

STATE TAXES
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Taxpayer

Individuals, estates, and trusts residing in Ohio or earning or receiving in Ohio income, including lottery winnings, prizes, or awards. Also, every individual, trust, and estate otherwise having nexus with or in this state under the U.S. Constitution. Also, employers who pay wages and salaries to employees working in Ohio and not residing in a border state.

Tax Base

For individuals, the base is federal adjusted gross income plus or minus adjustments, according to Ohio income tax law. For estates and trusts, the base is federal taxable income plus or minus adjustments, according to Ohio income tax law. There are no personal exemption/deductions allowed to estates, and there are no exemption credits allowed to estates and trusts.

Rates (Tax Year 2007)

Ohio Taxable Income	Tax Calculation
0 - \$5,000	\$0.00 + 0.649% of Ohio taxable income
\$5,001 - \$10,000	\$32.45 + 1.299% of excess over \$5,000
\$10,001 - \$15,000	\$97.40 + 2.598% of excess over \$10,000
\$15,001 - \$20,000	\$227.30 + 3.247% of excess over \$15,000
\$20,001 - \$40,000	\$389.65 + 3.895% of excess over \$20,000
\$40,001 - \$80,000	\$1,168.65 + 4.546% of excess over \$40,000
\$80,001 - \$100,000	\$2,987.05 + 5.194% of excess over \$80,000
\$100,001 - \$200,000	\$4,025.85 + 6.031% of excess over \$100,000
\$200,001 - over	\$10,056.85 + 6.555% of excess over \$200,000

Note: Tax rates for 2006 through 2009 are outlined in Ohio Revised Code 5747.02(A).

In July of each year, beginning in 2010, the Tax Commissioner shall adjust the income amounts prescribed by multiplying the percentage increase in the gross domestic product deflator, computed that year under Ohio Revised Code 5747.025, by each of the income amounts resulting from the adjustment under this division in the preceding year, adding the resulting product to the corresponding income amount resulting from the adjustment in the preceding year, and rounding the resulting sum to the nearest multiple of \$50. The Tax Commissioner also shall recompute each of the tax dollar amounts to the extent necessary to reflect the adjustment of the income amounts. The rates of taxation shall not be adjusted.

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Under the provisions of section 131.44 and division (B) of 5747.01, the rates for each year are adjusted downwards for that year if the Ohio Director of Budget and Management determines that the balance of the Ohio Stabilization Fund is sufficiently over budget to allow for such a tax rate reduction.

Major Exemptions

See Special Provisions/Credits .

Revenue (In Millions)

Fiscal Year	General Rev. Fund	Local and Library Funds	Other*	Total
2002	\$7,304.2	\$848.7	\$4.2	\$8,157.1
2003	7,420.7	829.8	6.0	8,256.5
2004	7,696.9	829.7	4.6	8,531.2
2005	8,598.9	829.3	6.3	9,434.5
2006	8,786.4	829.3	7.5	9,623.2

Note: * Includes Political Party Fund and Attorney General Claims Fund.

Disposition of Revenue

After making any required deposits in the Attorney General Claims Fund, 89.5% of remaining revenue is deposited in the General Revenue Fund, 5.7% is deposited in the Library and Local Government Support Fund, 4.2% is deposited in the Local Government Fund, and 0.6% is deposited in the Local Government Revenue Assistance Fund. The Political Party Fund received a transfer from the General Revenue Fund equal to the amount calculated from the check-off on the income tax return.

Local government fund distributions have been frozen since Fiscal Year 2002. In 2002 and 2003, the three local government funds each received the same amount of individual income tax revenue as they received in FY 2001. The remaining revenue was deposited in the General Revenue Fund. However, if the total amount deposited in the local funds from all selected tax revenue sources during a designated semi-annual period exceeded the amount that would have been deposited had the statutory percentages been in effect, such excess was transferred from the local funds to the General Revenue Fund. Such transfers occurred in fiscal years 2002 and 2003.



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This freeze on local government funds was continued in Ohio's biennium budget for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 and again in the biennium budget for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. During fiscal years 2006 and 2007, each of the three local government funds receive the same amount of revenue as they received during fiscal year 2005.

