Overview of Oklahoma's Sales Tax Relief Credit

Aanahita Ervin Fiscal Policy Analyst



Table of Contents

- Terminology
- History of the STRC
- How STRC works
- The value of STRC today

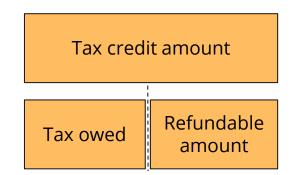
Terminology

Tax credits:

dollar for dollar amount that reduces what you owe in taxes

Refundable credits:

Leftover credit amount after paying taxes that is returned to taxpayer





Terminology

An exemption is a dollar amount that can be deducted from an individual's total income, thereby reducing the taxable income.

Dependent exemptions



Ex. A two parent household with 3 kids filing jointly can claim 5 exemptions.

Personal exemptions

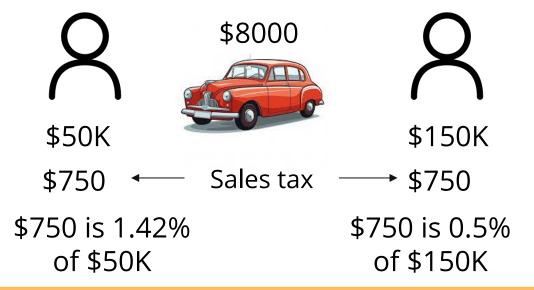


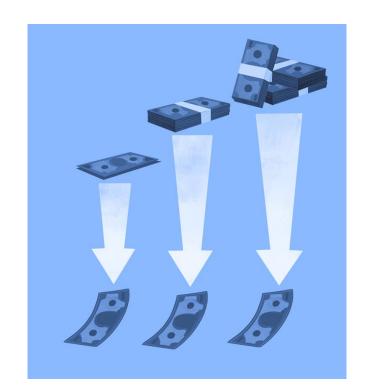


Terminology

Regressive tax:

A tax applied uniformly regardless of income putting a higher burden on lower incomes. Ex. Sales tax







Origins of Sales Tax Relief Credit (STRC)

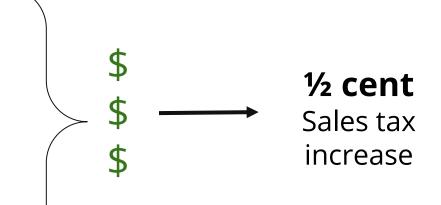
HB 1017 (1990)

Appropriated over \$560 million to education

Reforms included:

- Reduced class sizes
- Minimum teacher salaries
- Funding equity
- Early Childhood programs
- Statewide curriculum standards
- Statewide testing

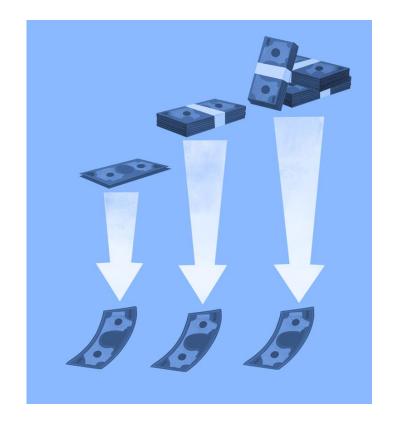
 Created the Sales tax Relief Credit





STRC meant to undo regressivity

- Sales taxes are regressive
- Disproportionate burden of tax on low-income
- STRC created to offsetting the cost of the state sales tax paid by low-and-middle income families





Sales Tax Relief Credit: How it works

\$40 per exemption claimed

Fully Refundable

Available to eligible income thresholds:

Individuals: > \$20k

Families/elderly/persons with disability: > \$50K



STRC has lost most of its value 1990 vs 2024

60%

STRC has lost 60% of its buying power

\$16.50

\$40 in 1990 is equal to \$16.50 in 2024



\$97

STRC amount in 2024 if it just kept up with inflation





STRC needs to be updated

OK expenditure on STRC is decreasing

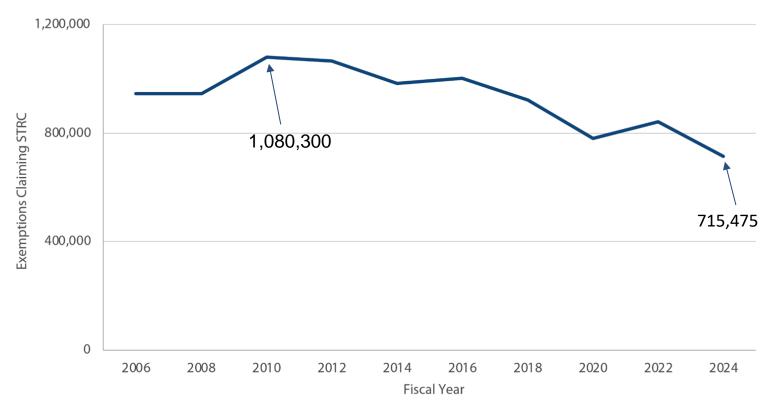


Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission; Tax expenditure Reports from 2006 to 2024





