



# **State of Rhode Island Department of Revenue**

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## **Presentation to the Vermont Blue Ribbon Tax Structure Commission**

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# Governor's Tax Policy Strategy Workgroup

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- Created on May 21, 2008 with twenty-one members consisting of tax accountants, tax attorneys, economists, and business and labor leaders
- Mission: "Develop a tax strategy so that Rhode Island's tax structure is a competitive advantage in retaining jobs and recruiting businesses"
- The Workgroup focused on three areas: individual taxes, business taxes and property taxes



# Governor's Tax Policy Strategy Workgroup

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- The individual taxes subgroup considered personal income taxes, consumption taxes, and the estate tax
- The business taxes subgroup considered the corporate income tax and the taxation of pass through entities
- The property taxes subgroup considered the property tax capacity of local governments



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Personal Income Taxes:*

- ❑ **High marginal tax rates make RI an outlier in southern New England**
  - Reduction of marginal income tax rates is necessary to improve Rhode Island's competitive position
- ❑ **RI offers numerous tax credits and other incentives to offset high marginal tax rates**
  - Reducing marginal income tax rates devalues tax incentives
- ❑ **RI's use of tax incentives makes RI's tax code complicated and opaque**
  - Elimination of tax incentives will make RI's personal income tax code simpler, more transparent, easier to administer and enhance compliance



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Personal Income Taxes:*

- ❑ **RI's income tax code needs to provide income support to low income taxpayers**
  - A fully refundable earned income tax credit will increase the take home pay of low wage workers while providing appropriate incentives for work
  - The current property tax relief program will provide needed property tax relief to seniors, the disabled and low income residents
- ❑ **RI's preferential tax treatment of capital gains income may not be necessary if marginal tax rates are lowered**



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- ❑ Of the 45 states that have a state sales tax, RI's 7.0 percent rate is the 2nd highest (tied with five other states)
- ❑ Incorporating local option sales taxes reduces RI's sales tax rate ranking to 18<sup>th</sup> highest (tied with 8 other states)
- ❑ RI's 7.0 percent state sales tax rate is the highest among the six New England states



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- ❑ **Of the 45 states that levy a sales tax,**
  - 30 states, including RI, exempt food
  - 44 states, including RI, exempt prescription drugs
  - 12 states, including RI, exempt OTC drugs
  - 8 states, including RI, exempt clothing at some amount
  - 7 states, including RI, do not exempt 100% of the trade-in allowance on motor vehicles



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- **Of the 45 states that levy a sales tax, at least 20 states (excluding RI) tax**
  - Landscaping and typesetting services
  - Residential electricity, natural gas, and other fuel (including heating oil)
  - Diaper, garment, gift wrapping, health clubs, laundry and dry cleaning, shoe repair, and tuxedo rental services



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- ❑ **Of the 45 states that levy a sales tax, at least 20 states (excluding RI) tax**
  - Commercial linen supply, exterminating and tire recapping and repair services
  - Automotive washing, waxing, painting, lube, rust-proofing, and undercoating and parking lots and garages



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- ❑ **Of the 45 states that levy a sales tax, at least 20 states (excluding RI) tax**
  - Amusement park admission & rides, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, circuses and fairs -- admissions and games
  - Admissions to professional/college/school sports events, cultural events and private club membership fees
  - Aircraft rental to individual pilots, and trailer parks -- overnight



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Consumption Taxes:*

- ❑ **Of the 45 states that levy a sales tax, at least 20 states (excluding RI) tax**
  - Labor charges generally, on repairs to intrastate vessels, motor vehicles, radio/TV and other electronic equipment, and other tangible property
  - Service contracts, installation charges, custom meat slaughtering, cutting and wrapping, and welding labor



# Individual Taxes

## Subgroup Key Findings

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### *Estate Tax:*

- ❑ RI is one of only four states that levies an estate tax that is similar to the pre-2001 federal estate pick-up tax
- ❑ RI's estate tax exemption of \$675,000 is the lowest granted by any state
- ❑ By 2010, RI will be one of only 18 states that imposes a state estate tax



# Business Taxes Subgroup

## Key Findings

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- ❑ Rhode Island's Business taxes paid as a share of State GDP is 22.0 percent above national average
- ❑ Businesses pay 46.0 percent of all state and local taxes in Rhode Island
- ❑ Rhode Island's corporate income tax rate is scheduled to be the highest in New England in 2010



# Business Taxes Subgroup

## Key Findings

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- ❑ RI's corporate income tax system has too many tax credits and their cost effectiveness are uncertain
- ❑ Corporate income tax system allows multi-state corporations the ability to shift income out of state and lower tax liability in RI
- ❑ Administrative process is burdensome and costly



