TABLE 20. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES and NET COLLECTIONS and INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX NET COLLECTIONS and SALES TAX NET COLLECTIONS

| State | Statecorporate income taxrates and bracketsfor 2008 income year-as of January 1, 2008-[standardapportionment formula] | Special rates or notes | Pop-ulation$7 / 1 / 2008$$[1,000 \mathrm{~s}]$ | State Tax Collections 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Corporate income tax |  |  |  | Individual income tax |  |  | General sales tax* |  |  | Total tax collections <br> [all sources]** |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \% \text { of } \\ \text { total } \\ \text { state tax } \\ \text { collec- } \\ \text { tions } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Per capita |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { [\$1,000s] } \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ of <br> total <br> state tax <br> collec- <br> tions | Per capita [\$] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ of <br> total <br> state tax <br> collec- <br> tions | Per capita [\$] |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Per capita [\$] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ {[\$]} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \% \\ \text { [3-factor formula] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | rate applicable to banks; federal tax deductibility | 4,662 | 524,808 | 5.79\% | 112.57 | 37 | 3,077,553 | 33.93\% | 660.15 | 2,287,288 | 25.22\% | 490.63 | 9,070,530 | 1,945.67 |
| Alaska | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1 \%>\$ 0 ; 2 \%>\$ 9,999 ; \\ 3 \%>\$ 19,999 ; 4 \%>\$ 29,999 ; \\ 5 \%>\$ 39,999 ; 6 \%>\$ 49,999 ; \\ 7 \%>\$ 59,999 ; 8 \%>\$ 69,999 ; \\ 9 \%>\$ 79,999 ; 9.4 \%>\$ 89,999 \\ \quad[3-\text { factor formula] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | rates applicable to banks | 686 | 981,673 | 11.65\% | 1,430.40 | 1 | ${ }^{-}+$ |  | - | - | ${ }^{-}+$ | - | 8,424,714 | 12,275.68 |
| Arizona | $6.968 \%$ <br> ctor formula with double wtd -15 (sales-payroll-property)] | rate applicable to banks; minimum tax: \$50 <br> sales factor: | 6,500 | 784,511 | 5.72\% | 120.69 | 33 | 3,408,576 | 24.87\% | 524.38 | 6,433,468 | 46.94\% | 989.74 | 13,705,901 | 2,108.54 |
| Arkansas | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \%>\$ 0 ; 2 \%>\$ 3 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 3 \%>\$ 6 \mathrm{~K} ; 5 \%>\$ 11 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 6 \%>\$ 25 \mathrm{~K} ; 6.5 \%>\$ 100 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \text { tor formula with double wtd. } \end{aligned}$ | rates applicable to banks <br> ales factor] | 2,855 | 342,529 | 4.55\% | 119.96 | 35 | 2,344,876 | 31.14\% | 821.21 | 2,807,943 | 37.29\% | 983.38 | 7,530,504 | 2,637.29 |
| California | $8.84 \%$ <br> tor formula with double wtd. | $10.84 \%$ rate applicable to banks; minimum tax: \$800; <br> S-Corporations: 1.5\% <br> S-Corporations banks: 3.5\% <br> ales factor] | 36,757 | 11,849,097 | 10.10\% | 322.37 | 6 | 55,745,970 | 47.50\% | 1,516.62 | 31,972,874 | 27.24\% | 869.85 | 117,361,976 | 3,192.94 |
| Colorado <br> [3-f | 4.63\% r formula or 2 -factor formula | rate applicable to banks (revenue-property)] | 4,939 | 507,986 | 5.28\% | 102.84 | 38 | 5,067,981 | 52.66\% | 1,026.02 | 2,312,731 | 24.03\% | 468.22 | 9,624,636 | 1,948.52 |
