



Metropolitan Area Disposable Personal Income: Methodology and Results for 2001-2004

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Abstract

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes annual estimates of state disposable personal income, the difference between state personal income and state personal current taxes. BEA also publishes annual estimates of personal income for sub-state areas, but BEA does not publish corresponding estimates of disposable personal income (DPI) due to the absence of estimates of taxes. This paper uses the methodology presented in an earlier working paper to revise and update the estimates of disposable personal income for the current 363 metropolitan statistical areas for 2001-2004.

Disposable Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas: Methodology and Results for 2001-2004

Introduction

In BEA's Working Paper *Metropolitan Area Disposable Personal Income - Methodology and Results for 2001-2002 (WP2006-04)*, BEA proposed a methodology to derive estimates of disposable personal income for sub-state areas. This paper presents updated and revised estimates for the current 363 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) for 2001-2004 using this methodology and evaluates the resulting estimates.¹ Currently, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces annual estimates of both state personal income (SPI) and state disposable personal income (SDPI). State personal income (SPI) is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of the state from all sources.

Personal income is the sum of:

- wage and salary disbursements,
- supplements to wages and salaries,
- proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments,
- rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment (including an imputation of the net rental income from owner occupied housing),
- personal dividend income,
- personal interest income,

¹ The metropolitan statistical area (MSA) statistical area definitions used by BEA for its personal income estimates are the county-based definitions issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Federal statistical purposes, updated December 2006. There are now 363 MSA's compared to 361 in the original paper. OMB's general concept of a metropolitan area is that of a geographic area consisting of at least one large population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. In December 2006, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) updated statistical areas to include changes in principal cities and in area titles. The listing of changes are provided below:

- Two new MSAs:
 - Lake Havasu City-Kingman, Arizona (MSA 29420, consisting of Mohave County, code 015);
 - Palm Coast, Florida (MSA 37380, consisting of Flagler County, code 035).

- personal current transfer receipts,
- less contributions for government social insurance.²

SDPI is state personal income less personal current taxes. BEA estimates personal income for local areas and MSA's but does not estimate disposable personal income (DPI) for any sub-state area on a regular basis. Personal tax receipts consist primarily of the federal individual income tax, state and local personal income taxes, motor vehicle taxes paid by persons, motor vehicle operator licenses and other miscellaneous taxes. Personal taxes *do not* include the real property taxes paid on owner occupied homes. In personal income, there is an imputation for the net rental income of owner occupied housing that is equal to the value of the housing services of owner occupied homes less the costs of providing those services. Real property taxes are subtracted in this imputation as an expense. Often, DPI is defined as "the income available for spending."³ The motivation for this work comes from users' requests for DPI for metropolitan areas.

	STATE PERSONAL CURRENT TAXES (millions of dollars)				Share of Personal Taxes			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL PERSONAL TAXES	1,236,021	1,050,735	999,987	1,045,199				
FEDERAL INCOME TAXES	993,277	829,427	773,352	796,237	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.76
STATE AND LOCAL TAXES	242,744	221,308	226,635	248,962	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.24
INCOME TAXES								
STATE	205,519	183,677	186,195	204,602	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.20
LOCAL	17,577	17,139	18,279	20,413	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
OTHER TAXES	19,648	20,492	22,161	23,947	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

² Contributions for government social insurance consist of employer contributions for government social insurance and employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance. It is deducted in the calculation of personal income. In 2004, contributions for government social insurance account for 8.5 percent of personal income. Contributions for social insurance consist of the payments by employers, employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals who participate in the following programs: Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI, or social security); hospital insurance (HI) and supplementary medical insurance (Medicare); railroad retirement; state unemployment insurance; temporary disability insurance; and veterans' life insurance.

³ This simplified definition may be less appropriate as "in-kind" transfer programs like Medicaid, Medicare, and other imputed income grows as a share of personal income. In 2001, Medicare and Medicaid accounted for about 5.5 percent of personal income. Also, FICA and HI contributions are excluded from personal income as contributions to government social insurance. In some contexts, these contributions are treated as payroll taxes.

DPI is about 8.3 percent lower than personal income or equivalently, personal taxes comprise 11 percent of personal income. The federal individual income tax accounts for 76 percent of total personal taxes in 2004, followed by state personal income taxes which account for 20 percent and local personal income taxes which account for another 2 percent. Together, *income* taxes paid by individuals account for about 98 percent of personal taxes. The proposed methodology relies on the availability of source data for these income taxes at the sub-state level.

