



Arkansas is more economically competitive than ever before.

Arkansas was recently named the 15th most economically competitive state in the nation according to the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC).



Business matters.

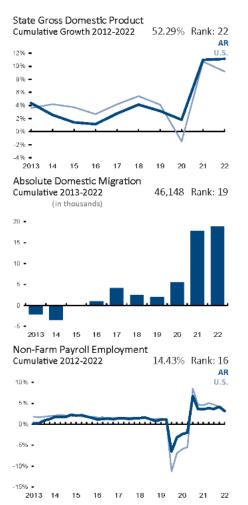
For the 2nd year in a row, ALEC ranked **Arkansas 15th in the** nation in both economic performance and economic outlook.

Arkansas

2024 ALEC-LAFFER STATE ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

Economic Performance Rank (1=best 50=worst) A backward-looking measure based on the state's performance (equal-weighted average) in the three important performance variables shown below. These variables are

highly influenced by state policy.



Economic Outlook Rank (1=best 50=worst)

A forward-looking forecast based on the state's standing (equal-weighted average) in the 15 important state policy variables shown below. Data reflect state and local rates and revenues and any effect of federal deductibility.

Historical Ranking Comparison 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK RANK 23 22 23 22 23 16 15

Variable	Data	Rank
Top Marginal Personal Income Tax Rate	4.40%	14
Top Marginal Corporate Income Tax Rate	4.80%	12
Personal Income Tax Progressivity (change in tax liability per \$1,000 of income)	\$11.07	29
Property Tax Burden (per S1,000 of per sonal income)	\$16.81	2
Sales Tax Burden (per \$1,000 of per sonal income)	\$37.74	47
Remaining Tax Burden (per S1,000 of per sonal income)	\$15.95	27
Estate/Inheritance Tax Levied?	No	1
Recently Legislated Tax Changes (2022 & 2023, per \$1,000 of personal income)	-\$7.14	4
Debt Service as a Share of Tax Revenue	4.05%	12
Public Employees Per 10,000 of Population (full-time equivalent)	548.5	37
State Liability System Survey (tort litigation treatment, judicial impartiality, etc.)	69.5	30
State Minimum Wage (federal floor is \$7.25)	\$11.00	26
Average Workers' Compensation Costs (per \$100 of payroll)	\$0.65	3
Right-to-Work State? (option to join or support a union)	Yes	1
Number of Tax Expenditure Limits (0-least/worst 3-most/best)	1	15



The report showed that Arkansas ranked 4th best in the nation for recently legislated tax changes.

Arkansas ranked competitively in several other key areas, including non-farm payroll employment, workers' compensation costs, absolute domestic migration, and top marginal personal and corporate income tax rates.



	Estate/Inheritance Tax Levied?	No	1
	Recently Legislated Tax Changes (2022 & 2023, per \$1,000 of personal income)	-\$7.14	4
	Debt Service as a Share of Tax Revenue	4.05%	12



Top States for Doing Business

Arkansas ranks the 12th best state for doing business and the 8th lowest overall cost of doing business in 2024.

In this survey, leading industry consultants evaluate states based on 14 factors such as: access to qualified labor, availability of sites, energy availability & costs, and favorable regulatory environment. In 2023, Arkansas ranked the 18th best state for doing business.



- 1. Georgia
- 2. South Carolina
- 3. Tennessee
- 4. North Carolina
- 5. Indiana
- 6. Ohio
- 7. Texas
- 8. Alabama
- 9. Virginia
- 10. Michigan
- 11. Louisiana

12. Arkansas

- 13. Kentucky
- 14. Arizona
- 15. Mississippi



Gross Domestic Product by State

Arkansas ranks 9th in the nation for fastest growing GDP.

Arkansas experienced an 11.1% increase in its gross domestic product (GDP) from 2021 to 2022, making it one of the fastest growing economies in the United States.