| Connecticu <br> [1-factor gr from the sal formula wit sale or use | 7.5\% <br> 1 mills/\$1 of capital holding <br> receipts formula for income use of tangible personal or $r$ ouble wtd. sales factor for inc ngible personal or real prope | rate applicable to banks: 7.5\% or $4 \%$ of interest/dividends minimum tax: \$250 her than that derived al property and 3-factor me derived from the y] | 3,501 | 534,201 | 4.00\% | 152.57 | 20 | 7,000,225 | 52.37\% | 1,999.35 | 3,178,903 | 23.78\% | 907.93 | 13,367,631 | 3,817.96 |
| Delaware | $8.7 \%$ or minimum tax of $\$ 5 K$, whichever is greater <br> [3-factor formula] | banks: marginal rate decreases from 8.7\% to 1.7\% (brackets ranging from $<=\$ 20$ million to $>\$ 650$ million in taxable income); building and loan associations taxed at $8.7 \%$ | 873 | 308,676 | 10.53\% | 353.54 | 3 | 1,006,859 | 34.35\% | 1,153.21 | - | - | - | 2,930,955 | 3,356.98 |
| Florida | $5.5 \%$ [\$5K exemption] tor formula with double wtd. | rate applicable to banks sales factor] | 18,328 | 2,208,600 | 6.16\% | 120.50 | 34 | - | - | - | 21,518,100 | 60.02\% | 1,174.03 | 35,849,998 | 1,955.99 |
| Georgia | $6 \%$ [1-factor sales formula] | rate applicable to banks | 9,686 | 943,042 | 5.19\% | 97.36 | 41 | 8,845,476 | 48.65\% | 913.25 | 5,796,653 | 31.88\% | 598.47 | 18,183,117 | 1,877.31 |
| Hawaii | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \%>\$ 0 ; 5.4 \%>\$ 25 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 6.4 \%>\$ 100 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \quad[3 \text {-factor formula] } \end{aligned}$ | 7.92\% rate applicable to banks; capital gains taxed at 4\% | 1,288 | 105,294 | 2.05\% | 81.74 | 43 | 1,544,835 | 30.01\% | 1,199.22 | 2,619,595 | 50.89\% | 2,033.53 | 5,147,480 | 3,995.88 |
| Idaho | $7.6 \%$ <br> actor with double wtd. sales | rate applicable to banks; minimum tax: \$20; additional tax of \$10 imposed per return actor] | 1,524 | 190,194 | 5.21\% | 124.81 | 32 | 1,438,518 | 39.39\% | 944.02 | 1,347,327 | 36.89\% | 884.18 | 3,651,917 | 2,396.56 |

TABLE 20.-Continued

| State | State corporate income tax rates and brackets for 2008 income year -as of January 1, 2008[standard apportionment formula] | Special rates or notes | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Pop- } \\ \text { ulation } \\ 7 / 1 / 2008 \\ {[1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | State Tax Collections 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Corporate income tax |  |  |  | Individual income tax |  |  | General sales tax* |  |  | Total tax collections [all sources]** |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|}\hline \% \text { of } \\ \text { total } \\ \text { state tax } \\ \text { collec- } \\ \text { tions }\end{array}\right]$ | Per capita |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{gathered}$ | \% of <br> total <br> state tax collec- <br> tions | Per capita [\$] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{aligned}$ | ```% of total state tax collec- tions``` | Per capita [\$] |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Per capita$\frac{[\$]}{2,471.84}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ {[\$]} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 4.8\% plus a $2.5 \%$ or $1.5 \% \quad$ rates applicable to banks personal property replacement tax <br> [1-factor sales formula] |  | 12,902 | 3,115,604 | 9.77\% | 241.49 | 10 | 10,320,239 | 32.36\% | 799.92 | 7,935,417 | 24.88\% | 615.07 |  | 31,890,597 |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Indiana } \\ \text { [3-fac } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $8.5 \%$ ormula: 70-15-15 (sales-payr | rate applicable to banks l-property)] | 6,377 | 909,494 | 6.10\% | 142.63 | 22 | 4,837,524 | 32.43\% | 758.61 | 5,738,829 | 38.47\% | 899.96 | 14,916,295 | 2,339.15 |
