

State Individual Income Tax Rates, 2009

Local Rates Excluded

As of July 1, 2009

(2009's noteworthy changes in bold)

State	Federal Deductibility	Marginal Rates and Tax Brackets for Single Filers (a)	Standard Deduction		Personal Exemptions (b)	
			Single	Joint	Single	Dependents
Alabama (x)	Yes	2% > \$0 4% > \$500 5% > \$3K (s)	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$300
Alaska	No	None	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Arizona	No	2.59% > \$0 2.88% > \$10K 3.36% > \$25K 4.24% > \$50K 4.54% > \$150K (s)	\$4,521 (n)	\$9,042 (n)	\$2,100	\$2,100
Arkansas (x)	No	1% > \$0 2.5% > \$3,800 3.5% > \$7,600 4.5% > \$11,400 6% > \$19,000 7% > \$31,700 (i) (n) (s)	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$23 (c)	\$23 (c)
California	No	1.25% > \$0 2.25% > \$7,168 4.25% > \$16,994 6.25% > \$26,821 8.25% > \$37,233 9.55% > \$47,055 10.55% > \$1,000,000 (n) (s) (y)	\$3,692 (n)	\$7,384 (n)	\$99 (c)(n)	\$309 (c)(n)
Colorado	No	4.63% of federal taxable income	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Conn.	No	3.0% > \$0 5.0% > \$10,000 (s)	n.a	n.a	\$13,000 (d)	\$0
Delaware (x)	No	2.2% > \$2,000 3.9% > \$5,000 4.8% > \$10,000 5.2% > \$20,000 5.55% > \$25,000 6.95% > \$60,000 (s) (hh)	\$3,250	\$6,500	\$110 (c)	\$110 (c)
Florida	No	none	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Georgia	No	1% > \$0 2% > \$750 3% > \$2,250 4% > \$3,750 5% > \$5,250 6% > \$7,000 (s)	\$2,300	\$3,000	\$2,700	\$3,000

Hawaii	No	1.4% > \$0 3.2% > \$2,400 5.5% > \$4,800 6.4% > \$9,600 6.8% > \$14,400 7.2% > \$19,200 7.6% > \$24,000 7.9% > \$36,000 8.25% > \$48,000 9% > \$150,000 10% > \$175,000 11% > \$200,000 (s) (z)	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$1,040	\$1,040
Idaho	No	1.6% > \$0 3.6% > \$1,272 4.1% > \$2,544 5.1% > \$3,816 6.1% > \$5,088 7.1% > \$6,360 7.4% > \$9,540 7.8% > \$25,441 (n) (s)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$3,500 (o) (e)	\$3,500 (o) (e)
Illinois	No	3% of federal adjusted gross income with modification	n.a	n.a	\$2,000	\$2,000
Indiana (x)	No	3.4% of federal adjusted gross income with modification	n.a	n.a	\$1,000	\$2,500 (g)
Iowa (x)	Yes	0.36% > \$0 0.72% > \$1,407 2.43% > \$2,814 4.5% > \$5,628 6.12% > \$12,663 6.48% > \$21,105 6.8% > \$28,140 7.92% > \$42,210 8.98% > \$63,315 (n) (s)	\$1,750 (n)	\$4,310 (n)	\$40 (c)	\$40 (c)
Kansas	No	3.5% > \$0 6.25% > \$15,000 6.45% > \$30,000 (s)	\$5,450	\$10,900	\$2,250	\$2,250
Kentucky (x)	No	2% > \$0 3% > \$3,000 4% > \$4,000 5% > \$5,000 5.8% > \$8,000 6% > \$75,000 (s)	\$2,100 (n)	\$2,100 (n)	\$ 20 (c)	\$ 20 (c)
Louisiana	Yes	2% > \$0 4% > \$12,500 6% > \$50,000 (s)	n.a.	n.a.	\$ 4,500 (j)	\$1,000
Maine	No	2% > \$0 4.5% > \$5,050 7% > \$10,050	\$5,450 (n)	\$9,100 (n)	\$2,850	\$2,850

		8.5% > \$20,150 (n) (s) (aa)				
Maryland (x)	No	2% > \$0 3% > \$1,000 4% > \$2,000 4.75% > \$3,000 5% > \$150,000 5.25% > \$300,000 5.5% > \$500,000 6.25% > \$1,000,000 (s)	\$2,000 (k)	\$4,000 (k)	\$3,200	\$3,200
Mass.	No	5.3% and 12% (w)	n.a.	n.a.	\$4,400	\$1,000
Michigan (x)	No	4.35% of federal adjusted gross income with modification	n.a.	n.a.	\$3,500 (o)	\$3,500 (o) (q)
Minn.	No	5.35% > \$0 7.05% > \$22,730 7.85% > \$74,650 (n) (s)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$3,500 (o)	\$3,500 (o)
Mississippi	No	3% > \$0 4% > \$5,000 5% > \$10,000 (s)	\$2,300	\$4,600	\$6,000	\$1,500
Missouri (x)	Yes (p)	1.5% > \$0 2% > \$1,000 2.5% > \$2,000 3% > \$3,000 3.5% > \$4,000 4% > \$5,000 4.5% > \$6,000 5% > \$7,000 5.5% > \$8,000 6% > \$9,000 (s)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$2,100	\$1,200
Montana	Yes (r)	1% > \$0 2% > \$2,600 3% > \$4,600 4% > \$7,000 5% > \$9,500 6% > \$12,200 6.9% > \$15,600 (n) (s)	\$4,010 (n)	\$8,020 (n)	\$2,140 (n)	\$2,140 (n)
Nebraska	No	2.56% > \$0 3.57% > \$2,400 5.12% > \$17,500 6.84% > \$27,000 (s)	\$5,450 (n)	\$10,900 (n)	\$106 (c)	\$106 (c)
Nevada	No	none	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New Hampshire	No	5% > \$0 (f)	2400	4800	n.a.	n.a.
New Jersey (x)	No	1.4% > \$0 1.75% > \$20,000 3.5% > \$35,000 5.525% > \$40,000 6.37% > \$75,000	n.a.	n.a.	\$1,000	\$1,500