The Ohio Constitution requires that at least 50% of income tax collections be returned to the county of origin. This obligation is met primarily through General Revenue Fund allocations to education and local property tax relief.

Payment Dates

For individuals, trusts and estates:

Generally, the annual return is due on or before April 15. The return reconciles tax liability with amount remitted through withholding by employers and quarterly estimated payments by taxpayers.

Taxpayers file quarterly declarations if they expect to owe more than \$500 after withholding. Such taxpayers must file an estimated return and make quarterly payments on or before April 15, June 15, and September 15 of the taxable year and January 15 of the following year.

For employers:

Employers remit withholding tax from several times a week to quarterly, depending on the amount of income tax withheld.

Special Provisions/Credits

Standard Personal Exemption and Credit:

Personal exemptions for tax year 2006 were \$1,400 per person and \$1,450 in tax year 2007. This amount is adjusted for (or "indexed to") inflation each year. A credit against tax due of \$20 per each personal exemption is allowed.

Joint Filing Credit:

A husband and wife who file a joint return are allowed a tax credit if each had at least \$500 of income exclusive of interest, dividends and distributions, royalties, rents, capital gains, and state or municipal income tax refunds that are included in Ohio adjusted gross in-

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come. The maximum credit is \$650. The credit is a percentage of the tax after several other credits as shown below:

Ohio Taxable Income	Amount of Credit
\$25,000 or less	20% of tax
\$25,001 to \$50,000	15% of tax
\$50,001 to \$75,000	10% of tax
\$75,001 and over	5.0% of tax

Senior Citizen Credit:

A taxpayer 65 years of age or older during the taxable year receives a \$50 credit against the amount of Ohio income tax due. Only one credit is allowed for each return.

Retirement Income Credit:

Taxpayers receiving retirement income that is included in Ohio adjusted gross income are allowed a credit based on the amount of retirement income received during the taxable year according to the following schedule:

Amount of Retirement Income Received During the Taxable Year (and Included in Ohio Taxable Income)	Credit
\$ 500 or less	\$0
Over \$500 but not more than \$1,500	\$25
Over \$1,500 but not more than \$3,000	\$50
Over \$3,000 but not more than \$5,000	\$80
Over \$5,000 but not more than \$8,000	\$130
Over \$8,000	\$200

Military Pay:

Military pay is taxable (except combat zone pay).

Note: Beginning in 2007, military pay received while the servicemember is stationed outside the state is excepted from tax, if the individual is domiciled in Ohio, that is, s/he is a resident of this state, according to the state of legal residence/home of record entered in her/his military personnel record.

Service personnel are not required to pay the Ohio income tax on military pay, even though stationed in Ohio, if they are domiciled in a state other than Ohio. They must deduct the military pay on Ohio Department of Taxation Form IT 1040, schedule A and enter it on line 2 on the front of the IT 1040 return. Various exclusions and extensions are in effect for pay earned in a combat zone. Ohio residents serving in the National



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Guard or Reserves and called to active duty are eligible for filing and payment extensions.

Reciprocity:

An individual who is a full-year resident of any of the five states bordering Ohio and whose income from inside Ohio consists solely of wages, salaries, tips, or commissions need not file with Ohio. Exception: this rule does not apply if the individual owns, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of a pass-through entity having nexus with Ohio.

Nonresident/Part-year Resident Income Credits:

Taxpayers who are nonresidents or part-year residents of Ohio and earn income while living in another state, or have income taxed by another state, receive a credit for that portion of income.

Child and Dependent Care Credit:

Taxpayers with Ohio adjusted gross income between \$20,000 and \$40,000 who are eligible for the federal child care credit may claim 25% of that credit as a state child care credit. For taxpayers with incomes below \$20,000, the credit is 100% of the federal credit.

Credit for Displaced Workers:

Taxpayers may claim a credit for training expenses incurred within 12 months of losing or leaving a job due to abolishment of position or shift. The credit is for the lesser of \$500 or 50% of the training costs.