There are currently 363 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). An MSA consists of an urban center (or centers) and adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration. Over 92 percent of the US population lives in an MSA. The basic geographic unit is a county but MSAs can and do cross state lines. The MSAs are a diverse set of areas. As the table below shows, eight MSAs have a 2004 population greater than 5 million, accounting for almost 23.3 percent of the US total population and over 27.5 percent of total personal income in 2004. The most populous MSA, NY, NJ, Long Island with a 2004 population of 18.8 million has a population slightly less than New York State but its 2004 total personal income was about 10 percent higher than that of New York state. This contrasts with 313 MSAs that have populations of less than one million. Carson City, NV, the smallest MSA in terms of population had a population in 2004 of only 55,939. The 25 most populous MSAs in 2004 accounted for 41.5 percent of the U.S. population and 47.9 percent of total state personal income. Two hundred sixty-seven MSAs have a 2004 population of less than 500,000.

Distribution of 2004 Population by MSA	
Less than 500,000	267
500,000 to 999,999	46
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	30
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	12
5,000,000 or more	8

Methodology

Because the basic units of the MSAs are counties, county level taxes by type of tax are estimated, allocated to state personal tax controls and summed to MSA. To get a state level metro/nonmetro breakout for each state the estimates are summed on both state and MSA code. Each major personal tax category source data is described below:

Federal Individual Income Tax

The Internal Revenue Service compiles and publishes selected income tax line items by zip code. The item, Total Tax, is available on the IRS zip file and used as a proxy for income tax.⁴ Using a zip-to-county crosswalk it is possible to construct estimates of total income tax by county. However, a MSA can be comprised of counties from more than one state. For each county in a state, the county is coded with a MSA code or a blank if the county is not in an MSA. The county estimates for each state are allocated to federal income tax control for that state. The state estimates are then combined and summed on the MSA code to yield MSA estimates that are consistent with BEA's state estimates. This also yields an approximate metro/nonmetro estimate for each state.⁵ IRS Zip code data were unavailable for tax year 2003. As a first approximation for 2003 I used the distribution of the average 2002 and 2004 county tax liability to allocate the 2003 federal income tax state control.

State Personal Income Tax

State personal income tax data by county are available for 23 states for all years. Seven states (Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming) have no state income taxes. County estimates are coded for MSA, allocated to state income tax controls, and summed to the MSA. For states with an income tax but no sub-state data, the federal tax

4 Total Tax corresponds to line 62 of the Form 1040. Total Tax is before the earned income tax credit (EITC) and includes other taxes. The line item used in the state estimates, Income Tax, excludes these "other taxes" but it was not available. Unlike the IRS, the national income accounts treat the refundable EITC as a transfer payment, not a negative income tax. Almost all the EITC is refunded or applied to other taxes

5 The resulting metro/nonmetro split assumes any local income tax is paid by state residents. This is not always the case (e.g. Jefferson County, KY levies a local income tax on both residents and nonresidents who work in the county).

information on adjusted gross income by income class and zip code and the rate structure of the state income tax is used to impute sub-state estimates for 2001 and 2002. Because 2003 federal tax data were unavailable, the 2002 estimates were given by the growth in personal income less transfers for the states with imputation. For states with data for 2001 or 2002 but missing data for 2003 or 2004 the same imputation method was used. Appendix A details the sub state source availability. About 82 percent of total state income taxes have actual source data, so only about 18 percent was imputed

Local Personal Income Tax

The distribution of local income taxes was improved by using actual county or school district data for five states (District of Columbia, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania) for 2001-2004. For the remaining 8 states, the 2002 *Census of Governments and Census' State and Local Finance* individual unit file was used to obtain estimates of local income taxes. These distributions were allocated to BEA local income state tax controls. This methodology assumes that the local income tax attributed to a MSA was only paid by that MSA's residents.⁶

Other State and Local Taxes

Other state and local government personal taxes totaled less than \$25 billion in any year and were about two percent of total personal taxes for all years. These taxes consist mainly of personal property taxes (mainly property taxes on motor vehicles), motor vehicle registration taxes, motor vehicle operator licenses and hunting and fishing licenses. The national controls for these taxes are weak and the business/personal splits used are suspect. Because the amount is relatively small, the state aggregate was distributed using the latest Census estimate of county population 16 years and over for 2001-2004. Again, the county estimates were coded for MSAs and allocated to the state controls. The results were then summed by MSA.

