



Understanding the Impact of Adopting Local Option Sales Taxes

David L. Sjoquist

**Financing Municipalities in New England:
Revisiting the State-Local Relationship**

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

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I. Some Background

States with Local Sales Taxes

NYC was the first – 1934

12 states in 1963

25 states in 1975

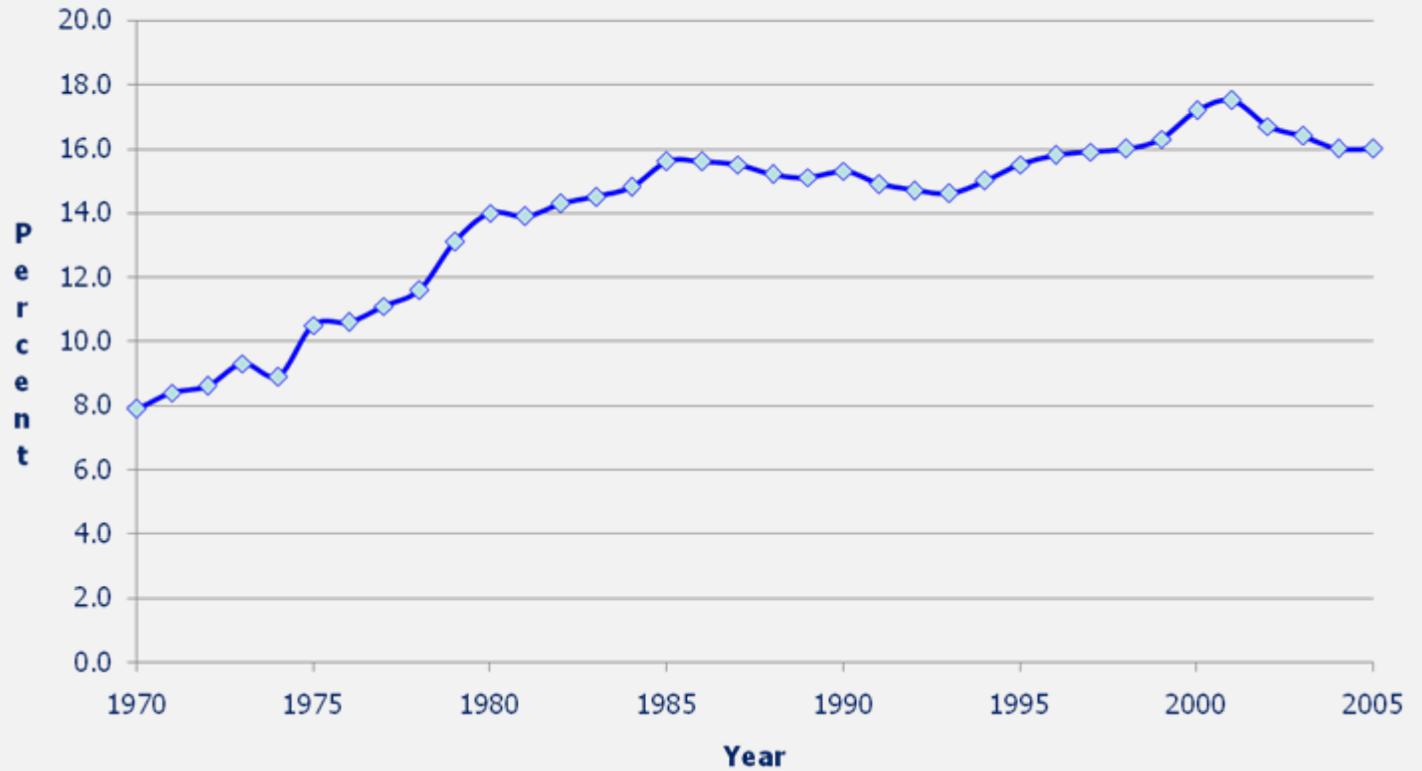
30 states in 1980

33 states in 1994

34 states currently

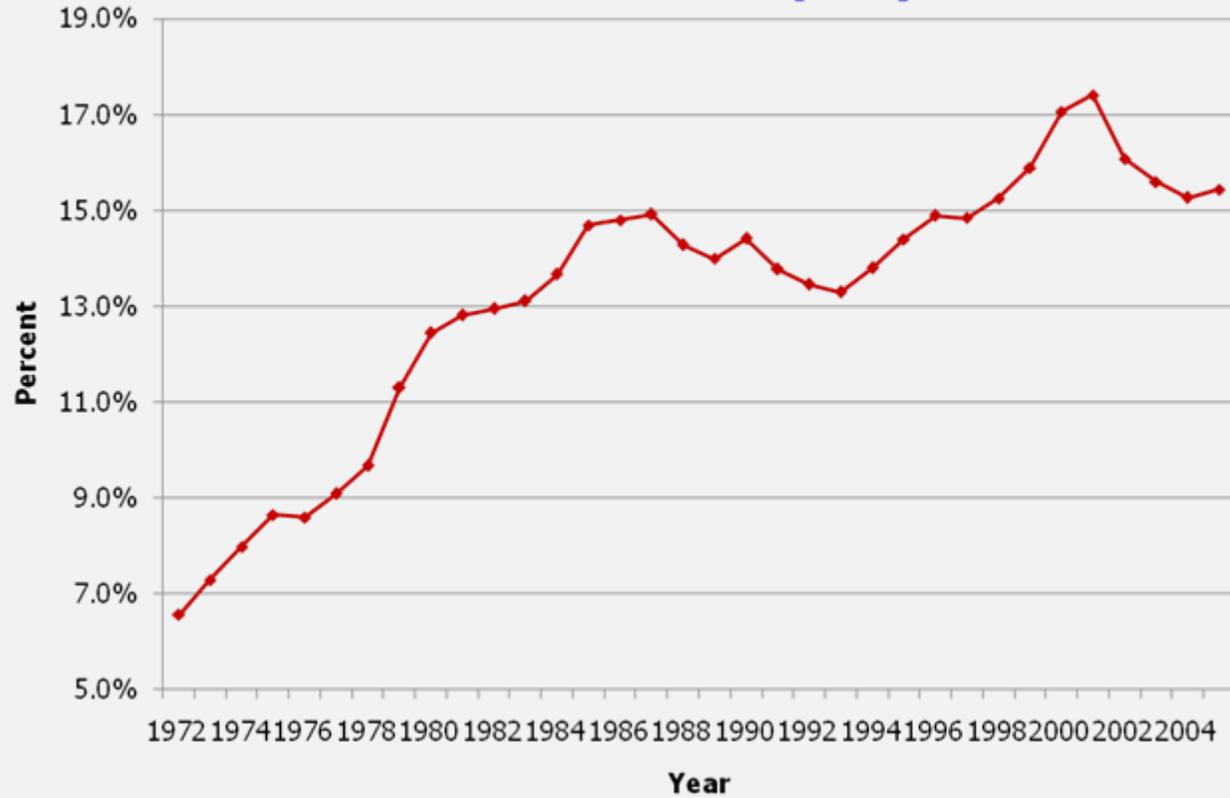
[5 states without state sales tax]

Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes Percent of Taxes



Source: Tax Foundation and Census Bureau

Sales Tax as % of Property Tax



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances

Local Sales Tax as a Percent of Local Taxes (2005)

Arkansas	50.2%
Louisiana	49.7%
Oklahoma	39.5%
Alabama	38.6%
New Mexico	37.5%
Colorado	29.7%
Arizona	24.8%
Tennessee	24.3%
Missouri	23.3%
South Dakota	21.3%
Georgia	19.9%
North Carolina	18.9%
Washington	18.4%
Utah	18.0%
Wyoming	17.2%
New York	16.6%
California	15.8%
Alaska	14.5%
Kansas	14.0%
Iowa	11.1%

