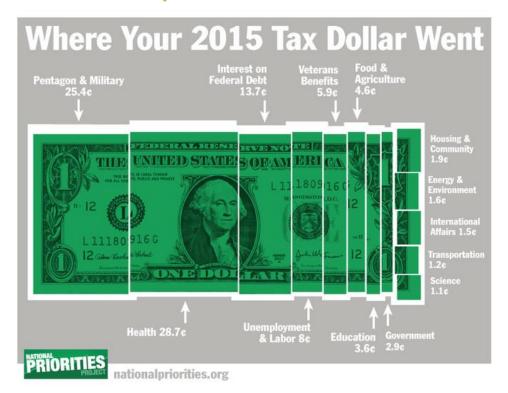
Tax Day 2016 Webinar

Do you know where your taxes went? April 13, 2016



Lindsay Koshgarian National Priorities Project

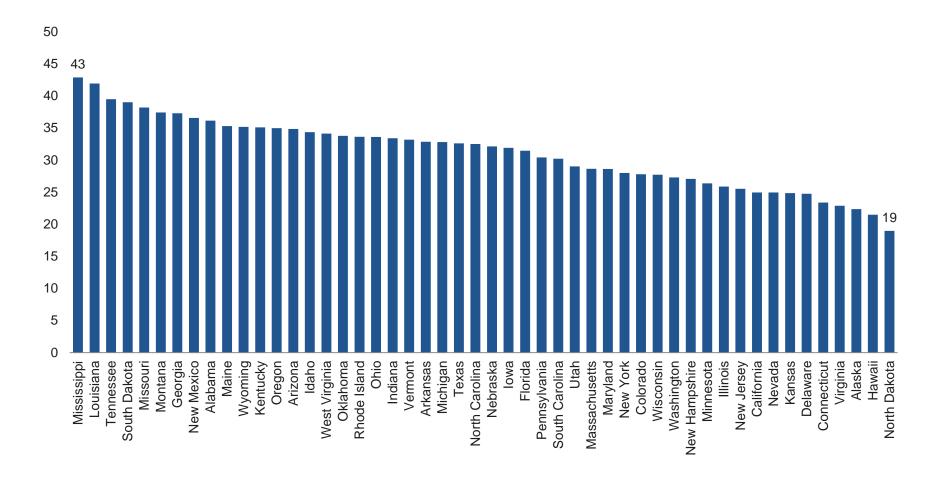




1. Look around. Those are your tax dollars at work.



Percent of State Revenue from Federal Sources, FY 2013

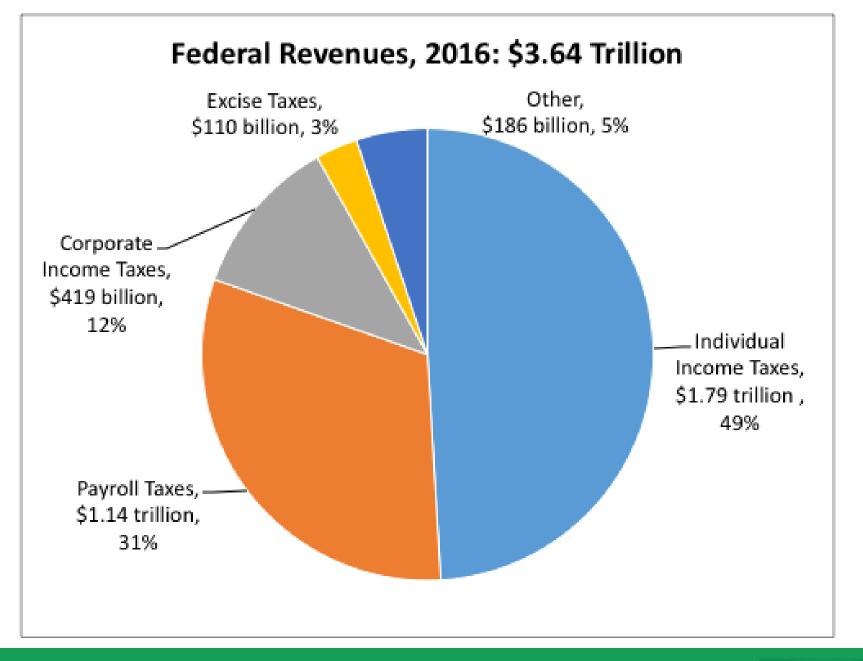






2. You pay the federal government's bills.

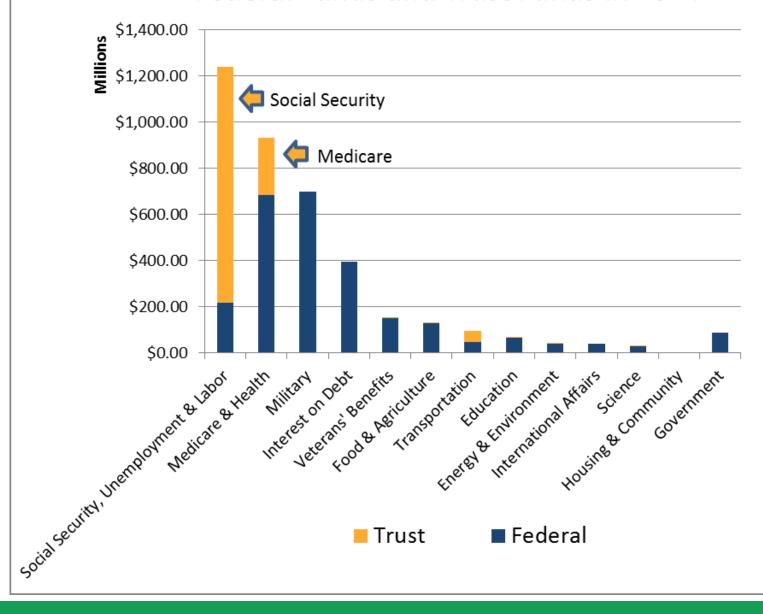








Federal Funds and Trust Funds in 2014







3. It's 2016. Do you know where your taxes are?









U.S. Average Tax Receipt

\$12,922 Average Tax Paid

\$3,505 for Pentagon and related

- \$759 for military personnel
- \$88 for nuclear weapons

\$1,537 for Medicaid

\$756 for veterans' benefits

\$389 for SNAP (food stamps)

\$329 for Education

\$83 for TANF (welfare)

\$47 for CHIP (children's health insurance)

\$43 for Diplomatic and consular programs

\$34 for Federal Prison System

\$11 for Energy efficiency and renewable energy