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Utan		1	\$ZZ
Oklahoma	155	0.7/0	ΨΖΙ
	\$231,108	0.9%	\$21
A STATE OF THE STA	\$215,918	0.8%	\$19
cansas	\$210,671	0.8%	\$19
Arkansas	\$165,221	0.6%	\$14
Nebraska	\$161,702	0.6%	\$14
reissippi	\$138,740	0.5%	\$12
New Treat	4122 115	0.500	
			28 Kent 29 Utal 30 Okla 31 Iowa 32 Nev 33 Kans
			34 Arka 35 Neb

Gross Domestic Product by State in Current Dollars

		% of US		% Change	
	2022 GDP (In	2022	2021 GDP (In	(2021-	
State	Millions)	GDP	Millions)	2022)	Rank
I California	\$3,598,103	14.1%	\$3,373,241	6.7%	47
2 Texas	\$2,355,960	9.3%	\$2,051,769	14.8%	2
3 New York	\$2,053,180	8.1%	\$1,901,297	8.0%	39
4 Florida	\$1,389,070	5.5%	\$1,255,558	10.6%	14
5 Illinois	\$1,033,310	4.1%	\$945,674	9.3%	27
6 Pennsylvania	\$923,089	3.6%	\$844,497	9.3%	26
7 Ohio	\$822,670	3.2%	\$756,617	8.7%	35
D4472740	10.1	70	10	9.3%	29
	117	0.7		9.1%	30
WA I SO		%	6	10.3%	17
the state of the state of				7.1%	46
\$216,860	6.0		48	7.3%	44
φ210,000	0.0		-0	7.3%	43
#104 407	110	0/		8.5%	36
\$194,487	11.0	10	1	1.0%	- 11
				1%	8
\$191,381	10.1	%	19		49
		, •	25.45		28
\$148,676	-11.1	0/	9	10	16
φ170,0/0	100	/0	7 .		38
#14/ DOE	LOF	07	1.5		31
\$146,285	10.5	70		.1%	34
***				7.9%	40
\$127,308	Q O	.,,	JZ	9.9%	20
4127,500			JL	9.7%	22
	4	0/	7	8.8%	33
	11.4	10	/	9.3%	25
28 Kentucky	\$260.304	1.0%	\$237,182	9.7%	21

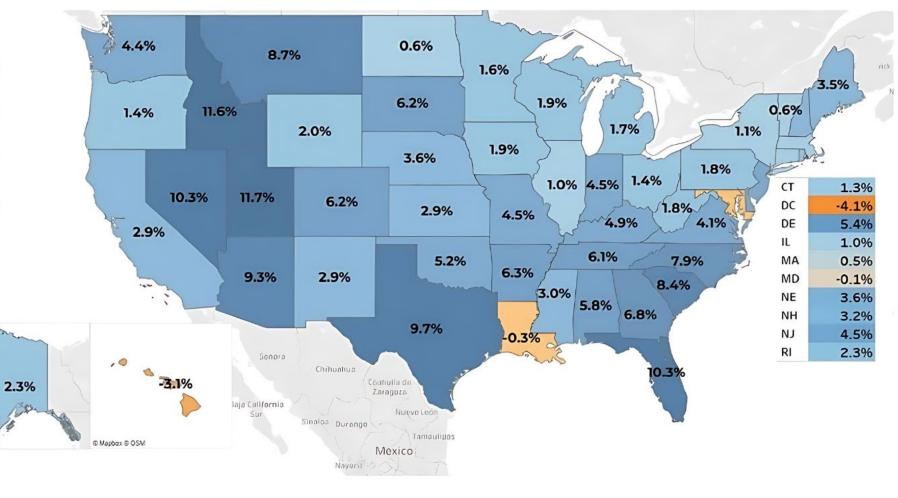
	40/		7	8.8%	33	
	11.7	0	1	9.3%	25	
28 Kentucky	\$260,304	1.0%	\$237,182	9.7%	21	
29 Utah	\$248,176	1.0%	\$225,340	10.1%	18	
30 Oklahoma	\$240,534	0.9%	\$215,336	11.7%	6	
31 Iowa	\$231,108	0.9%	\$216,860	6.6%	48	
32 Nevada	\$215,918	0.8%	\$194,487	11.0%	10	
33 Kansas	\$210,671	0.8%	\$191,381	10.1%	19	
34 Arkansas	\$165,221	0.6%	\$148,676	11.1%	9	
35 Nebraska	\$161,702	0.6%	\$146,285	10.5%	15	
36 Mississippi	\$138,740	0.5%	\$127,308	9.0%	32	٠
37 New Mexico	\$122,115	0.5%	\$109,583	11.4%	7	
38 Idaho	\$109,547	0.4%	\$96,283	13.8%	4	
39 New Hampshire	\$105,414	0.4%	\$99,673	5.8%	50	ı.
40 Hawaii	\$98,219	0.4%	\$91,096	7.8%	42	
41 West Virginia	\$95,588	0.4%	\$85,434	11.9%	5	
42 Delaware	\$87,525	0.3%	\$81,160	7.8%	41	
43 Maine	\$84,498	0.3%	\$77,963	8.4%	37	
44 North Dakota	\$73,267	0.3%	\$63,560	15.3%	- 1	
45 Rhode Island	\$71,402	0.3%	\$66,571	7.3%	45	
46 South Dakota	\$67,571	0.3%	\$61,685	9.5%	23	,
47 Montana	\$65,015	0.3%	\$58,700	10.8%	13	
48 Alaska	\$63,618	0.2%	\$57,349	10.9%	12	
49 Wyoming	\$47,433	0.2%	\$41,510	14.3%	3	
50 Vermont	\$40,617	0.2%	\$37,104	9.5%	24	
District of Columbia	\$162,314	0.6%	\$153,671	5.6%		