Source: Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances

Examples

Georgia

All are 1% and countywide.
Referendum is required

- **MARTA**
 - Transit system
- **LOST**
 - Property tax relief
 - General expenditures
- **SPLOST**
 - Infrastructure
- **ESPLOST**
 - Education Infrastructure
- **HOST**
 - Homestead exemption
- **MOST**
 - Water/sewer – city of Atlanta

California

1.00% (Bradley-Burns Sales Tax)

- **0.25%** - to county of sale; dedicated to transportation
- **0.75%** - to city or county depending on location of sale

Local option – up to 1.5%

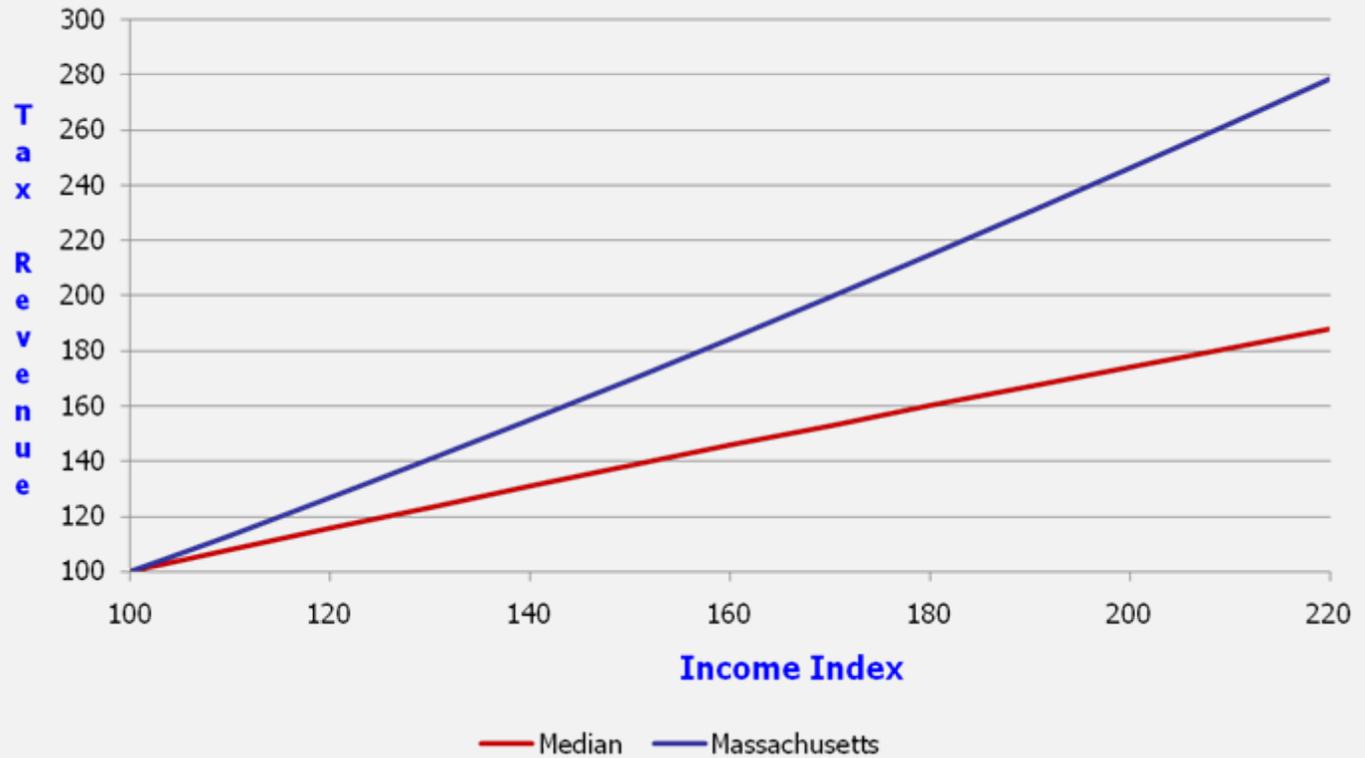
- **rates range from 0.125% to 1.5%**
- **Majority are earmarked – transportation, libraries, etc.**