4. You might pay a higher tax rate than Warren Buffett.

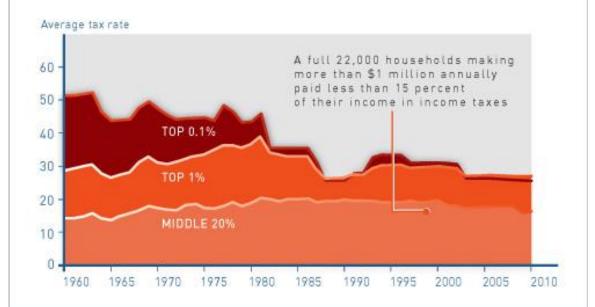


THE BUFFETT RULE

THE BUFFETT RULE IS A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF TAX FAIRNESS THAT NO HOUSEHOLD MAKING OVER \$1 MILLION ANNUALLY SHOULD PAY A SMALLER SHARE OF THEIR INCOME IN TAXES THAN MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES PAY.

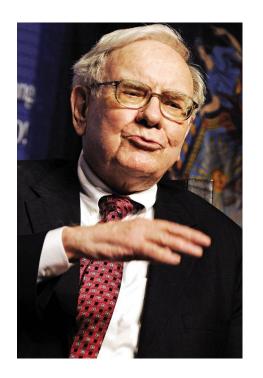
Tax rates paid by the very wealthy have fallen sharply

Average tax rates for selected income groups under a fixed rate distribution



ABOUT THIS CHART

THE WEALTHIEST 0.1 PERCENT OF AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS ARE PAYING ONE-HALF THE EFFECTIVE TAX RATE THEY WOULD HAVE PAID IN 1960. The Buffett Rule:
No household making over
\$1 million annually should
pay a smaller share of
their income in taxes than
middle class families pay.



Source: sirenmedia via Flickr





Corporate Tax Dodgers







ExonMobil.













