# The Squeeze on the Sales Tax 

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## State General Sales Tax Collections 1977-2005



## Sales Tax Base as a Percentage of Personal Income: 1979 to 2006



## State Sales Tax Rates 1967 and 2007




## Business Share of Total State \& Local General Sales Tax Collections: 1989



Source: Ring, R., "Consumers' Share and Producers' Share of the General Sales Tax," National Tax Journal, Vol. 52, 1999, pp. 79-90.

## Business Share of Total State \& Local General Sales Tax Collections: 2003



Source: Ernst \& Young, 50-State Tax Model for 2003.

## Challenges to Expanding the Scope of Business Exemptions

This would be good policy, but...

Perceptions of corporate welfare Perception of diminished capacity to export taxes
Practical problem of shoring up revenue losses Political opposition from those who would bear the new burden

## 'Things We Don't Know

- Little evidence on pyramiding
- Excess burdens
- Effects on investment, job creation, etc.
- Vertical integration
- Direct burden is not final incidence: Who bears the burden of the sales tax on business inputs?
- Immobile land and labor?
$\square$ Mobile business capital?


## 2007 State Sales Tax Holidays

| State | Days | Items Included - Maximum Cost | 1st Year | 2007 dates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clothing }-\$ 100 \\ & \text { computers }-\$ 750 \\ & \text { school supplies }-\$ 50 \\ & \text { books }-\$ 30 \end{aligned}$ | 2006 | Aug 3-5 |
| Connecticut Connecticut | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 389 \end{gathered}$ | clothing - $\$ 300$ weatherization products | 2001 | Aug 19-25 <br> June 1, 2006- <br> June 30, 2007 |
| Dist of Columbia Dist of Columbia | 9 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clothing - } \$ 100 \\ & \text { school supplies - } \$ 100 \\ & \text { clothing - } \$ 100 \end{aligned}$ | 2004 2004 | Aug 4-12 <br> Nov. 23 - Dec. 2 |
| Florida | 10 | clothing - $\$ 50$ school supplies - $\$ 10$ | 2007 | Aug 4-13 |
| Florida | 12 | hurricane supplies \& equipmt | 2007 | June 1-12 |
| Georgia | 4 | clothing - $\$ 100$ <br> school supplies - $\$ 20$ <br> computers - \$1,500 <br> energy efficient <br> products - \$1,500 | 2005 | Aug 2-5 |
| Georgia | 4 | energy efficient products - \$1,500 | 2005 | Oct 4-7 |
| Iowa | 2 | clothing - \$100 | 2000 | Aug 3-4 |
| Louisiana | 10 | all TPP - \$2,500 | 2007 | Aug 3-4 |
| Massachussetts | 2 | all TPP - \$2,500 | 2007 | Aug 11-12 |


| State | Days | Items Included - Maximum Cost | 1st Year | 2007 dates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Missouri | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { clothing }-\$ 100 \\ & \text { computers }-\$ 3500 \\ & \text { school supplies }-\$ 50 \end{aligned}$ | 2006 | Aug 3-5 |
| New Mexico | 3 | clothing - $\$ 100$ <br> computers - $\$ 1,000$ <br> school supplies - $\$ 15$ | 2005 | Aug 3-5 |
| North Carolina | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clothing - } \$ 100 \\ & \text { school supplies }-\$ 100 \\ & \text { computers }-\$ 3,500 \\ & \text { other comp. }-\$ 250 \\ & \text { sports equip - } \$ 50 \end{aligned}$ | 2001 | Aug 3-5 |
| Oklahoma | 3 | clothing - \$100 | 2007 | Aug 3-5 |
| South Carolina | 3 | clothing school supplies computers | 2000 | Aug 3-5 |
| Tennessee | 3 | clothing - $\$ 100$ <br> school supplies - $\$ 100$ <br> computers - \$1,500 | 2006 | Apr 27-29 |
| Tennessee | 3 | clothing - $\$ 100$ <br> school supplies - $\$ 100$ <br> computers - \$1,500 | 2006 | Aug 3-5 |
| Texas | 3 | clothing \& backpacks - \$100 | 1999 | Aug 17-19 |
| Virginia | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { clothing - \$100 } \\ & \text { school supplies - } \$ 20 \end{aligned}$ | 2006 | Aug 3-5 |
| Virginia | 4 | energy efficient products - \$2,500 | 2006 | Oct 5-8 |

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators [http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/sales_holiday.html](http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/sales_holiday.html).

## Sales Tax on Groceries: 2007



Source: CCH, Inc.

## Sales Tax on Clothing: 2007



Source: CCH, Inc.

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## Sales Tax on Clothing: 2007

| CA | Exempt: new children's clothing sold to nonprofits; used clothing sold <br> by thrifts to benefit chronically ill |
| :---: | :--- |
| CT | Exempt: clothing \& footwear items less than $\$ 50$ each; employee safety <br> apparel and bike helmets |
| ID | Exempt: clothing, footwear purchased by nonsale clothiers to be given <br> to needy |
| MA | Exempt: clothing \& footwear items less than $\$ 175$ each <br> Taxable: athletic, protective use clothing |
| NJ | Exempt: clothing, footwear <br> Taxable: athletic clothing |
| NY | Exempt: clothing \& footwear items less than $\$ 110$ each |
| PA | Exempt: clothing, footwear <br> Taxable: accessories, fur items, formal wear, athletic clothing |
| RI | Exempt: clothing, footwear <br> Taxable: athletic or protective clothing |
| VT | Exempt: clothing \& footwear items less than $\$ 110$ each and steel or <br> Kevlar footwear <br> Taxable: athletic or protective clothing is taxable |

## Sales Tax on Prescription Drugs: 2007



Source: CCH, Inc.

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## Some Options for Expanding the Consumer Sales Tax Base

- Health services
- Education services
- Residential construction services
- Personal services
- Amusement and recreation services
- SSTP-expands the effective base by expanding the scope of the use tax


## Challenges to Expanding the Consumer Base

- General concerns over fairness
- Sales tax is a poor mechanism to promote fairness
- Should human capital investments be taxed?
- Revenue yield for many personal and amusement services is modest
- Administration/compliance
- Construction, personal and amusement services will be prone to noncompliance

Optimal tax theory: if you cannot tax output, it may be appropriate to tax inputs