⁶ New York City commuter earnings tax ended for NY State residents by State law and for residents of other states by decision of the NY State Supreme Court Appellate Division on April 4, 2000

Assumptions

The above methodology has several assumptions:

- The state and local county distribution data on income taxes which is usually on a liability basis approximates the distribution on a “receipts” basis.⁷
- The source data are valid and the impact of suppressions in the source data does not distort the MSA results.
- The IRS assumes that the mailing address on the Form 1040 is the filer’s resident address. (Complications of part-year residence and addresses that are not the taxpayer’s residence are ignored.)
- The zip/county crosswalk is reasonably accurate and the method for allocating shared zips is valid.
- State and local personal taxes are assumed to be paid only by residents.
- State control estimates are valid.

Results

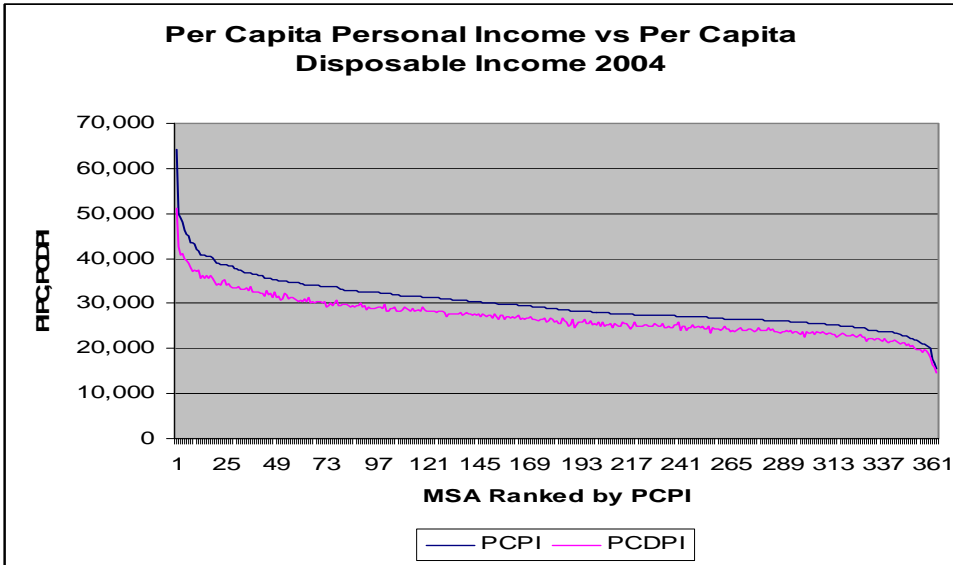
The average per capita personal taxes for the United States were \$3,559 in 2004. Table 1 summarizes the overall results:

⁷ Current Personal Taxes in BEA’s National Income and Product Accounts are on a receipts basis. However, the only source of a reliable state distribution is a tabulation of Form 1040 line items from the IRS Individual Income Tax Master. The assumption is made that the state “liability” distribution approximates the “receipts” distribution. For tax year 2001, this was not the case. For that year, a “receipts” based distribution was used by adjusting the “Income Tax” item by “Taxes Due” and “Overpayments adjusted for refundable credits.” In the following years, the distribution using both series yielded similar distributions. Because the “quality” of the adjustment items is suspect, the simpler “liability” distribution is used unless there is a large discrepancy such as that in 2001 and the resulting state distribution differs materially from the simpler method... More information on the methodology for personal current taxes is available at www.bea.gov/regional/pdf/spi2006/09%20Personal%20current%20taxes.pdf.

Table 1							
MSA/NONMSA RESULTS 2004							
				Shares		Range	
				NON			
	MSA	NONMSA	US	MSA	MSA	High	Low
Personal Income	8,476,475,566	1,239,875,434	9,716,351,000	0.87	0.13		
Per Capita PI	34,700	25,121	33,090			64,224	15,560
Disposable PI	7,532,684,309	1,138,287,691	8,671,152,000	0.87	0.13		
Per Capita DPI	30,837	23,062	29,530			51,119	14,663
Personal Taxes	943,611,257	101,587,743	1,045,199,000	0.90	0.10		
Federal	723,490,985	72,746,015	796,237,000	0.91	0.09		
State and Local	220,120,271	28,834,728	248,962,000	0.88	0.12		
Per Capita Personal Taxes	3,863	2,058	3,559			13,104	897
Per Capita Federal	2,962	1,474	2,712			12,999	755
Per Capita State & Local	901	584	848			2,167	59

