

Pennsylvania Tax Policy in a National Context

Scott Drenkard
Economist & Manager of State Projects, Tax Foundation

York College of Pennsylvania

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Introduction

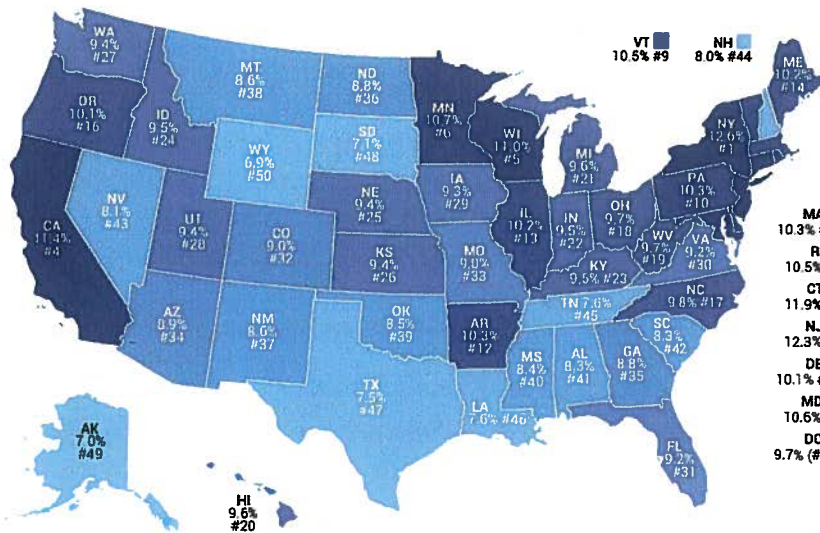
Since 1937, the Tax Foundation has monitored tax policy at the federal, state, and local levels. We have produced the *Facts & Figures* handbook since 1941, we calculate *Tax Freedom Day* each year, and we rank the states in our popular *State Business Tax Climate Index*.

Below, I will walk through our findings on Pennsylvania's tax policy in a national context, making note of recent legislative efforts and recommending policy reforms for consideration.

State-Local Tax Burdens as a Percentage of State Income, FY 2011



How Much Are We Paying?



Our *State-Local Tax Burdens* report is a ranking that measures how much is being paid by taxpayers in each state. Pennsylvania ranks as a high-burden state: in fiscal year 2011, taxpayers paid 10.3 percent of their income in state and local taxes, 10th highest in the nation.

Notes:
As a unique state-local entity, Washington, DC is not included in rankings, but the figure in parentheses shows where it would rank.

Sources:
Tax Foundation calculations using data from Census Bureau, Rockefeller Institute, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Council on State Taxation, and Travel Industry Association. See www.taxfoundation.org/burdens.



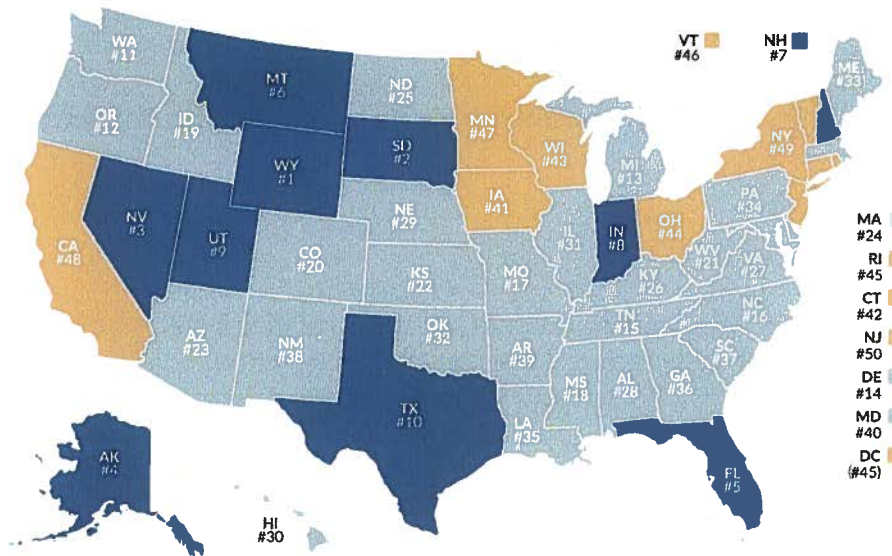
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How Well Are Taxes Structured?

Our *State Business Tax Climate Index* measures the quality of each state's tax code, comparing states on more than one hundred variables that rank the code's simplicity, neutrality, and competitiveness. In 2015, Pennsylvania ranked toward the bottom of the pack, at 34th best in the country.

2015 State Business Tax Climate Index

Which states have the most competitive business tax systems?



Note: Published October 28, 2014.
Source: State Business Tax Climate Index.

■ 10 Best Business Tax Climates
■ 10 Worst Business Tax Climates

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Pennsylvania's Tax System is a Mixed Bag

Breaking apart the component tax types that we measure in our *Index*, we can get a better idea of which parts of Pennsylvania's code are well-structured, and which parts need improvement (Table 1). The state's **corporate income tax**, for example, has the second highest rate in the country, at 9.99 percent. When added to the federal corporate tax, Pennsylvania corporations face a top marginal rate of 44.99 percent. When tax base elements are included, the corporate tax structure ranks 46th nationally.