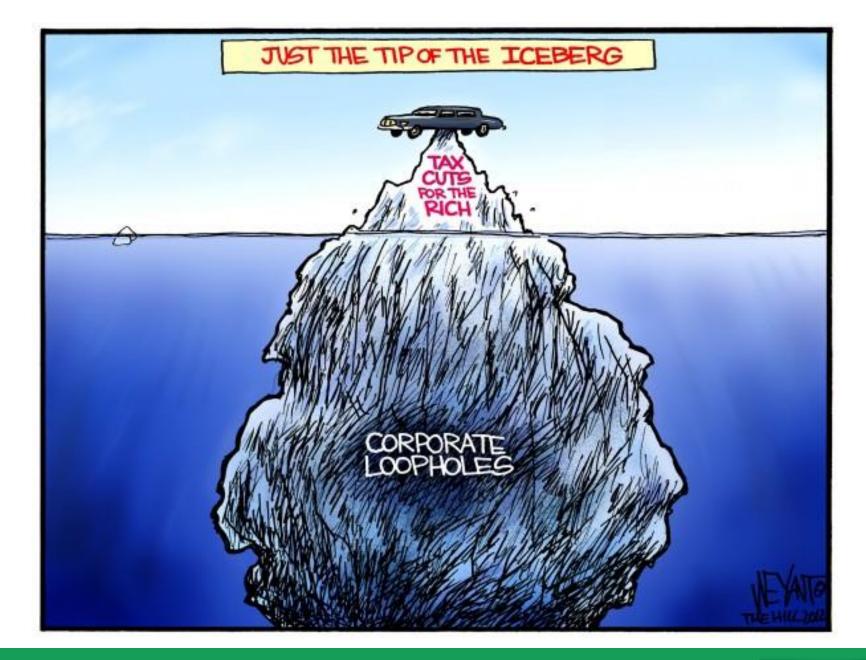






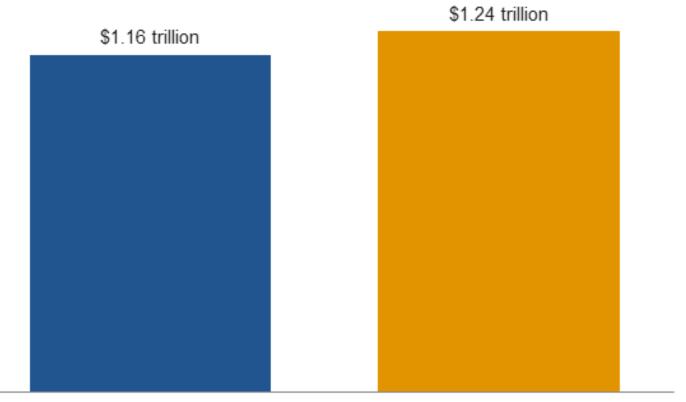
5. Our tax code is full of tax breaks.







Tax Breaks Are Larger Than Discretionary Spending (Fiscal Year 2015)



Discretionary Spending

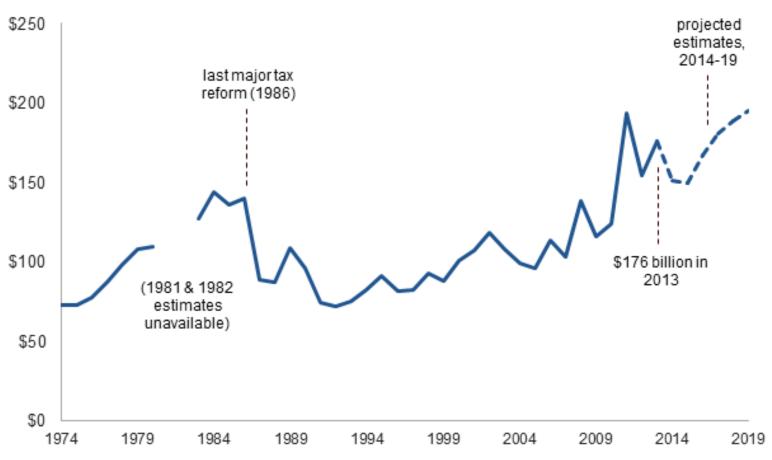
Tax Breaks

Source: OMB National Priorities Project



Cost of Corporate Tax Breaks

(estimated billions of 2015 dollars)



