tax Handbook*, Wulters Kluwer/ CCH Group, 2014.

1/ Married persons filing separately - $5,200; Married filing jointly - $8,350; Head of household - $6,500.
2/ Maryland rates do not include local rates that may be as low as 1.25% in Worcester County and as much as 3.2% in Howard, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, among others. Baltimore City, which is used in this study, has a local rate of 3.20%.
3/ 15% of Maryland AGI not to exceed $2,000 ($4,000 for joint and head of household returns and those filing as qualifying widow(er) with dependent child). The minimum is $1,500 for single, married filing separately and dependent taxpayers. All others are allowed a minimum of $4,000.
4/ Single - $3,000; married persons filing separately - $3,000; and married persons filing jointly or combined separate - $6,000.
5/ Brackets and rates are for married filing jointly.

Table 14: Individual Income Tax
43 States and the District of Columbia as of January 1, 2015

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS (CREDITS)			RATES AND TAXABLE INCOME BRACKETS				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINT	DEPENDENTS	TYPE OF RETURN	RATE	UP TO	RATE	OVER
ALABAMA 1/							
$1,500	$3,000	$500 1/	S,HH,M	2.0%	$ 500	5.0%	$ 3,000
			M/J	2.0%	1,000	5.0%	6,000
ARIZONA							
$2,100	$4,200	$2,300	S,M/S	2.59%	10,000	4.54%	150,000
			M/J,HH	2.59%	20,000	4.54%	300,000
ARKANSAS							
($26)	($52)	($26)	S,HH,M, M/J	0.9%	$ 4,299	6.9%	$ 35,100
CALIFORNIA 2/							
($109)	($218)	($337)	S,M/S	1.0%	$ 7,850	12.3%	$526,443
			HH	1.0%	15,710	12.3%	715,962
			M/J	1.0%	15,700	12.3%	1,052,886
COLORADO							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	4.63% of federal taxable income with certain modifications.				
CONNECTICUT 3/							
$15,000	$24,000	$0	S,M/S	3.0%	$ 10,000	6.7%	$ 250,000
			HH	3.0%	16,000	6.7%	400,000
			M/J	3.0%	20,000	6.7%	500,000
DELAWARE							
($110)	($220)	($110)	S,M/S	2.20%	$ 2,000	6.60%	$ 60,000
			M/J				
				2.20%	$ 2,000	6.60%	$ 60,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
$1,775	**$3,550**	**$1,775**	**S,M/S, M/J, HH**	**4.00%**	**$ 10,000**	**8.95%**	**$ 350,000**
GEORGIA							
$2,700	$7,400	$3,000	M/S	1.0%	$ 500	6.00%	$ 5,000
			S	1.0%	750	6.00%	7,000
			HH,M/J	1.0%	1,000	6.00%	10,000
HAWAII							
$1,144	$2,288	$1,144	M/S,S	1.40%	$ 2,400	11.0%	$200,000
			HH	1.40%	3,600	11.0%	300,000
			M/J	1.40%	4,800	11.0%	400,000

1/ Does not include various local income taxes. Alabama's personal exemption is $1,000 for taxpayers with an AGI less than $20,000, and $300 for those with an AGI greater than $100,000.
2/ California imposes a Metnal Health Services Tax at a rate of 1 percent on income over $1,000,000.
3/ Connecticut personal exemptions decrease as income increases.

Table 14 (Continued)
Individual Income Tax
43 States and the District of Columbia as of January 1, 2015

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS (CREDITS)			RATES AND TAXABLE INCOME BRACKETS				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINT	DEPENDENTS	TYPE OF RETURN	RATE	UP TO	RATE	OVER
IDAHO 1/							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S,M/S HH,M/J	1.60% 1.60%	$ 1,452 2,904	7.40% 7.40%	$ 10,890 21,780
ILLINOIS							
$2,125	$4,250	$2,125	3.75% of taxable net income.				
INDIANA 2/ 3/							
$1,000	$2,000	$2,500 3/	3.30% of federal adjusted gross income.				
IOWA							
($40)	($80)	($40)		0.36%	$ 1,539	8.98%	$ 69,255
KANSAS							
$2,250	$4,500	$2,250	S,M/S M/J	2.7% 2.7%	$ 15,000 30,000	4.6% 4.6%	$ 15,000 30,000
KENTUCKY							
($20)	($40)	($20)		2.0%	$ 3,000	6.0%	$ 75,000
LOUISIANA							
$4,500	$9,000	$1,000	S,M/S, HH M/J	2.0% 2.0%	$ 12,500 25,000	6.0% 6.0%	$ 50,000 $100,000
MAINE							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S,M/S HH M/J	6.50%	$ 5,200 7,850 10,450	7.95%	$ 20,900 31,350 41,850
MARYLAND 2/							
$3,200	$6,400	$3,200	S,M/S, M/J, HH	2.0% 2.0%	$ 1,000 $ 1,000	5.75% 5.75%	$250,000 $300,000
MASSACHUSETTS							
$4,400	$8,800	$1,000	5.15% of taxable income.				
MICHIGAN 2/							
$4,050	$8,000	$4,000	4.25% of taxable income.				

1/ Does not include filing fee of $10.
2/ Does not include various local income taxes.
3/ An additional $1,500 exemption is allowed for certain dependent children.

Table 14 (Continued)
Individual Income Tax
43 States and the District of Columbia as of January 1, 2015

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS (CREDITS)			RATES AND TAXABLE INCOME BRACKETS				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINT	DEPENDENTS	TYPE OF RETURN	RATE	UP TO	RATE	OVER
MINNESOTA							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S	5.35%	$ 25,070	9.85%	$ 154,951
			M/S	5.35%	18,330	9.85%	129,130
			HH	5.35%	30,870	9.85%	206,610
			M/J	5.35%	36,650	9.85%	258,261
MISSISSIPPI							
$6,000	$12,000	$1,500	S,M/J, HH	3.0%	$ 5,000	5.0%	$ 10,000
MISSOURI 1/							
$2,100	$4,200	$1,200	S,M/J,HH, M/S	1.5%	$ 1,000	6.0%	$ 9,000
MONTANA							
$2,330	$4,660	$2,330	S,M/J, HH	1.0%	$ 2,800	6.9%	$ 17,100
NEBRASKA							
($130)	($260)	($130)	M/S,S	2.46%	$ 3,050	6.84%	$ 29,460
			HH		5,690		43,680
			M/J		6,090		58,920
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
$2,400	$4,800	---	5.0% on dividend and interest income over personal exemption.				
NEW JERSEY							
$1,000	$2,000	$1,500	S,M/S, HH,M/J	1.4%	$ 20,000	8.97%	$ 500,000
NEW MEXICO							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S,M/S	1.7%	$ 5,500	4.9%	$ 16,000
			HH, M/J	1.7%	8,000	4.9%	24,000
			M/S	1.7%	4,000	4.9%	12,000
NEW YORK							
---	---	$1,000	M/S,S	4.0%	$ 8,200	8.82%	$1,046,350
			HH	4.0%	12,350	8.82%	1,569,550
			M/J	4.0%	16,450	8.82%	2,092,800
NORTH CAROLINA 2/							
$0	$0	$0					5.75%
NORTH DAKOTA							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S	1.22%	$ 37,450	3.22%	$ 411,500
			HH	1.22%	37,450	3.22%	411,500
			M/J	1.22%	62,600	3.22%	411,500

1/ Does not include various local income taxes.

2/ A taxpayer whose Federal AGI exceeds the amount shown in the "maximum over" column is allowed a personal exemption of $2,000 and $2,000 for each dependent.

