

Effects of Fiscal Options on Alaska Households and Families

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Outline

- Fiscal options considered
- Review findings of previous studies
- Changes in economic conditions to 2019
- Covid 19 economic effects on households and families
- Implications of economic changes for findings about fiscal options
- Questions



Fiscal Options Considered (broad-based measures affecting households

- Income taxes
 - Percentage surcharge on federal income taxes
 - Flat rate tax on income
- Sales taxes
 - Including food
 - Excluding food
 - Including taxes on services
- Reduced Permanent Fund Dividend payments
- Other revenue options
 - Property taxes
 - Excise taxes

Matthew Berman, "Resource Rents and Universal Basic Income: The Permanent Fund Dividend and Poverty among Alaska's Indigenous Peoples," *World Development*, 106 (2018) 161–172.

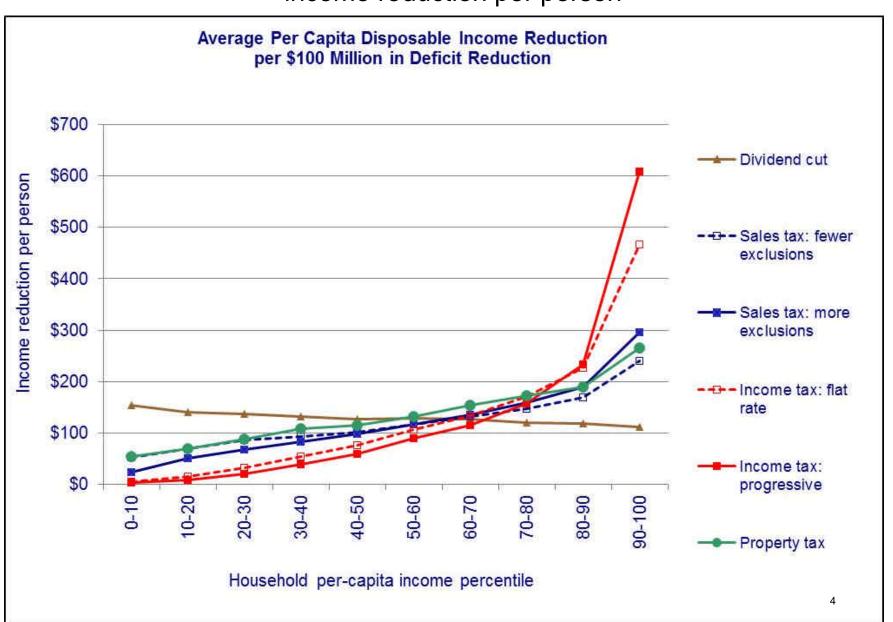
Matthew Berman and Random Reamey, *Permanent Fund Dividends and Poverty in Alaska*, Institute of Social and Economic Research, December 2016.

Matthew Berman and Random Reamey, Effect of Alaska Fiscal Options On Children and Families, ISER, February 2017.

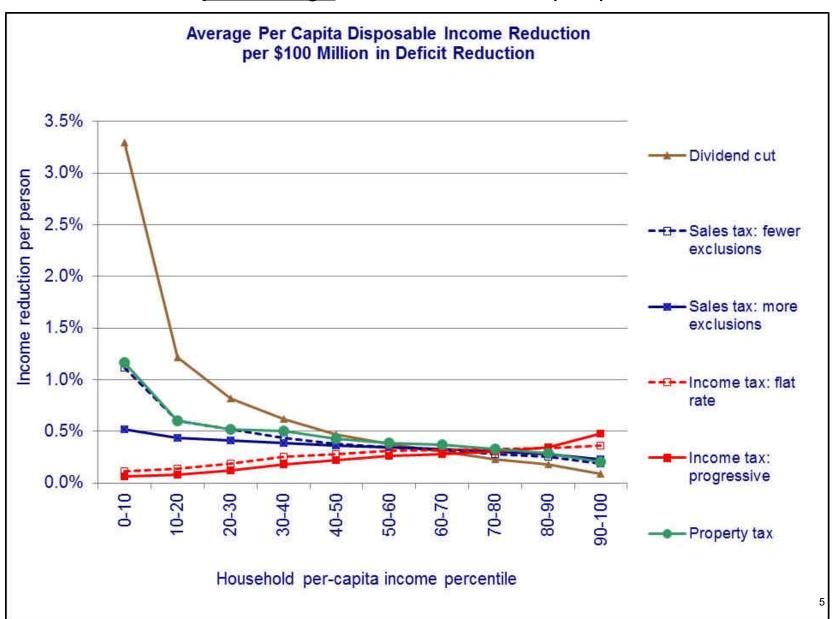


^{*} Gunnar Knapp, Matthew Berman, and Mouhcine Guettabi, *Short-Run Economic Impacts of Alaska Fiscal Options*, Institute of Social and Economic Research, March 2016.

