



## Capital Gains and Dividends Tax Cuts Offer Almost No Benefit to Middle-Income Americans and Add to the Nation’s Fiscal Problems

Presidential candidates, reporters and pundits have lately perpetuated two myths about tax cuts for capital gains and dividends. The first myth is that the middle class benefits from these tax cuts for investment income. The second myth is that these tax cuts, particularly the tax cut for capital gains, have caused federal revenue to actually increase.

The first of these myths is easily refuted by looking at the distribution of the Bush capital gains and dividends tax cuts both nationally and on a state-specific basis. The state-by-state figures in the appendix of this paper show that in every single state, the benefits from the capital gains and dividends tax breaks are concentrated among the richest one percent. The average tax cut for these fortunate households runs in the tens of thousands of dollars, while the average tax cut for the poorest 60 percent is perhaps enough to buy a single meal, and in many states is even less.

Senator John McCain and other supporters of the Bush tax policies imply that these tax cuts are more important to the middle class than these figures would indicate. They argue that a large number of Americans have investment income, but they fail to mention that most of that is not *taxable* investment income.

The second myth is also easily refuted, by examining the actual trajectory of revenue from capital gains taxes as a percentage of GDP. We find no evidence that the amount of revenues collected by the tax actually increases when the rate is cut.

### Benefits of Capital Gains and Dividends Tax Cuts Are Concentrated Among the Wealthy

When George W. Bush came to the White House, dividends were taxed as ordinary income (which for the wealthiest meant a top marginal rate of 39.6 percent at that time). The top tax rate for capital gains had recently been lowered from 28 percent to 20 percent. In 2003, President Bush and his allies in Congress lowered the top tax rate for both capital gains and corporate stock dividends to 15 percent.

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in United States**

Income group	Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	
		2009	% of tax cut 2009
Lowest 20%	\$ 11,600	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	26,200	-9	0.4%
Middle 20%	43,700	-36	1.7%
Fourth 20%	70,100	-88	4.0%
Next 15%	121,900	-262	9.0%
Next 4%	272,200	-1,559	14.4%
Top 1%	1,661,900	-30,525	70.4%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>\$ 75,400</b>	<b>\$ -431</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	<b>\$ 27,200</b>	<b>\$ -16</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy Tax Model, May 2008

The table above shows that, nationally, the benefits of this rate cut for investment income are concentrated among the wealthiest one percent of taxpayers.

If anything, the benefits of these tax cuts are even *more* concentrated among the wealthy than these figures reveal. National data from the IRS can be used to pinpoint with greater detail how these tax breaks are distributed at extremely high income levels. The most recent IRS figures, presented below, show the distribution and cost of the entire tax break for dividends and capital gains (which includes the full difference between the current low capital gains tax rates and the regular tax rates.)

### Tax Cuts from the Special Low Tax Rates on Capital Gains & Dividends (CGD) in 2005

AGI group	Total # of returns	% of all returns	# with CGD tax cut	Total CGD tax cut \$billions	Average tax cut	% of total tax breaks
<b>Under \$30K</b>	66,636,249	49.6%	3,079,593	\$ -0.4	\$ -5	0.4%
<b>\$30-50K</b>	24,558,911	18.3%	3,372,812	-0.8	-34	0.9%
<b>\$50-75K</b>	18,351,037	13.7%	4,126,681	-1.7	-93	1.9%
<b>\$75-100K</b>	10,449,989	7.8%	3,280,362	-1.9	-184	2.1%
<b>\$100-200K</b>	10,810,367	8.0%	5,148,904	-6.4	-595	7.0%
<b>\$200-500K</b>	2,737,802	2.0%	1,976,715	-13.1	-4,789	14.3%
<b>\$500K-1 mill</b>	524,506	0.4%	433,693	-10.8	-20,662	11.8%
<b>\$1-2 mill</b>	184,540	0.1%	156,743	-9.8	-53,132	10.7%
<b>\$2-5 mill</b>	84,070	0.1%	72,054	-12.3	-146,125	13.4%
<b>\$5-10 mill</b>	21,431	0.02%	18,189	-8.5	-396,105	9.3%
<b>\$10 mill +</b>	13,776	0.01%	11,433	-25.8	-1,876,280	28.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134,372,678</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,677,179</b>	<b>\$ -91.7</b>	<b>\$ -682</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum:</b>						
<b>\$500K +</b>	828,323	0.6%	692,112	-67.3	-81,204	73.4%

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income 2005, Tables 3.1 and 1.2 (August 2007).

In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, half of the benefits of the special low rates on capital gains and dividends went to people with adjusted gross income (AGI) over \$2 million, while more than a quarter went to people with AGI over \$10 million.

Several points emerge from this data.

- The special low tax rates on capital gains and dividends reduced income tax payments by \$91.7 billion in 2005.
- The 67 million tax filers who reported adjusted gross incomes of less than \$30,000 — half of all filers — got virtually none of the benefits of the capital gains and dividends tax breaks.
- In contrast, the 828,000 filers with reported incomes above \$500,000 — 0.6 percent of all filers — got 73.4 percent of the total tax reductions, saving an average of \$81,204 each.
- Most amazing, the 13,776 tax filers with adjusted gross incomes in excess of \$10 million — a mere 0.01 percent of all filers — got 28.2 percent of the total tax savings. Their average tax break was \$1,876,280 each.

### **Result of the Tax Cuts Could Be Worse than Nothing for Middle Class**

The problem with the capital gains and dividend tax cuts is not just that the resulting benefits for the middle class are so tiny. The end result for the middle class is likely to be *worse* than what would have happened if Congress had just left the tax code alone during the Bush years. That's because the cost of the tax cuts is yet to be paid, and it's likely that this cost will be spread evenly among Americans rather than concentrated on the extremely wealthy households who received the vast bulk of the tax breaks.

