

Tax Impacts of Agricultural Production in Arkansas, 2024

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Introduction

Agricultural production is a central component of Arkansas' economy and rural communities. Crop production, animal production, and forestry production provide the primary foundation for the state's agricultural economy by generating farm and forest output, supporting employment and household income, and supplying raw commodities to processing and other agriculture-related industries (Seo & Pullo, 2026; Seo & Hightower, 2025). These production activities are especially important in rural areas, where farming, livestock, poultry, and forestry operations remain closely connected to local businesses, labor markets, and public revenue systems.

While agricultural production is often evaluated in terms of output, income, employment, or value added, its contribution to public revenues receives considerably less attention. Tax revenues associated with agricultural activities are an important source of funding for federal, state, county, school district, and other local government functions. These revenues support public services such as transportation infrastructure, education, public safety, natural resource management, and community development programs. Understanding the magnitude and distribution of agricultural tax impacts is therefore essential for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and local governments seeking to evaluate the broader fiscal importance of Arkansas agriculture.

The purpose of this white paper is to estimate the tax impacts associated with agricultural production activities in Arkansas during 2024. While agricultural processing industries account for a substantial share of agricultural economic activity in Arkansas (Seo & Pullo, 2026), agricultural production remains a critical component of the agricultural economy because it

forms the foundation of the agricultural supply chain and links natural resources with rural communities.

For example, production activities capture the contributions of farmers, ranchers, and forestry producers who utilize local land, labor, and capital to generate agricultural commodities. These activities also support broader economic activity through purchases of intermediate inputs, services, and household spending associated with agricultural employment (Miller & Blair, 2009). Therefore, understanding the economic and fiscal contributions of agricultural production provides important insights into the role of primary producers in sustaining rural economies, even though downstream processing industries may generate additional value and tax impacts beyond the production stage.

This paper is organized as follows. Methods and Definitions describe the modeling approach and key definitions. Statewide Tax Impacts of Agricultural Production presents the statewide tax impacts of agricultural production and places these impacts within the broader agricultural economy. Agricultural Production Tax Impacts by Sector examines differences in tax impacts across the animal, crop, and forestry sectors. Detailed tax-component tables are also provided in the Appendix.

Methods and Definitions

Methods

Agricultural economic activity generates tax revenues through multiple channels. Taxes are paid directly by agricultural producers, processors, businesses, and employees. Additional fiscal impacts occur indirectly through purchases of intermediate goods and services from suppliers and through household spending supported by labor income earned throughout the agricultural supply chain. Consequently, the total tax contribution of agriculture extends beyond

the industries directly engaged in production activities and includes broader multiplier effects throughout the state economy (Clouse, 2019).

To estimate tax impacts associated with agricultural production activities in Arkansas, this analysis employed IMPLAN Input–Output modeling (Clouse, 2019; Miller & Blair, 2009). IMPLAN’s Social Accounting Matrices were used to capture inter-industry transactions, labor income flows, and household spending patterns, allowing for estimation of direct, indirect, and induced tax impacts across federal, state, county, and subcounty jurisdictions.

All estimates represent annualized economic relationships for 2024 and should be interpreted as modeled economic impacts rather than exact measures of realized tax collections. Actual tax revenues may differ due to changes in commodity prices, production levels, tax policy, and regional economic conditions. Tax estimates are derived from IMPLAN’s Social Accounting Matrix framework and associated tax-impact accounts rather than observed administrative tax records. Consequently, reported tax impacts represent estimates of economic activity associated with agricultural production and should not be interpreted as actual tax collections received by any specific government jurisdiction.

The estimates in this report are gross tax impacts associated with agricultural economic activity. They are not a net fiscal-benefit analysis and do not subtract public expenditures, program costs, infrastructure costs, tax exemptions, environmental costs, or other public costs that may also be relevant to fiscal evaluation. For transparency and reproducibility, the industry aggregation used in this report separates agricultural activity into production, processing, and other agriculture related industries. Production industries are further grouped into animal production, crop production, and forestry production. Where sector-level results are presented,

they should be interpreted as aggregate sector estimates rather than evidence about any single commodity or industry unless separately shown.

