

TAXPAYER PARTICIPATION RATE

The Decline in Tax Filing and its Repercussions

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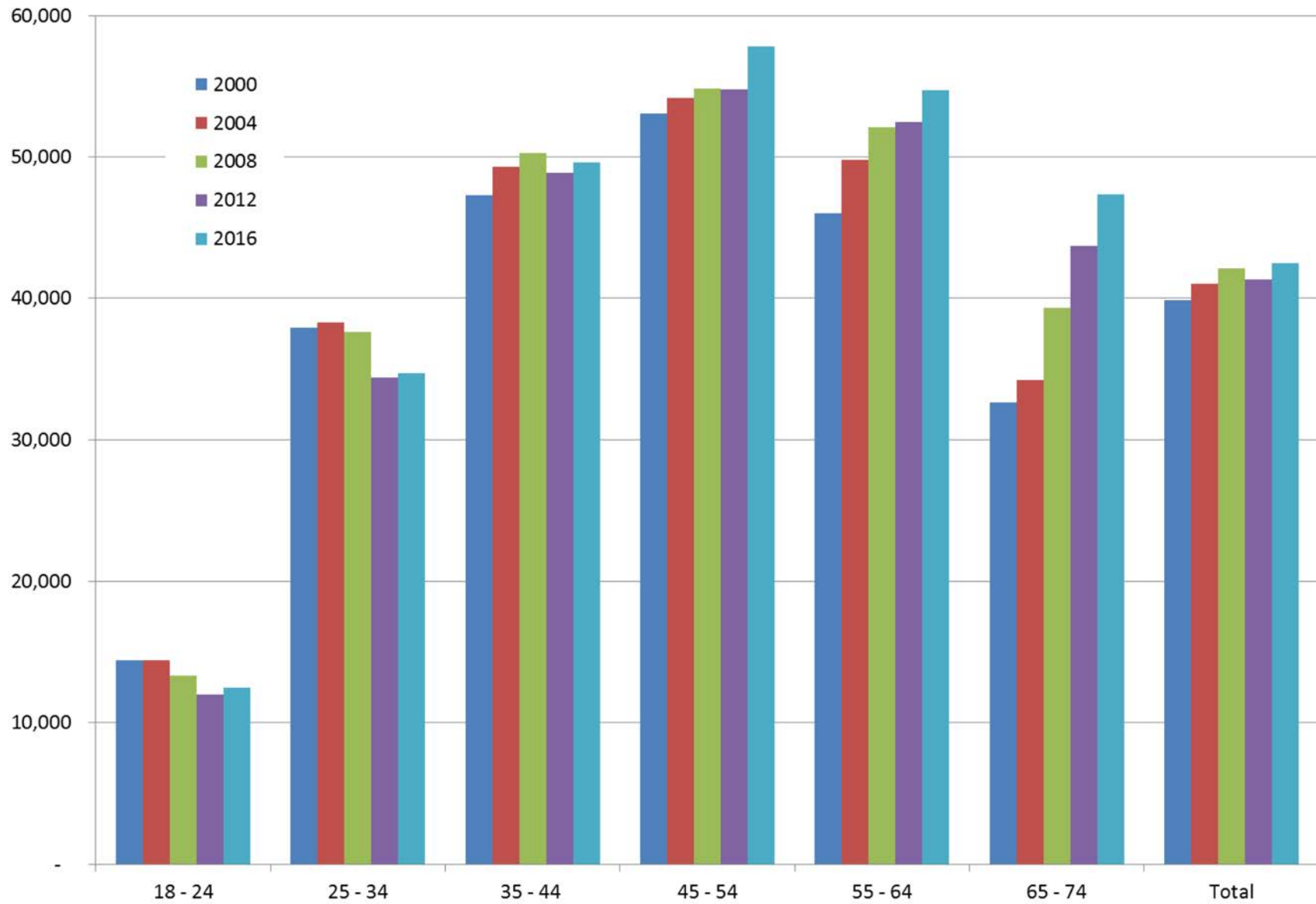
Bureau of Revenue Estimates

Comptroller of Maryland

Analysis using Data Warehouse

- Tax data is uploaded to data warehouse
 - allowed BRE electronic access to the State's tax data
- Data matched with IRS Individual Master File by SSN
 - Allowed us to attached birthdates to SSNs
- Data was used to investigate impact of changing age demographics
 - Presented at last year's FTA – report and presentation on our website
- Data validation checks uncovered a problem
- % of the population that files a tax return each year is declining

