

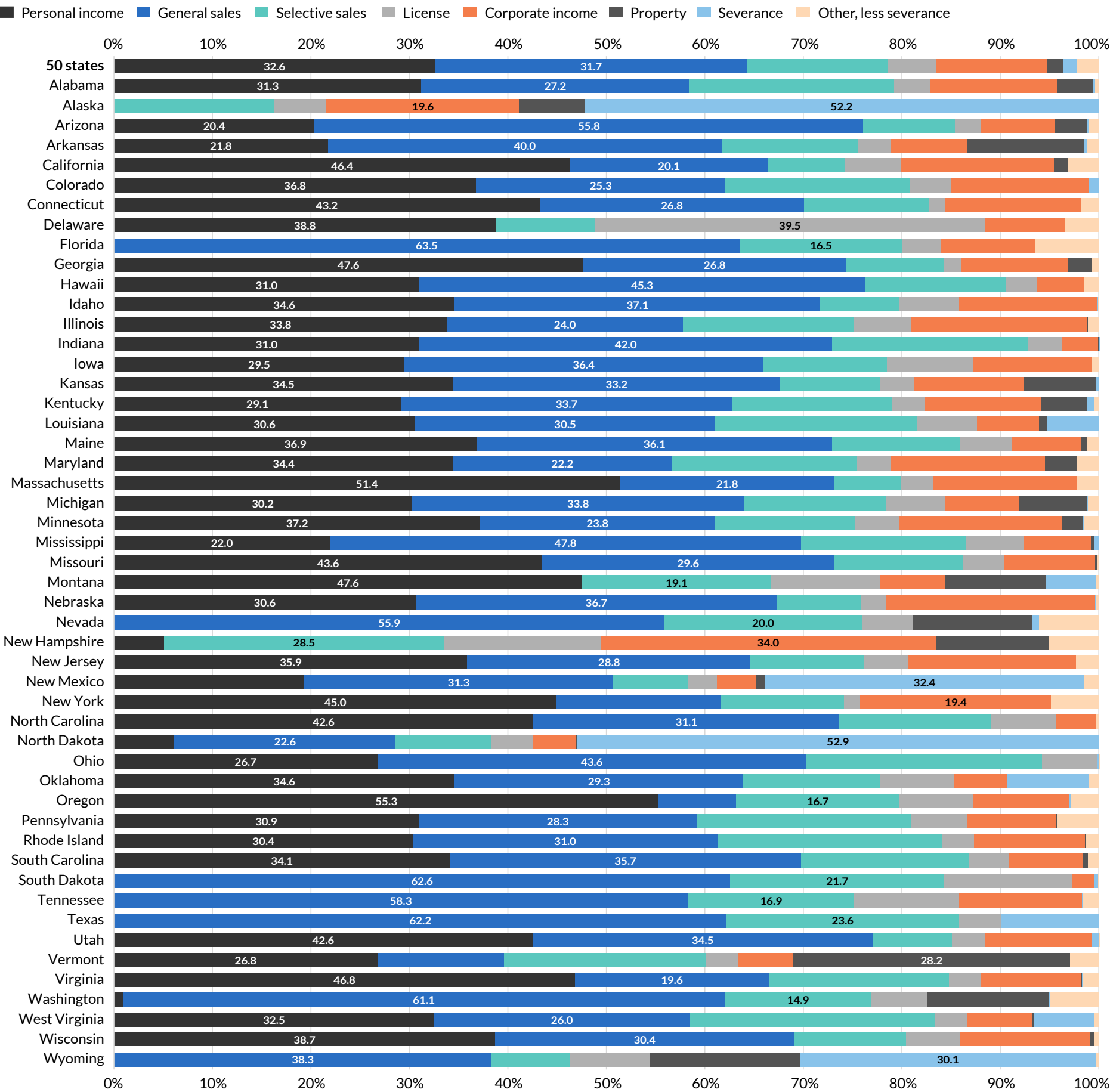
How States Raise Their Tax Dollars

FY 2024

Tax collections typically make up almost half of state government revenue. In fiscal year 2024, nearly two-thirds of states’ collective total tax dollars came from levies on personal income (32.6%) and general sales of goods and services (31.7%).

Broad-based personal income taxes were the greatest source of tax dollars in 24 of the 41 states that impose them, with the highest share in Oregon (55.3%), and the lowest in North Dakota (6.1%). General sales taxes were the largest tax revenue source in 20 of the 45 states that collect them. Florida was most reliant on these taxes: They made up 63.5% of the state’s tax revenue. Six states collected the largest share of their fiscal 2024 tax revenue from sources other than personal income or general sales taxes: severance taxes in Alaska, New Mexico, and North Dakota; license taxes in Delaware; corporate income taxes in New Hampshire; and property taxes in Vermont.

This chart illustrates the sources of each state's tax revenue, showing percentages for the two largest streams.



Notes: New Hampshire’s personal income tax differs from the broad-based personal income taxes levied in other states because it taxes only certain dividend and interest income. Tennessee had a similar tax in place, but it was phased out as of Jan. 1, 2021. Oregon does not impose a general sales tax; revenue reported to the U.S. Census Bureau under this category reflects collections from the state’s corporate activity tax, which became effective Jan. 1, 2020. Washington does not impose an individual income tax; revenue reported to the U.S. Census Bureau under this category reflects collections from the state’s capital gains tax, which became effective Jan. 1, 2022. Connecticut collected more in license taxes than in other taxes, but the shares appear equal because of rounding. Idaho collected more in severance taxes than in other taxes, but the shares appear equal because of rounding. New Hampshire collected more in other taxes than in personal income taxes, but the shares appear equal because of rounding. Oregon collected more in property taxes than in severance taxes, but the shares appear equal because of rounding. Wisconsin collected more in other taxes than in property taxes, but the shares appear equal because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau’s 2024 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections

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