| Iowa | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6 \%>\$ 0 ; 8 \%>\$ 25 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 10 \%>\$ 100 \mathrm{~K} ; 12 \%>\$ 250 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \text { [1-factor sales formula] } \end{aligned}$ | 5\% rate applicable to banks; 50\% federal tax deductibility | 3,003 | 347,248 | 5.04\% | 115.65 | 36 | 2,848,393 | 41.33\% | 948.66 | 1,840,862 | 26.71\% | 613.10 | 6,892,026 | 2,295.39 |
| Kansas | 4\% plus a surtax of $3.35 \%$ for taxable income $>\$ 50 \mathrm{~K}$ [3-factor formula] | banks: $2.25 \%$ plus a surtax of 2.125\% for taxable income > \$25K | 2,802 | 528,011 | 7.37\% | 188.43 | 13 | 2,944,851 | 41.13\% | 1,050.93 | 2,264,747 | 31.63\% | 808.22 | 7,159,748 | 2,555.11 |
| Kentucky | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \%>\$ 0 ; 5 \%>\$ 50 \mathrm{~K} \\ & 6 \%>\$ 100 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | Corporations with gross receipts >\$3 million must also pay the greater of the LLET or $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 5}$. sales factor] | 4,269 | 533,630 | 5.31\% | 124.99 | 31 | 3,483,138 | 34.64\% | 815.87 | 2,875,836 | 28.60\% | 673.62 | 10,056,293 | 2,355.52 |
| Louisiana | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \%>\$ 0 ; 5 \%>\$ 25 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 6 \%>\$ 50 \mathrm{~K} ; 7 \%>\$ 100 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 8 \%>\$ 200 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | Federal tax deductibility <br> ) for corporations than manufacturing, <br> c.)] | [3-factor formula (sales, property, and payroll) for corporations without a specified formula (businesses other than manufacturing, merchandising, transportation, or services, etc.)] | 703,196 | 6.39\% | 159.43 | 18 | 3,169,686 | 28.81\% | 718.62 | 3,459,383 | 31.44\% | 784.30 | 11,003,870 | 2,494.76 |
| Maine | 3.5\%>\$0; 7.93\%>\$25K; <br> 8.33\%>\$75K; 8.93\%>\$250K <br> [1-factor sales formula] | 1\% rate applicable to banks [plus $\mathbf{8 ¢}$ per $\$ 1 \mathrm{~K}$ of assets as of end of taxable year] | 1,316 | 184,515 | 5.01\% | 140.16 | 23 | 1,448,273 | 39.34\% | 1,100.13 | 1,071,653 | 29.11\% | 814.04 | 3,681,614 | 2,796.61 |
| Maryland $\quad 8.25 \%$ <br> [3-factor formula with double wtd. sales factor and 1-factor sales <br> formula for manufacturers] |  |  | 5,634 | 735,324 | 4.43\% | 130.52 | 29 | 7,831,977 | 47.16\% | 1,390.23 | 3,748,933 | 22.58\% | 665.46 | 16,605,830 | 2,947.64 |
| Massachus alon tang intan inclu | $9.5 \%$ <br> h an additional tax of \$2.60/\$1 property (or net worth allocab e property corporations) (rate $14 \%$ surtax); or minimum tax ctor formula with double wtd. | 10.5\% rate applicable to banks <br> K on taxable <br> le to state, for <br> and additional tax <br> : \$456 <br> sales factor] | 6,498 | 2,179,956 | 9.98\% | 335.48 | 4 | 12,496,142 | 57.23\% | 1,923.08 | 4,098,089 | 18.77\% | 630.67 | 21,836,357 | 3,360.49 |
| Michigan <br> and <br> [Mi | $4.95 \%$ on business income \% on modified gross receipts of an Business Tax]; first \$45K of 1 -factor sales formula for comp | \$350K or more tax base exempt uting MBT] | 10,003 | 1,778,317 | 7.18\% | 177.77 | 14 | 7,181,055 | 28.98\% | 717.86 | 8,225,599 | 33.19\% | 822.28 | 24,781,626 | 2,477.31 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Minnesota } \\ \text { [3-fac } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $9.8 \%$ cormula: 81-9.5-9.5 (sales-payr | rate applicable to banks oll-property)] | 5,220 | 1,040,479 | 5.68\% | 199.31 | 12 | 7,777,259 | 42.45\% | 1,489.78 | 4,550,838 | 24.84\% | 871.74 | 18,320,891 | 3,509.49 |