Table 14 (Continued)
Individual Income Tax
43 States and the District of Columbia as of January 1, 2015

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS (CREDITS)			RATES AND TAXABLE INCOME BRACKETS				
			TYPE OF RETURN	MINIMUM		MAXIMUM	
SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINT	DEPENDENTS		RATE	UP TO	RATE	OVER
OHIO 1/							
$2,200	$4,400	$1,700	S,M/J,M/S	0.53%	$ 5,200	5.33%	$208,500
OKLAHOMA							
$1,000	$2,000	$1,000	S,M/S HH,M/J	0.5% 0.5%	$ 1,000 2,000	5.25% 5.25%	$ 8,700 15,000
OREGON 1/							
($194)	($388)	($194)	S,M/S M/J	5.0% 5.0%	$ 3,350 6,500	9.9% 9.9%	$125,000 300,000
PENNSYLVANIA 1/							
---	---	---	3.07% of specified classes of taxable income is effective rate.				
RHODE ISLAND							
$3,850	$7,700	$3,850	S,HH,M/S, M/J	3.75%	$ 60,550	5.99%	$ 137,650
SOUTH CAROLINA							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S,M/S,M/J	0.0%	$ 2,880	7.0%	$ 14,400
TENNESSEE							
$1,250	$2,500	---	6.0% on interest and dividend income.				
UTAH							
/2			5.0% flat rate.				
VERMONT							
$4,000	$8,000	$4,000	S M/S HH M/J	3.55%	$37,450 30,800 49,400 61,600	8.95%	$ 411,500 411,500
VIRGINIA							
$930	$1,860	$930	S,M/J	2.0%	$ 3,000	5.75%	$ 17,000
WEST VIRGINIA							
$2,000	$4,000	$2,000	S,M/J	3.0%	$ 10,000	6.5%	$ 60,000
WISCONSIN							
$700	$1,400	$700	S,HH M/J M/S	4.4% 4.4% 4.4%	$ 11,090 14,790 7,400	7.65%	$ 244,270 325,700 162,850

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; State Department of Revenue web sites; Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Individual Income Tax Rates as of January 1, 2015"; and Tax Foundation, "State Personal Income Tax Rates and Brackets for 2015."

1/ Does not include various local income taxes.
2/ Utah provides a tax credit equal to 6% of the federal personal exemption amounts (and applicable standard deduction).

Table 15: Characteristics of State Individual Income Taxes

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE	NO INCOME TAX	WITH-HOLDING	FEDERAL DEFINITION OF INCOME FOR STATE TAX BASE	STATE DEFINITION OF INCOME FOR STATE TAX BASE
ALABAMA	AL		AL		AL
ALASKA		AK			
ARIZONA			AZ	AZ	
ARKANSAS			AR		AR
CALIFORNIA			CA	CA	
COLORADO			CO	CO*	
CONNECTICUT			CT	CT	
DELAWARE			DE	DE	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			**D.C.**	**D.C.**	
FLORIDA		FL			
GEORGIA			GA	GA	
HAWAII			HI	HI	
IDAHO			ID	ID*	
ILLINOIS			IL	IL	
INDIANA			IN	IN	
IOWA	IA		IA	IA	
KANSAS			KS	KS	
KENTUCKY			KY	KY	
LOUISIANA	LA		LA	LA	
MAINE			ME	ME	
MARYLAND			MD	MD	
MASSACHUSETTS			MA	MA	
MICHIGAN			MI	MI	
MINNESOTA			MN	MN*	
MISSISSIPPI			MS		MS
MISSOURI	MO		MO	MO	

Table 15 (Continued)
Characteristics of State Individual Income Taxes

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE	NO INCOME TAX	WITH-HOLDING	FEDERAL DEFINITION OF INCOME FOR STATE TAX BASE	STATE DEFINITION OF INCOME FOR STATE TAX BASE
MONTANA 1/	MT		MT	MT	
NEBRASKA			NE	NE	
NEVADA		NV			
NEW HAMPSHIRE		NH 2/			
NEW JERSEY			NJ		NJ
NEW MEXICO			NM	NM	
NEW YORK			NY	NY	
NORTH CAROLINA			NC	NC*	
NORTH DAKOTA			ND	ND*	
OHIO			OH	OH	
OKLAHOMA			OK	OK	
OREGON 3/	OR		OR	OR*	
PENNSYLVANIA			PA		PA
RHODE ISLAND			RI	RI	
SOUTH CAROLINA			SC	SC*	
SOUTH DAKOTA		SD			
TENNESSEE 2/		TN 2/			TN
TEXAS		TX			
UTAH			UT	UT	
VERMONT			VT	VT*	
VIRGINIA			VA	VA	
WASHINGTON		WA			
WEST VIRGINIA			WV	WV	
WISCONSIN			WI	WI	
WYOMING		WY			

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points;" and survey of State Revenue Department Officials. "2015 State Tax Handbook." Wolters Kluwer, CCH. 2014.

* 'Federal taxable income' is the definition of income for state base.

1/ Federal taxes used as a deduction are limited to $5,000. Plus "additions" & "subtractions" to arrive at Montana Adjusted Gross Income.

2/ Tax only on interest and dividends.

3/ Federal deductibility is limited to $6,100, and begins to phase out at a FAGI of $125,000 for Single or Married Filing Separate or $250,000 for Head of Household or Married Filing Joint.

Table 16: State Corporation Income Tax Rates (Maximum Rates)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 9.40%

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 40 STATES			
Kansas 1/	4.00%	Montana 2/	6.75%
North Dakota	4.53%	New Mexico	6.90%
Colorado	4.63%	Indiana 3/	7.00%
Mississippi	5.00%	Rhode Island	7.00%
North Carolina	5.00%	New York	7.10%
South Carolina	5.00%	Idaho	7.40%
Utah	5.00%	Connecticut	7.50%
Florida	5.50%	Oregon	7.60%
Arizona	6.00%	Illinois 4/	7.75%
Georgia	6.00%	Nebraska	7.81%
Kentucky	6.00%	Wisconsin	7.90%
Michigan	6.00%	Louisiana	8.00%
Oklahoma	6.00%	Massachusetts	8.00%
Virginia	6.00%	Maryland	8.25%
Missouri	6.25%	New Hampshire	8.50%
Hawaii	6.40%	Vermont	8.50%
Alabama	6.50%	Delaware	8.70%
Arkansas	6.50%	California	8.84%
Tennessee	6.50%	Maine	8.93%
West Virginia	6.50%	New Jersey	9.00%
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE			
Alaska	9.40%		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 3 STATES			
Minnesota 5/	9.80%	Iowa 6/	12.00%
Pennsylvania	9.99%		
NO TAX 6 STATES			
Ohio 7/		Texas	
Nevada		Washington	
South Dakota		Wyoming	

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Wolters Kluwer/CCH 2014 State Tax Handbook; and Federation of Tax Administrators, "Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates, January 1, 2015."

1/ Kansas rate does not include a 3.0% surtax on taxable income in excess of $50,000.
2/ Montana's rate is 7% for corporations making a "water's edge" election.
3/ Indiana rate is scheduled to decrease to 6.5% on July 1, 2015.
4/ Includes 2.5% Personal Property Replacement Tax.
5/ Minnesota also levies a 5.8% tentative minimum tax on Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.
6/ Iowa offers a 50% deduction of federal tax liability.
7/ Ohio's Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) is imposed on the privilege of doing business in Ohio, measured by gross receipts.

Table 17: State Gross Premiums Tax Rates on Foreign Life Insurers

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 2.0% 1/

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 18 STATES			
Illinois 2/	0.50%	Ohio	1.40%
New York 3/	0.70%	Minnesota	1.50%
South Carolina	0.75%	Idaho	1.50%
Wyoming	0.75%	Kentucky	1.50%
Iowa	1.00%	Connecticut	1.75%
Nebraska	1.00%	Florida	1.75%
Michigan	1.25%	Tennessee	1.75%
New Hampshire	1.25%	Texas	1.75%
Indiana	1.30%	North Carolina 4/	1.90%
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 18 STATES			
Arizona	2.00%	North Dakota	2.00%
Colorado	2.00%	Oregon	2.00%
Delaware	2.00%	Pennsylvania	2.00%
Kansas	2.00%	Rhode Island	2.00%
Louisiana	2.00%	Vermont	2.00%
Maine	2.00%	Washington	2.00%
Maryland	2.00%	West Virginia 5/	2.00%
Massachusetts	2.00%	Wisconsin	2.00%
Missouri	2.00%		
New Jersey	2.00%		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 14 STATES			
Georgia	2.25%	South Dakota	2.50%
Oklahoma	2.25%	Alaska	2.70%
Utah	2.25%	Hawaii	2.75%
Virginia	2.25%	Montana	2.75%
Alabama	2.30%	Mississippi	3.00%
California	2.35%	New Mexico	3.00%
Arkansas	2.50%	Nevada	3.50%

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Wolters Kluwer/CCH 2015 State Tax Handbook.