Looking at the detailed results for MSA's, per capita taxes ranged from a high of \$13,104 in Bridgeport, Stamford, Norwalk CT MSA (Fairfield County) to a low of \$897 in the McAllen, Edinburg, Mission TX MSA in 2004. The results are dominated by the federal individual income tax which accounts for about 76 percent of total personal taxes. The federal individual income tax is a progressive tax with the top 1 percent paying about 36.7 percent of the total tax and the highest quintile paying about 85.3 percent according to a Congressional Budget Office study.⁸ The lower half of the income distribution pays less than 5 percent of the federal income tax. This progressive property of the federal individual income tax is revealed in the results.⁹ The 363 MSA's are a diverse set of areas. Thus, the primary determinants of per capita personal taxes are not only the taxable income in the area but the income distribution in the area interacting with complex tax laws including the alternative minimum tax (AMT). The FIT acts to make the distribution of per capita disposable personal income more equal than the distribution of per capita personal income as the diagram below shows.

⁸ See Appendix B for more detail. CBO Report **Effective Federal Tax Rates Under Current Law, 1979 to 2004** December 2006, Table 2



he Bridgeport MSA (Fairfield County, CT) has a per capita personal income of \$64,244 but its per capita disposable personal income is \$51,119. Its effective tax rate using personal income as a measure of income is 20.4 percent compared to the national average of 10.7 percent in 2004. San Jose, San Francisco, Naples and Washington complete the top five MSA in personal taxes per capita in 2004. The border/military MSAs of McAllen TX, Brownsville, TX; Hinesville- Ft Stewart, GA; Laredo, TX ; El Paso, TX have the lowest per capita personal taxes.¹⁰ The tables below detail my results for the top 25 and bottom 25 MSAs ranked by personal taxes per capita

9 Not only are federal individual income tax rates progressive but those subject to these rates have high incomes.
 10 Large portions of military compensation are nontaxable such as employer contributions to retirement, housing and quarter allowances and certain combat pay. Also, some states do not tax military wages. "Legal Residency," or "domicile" for military member refers to the place where a military member intends to return to and live after discharge or retirement, and which they consider their "permanent home." Legal residency determines what local (state) tax laws a military member is subject to, and in which local (city, county, state) elections they may vote in. This residence may not necessarily be where the military member is stationed.

in 2004.

Detailed results for all MSAs for the 2001-2004 period are available in a separate excel worksheet.

Rankings of Top 25 MSAs in 2004 Per Capita Income

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Rank Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Rank Per Capita Personal Taxes 2004	Per Capita Personal Taxes 2004	Rank Per Capita Disposable Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Disposable Personal Income 2004
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT (MSA)	1	64,224	1	13,104	1	51,119
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA (MSA)	2	49,989	3	7,327	2	42,661
Naples-Marco Island, FL (MSA)	3	49,043	2	8,246	4	40,798
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (MSA)	4	48,226	4	7,290	3	40,936
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV (MSA)	5	46,311	5	6,485	5	39,826
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL (MSA)	6	45,336	8	5,682	6	39,654
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH (MSA)	7	45,195	7	6,226	7	38,970
Trenton-Ewing, NJ (MSA)	8	43,657	10	5,523	8	38,134
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (MSA)	9	43,496	6	6,337	11	37,160
Boulder, CO (MSA)	10	43,076	9	5,623	10	37,453
Barnstable Town, MA (MSA)	11	41,851	16	4,844	12	37,007
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (MSA)	12	41,593	40	4,064	9	37,529
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI (MSA)	13	40,915	12	5,155	16	35,760
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA (MSA)	14	40,907	18	4,652	13	36,255
Napa, CA (MSA)	15	40,835	11	5,261	17	35,574
Denver-Aurora, CO (MSA)	16	40,583	22	4,486	15	36,097
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT (MSA)	17	40,504	13	4,935	18	35,569
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL (MSA)	18	40,356	30	4,190	14	36,166
Reno-Sparks, NV (MSA)	19	40,065	20	4,538	19	35,527
Baltimore-Towson, MD (MSA)	20	39,032	14	4,921	26	34,111
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD (MSA)	21	38,869	19	4,569	23	34,300
Ann Arbor, MI (MSA)	22	38,635	21	4,504	25	34,131
Manchester-Nashua, NH (MSA)	23	38,634	70	3,575	21	35,059
Casper, WY (MSA)	24	38,550	86	3,384	20	35,166
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA (MSA)	25	38,536	25	4,341	24	34,195