Political Contribution Credit:

Taxpayers may claim an individual income tax credit for contributions made to the campaign committee of candidates for statewide elected offices or for the Ohio General Assembly. The amount of the credit is equal to the lesser of the combined total contributions made during the taxable year or \$50 per individual return and \$100 per joint return.

Adoption Credit:

Taxpayers who adopt a child, except a stepchild, may claim a nonrefundable credit of \$500.

Note: For taxable years beginning in 2007 and thereafter, taxpayers may deduct up to \$10,000 in qualified organ donation expenses incurred during the taxable year. This applies to unreimbursed travel and lodging expenses in connection with donation to a human being of a human liver, pancreas, kidney, intes-

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tine, lung, or bone marrow. For married persons filing jointly, the deduction can be up to \$10,000 for each taxpayer.

Nonresident Credit for Individuals and Estates:

Computation of credit changed; market-theory approach implemented for sales other than inventory sales of tangible personal property and real estate.

Credit for Individuals Having Ohio Taxable Income of \$10,000 and less.

For taxable years beginning in 2005 or thereafter, a credit is allowed when Ohio adjusted gross income less exemptions (Ohio taxable income) is \$10,000 or less. The credit is equal to the amount of tax owed:

2005	\$107.00
2006	102.00
2007	98.00
2008	93.00
2009	88.00

Note: For taxable years beginning July 1, 2007, a refundable tax credit against the corporation franchise tax, individual income tax or dealers in intangibles tax is available to owners of historic buildings. The credit is equal to 25% of the owner's qualifying rehabilitation expenditures that are incurred in the rehabilitation of a historic building. The credit must be applied for from the Ohio Department of Development, and only 100 historic preservation tax credits can be approved during each two-year period beginning July 1, 2007.

Computation of Tax:

Major adjustments to federal adjusted gross income and computation of Ohio income tax liability for individuals are shown in the following diagram.

Federal Adjusted Gross Income (FAGI)

Add*	Subtract*
1. State and local bond interest to the extent (except Ohio and its political subdivisions).	1. Federal bond interest to the extent included in FAGI.
2. Reimbursement of college tuition expenses and fees deducted in a previous year.	2. Disability and survivor's benefits to the extent included in FAGI.
3. Losses from sale of Ohio public obligations.	3. Compensation earned in Ohio by residents of reciprocity states.

Note: * This represents only a partial list of additions/deductions.

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| 4. Nonmedical withdrawals from medical savings accounts. | 4. Social security and railroad retirement benefits to the extent included in FAGI. |
| 5. Noneducation expenditures from a college savings account. | 5. State and municipal income tax refunds to the extent included in FAGI. |
| | 6. Qualified expenses for long-term care insurance, medical insurance, and medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of FAGI. |
| | 7. Gains from sale of Ohio public obligations to the extent included in FAGI. |
| | 8. Nonresident military income for those taxpayers with a domicile other than Ohio. |
| | 9. Military income received by Ohio residents while stationed outside Ohio (for 2007 and thereafter). |



Ohio Adjusted Gross Income

Subtract

Personal Exemptions of \$1,450 each (in 2007).



Ohio Taxable Income



Apply

Graduated tax rates (see Rates section).



Tax Before Credits

Subtract*

1. Personal exemption credit of \$20 per person.
2. Senior citizen credit of \$50 or lump sum distribution credit.
3. Credit for taxable income \$10,000 and less.

Note: * This represents only a partial list of additions/deductions.

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4. Retirement income credit.
5. Child and dependent care credit.
6. Credit for displaced workers.
7. Political contribution credit.
8. Adoption credit.
9. Joint filing credit for two working spouses (graduated based on income with a maximum credit of \$650).
10. Lump sum retirement income credit.
11. Various business credits.



**Ohio Individual Income Tax Liability
Before Refundable Credits**

Subtract



Refundable credits.



**Ohio Individual Income
Tax Net Liability**

Sections of Ohio Revised Code

Chapter 5747.

Responsibility for Administration

Tax Commissioner.