Job Gains since pre-COVID record-high payroll employment

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The number of people employed in Arkansas has increased by 6.3% since March 2020.



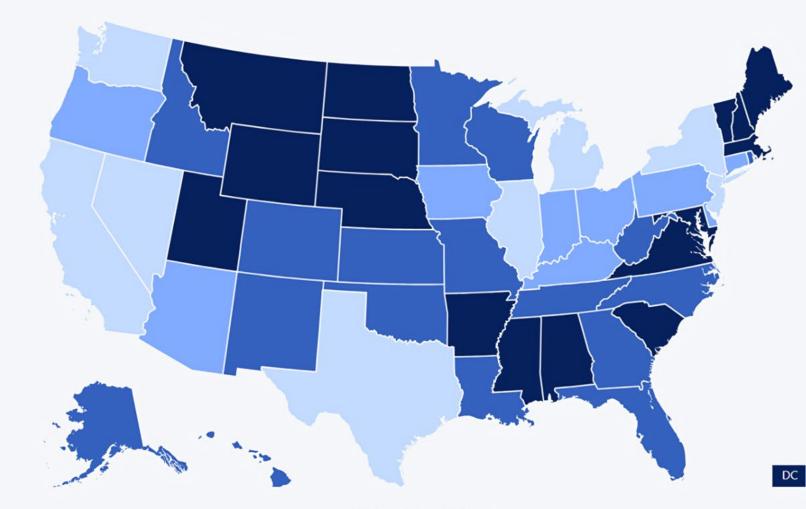


Labor Shortage across America

Business matters.

Arkansas has 44 available workers for every 100 open jobs.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Arkansas is among the states most heavily impacted by the labor shortage.



Worker Shortage Index









More Men Are Dropping Out of the Workforce



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2.5%

In 1954, 2.5% of men ages 25-54 were disengaged from the workforce.



10.5%

VS.

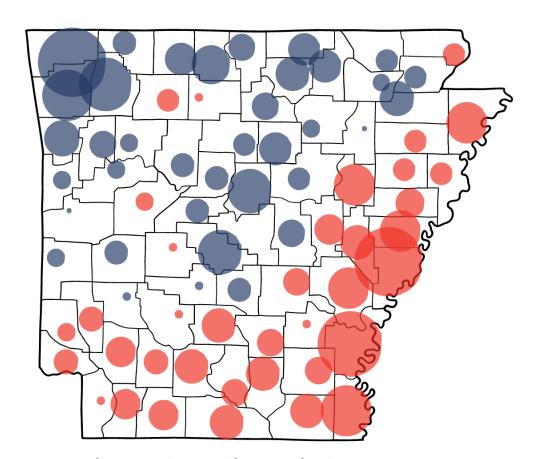
Today, 10.5% of men in their prime working years (roughly 6.8 million men) are neither working nor seeking employment.