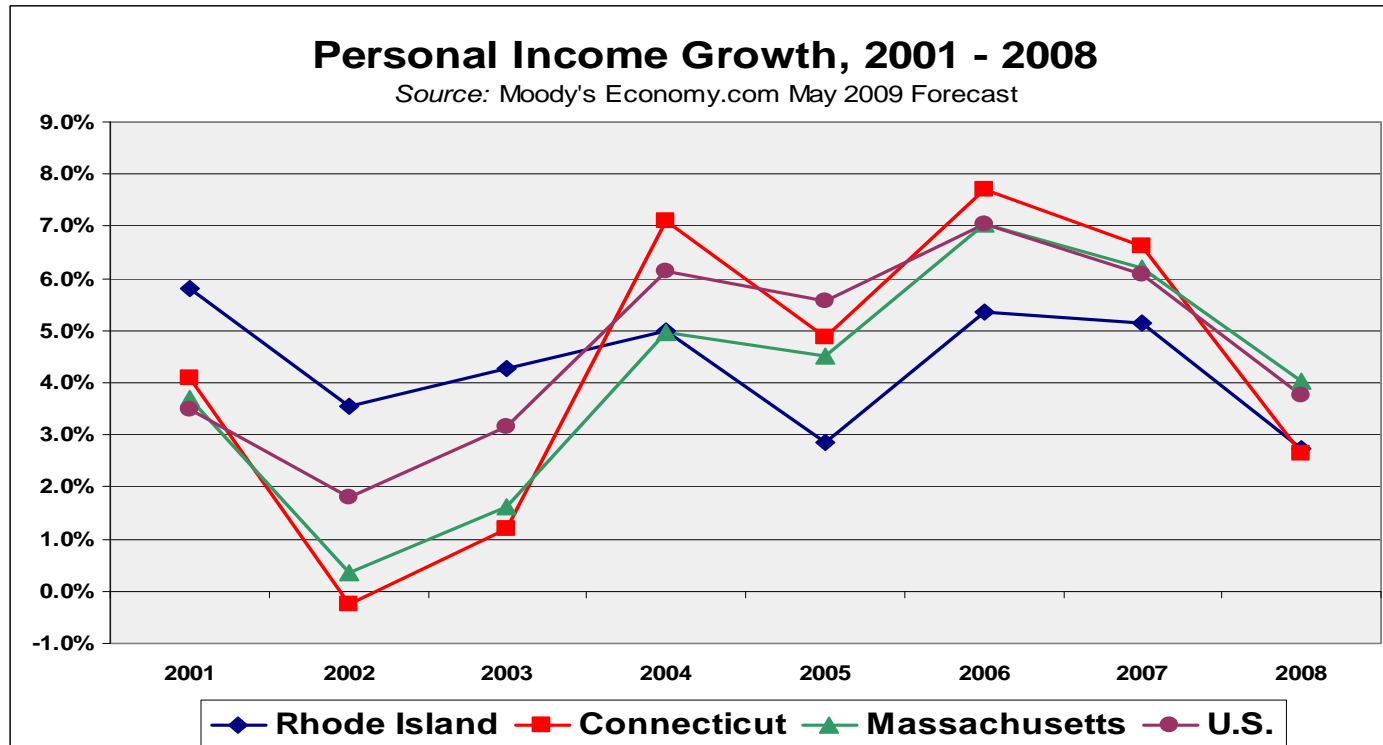
# Why Does Rhode Island Need Tax Reform?

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- ❑ At the state level, the basic indicators of economic health and growth involve employment growth and personal income growth
- ❑ State employment growth is at best a coincident indicator of economic health and is more likely a lagging indicator
- ❑ State personal income growth is at least a coincident indicator of economic health and can be a leading indicator