Maryland Median FAGI by Age Cohort, 2016 \$s*



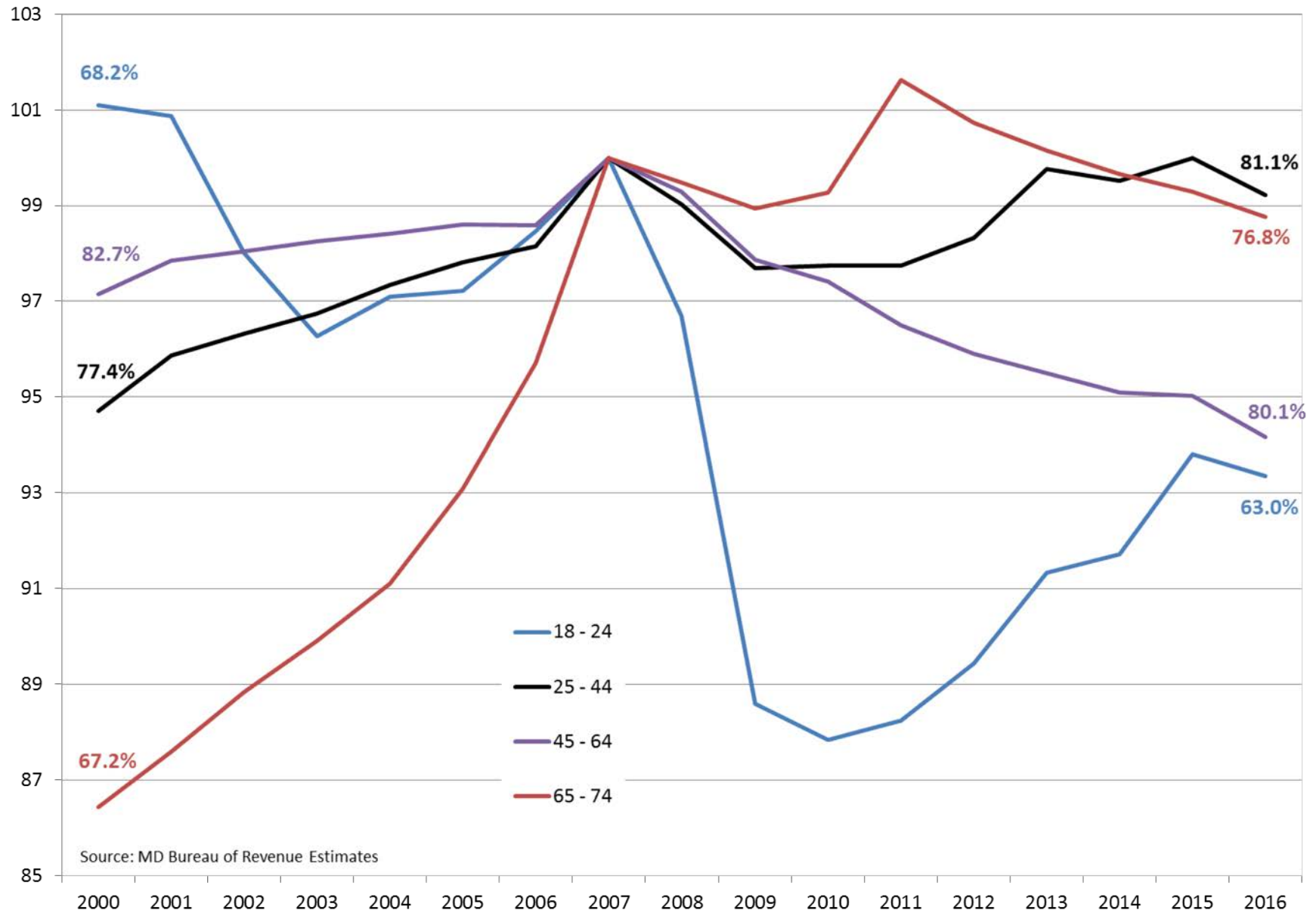
Source: MD Bureau of Revenue Estimates

*Adjusted for inflation using PCE Inflation Index

Taxpayer Participation Rate (TPR)

- **TPR = % of the population that files a tax return**
 - Joint filers are divided into individuals, income split evenly
 - Use only timely filed returns
- For Example:
 - Number of Filers = 80
 - Population = 100
 - Therefore, TPR is 80% (80/100)
- **Essentially a measure of labor utilization**
- **Declining trend since peak in 2007**