II. Some Implications

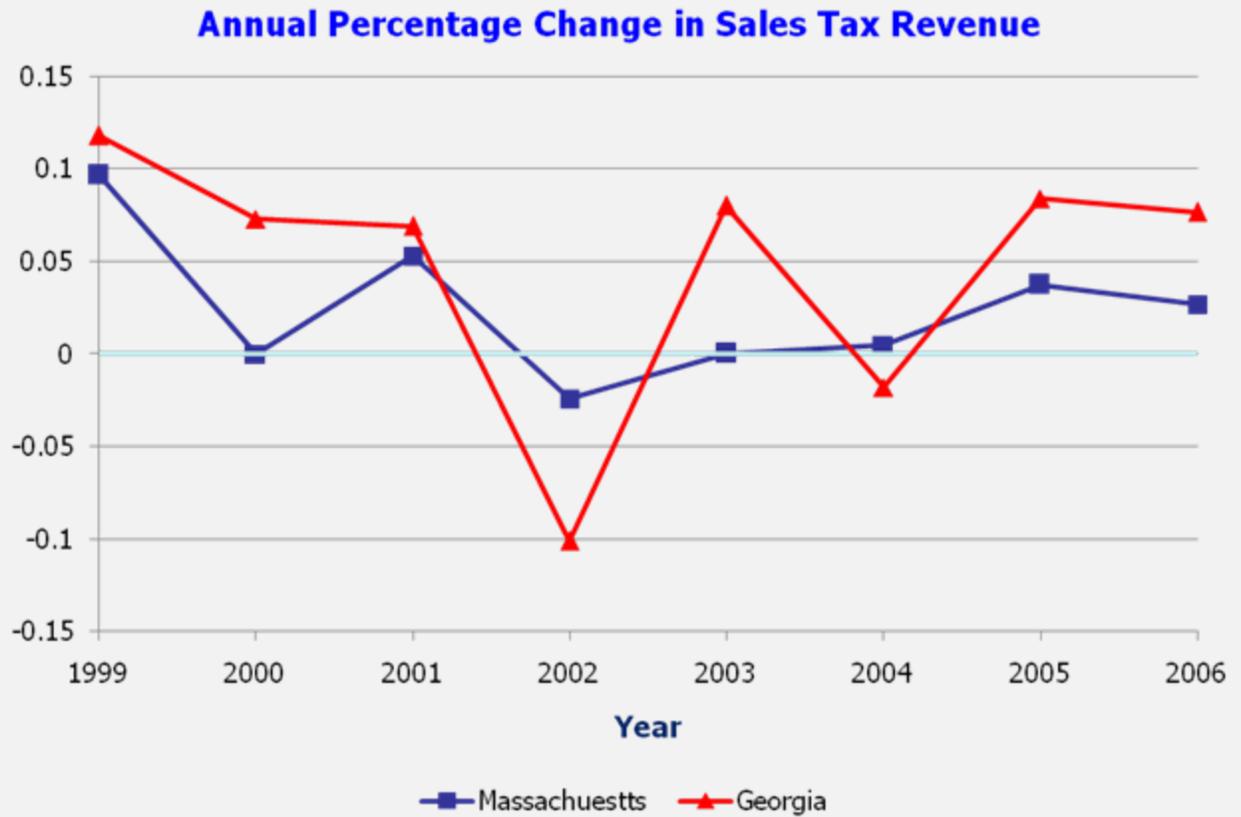
A. Growth

Predicted Growth

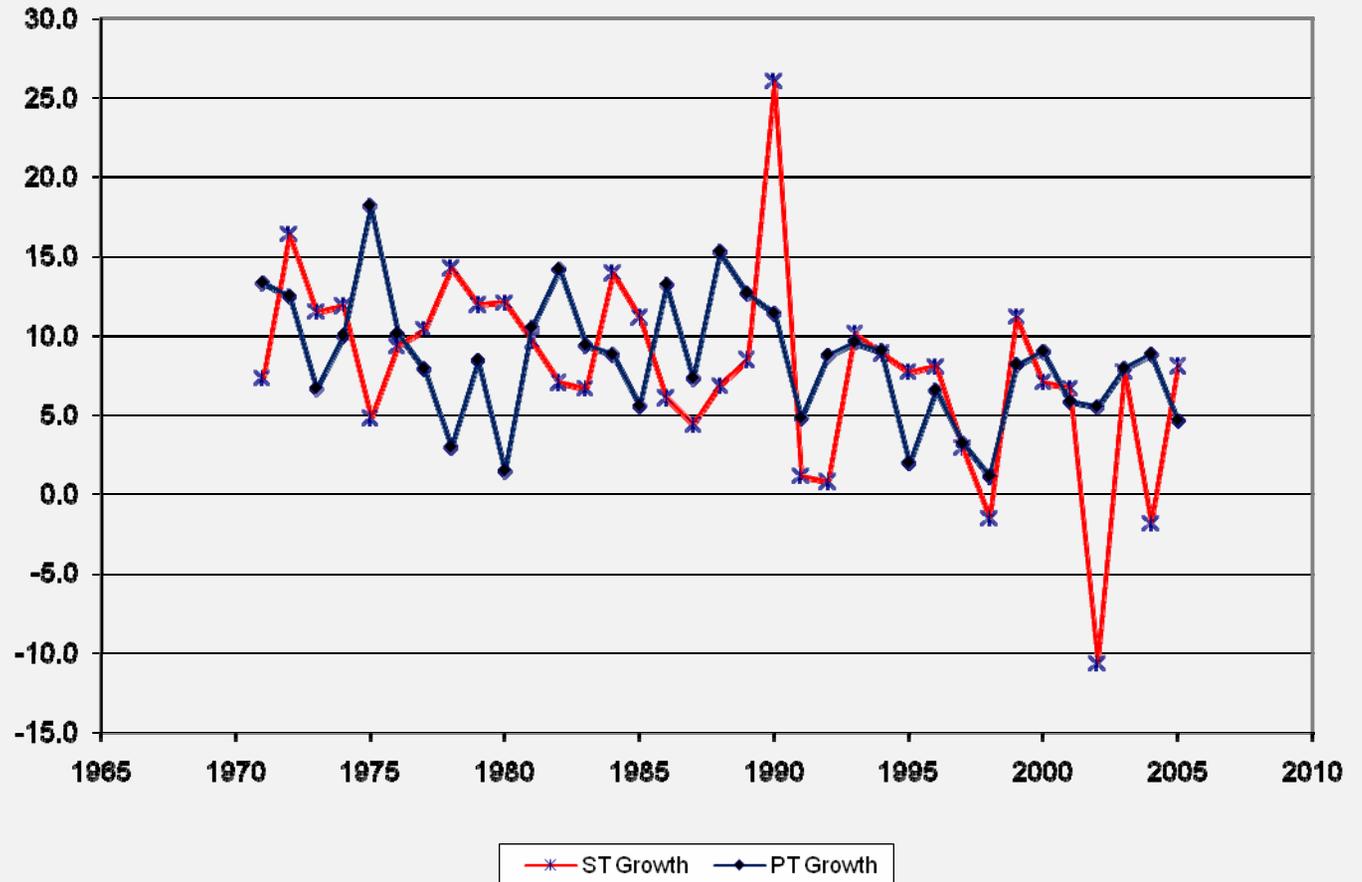


Source: Dye and Merriman (2005); Bruce, Fox, and Tuttle (2006)

B. Stability



Annual Growth Rates Sales Tax and Property Tax (Georgia)



C. “Fiscalization”

Increased inter-jurisdictional competition for retail, especially large shopping centers.