1/ The District rate will be 1.7% after September, 30, 2015.
2/ An additional 1% premium tax for fire or fire related insurance policies.
3/ Life insurers pay a franchise tax which is equal to the sum of the premiums tax and a tax based on the highest of four bases, plus a tax on subsidiary capital. The sum of the two components cannot be less than 1.5% or greater than 2% of premiums.
4/ An additional 6% insurance regulatory charge applied to premium tax liability. An additional 1.33% premium tax for fire related insurance policies.
5/ An additional 1% premium tax for fire and casualty insurance. There is also a surcharge on fire and casualty insurance policyholders that is equal to 1% of the gross direct premium paid on each policy.

Table 18: State General Sales and Use Tax Rates (Maximum Local Rates in Parentheses)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 5.75%

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 20 STATES			
Nevada (1.25%)	2.000%	Virginia (0.70%) 1/	4.300%
Colorado (7.1%)	2.900%	Oklahoma (6.5%)	4.500%
Alabama (7.0%)	4.000%	Utah (2.10%)	4.700%
Georgia (4.0%)	4.000%	North Carolina (2.75%)	4.750%
Louisiana (7.0%)	4.000%	North Dakota (3.0%)	5.000%
Hawaii (0.50%)	4.000%	Wisconsin (1.75%)	5.000%
New York (4.875%)	4.000%	New Mexico (3.5625%)	5.125%
South Dakota (2.0%)	4.000%	Maine	5.500%
Wyoming (2.0%)	4.000%	Nebraska (2.0%)	5.500%
Missouri (5.0%)	4.225%	Arizona (5.3%)	5.600%
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE			
Ohio (2.25%)	5.75%		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 24 STATES			
Florida (1.5%)	6.000%	Massachusetts	6.250%
Idaho (3.0%)	6.000%	Texas (2.0%)	6.250%
Iowa (1.0%)	6.000%	Connecticut	6.350%
Kentucky	6.000%	Arkansas (5.5%)	6.500%
Maryland	6.000%	California (2.50%) 1/	6.500%
Michigan	6.000%	Washington (3.10%)	6.500%
Pennsylvania (2.0%)	6.000%	Minnesota (1.0%)	6.875%
South Carolina (2.5%)	6.000%	Indiana	7.000%
Vermont (1.0%)	6.000%	Mississippi (1.0%)	7.000%
West Virginia (1.0%)	6.000%	New Jersey (3.5%)	7.000%
Kansas (3.5%)	6.150%	Rhode Island	7.000%
Illinois (3.75%)	6.250%	Tennessee (5.0%)	7.000%
NO TAX 5 STATES			
Alaska (7.5%)		New Hampshire	
Delaware		Oregon	
Montana 2/			

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; State Revenue Department Web Sites; all maximum local rates from the Tax Foundation, "Table 1. State and Local Sales Rates, As of January 1, 2015."

1/ State rate in VA or CA does not include a mandatory 1 percent local add-on tax.
2/ Does not include sales taxes in some local resort areas.

Table 19: State Beer Tax Rates
(Per Gallon, Alcoholic Content Of 4.5%)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $0.09

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 7 STATES			
Wyoming	$ .02	Kentucky	$ .08
Missouri	.06	Oregon	.084
Wisconsin	.065	Pennsylvania	.08
Colorado	.08		
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE			
Maryland	$ .09		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 42 STATES			
Rhode Island	$ .11	Connecticut	$ .24
Massachusetts	.107	Virginia	.2565
Indiana	.115	Washington 5/	.26
New Jersey	.12	Vermont	.265
Montana 1/	.1387	South Dakota	.27
New York	.14	New Hampshire	.30
Tennessee 2/	.14	Nebraska	.31
Minnesota 3/	.148	Georgia	.32
Arizona	.16	Louisiana	.32
Delaware	.16	Maine	.35
Nevada	.16	New Mexico 6/	.41
North Dakota 4/	.16	Utah 7/	.4129
Kansas	.18	Mississippi	.4268
Ohio	.18	Idaho	.45
West Virginia	.18	Oklahoma	.45
Iowa	.19	Florida	.48
California	.20	Alabama	.53
Michigan	.20	North Carolina	.6171
Texas	.20	South Carolina	.768
Illinois	.231	Hawaii 8/	.93
Arkansas	.234	Alaska	1.07

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; and Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Tax Rates on Beer. (January 1, 2015)."

1/ Montana taxes beer at different rates per size of brewer (< 5k barrels produced - $.04 per gallon; 5k to 10k - $.07 per gallon; 10k to 20k - $.11 per gallon; and > 20k - $.14 per gallon).
2/ Additional tax of 17% of wholesale price.
3/ Credit allowed to small brewers.
4/ $0.08 per gallon for bulk beer.
5/ Credit allowed to small brewers; increased from $.761 per gallon until 07/01/13.
6/ Rate is $0.08 per gallon for microbrewer.
7/ In Utah, "beer" is not more than 4% of alcohol by volume. This is the rate shown. For "heavy beer" which is >4% in Utah, there is a higher tax rate above the landed case cost and is sold at State Liquor Stores.
8/ Rate is $0.54 per gallon for draft beer.

Table 20: State Light Wine Tax Rates
(Per Gallon, Alcoholic Content of 12%)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $0.30

MONOPOLY STATES 4 STATES			
New Hampshire Pennsylvania 1/		Utah 2/ Wyoming	
LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 5 STATES			
Louisiana California Texas	$ .11 .20 .20	Wisconsin Colorado	$ .25 .28
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 3 STATES			
Kansas Minnesota	$ .30 .30	New York	$ .30
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 38 STATES			
Ohio	$ .32	New Jersey	$ .875
Mississippi	.35	South Dakota	.93
Maryland	.40	Nebraska	.95
Missouri	.42	Delaware	.97
Idaho	.45	North Carolina	1.00
Indiana	.47	West Virginia	1.00
Kentucky	.50	Montana 3/	1.06
North Dakota	.50	South Carolina	1.08
Michigan	.51	Tennessee	1.21
Massachusetts	.55		
Vermont	.55	Hawaii	1.38
		Illinois	1.39
Maine	.60	Rhode Island	1.40
Oregon	.67	Georgia	1.51
Connecticut	.72	Virginia	1.51
Oklahoma	.72	Alabama	1.70
Arkansas	.75	New Mexico	1.70
Nevada	.75	Iowa	1.75
Arizona	.84	Florida	2.25
Washington	.87	Alaska	2.50

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Tax Rates on Wine, (January 1, 2015)."

1/ 18% wine & liquor tax on top of a 30% markup.
2/ Wine markup is currently 86% above the "landed case cost" (cost of the product, shipping cost, Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control Administration fee of $0.9 per case).
3/ $1.06 per gallon if sold to an agency owned liquor store.

Table 21: State Distilled Spirits Tax Rates (Per Gallon)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $1.50

CONTROL BOARD STATES 17 STATES	
Alabama	Ohio
Idaho	Oregon
Iowa 1/	Pennsylvania 4/
Maine	Utah 5/
Michigan	Vermont
Mississippi	Virginia 6/
Montana 2/	West Virginia
New Hampshire	Wyoming
North Carolina 3/	

SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE		
Maryland	$ 1.50	

HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 32 STATES			
Kentucky	$ 1.92	Georgia	$3.79
Missouri	2.00	South Dakota	3.93
Colorado	2.28	Massachusetts	4.05
Texas	2.40	Tennessee	4.40
Arkansas 7/	2.50	Minnesota	5.03
Kansas	2.50	Connecticut	5.40
Louisiana	2.50	Rhode Island 10/	5.40
North Dakota	2.50	New Jersey	5.50
Indiana	2.68	Oklahoma	5.56
South Carolina 8/	2.72	Hawaii	5.98
Arizona	3.00	New Mexico	6.06
Wisconsin	3.25	New York	6.44
California	3.30	Florida	6.50
Nevada	3.60	Illinois	8.55
Delaware 9/	3.75	Alaska	12.80
Nebraska	3.75	Washington	14.27

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Tax Rates on Distilled Spirits, (January 1, 2015)."

1/ 50% markup.
2/ Excise Tax (16%) and License Tax (10%) on top of a 40% markup. Excise tax varies by size of producer.
3/ 30% Excise Tax. An additional 7% state sales tax.
4/ 18% wine & liquor tax on top of a 30% markup.
5/ Spirituous liquor is subject to a markup of 86% above the landed case cost.
6/ Virginia levies a tax of 20% of the price charged on alcoholic beverages.
7/ Containing more than 21% of alcohol by weight.
8/ Additionally, there is a $1.79 case tax per gallon and a $0.41 surtax, totally $4.92 per gallon.
9/ Distilled spirits with 25% or less ethyl alcohol at $2.50 per gallon.
10/ Rate scheduled to decrease to $3.75 on July 1, 2015.