TPR by Age Cohort Indexed to 2007



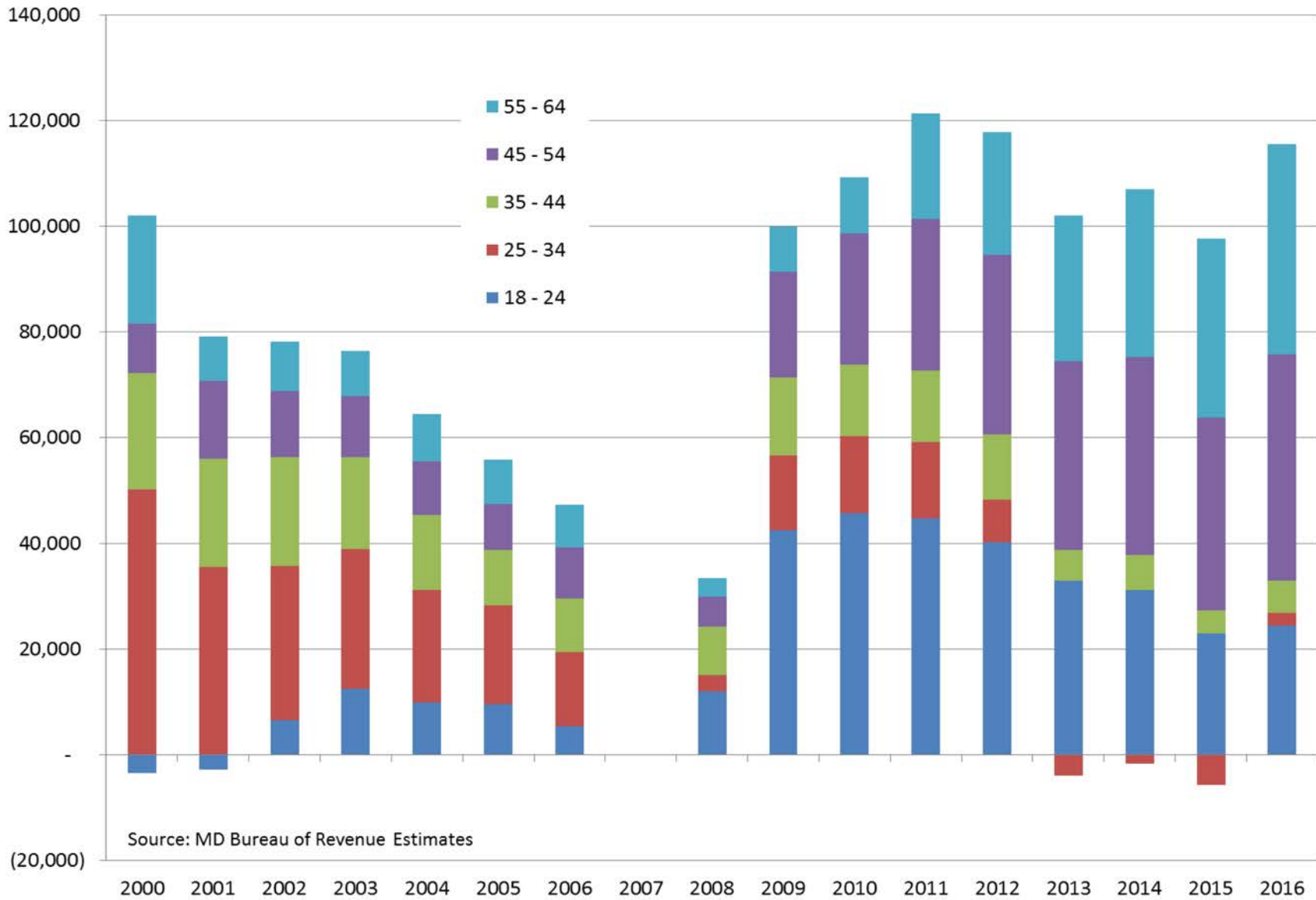
TPR Notes

- **18 to 24 cohort**
 - Significant decrease during Great Recession
 - Partly explained by increased educational attainment
- **45 to 64 cohort**
 - Steady, persistent decline
 - Despite declining unemployment rate
 - Peak avg earnings and tax paying years – large opportunity cost
- **65 to 74 cohort**
 - Increasing participation brought to a halt