Rankings of Bottom 25 MSAs in 2004 Per Capita Income

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Rank Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Rank Per Capita Personal Taxes 2004	Per Capita Personal Taxes 2004	Rank Per Capita Disposable Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Disposable Personal Income 2004
Valdosta, GA (MSA)	339	23,701	315	1,957	338	21,744
Prescott, AZ (MSA)	340	23,696	232	2,446	346	21,250
Albany, GA (MSA)	341	23,657	311	1,974	339	21,683
Hattiesburg, MS (MSA)	342	23,634	304	2,020	342	21,615
Odessa, TX (MSA)	343	23,457	351	1,490	336	21,967
College Station-Bryan, TX (MSA)	344	23,454	334	1,806	341	21,647
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA (MSA)	345	23,225	254	2,329	348	20,896
Visalia-Porterville, CA (MSA)	346	22,920	349	1,553	345	21,367
Pine Bluff, AR (MSA)	347	22,791	358	1,336	344	21,455
Farmington, NM (MSA)	348	22,716	326	1,880	349	20,836
Merced, CA (MSA)	349	22,647	347	1,577	347	21,070
Las Cruces, NM (MSA)	350	22,082	345	1,627	351	20,455
El Paso, TX (MSA)	351	22,074	359	1,283	350	20,791
Logan, UT-ID (MSA)	352	21,958	337	1,725	352	20,233
St. George, UT (MSA)	353	21,912	270	2,261	356	19,651
Madera, CA (MSA)	354	21,560	340	1,711	354	19,849
El Centro, CA (MSA)	355	21,285	354	1,392	353	19,893
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ (MSA)	356	21,066	336	1,747	358	19,318
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA (MSA)	357	20,922	361	1,127	355	19,795
Hanford-Corcoran, CA (MSA)	358	20,808	357	1,340	357	19,468
Yuma, AZ (MSA)	359	20,265	355	1,356	359	18,909
Provo-Orem, UT (MSA)	360	20,043	298	2,054	360	17,989
Laredo, TX (MSA)	361	17,653	360	1,252	361	16,400
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX (MSA)	362	16,783	362	953	362	15,830
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX (MSA)	363	15,560	363	897	363	14,663

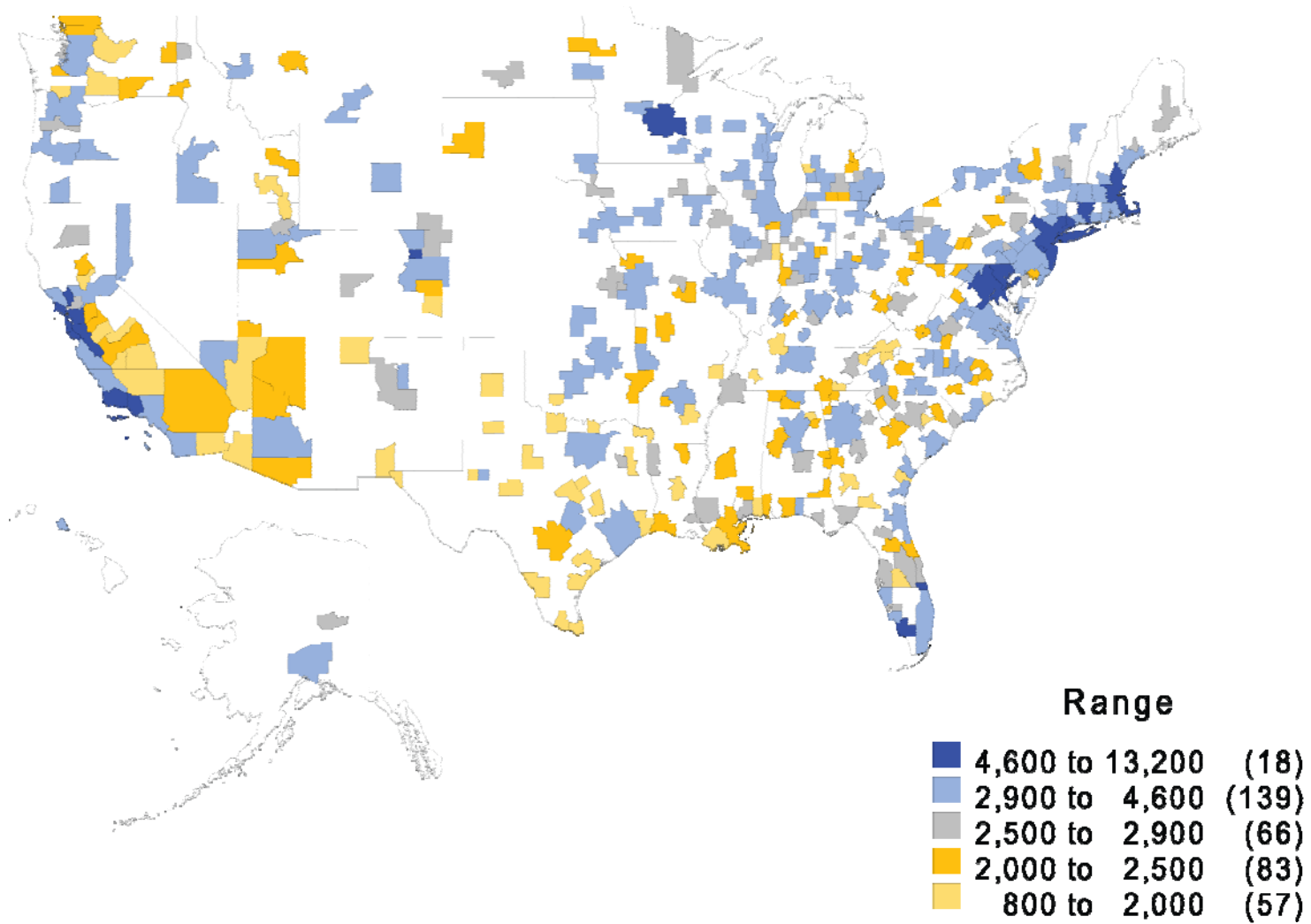
Rankings of Top25 MSAs in 2004 Per Capita Personal Taxes

