

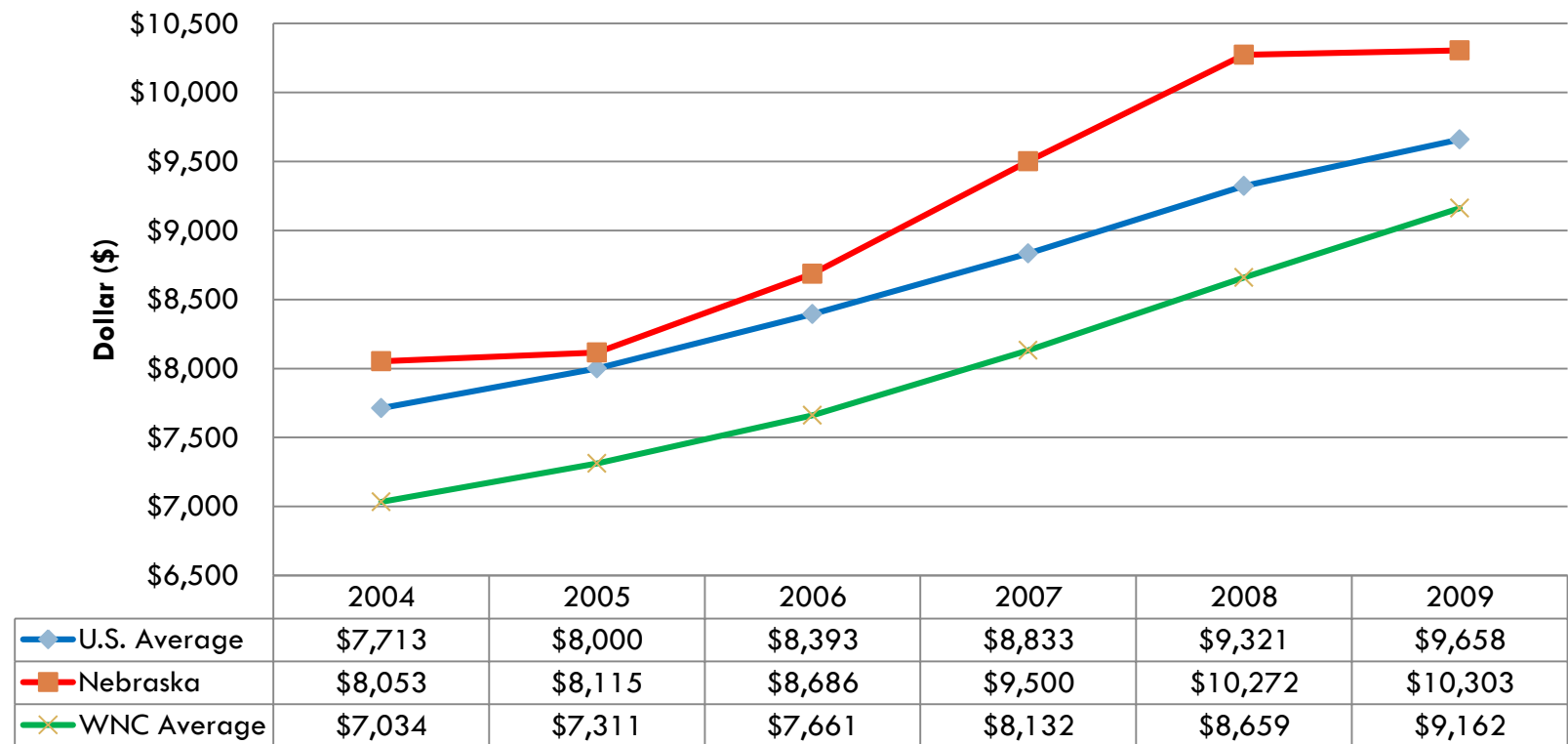
FISCAL COMPARISONS FOR NEBRASKA, 2009-10