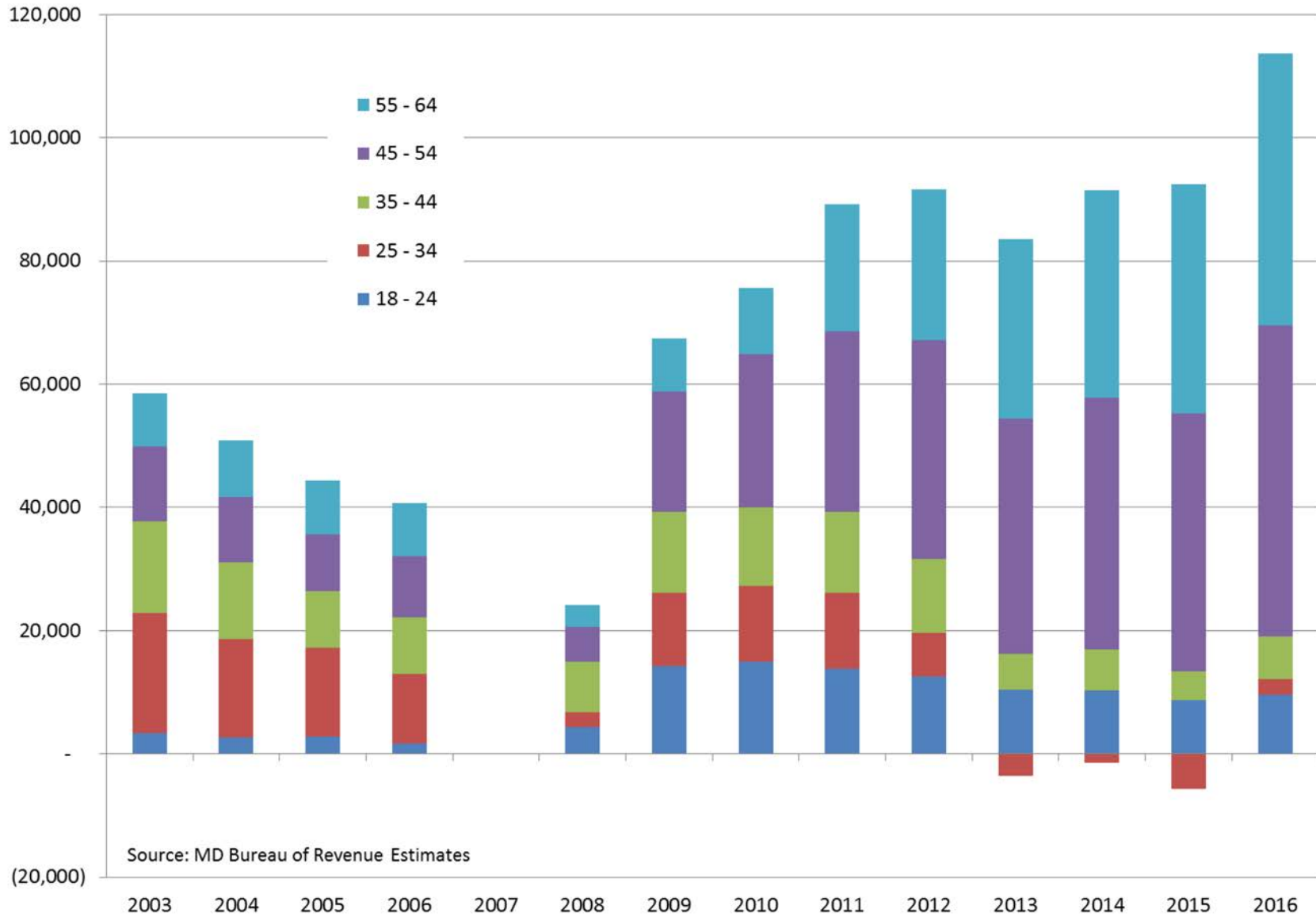
Counterfactual Revenue Impact

- **What if TPR maintained its peak 2007 levels in other years?**
- # of additional filers called “Missing Workers”
 - Some residents file in some years but not others, called “Irregular Filers”
- Irregular filers earn ~70-75% of regular filers FAGI
 - # decreasing over time – becoming non-filers
- **Revenue impact = # of missing workers * avg. state income tax rev. from irregular filers in a given year**

