Took a comprehensive approach to quantifying overall tax burden

Included

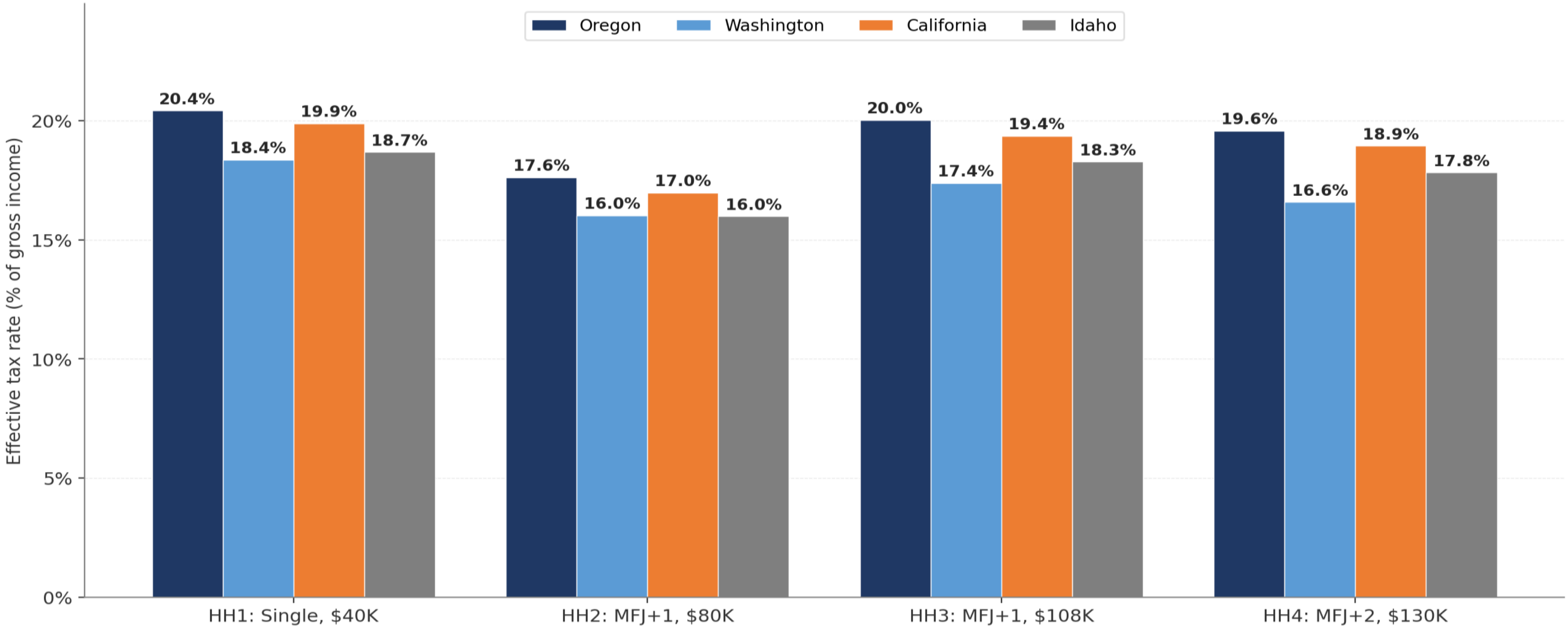
- ✓ Federal income tax (after Child Tax Credit)
- ✓ FICA (employee share: 6.2% SS + 1.45% Medicare)
- ✓ State personal income tax
- ✓ **Oregon kicker credit (weighted average 15%)**
- ✓ State payroll taxes (Paid Leave, STT, PFML, Cares, SDI)
- ✓ State + local sales tax
- ✓ Idaho grocery credit
- ✓ Oregon CAT pass-through (60% borne by consumers)
- ✓ Washington B&O pass-through (analogous to CAT)

Excluded

- ✗ Property tax — varies materially by locality and home value
- ✗ Selective excise (gasoline, alcohol, tobacco)
- ✗ Employer-paid federal payroll (FUTA, employer share of FICA)
- ✗ Unemployment insurance (employer experience-rated, varies)
- ✗ Employer health insurance contributions
- ✗ Portland local income taxes (SHS, PFA)
- ✗ TriMet payroll tax (Portland Metro only — statewide Oregon scope)