Definitions

Agricultural production includes IMPLAN-defined industries directly engaged in the biological cultivation, raising, and harvesting of agricultural and forest resources. For this analysis, agricultural production industries are aggregated into three production sectors based on IMPLAN industry definitions and model event specifications used in *Economic Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the Arkansas Economy in 2023* (Seo, 2025). These sectors include:

- Animal production, including beef cattle ranching and farming, dairy cattle and milk production, poultry and egg production, aquaculture, and other animal production industries.
- Crop production, including grain farming, oilseed farming, vegetable and melon farming, fruit and tree nut farming, greenhouse and nursery production, cotton farming, rice farming, sugarcane farming, and other crop production industries.
- Forestry production, including forestry and timber tract operations and commercial logging activities.

Agricultural processing includes IMPLAN defined manufacturing industries that convert agricultural and forestry raw materials into intermediate or final goods. These industries are categorized according to the primary origin of their raw material inputs and include:

- Animal processing industries, such as meat and poultry processing, seafood processing, dairy product manufacturing, and leather and hide tanning and finishing.
- Crop processing industries, such as grain milling, oilseed processing, sugar and confectionery manufacturing, food and beverage manufacturing, textile mills, and apparel manufacturing industries primarily utilizing crop-based fibers.

- Forest processing industries, such as sawmills, veneer and engineered wood manufacturing, paper and paperboard manufacturing, converted paper products, and wood furniture manufacturing.

Other agriculture-related industries include IMPLAN industries that support, facilitate, or are directly connected to agricultural and forestry activities but are not classified as primary production or processing industries. These include commercial fishing, commercial hunting and trapping, and support activities for agriculture and forestry.

The tax impact categories used in this report are defined as follows:

- Direct tax impacts represent taxes generated directly by agricultural production and processing industries, including taxes associated with firms, proprietors, and employees.
- Indirect tax impacts represent taxes generated through inter-industry purchases of intermediate goods and services along agricultural and processing supply chains.
- Induced tax impacts represent taxes generated through household expenditures supported by labor income earned from direct and indirect economic activities.
- Taxes on Production and Imports (TOPI) represent taxes paid by industries on production activities net of subsidies and include sales taxes, excise taxes, customs duties, property type taxes, motor vehicle licenses, severance taxes, other production-related taxes, and special assessments as defined within IMPLAN.
- Other Property Income (OPI) represents capital-related income generated through economic activity and includes corporate profits, dividends, rents, royalties, and other returns to capital.

Statewide Tax Impacts of Agricultural Production

Aggregate Tax Impacts

Agricultural production activities in Arkansas generated an estimated \$1.31 billion in total tax impacts during 2024 when direct, indirect, and induced effects are combined (Table 1). Direct tax impacts totaled \$616.97 million, while indirect tax impacts contributed \$387.13 million and induced tax impacts contributed \$307.25 million. Together, indirect and induced effects accounted for 52.9% of total agricultural production tax impacts, indicating that more than half of fiscal activity associated with agricultural production occurs outside of farm-level operations.

Table 1. Estimated Tax Impacts of Agricultural Production, 2024

Impact	Subcounty General	Subcounty Special Districts	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$613,136	\$608,081	\$617,443	\$85,368,433	\$529,761,200	\$616,968,294
Indirect	\$23,353,890	\$11,758,084	\$19,270,206	\$149,882,300	\$182,865,034	\$387,129,514
Induced	\$16,102,982	\$8,125,581	\$13,294,047	\$107,627,828	\$162,100,141	\$307,250,579
Total	\$40,070,008	\$20,491,746	\$33,181,696	\$342,878,561	\$874,726,376	\$1,311,348,386

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note 1: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

Note 2: Subcounty General governments include cities, towns, and other general-purpose local governments. Subcounty Special Districts include school districts and other special-purpose local government entities that provide services such as education, fire protection, water, and infrastructure improvements.

Federal tax impacts represented the largest share of production-related tax impacts, totaling \$874.73 million, followed by state tax impacts of \$342.88 million. County and subcounty jurisdictions collectively accounted for \$93.74 million in estimated tax impacts across county governments, school districts, and special-purpose local taxing entities. The distribution of tax impacts across government levels reflects the structure of the U.S. tax system and IMPLAN's modeling framework. Federal tax impacts represent the largest share because agricultural activity generates substantial federal income taxes, payroll taxes, and production-

related taxes. In contrast, county and subcounty tax impacts are smaller because local governments rely primarily on property taxes and selected consumption-based revenues.

