



The Bush Tax Cuts: Are Hoosiers Better Off?

Over the past six years, President George W. Bush and his allies in Congress have enacted multiple rounds of major tax cuts, including special tax breaks for capital gains and dividends, reductions in personal income tax rates, estate tax cuts and an array of corporate tax loopholes. This issue brief summarizes the effects of the Bush tax cuts on Hoosiers at different income levels.

There are two key findings: First of all, the tax breaks enacted since 2001 are heavily skewed towards the very wealthiest few. Second, because the tax cuts are being paid for with borrowed money, the cost of paying the added national debt more than wipes out any benefits from the tax cuts for 99 percent of Hoosiers. Only the best-off one percent of Hoosiers are net winners.

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- Over the 2001-2010 period, the wealthiest one percent of Hoosiers, who have an average income of \$889,300 in 2006, will receive 27.9 percent of the tax cuts.
- The total 10-year average tax cut for this wealthiest group is \$349,832, an average of \$34,983 per year.
- In contrast, the poorest 60 percent will get only 20.9 percent of the tax cuts, with an average annual tax cut over the 10 years of only \$440.

Effects of Tax Cuts on Indiana Families & Individuals in 2001-2010:

Average Tax Cuts By Income Group

Income group	Ave. 2006 Income	Average Bush Tax Cuts										10 yrs
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Indiana												
Lowest 20%	\$ 11,000	\$ -72	\$ -95	\$ -107	\$ -117	\$ -97	\$ -95	\$ -103	\$ -111	\$ -120	\$ -130	\$ -1,048
Second 20%	24,500	-288	-364	-457	-506	-460	-456	-460	-487	-506	-524	-4,508
Middle 20%	41,200	-414	-551	-865	-902	-782	-762	-785	-827	-855	-891	-7,635
Fourth 20%	63,300	-590	-756	-1,298	-1,344	-1,213	-1,207	-1,168	-1,190	-1,193	-1,177	-11,136
Next 15%	99,900	-709	-1,181	-2,702	-2,826	-2,518	-2,511	-1,820	-1,745	-1,670	-1,558	-19,240
Next 4%	190,200	-909	-2,786	-5,629	-6,037	-4,445	-4,427	-2,348	-2,160	-2,204	-2,441	-33,386
Top 1%	889,300	-2,569	-24,491	-42,003	-47,051	-29,474	-30,964	-32,014	-36,140	-43,555	-61,570	-349,832
ALL	\$ 59,100	\$ -438	\$ -879	\$ -1,582	\$ -1,701	\$ -1,354	\$ -1,360	\$ -1,183	\$ -1,226	\$ -1,301	\$ -1,483	\$ -12,508
ADDENDUM:												
Poorest 60%	\$ 25,600	\$ -259	\$ -337	\$ -477	\$ -508	\$ -446	\$ -438	\$ -449	\$ -475	\$ -494	\$ -516	\$ -4,400
Top 20%	\$ 157,400	\$ -841	\$ -2,664	\$ -5,253	\$ -5,711	\$ -4,262	\$ -4,317	\$ -3,435	\$ -3,548	\$ -3,870	\$ -4,734	\$ -38,634

**Effects of Tax Cuts on Indiana Families and Individuals in 2001-2010:
Share of Tax Cuts by Income Group**

Income group	Ave. 2006 Income	% of Total Bush Tax Cuts Indiana										
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10 yrs
Lowest 20%	\$ 11,000	3.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Second 20%	24,500	12.9%	8.1%	5.7%	5.9%	6.7%	6.7%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	7.1%
Middle 20%	41,200	18.9%	12.6%	10.9%	10.5%	11.5%	11.1%	13.2%	13.4%	13.1%	12.0%	12.2%
Fourth 20%	63,300	26.7%	17.0%	16.3%	15.7%	17.8%	17.6%	19.6%	19.2%	18.2%	15.7%	17.7%
Next 15%	99,900	24.1%	20.1%	25.4%	24.7%	27.6%	27.5%	22.9%	21.2%	19.1%	15.7%	22.8%
Next 4%	190,200	8.2%	12.6%	14.1%	14.1%	13.1%	12.9%	7.9%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	10.5%
Top 1%	889,300	5.8%	27.6%	26.3%	27.8%	21.8%	22.6%	26.8%	29.3%	33.2%	41.2%	27.9%
ALL	\$ 59,100	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ADDENDUM:												
Poorest 60%	\$ 25,600	35.1%	22.8%	17.9%	17.8%	19.6%	19.2%	22.6%	23.1%	22.6%	20.7%	20.9%
Top 20%	\$ 157,400	38.1%	60.3%	65.9%	66.6%	62.5%	63.1%	57.6%	57.5%	59.0%	63.4%	61.3%