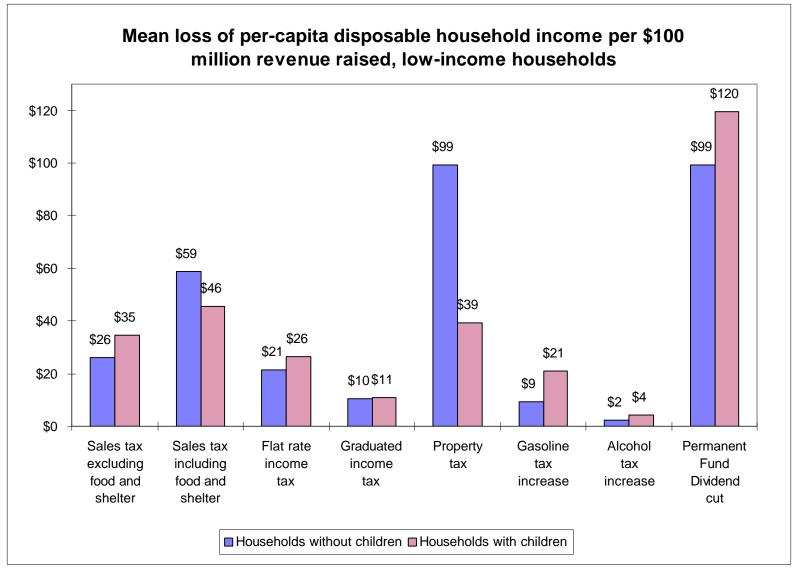
How options affect different groups: income reduction per person



How options affect different groups: percentage income reduction per person

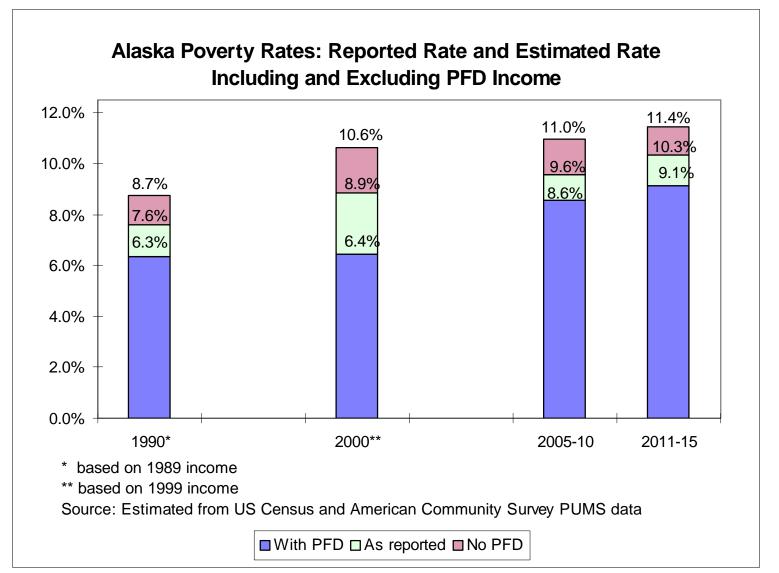


PFD reductions affect families with children more than other households, especially low income families with children



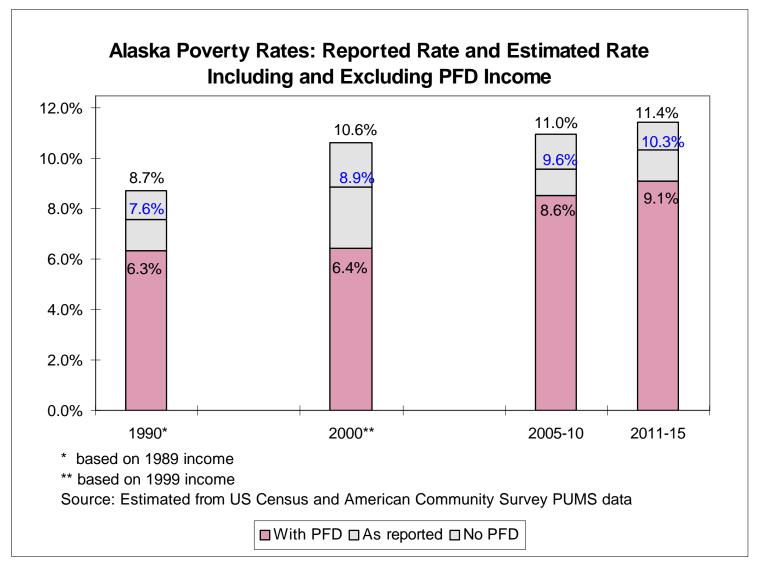


PFD reduces poverty by 20 percent (about 2 percentage points). However, PFD increasingly less able to ameliorate poverty.