| Mississippi | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \%>\$ 0 ; 4 \%>\$ 5 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 5 \%>\$ 10 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \quad[1-\text { factor sales formula] } \end{aligned}$ | rates applicable to banks | 2,939 | 384,643 | 5.81\% | 130.89 | 26 | 1,551,079 | 23.44\% | 527.83 | 3,135,390 | 47.37\% | 1,066.96 | 6,618,349 | 2,252.20 |
| Missouri <br> [3-factor fo other than | $6.25 \%$ <br> la or optional 1-factor sales fo ain public utilities and transpo | 7\% rate applicable to banks; 50\% federal tax deductibility rmula for corporations t] | 5,912 | 384,010 | 3.50\% | 64.96 | 46 | 5,118,849 | 46.68\% | 865.90 | 3,228,274 | 29.44\% | 546.09 | 10,965,171 | 1,854.86 |
| Montana 7\% mini | $6.75 \%$ <br> orporations filing under a wat n tax: \$50 <br> [3-factor formula] | rate applicable to banks r's edge election; | 967 | 161,713 | 6.58\% | 167.16 | 16 | 870,064 | 35.40\% | 899.35 | - | - | - | 2,457,929 | 2,540.65 |

TABLE 20.-Continued


TABLE 20.-Continued

| State | State <br> corporate income tax rates and brackets for 2008 income year -as of January 1, 2008[standard apportionment formula] | Special rates or notes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pop- } \\ \text { ulation } \\ 7 / 1 / 2008 \\ {[1,000 s]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | State Tax Collections 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Corporate income tax |  |  |  | Individual income tax |  |  | General sales tax* |  |  | Total tax collections [all sources]** |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\%$ of <br> total <br> state tax <br> collec- <br> tions | Per capita |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% of total state tax collections | Per capita [\$] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% oftotalstate taxcollec-tions | Per capita [\$] |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ {[\$]} \end{gathered}$ | Rank |  |  |  |  |  |  | $[\$ 1,000 \mathrm{~s}]$ | [\$] |
| Rhode Island | 9\% business corporation tax, or franchise tax (\$2.50/ minimum tax: \$250 [3-factor formula] | rate applicable to banks K of capital stock) | 1,051 | 145,866 | 5.28\% | 138.82 | 24 |  | 1,091,705 | 39.54\% | 1,038.94 | 846,870 | 30.67\% | 805.94 | 2,761,356 | 2,627.89 |
| South <br> Carolina <br> [1-factor gross personal prope factor gross re weighted sales. income allocat | receipts formula. Manufactu ty must compute apportion eipts formula and the old 3-f If the single-factor formula d to the state, only a $40 \%$ re | 4.5\% rate applicable to banks; 6\% rate applicable to savings \& loans ers or dealers in tangible ent using the new singletor formula with doubleesults in a reduction in ction is allowed for 2008.] | 4,480 | 320,378 | 3.79\% | 71.52 | 44 | 3,339,935 | 39.50\% | 745.55 | 3,051,608 | 36.09\% | 681.19 | 8,455,463 | 1,887.46 |
| South Dakota | [applies to banks only] no state income tax | $6 \%-0.25 \%$ on a bank's net income minimum tax: $\$ 500$ per location | 804 | 69,879 | 5.29\% | 86.89 | 42 | - | - | - | 732,438 | 55.43\% | 910.77 | 1,321,368 | 1,643.10 |
| Tennessee [3-f | $6.5 \%$ <br>  | rate applicable to banks sales factor] | 6,215 | 1,005,880 | 8.72\% | 161.85 | 17 | 290,986 | 2.52\% | 46.82 | 6,832,948 | 59.22\% | 1,099.45 | 11,538,430 | 1,856.58 |
| Utah <br> [3-factor for formula with | $5 \%$ <br> ula unless election is made double wtd. sales factor] | rate applicable to banks; minimum tax: \$100 use apportionment | 2,736 | 394,638 | 6.64\% | 144.22 | 21 | 2,593,129 | 43.62\% | 947.63 | 1,964,119 | 33.04\% | 717.77 | 5,944,879 | 2,172.50 |