Property taxes in Pennsylvania also rank poorly. While property tax collections are a moderate \$1,305 per capita (26th highest nationally), the state levies many taxes on accumulated wealth that don't exist in other states: the **inheritance tax** tops out at 15 percent, and the **capital stock tax** was supposed to phase out by 2014, but the phase out has been extended.

Table 1: State Business Tax Climate Index Component Tax Scores, 2015

By contrast, the **individual income tax** in Pennsylvania is one of the better-structured systems in the United States. The 3.07 percent rate is the same across the board, and has been consistent for many years. **Local income tax** rates can add on a substantial burden though, with the rate in Harrisburg tolling an additional 2 percent, and the rate in Philadelphia reaching 3.928 percent.

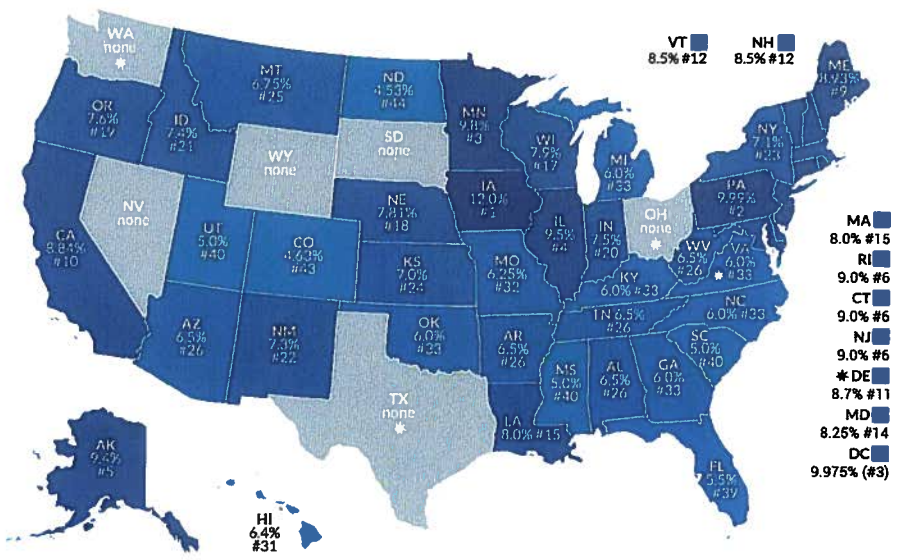
Finally, the state levies some of the highest **unemployment insurance taxes** in the country, and our ranking shows the total structure as being the worst nationally.

	RANK
OVERALL	34 th
CORPORATE	46 th
INDIVIDUAL	17 th
SALES	24 th
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	50 th
PROPERTY	42 nd

Top State Corporate Income Tax Rates in 2014



Making Pennsylvania Competitive



Pennsylvania's corporate tax rate is one of the most striking features of the tax system, and should be the prime focus of legislators in the next session. The 9.99 percent rate puts Pennsylvania companies at a disadvantage nationally and globally.

Note: Connecticut's rate includes a 20% surtax. Illinois's rate includes two separate corporate income taxes. Data as of Jan 1, 2014. Published Apr 15, 2014.

Sources: State tax statutes, forms, and instructions; Commerce Clearinghouse.



* State has gross receipts taxes with rates not strictly comparable to corporate income tax rates.

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According to the academic literature, corporate taxes are the most

harmful taxes to economic growth¹, but they are a smaller part of the revenue toolkit than is often understood. In fiscal year 2011, for example, state corporate income taxes brought in just 4.1 percent of state-local tax collections. Cutting the corporate rate, then, is a relatively high bang-for-your-buck proposition, because it does not cost a lot of revenue. The capital stock tax also increases the cost of doing business in the state, and the delay in its phase out is a poor stopgap measure for additional revenue.

Finally, the inheritance tax has seen various exclusions for different types of family businesses in the past few years, notably for farmers. The trend in states today is away from estate and inheritance taxes: in just the last two years, Indiana and North Carolina have repealed theirs, and Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia have all increased their exemptions. Pennsylvania should consider full repeal of its inheritance tax, as it only made up 2.9 percent of general fund revenue in fiscal year 2012.²

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The Tax Foundation is the nation's leading independent tax policy research organization. Since 1937, our principled research, insightful analysis, and engaged experts have informed smarter tax policy at the federal, state, and local levels.

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The Tax Foundation's Center for State Tax Policy produces and markets timely and high-quality data, research, and analysis on state fiscal issues that influence the debate toward economically principled tax policies. Our experts are routinely relied upon for presentations, testimony, and media appearances on state tax and fiscal policy, and our website is a comprehensive resource for information on tax and spending policy in each state.

¹ William McBride, *What Is the Evidence on Taxes and Growth?*, TAX FOUNDATION SPECIAL REPORT NO. 207 (Dec.18, 2012), <http://taxfoundation.org/article/what-evidence-taxes-and-growth>.

² Governor's Executive Budget, 2013-14. p.C1-11.