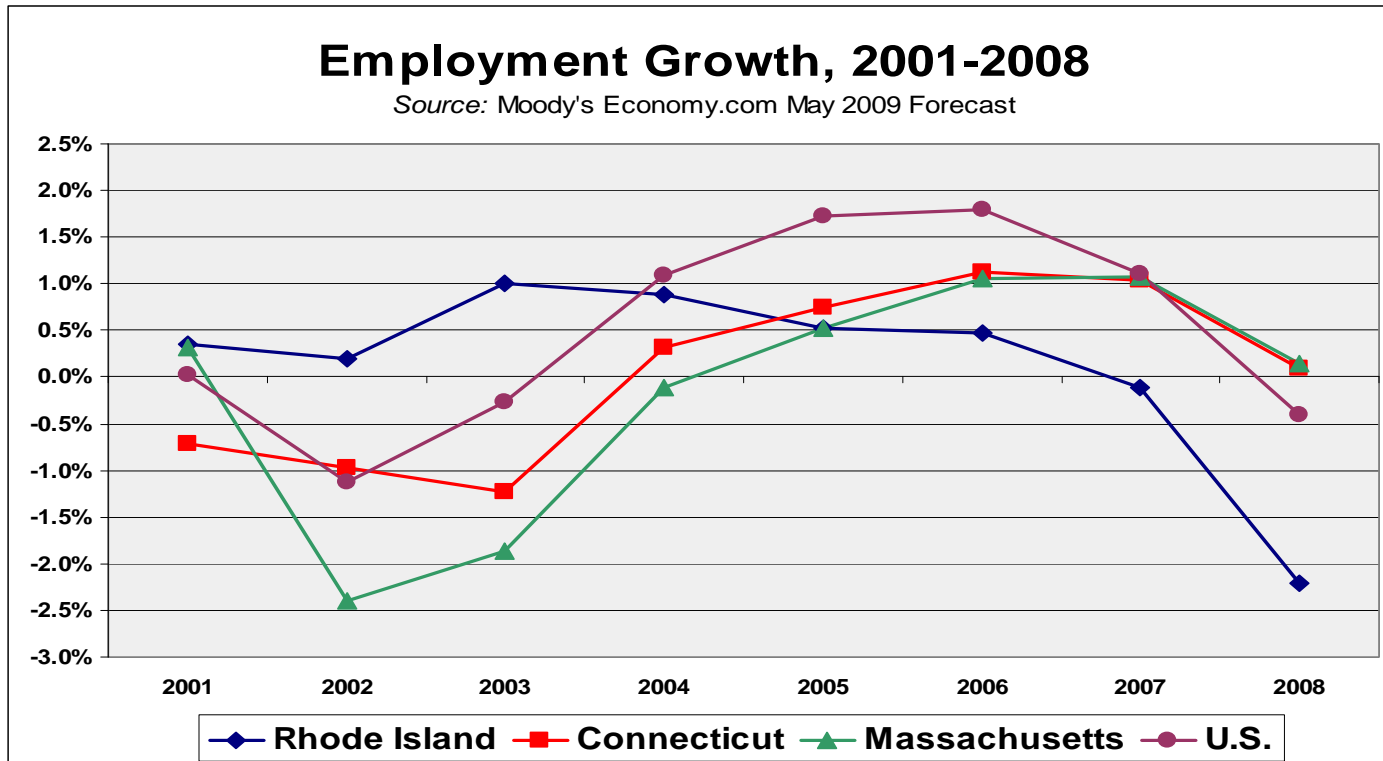


# Why Does Rhode Island Need Tax Reform?





# Why Does Rhode Island Need Tax Reform?





# Why Does Rhode Island Need Tax Reform?

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- ❑ The Governor's tax policy proposals are designed to address these basic indicators of economic health and growth
- ❑ The Governor's personal income tax policy proposals target job creators by reducing taxes on those taxpayers that start, expand and locate businesses and jobs in the state



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

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- Rhode Island has one of the highest top marginal tax rates for personal income

State	Highest Marginal Tax Rate	Applicable Taxable Income
Hawaii	11.00%	> \$200,000
Oregon	11.00%	> \$250,000
New Jersey	10.75%	> \$1,000,000
California	10.55%	> \$1,000,000
Rhode Island*	9.90%	> \$372,950
Vermont	9.40%	> \$372,950
Iowa	8.98%	> \$63,315
New York	8.97%	> \$500,000
Connecticut	6.50%	> \$500,000
Massachusetts	5.30%	> \$0

\* Rhode Island has an alternative flat tax calculation which assesses a flat rate of 6.5 percent on modified adjusted gross income



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

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- ❑ Rhode Island's personal income tax system allows 8 modifications increasing Federal AGI and 18 modifications decreasing Federal AGI
- ❑ Modifications decreasing Federal AGI include, but are not limited to, the profit or gain for writers, composers and artists, income from qualifying options, securities or investments
- ❑ These modifications result in a tax system in which similarly situated taxpayers are not treated similarly



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

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- ❑ For example, consider two taxpayers who reside in Pawtucket, where one works as an artist and the other as a machinist
- ❑ Each taxpayer has Federal AGI of \$40,000 but the artist has \$10,000 of income that is eligible for exclusion from Federal AGI for Rhode Island income tax purposes
- ❑ How does this exclusion affect the relative tax burdens of each taxpayer?