Population Growth



Business matters



Percent change in total population, 2020-2023

Population increasePopulation decrease

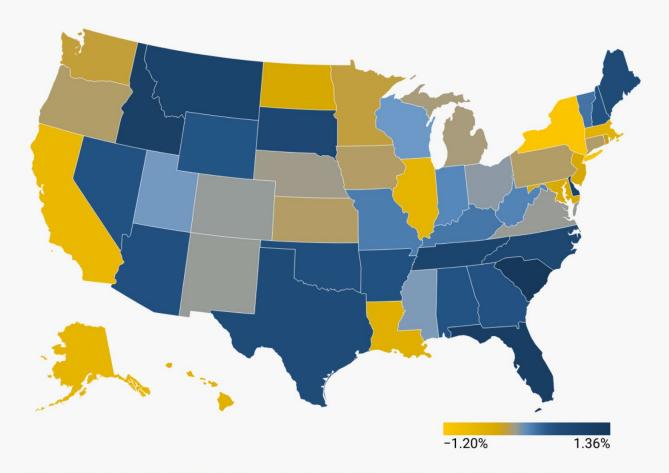
Within the past 4 years, our population has grown by 2.58%, making Arkansas the 14th fastest-growing state in the nation.

Since April 2020, our population has increased by an average of 18,251 annually, which is comparable to adding the population of Bryant each year.

Interstate Migration



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This map shows the 2021-2022 state population changes attributable to interstate migration based on gains and losses in income tax returns filed, the number of residents on those tax returns, and the AGI attributable to interstate migration for each state.

Arkansas had the 13th highest rate of inbound movers compared to other states in 2021.

States with lower taxes and sound tax structures experienced stronger inbound migration than states with higher taxes and more burdensome tax structures.

POLICY MATERS.

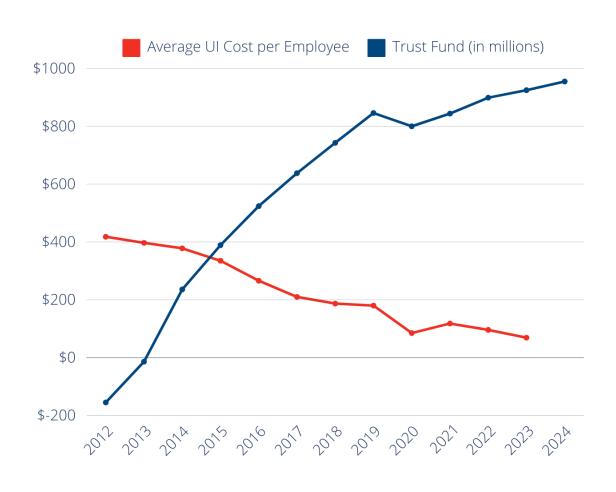




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Unemployment Insurance



Employers' average UI cost per employee has decreased by 84% since 2012.

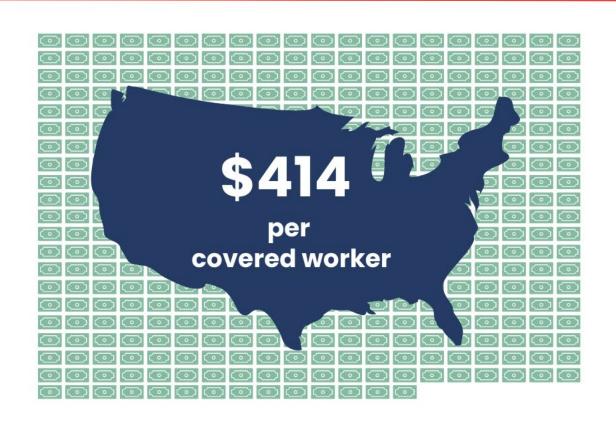
Since 2012, the average cost of UI per employee has fallen from **\$417.60** to **\$68.60**.

Meanwhile, the UI trust fund has reached an all-time high of \$958 million.

Workers' Compensation Costs



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Arkansas employers save \$220 per covered employee in workers' compensation costs compared to the national average.

That's \$254 million per year in annual savings.

Workers' Compensation Costs

According to the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), Arkansas has the

3rd lowest

workers' compensation costs in the nation.





