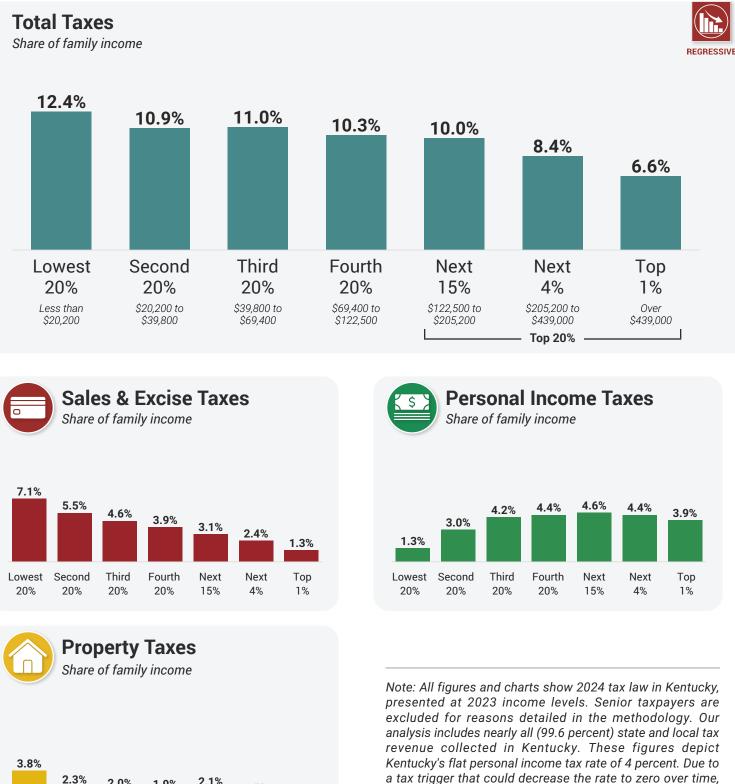
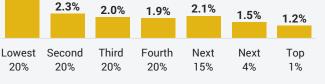


State and local tax shares of family income





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we also model full elimination of this tax. As seen in Appendix E, this will decrease the overall tax rate paid by the top 1 percent of households by 3.1 percentage points and

cause the state to move 9 spots in the ITEP Inequality Index

rankings, from 17th to 8th most regressive.

Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.					Тор 20% —		
Income Group	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Next 15%	Next 4%	Тор 1%
Income Range	Less than \$20,200	\$20,200 to \$39,800	\$39,800 to \$69,400	\$69,400 to \$122,500	\$122,500 to \$205,200	\$205,200 to \$439,000	Over \$439,000
Average Income in Group	\$11,000	\$29,300	\$53,600	\$92,500	\$149,200	\$272,800	\$843,600
Sales & Excise Taxes	7.1%	5.5%	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%	2.4%	1.3%
General Sales-Individuals	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%
Other Sales & Excise–Ind.	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Sales & Excise-Business	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Property Taxes	3.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%
Home, Rent, Car–Individuals	3.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Other Property Taxes	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Income Taxes	1.3%	3.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%
Personal Income Taxes	1.3%	3.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	3.9%
Corporate Income Taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other Taxes	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
S TOTAL TAXES	12.4%	10.9%	11.0%	10.3%	10.0%	8.4%	6.6%

ITEP Tax Inequality Index

ITEP's Tax Inequality Index measures the effects of each state's tax system on income inequality. According to this measure, Kentucky has the 17th most regressive state and local tax system in the country. Income disparities are larger in Kentucky after state and local taxes are collected than before. (See Appendix B for state-by-state rankings and the report methodology for additional detail.)

Tax features driving the data in Kentucky