Table 22: State Cigarette Tax Rates (Per Pack of 20)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $2.90 1/

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 43 STATES			
Missouri	.17	Ohio	1.25
Virginia	.30	Oregon	1.31
Louisiana	.36	Florida	1.339
Georgia	.37	Iowa	1.36
Alabama	.425	Texas 2/	1.41
North Dakota	.44	South Dakota	1.53
North Carolina	.45	Delaware	1.60
West Virginia	.55	Pennsylvania 3/	1.60
Idaho	.57	New Mexico	1.66
South Carolina	.57	Montana	1.70
Kentucky	.60	Utah	1.70
Wyoming	.60	New Hampshire	1.78
Tennessee	.62	Illinois	1.98
Nebraska	.64	Alaska	2.00
Mississippi	.68	Arizona	2.00
Kansas	.79	Maine	2.00
Nevada	.80	Maryland	2.00
Colorado	.84	Michigan	2.00
California	.87	Wisconsin	2.52
Indiana	.995	New Jersey	2.70
Oklahoma	1.03	Vermont	2.75
Arkansas	1.15		
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE			
Minnesota	2.90		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 6 STATES			
Washington	3.025	Rhode Island	3.50
Hawaii	3.20	Massachusetts	3.51
Connecticut	3.40	New York	4.35

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Excise Tax Rates on Cigarettes, (January 1, 2015)."

1/ D.C.'s rate increased to $2.91 on October 1, 2015. This includes a per pack surtax in lieu of a retail sales tax.
2/ Tax is $1.75 cents per pack for a pack of 25 cigarettes.
3/ Philadelphia has an additional rate of $2.00 per pack.

Table 23: Motor Fuel Tax Rates
(Per Gallon)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $ .235

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 27 STATES			
Alaska	$ .08	Mississippi	$ .18
Georgia	.75	Illinois 2/	.19
New Jersey	.145	Michigan	.19
South Carolina	.16	Texas	.20
Alabama	.16	Louisiana	.20
Oklahoma	.16	Tennessee	.20
Virginia 3/	.162	Iowa	.21
Hawaii	.17	Arkansas	.218
Missouri	.17	Colorado	.22
New Mexico	.17	South Dakota	.22
Florida 1/	.171	New Hampshire	.222
Arizona	.18	Delaware	.23
Indiana	.18	Nevada	.23
		North Dakota	.23
SAME AS THE DISTRICT 1 STATE			
Maryland	.235		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 22 STATES			
Kansas	.24	Montana	.2775
Massachusetts	.24	Ohio	.28
Wyoming	.24	Minnesota	.285
Utah	.245	Maine	.30
Vermont	.301	Oregon	.30
Connecticut	.25	Wisconsin 4/	.305
Idaho	.25	Rhode Island	.32
Nebraska 3/	.256	West Virginia	.357
New York 3/	.258	North Carolina	.365
Kentucky 3/	.276	Washington	.375
		California	.36
		Pennsylvania 3/	.505

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department officials. Federation of Tax Administrators, "State Motor Fuel Rates, (January 1, 2015)."

Note: Tax rates do not include local option taxes (see Table 8).

1/ There is also a state inspection fee per gallon of $.00125 per gallon.
2/ An additional $.003 per gallon charged for leaking underground storage tank tax and $0.008 environmental impact fee.
3/ State's tax increased for 2015.
4/ An additional $0.02 per gallon charged for petroleum inspection fee.

Table 24: Motor Vehicle Sales and Excise Taxes Paid at Time of Sale or Titling

45 States and D.C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 1/
6% of fair market value - 3,499 pounds or less
7% of fair market value - 3,500 pounds and less than 5,000 pounds
8% of fair market value – 5,000 pounds or more

Georgia 2/	0.0%	Ohio	5.75%
Alabama	2.0%	Florida	6.0%
Colorado	2.9%	Idaho	6.0%
New Mexico	3.0%	Kentucky	6.0%
North Carolina 3/	3.0%	Maryland	6.0%
South Dakota	3.0%	Michigan	6.0%
Wyoming	3.0%	Pennsylvania 6/	6.0%
Oklahoma	3.25%	Vermont 7/	6.0%
Delaware	3.75%	Kansas	6.15%
Hawaii	4.0%	Illinois	6.25%
Louisiana	4.0%	Massachusetts	6.25%
New York	4.0%	Texas 6/	6.25%
Virginia	4.05%	Connecticut 8/	6.35%
Missouri	4.23%	Arkansas 9/	6.50%
Utah	4.70%	Minnesota	6.5%
Iowa 4/	5.0%	Indiana	7.0%
Mississippi	5.0%	New Jersey	7.0%
North Dakota	5.0%	Tennessee	7.0%
South Carolina 5/	5.0%	Rhode Island	7.0%
West Virginia	5.0%	California	7.5%
Wisconsin	5.0%	Nevada	8.1%
Maine	5.5%		
Nebraska	5.5%		
Arizona	5.6%		

NO TAX
5 STATES

Alaska	Oregon
Montana	Washington 10/
New Hampshire	

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department officials and review of State Web Sites.

1/ Tax does not apply to vehicles previously titled in another jurisdiction when owners move to the District.
2/ Vehicles exempt from sales tax effective 03/01/2013. Title Ad Valorem Tax collected at time of title application. Rate for 2014 is 6.75%; rate for 2015 is 7%.
3/ Tax on sales price less trade-in allowance.
4/ This is a statewide levy, but it is collected by the counties.
5/ Maximum of $300.00.
6/ Tax on sales price less trade-in allowance.
7/ Cannot exceed $1,850.
8/ State rate 7% on most vehicles with sales price of more than $50,000.
9/ Local sales taxes are capped at $25 per 1 percent of tax on a single transaction. Used cars below $4,000 are exempt. Maximum local sales tax applied against transaction is $62.50.
10/ State excise tax no longer applies; vehicles now charged sales tax at time of purchase.

Table 25: State Motor Vehicle Registration Fees

Automobile Costing $27,900, Bought New and Weighing 3,522 Pounds
(4-Door, 6-Passenger, 8-Cylinder)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $115.00 1/

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 47 STATES			
Arizona 2/	$ 8.00	Delaware	$ 40.00
Mississippi	12.75	Washington 9/	40.00
Nebraska 3/	15.00	Virginia	40.75
Wyoming	15.00	New Mexico 10/	42.00
North Dakota	15.50	New Hampshire	43.20
Georgia	20.00	Utah 11/	44.00
Missouri 4/	20.00	Hawaii	45.00
Kentucky	21.00	California	46.00
Indiana	21.05	Oregon	46.50
Alabama	23.00	Alaska	50.00
Tennessee 5/	24.00	Colorado	50.00
Arkansas	25.00	South Carolina	54.00
North Carolina	28.00	New York	56.00
Nevada	28.25	Michigan	56.50
Louisiana 6/	29.00	Texas	59.80
Massachusetts	30.00	South Dakota	60.00
West Virginia	30.00	New Jersey	60.00
Ohio 7/	34.50	Maryland	67.50
Maine	35.00	Vermont	69.00
Florida	35.60	Idaho	69.00
Pennsylvania	36.00	Wisconsin	75.00
Kansas 8/	39.00	Oklahoma	91.00
Rhode Island	40.00	Illinois	95.00
Connecticut	40.00		
HIGHER THAN THE DISTRICT 3 STATES			
Montana 12/	217.00	Iowa	293.00
		Minnesota 13/	359.00

Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials; Review of State Motor Vehicle Registration Web Sites; and National Conference of State Legislators, "Registration and Title Fees by State."

1/ $72 (3,499 lbs. or less); $115 (3,500 lbs. to 4,999 lbs.); $155 (5,000 lbs. and over); and $36 (clean fuel or electric vehicle).
2/ There is also a $1.50 fee earmarked for air quality research.
3/ Does not include local vehicle excise taxes levied in certain urban areas.
4/ Based on vehicle horsepower. Does not include $1 insurance database fee.
5/ Does not include title fee, wheel tax, or city registration fees.
6/ Based on value of the vehicle.
7/ Local fees not included.
8/ Includes a $4 modernization fee.
9/ Includes $11.00 fee earmarked for Emergency Medical Services System.
10/ Registration fees range from $27.00 to $62.00 for a one (1) year registration.
11/ Includes $1 insurance database fee.
12/ There is an additional $6 fee for Park access and a $5 fee for police salaries.
13/ This fee is for the first registration, 1.25% of base vehicle value, plus $10.