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Community Service

Spending and revenue comparisons

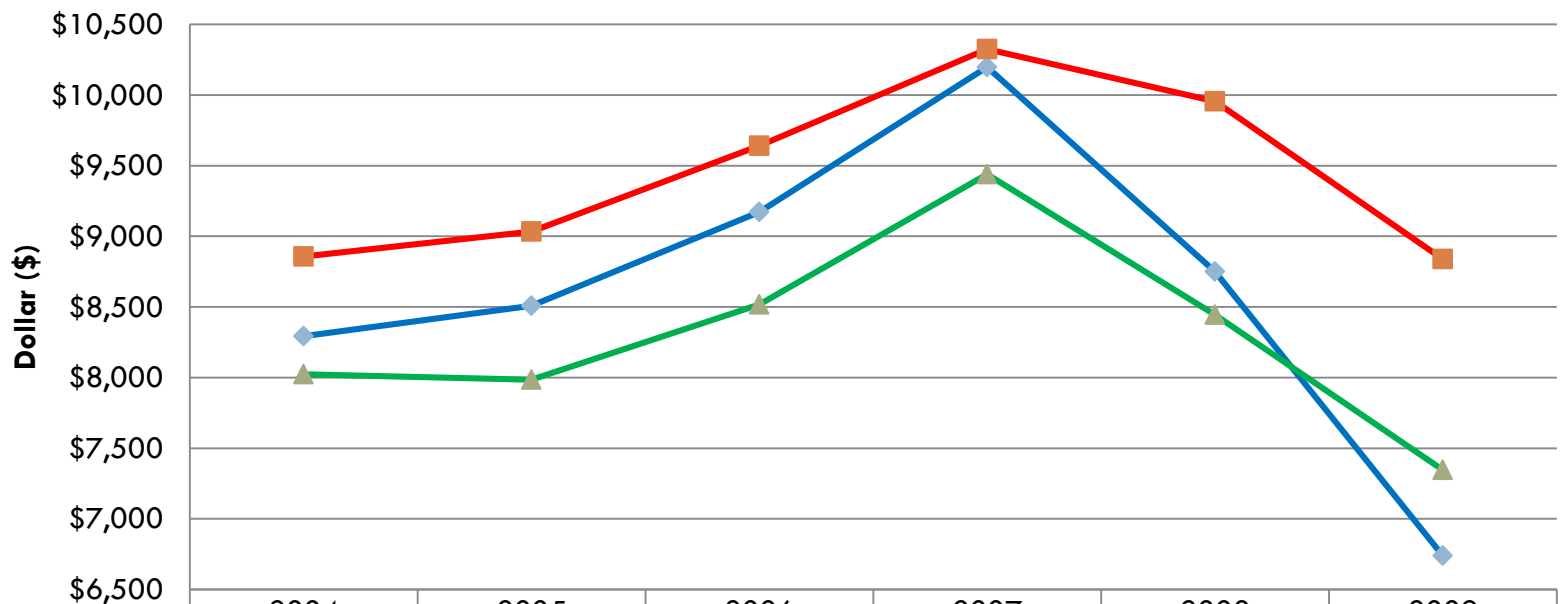
- US Census Bureau data is used to compare state and local spending and revenue collections per capita. Most recent year is 2009
- Compare Nebraska to both the US average and the average for the West North Central region
- West North Central (WNC) includes: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota
- In 2008 pension revenue dropped by 95% due to unrealized losses, causing total revenue to drop. Most other categories increased