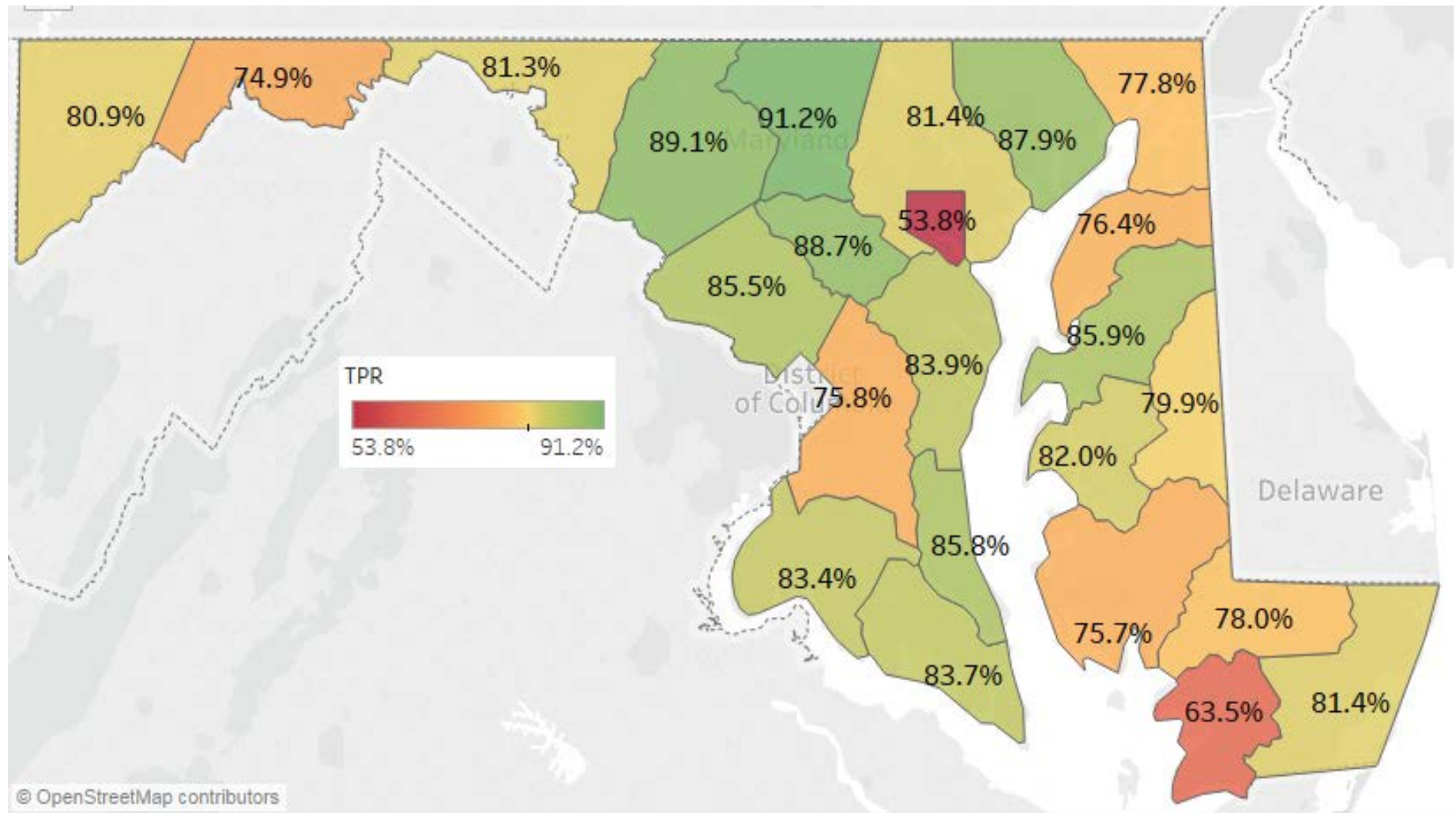
Missing Workers by Age Cohort (relative to 2007's TPR)