Table 26: State Real Estate Deed Recordation and Transfer Tax Rates
(Per $500 of Consideration)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $11.00*

LOWER THAN THE DISTRICT 35 STATES			
Colorado	$ .05	South Carolina	$ 1.85
Alabama	.50	Tennessee	1.85
Georgia 1/	.50	Arizona	2.00
Illinois	.50	New York	2.00
Kentucky	.50	New Jersey	2.15
Maryland 2/	.50	Maine	2.20
Ohio	.50	Massachusetts	2.28
South Dakota	.50	Rhode Island	2.30
Oklahoma	.75	Nevada 3/	2.55
Iowa	.80	Florida	3.50
North Carolina	1.00	Michigan	3.75
West Virginia	1.10	New Hampshire	3.75
Virginia	1.25	Pennsylvania	5.00
Connecticut	1.25	Hawaii 4/	6.25
Nebraska	1.125	Vermont 5/	6.25
Wisconsin	1.50	Washington	6.40
Arkansas	1.65	Delaware	10.00
Minnesota	1.65		
NO TAX 15 STATES			
Alaska		Montana	
California		New Mexico	
Idaho		North Dakota	
Indiana		Oregon	
Kansas		Texas	
Louisiana		Utah	
Mississippi		Wyoming	
Missouri			

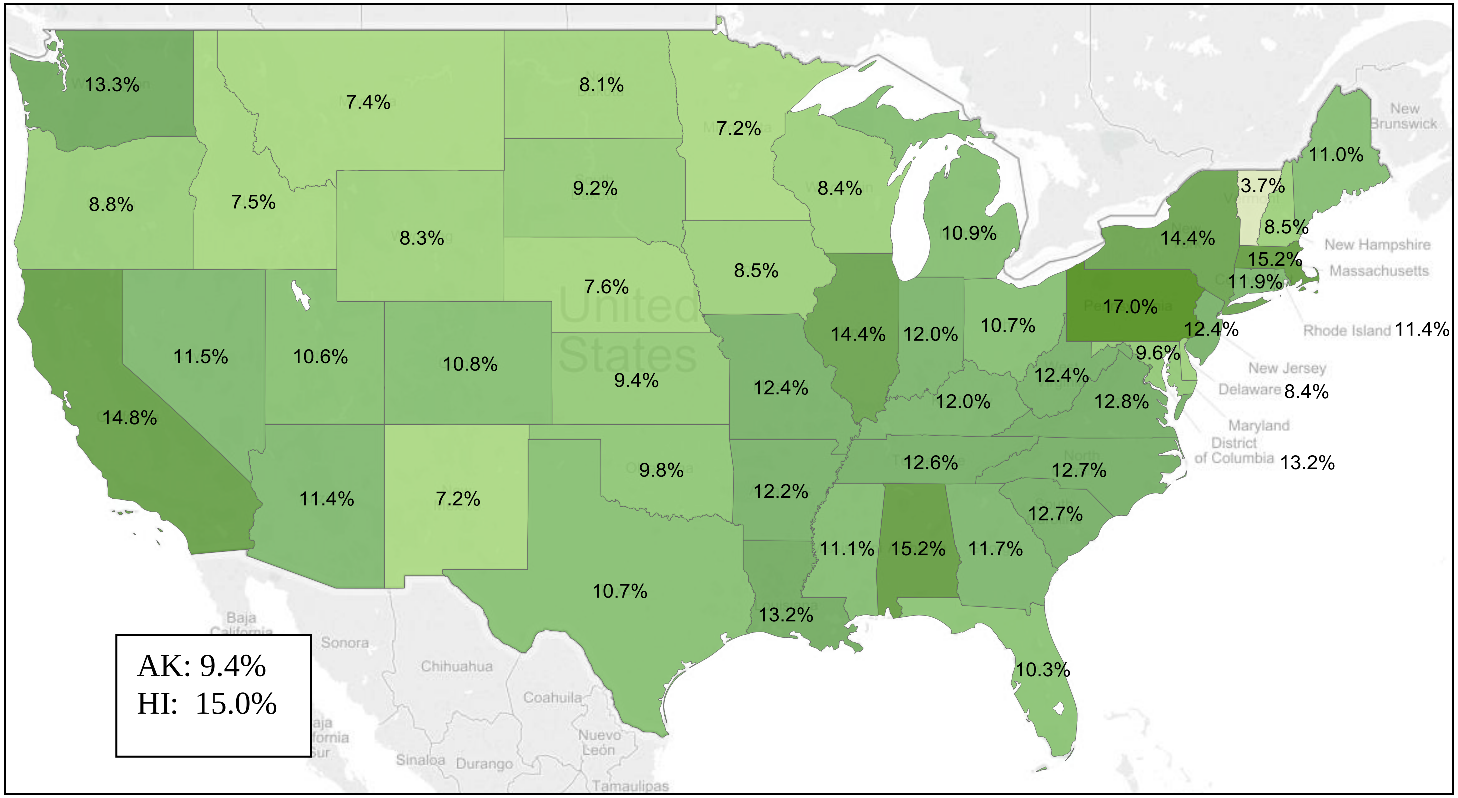
Source: Survey of State Revenue Department Officials.

* $11.00 represents the deed recordation tax + the deed transfer tax per $500. In D.C. 1.1% of consideration or fair market value for residential property transfers <$400,000; 1.45% of consideration of fair market value on the entire amount if transfer is >$400,000.

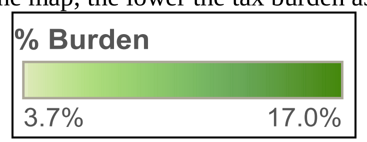
1/ $1.00 for the first $1,000 or fractional part thereof. Thereafter, $0.10 per each $100.00.
2/ State transfer tax rate only. Rate is 0.25% of consideration for sales of improved residential real property to first-time home buyers who occupy the property as a principal residence. State recordation tax varies by county and is not reflected in this number.
3/ In county whose population is 400,000 or less, $1.95 to $2.00.
4/ If the property is residential for which the buyer is not eligible for a homeowner's exemption, the tax rate graduates from $0.75 to $6.25 per $500 of value, as value rises from less than $600,000 to over $10,000,000. Otherwise, the tax rate graduates from $0.50 to $5.00 per $500 of value.
5/ Unless $500 part of first $110,000 paid in consideration for a principal residence, in which case the tax would be $2.50.