History of Major Changes

- 1912 • Ohio constitutional amendment permitted income taxes.
- 1971 • Individual income tax enacted, effective for 1972.
- 1972 • Up to \$4,000 of retirement benefits exempted from adjusted gross income.
 - Tax credit of \$25 per return for taxpayers over 65 years of age enacted.
- 1973 • Joint filer credit allowed on joint returns where both spouses earn at least \$500 of wage income.
- 1974 • \$3,000 personal exemption limitation removed.
- 1975 • Value of each exemption increased from \$500 to \$650.
- 1978 • Income tax credit created for home improvements.
- 1979 • Income tax credit enacted for installation of a solar, wind, or hydrothermal energy system (expired after tax year 1985).



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- 1982 • Two new income tax brackets added above \$80,000 of taxable income for 1982 and 1983.
 - Temporary tax withholding rate surcharge from 1981 tax rates of 25% for tax year 1982 and 12.5% for tax year 1983 enacted.
- 1983 • Two new brackets, enacted in 1982, made permanent.
 - Provisions enacted allowing a taxpayer to claim for each \$650 personal exemption an additional \$350 exemption or \$20 credit.
 - Temporary tax withholding rate surcharge increased to 83.3% in 1983 and to 90% in 1984 and made permanent.
 - Tax credit for taxpayers over 65 years of age increased to \$50.
 - Joint filer credit increased over two years.
 - \$4,000 retirement income deduction replaced by a sliding scale retirement income credit.
- 1984 • One-time special tax refund of 2.03% of tax year 1983 liability (minimum of \$7) enacted.
 - Title II social security and Tier I railroad retirement benefits exempt from taxation.
- 1985 • Rates reduced from 1984 level by 5.0% for 1985, an additional 5.0% for 1986, and an additional 5.0% (total of 15%) for 1987 and thereafter.
- 1986 • Maximum rate reduced to 6.9%; other rates reduced by 7.0% in 1987 and 8.0% in 1988 from rates enacted in 1985.
- 1987 • Home improvement credit repealed.
- 1988 • Income tax check-off for qualified political parties established.
 - Child care credit implemented.
- 1989 • Accelerated employer withholding schedule implemented.
 - Tier II railroad retirement benefits exempted.
 - \$20 personal exemption allowed for all taxpayers.
 - Additional \$350 exemption eliminated.
 - Joint filer credit capped at \$650.
- 1990 • Basis of the joint filer credit changed to Ohio adjusted gross income.
- 1991 • Child care credit expanded beginning in 1993.
- 1992 • Ninth income bracket above \$200,000 added to be taxed at 7.5% and to begin in 1993.
 - Job creation credit enacted.
 - Export credit enacted.
- 1993 • Self-employed health care premiums made deductible.
- 1994 • Displaced worker training credit enacted.

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- Investment tax credit enacted.
- 1995 • Second investment tax credit enacted.
- Personal exemption increased to \$750 per taxpayer and spouse and \$850 per dependent for 1996; these amounts increased to \$850 and \$1,050 in 1997.
- Political contribution credit enacted.
- 1996 • Statutory tax rates for 1996 temporarily reduced by 6.609% because of budget surplus. The surplus funds were deposited into the Income Tax Reduction Fund (ITRF) and used to offset revenue reductions resulting from reduced taxes.
- Personal exemption for taxpayer and spouse increased to \$950 in 1998 and \$1,050 in 1999.
- Statutory tax rates for 1997 temporarily reduced by 3.987% because of budget surplus.
- 1997 • Child care credit for taxpayers with under \$20,000 income increased to 100% of federal credit.
- Employer credits for providing or subsidizing child care enacted.
- Exemptions indexed for inflation beginning in 2000.
- Tax on payments to certain nonresident shareholders of pass-through entities required to be withheld at source.
- 1998 • Statutory tax rates for 1998 temporarily reduced by 9.339% because of budget surplus.
- 1999 • Statutory tax rates for 1999 temporarily reduced by 3.627% because of budget surplus.
- Deduction for medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of FAGI enacted.
- Deduction for taxpayers ineligible for employer provided medical plans enacted.
- Deduction for long-term care insurance premiums enacted.
- Credit (nonrefundable) for adoption-related expenses enacted.
- Beginning 2001, tuition expense deduction for first two years of post-secondary education enacted.
- 2000 • Statutory tax rates for 2000 temporarily reduced by 6.929% because of budget surplus.
- Deduction for contributions to the prepaid tuition and variable market tuition program enacted.
- Addition for income from an Electing Small Business Trust (ESBT) that also meets the definition of a grantor trust required.
- 2002 • Trusts subjected to income tax for the period June 4, 2002-December 31, 2004.
- Bonus depreciation adjustment enacted.