Wassmer (2002) found that in the West

- **10% increase in state reliance on local sales tax led to a 2.4% increase in retail sales in non-central areas**

Lewis (2001) surveyed California city managers

- **Retail was the most desirable land use**
- **Retail increased the likelihood of providing incentives**
- **Sales tax revenue was the most important factor influencing development decisions.**

D. Effects on Expenditures and Property Taxes

Two Contrasting Views:

- Elected officials respond to the demands of voters, who are rational and informed.**
- Elected officials are able to manipulate voters, who are not informed.**

General Evidence

- **more diversified/complex tax structure is associated with more expenditures**

- **adoption of new tax does not lead to increases in expenditures**

More Specific Evidence

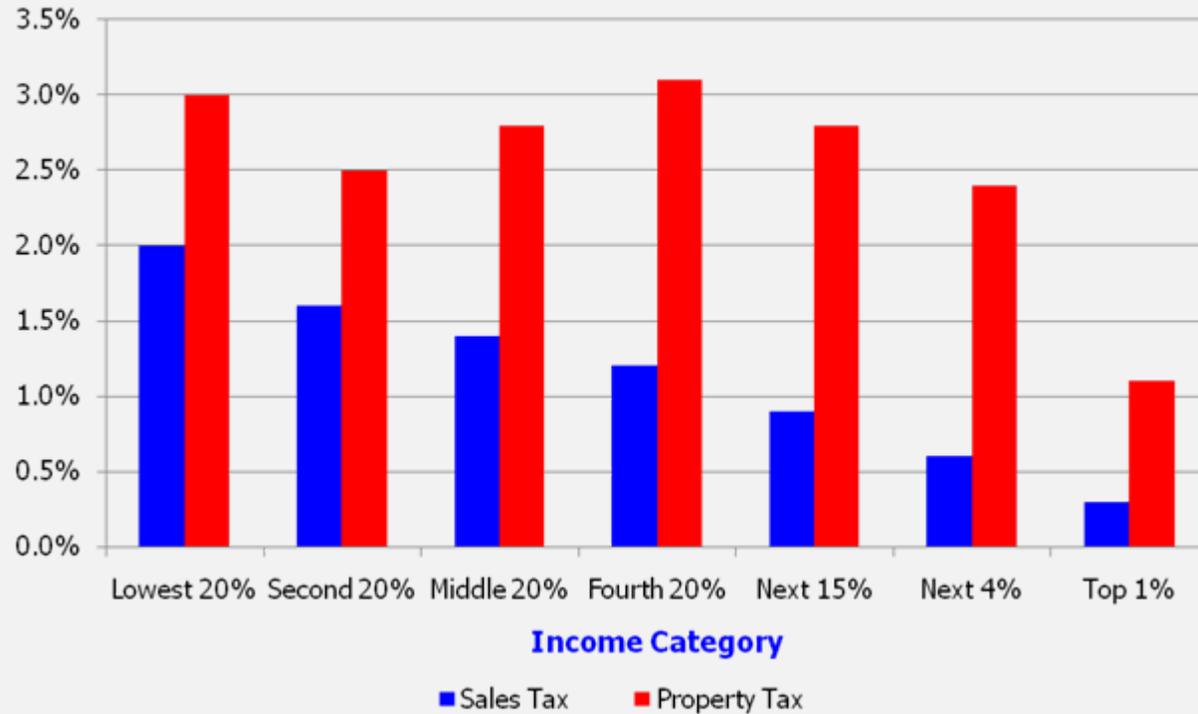
- **Sjoquist, Wallace and Edwards (2004): Existence of a local sales tax is associated with lower property taxes.**
- **Sjoquist, Walker, and Wallace (2005): Cities differ in how much property tax is reduced.**
- **Jung (2001): in Georgia 28% of local sales tax revenue went to property tax relief.**
- **Sjoquist, Walker, and Wallace (2005): some cities do not increase expenditures, but others do.**

E. Equity By Income

- **Retail sales component is regressive**
- **Sales tax on business purchases is also regressive**
- **Distribution of burden depends on tax base**

Source: Derrick and Scott (1998)

Tax Burden (Massachusetts, 2002)