Agricultural Production within the Broader Agricultural Economy

When agricultural production is evaluated alongside agricultural processing and other agriculture related industries, total agricultural activities in Arkansas generated an estimated \$5.54 billion in tax impacts during 2024 (Table 2). Agricultural production accounted for 23.7% of this total, while agricultural processing industries accounted for 73.6%. This pattern is consistent with the larger payroll, value-added activity, capital investment, and intermediate-input purchases typically associated with processing industries. Note that these processing estimates represent economic activity within agricultural processing industries included in the model and do not necessarily indicate that all raw agricultural inputs used by those processors were produced in Arkansas.

Table 2. Estimated Total Tax Impacts of Agricultural Production, Processing, and Other Agriculture-Related Industries, 2024

Impact	Subcounty General	Subcounty Special Districts	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$61,347,549	\$31,647,197	\$50,906,268	\$569,506,422	\$1,907,661,863	\$2,621,069,299
Indirect	\$85,007,684	\$42,974,392	\$70,209,386	\$576,400,619	\$984,200,615	\$1,758,792,695
Induced	\$60,894,160	\$30,726,568	\$50,271,785	\$406,874,251	\$611,702,204	\$1,160,468,968
Total	\$207,249,392	\$105,348,157	\$171,387,439	\$1,552,781,292	\$3,503,564,682	\$5,540,330,962

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

County and subcounty jurisdictions collectively accounted for an estimated \$483.98 million in tax impacts from the broader agricultural economy, indicating agriculture's role as a revenue base for local governments. The larger contribution of agricultural processing reflects

the additional economic activity generated when raw agricultural commodities are converted into higher-value products. Processing industries typically involve greater employment, payroll, capital investment, and intermediate purchases, which generate additional tax impacts throughout the economy.

Distribution of Tax Impacts by Industry Category

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of total agricultural tax impacts by industry category and sector. Agricultural production accounted for 23.7% of total agricultural tax impacts, with animal production at 12.3%, crop production at 9.8%, and forestry production at 1.5%. Agricultural processing industries collectively contributed 73.6%, while other agriculture-related industries accounted for the remaining 2.7%.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Total Tax Impacts by Industry Category and Sector

Industry Category	Sector	Percentage (%)
Production	Animal	12.3
	Crop	9.8
	Forest	1.5
	Sub total	23.7
Processing	Animal	25.6
	Crop	23.2
	Forest	24.8
	Sub total	73.6
Other Ag-related industries		2.7
Grand Total		100

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note 1: Other Ag-related industries include Commercial fishing, Commercial hunting and trapping, and Support activities for agriculture and forestry.

Note 2: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

Note 3: Percentages are based on total modeled tax impacts by category and sector. Dollar totals for agricultural production are shown in Tables 4–6; processing and other agriculture-related industry totals are based on the underlying IMPLAN model aggregation.

The distribution indicates that downstream agricultural industries account for most agricultural tax impacts. Although primary production remains the foundation of the agricultural economy, processing activities generate additional value through manufacturing, employment, and supply chain activity.

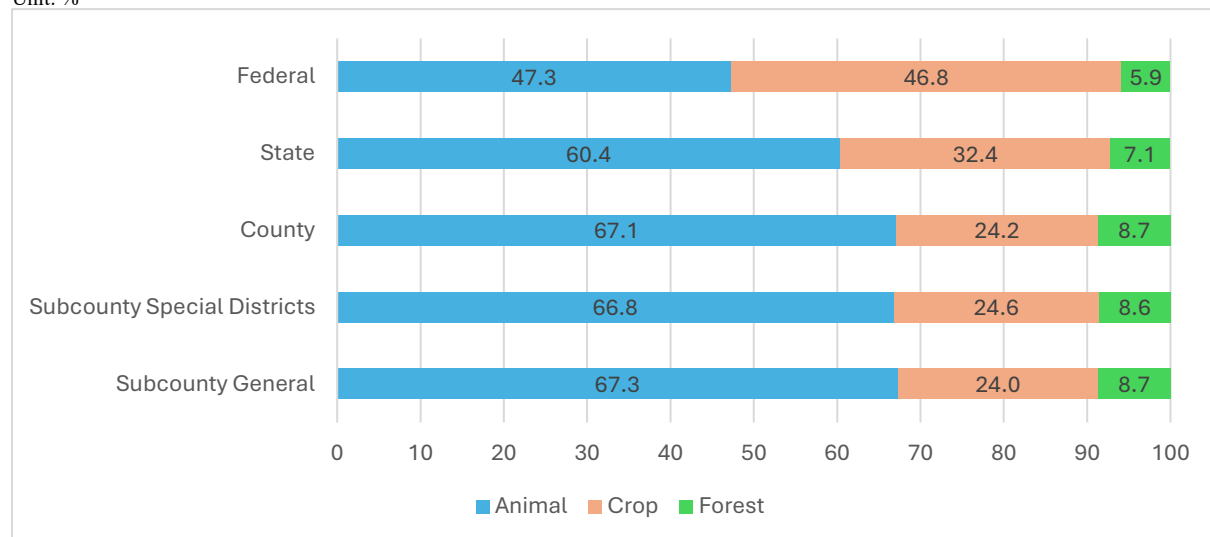
Agricultural Production Tax Impact by Sector