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Rank Per Capita Personal Taxes	Per Capita Personal Taxes	Rank Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Rank Per Capita Disposable Personal Income	Per Capita Disposable Personal Income
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1	13,104	1	64,224	1	51,119
Naples-Marco Island, FL	2	8,246	3	49,043	4	40,798
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	3	7,327	2	49,989	2	42,661
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4	7,290	4	48,226	3	40,936
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5	6,485	5	46,311	5	39,826
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	6	6,337	9	43,496	11	37,160
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	7	6,226	7	45,195	7	38,970
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	8	5,682	6	45,336	6	39,654
Boulder, CO	9	5,623	10	43,076	10	37,453
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	10	5,523	8	43,657	8	38,134
Napa, CA	11	5,261	15	40,835	17	35,574
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	12	5,155	13	40,915	16	35,760
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	13	4,935	17	40,504	18	35,569
Baltimore-Towson, MD	14	4,921	20	39,032	26	34,111
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	15	4,919	28	38,313	33	33,394
Barnstable Town, MA	16	4,844	11	41,851	12	37,007
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	17	4,688	27	38,367	28	33,678
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	18	4,652	14	40,907	13	36,255
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	19	4,569	21	38,869	23	34,300
Reno-Sparks, NV	20	4,538	19	40,065	19	35,527
Ann Arbor, MI	21	4,504	22	38,635	25	34,131
Denver-Aurora, CO	22	4,486	16	40,583	15	36,097
Charlottesville, VA	23	4,472	73	33,813	90	29,342
Madison, WI	24	4,401	32	37,490	34	33,089
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	25	4,341	25	38,536	24	34,195