State and local spending per capita



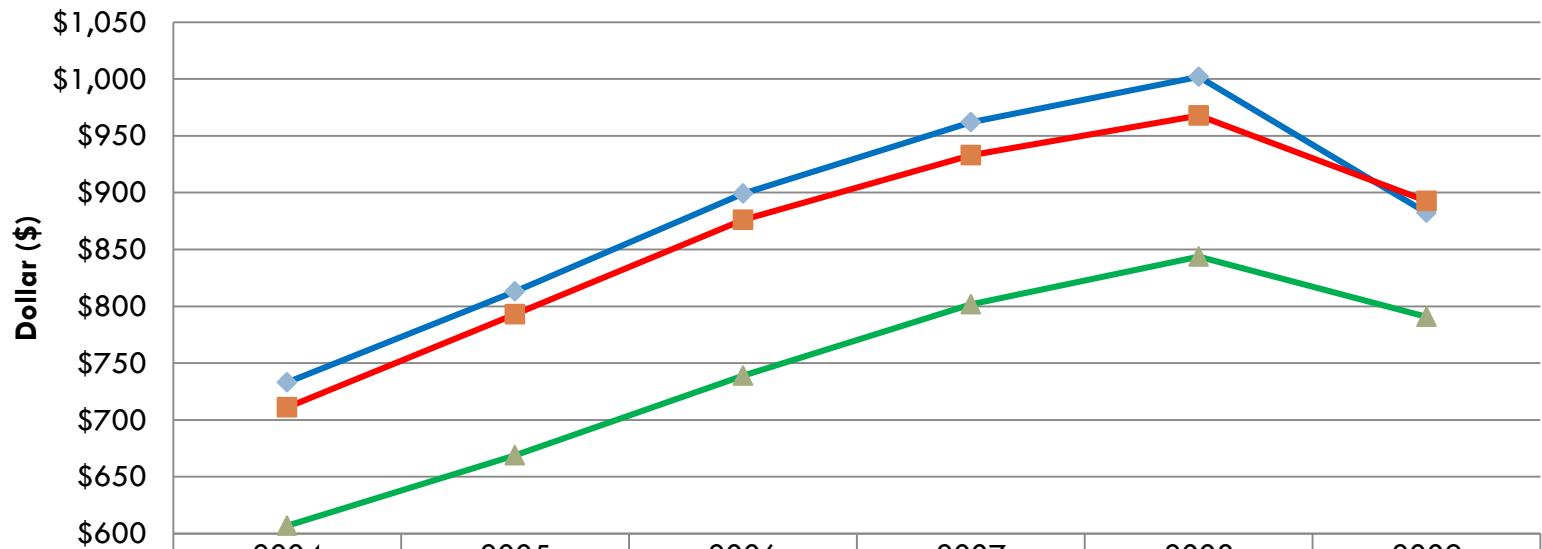
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2009). State and local government finances. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>

State and local revenue per capita



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
◆ U.S. Average	\$8,292	\$8,509	\$9,171	\$10,198	\$8,750	\$6,739
■ Nebraska	\$8,857	\$9,034	\$9,642	\$10,326	\$9,957	\$8,838
▲ WNC Average	\$8,024	\$7,985	\$8,518	\$9,439	\$8,445	\$7,346

Personal income tax revenue per capita



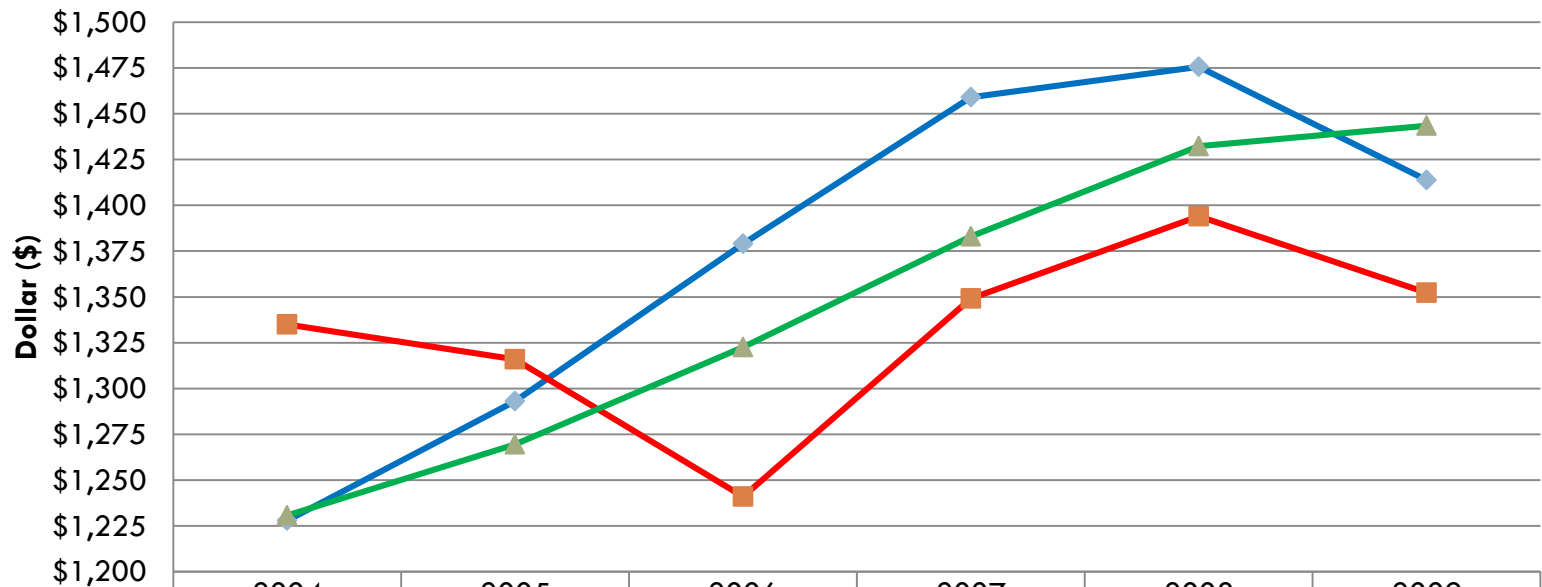
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
◆ U.S. Average	\$733	\$813	\$899	\$962	\$1,002	\$882
■ Nebraska	\$711	\$793	\$876	\$933	\$968	\$893
▲ WNC Average	\$607	\$669	\$739	\$802	\$844	\$791