For 99 percent of Hoosiers, the Bush tax cuts are much smaller than the share of the increased national debt they'll have to pay off. Only the wealthiest one percent are net winners.

The tax cuts enacted by President Bush and his allies in Congress have been “paid for” entirely with borrowed money. This means that every dollar of tax cuts received results in a dollar of debt that must be paid back in the future — with interest. We analyzed the effects of this added debt on a per-person basis, rather than by family units. That’s because everyone — adults as well as their children — will eventually have to pay off the added debt and interest. We also looked only at the tax cuts and added debt that have been actually taken place so far (i.e., though 2006).

For the wealthiest one percent of Indiana residents, the tax cuts they’ve received from 2001 through 2006 outweigh their share of the added debt accumulated over the past six years by an average of \$21,040 per family member. They have received an average tax cut of \$61,529 per family member, which exceeds their added debt burden of \$40,489 per person by \$21,040.

Net Burden of Bush Fiscal Policies on the Middle 20% of Hoosiers 2001-06

Average Tax Cut per Person	\$ -2,032
Average Added Debt per Person	+9,089
Per Person Net Loss	\$7,057
Net Loss for Family of Four	\$28,226

But for the other 99 percent of Indiana residents, their share of the added debt accumulated from 2001 through 2006 outweighs their tax cuts by an average of \$7,118 per person. They have received an average tax break of \$2,594 per person over the six-year period, but their added debt burden averages \$9,712 per person.

**Effects of the Bush Tax Cuts and Debt Build-Up on Hoosiers in 2001-06:
Average Per Person Added Debt, Tax Cuts and Net Added Burden by Income Group**

Income Group	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Next 15%	Next 4%	Top 1%
Average per-person added debt so far	\$+7,641	\$+8,469	\$+9,089	\$+9,753	\$+11,195	\$+14,802	\$+40,489
Average per-person 6-year tax cut (total)	-424	-1,512	-2,032	-2,424	-4,292	-8,507	-61,529
Net added per-person burden (+) or benefit (-)	\$+7,217	\$+6,958	\$+7,057	\$+7,329	\$+6,903	\$+6,295	\$-21,040

No Free Lunch In Indiana

President Bush has borrowed all the money to finance his tax reductions, and the interest on that enormous borrowing is building up rapidly. What makes this borrowing more alarming is that the benefits are skewed so heavily towards the wealthiest taxpayers. As the above data show, in Indiana, 99 percent of taxpayers will get a debt bill that far exceeds any small benefits from these policies.

Technical notes:

Tax cuts by state and income group were calculated by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. For more details, see: "The Bush Tax Cuts Enacted Through 2006, The Latest CTJ Data (June 2006), <http://www.ctj.org/pdf/gwbdata.pdf>. Additions to the national debt (including amounts borrowed from the Social Security Trust Fund) are based on actual figures for fiscal 2002 through 2005 and Congressional Budget Office estimates for fiscal 2006 and 2007. The added debt was allocated among states and income groups based on shares of adjusted gross income and population (double-weighted). Of course, no one can say for sure how the debt will be paid for in the future, whether through huge program cuts or very large, potentially regressive tax increases. The approach here, which allocates the debt payments two-thirds to spending cuts (per capita) and one-third to proportional tax increases (by AGI), seems to be a middle ground of the possible outcomes.