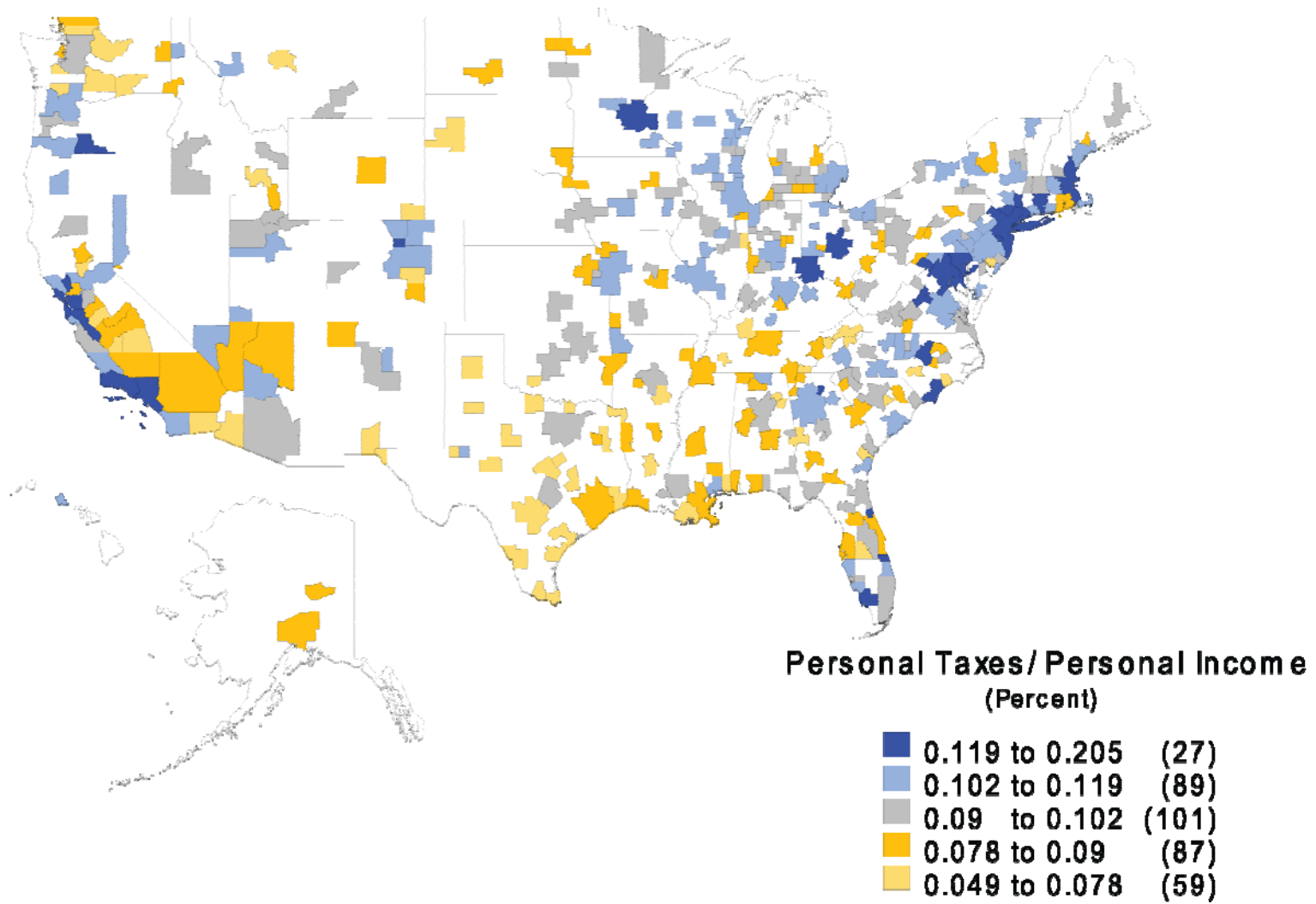
Rankings of Bottom 25 MSAs in 2004 Per Capita Personal Taxes

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Rank Per Capita Personal Taxes	Per Capita Personal Taxes	Rank Per Capita Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Rank Per Capita Disposable Personal Income	Per Capita Disposable Personal Income
Sherman-Denison, TX (MSA)	339	1,715	323	24,846	314	23,132
Madera, CA (MSA)	340	1,711	354	21,560	354	19,849
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX (MSA)	341	1,690	278	26,345	248	24,654
Waco, TX (MSA)	342	1,662	308	25,503	286	23,841
Johnson City, TN (MSA)	343	1,658	318	25,054	305	23,396
Cleveland, TN (MSA)	344	1,638	262	26,605	226	24,967
Las Cruces, NM (MSA)	345	1,627	350	22,082	351	20,455
Clarksville, TN-KY (MSA)	346	1,599	219	27,527	189	25,928
Merced, CA (MSA)	347	1,577	349	22,647	347	21,070
Sumter, SC (MSA)	348	1,563	335	23,867	330	22,304
Visalia-Porterville, CA (MSA)	349	1,553	346	22,920	345	21,367
Abilene, TX (MSA)	350	1,550	283	26,289	245	24,739
Odessa, TX (MSA)	351	1,490	343	23,457	336	21,967
Yakima, WA (MSA)	352	1,437	326	24,637	311	23,201
Morristown, TN (MSA)	353	1,405	338	23,709	329	22,304
El Centro, CA (MSA)	354	1,392	355	21,285	353	19,893
Yuma, AZ (MSA)	355	1,356	359	20,265	359	18,909
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX (MSA)	356	1,348	240	27,203	193	25,855
Hanford-Corcoran, CA (MSA)	357	1,340	358	20,808	357	19,468
Pine Bluff, AR (MSA)	358	1,336	347	22,791	344	21,455
El Paso, TX (MSA)	359	1,283	351	22,074	350	20,791
Laredo, TX (MSA)	360	1,252	361	17,653	361	16,400
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA (MSA)	361	1,127	357	20,922	355	19,795
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX (MSA)	362	953	362	16,783	362	15,830
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX (MSA)	363	897	363	15,560	363	14,663