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- 2003 • Internal Revenue Code (I.R.C.) section 179 depreciation adjustment became effective.
- Research and development loan repayment credit enacted.
 - Credit granted for losses on loans made to Ohio Venture Capital Program.
 - Computation changed of nonresident credit for individuals and estates; market-theory approach implemented for sales other than inventory sales of tangible personal property and real estate.
 - Pre-need funeral trusts that are not-qualified funeral trusts exempted.
 - Net operating loss carry backs and carry forwards subjected to bonus depreciation adjustment and I.R.C. section 179 depreciation.
 - Apportionment of trust income changed to include cost of performance in sales factor and exclude business rental income from property factor.
- 2005 • Rates begin a five-year phased reduction in all brackets beginning with a 4.2% reduction from 2004 rates; the total reduction will be 21% from 2004 rates.
- Credit granted for taxpayers whose adjusted gross income is \$10,000 or less. The credit equals the tax otherwise due.
- 2006 • Effective January 1, 2007, servicemembers can deduct military pay and allowances received while stationed outside the state.

Comparisons with Other States (As of 05/07)

Personal Exemptions(1)

Married/

State/Rate(1)	Single	Joint	Dependent
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California(2)

1.0% tax on the first \$6,622 of taxable income, up to 9.3% of portion of income over \$43,468; an additional 1.0% tax is imposed on net incomes in excess of \$1.0 million. The state also has tax tables, standard deductions, and personal exemption credits(2), all indexed for inflation.

Notes: (1) The tax rate and exemptions are for tax year 2007 unless otherwise noted. For states with multiple schedules, the rate for single filers is listed. (2) California credits for tax year 2007 are \$91 for single, married filing separately, and for head of household; \$184 for married filing jointly or surviving spouse; and \$285 per dependent. (3) States with only one tax schedule. (4) Kentucky tax credits for tax year 2007 are \$20 for single, \$40 for joint, and \$20 per dependent.

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Personal Exemptions(1)

State/Rate(1)	Single	Married/ Joint	Dependent
Florida	No state income tax.		
Illinois(3)	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$2,000
3.0% on taxable net income.			
Indiana(3)	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000
3.4% on adjusted gross income.			
Kentucky(3)(4)			
2.0% on first \$3,000 of taxable income, up to 6.0% on portion of income over \$75,000.			
Massachusetts(3)	\$4,125	\$8,250	\$1,000
5.3% on all business income, earned income, annuities, long-term capital gains, interest, and dividends. Capital gains on collectibles and assets held less than one year are taxed at 12.0%.			
Michigan(3)	\$3,300	\$6,600	\$3,300
3.9% on taxable income.			
New Jersey	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,500
1.4% on first \$20,000 of taxable income, up to 8.970% on portion of income over \$500,000.			
New York	0	0	\$1,000
4.0% on first \$8,000 of taxable income for unmarried individuals and married filing separately, up to 6.85% on portion of income over \$500,000.			
Pennsylvania(3)	No exemptions.		
3.07% on taxable income.			
Texas	No state income tax.		
West Virginia	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$2,000
3.0% on first \$10,000 of taxable income, up to 6.5% on portion of income over \$60,000.			

Notes: (1) The tax rate and exemptions are for tax year 2007 unless otherwise noted. For states with multiple schedules, the rate for single filers is listed. (2) California credits for tax year 2007 are \$91 for single, married filing separately, and for head of household; \$184 for married filing jointly or surviving spouse; and \$285 per dependent. (3) States with only one tax schedule. (4) Kentucky tax credits for tax year 2007 are \$20 for single, \$40 for joint, and \$20 per dependent.