Sectoral Overview

Tax impacts within agricultural production were concentrated primarily in animal and crop production industries. Sector-level estimates indicated that animal production accounted for 52.1% of agricultural production tax impacts, followed by crop production at 41.5% and forestry production at 6.4%. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of sectoral tax impacts across taxing jurisdictions. Animal production represented the largest share of state and local tax impacts, accounting for approximately two thirds of county and subcounty tax revenues.

Figure 1. Distribution of Agricultural Production Tax Impacts by Production Sector and Taxing Jurisdiction

Unit: %



Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

In contrast, crop production comprised a relatively larger share of federal tax impacts than state or local tax impacts. This pattern reflects the greater importance of federal tax structures and federal program related economic activity captured in the crop production sector estimates. Forestry production accounted for less than 10% of tax impacts across all jurisdictions.

Animal Production

Within agricultural production, animal production generated the largest sectoral tax impacts, totaling approximately \$683.8 million in 2024 (Table 4). This represents 52.1% of all agricultural production tax impacts in Arkansas, indicating that animal production is the largest production-sector contributor to the state’s agricultural tax base. The dominance of animal production reflects Arkansas's strong poultry industry and related livestock activities. These industries generate substantial economic linkages through feed suppliers, transportation, veterinary services, processing facilities, and other supporting businesses.

Table 4. Estimated Tax Impacts of Animal Production, 2024

Impact	Subcounty General	Subcounty Special Districts	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$5,104,073	\$2,668,193	\$4,248,143	\$64,839,478	\$224,252,481	\$301,112,368
Indirect	\$14,657,175	\$7,380,981	\$12,094,766	\$94,191,945	\$117,182,532	\$245,507,400
Induced	\$7,192,902	\$3,629,532	\$5,938,198	\$48,072,794	\$72,380,913	\$137,214,338
Total	\$26,954,150	\$13,678,705	\$22,281,106	\$207,104,218	\$413,815,926	\$683,834,106

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

To be more specific, direct tax impacts totaled \$301.11 million, including \$224.25 million in federal tax impacts and \$64.84 million in state tax impacts. Indirect and induced effects

together accounted for \$382.72 million, exceeding direct impacts and highlighting the importance of supply chain purchases and labor income driven household spending. Lastly, county and subcounty jurisdictions collectively accounted for \$62.91 million in tax impacts associated with animal production activities.

Crop Production

Crop production generated total tax impacts of \$543.56 million during 2024 (Table 5). Direct tax impacts at the subcounty and county levels were negative, reflecting IMPLAN's net tax accounting, particularly Taxes on Production and Imports net of subsidies. At the state and federal levels, direct tax impacts remained positive. Negative values do not imply that crop producers pay no taxes. Rather, within IMPLAN's accounting framework, certain subsidies or government assistance payments may exceed modeled tax liabilities for specific tax categories, resulting in negative net tax estimates.