Appendix

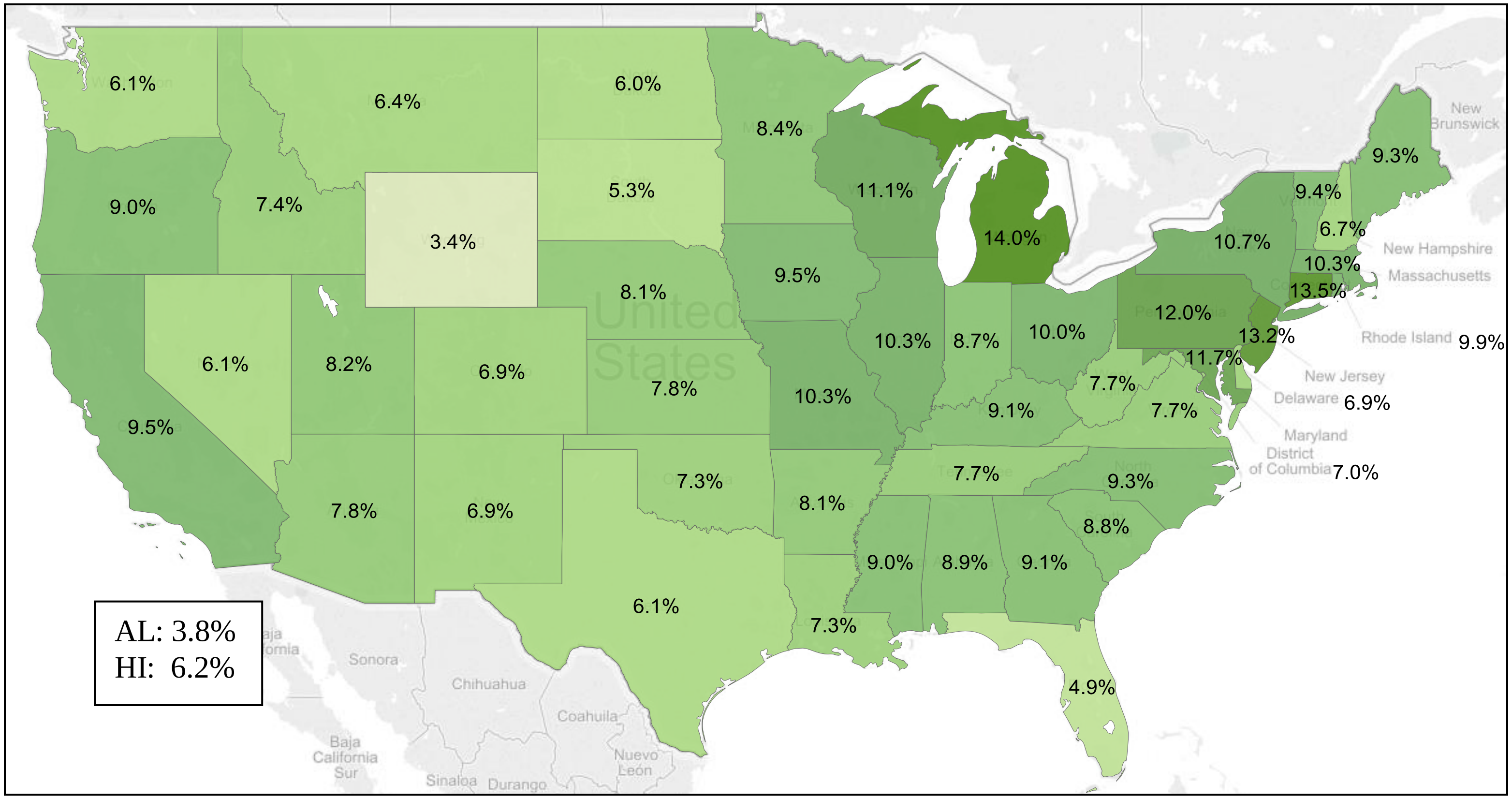
Map 5: Total 2014 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $25,000/Year)



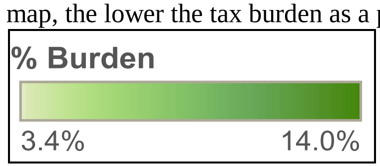
The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.



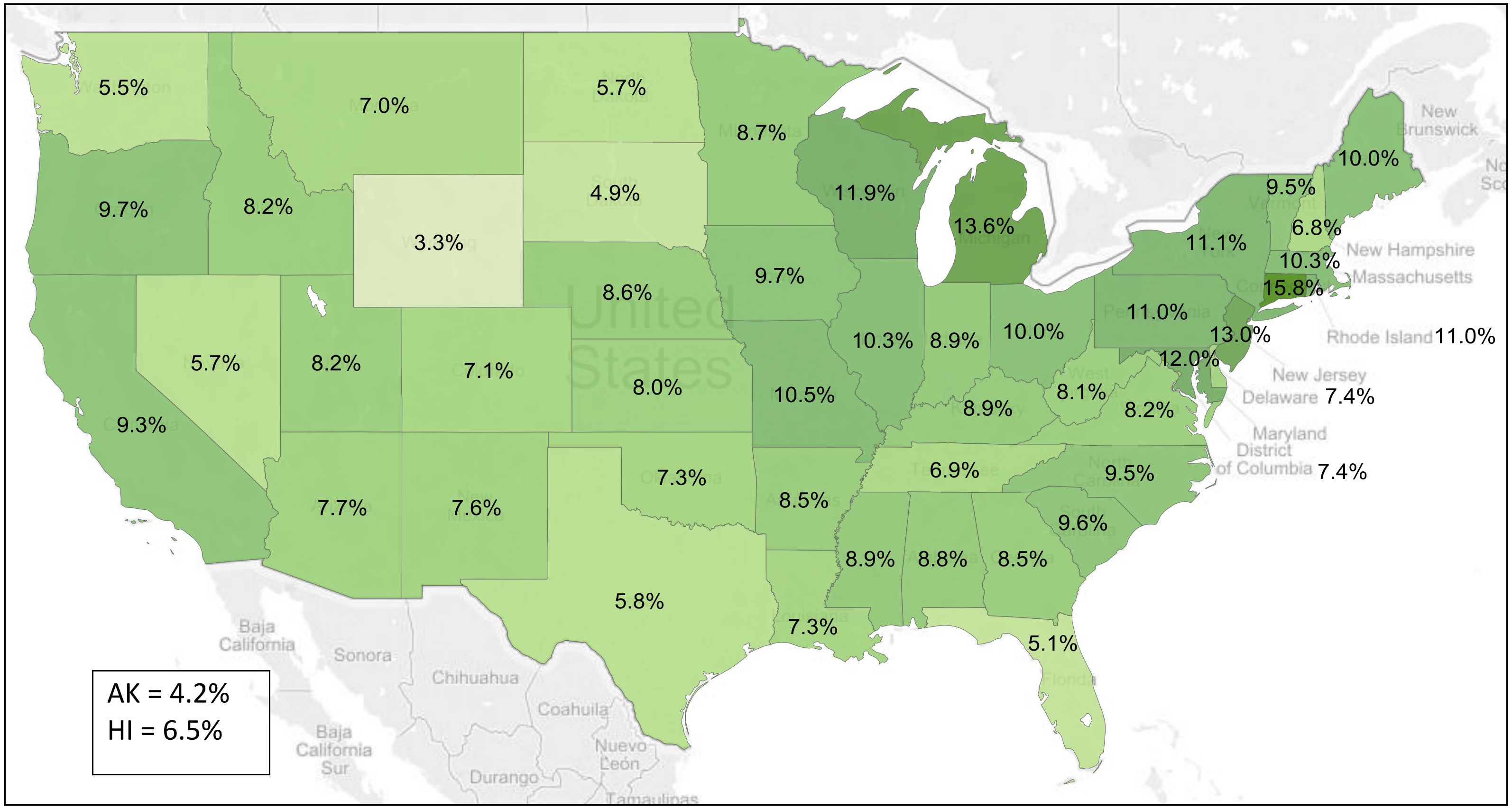
Map 6: Total 2014 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $50,000/Year)



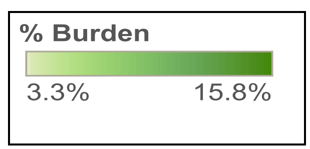
The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.