| Vermont | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \%>\$ 0 ; 7 \%>\$ 10 \mathrm{~K} ; \\ & 8.5 \%>\$ 25 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \text { actor formula with double w } \end{aligned}$ | rates applicable to banks; minimum tax: \$250 sales factor] | 621 | 84,783 | 3.33\% | 136.47 | 25 | 623,019 | 24.49\% | 1,002.82 | 338,941 | 13.32\% | 545.56 | 2,544,163 | 4,095.10 |
| Virginia | $6 \%$ <br> actor formula with double | rate applicable to banks; state and national banks subject to the franchise tax on net capital are exempt from the income tax sales factor] | 7,769 | 787,229 | 4.28\% | 101.33 | 39 | 10,114,833 | 54.95\% | 1,301.93 | 3,656,789 | 19.86\% | 470.68 | 18,408,276 | 2,369.43 |
| West Virginia [3-f | $8.75 \%$ <br>  <br> factor formula with double w | rate applicable to banks sales factor] | 1,814 | 538,839 | 11.04\% | 296.97 | 7 | 1,518,746 | 31.13\% | 837.02 | 1,109,822 | 22.75\% | 611.65 | 4,879,151 | 2,689.03 |
| Wisconsin | $7.9 \%$ [1-factor sales formula] | rate applicable to banks | 5,628 | 863,088 | 5.72\% | 153.36 | 19 | 6,640,528 | 44.01\% | 1,179.92 | 4,268,068 | 28.29\% | 758.37 | 15,088,662 | 2,681.01 |
| Total 46 states |  |  | 269,459 | 50,737,805 | 7.14\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $188.30^{\text {a }}$ | - | 279,122,604 | 39.29\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,035.86 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 203,579,699 | 28.66\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $755.51{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 710,420,816 | 2,636.47 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
This table compares the basic corporate income tax rate(s) generally applicable for the states that levy a tax on corporate income, but does not attempt to address alternate taxable income computational methods or exceptional provisions and circumstances specific to certain corporate entities. Additional business franchise taxes, alternative minimum taxes, and surcharges may apply. Texas imposes a franchise tax (margin tax) imposed at $1.0 \%$ ( $0.5 \%$ for retail/wholesale entities) of gross revenues over $\$ 300,000$, with a variable discount allowed for businesses with revenues between $\$ \mathbf{3 0 0}, 000$ to $\$ \mathbf{9 0 0}, \mathbf{0 0 0}$. Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming do not levy state corporate income taxes.
Per capita tax collection amounts are computations based on July 1, 2008 population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.
*Includes general sales tax, use tax, gross income and gross receipts taxes, but excludes excise taxes levied on specific commodities and services.
**Includes the following taxes as applicable: property, general sales and gross receipts, selective sales, licenses, individual and corporation income taxes, death and gift, documentary and stock transfer, severance, and other taxes.
Data for some states include state-collected local sales tax. North Carolina sales tax data include $\$ 17,397,117$ retained by state to pay for the costs of collecting and distributing local sales taxes.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Weighted average computations based on tax collection totals and population for the 46 states levying a corporation income tax.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division. Table NST-EST2008-01-State Population Estimates: July 1, 2008, Population Division, December 22, 2008 release.
U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division. State Government Tax Collections: 2008.; Tax Foundation; Federation of Tax Administrators; Commerce Clearing House