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

Tax Year 2008	Machinist		Artist	
Filing Status	Single		Single	
Federal AGI	\$	40,000	\$	40,000
Modification		-		(10,000)
<b>RI AGI</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Standard Deduction		5,450		5,450
Exemption Amount		3,500		3,500
<b>RI Taxable Income</b>		<b>31,050</b>		<b>21,050</b>
RI Tax Liability	\$	1,163	\$	788
Effective Tax Rate		2.9%		2.0%

Impact of Modification Decreasing Federal AGI	
Nominal Tax Savings due to Modification	\$ (375)
Percentage Tax Savings due to Modification	-32.2%



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

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- ❑ Rhode Island's personal income tax system permits the use of more than 45 credits against personal income tax owed
- ❑ Tax credits reduce income tax liability on a dollar for dollar basis
- ❑ These credits result in a tax system in which not only are similarly situated taxpayers not treated similarly but progressivity of the income tax is compromised



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

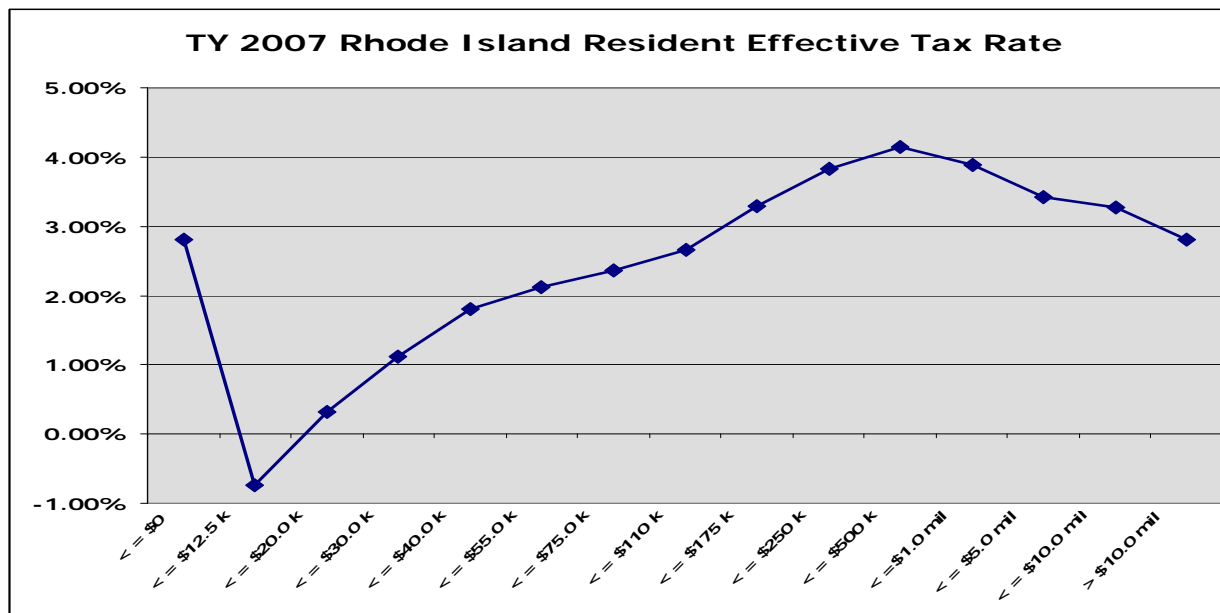
- Consider the use of Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credits

Tax Year 2008	Small Business Owner	Lawyer
Filing Status	Married Joint	Married Joint
Number of Exemptions	4	4
RI AGI	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Itemized Deduction	53,045	53,045
Exemption Amount	14,000	14,000
<b>RI Taxable Income</b>	<b>232,955</b>	<b>232,955</b>
RI Tax Before Credits	\$ 15,708	\$ 15,708
Historic Tax Credit	\$ -	\$ 16,000
<b>RI Tax Liability</b>	<b>\$ 15,708</b>	<b>\$ (292)</b>
Effective Tax Rate	5.2%	-0.1%



# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

- The use of tax credits has eroded the progressivity of Rhode Island's current personal income tax





# Why Does Rhode Island Need Income Tax Reform?

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- ❑ Rhode Island was one of only six states that gives preferential tax treatment for capital gains income

State	Highest Marginal Tax Rate	Preferential Tax Rate for Capital Gains
Hawaii	11.00%	7.25%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>9.90%</b>	<b>1.67%</b>
Vermont	9.50%	5.70%
Arkansas	7.00%	4.90%
South Carolina	7.00%	3.92%
Wisconsin	6.75%	2.70%



# Proposed Personal Income Tax Reform

- Article reduces the number of income tax brackets from five to four with lower marginal rates

Taxable Income Bracket	Tax Rate
\$0 to \$54,999	3.50%
\$55,000 to \$109,999	4.00%
\$110,000 to \$174,999	4.50%
\$175,000 and more	5.50%