Corporate income tax revenue per capita



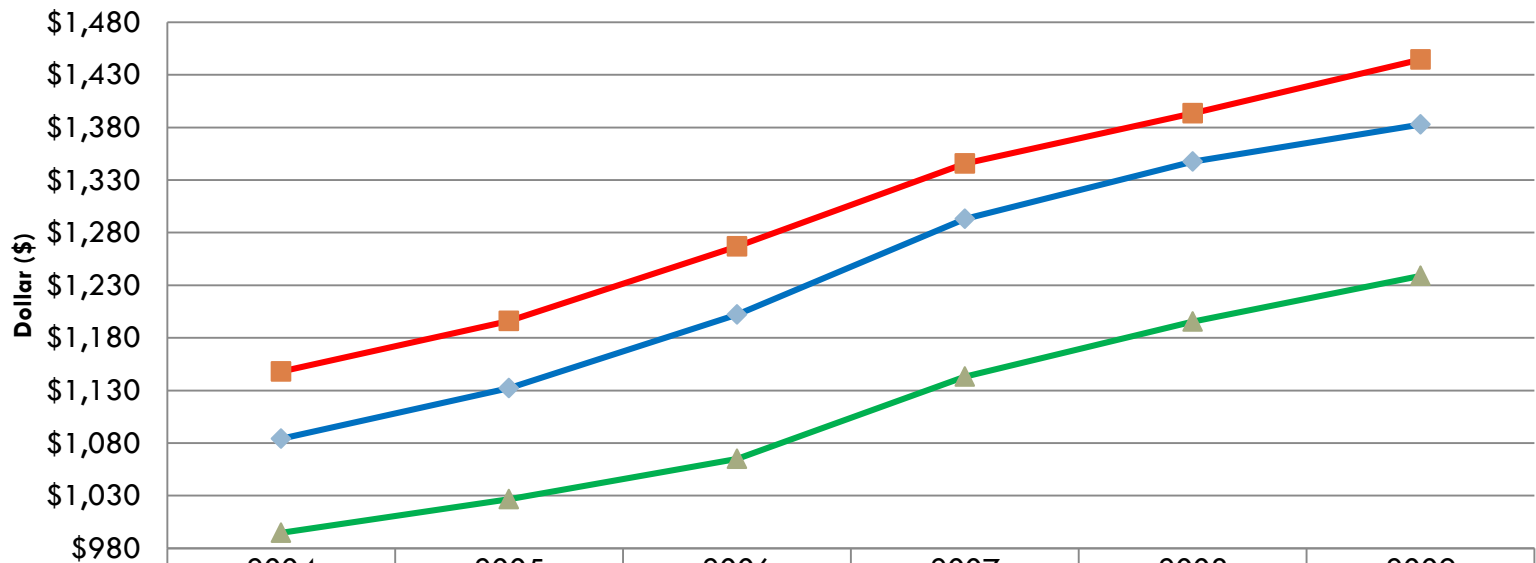
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
◆ U.S. Average	\$115	\$145	\$177	\$201	\$190	\$150
■ Nebraska	\$96	\$113	\$149	\$120	\$131	\$111
▲ WNC Average	\$70	\$96	\$133	\$146	\$148	\$113