Arkansas individual & corporate income tax reductions



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\$102 million taxpayer savings

\$50 million taxpayer savings

\$45 million taxpayer savings

\$500 million taxpayer savings

\$471 million taxpayer savings

\$484 million taxpayer savings

2015

2017

2019

2021

2023

2024

- ✓ Simplified brackets
- ✓ Middle income

✓ Low income

- ✓ Indiv. & corp. to 5.9%
- ✓ Remote seller tax collection
- Extension of net op. loss carry forward
- ✓ Single sales factor

- **Indiv. Tax = 4.9%**
- \checkmark Corp. Tax = 5.3%
- ✓ SALT tax = \$50m in savings
- ✓ Remote worker sourcing
- ✓ Indiv. Tax = 4.4%
- ✓ Corp. Tax = 4.8%

- ✓ Indiv. Tax = 3.9%
- ✓ Corp. Tax = 4.3%

Total annual cost savings as a result of recent income & corporate tax reform:

\$1.78 BILLION +

TOTAL SAVINGS

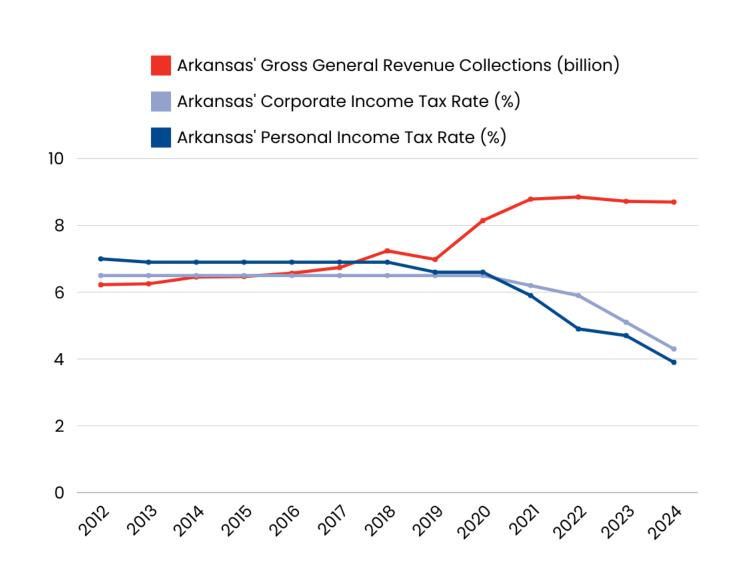


Business matters.

Lower taxes. Faster economic growth.

Lower taxes lead to faster economic growth, resulting in higher tax revenue.

As the tax burden in Arkansas has decreased, the state's gross general revenue collections have consistently increased, demonstrating that a probusiness tax policy fosters a more dynamic, prosperous economy.

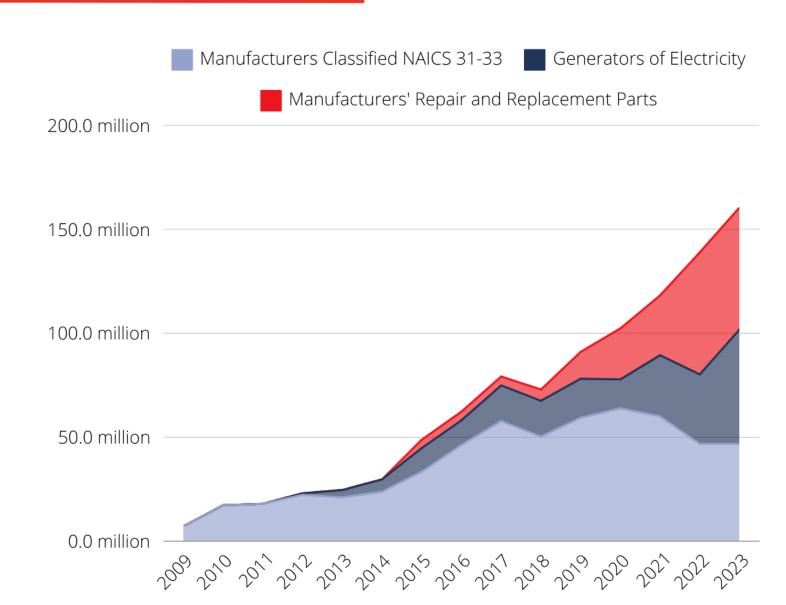


Business Input Taxes

The State Chamber's work to reduce taxes in these three areas alone resulted in nearly \$170 million