Fewer people benefit from STRC now



Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission; Tax expenditure Reports from 2006 to 2024





Oklahoma is falling behind

| State | Credit amount* | Refundable |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| New Mexico | \$600 - \$800 per person | ✓ |
| Maine | \$255 maximum | ✓ |
| Kansas | \$125 per person | × |
| Idaho | \$100 per person | √ |
| Hawaii | \$70-\$220 per person | ✓ |
| Oklahoma | \$40 per person | ✓ |
| Arizona | \$25 per person | √ |

^{*} Credits in other states are designed to offset sales tax or taxes on food. [1]



What's working

- Has no phase-in income restrictions
- Provides targeted relief to low income households
- Is cost effective
- Is refundable

What can be improved

- Increase the amount
- Indexed it to inflation
- Increase income eligibility
- Publicize it to the public
- Implement a phase-out scheme



Historical Data OK STRC

Who has claimed the STRC in the past?



Table of Contents

Historical data household types claiming STRC:

Deductions

Tax filing status

Income



Deductions

Deductions reduce the amount of a taxpayer's income subject to tax.

Standard Deduction (SD): A specific set dollar amount is deducted.

Ex. Single Individual SD is \$6350

Itemized Deduction (ID): A range of items qualify for deduction up to a specific amount

\$17,000 limit in OK



STRC benefits those that need it



94% or more filers claiming STRC file Standard deduction

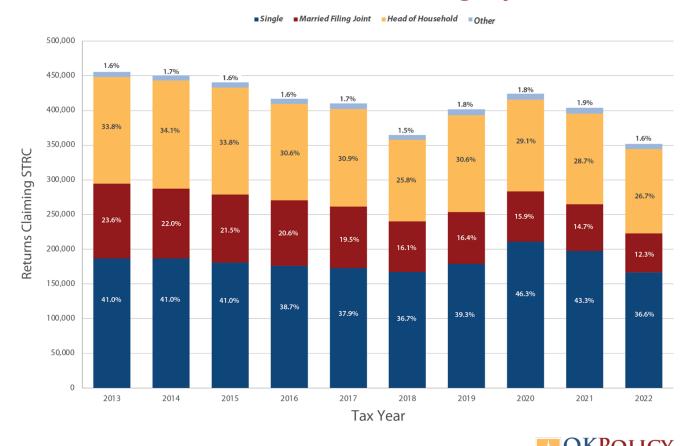








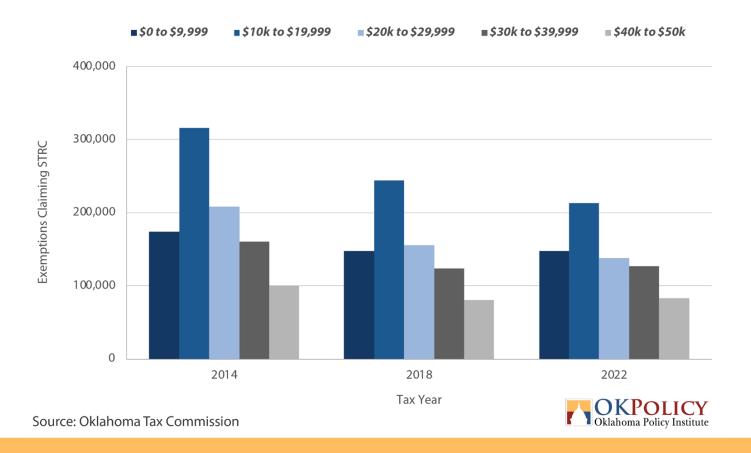
STRC most effective for individuals and single parent households







Low Income households claim STRC most



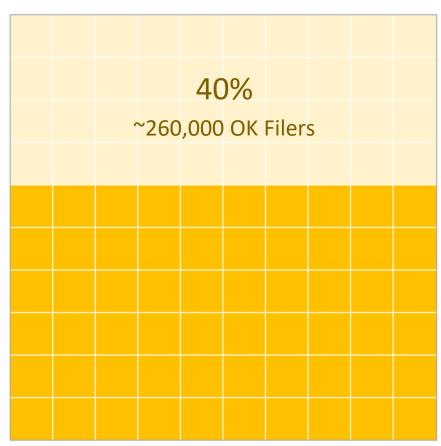
Not everyone who needs it is claiming it



40% of eligible OK filers didn't claim STRC







FY 2024



Source: ITEP data analysis and modeling

Thank you!

Questions?

aervin@okpolicy.org