State & local sales tax revenue per capita



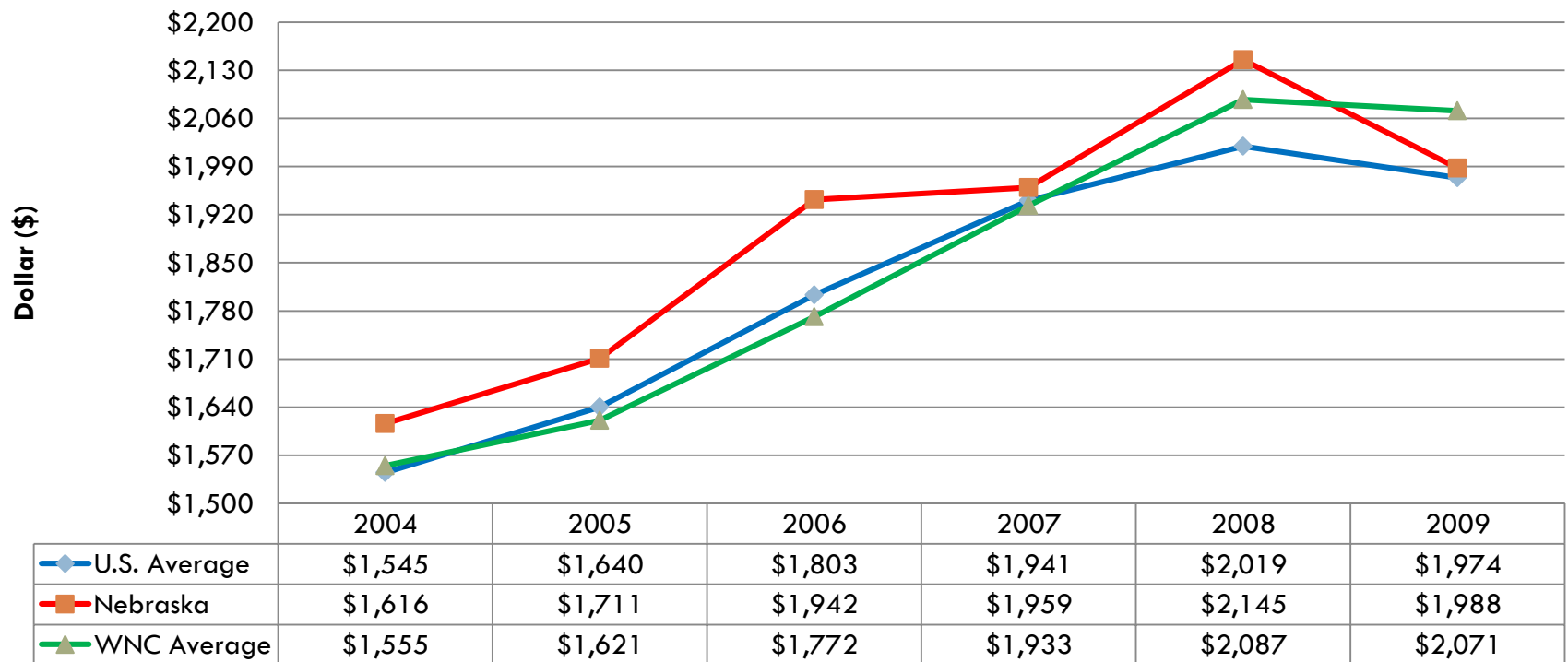
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
◆ U.S. Average	\$1,228	\$1,293	\$1,379	\$1,459	\$1,476	\$1,414
■ Nebraska	\$1,335	\$1,316	\$1,241	\$1,349	\$1,394	\$1,352
▲ WNC Average	\$1,231	\$1,269	\$1,323	\$1,383	\$1,432	\$1,443