The tax cuts were deficit-financed, meaning they resulted in an increase in the national debt that must eventually be paid off — with interest. To accomplish this, Congress will have to increase taxes, cut back public services that Americans depend on, or both. About three trillion dollars have been added to the national debt during the Bush years, and about half of that is due to the Bush tax cuts.

Assuming that the national debt accumulated during the Bush years will be paid off by a combination of tax increases and cuts in public services, we calculated in an earlier report that the burden of paying off the national debt would outweigh the benefits of the Bush tax cuts (including all income tax cuts and the phasing out of the estate tax) for all Americans except those among the richest one percent. That report is available at <http://www.ctj.org/pdf/debtus.pdf>.

### **McCain Implies that 100 Million Rely on the Tax Cuts for Investment Income**

Presidential candidate John McCain recently said on ABC's "This Week" that it would be a terrible idea to allow the Bush tax cut for capital gains to expire because "100 million people have investments." The reality is that most stock owned by middle-income people is in 401(k) plans, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) or other similar retirement savings vehicles. Taxes on these investments are deferred until retirement, at which point they are taxed as "ordinary income," meaning they don't benefit from the tax cuts for capital gains and dividends.

This is supported by the IRS data in the table above. The figures show that in 2005, fewer than 22 million taxpayers received any benefit at all from the special low rates for capital gains and dividends — far fewer than the 100 million implied by Senator McCain.

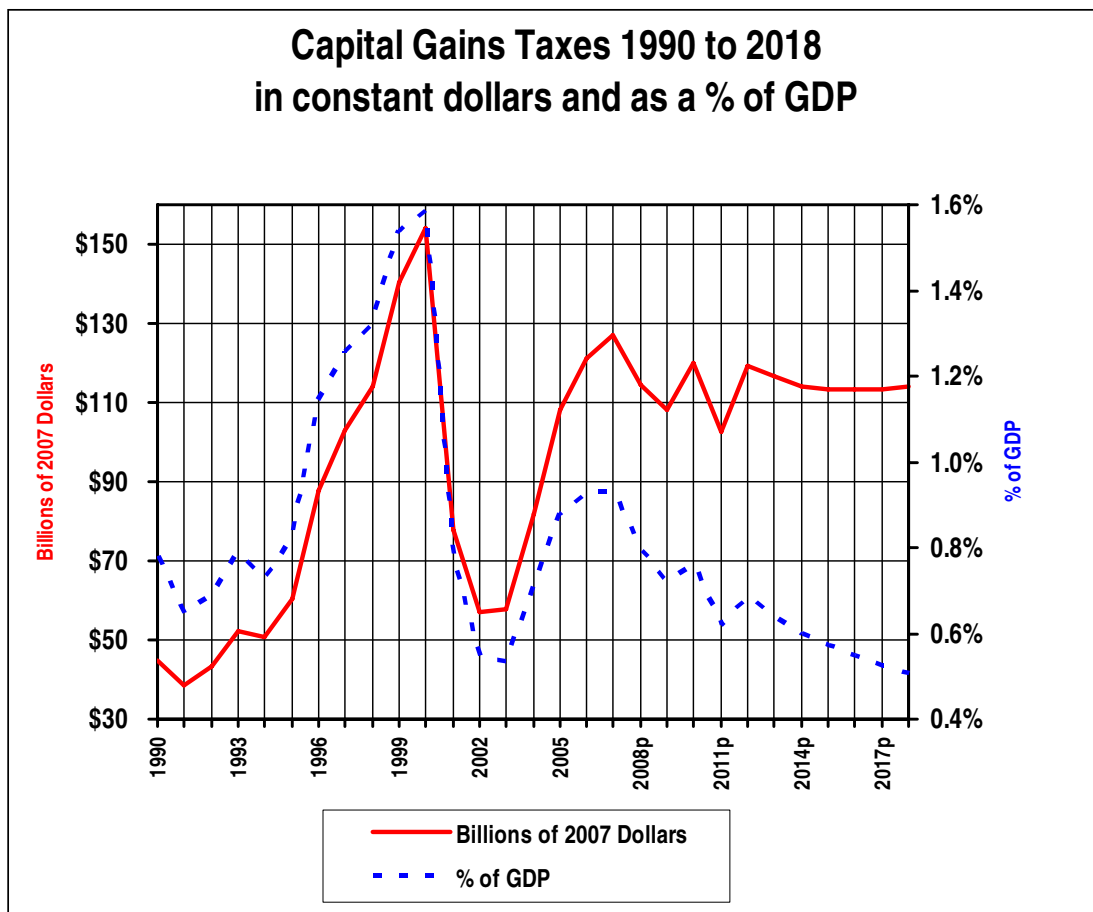
### **Tax Cuts Reduce Revenues Needed to Fund Public Services — and Capital Gains Tax Cuts Are No Exception**

A small group of ideologues associated with "supply-side economics" believes that tax cuts — especially capital gains tax cuts — can actually increase revenues. They ignore the fact that the revenue collected from the capital gains tax steadily climbed and then reached its peak during the Clinton years, when the tax rate was *higher*.

A capital gain is the profit one makes when selling property that has increased in value since it was purchased. The supply-siders' idea is that lowering the tax on that profit will lure more people to make investments and sell them later at a profit (to "realize" gains). These increased "realizations," supply-siders argue, will be so large that more capital gains taxes will be paid even at the lower tax rate.