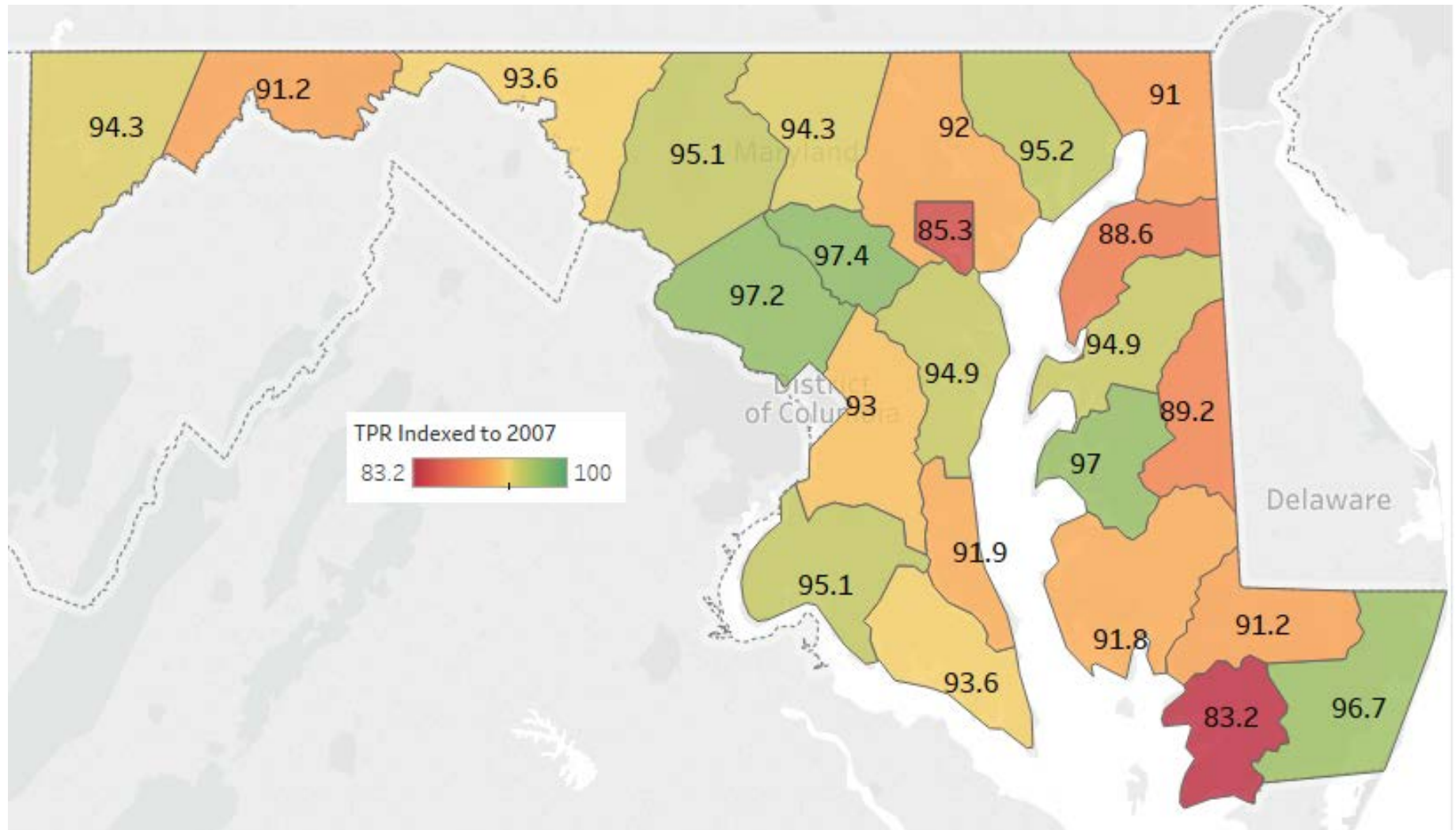
Foregone PIT Revenue by Age Cohort (Nominal \$, 000s)