# Proposed Personal Income Tax Reform

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- Article eliminates itemized deductions in favor of large combined standard deduction and exemption amount

Filing Status	Standard Deduction Amount
Married Joint / Widow(er)	\$15,000
Single / Married Separate	\$7,500
Head of Household	\$11,250

Exemption Type	Exemption Amount
Personal	\$2,500
Dependent	\$2,500



# Proposed Personal Income Tax Reform

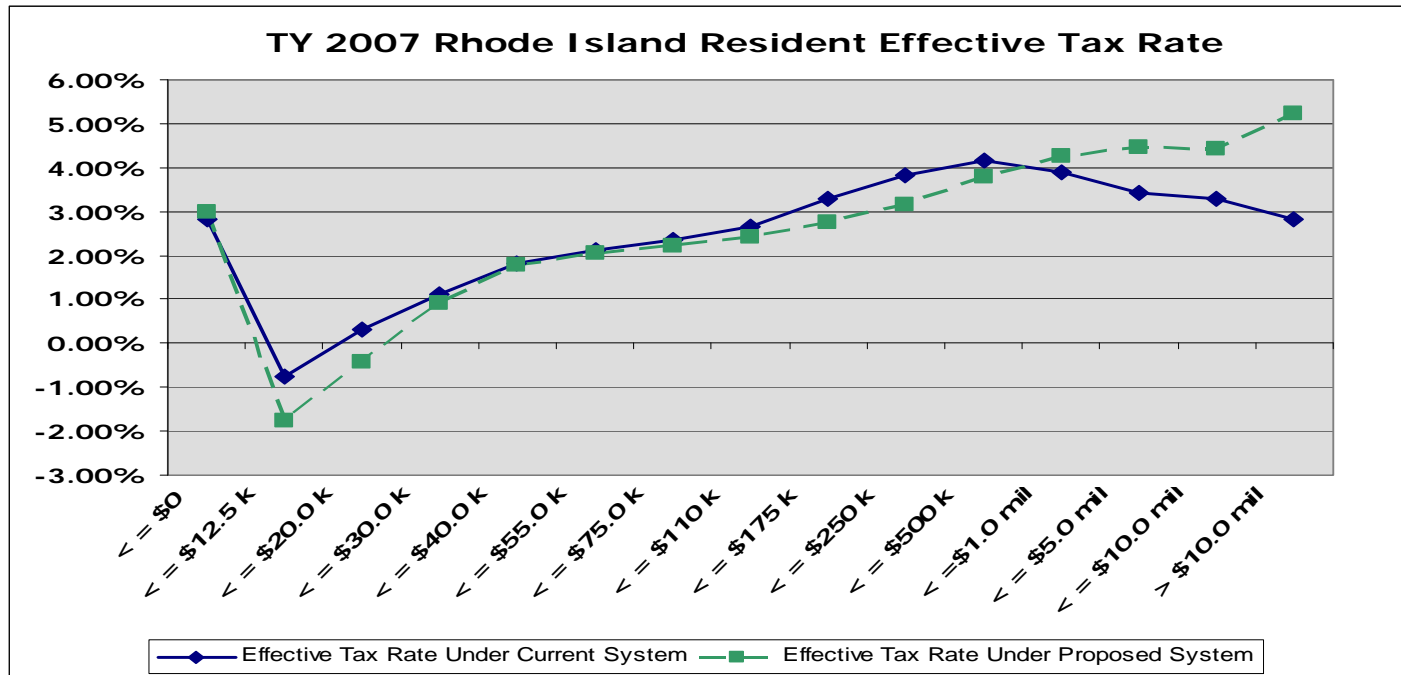
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- **Allows for five credits against tax: a fully refundable Earned Income Tax Credit at 15.0 percent of federal EITC; a Property Tax Relief Credit; a Lead Paint Abatement Credit; a Credit for Contributions to Scholarship Organizations; and a Credit for Income Taxes Paid to Other States.**
- **Also eliminates the preferential tax treatment of capital gains. The proposed system taxes capital gains at ordinary income tax rates**