But even if there are more realizations as a result of a capital gains tax cut, the resulting revenue is nowhere near enough to make the tax cut budget-neutral, much less revenue-enhancing.

The chart below is based on data from the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office.<sup>1</sup> It shows that the ups and downs in revenue collected by the capital gains tax seem to have more to do with what's happening in the stock market and the broader economy than with tax policy. In the early and mid-1990s, when the top capital gains tax rate was 28 percent, capital gains tax revenues shot through the roof. They continued to climb for a while after the rate was lowered to 20 percent in 1997, but at no faster rate than the previous trend. Then in 2001 and 2002, capital gains taxes fell precipitously. This was not due to any change in tax policy, but was instead clearly linked to the bursting of the "dot.com" bubble and its ramifications for the stock market.



<sup>1</sup>Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2008-2018," January 2008. [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/89xx/doc8917/01-23-2008\\_BudgetOutlook.pdf](http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/89xx/doc8917/01-23-2008_BudgetOutlook.pdf), page 89.

Capital gains tax revenue did increase after 2003, when the rate was cut again to 15 percent, but we would expect the revenue to rise from the low point of the recession, regardless of what changes were made to the tax code. (In fact, it would have been shocking if capital gains revenue did *not* swing back upwards after the recession of the early 2000s.)

More importantly, the revenue obviously has not reached the high level of the Clinton years when the rate was higher. Measured as a percentage of GDP, the capital gains tax will probably collect only half as much revenue this year as it did in 2000, when the rate was higher.

Can support for the supply-siders' argument be found if one looks further back in time? No, although many lawmakers, pundits and reporters seem to think so. During the Democratic presidential debate on April 16, ABC reporter Charlie Gibson said that capital gains tax revenue fell when the rate was raised in the 1980s.

The rate increase that he was referring to was part of the 1986 Tax Reform Act that was signed by President Reagan, which set capital gains tax rates the same as the rates on other income. Capital gains realizations surged in anticipation of the rate increase (which took effect in 1987). In other words, an increase in the tax rate actually increased realizations, albeit temporarily, as people rushed to cash in their gains before the new, higher rate took effect. After that, with fewer gains to realize, realizations predictably declined, and eventually returned to their normal level — until the Clinton administration, when the stock market went up so much that realizations boomed.

### **The Capital Gains Tax Break Results in Tax Sheltering by the Wealthy**

There is one sense in which the supply-siders are right. Yes, capital gains realizations might increase somewhat if taxes on capital gains are reduced. But one big reason for that is that wealthy people can convert ordinary income (which for them is taxed at a rate of 35 percent) into capital gains (which are only taxed at 15 percent) through various tax sheltering schemes.

After the Republicans took over Congress in the mid-1990s and proposed cuts in the capital gains tax, reporter Michael Kinsley and CTJ director Robert McIntyre argued that if we cut taxes in half for people named “Newt,” then we surely would find that Newts reported much more income on tax returns.

The taxes paid by people named Newt might even go up, but that's just because a lot of people would change their names to Newt to take advantage of the tax break. The same can be said for cutting taxes on capital gains. People will simply convert their regular income into capital gains income (at least wealthy people, who have opportunities to use tax sheltering schemes). Consider, for example, “private equity” fund managers. They have exploited a loophole that allows them to earn hundreds of millions of dollars in “carried interest,” which is compensation for investing other people's money, and pay taxes at only the 15 percent capital gains tax rate.

### **Capital Gains and Dividends Should Be Taxed Like Any Other Income**

The Bush tax cuts for capital gains and dividends will expire after 2010. Some lawmakers want to make them permanent. This would be fiscally irresponsible and would overwhelmingly benefit those fortunate Americans who don't need any help from our government.

It is remarkable that Congress decided, during a war and a health care crisis, to shower tens of billions of dollars in tax breaks on the richest one percent of Americans and offer them new opportunities to shelter their income from taxes. It's unfair to the vast majority of American wage-earners, who must pay taxes at higher rates than the wealthy few Americans who live off their investments and whose income takes the form of capital gains and dividends.

Congress and the next president should not make this mistake permanent.

When the Bush tax cuts expire, dividends will be taxed as ordinary income, which at that time will be taxed at 39.6 percent for the wealthy Americans who receive most dividends.

However, after the Bush tax cuts expire, capital gains will be taxed at a rate of 20 percent, which will be about half the marginal rate wealthy families will pay for ordinary income. Congress should enact legislation to tax capital gains as ordinary income as well, ending the incentive for tax sheltering that results from the preferential rate and raising badly needed revenue.