Table 5. Estimated Tax Impacts of Crop Production, 2024

Impact	Subcounty General	Subcounty Special Districts	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$(6,896,579)	\$(3,286,742)	\$(5,621,478)	\$3,214,651	\$265,096,395	\$252,506,246
Indirect	\$8,640,390	\$4,348,634	\$7,128,923	\$55,309,506	\$65,040,956	\$140,468,409
Induced	\$7,889,859	\$3,981,252	\$6,513,594	\$52,737,525	\$79,463,210	\$150,585,439
Total	\$9,633,670	\$5,043,143	\$8,021,038	\$111,261,682	\$409,600,561	\$543,560,093

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note 1: Negative tax impacts reflect net tax accounting within IMPLAN and may occur when subsidies or government assistance payments exceed liabilities for specific tax accounts. Negative values should not be interpreted as evidence that producers pay no taxes.

Note 2: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

When indirect and induced effects are included, crop production generated positive tax impacts across all government levels, including \$140.47 million in indirect impacts and \$150.59 million in induced impacts. When accounting for all channels, crop production generated 41.5% of the state's total agricultural production tax impacts.

Forestry Production

Forestry production generated approximately \$84 million in total tax impacts across Arkansas in 2024, accounting for 6.4% of total agricultural production tax impacts statewide (Table 6). Direct tax impacts accounted for approximately \$63.3 million. Indirect and induced impacts were comparatively smaller, indicating that forestry tax impacts were concentrated primarily in direct activity rather than supply chain or household spending effects. By level of government, federal tax impacts associated with forestry production totaled approximately \$51.3 million, followed by approximately \$24.5 million in state tax impacts and approximately \$8.1 million in combined county and subcounty tax impacts.

Table 6. Estimated Tax Impacts of Forestry Production, 2024

Impact	Subcounty General	Subcounty Special Districts	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$2,405,642	\$1,226,630	\$1,990,779	\$17,314,304	\$40,412,325	\$63,349,680
Indirect	\$56,324	\$28,470	\$46,517	\$380,848	\$641,546	\$1,153,705
Induced	\$1,020,221	\$514,797	\$842,255	\$6,817,509	\$10,256,018	\$19,450,802
Total	\$3,482,188	\$1,769,897	\$2,879,552	\$24,512,662	\$51,309,889	\$83,954,187

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data.

Note: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

Summary

Agricultural production in Arkansas generated an estimated \$1.31 billion in total tax impacts across federal, state, county, and subcounty governments in 2024. Direct tax impacts accounted for \$616.97 million, while indirect and induced effects accounted for \$387.13 million and \$307.25 million, respectively. Together, indirect and induced effects represented more than half of total agricultural production tax impacts, indicating that production-related fiscal impacts extend beyond farm and forest operations through supplier purchases and household spending.

To be more specific, federal tax impacts represented the largest share of agricultural production tax impacts, totaling \$874.73 million. State tax impacts totaled \$342.88 million, while county and subcounty jurisdictions collectively accounted for \$93.74 million. This distribution reflects the structure of the U.S. tax system and IMPLAN's modeling framework, in which federal and state tax accounts capture a larger share of production-related tax impacts than local tax accounts.

Tax impacts varied across agricultural production sectors. Animal production generated the largest sectoral tax impact, totaling approximately \$683.8 million, or 52.1% of total agricultural production tax impacts. Crop production generated \$543.56 million, accounting for 41.5%, while forestry production generated approximately \$84.0 million, accounting for 6.4%. These results indicate that agricultural production tax impacts in Arkansas are concentrated primarily in animal and crop production, with forestry contributing a smaller but measurable share.

Overall, the findings indicate that agricultural production-related tax impacts extend beyond direct crop, animal, and forestry production activity through supplier purchases and household spending supported by labor income from direct and indirect economic activity.

Furthermore, the broader comparison with processing and other agriculture-related industries shows that agricultural production serves as the foundation for a larger agricultural value chain, in which processing activities generate substantial additional tax impacts beyond primary production. At the sector level, animal and crop production account for the largest shares of agricultural production-related tax impacts, underscoring their importance to Arkansas's agricultural fiscal base, while forestry provides a smaller but measurable contribution.

These sectoral patterns also show that agricultural production supports public revenues through multiple tax-account channels, including local sales and property tax related accounts as well as broader state and federal tax accounts. These findings show that agricultural production is not only a foundation of Arkansas' agricultural economy, but also an important contributor to tax impacts across federal, state, county, and subcounty governments.