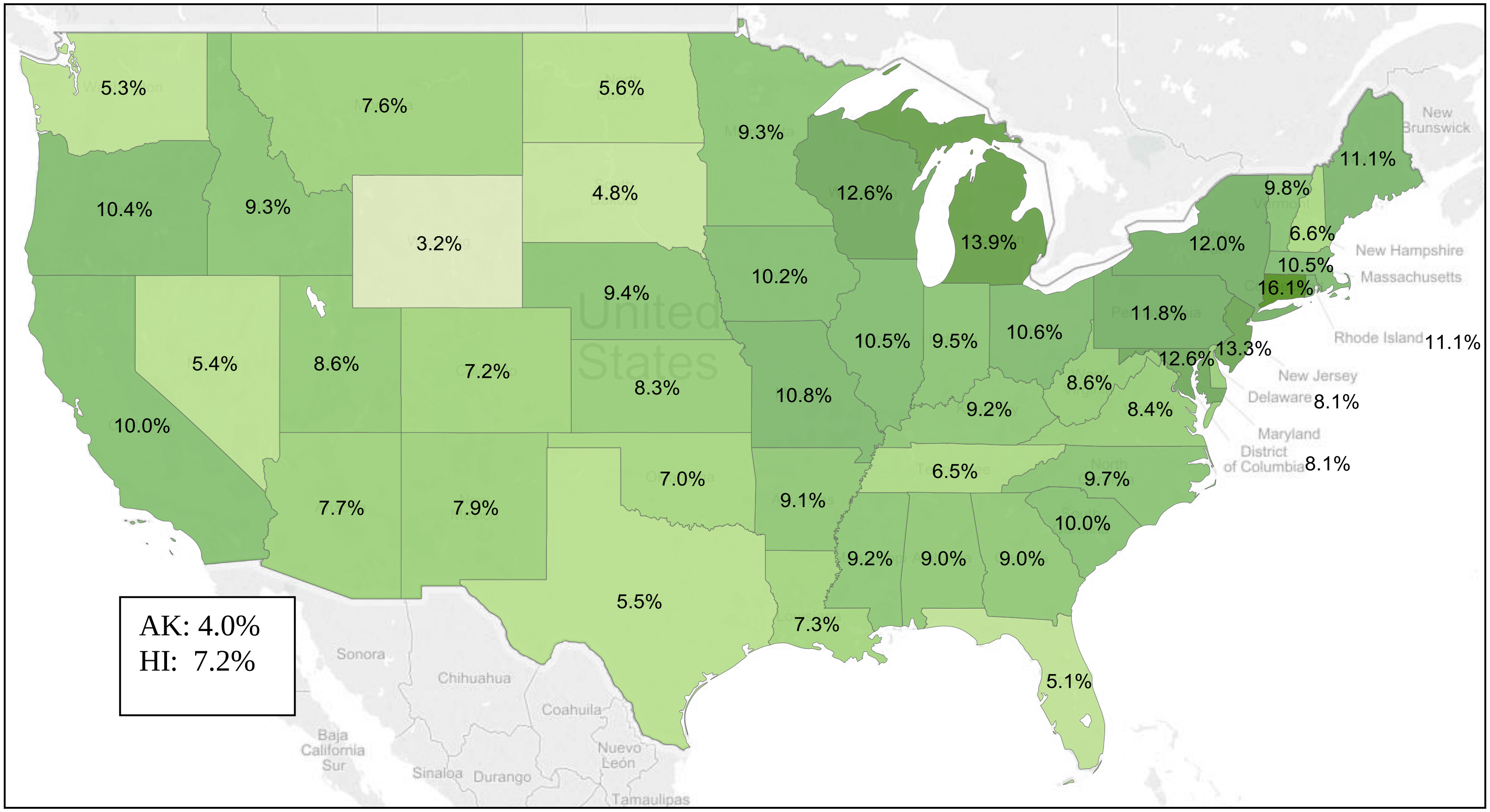
Map 7: Total 2014 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $75,000/Year)



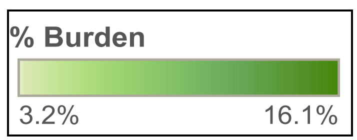
The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.



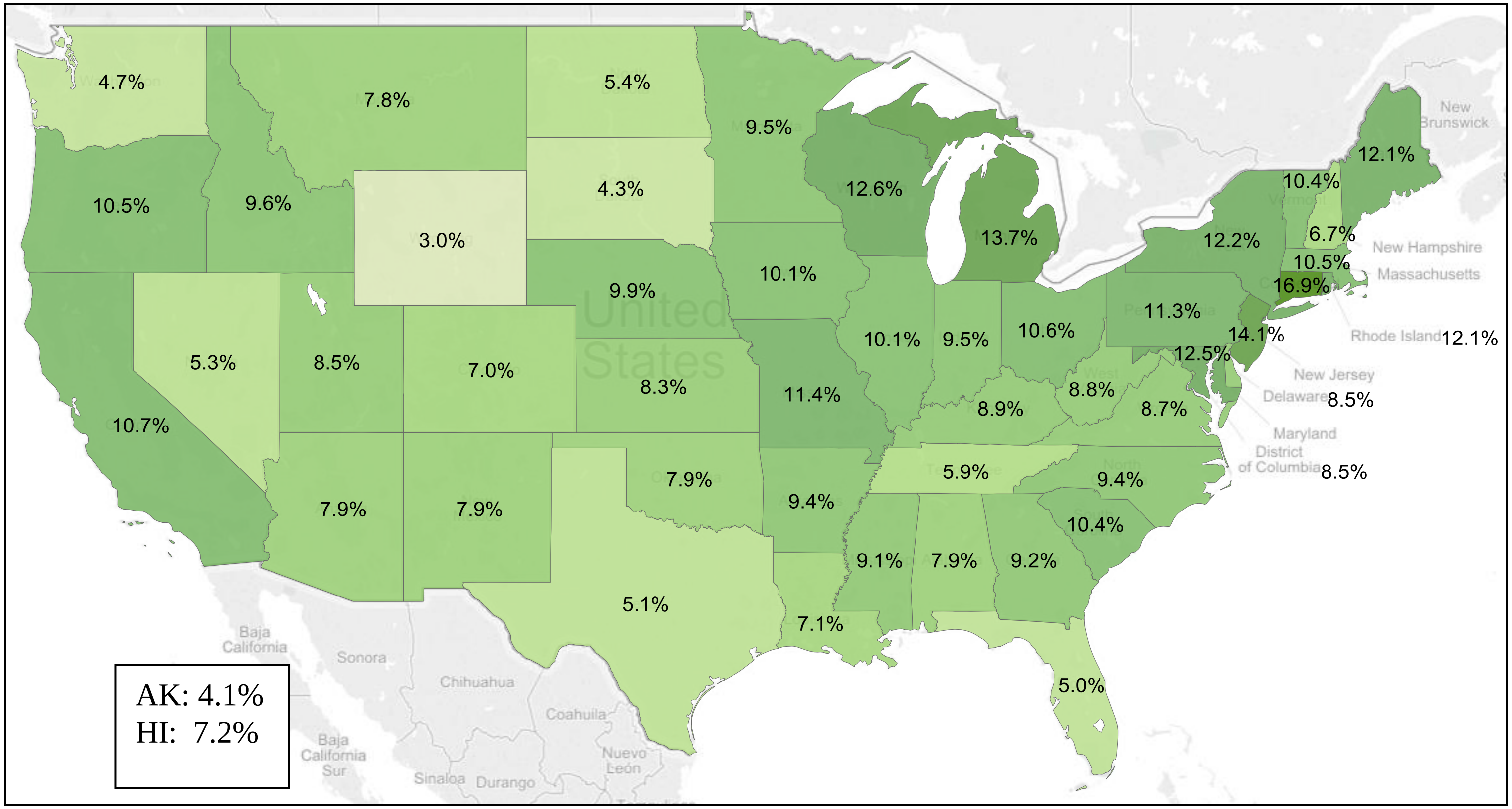
Map 8: Total 2015 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $100,000/Year)



The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.



Map 9: Total 2014 Tax Burdens (Income, Property, Sales, & Auto) as a % of Income (Family Earning $150,000/Year)