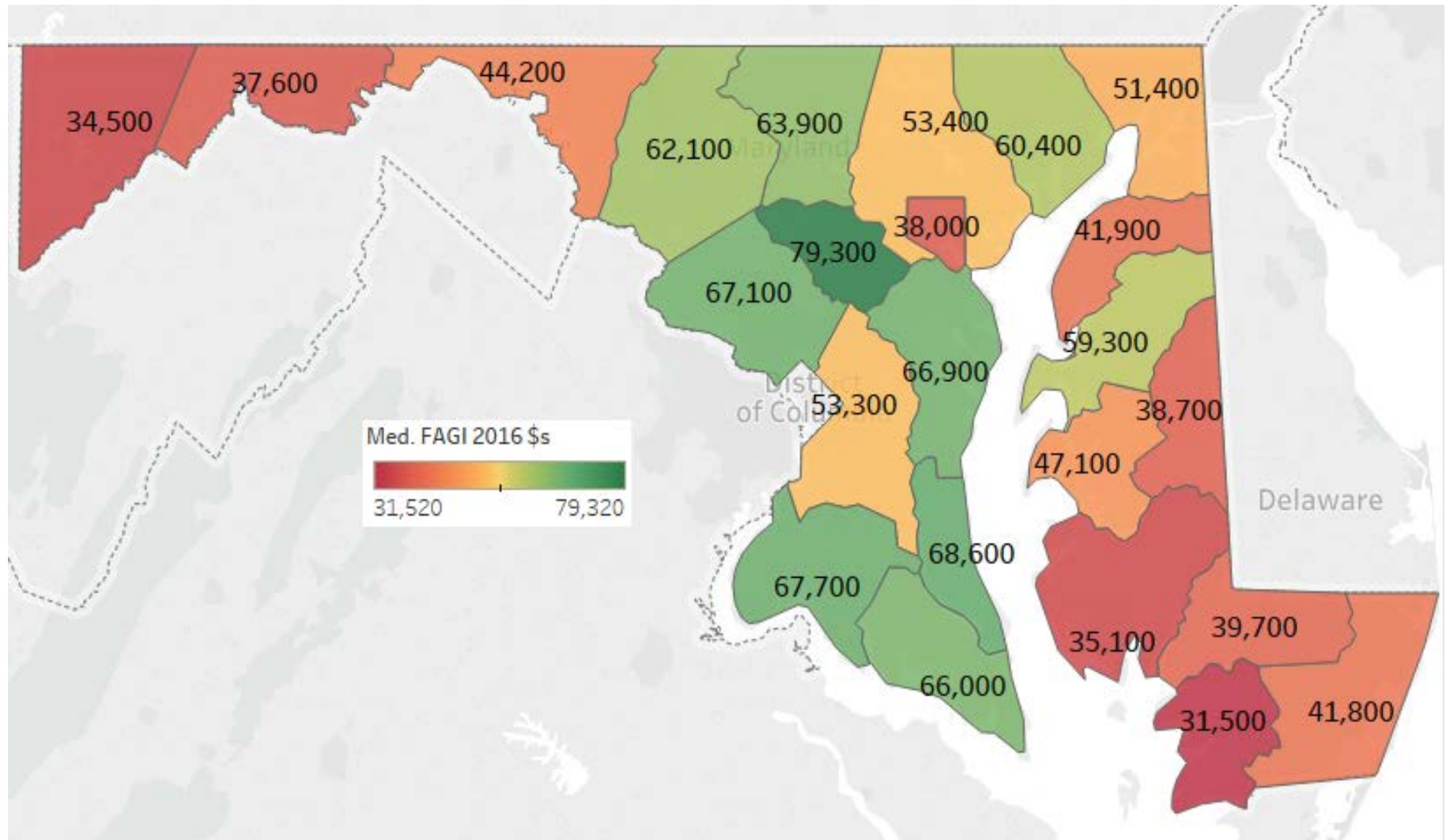
45 – 64 TPR by County in 2016



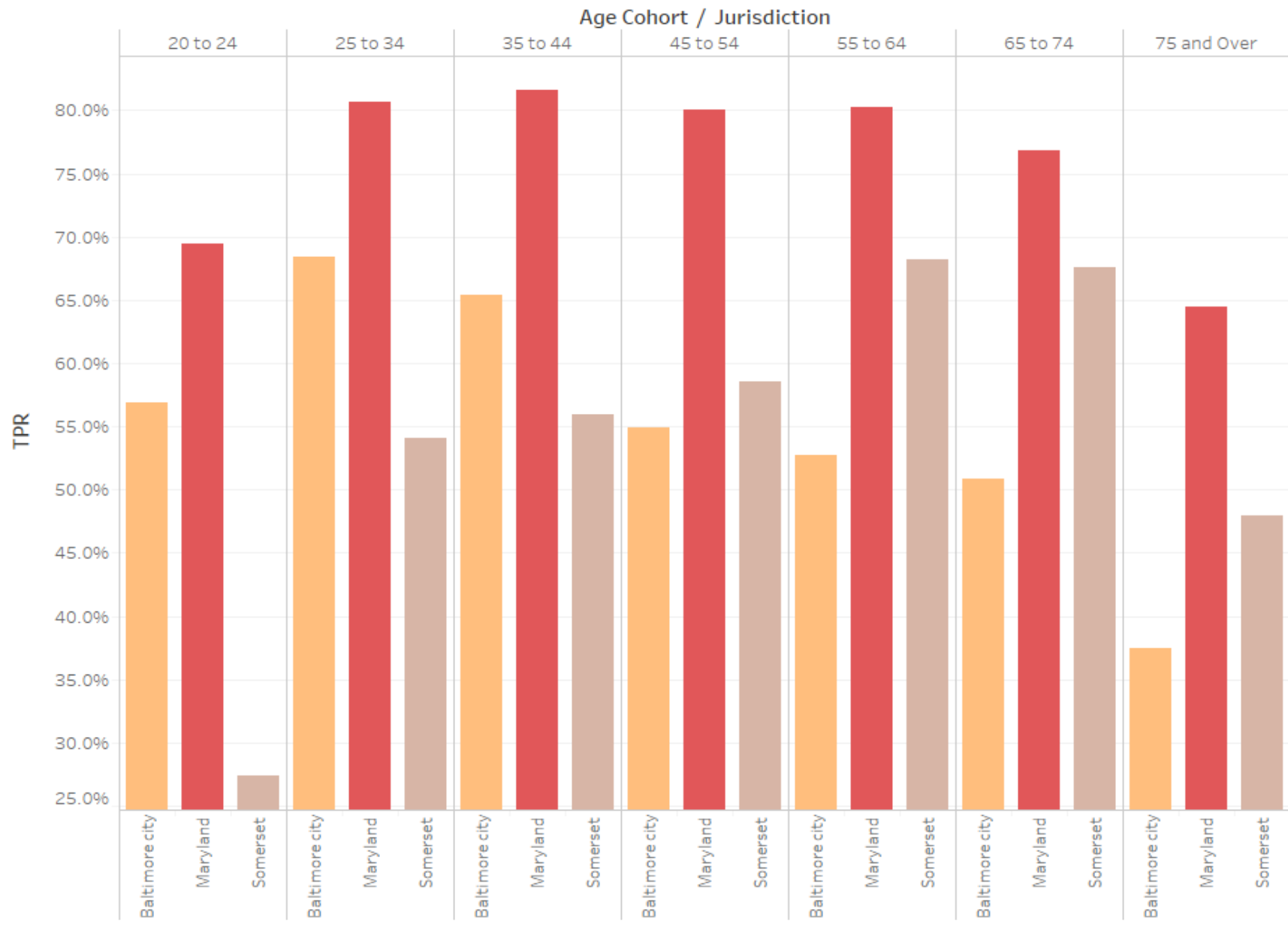
TPR by County Indexed to 2007 – 45 to 54 Year Olds