MSA PER CAPITA PERSONAL TAXES - 2004



MSA TAX RATES - 2004



Issues

The proposed methodology yields reasonable estimates for disposable personal income for metropolitan statistical areas. Critical to the estimation of MSA DPI is IRS sub state data by zip or county for tax liabilities. IRS was unable to produce tax estimates by zip code for tax year 2003. However, IRS has delivered zip code estimates for tax year 2004 and 2005. Because the federal income tax is paid by the upper end of the income distribution, SOI's method of suppressing data needs more review. BEA plans to extend this series as data becomes available. Another area of research is to explore techniques to produce current estimates of MSA personal taxes. The lag on the IRS data is two years.

A excel spreadsheet with more detailed results for 2001 -2004 is available with the working paper.

Appendix A. States with Substate Details by Tax Year

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	X	X	n.a.	n.a.
Alaska	No state income tax			
Arizona	X	X	n.a.	n.a.
Arkansas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
California	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X	X	X
Delaware	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Florida	No state income tax			
Georgia	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X
Idaho	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Illinois	X	X	X	X
Indiana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iowa	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Louisiana	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maine	X	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maryland	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X
Missouri	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Montana	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	X	X	X	X
Nevada	No state income tax			
New Hampshire	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New Jersey	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New York	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Oregon	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	Entire state in MSA			
South Carolina	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	No state income tax			
Tennessee	X	X	X	X
Texas	No state income tax			
Utah	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X	X	X	X
Washington	No state income tax			
West Virginia	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	No state income tax			

X: State income tax by county, zip code, city or town available

n.a.: not available

Appendix B

Federal Individual Income Tax Progressive

	Average Income (CBO) 2004 year dollars 2001	Effective Federal Income Tax Shares 2001	Effective Federal Income Tax Rates 2001	Average Income (CBO) 2004 year dollars 2004	Effective Federal Income Tax Shares 2004	Effective Federal Income Tax Rates 2004
Lowest Quintile	15,900	-2.3	-5.6	15,400	-2.9	-6.2
Second Quintile	36,700	0.3	0.3	36,300	-0.9	-0.8
Middle Quintile	55,800	5.3	3.9	56,200	4.7	2.9
Fourth Quintile	80,500	14.3	7.1	81,700	13.8	5.9
Highest Quintile	194,900	82.4	16.3	207,200	85.3	13.9
All Quintiles	76,700	100.0	10.3	78,700	100.0	8.7
Top 10%	276,000	67.7	18.7	297,800	70.8	15.9
Top 5%	404,900	55.2	20.8	443,400	58.4	17.6
Top 1%	1,118,700	34.4	24.1	1,259,700	36.7	19.6

Source: CBO

<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/77xx/doc7718/SupplementalTables.xls>

Notes: Effective tax rates are calculated by dividing taxes by comprehensive household income. A nonelderly childless household is one headed by a person under age 65 and with no member under age 18. Comprehensive household income equals pretax cash income plus income from other sources. Pretax cash income is the sum of wages, salaries, self-employment income, rents, taxable and nontaxable interest, dividends, realized capital gains, cash transfer payments, and retirement benefits plus taxes paid by businesses (corporate income taxes and the employer's share of Social Security, Medicare, and federal unemployment insurance payroll taxes) and employee contributions to 401(k) retirement plans. Other sources of income include all in-kind benefits (Medicare, Medicaid, employer-paid health insurance premiums, food stamps, school lunches and breakfasts, housing assistance, and energy assistance). Households with negative income are excluded from the lowest income category but are included in totals. Income categories are defined by ranking all people by their comprehensive household income adjusted for household size—that is, divided by the square root of the household's size. (A household consists of the people who share a housing unit, regardless of their relationships.) Quintiles, or fifths, contain equal numbers of people.

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