

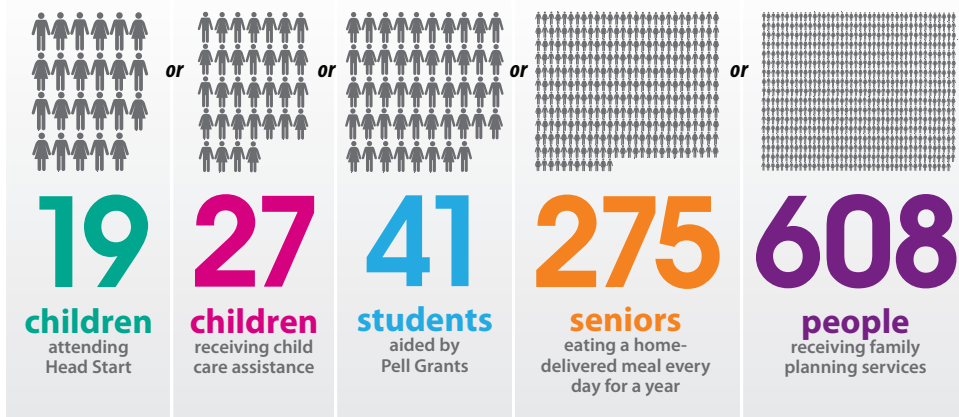
TAX & BUDGET

FACT SHEET

Women Can't Afford More Tax Cuts for the Rich



The average tax break per millionaire in 2013 if Congress extends the Bush-era tax cuts for the top 2% could support:



Sources: National Economic Council (average income tax cut in 2013 for households with incomes above \$1 million from extending the Bush-era tax cuts). U.S. Dep't of Education, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services (per person cost of services). Estimates of costs of services adjusted for inflation.

WOMEN HAVE A PARTICULAR STAKE in ensuring that those with the greatest ability to pay contribute their fair share of taxes. They earn less than men, assume greater responsibility for taking care of their families, and are more likely to be poor. As a result, women disproportionately rely on programs funded by federal tax revenues to obtain quality child care, access higher education, protect their health, meet their families' basic needs, and achieve a secure retirement. Continuing unfair and costly tax preferences for the very wealthy and corporations means that women and their families are likely to bear the brunt of deficit reduction.¹

Republican leaders in Congress want to extend the Bush-era tax cuts for the very richest Americans – while ending improvements in tax credits for over one in three families with children and three in four low-income families with children.² Extending the Bush-era tax cuts for the richest two percent would give an average tax cut of \$160,000 in 2013 to households with incomes over \$1 million,³ revenue that could support critical services such as Head Start, child care assistance, Pell grants, home-delivered meals for seniors, and Title X family planning services.⁴

1 National Women's Law Center, *Protecting Programs for Low-Income People in Deficit Reduction Plans Is Vital to Women and Their Families* (August 2011), <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/protecting-programs-low-income-people-deficit-reduction-plans-vital-women-and-their-families>.
 2 National Women's Law Center, *H.R. 8 Leaves No Millionaire Behind but Ends Tax Cuts for a Third of Families with Children* (July 2012), <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/hr-8-leaves-no-millionaire-behind-ends-tax-cuts-third-families-children>. H.R. 8 ends the 2009 improvements in the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit and eliminates the American Opportunity Tax Credit for college expenses.
 3 National Economic Council, *The President's Proposal to Extend the Middle Class Tax Cuts* (July 2012), http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/uploads/middleclass-report_7_24_2012.pdf.
 4 For the infographic, NWLC began with the most recent average cost or expenditure data reported by the appropriate federal agency: HHS, Office of Head Start, <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/mr/factsheets/fHeadStartProgr.htm>; HHS, Office of Child Care (NWLC calculations combining federal and state expenditure data, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/expenditures/10acf696/overview.htm>, and participant data, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/10acf800_preliminary/table1.htm); Dep't of Education, <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/fpg/funding.html> (average new award of Pell grants); Administration on Aging, Nutrition Services, http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA_Programs/HCLTC/Nutrition_Services/index.aspx (NWLC calculations based on home-delivered meals federal expenditure data and meal data); HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, <http://www.hrsa.gov/about/budget/budgetjustification2013.pdf> (Title X Family Planning Services per person). These average cost estimates were adjusted for inflation using the calendar year Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) from the Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook Publications, <http://www.cbo.gov/topics/budget/budget-and-economic-outlook/reports>. Figures are rounded to the nearest whole number of persons.