**(State-specific figures are included in the following appendix.)**

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Alabama</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -1	0.0%
Second 20%	16,000	26,000	21,700	-3	0.2%
Middle 20%	26,000	47,000	34,900	-9	0.7%
Fourth 20%	47,000	75,000	59,200	-27	2.2%
Next 15%	75,000	146,000	99,800	-137	8.3%
Next 4%	146,000	340,000	204,500	-993	16.2%
Top 1%	340,000	or more	1,097,900	-17,708	72.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 58,900</b>	<b>\$ -246</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 47,000	\$ 22,100	\$ -4	<b>0.9%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Alaska</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 23,000	\$ 13,900	\$ -16	1.1%
Second 20%	23,000	41,000	30,400	-41	2.9%
Middle 20%	41,000	63,000	52,900	-50	3.6%
Fourth 20%	63,000	106,000	83,200	-89	6.2%
Next 15%	106,000	186,000	131,100	-259	13.9%
Next 4%	186,000	382,000	250,900	-910	12.8%
Top 1%	382,000	or more	1,078,200	-16,838	59.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 75,200</b>	<b>\$ -278</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 63,000	\$ 32,700	\$ -36	<b>7.6%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Arizona</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 21,000	\$ 13,300	\$ -1	0.0%
Second 20%	21,000	34,000	28,000	-5	0.2%
Middle 20%	34,000	53,000	43,000	-35	1.4%
Fourth 20%	53,000	88,000	68,400	-105	4.4%
Next 15%	88,000	181,000	118,900	-309	9.7%
Next 4%	181,000	443,000	259,900	-1,826	15.2%
Top 1%	443,000	or more	1,753,300	-33,094	69.0%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 76,100</b>	<b>\$ -478</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 53,000	\$ 28,100	\$ -14	<b>1.7%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Arkansas</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 14,000	\$ 9,100	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	14,000	27,000	20,300	-2	0.1%
Middle 20%	27,000	44,000	35,000	-10	0.6%
Fourth 20%	44,000	69,000	57,000	-73	4.2%
Next 15%	69,000	148,000	96,100	-158	6.8%
Next 4%	148,000	365,000	193,200	-849	10.0%
Top 1%	365,000	or more	960,500	-27,269	78.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 55,300</b>	<b>\$ -343</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 44,000	\$ 21,500	\$ -4	<b>0.7%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in California</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 21,000	\$ 13,300	\$ -2	0.1%
Second 20%	21,000	36,000	28,400	-7	0.3%
Middle 20%	36,000	59,000	46,900	-31	1.1%
Fourth 20%	59,000	99,000	75,900	-111	3.9%
Next 15%	99,000	216,000	139,500	-308	8.2%
Next 4%	216,000	600,000	331,900	-2,006	14.3%
Top 1%	600,000	or more	2,226,000	-40,642	72.2%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 88,800</b>	<b>\$ -560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 59,000	\$ 29,500	\$ -13	<b>1.4%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Colorado</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 20,000	\$ 11,600	\$ -2	0.1%
Second 20%	20,000	36,000	28,200	-8	0.3%
Middle 20%	36,000	57,000	46,600	-75	2.9%
Fourth 20%	57,000	95,000	74,100	-66	2.5%
Next 15%	95,000	198,000	130,300	-373	10.7%
Next 4%	198,000	489,000	282,600	-1,647	12.6%
Top 1%	489,000	or more	1,743,400	-37,138	70.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 79,500</b>	<b>\$ -517</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 57,000	\$ 28,800	\$ -28	<b>3.2%</b>