Source: OMB National Priorities Project



Tax Breaks for Individuals	Cost to U.S. Treasury in 2013	Share of Benefits Going to Top 1%
Exclusion of Employer- Sponsored Health Care	\$191 Billion	2%
Special Rate on Capital Gains and Dividends	\$97 Billion	68%
Exclusion of Employer- Sponsored Retirement Plans	\$91 Billion	14%
Deduction of Home Mortgage Interest	\$71 Billion	15%
Deduction of Charitable Contributions	\$50 Billion	38%



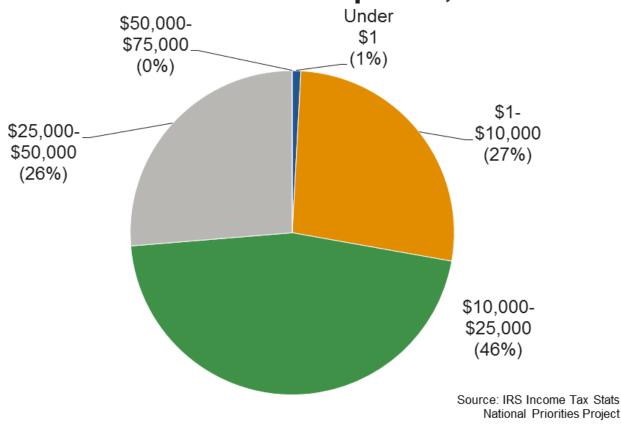


6. Some tax breaks go to working families.



Earned Income Tax Credit: \$64 Billion in 2012

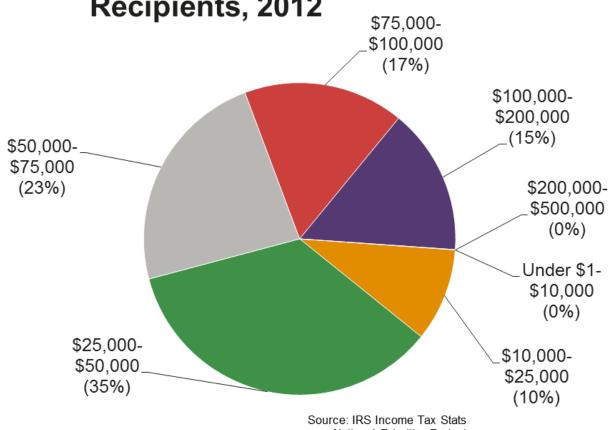
Income of EITC Recipients, 2012





Child Tax Credit: \$28 Billion in 2012

Income of Child Tax Credit Recipients, 2012



National Priorities Project

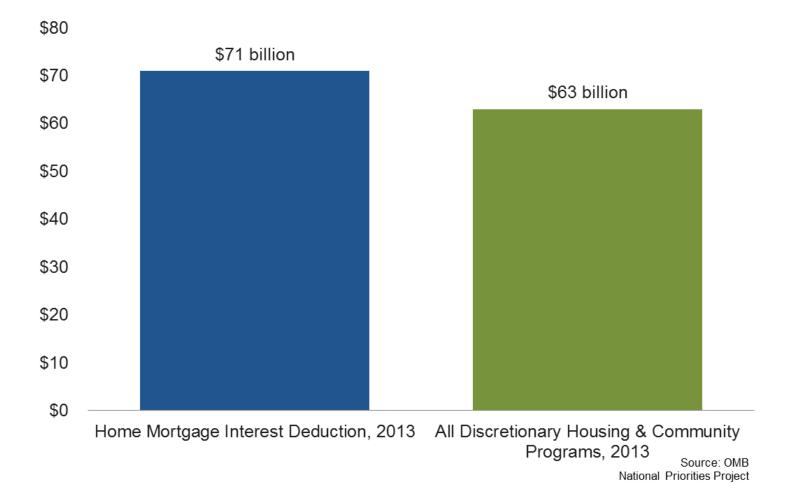




7. Tax breaks are often inefficient.



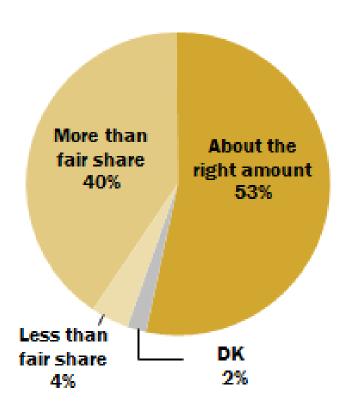
Home Mortgage Interest Deduction vs. All Discretionary Housing Programs, 2013