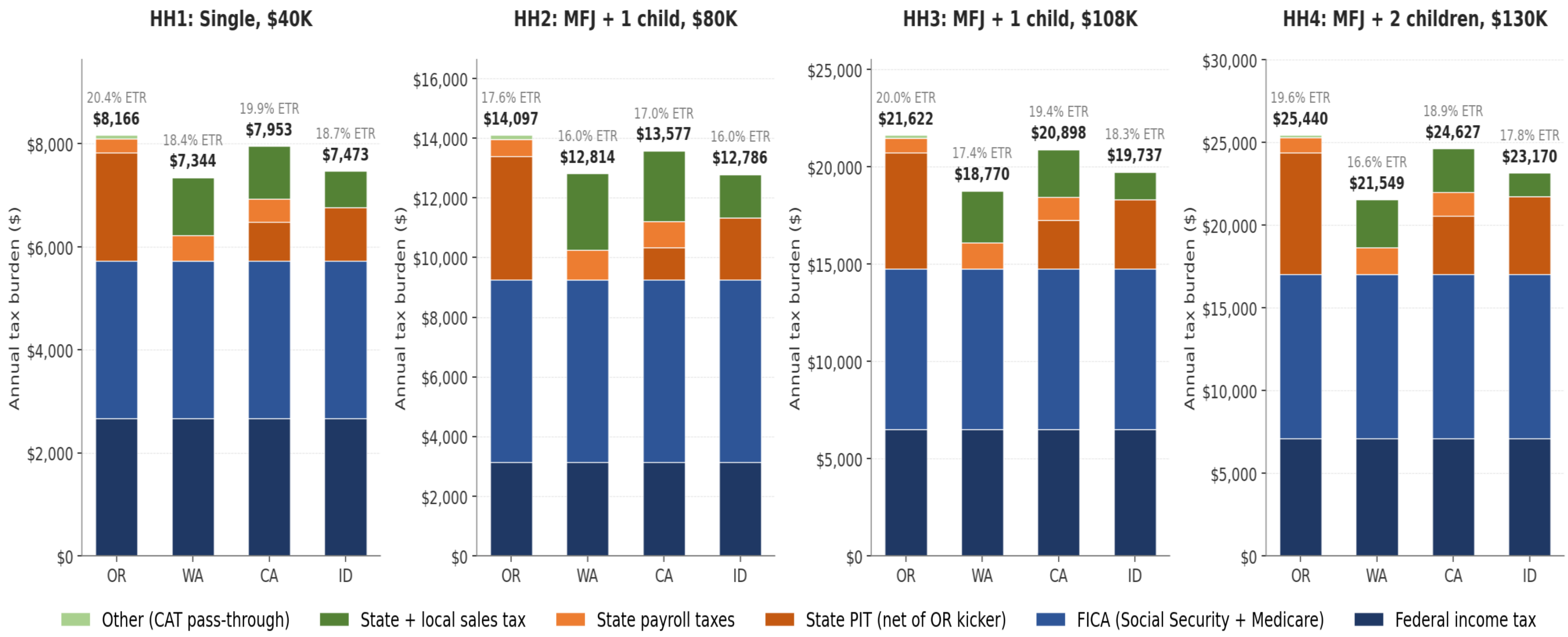
Property taxes are not included because it is unclear that they meaningfully vary across states, they also vary within HHs inthe same income range. For example, a HH on a low fixed income with wealth may own a high value home without a mortgage. For renter households, some high-income households choose to spend less than 30% of their income on rent, and lower income households are often severely cost burdened, spending more than 50% of their income on rent.

Effective tax burdens are highest in Oregon across these middle income HHs



Oregon is highest for all four households, the gap to Washington is 2.0% at $40K, 1.6% at $80K, 2.6% at $108K, and 3.0% at $130K.

Federal taxes are a larger share than state/local across these HHs



Federal taxes are a larger share of taxes than state/local at these income ranges, roughly 70% of HH1's burden, 65% of HH2's, 67% of HH3's, and 69% of HH4's is federal

Source: ECONorthwest analysis of IRS, ODOR, FTB, ISTC, WA DOR/ESD, BLS CES (TY2025)