# Why Reform Rhode Island's Personal Income Tax?

- Proposed income tax system maintains progressivity across AGI classes





# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

All Resident and Non-Resident Taxpayers					
AGI Range	Tax Under Current System	Tax Under New System	Filer Count	Difference	Average Tax Change
0 and Under	\$ (4,570,572.64)	\$ (4,844,166.29)	23,145	\$ (273,593.65)	\$ (11.82)
1 to 12,500	(4,540,770.88)	(11,388,112.35)	112,915	(6,847,341.47)	(60.64)
12,501 to 20,000	3,608,394.47	(3,426,576.87)	62,189	(7,034,971.34)	(113.12)
20,001 to 30,000	18,956,467.95	15,580,427.46	69,411	(3,376,040.49)	(48.64)
30,001 to 40,000	33,759,629.34	33,171,408.19	56,201	(588,221.15)	(10.47)
40,001 to 55,000	59,863,616.75	57,594,159.87	63,269	(2,269,456.88)	(35.87)
55,001 to 75,000	89,888,851.24	84,329,042.88	63,767	(5,559,808.36)	(87.19)
75,001 to 110,000	151,119,129.75	138,061,767.91	69,935	(13,057,361.84)	(186.71)
110,001 to 175,000	176,763,845.43	148,435,176.90	46,038	(28,328,668.53)	(615.33)
175,001 to 250,000	88,695,586.64	73,034,490.77	13,854	(15,661,095.87)	(1,130.44)
250,001 to 500,000	102,713,767.30	92,654,607.50	10,121	(10,059,159.80)	(993.89)
500,001 to 1,000,000	55,819,681.59	59,989,566.80	3,705	4,169,885.21	1,125.48
1,000,001 to 5,000,000	66,581,346.12	84,907,395.35	2,758	18,326,049.23	6,644.69
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	17,633,568.53	23,289,036.45	371	5,655,467.92	15,243.85
10,000,001 and up	35,029,248.99	59,653,404.28	489	24,624,155.29	50,356.15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 891,321,790.58</b>	<b>\$ 851,041,628.85</b>	<b>598,168</b>	<b>\$ (40,280,161.73)</b>	<b>\$ (67.34)</b>
				<b>-4.5%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

**All Resident and Non-Resident Taxpayers With Itemized Deductions**

AGI Range	Tax Under Current System	Tax Under New System	Filer Count	Difference	Average Tax Change
0 and Under	\$ (182,220.67)	\$ (349,235.51)	2,880	\$ (167,014.84)	\$ (57.99)
1 to 12,500	(2,097,297.99)	(2,401,744.98)	16,984	(304,446.99)	(17.93)
12,501 to 20,000	163,430.32	91,376.42	14,840	(72,053.90)	(4.86)
20,001 to 30,000	3,523,397.32	4,269,656.91	18,803	746,259.59	39.69
30,001 to 40,000	9,986,521.50	12,182,628.54	20,550	2,196,107.04	106.87
40,001 to 55,000	28,163,632.54	31,604,992.87	33,660	3,441,360.33	102.24
55,001 to 75,000	60,976,022.36	62,061,864.50	45,772	1,085,842.14	23.72
75,001 to 110,000	130,219,638.17	122,774,467.49	61,180	(7,445,170.68)	(121.69)
110,001 to 175,000	170,979,426.96	144,387,326.19	44,481	(26,592,100.77)	(597.83)
175,001 to 250,000	87,877,586.40	72,284,471.45	13,686	(15,593,114.95)	(1,139.35)
250,001 to 500,000	102,177,955.48	91,991,072.01	10,025	(10,186,883.47)	(1,016.15)
500,001 to 1,000,000	55,484,993.95	59,410,005.18	3,674	3,925,011.23	1,068.32
1,000,001 to 5,000,000	66,334,102.98	84,549,202.25	2,740	18,215,099.27	6,647.85
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	17,633,321.42	23,288,791.42	370	5,655,470.00	15,285.05
10,000,001 and up	34,959,879.30	59,584,150.49	486	24,624,271.19	50,667.22
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 766,200,390.04</b>	<b>\$ 765,729,025.23</b>	<b>290,131</b>	<b>\$ (471,364.81)</b>	<b>\$ (1.62)</b>
				<b>-0.1%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