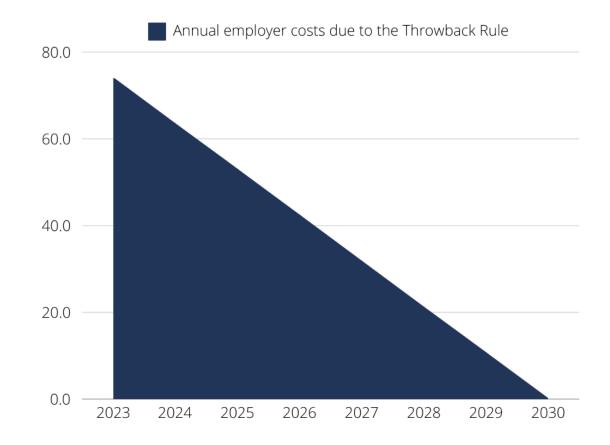
in savings for Arkansas manufacturers in 2023.





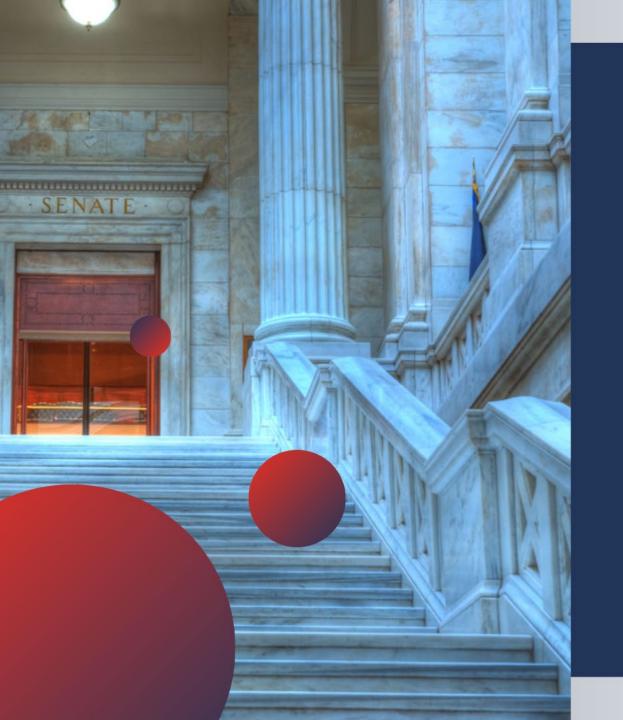


Business matters.



Employers will save \$74m in annual savings once the rule is fully phased out.

The income tax throwback rule was repealed in the 2023 legislative session and will be completely phased out by 2030.



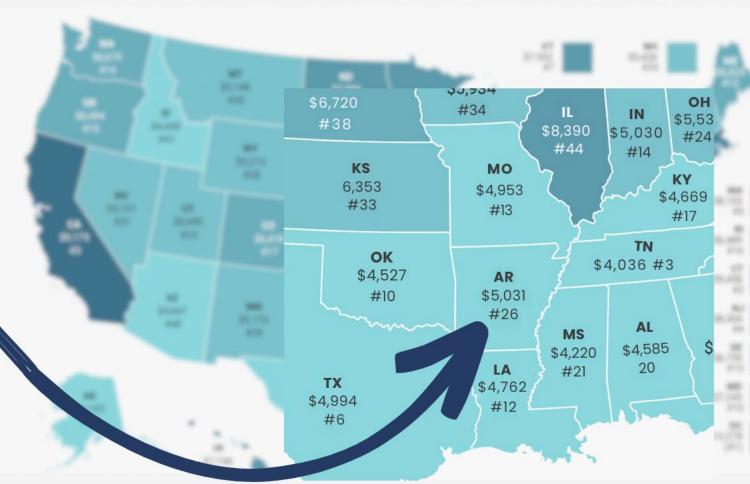
TAX PROCEDURE IMPROVEMENTS

- Independent Tax Appeals
 Commission-January 1, 2023
- DFA Opinion Transparency
- Burden of Proof
- Sales and income taxes favorable to taxpayers
- Property taxes equalized between taxpayer and government

WHERE DO WESTAND

Arkansas' tax burden relative to the mid-south

Arkansas' overall tax burden higher than that of all of its neighboring states.