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Appendix. Detailed Breakdown of Agricultural Production Tax Components

1. Federal Tax Impacts

Type Code Paying		5001	6001	8001	10001	10002	10003	10004	10005	10006	10007	10008	10009	13001	Total
Type Description Paying		Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Tax on Production and Imports	Households LT15k	Households 15-30k	Households 30-40k	Households 40-50k	Households 50-70k	Households 70-100k	Households 100-150k	Households 150-200k	Households GT200k	Enterprises (Corporations)	
Transfer Code															
15014	Social Insurance Tax- Employee Contribution	\$138,866,839	\$78,724,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$217,591,388
15015	Social Insurance Tax- Employer Contribution	\$124,120,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$124,120,221
15017	TOPI: Excise Taxes	-	-	\$9,460,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,460,446
15018	TOPI: Custom Duty	-	-	\$7,787,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,787,465
15026	OPI: Corporate Profits Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$171,764,662	\$171,764,662
15027	Personal Tax: Income Tax	-	-	-	\$(623,596)	\$(3,227,758)	\$(5,836,468)	\$(4,150,877)	\$6,243,808	\$15,049,087	\$59,579,667	\$58,169,044	\$218,799,288	-	\$344,002,195
15028	Personal Tax: Estate and Gift Tax	-	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$262,987,060	\$78,724,549	\$17,247,911	\$(623,596)	\$(3,227,758)	\$(5,836,468)	\$(4,150,877)	\$6,243,808	\$15,049,087	\$59,579,667	\$58,169,044	\$218,799,288	\$171,764,662	\$874,726,376

Note 1: TOPI refers to Taxes on Production and Imports, Net of Subsidies.

Note 2: OPI refers to Other Property Income.

Note 3: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

2. State Tax Impacts

Type Code Paying		5001	8001	10001	10002	10003	10004	10005	10006	10007	10008	10009	13001	Total
Type Description Paying		Employee Compensation	Tax on Production and Imports	Households LT15k	Households 15-30k	Households 30-40k	Households 40-50k	Households 50-70k	Households 70-100k	Households 100-150k	Households 150-200k	Households GT200k	Enterprises (Corporations)	
Transfer Code														
15014	Social Insurance Tax-Employee Contribution	\$206,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$206,936
15015	Social Insurance Tax-Employer Contribution	\$179,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$179,025
15020	TOPI: Sales Tax	-	\$170,727,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$170,727,750
15021	TOPI: Property Tax	-	\$40,876,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$40,876,256
15022	TOPI: Motor Vehicle License	-	\$1,982,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,982,968
15023	TOPI: Severance Tax	-	\$896,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$896,583
15024	TOPI: Other Taxes	-	\$7,644,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,644,206
15025	TOPI: Special Assessments	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15026	OPI: Corporate Profits Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,389,595	\$50,389,595
15027	Personal Tax: Income Tax	-	-	\$(7,778)	\$(8,487)	\$215,937	\$688,796	\$3,301,968	\$6,932,368	\$14,377,043	\$10,392,330	\$27,278,186	-	\$63,170,362
15030	Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License	-	-	\$9,675	\$62,276	\$120,019	\$129,040	\$306,731	\$424,935	\$595,617	\$293,784	\$334,897	-	\$2,276,974
15031	Personal Tax: Property Taxes	-	-	\$1,106	\$15,360	\$51,814	\$64,216	\$146,616	\$170,788	\$342,255	\$185,374	\$244,716	-	\$1,222,246
15032	Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	-	-	\$67	\$34,388	\$9,166	\$11,969	\$810,524	\$241,049	\$199,805	\$383,888	\$1,614,804	-	\$3,305,660
Total		\$385,961	\$222,127,763	\$3,070	\$103,536	\$396,936	\$894,022	\$4,565,838	\$7,769,141	\$15,514,720	\$11,255,377	\$29,472,603	\$50,389,595	\$342,878,561

Note 1: TOPI refers to Taxes on Production and Imports, Net of Subsidies.

Note 2: OPI refers to Other Property Income.