Reducing PFD payments would increase poverty rates, but official data will underestimate the effect





What we learned from previous studies: Other tax measures

- Property taxes
 - A statewide 20 mill property tax with credit for local tax revenues
 - Assumes landlords pass on tax to renters
- Excise taxes
 - Alcohol and tobacco tax increase
 - Marijuana tax increase
 - Gasoline tax increase
- Percentage of tax revenue raised from non-Alaska residents differ relatively little for all tax measures



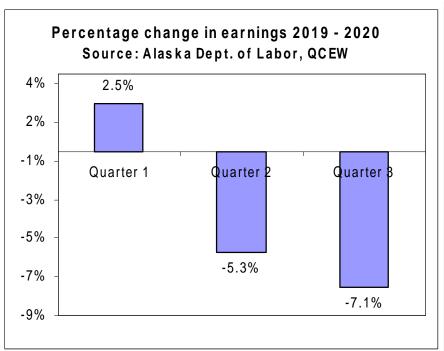
How would changes in economic conditions 2015-2019 affect results of previous studies?

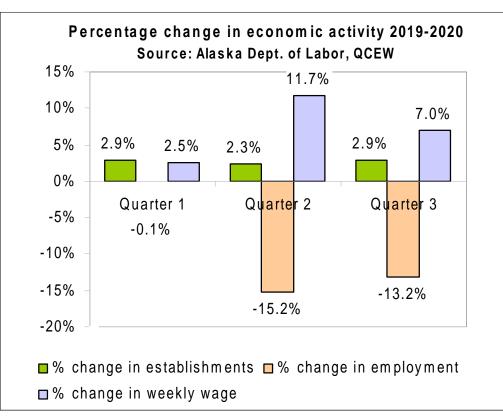
- Very little change in structure of employment and income
- Per-capita income rose about 10 percent
- Population declined about 5 percent
- Slight decline in non-resident workers
- Net effect small on potential revenues, distribution of effects



Covid-19 economic effects on households and families

Employment and wages fell between 2019 and 2020, as expected

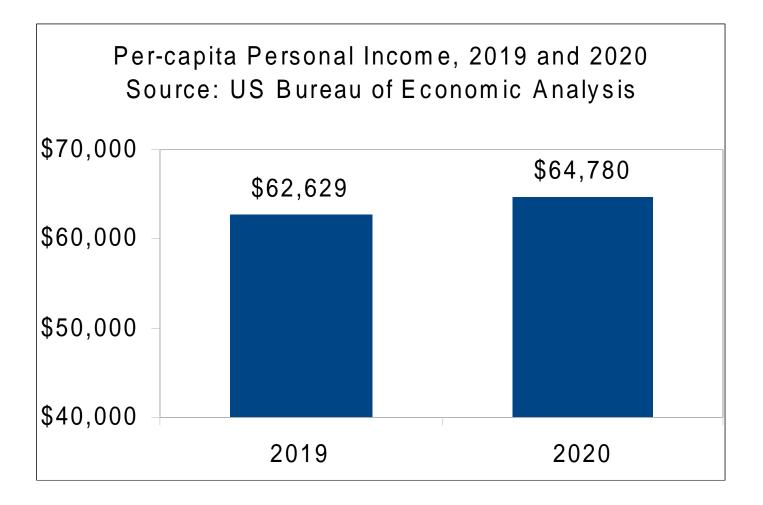






Covid-19 economic effects on households and families

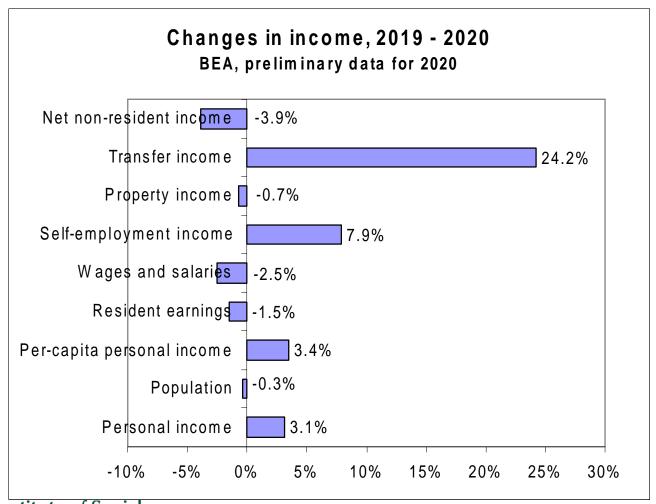
- However, per capita personal income actually increased slightly
- How could that happen?





Covid-19 economic effects (continued)

- Wages and salaries declined
- Transfer income Covid relief funds and self-employment income more than replaced losses of wage and salary income





Implications of structural changes for findings about fiscal options

- Recovery in 2021 and 2022 likely to be slow
- Federal recovery funding expected to phase out
- Tourism will take time to recover.
- Recovery of consumer spending patterns are uncertain
- Future of child income tax credit a wild card
 - Child tax credit affects income taxes but not sales taxes or other revenue options
- Bottom line
 - Regressive effects on lower income families of sales taxes and PFD reductions likely to increase from 2015-2019
 - Other findings likely will be similar to those described in the earlier studies



Questions?

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