

FACTS of FEATURES



CB03-FF.05SE

April 11, 2003



★ Special Edition ★

Tax Time



Federal Income and Expenditures



\$2.0 trillion

U.S. Internal Revenue Service's gross collections for fiscal year 2002, down from \$2.1 trillion in 2001.

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/02db01co.xls>

\$1 trillion

Gross federal income tax collections from individuals reported by the IRS in fiscal year 2002, down from \$1.2 trillion in 2001. Other revenue came from employment taxes (\$688 billion), corporate income taxes (\$211 billion), estate and gift taxes (\$27 billion) and excise taxes.

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/02db01co.xls>

<http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=102886,00.html>

\$203 billion

Individual income taxes collected in fiscal 2002 from the residents of California. New Yorkers were next in tax payments (\$157 billion), followed by residents of Texas (\$118 billion), Illinois (\$94 billion) and Florida (\$85 billion).

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/02db06co.xls>

130,904,889

The number of individual federal income tax returns received by the Internal Revenue Service during fiscal year 2002, up from 129,783,221 the previous year.

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/02db03nr.xls>

<http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=102886,00.html>

\$210 billion

Total individual income tax refunds, including interest, received by U.S. residents in fiscal 2002. Californians received \$26 billion, followed by residents of New York (\$15 billion), Texas (\$14 billion), Florida (\$12 billion) and Illinois (\$10 billion). <<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/02db09rf.xls>>

\$1.8 trillion

The amount of federal spending in the 50 states in fiscal 2001. California benefited more than any state, receiving \$189 billion, followed by New York at \$116 billion and Texas at \$113 billion. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/cb02-54.html>>

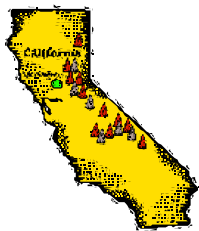
\$854 billion

Amount provided for Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid in fiscal 2001 – 48 percent of the U.S. government's domestic spending. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/cb02-54.html>>

Other Taxing Matters: The States

\$560 billion

Tax revenues for the 50 states in fiscal 2001. The \$259 billion in all types of sales taxes (including gasoline, tobacco and alcohol taxes) were the top source of revenue. These taxes were nearly matched by other (predominantly individual income) taxes at \$258 billion. Other sources of revenue included licenses (\$33 billion) and property taxes (\$10 billion). <<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/0100usstax.html>>

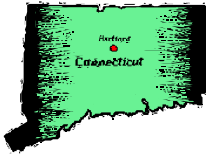


\$90 billion

Amount of state taxes collected in California in fiscal 2001, the most in the nation and twice as high as the next state, New York (\$45 billion). Texas was third (\$29 billion), followed by Florida (\$25 billion) and Illinois (\$23 billion). <<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/01staxrank.html>>

\$977 million

Amount of state taxes collected by South Dakota in 2001, the lowest of any state in the nation. Wyoming (\$1.1 billion) and North Dakota (\$1.2 billion) were next lowest. <<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/01staxrank.html>>



\$3,091.99

Total per capita state taxes in Connecticut, highest in the nation. Next were Hawaii (\$2,864.89) and Delaware (\$2,731.14). The national per capita amount of state taxes was \$1,969.44.

<<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/01staxrank.html>>



\$1,291.92

Per capita state taxes paid by residents of South Dakota, the lowest of any state. Next lowest were Tennessee (\$1,362.71) and Texas (\$1,379.74).

<<http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/01staxrank.html>>

\$1.1 trillion

Spending by state governments in the United States in fiscal year 2000.

<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/cb02-75.html>>

15.4 million

The number of “full-time equivalent” employees of state and local governments in 2001.

<<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/cb02-88.html>>

87,525

The number of local governments in the nation in 2002, the majority of which have taxing authority. <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2003/cb03-10.html>>

Note: Much of the federal income tax information listed in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002*, has been updated by the Internal Revenue Service at its Internet site,

<<http://www.irs.gov>>.

The following is a list of observances typically covered by the Census Bureau’s *Facts for Features* series:

African American History Month (February)
Valentine’s Day (Feb. 14)
Women’s History Month (March)
St. Patrick’s Day (March 17)
Asian Pacific American Heritage Month (May)
Older Americans Month (May)
Mother’s Day (May 11)
Father’s Day (June 15)
The Fourth of July (July 4)
Anniversary of Americans With Disabilities Act (July 26)

Back to School (August)
Labor Day (Sept. 1)
Grandparents Day (Sept. 14)
Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15-Oct. 15)
Halloween (Oct. 31)
American Indian/Alaska Native Heritage
Month (November)
Veterans Day (Nov. 11)
Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 27)
The Holiday Season (December)

Editor’s note: Some of the preceding data were collected in surveys and, therefore, are subject to sampling error. Questions or comments should be directed to the Census Bureau’s Public Information Office: telephone: (301) 763-3030; fax: (301) 457-3670; or e-mail: <pio@census.gov>.