**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Connecticut**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 26,000	\$ 16,200	\$ -4	0.1%
<b>Second 20%</b>	26,000	43,000	36,400	-10	0.3%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	43,000	70,000	56,800	-73	1.8%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	70,000	118,000	90,200	-125	3.2%
<b>Next 15%</b>	118,000	276,000	164,400	-605	11.4%
<b>Next 4%</b>	276,000	916,000	431,500	-3,144	16.3%
<b>Top 1%</b>	916,000	or more	3,415,400	-53,139	66.9%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 115,700</b>	<b>\$ -790</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 70,000	\$ 36,400	\$ -29	<b>2.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Delaware**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 10,900	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	35,000	26,500	-4	0.2%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	35,000	59,000	46,100	-23	1.0%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	59,000	95,000	74,400	-92	3.8%
<b>Next 15%</b>	95,000	187,000	124,100	-326	10.1%
<b>Next 4%</b>	187,000	417,000	260,600	-1,564	12.8%
<b>Top 1%</b>	417,000	or more	1,591,700	-34,510	72.2%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 76,500</b>	<b>\$ -484</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 59,000	\$ 28,000	\$ -9	<b>1.1%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in the District of Columbia**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 21,000	\$ 13,800	\$ -1	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	21,000	41,000	30,300	-12	0.3%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	41,000	61,000	49,400	-9	0.2%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	61,000	104,000	78,100	-99	2.5%
<b>Next 15%</b>	104,000	258,000	151,600	-516	9.8%
<b>Next 4%</b>	258,000	882,000	411,600	-3,752	18.8%
<b>Top 1%</b>	882,000	or more	2,917,100	-50,863	68.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 102,200</b>	<b>\$ -773</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 61,000	\$ 31,100	\$ -7	<b>0.6%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Florida**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 12,100	\$ -2	0.0%
Second 20%	19,000	31,000	24,600	-17	0.5%
Middle 20%	31,000	51,000	39,400	-32	0.9%
Fourth 20%	51,000	84,000	64,700	-106	2.9%
Next 15%	84,000	188,000	118,200	-359	7.5%
Next 4%	188,000	564,000	300,500	-2,545	14.1%
Top 1%	564,000	or more	2,449,700	-53,531	74.0%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 81,400</b>	<b>\$ -713</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,400	\$ -17	<b>1.4%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Georgia**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 9,900	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	16,000	29,000	22,100	-2	0.1%
Middle 20%	29,000	48,000	37,700	-30	1.9%
Fourth 20%	48,000	82,000	61,900	-33	2.0%
Next 15%	82,000	166,000	111,200	-207	9.3%
Next 4%	166,000	450,000	242,600	-1,287	16.0%
Top 1%	450,000	or more	1,341,500	-23,294	70.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 65,700</b>	<b>\$ -328</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 48,000	\$ 23,300	\$ -11	<b>2.0%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Hawaii**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,600	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	18,000	35,000	26,600	-6	0.3%
Middle 20%	35,000	54,000	43,800	-21	1.1%
Fourth 20%	54,000	92,000	70,700	-73	3.7%
Next 15%	92,000	179,000	122,300	-285	10.5%
Next 4%	179,000	438,000	256,900	-1,570	16.1%
Top 1%	438,000	or more	1,266,200	-27,206	68.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 69,800</b>	<b>\$ -391</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 54,000	\$ 27,000	\$ -9	<b>1.3%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Idaho**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 11,200	\$ -13	0.8%
<b>Second 20%</b>	17,000	30,000	23,600	-4	0.2%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	30,000	50,000	37,900	-49	2.9%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	50,000	85,000	65,400	-89	5.0%
<b>Next 15%</b>	85,000	158,000	108,100	-259	11.0%
<b>Next 4%</b>	158,000	388,000	228,700	-1,666	18.9%
<b>Top 1%</b>	388,000	or more	1,210,900	-21,639	61.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 64,800</b>	<b>\$ -351</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 50,000	\$ 24,500	\$ -23	<b>3.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Illinois**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,300	\$ -2	0.1%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	37,000	26,900	-19	0.8%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	37,000	58,000	46,600	-31	1.4%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	58,000	94,000	73,500	-91	4.1%
<b>Next 15%</b>	94,000	194,000	127,800	-257	8.6%
<b>Next 4%</b>	194,000	454,000	285,000	-1,372	12.3%
<b>Top 1%</b>	454,000	or more	1,772,000	-32,484	72.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 79,300</b>	<b>\$ -443</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 58,000	\$ 28,300	\$ -17	<b>2.3%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Indiana**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 11,300	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	18,000	33,000	25,300	-29	2.3%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	33,000	56,000	44,200	-23	1.8%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	56,000	85,000	68,400	-66	5.3%
<b>Next 15%</b>	85,000	152,000	108,700	-238	14.4%
<b>Next 4%</b>	152,000	354,000	207,500	-917	14.8%
<b>Top 1%</b>	354,000	or more	1,001,000	-15,483	61.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 63,900</b>	<b>\$ -247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 56,000	\$ 26,900	\$ -17	<b>4.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Iowa**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,100	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	18,000	37,000	26,900	-6	0.5%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	37,000	55,000	45,200	-50	4.5%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	55,000	84,000	67,600	-98	8.8%
<b>Next 15%</b>	84,000	143,000	105,300	-198	13.5%
<b>Next 4%</b>	143,000	342,000	202,400	-976	17.6%
<b>Top 1%</b>	342,000	or more	891,200	-12,179	55.0%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 62,300</b>	<b>\$ -220</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 55,000	\$ 27,500	\$ -19	<b>5.1%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Kansas**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,100	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	34,000	26,600	-13	0.8%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	34,000	56,000	45,100	-41	2.5%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	56,000	88,000	70,800	-87	5.1%
<b>Next 15%</b>	88,000	168,000	115,900	-216	9.6%
<b>Next 4%</b>	168,000	399,000	244,200	-1,299	15.4%
<b>Top 1%</b>	399,000	or more	1,143,600	-22,431	66.6%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 69,000</b>	<b>\$ -336</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 56,000	\$ 27,700	\$ -18	<b>3.3%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Kentucky**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 9,300	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	16,000	29,000	22,400	-1	0.1%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	29,000	46,000	36,200	-22	2.1%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	46,000	75,000	59,500	-42	3.8%