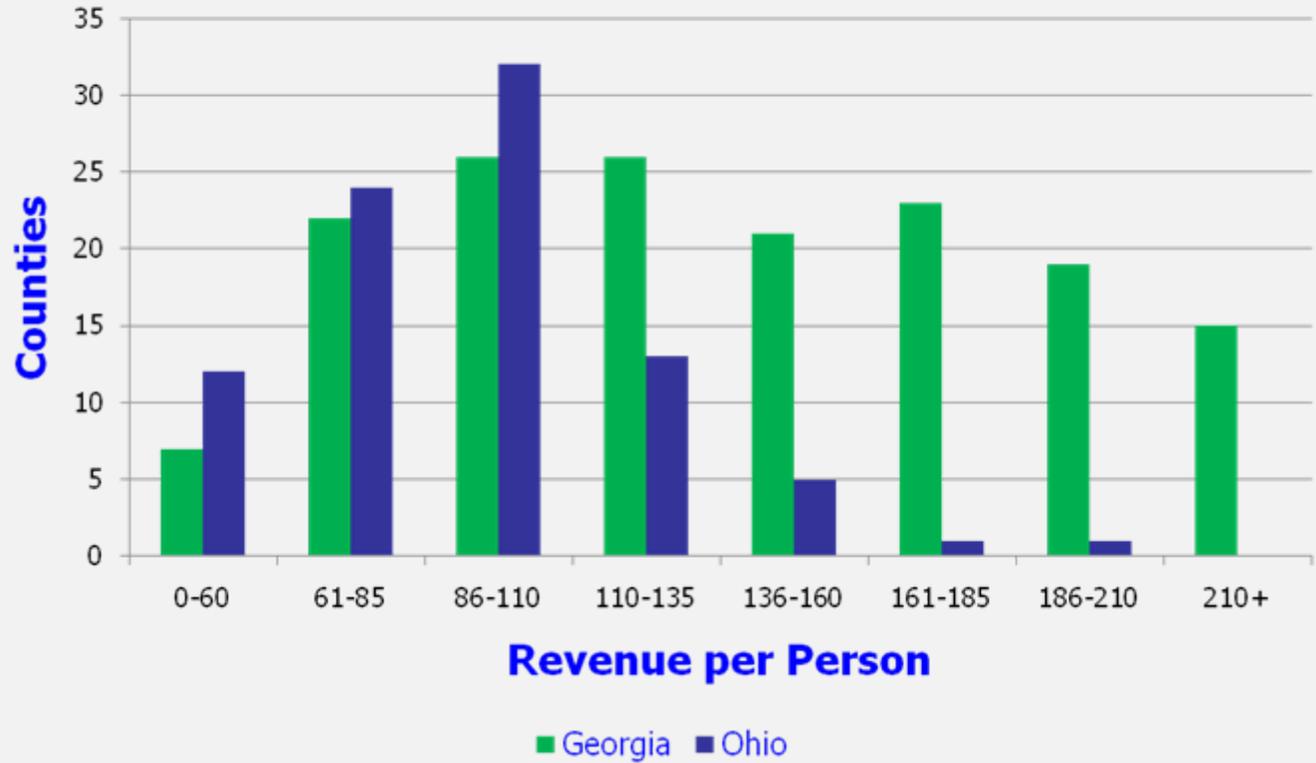


Source: *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States*,
Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy



F. Equity by Geography

1% Sales Tax Revenue Per Capita (2006)



Ohio



**County Tax Base Per Capita/
State Tax Base Per Capita**

G. Effect on Tax Base

Increasing the total tax rate from 5% to 6% would reduce sales tax base by 11 percent.

Bruce, Deskins, and Fox (2006)



III. Policy Issues

A. Choosing Among Alternatives

Alternatives:

- **Local income or payroll tax**
- **Gross receipts tax**
- **Hotel/motel tax**

Factors to Consider

- **Diversifies tax structure**
- **Relationship to benefits of public services**
- **Equity**
 - **By income class**
 - **Across jurisdictions**
- **Mobility of tax base**
- **Stability of revenue**
- **Economic distortions**
- **Ability to export burden to nonresidents**
- **Visibility of tax**

B. Policy Choices: Local Sales Tax

- **Conformity with state base**
- **Universal versus local option**
- **Situs**
- **Coordination**
- **State v. local administration**

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