Property tax revenue per capita



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
◆ U.S. Average	\$1,084	\$1,132	\$1,202	\$1,293	\$1,347	\$1,383
■ Nebraska	\$1,148	\$1,196	\$1,267	\$1,346	\$1,394	\$1,445
▲ WNC Average	\$995	\$1,027	\$1,065	\$1,143	\$1,195	\$1,239

State & local fees, charges and interest revenue per capita



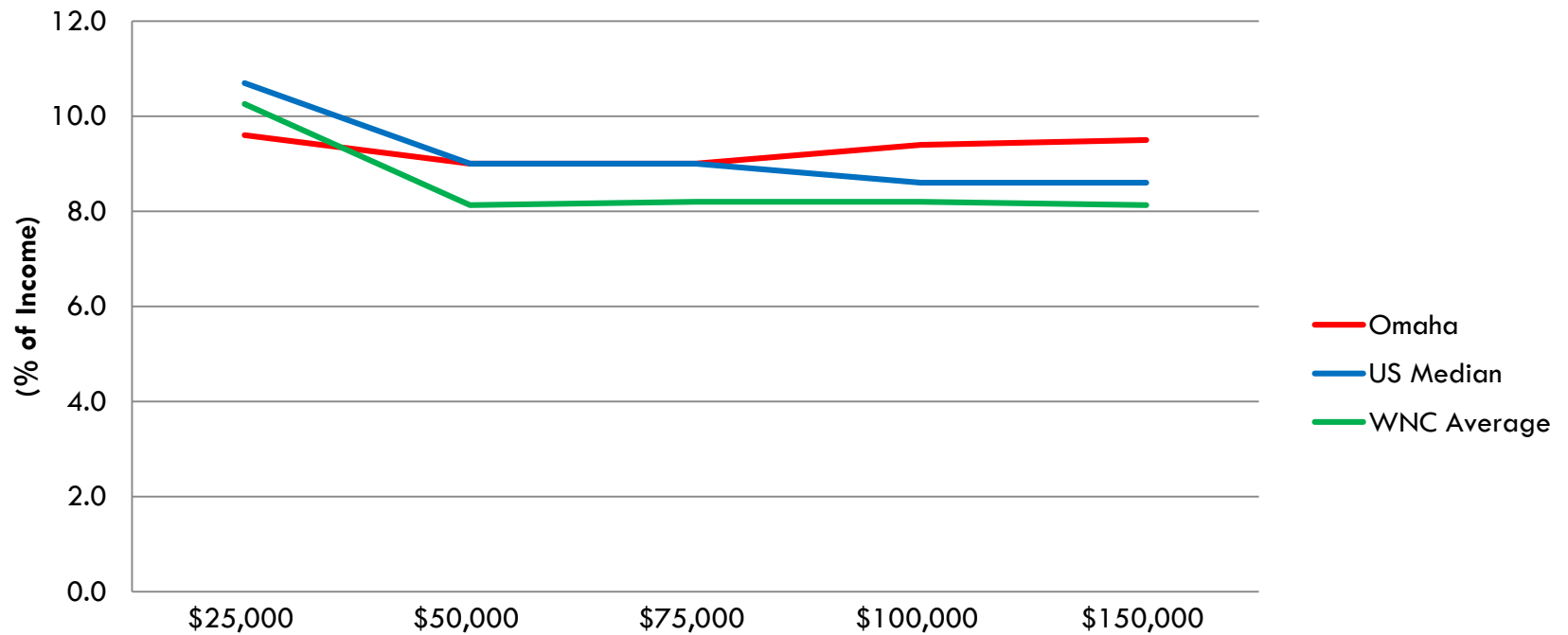
Findings I

- Nebraska's state and local spending and revenues are higher than both the US and regional averages. In 2009, the rate of increase in spending slowed.
- Nebraska is at the national average and above the regional average for the personal income tax collections.
- Corporate income tax revenue is below the US and equal to the regional average.
- Sales tax is below the national and regional averages.
- Property tax is higher than both the national and regional average.
- Fees charges and interest: Above national and regional averages until 2009, now lower than the region.