<b>Next 15%</b>	75,000	146,000	98,500	-191	13.0%
<b>Next 4%</b>	146,000	363,000	197,400	-938	17.1%
<b>Top 1%</b>	363,000	or more	912,900	-14,114	63.9%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 56,900</b>	<b>\$ -219</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 46,000	\$ 22,900	\$ -8	<b>2.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Louisiana**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 15,000	\$ 9,100	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	15,000	27,000	19,900	-0	0.0%
Middle 20%	27,000	45,000	34,700	-6	0.5%
Fourth 20%	45,000	76,000	57,100	-63	5.6%
Next 15%	76,000	143,000	100,900	-165	10.9%
Next 4%	143,000	363,000	213,000	-1,015	18.0%
Top 1%	363,000	or more	992,400	-14,949	65.0%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 56,700</b>	<b>\$ -223</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 45,000	\$ 21,400	\$ -2	<b>0.6%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Maine**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 11,100	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	17,000	30,000	24,700	-3	0.2%
Middle 20%	30,000	52,000	39,500	-22	1.5%
Fourth 20%	52,000	78,000	62,700	-97	7.0%
Next 15%	78,000	147,000	100,600	-259	13.6%
Next 4%	147,000	370,000	211,500	-1,366	19.6%
Top 1%	370,000	or more	941,600	-16,409	57.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 60,300</b>	<b>\$ -281</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 52,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -9	<b>1.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Maryland**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 22,000	\$ 13,400	\$ -5	0.2%
Second 20%	22,000	42,000	31,700	-24	1.1%
Middle 20%	42,000	66,000	52,700	-36	1.7%
Fourth 20%	66,000	106,000	83,500	-87	4.1%
Next 15%	106,000	211,000	143,200	-285	9.9%
Next 4%	211,000	483,000	299,900	-1,362	13.6%
Top 1%	483,000	or more	1,699,500	-28,844	69.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 86,100</b>	<b>\$ -418</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 66,000	\$ 32,700	\$ -22	<b>3.1%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Massachusetts**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 21,000	\$ 11,600	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	21,000	39,000	30,300	-16	0.5%
Middle 20%	39,000	66,000	52,300	-47	1.4%
Fourth 20%	66,000	108,000	83,500	-114	3.4%
Next 15%	108,000	229,000	146,700	-365	8.1%
Next 4%	229,000	612,000	346,600	-2,298	13.7%
Top 1%	612,000	or more	2,293,200	-49,035	72.9%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 93,000</b>	<b>\$ -664</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 66,000	\$ 31,400	\$ -21	<b>1.9%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Michigan**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	18,000	33,000	25,100	-7	0.5%
Middle 20%	33,000	53,000	43,300	-38	2.6%
Fourth 20%	53,000	87,000	68,600	-58	4.0%
Next 15%	87,000	160,000	112,200	-204	10.6%
Next 4%	160,000	356,000	215,000	-755	10.6%
Top 1%	356,000	or more	1,054,300	-20,344	71.6%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 64,500</b>	<b>\$ -283</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 53,000	\$ 26,100	\$ -15	<b>3.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Minnesota**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 22,000	\$ 13,000	\$ -1	0.0%
Second 20%	22,000	38,000	28,800	-18	1.0%
Middle 20%	38,000	60,000	49,000	-40	2.1%
Fourth 20%	60,000	94,000	76,800	-102	5.3%
Next 15%	94,000	186,000	123,800	-264	10.3%
Next 4%	186,000	448,000	269,600	-1,507	15.7%
Top 1%	448,000	or more	1,450,900	-25,288	65.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 76,800</b>	<b>\$ -382</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,500	\$ -20	<b>3.1%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Mississippi</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 14,000	\$ 9,000	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	14,000	26,000	19,900	-0	0.0%
Middle 20%	26,000	42,000	33,100	-4	0.5%
Fourth 20%	42,000	73,000	55,500	-30	3.6%
Next 15%	73,000	137,000	96,100	-197	17.3%
Next 4%	137,000	331,000	185,300	-673	15.8%
Top 1%	331,000	or more	796,100	-10,285	62.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 52,500</b>	<b>\$ -167</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 42,000	\$ 20,600	\$ -2	<b>0.6%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Missouri</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,600	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	18,000	31,000	24,000	-4	0.2%
Middle 20%	31,000	50,000	40,700	-37	2.4%
Fourth 20%	50,000	81,000	64,100	-133	8.5%
Next 15%	81,000	149,000	106,500	-217	10.4%
Next 4%	149,000	382,000	218,700	-1,271	16.3%
Top 1%	382,000	or more	1,078,100	-19,399	62.1%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 62,700</b>	<b>\$ -309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,100	\$ -14	<b>2.7%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Montana</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 9,000	\$ -3	0.2%
Second 20%	16,000	28,000	21,700	-5	0.3%
Middle 20%	28,000	49,000	37,600	-25	1.4%
Fourth 20%	49,000	79,000	61,900	-261	14.8%
Next 15%	79,000	154,000	103,800	-235	9.8%
Next 4%	154,000	416,000	233,600	-1,955	21.9%
Top 1%	416,000	or more	1,034,100	-18,509	51.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 60,600</b>	<b>\$ -354</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 49,000	\$ 22,700	\$ -11	<b>1.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Nebraska**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 11,600	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	18,000	36,000	27,300	-3	0.2%
Middle 20%	36,000	55,000	43,900	-45	2.8%
Fourth 20%	55,000	85,000	67,200	-194	11.4%
Next 15%	85,000	156,000	106,600	-249	12.5%
Next 4%	156,000	411,000	228,900	-937	11.9%
Top 1%	411,000	or more	1,178,900	-19,621	61.2%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 67,400</b>	<b>\$ -321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 55,000	\$ 27,600	\$ -16	<b>3.0%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Nevada**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 22,000	\$ 13,800	\$ -2	0.1%
Second 20%	22,000	37,000	28,800	-6	0.1%
Middle 20%	37,000	57,000	45,100	-45	1.1%
Fourth 20%	57,000	90,000	70,600	-59	1.6%
Next 15%	90,000	184,000	119,800	-191	3.7%
Next 4%	184,000	652,000	299,400	-2,154	11.1%
Top 1%	652,000	or more	2,901,400	-63,230	82.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 90,400</b>	<b>\$ -769</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 57,000	\$ 28,900	\$ -17	<b>1.3%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in New Hampshire**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 23,000	\$ 13,700	\$ -7	0.3%
Second 20%	23,000	41,000	32,800	-27	1.1%
Middle 20%	41,000	67,000	53,000	-41	1.7%
Fourth 20%	67,000	109,000	85,100	-132	5.4%
Next 15%	109,000	201,000	136,400	-331	10.0%
Next 4%	201,000	463,000	284,400	-1,879	15.7%
Top 1%	463,000	or more	1,464,200	-31,292	65.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 83,700</b>	<b>\$ -488</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 67,000	\$ 33,200	\$ -25	<b>3.0%</b>