Infrastructure and economic development initiatives create a more competitive Arkansas

- \$300M annually invested in a long-term highway plan
- \$1.66B coalition improving and broadening the reach of high-speed internet access
- 97th Amendment to the state constitution: job creation, expansion, and economic development
- Steel industry in Arkansas has grown 39% over the past 13 years with more growth underway

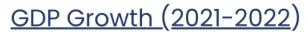


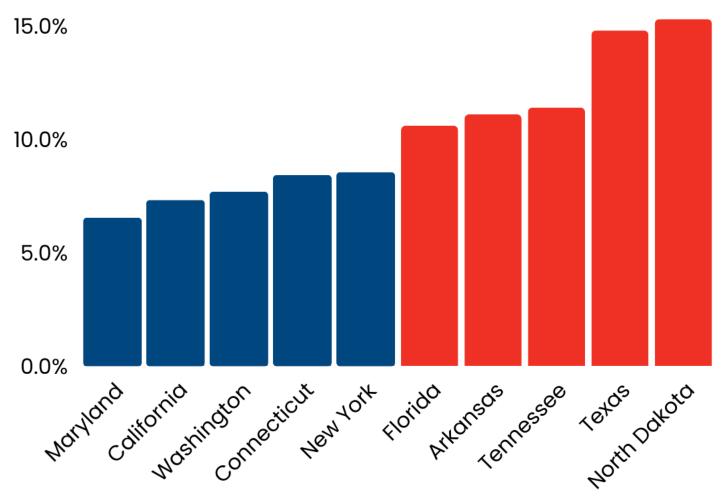


Who benefits?

Employees and employers







According to the ALEC-Laffer
State Economic Competitiveness
Index, generally states that
spend less—especially on income
transfer programs—and states
that tax less—particularly on
products such as working or
investing—experience higher
growth rates than states that tax
and spend more.



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Reduced business tax rates ultimately yield:



Business matters.



More available capital for investment



Higher employee wages



Economic growth



More jobs/better jobs



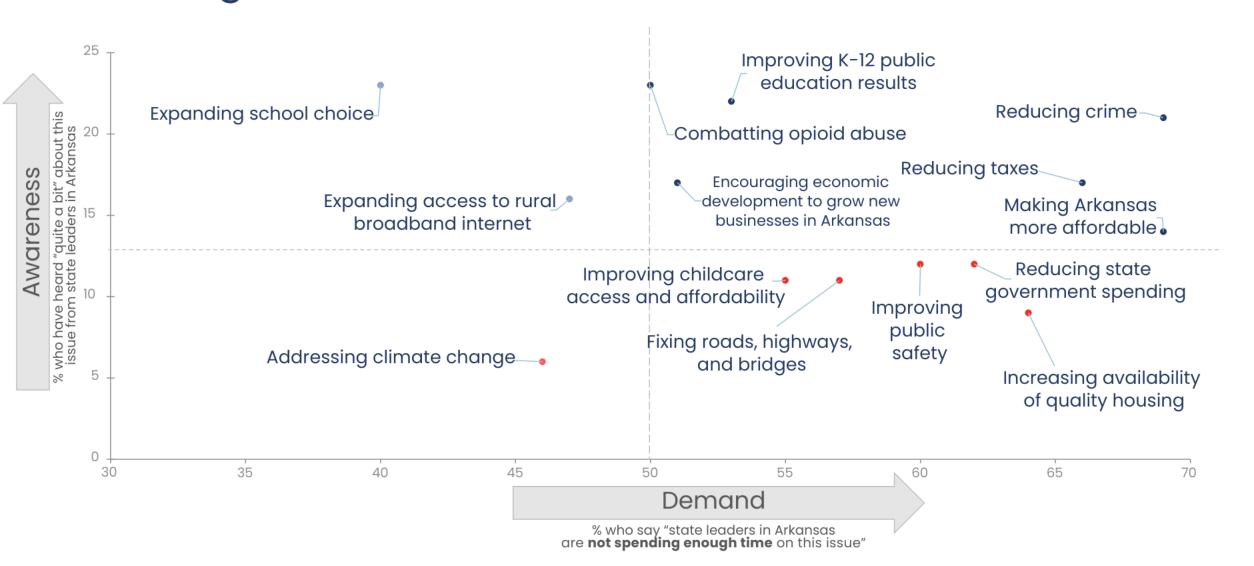
Issue Importance Analysis:

BOLD



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Examining **Demand** and **Awareness**





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Contact Us