Tax burden study

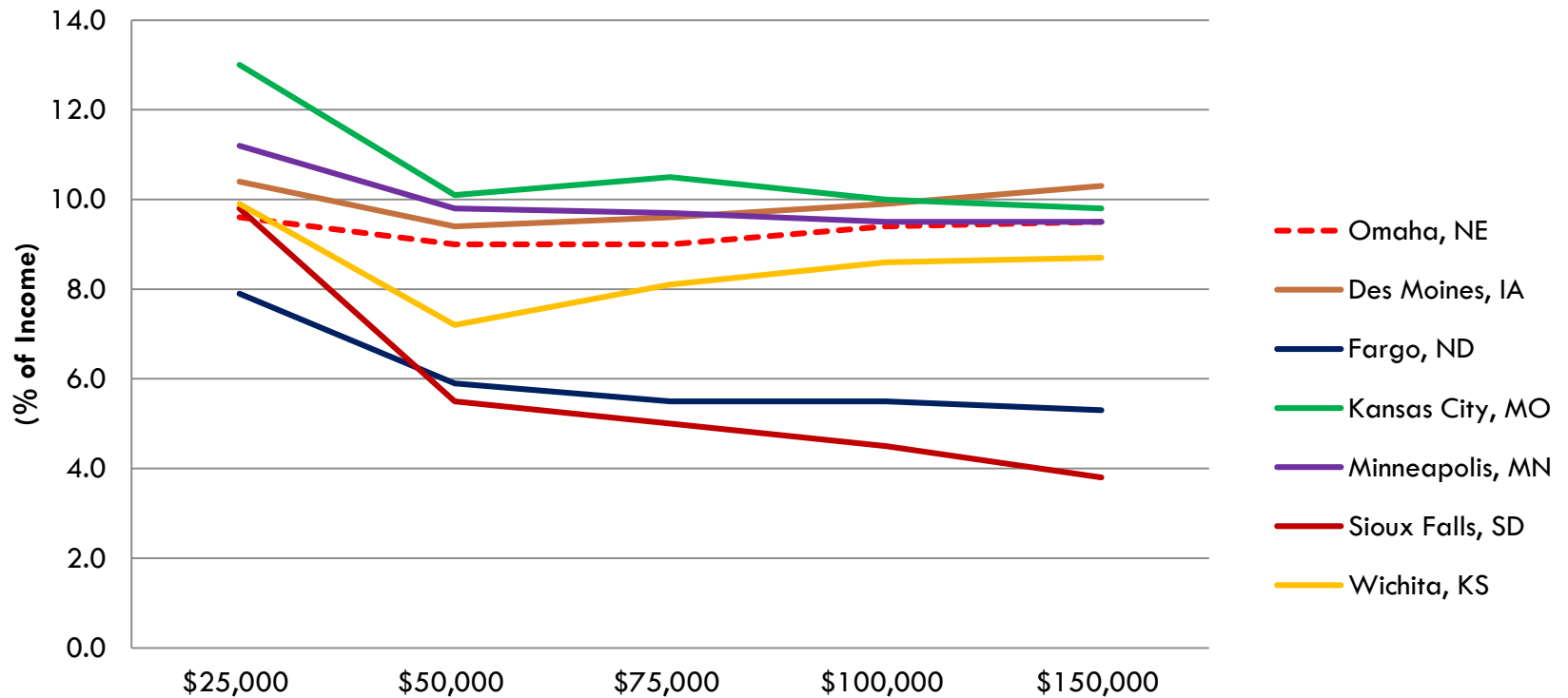
- DC Office of Finance does an annual study comparing the tax burdens on families for the largest city in each state and Washington DC
- The most recent report uses 2010 data
- It looks at taxes on a family of 3, and makes assumptions about spending, home values, income and auto ownership. Four taxes are included: property, general sales, personal income and auto taxes
- A useful comparison of the burden of tax by state