<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in New Jersey</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 23,000	\$ 13,800	\$ -1	0.0%
Second 20%	23,000	43,000	32,900	-8	0.3%
Middle 20%	43,000	67,000	55,300	-53	2.2%
Fourth 20%	67,000	116,000	88,800	-159	6.6%
Next 15%	116,000	237,000	159,300	-373	11.7%
Next 4%	237,000	623,000	365,500	-2,255	18.8%
Top 1%	623,000	or more	2,023,100	-29,097	60.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 95,200</b>	<b>\$ -473</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 67,000	\$ 34,000	\$ -21	<b>2.6%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in New Mexico</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 11,000	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	18,000	30,000	24,500	-1	0.1%
Middle 20%	30,000	51,000	39,800	-26	1.9%
Fourth 20%	51,000	81,000	63,700	-103	7.4%
Next 15%	81,000	159,000	109,700	-225	12.2%
Next 4%	159,000	394,000	220,100	-1,271	18.4%
Top 1%	394,000	or more	993,700	-16,688	60.0%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 62,500</b>	<b>\$ -275</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,200	\$ -9	<b>2.0%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in New York</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,900	\$ -1	0.0%
Second 20%	18,000	34,000	25,600	-6	0.2%
Middle 20%	34,000	59,000	45,900	-33	1.0%
Fourth 20%	59,000	97,000	74,400	-95	2.9%
Next 15%	97,000	211,000	134,300	-280	6.5%
Next 4%	211,000	691,000	340,600	-1,770	10.9%
Top 1%	691,000	or more	2,669,100	-50,867	78.5%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 90,500</b>	<b>\$ -640</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 59,000	\$ 27,500	\$ -13	<b>1.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in North Carolina**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 11,000	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	17,000	30,000	23,400	-5	0.4%
Middle 20%	30,000	48,000	38,800	-18	1.2%
Fourth 20%	48,000	80,000	62,800	-61	4.2%
Next 15%	80,000	159,000	107,800	-221	11.2%
Next 4%	159,000	410,000	233,400	-1,318	18.2%
Top 1%	410,000	or more	1,107,600	-19,009	64.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 62,800</b>	<b>\$ -289</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 48,000	\$ 24,400	\$ -8	<b>1.7%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in North Dakota**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 10,400	\$ —	—
Second 20%	17,000	32,000	25,200	-8	0.9%
Middle 20%	32,000	54,000	43,000	-45	4.6%
Fourth 20%	54,000	81,000	65,100	-69	7.3%
Next 15%	81,000	158,000	104,900	-221	17.6%
Next 4%	158,000	327,000	206,900	-511	10.8%
Top 1%	327,000	or more	820,300	-10,513	58.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 61,300</b>	<b>\$ -190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 54,000	\$ 26,200	\$ -18	<b>5.5%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Ohio**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,100	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	19,000	32,000	25,400	-14	1.1%
Middle 20%	32,000	51,000	41,300	-45	3.7%
Fourth 20%	51,000	79,000	62,900	-85	6.8%
Next 15%	79,000	145,000	103,200	-190	11.5%
Next 4%	145,000	361,000	205,600	-1,023	16.4%
Top 1%	361,000	or more	955,400	-14,298	60.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 61,000</b>	<b>\$ -244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,900	\$ -20	<b>4.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Oklahoma**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 15,000	\$ 9,300	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	15,000	29,000	21,600	-2	0.1%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	29,000	47,000	36,700	-20	1.6%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	47,000	78,000	61,500	-63	4.9%
<b>Next 15%</b>	78,000	150,000	104,100	-170	10.1%
<b>Next 4%</b>	150,000	379,000	213,300	-847	13.5%
<b>Top 1%</b>	379,000	or more	1,214,700	-17,719	69.7%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 61,300</b>	<b>\$ -251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 47,000	\$ 22,500	\$ -8	<b>1.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Oregon**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 10,500	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	17,000	32,000	24,100	-9	0.5%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	32,000	52,000	41,100	-54	3.3%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	52,000	86,000	66,200	-122	7.5%
<b>Next 15%</b>	86,000	169,000	114,900	-271	12.4%
<b>Next 4%</b>	169,000	421,000	240,600	-1,053	13.0%
<b>Top 1%</b>	421,000	or more	1,131,000	-20,746	63.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 66,100</b>	<b>\$ -325</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 52,000	\$ 25,200	\$ -21	<b>3.8%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Pennsylvania**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,200	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	35,000	27,400	-13	0.7%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	35,000	56,000	44,700	-43	2.5%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	56,000	87,000	68,800	-79	4.6%
<b>Next 15%</b>	87,000	173,000	117,100	-247	10.7%
<b>Next 4%</b>	173,000	410,000	253,000	-1,439	16.7%
<b>Top 1%</b>	410,000	or more	1,300,500	-22,401	64.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 70,200</b>	<b>\$ -342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 56,000	\$ 27,800	\$ -19	<b>3.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Rhode Island**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 17,000	\$ 9,400	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	17,000	33,000	25,200	-16	1.0%
Middle 20%	33,000	58,000	45,200	-19	1.2%
Fourth 20%	58,000	89,000	70,400	-41	2.6%
Next 15%	89,000	182,000	119,100	-214	10.4%
Next 4%	182,000	422,000	264,200	-1,513	19.3%
Top 1%	422,000	or more	1,203,200	-20,482	65.5%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 69,700</b>	<b>\$ -309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 58,000	\$ 26,600	\$ -12	<b>2.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in South Carolina**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 9,800	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	16,000	28,000	21,900	-2	0.2%
Middle 20%	28,000	44,000	35,300	-11	0.8%
Fourth 20%	44,000	75,000	59,000	-67	4.9%
Next 15%	75,000	140,000	100,200	-204	11.2%
Next 4%	140,000	378,000	208,000	-1,278	18.7%
Top 1%	378,000	or more	1,021,500	-17,420	64.2%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 58,000</b>	<b>\$ -269</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 44,000	\$ 22,400	\$ -5	<b>1.0%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in South Dakota**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,300	\$ -5	0.3%
Second 20%	18,000	32,000	24,100	-16	1.0%
Middle 20%	32,000	53,000	40,500	-67	4.0%
Fourth 20%	53,000	82,000	64,500	-147	9.2%
Next 15%	82,000	147,000	105,500	-222	10.1%
Next 4%	147,000	345,000	208,100	-1,523	18.9%
Top 1%	345,000	or more	1,099,400	-17,548	56.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 62,500</b>	<b>\$ -320</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 53,000	\$ 24,900	\$ -29	<b>5.3%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Tennessee</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 16,000	\$ 10,300	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	16,000	29,000	22,400	-2	0.2%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	29,000	47,000	37,300	-24	1.8%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	47,000	75,000	59,200	-35	2.5%
<b>Next 15%</b>	75,000	150,000	100,200	-156	9.1%
<b>Next 4%</b>	150,000	383,000	217,800	-794	11.9%
<b>Top 1%</b>	383,000	or more	1,195,200	-20,271	74.5%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 60,900</b>	<b>\$ -265</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 47,000	\$ 23,300	\$ -9	<b>1.9%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Texas</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 18,000	\$ 11,400	\$ -1	0.1%
<b>Second 20%</b>	18,000	31,000	24,600	-3	0.1%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	31,000	51,000	40,500	-57	2.9%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	51,000	88,000	66,900	-48	2.4%
<b>Next 15%</b>	88,000	188,000	120,700	-207	7.8%
<b>Next 4%</b>	188,000	453,000	271,300	-1,264	12.8%
<b>Top 1%</b>	453,000	or more	1,699,000	-29,255	73.9%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 73,900</b>	<b>\$ -393</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 51,000	\$ 25,500	\$ -20	<b>3.1%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Utah</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,800	\$ -0	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	34,000	25,400	-6	0.4%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	34,000	55,000	42,900	-14	0.8%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	55,000	87,000	70,300	-64	3.7%
<b>Next 15%</b>	87,000	163,000	113,900	-147	6.4%
<b>Next 4%</b>	163,000	409,000	234,600	-1,410	16.3%
<b>Top 1%</b>	409,000	or more	1,339,700	-24,696	72.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 69,400</b>	<b>\$ -342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 55,000	\$ 26,700	\$ -7	<b>1.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Vermont**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,000	\$ -8	0.4%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	35,000	26,900	-9	0.4%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	35,000	55,000	45,000	-51	2.4%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	55,000	92,000	70,800	-99	4.6%
<b>Next 15%</b>	92,000	168,000	117,000	-352	12.2%
<b>Next 4%</b>	168,000	419,000	251,600	-2,610	24.2%
<b>Top 1%</b>	419,000	or more	1,167,800	-23,731	55.8%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 69,600</b>	<b>\$ -428</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 55,000	\$ 27,600	\$ -23	<b>3.2%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Virginia**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,400	\$ -1	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	19,000	37,000	27,200	-10	0.5%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	37,000	59,000	46,900	-21	1.0%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	59,000	99,000	77,900	-122	6.0%
<b>Next 15%</b>	99,000	211,000	136,000	-293	10.8%
<b>Next 4%</b>	211,000	458,000	289,700	-1,767	17.3%
<b>Top 1%</b>	458,000	or more	1,490,800	-25,561	64.4%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 79,200</b>	<b>\$ -403</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 59,000	\$ 28,500	\$ -10	<b>1.5%</b>

**Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Washington**

Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
<b>Lowest 20%</b>	Less than	\$ 22,000	\$ 13,000	\$ -1	0.0%
<b>Second 20%</b>	22,000	38,000	29,600	-4	0.1%
<b>Middle 20%</b>	38,000	61,000	49,200	-47	1.7%
<b>Fourth 20%</b>	61,000	98,000	78,300	-136	4.8%
<b>Next 15%</b>	98,000	193,000	132,200	-292	7.8%
<b>Next 4%</b>	193,000	492,000	286,300	-2,007	14.3%
<b>Top 1%</b>	492,000	or more	1,707,400	-40,113	71.3%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 81,200</b>	<b>\$ -554</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 61,000	\$ 30,700	\$ -17	<b>1.9%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in West Virginia</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 15,000	\$ 9,400	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	15,000	25,000	20,400	-19	2.5%
Middle 20%	25,000	45,000	34,400	-19	2.5%
Fourth 20%	45,000	71,000	56,400	-34	4.5%
Next 15%	71,000	128,000	93,000	-116	11.5%
Next 4%	128,000	277,000	169,800	-696	18.5%
Top 1%	277,000	or more	667,800	-9,168	60.5%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 51,000</b>	<b>\$ -150</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 45,000	\$ 21,400	\$ -12	<b>4.9%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Wisconsin</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 20,000	\$ 12,800	\$ -1	0.1%
Second 20%	20,000	35,000	27,300	-16	1.1%
Middle 20%	35,000	58,000	45,900	-69	4.7%
Fourth 20%	58,000	88,000	70,600	-65	4.4%
Next 15%	88,000	157,000	111,200	-214	10.8%
Next 4%	157,000	376,000	222,400	-1,363	18.4%
Top 1%	376,000	or more	1,102,800	-17,962	60.6%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 67,800</b>	<b>\$ -296</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 58,000	\$ 28,700	\$ -29	<b>5.8%</b>

<b>Bush Tax Cuts for Capital Gains and Dividends in Wyoming</b>					
Income group	Income Range		Ave. 2009 Income	Average tax cuts	% of tax cut
				2009	2009
Lowest 20%	Less than	\$ 25,000	\$ 13,900	\$ -0	0.0%
Second 20%	25,000	42,000	32,300	-2	0.0%
Middle 20%	42,000	59,000	50,900	-188	4.0%
Fourth 20%	59,000	95,000	77,800	-129	2.6%
Next 15%	95,000	176,000	122,300	-311	4.7%
Next 4%	176,000	581,000	271,400	-2,017	8.5%
Top 1%	581,000	or more	2,641,800	-78,265	80.2%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>\$ 90,300</b>	<b>\$ -977</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Addendum: Bottom 60%</b>	Less than	\$ 59,000	\$ 32,800	\$ -67	<b>4.1%</b>