## All Resident and Non-Resident Taxpayers With Capital Gains Income

AGI Range	Tax Under Current System	Tax Under New System	Filer Count	Difference	Average Tax Change
0 and Under	\$ 2,524.93	\$ 2,793.73	2	\$ 268.80	\$ 134.40
1 to 12,500	163,406.10	30,084.46	2,657	(133,321.64)	(50.18)
12,501 to 20,000	281,134.59	287,189.58	1,941	6,054.99	3.12
20,001 to 30,000	872,597.41	960,148.35	2,729	87,550.94	32.08
30,001 to 40,000	1,707,152.86	1,885,054.52	2,916	177,901.66	61.01
40,001 to 55,000	4,722,017.66	4,980,086.72	4,952	258,069.06	52.11
55,001 to 75,000	10,345,799.32	10,215,938.53	7,036	(129,860.79)	(18.46)
75,001 to 110,000	24,737,799.62	23,503,294.38	10,933	(1,234,505.24)	(112.92)
110,001 to 175,000	44,637,909.46	39,317,428.01	11,367	(5,320,481.45)	(468.06)
175,001 to 250,000	34,566,264.06	30,243,309.98	5,457	(4,322,954.08)	(792.19)
250,001 to 500,000	53,669,334.47	50,600,415.42	5,404	(3,068,919.05)	(567.90)
500,001 to 1,000,000	34,862,229.53	39,303,921.78	2,390	4,441,692.25	1,858.45
1,000,001 to 5,000,000	48,307,054.54	65,245,706.63	2,067	16,938,652.09	8,194.80
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	13,866,879.49	19,208,140.06	320	5,341,260.57	16,691.44
10,000,001 and up	33,261,575.42	57,843,194.69	454	24,581,619.27	54,144.54
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 306,003,679.46</b>	<b>\$ 343,626,706.84</b>	<b>60,625</b>	<b>\$ 37,623,027.38</b>	<b>\$ 620.59</b>
				<b>12.3%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

AGI Ranges	TY 2007 Resident Filers Only, Assumed Flat Tax Rate of 5.5 Percent					
	All Taxpayers		Taxpayers w/ Itemized Deductions		Taxpayers w/ Capital Gains Income	
	Returns with a Tax Decrease	Returns with a Tax Increase	Returns with a Tax Decrease	Returns with a Tax Increase	Returns with a Tax Decrease	Returns with a Tax Increase
\$12,500 and Under	55,592	1,939	3,961	1,839	2,000	209
\$12,501 to \$20,000	45,572	4,467	6,959	4,034	849	782
\$20,001 to \$30,000	46,418	12,601	8,766	8,063	1,234	1,110
\$30,001 to \$40,000	33,019	13,794	6,857	11,131	1,239	1,237
\$40,001 to \$55,000	33,418	18,059	11,275	17,307	2,174	2,091
\$55,001 to \$75,000	31,811	19,441	18,554	19,149	3,315	2,586
\$75,001 to \$110,000	35,076	19,148	28,840	19,051	5,506	3,358
\$110,001 to \$175,000	28,340	5,281	27,420	5,236	6,712	1,900
\$175,001 to \$250,000	8,114	1,174	8,053	1,148	2,978	784
\$250,001 to \$500,000	5,036	1,058	5,015	1,039	2,482	766
\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	1,242	464	1,237	453	725	382
\$1,000,001 to \$5,000,000	504	332	501	328	329	293
\$5,000,000 and up	49	55	49	55	39	52
<b>Totals</b>	<b>324,191</b>	<b>97,813</b>	<b>127,487</b>	<b>88,833</b>	<b>29,582</b>	<b>15,550</b>
<b>Ratio of Decrease to Increase</b>		<b>3.31</b>		<b>1.44</b>		<b>1.90</b>



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

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110,001 to 175,000	176,763,845.43	148,435,176.90	46,038	(28,328,668.53)	(615.33)
175,001 to 250,000	88,695,586.64	73,034,490.77	13,854	(15,661,095.87)	(1,130.44)
250,001 to 500,000	102,713,767.30	92,654,607.50	10,121	(10,059,159.80)	(993.89)
500,001 to 1,000,000	55,819,681.59	59,989,566.80	3,705	4,169,885.21	1,125.48
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10,000,001 and up	35,029,248.99	59,653,404.28	489	24,624,155.29	50,356.15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 891,321,790.58</b>	<b>\$ 851,041,628.85</b>	<b>598,168</b>	<b>\$ (40,280,161.73)</b>	<b>\$ (67.34)</b>
				<b>-4.5%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

All Resident and Non-Resident Taxpayers Without Itemized Deductions					
AGI Range	Tax Under Current System	Tax Under New System	Filer Count	Difference	Average Tax Change
0 and Under	\$ (4,388,351.97)	\$ (4,494,930.78)	20,265	\$ (106,578.81)	\$ (5.26)
1 to 12,500	(2,357,296.26)	(8,884,283.80)	95,275	(6,526,987.54)	(68.51)
12,501 to 20,000	3,444,711.35	(3,517,595.97)	47,344	(6,962,307.32)	(147.06)
20,001 to 30,000	15,432,439.13	11,311,240.39	50,602	(4,121,198.74)	(81.44)
30,001 to 40,000	23,770,503.84	20,986,066.99	35,645	(2,784,436.85)	(78.12)
40,001 to 55,000	31,698,880.22	25,988,289.43	29,607	(5,710,590.79)	(192.88)
55,001 to 75,000	28,907,674.46	22,262,626.28	17,991	(6,645,048.18)	(369.35)
75,001 to 110,000	20,892,743.29	15,280,881.82	8,751	(5,611,861.47)	(641.28)
110,001 to 175,000	5,782,579.47	4,046,312.70	1,555	(1,736,266.77)	(1,116.57)
175,001 to 250,000	818,000.26	750,019.33	168	(67,980.93)	(404.65)
250,001 to 500,000	535,811.82	663,535.48	96	127,723.66	1,330.45
500,001 to 1,000,000	334,687.66	579,561.62	31	244,873.96	7,899.16
1,000,001 to 5,000,000	247,243.14	358,193.08	18	110,949.94	6,163.89
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	247.12	245.03	1	(2.08)	(2.08)
10,000,001 and up	69,369.69	69,253.79	3	(115.90)	(38.63)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 125,189,243.22</b>	<b>\$ 85,399,415.39</b>	<b>307,352</b>	<b>\$ (39,789,827.82)</b>	<b>\$ (129.46)</b>
				<b>-31.8%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