Note 3: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

3. County Tax Impacts

Type Code Paying	5001	8001	10001	10002	10003	10004	10005	10006	10007	10008	10009	13001	Total
Type Description Paying	Employee Compensation	Tax on Production and Imports	Households LT15k	Households 15-30k	Households 30-40k	Households 40-50k	Households 50-70k	Households 70-100k	Households 100-150k	Households 150-200k	Households GT200k	Enterprises (Corporations)	
Transfer Code													
15014	Social Insurance Tax-Employee Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15015	Social Insurance Tax-Employer Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15020	TOPI: Sales Tax	-	\$21,077,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,077,947
15021	TOPI: Property Tax	-	\$11,757,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,757,786
15022	TOPI: Motor Vehicle License	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15023	TOPI: Severance Tax	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15024	TOPI: Other Taxes	-	\$464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$464
15025	TOPI: Special Assessments	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15026	OPI: Corporate Profits Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0
15027	Personal Tax: Income Tax	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
15030	Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
15031	Personal Tax: Property Taxes	-	-	\$365	\$4,939	\$16,249	\$19,843	\$43,705	\$49,783	\$97,089	\$50,697	\$62,829	\$345,500
15032	Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total	\$0	\$32,836,196	\$365	\$4,939	\$16,249	\$19,843	\$43,705	\$49,783	\$97,089	\$50,697	\$62,829	\$0	\$33,181,696

Note 1: TOPI refers to Taxes on Production and Imports, Net of Subsidies.

Note 2: OPI refers to Other Property Income.

Note 3: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

4. Subcounty (Special District) Tax Impacts

Type Code Paying		5001	8001	10001	10002	10003	10004	10005	10006	10007	10008	10009	13001	Total
Type Description Paying		Employee Compensation	Tax on Production and Imports	Households LT15k	Households 15-30k	Households 30-40k	Households 40-50k	Households 50-70k	Households 70-100k	Households 100-150k	Households 150-200k	Households GT200k	Enterprises (Corporations)	
Transfer Code														
15014	Social Insurance Tax-Employee Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15015	Social Insurance Tax-Employer Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15020	TOPI: Sales Tax	-	\$188,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$188,084
15021	TOPI: Property Tax	-	\$19,347,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,347,605
15022	TOPI: Motor Vehicle License	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15023	TOPI: Severance Tax	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15024	TOPI: Other Taxes	-	\$119,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$119,171
15025	TOPI: Special Assessments	-	\$265,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$265,201
15026	OPI: Corporate Profits Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0
15027	Personal Tax: Income Tax	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
15030	Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
15031	Personal Tax: Property Taxes	-	-	\$573	\$7,851	\$26,091	\$31,932	\$71,283	\$81,605	\$159,115	\$85,083	\$108,153	-	\$571,686
15032	Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$0	\$19,920,060	\$573	\$7,851	\$26,091	\$31,932	\$71,283	\$81,605	\$159,115	\$85,083	\$108,153	\$0	\$20,491,746

Note 1: TOPI refers to Taxes on Production and Imports, Net of Subsidies.

Note 2: OPI refers to Other Property Income.

Note 3: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.

5. Subcounty (General) Tax Impacts

Type Code Paying		5001	8001	10001	10002	10003	10004	10005	10006	10007	10008	10009	13001	Total
Type Description Paying		Employee Compensation	Tax on Production and Imports	Households LT15k	Households 15-30k	Households 30-40k	Households 40-50k	Households 50-70k	Households 70-100k	Households 100-150k	Households 150-200k	Households GT200k	Enterprises (Corporations)	
Transfer Code														
15014	Social Insurance Tax-Employee Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15015	Social Insurance Tax-Employer Contribution	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15020	TOPI: Sales Tax	-	\$31,392,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,392,004
15021	TOPI: Property Tax	-	\$6,902,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,902,870
15022	TOPI: Motor Vehicle License	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15023	TOPI: Severance Tax	-	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
15024	TOPI: Other Taxes	-	\$1,143,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,143,697
15025	TOPI: Special Assessments	-	\$424,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$424,925
15026	OPI: Corporate Profits Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	\$0
15027	Personal Tax: Income Tax	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
15030	Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle License	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
15031	Personal Tax: Property Taxes	-	-	\$192	\$2,574	\$8,948	\$11,100	\$24,180	\$28,174	\$56,143	\$31,429	\$43,772		\$206,512
15032	Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
Total		\$0	\$39,863,495	\$192	\$2,574	\$8,948	\$11,100	\$24,180	\$28,174	\$56,143	\$31,429	\$43,772	\$0	\$40,070,008

Note 1: TOPI refers to Taxes on Production and Imports, Net of Subsidies.

Note 2: OPI refers to Other Property Income.

Note 3: Due to rounding, individual values may not sum precisely to reported totals.