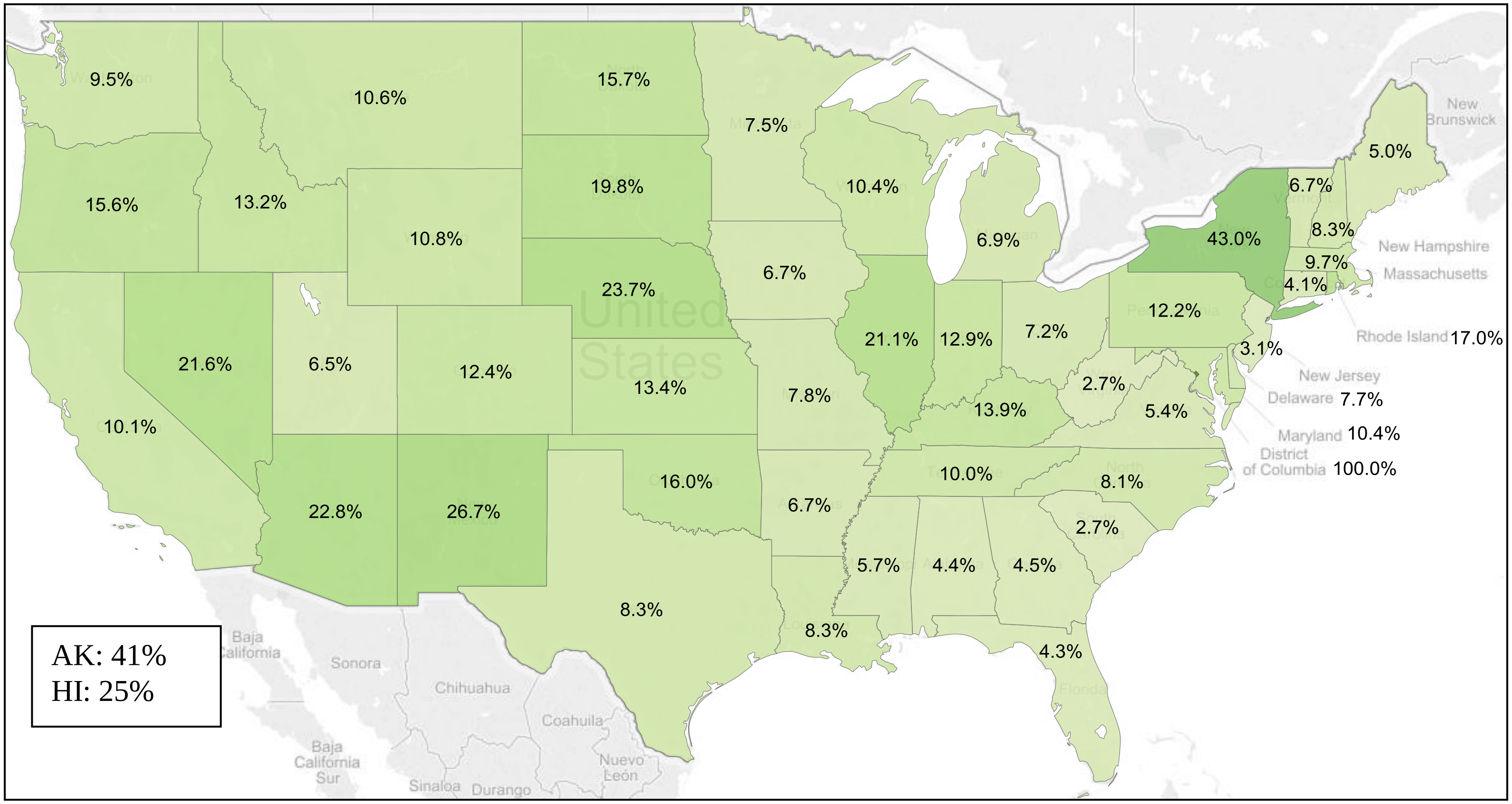
The lighter the green in the map, the lower the tax burden as a percentage of income.

Table 27: Population Changes of the Largest City in Each State

CITY	STATE	2000 POPULATION	2010 POPULATION	2014 POPULATION	2010 to 2014 % DIFFERENCE
Birmingham	Alabama	242,820	212,237	212,247	0.00%
Anchorage	Alaska	260,283	291,826	301,010	3.15%
Phoenix	Arizona	1,321,045	1,445,632	1,537,058	6.32%
Little Rock	Arkansas	183,133	193,524	197,706	2.16%
Los Angeles	California	3,694,820	3,792,620	3,928,864	3.59%
Denver	Colorado	554,636	600,158	663,862	10.61%
Bridgeport	Connecticut	139,529	144,229	147,612	2.35%
Wilmington	Delaware	72,664	70,851	71,817	1.36%
Jacksonville	Florida	735,617	821,784	853,382	3.85%
Atlanta	Georgia	416,474	420,003	456,002	8.57%
Honolulu	Hawaii	371,657	390,738	350,399	3.90%
Boise	Idaho	185,787	205,671	216,282	5.16%
Chicago	Illinois	2,896,016	2,695,598	2,722,389	0.99%
Indianapolis	Indiana	791,926	820,445	848,788	3.45%
Des Moines	Iowa	198,682	203,433	209,220	2.84%
Wichita	Kansas	344,284	382,368	388,413	1.58%
Louisville	Kentucky	256,231	597,337	612,780	2.59%
New Orleans	Louisiana	484,674	343,829	384,320	11.78%
Portland	Maine	64,249	66,194	66,666	0.71%
Baltimore	Maryland	651,154	620,961	622,793	0.30%
Boston	Massachusetts	589,141	617,594	655,884	6.20%
Detroit	Michigan	951,270	713,777	680,250	-4.70%
Minneapolis	Minnesota	382,618	382,578	407,207	6.44%
Jackson	Mississippi	184,256	173,514	171,155	-1.36%
Kansas City	Missouri	441,545	459,787	470,800	2.40%
Billings	Montana	89,847	104,170	108,869	4.51%
Omaha	Nebraska	390,007	408,958	446,599	9.20%
Las Vegas	Nevada	478,434	583,756	613,599	5.11%
Manchester	New Hampshire	107,006	109,565	110,448	0.81%
Newark	New Jersey	273,546	277,140	280,579	1.24%
Albuquerque	New Mexico	448,607	545,852	557,169	2.07%
New York City	New York	8,008,278	8,175,133	8,491,079	3.86%
Charlotte	North Carolina	540,828	731,424	809,958	10.74%
Fargo	North Dakota	90,599	105,549	115,863	9.77%
Columbus	Ohio	711,470	787,033	835,957	6.22%
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	506,132	579,999	620,602	7.00%
Portland	Oregon	529,121	583,776	619,360	6.10%
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1,517,550	1,526,006	1,560,297	2.25%
Providence	Rhode Island	173,618	178,042	179,154	0.62%
Columbia	South Carolina	116,278	129,272	132,067	2.16%
Sioux Falls	South Dakota	123,975	153,888	168,586	9.55%
Memphis	Tennessee	650,100	646,889	656,861	1.54%
Houston	Texas	1,953,631	2,099,451	2,239,558	6.67%
Salt Lake City	Utah	181,743	186,440	190,884	2.38%
Burlington	Vermont	38,889	42,417	42,211	-0.49%
Virginia Beach	Virginia	425,257	437,994	450,980	2.96%
Seattle	Washington	563,374	608,660	668,342	9.81%
Charleston	West Virginia	53,421	51,400	50,404	-1.94%
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	596,974	594,833	599,642	0.81%
Cheyenne	Wyoming	53,011	59,466	62,845	5.68%
WASHINGTON, D.C.		**572,059**	**601,723**	**658,893**	**9.50%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 & 2010 data: Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010. 2014 Data: Annual Estimates of Resident Population Change for Incorporated Places of 50,000 or More in 2014, Ranked by Percent Change: July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2014, Release Date: May 2015. 2014 Estimates for Burlington, VT: Census Quick Facts, accessed November 30, 2015.

Map 10: Population of the Largest Cities as a % of the State's Total Population, 2014



Source: ORA Analysis of data from Table 12 and the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014 .

Office Locations and Telephone Numbers

Office of the Chief Financial Officer
The John A. Wilson Building
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 203
Washington, D.C. 20004
Office hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
(202) 727-2476

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Jeffrey DeWitt, Chief Financial Officer
Angell Jacobs, Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief Financial Officer
David Tseng, General Counsel
Richard Weil, Chief Information Officer
Paul Lundquist, Executive Director for Management and Administration
David Umansky, Public Affairs Officer
Timothy Barry, Executive Director for Integrity & Oversight
John P. Ross, Director of Economic Development Finance
Marshelle Richardson, Chief Risk Officer

Office of Revenue Analysis (ORA)	
Fitzroy Lee, Deputy Chief Financial Officer	(202) 727-7775
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W770, Washington, D.C. 20024	
Office of Budget and Planning (OBP)	
Gordon McDonald, Deputy Chief Financial Officer	(202) 727-6234
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 229, Washington, D.C. 20004	
Office of Finance and Treasury (OFT)	
Jeffrey Barnette, Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	(202) 727-6055
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W800, Washington, D.C. 20024	
Office of Financial Operations and Systems (OFOS)	
Bill Slack, Deputy Chief Financial Officer	(202) 442-8200
1100 4th Street, SW, Suite E800, Washington, D.C. 20024	
Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR)	
Stephen M. Cordi, Deputy Chief Financial Officer	(202) 442-6200
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W750, Washington, D.C. 20024	

D.C. Lottery	Tracy Cohen, (Interim) Executive Director
Economic Development and Regulation	Cyril O. Byron, Jr., Associate Chief Financial Officer
EventsD.C.	Henry Mosley, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Government Operations	Mohamed Mohamed, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Government Services	George Dines, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Health Benefits Exchange Authority	Keith Fletcher, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Human Support Services	Delicia Moore, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation	Barbara Roberson, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Primary and Secondary Education	Deloras Shepherd, Associate Chief Financial Officer
Public Safety and Justice	Angelique Hayes, Associate Chief Financial Officer

Prepared By:

Government of The District of Columbia
Office of Revenue Analysis
1101 4th Street, SW
Suite W770
Washington, D.C. 20024
(202) 727-7775