All Resident and Non-Resident Taxpayers Without Capital Gains Income					
AGI Range	Tax Under Current System	Tax Under New System	Filer Count	Difference	Average Tax Change
0 and Under	\$ (4,573,097.57)	\$ (4,846,960.01)	23,143	\$ (273,862.44)	\$ (11.83)
1 to 12,500	(4,704,176.98)	(11,418,196.81)	110,258	(6,714,019.83)	(60.89)
12,501 to 20,000	3,327,259.89	(3,713,766.45)	60,248	(7,041,026.34)	(116.87)
20,001 to 30,000	18,083,870.55	14,620,279.11	66,682	(3,463,591.44)	(51.94)
30,001 to 40,000	32,052,476.48	31,286,353.67	53,285	(766,122.81)	(14.38)
40,001 to 55,000	55,141,599.09	52,614,073.15	58,317	(2,527,525.94)	(43.34)
55,001 to 75,000	79,543,051.92	74,113,104.35	56,731	(5,429,947.57)	(95.71)
75,001 to 110,000	126,381,330.56	114,558,473.55	59,002	(11,822,857.01)	(200.38)
110,001 to 175,000	132,125,935.66	109,117,749.20	34,671	(23,008,186.46)	(663.61)
175,001 to 250,000	54,129,322.59	42,791,180.79	8,397	(11,338,141.80)	(1,350.26)
250,001 to 500,000	49,044,432.82	42,054,192.07	4,717	(6,990,240.75)	(1,481.93)
500,001 to 1,000,000	20,957,452.06	20,685,645.02	1,315	(271,807.04)	(206.70)
1,000,001 to 5,000,000	18,274,291.56	19,661,688.71	691	1,387,397.15	2,007.81
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	3,766,689.05	4,080,896.41	51	314,207.36	6,160.93
10,000,001 and up	1,767,673.57	1,810,209.59	35	42,536.02	1,215.31
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 585,318,111.25</b>	<b>\$ 507,414,922.35</b>	<b>537,543</b>	<b>\$ (77,903,188.90)</b>	<b>\$ (144.92)</b>
				<b>-13.3%</b>	



# The Impact of Personal Income Tax Reform

AGI Ranges	TY 2007 Resident Filers Only, Assumed Flat Tax Rate of 5.5 Percent					
	All Taxpayers		Taxpayers No Itemized Deductions		Taxpayers No Capital Gains Income	
	Returns with a Tax	Returns with a Tax	Returns with a Tax	Returns with a Tax	Returns with a Tax	Returns with a Tax
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
\$12,500 and Under	55,592	1,939	51,631	100	53,592	1,730
\$12,501 to \$20,000	45,572	4,467	38,613	433	44,723	3,685
\$20,001 to \$30,000	46,418	12,601	37,652	4,538	45,184	11,491
\$30,001 to \$40,000	33,019	13,794	26,162	2,663	31,780	12,557
\$40,001 to \$55,000	33,418	18,059	22,143	752	31,244	15,968
\$55,001 to \$75,000	31,811	19,441	13,257	292	28,496	16,855
\$75,001 to \$110,000	35,076	19,148	6,236	97	29,570	15,790
\$110,001 to \$175,000	28,340	5,281	920	45	21,628	3,381
\$175,001 to \$250,000	8,114	1,174	61	26	5,136	390
\$250,000 and up	6,831	1,909	29	34	3,256	416
<b>Totals</b>	<b>324,191</b>	<b>97,813</b>	<b>196,704</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>294,609</b>	<b>82,263</b>
<b>Ratio of Decrease to Increase</b>		<b>3.31</b>		<b>21.90</b>		<b>3.58</b>



# State of Rhode Island Department of Revenue

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**Thank You**