53% Say They Pay 'About Right Amount' in Taxes

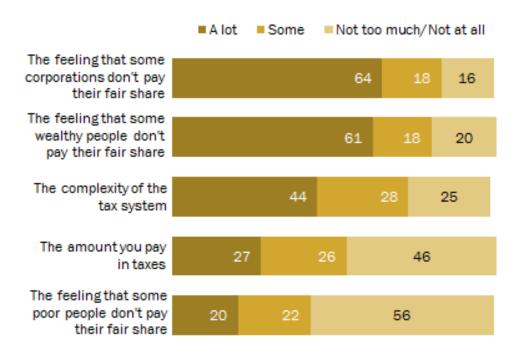
Considering what you get from fed. gov't, do you pay____ of taxes?



Survey conducted Feb. 18-22, 2015. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

More Are Bothered by Corporations, Wealthy Not Paying Fair Share Than by What They Pay in Taxes

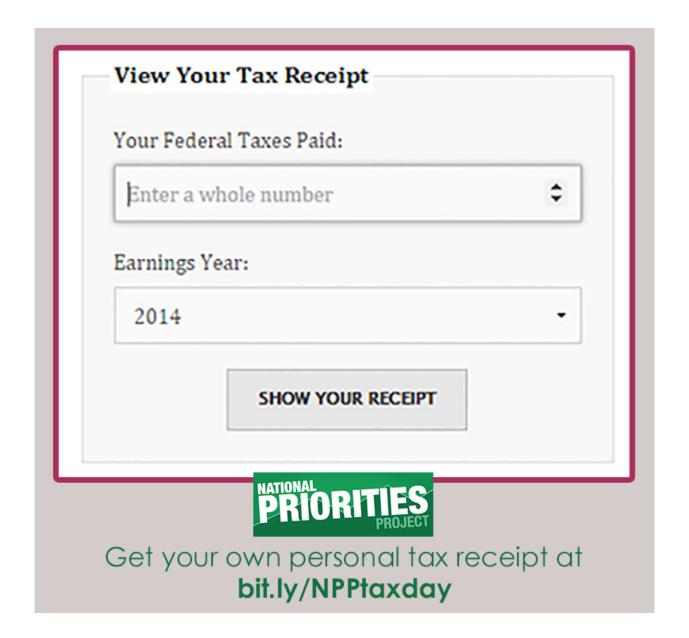
% saying each bothers them ____ about federal tax system ...



Survey conducted Feb. 18-22, 2015. Don't know responses not shown.

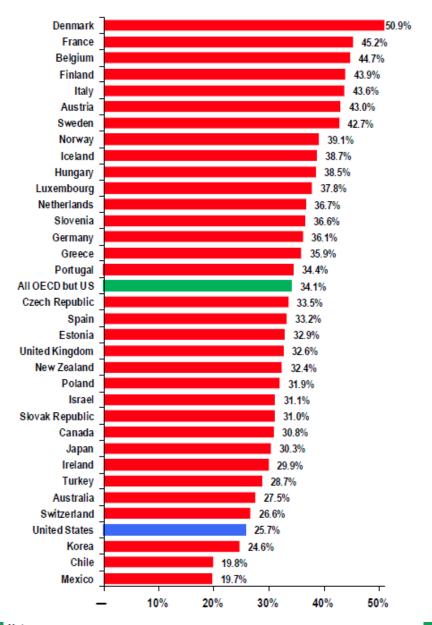
PEW RESEARCH CENTER







OECD Countries' 2014 Taxes as % of GDP



The U.S. had the fourth lowest taxes of the OECD countries – only Mexico, Chile and Korea had lower taxes

Citizens for Tax Justice

Notes:

2013 data is used for Australia, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Poland due to lack of more recent data.

Source: OECD data, http://stats.oecd.org/; US Data from Treasury and U.S. Census. 2016.



Find out More

www.nationalpriorities.org

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