Tax burden by income, 2010

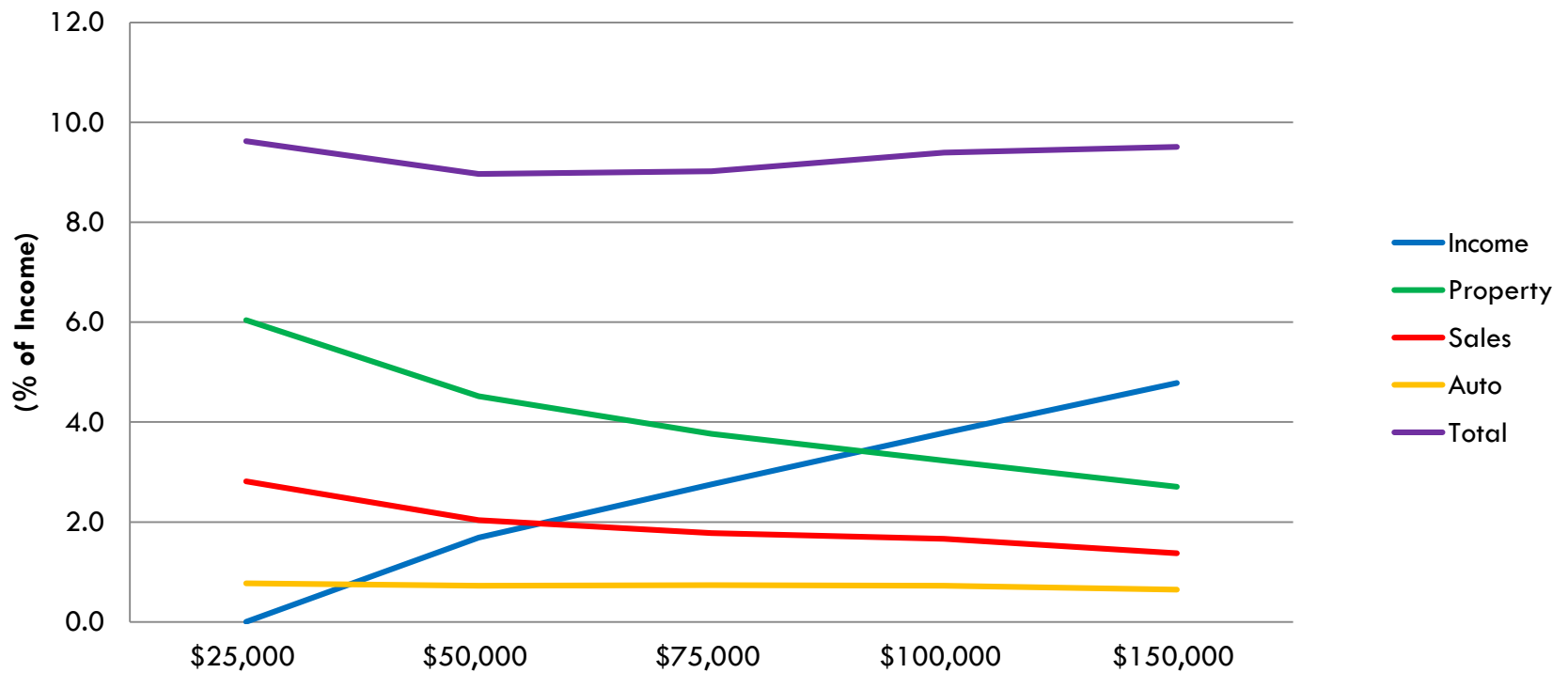


Source: Gandhi, N. M. (2011). Tax rates and tax burdens in the District of Columbia - A Nationwide Comparison. Retrieved

Tax burden by income, region (2010)



Omaha tax burden, by tax



Findings II

- Omaha tax burden is lower than the national median at the lower income level, about the same in the middle income levels, and slightly above the median at the higher income levels. Compared to the region, Omaha is very close to most cities at all levels
- Kansas City is highest in the region at most income levels
- Fargo and Sioux Falls are significantly lower at all income levels but the lowest one.
- Omaha total tax burden is generally proportional.
- Property tax and sales tax are regressive in Omaha while the income tax is progressive
- The degree of reliance on the income tax and the progressivity of that tax are the main determinants of progressivity

Conclusions

- Nebraska responding to competitive pressure
 - Sales tax dropped below average due to 2006 cut and corporate income tax dropped below average due to 2007 cut
 - Income tax collections are close to national and regional averages. They counter other regressive taxes
 - Property taxes above regional and national averages. It is a regressive tax and the first priority for tax reduction should be for low income owners and renters
 - Overall, Omaha's taxes are in line with the region