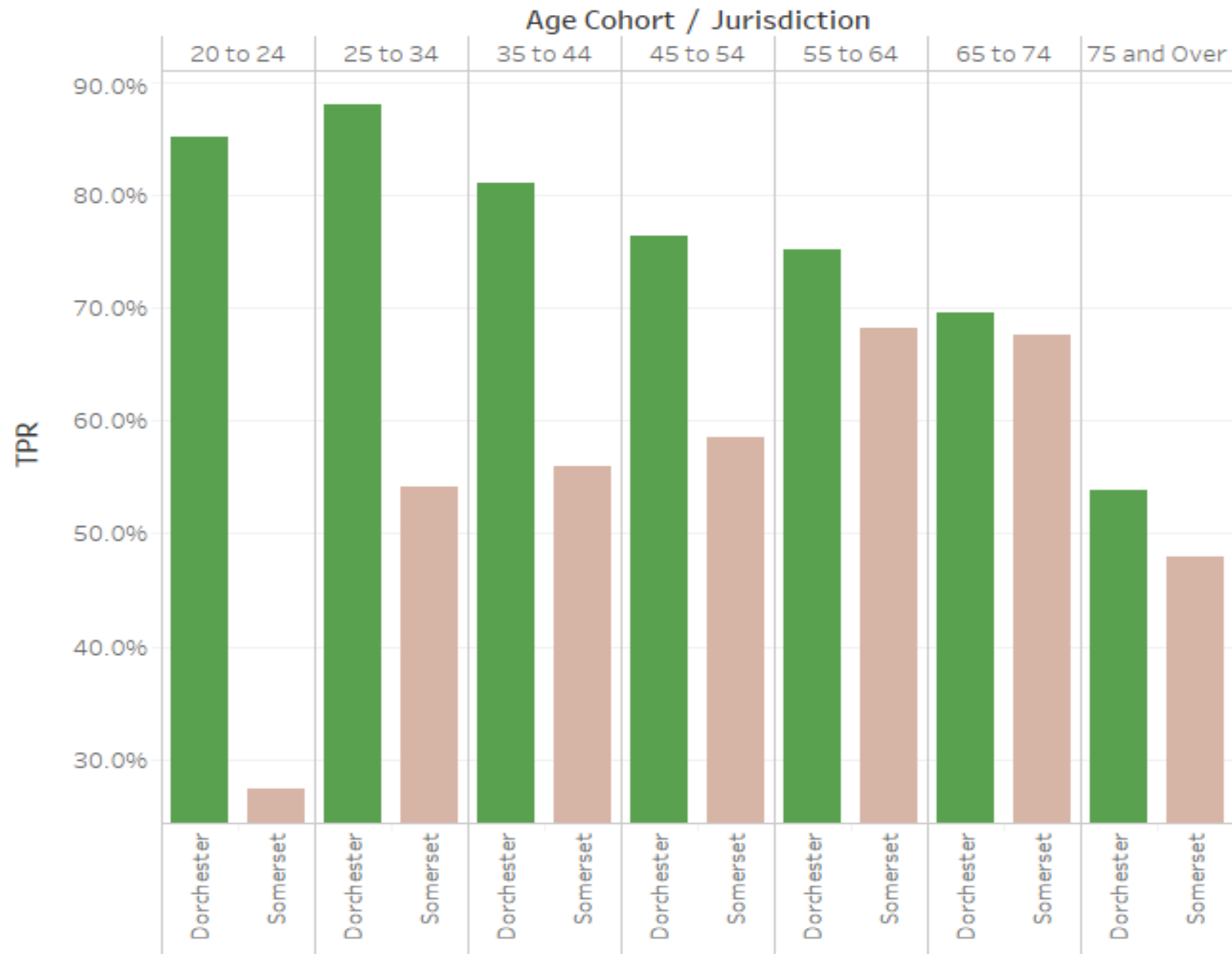
Median FAGI 2016 – 45 to 54 Year Olds



TPR by Age Cohort 2016



TPR by Age Cohort 2016



Suspected Causes

- **Economic stress / lack of opportunity**
 - Great Recession clearly implicated
 - Skills mismatch & Technological change
 - Lack of in-demand skills among labor force
 - Age discrimination
 - Declining geographic mobility
 - Declining economic competition
 - Criminal Records
 - 1 in 3 Americans has one

Suspected Causes (cont.)

- **Health/Disability Issues**
 - Physical & Mental
 - Significant & increasing barrier
 - Particularly among 45 to 64 cohorts
 - Among the highest bankruptcy rates, overdose rates, & suicide rates
- **Addiction in Particular (opioids)**
 - Caused ~25% of decline in LPR from 1999 to 2015

Potential Solutions

- **Invest in better health/addiction services**
- **Invest in human capital:**
 - ex. job training and non-traditional education programs
- **Proactively target resources**
 - Tailored programs for 45 to 64 age cohort
 - Additional data could identify people sooner after a job loss
 - Pro-actively offer comprehensive resources to target population
 - De-silo separate and overlapping programs
 - Reduces barriers to participation

What about the cost?

- **Status-quo is costly**
- **Successful programs can increase labor participation**
 - More people earning money & paying taxes
 - Fewer people using social services
- **May reduce tax non-compliance**
- **Reduce Tax Expenditures**
 - Ex. Tax credits such as Enterprise Zones
 - Often created with intent to help poor people / regions
 - Research shows they are ineffective and wasteful

The End

- Project is ongoing
- Data on is our website – will be updated
- Any questions?