8.0% > \$400,000
 10.25% > \$500,000
 10.75% > \$1,000,000

(s) (dd)

New Mexico	No	1.7% > \$0 3.2% > \$5,500 4.7% > \$11,000 4.9% > \$16,000 (s)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$3,500 (o)	\$3,500 (o)
New York (x)	No	4% > \$0 4.5% > \$8,000 5.25% > \$11,000 5.9% > \$13,000 6.85% > \$20,000 7.85% > \$200,000 8.97% > \$500,000 (s) (bb)	\$7,500	\$15,000	n.a.	\$1,000
North Carolina	No	6% > \$0 7% > \$12,750 7.75% > \$60,000 (s)	\$3,000	\$6,000	(l)	(l)
North Dakota	No	1.84% > \$0 3.44% > \$33,950 3.81% > \$82,250 4.42% > \$171,550 4.86% > \$372,950 (s) (gg)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$3,500 (o)	\$3,500 (o)
Ohio (x)	No	0.587% > \$0 1.174% > \$5,000 2.348% > \$10,000 2.935% > \$15,000 3.521% > \$20,000 4.109% > \$40,000 4.695% > \$80,000 5.451% > \$100,000 5.925% > \$200,000 (s)	n.a	n.a	\$1,450 (e) (n)	\$1,450 (e) (n)
Oklahoma	No	0.5% > \$0 1% > \$1,000 2% > \$2,500 3% > \$3,750 4% > \$4,900 5% > \$7,200 5.5% > \$8,700 (s)	\$4,250	\$8,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
Oregon (x)	Yes (t)	5% > \$0 7% > \$3,050 9% > \$7,600 10.8% > \$125K 11% > \$250K (n) (s) (ee)	\$1,865 (n)	\$3,735 (n)	\$169 (c)(n)	\$169 (c)(n)
Penn. (x)	No	3.07% > \$0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rhode Island	No	3.75% > \$0 7% > \$33,950 7.75% > \$82,250	\$5,450 (o)	\$9,100	\$3,500 (o)	\$3,500 (o)

		9% > \$171,550 9.9% > \$372,950 (n) (s) (u)				
South	No	0% > \$0	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$ 3,500 (o)	\$ 3,500 (o)
Carolina		3% > \$2,670 4% > \$5,340 5% > \$8,010 6% > \$10,680 7% > \$13,350 (n) (s)				
South Dakota	No	none	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tenn.	No	6% > \$0 (f)	n.a	n.a	\$1,250	n.a
Texas	No	none	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Utah	No	5% > \$0	(v)	(v)	\$2,625 (m)	\$2,625 (m)
Vermont	No	3.55% > \$0 7.0% > \$33,950 8.25% > \$82,250 8.9% > \$171,550 9.4% > \$372,950 (n) (s) (cc)	\$5,450 (o)	\$10,900 (o)	\$ 3,500 (o)	\$ 3,500 (o)
Virginia	No	2% > \$0 3% > \$3,000 5% > \$5,000 5.75% > \$17,000 (s)	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$930	\$930
Washington	No	none	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
West Virginia	No	3% > \$0 4% > \$10,000 4.5% > \$25,000 6% > \$40,000 6.5% > \$60,000 (s)	n.a	n.a	\$2,000	\$2,000
Wisconsin	No	4.60% > \$0 6.15% > \$10,220 6.50% > \$20,440 6.75% > \$153,280 7.75% > \$225K (n) (s) (ff)	\$8,960 (h)	\$16,140 (h)	\$700	\$700
Wyoming	No	none	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
D.C.	No	4% > \$0 6% > \$10,000 8.5% > \$40,000 (s)	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$1,750	\$1,750

Note: Bold indicates notable changes for 2009.

(a) Applies to single taxpayers and married people filing separately. Some states increase bracket widths for joint filers. See note (s)

(b) Married joint filers generally receive double the single exemption.

(c) Tax Credit.

(d) Maximum equals \$13,500. Value decreases as income increases. There is a \$1,000 reduction in the exemption for every \$1,000 of CT AGI over \$27,000.

(e) Taxpayers receive a \$20 tax credit per exemption in addition to the normal exemption amount. Called the Grocery Credit in Idaho.

(f) Applies to interest and dividend income only.

(g) \$2,500 exemption is for each dependent child. If the dependent is not the taxpayer's child the

exemption is \$1,000.

(h) Deduction phases out to zero for single filers at \$87,500 and joint filers at \$99,736.

(i) Rates apply to regular tax table. A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers that reduces their tax payments.

(j) Standard deduction and personal exemptions are combined: \$4,500 for single and married filing separately; \$9,000 married filing jointly and head of household.

(k) The standard deduction is 15 percent of income with a minimum of \$1,500 and a cap of \$2,000 for single filers, married filing separately filers and dependent filers earning more than \$13,333. The standard deduction is capped at \$4,000 for married filing jointly filers, head of households filers and qualifying widowers earning more than \$26,667.

(l) Federal taxable income (AGI less all deductions and exemptions) is the starting point for determining North Carolina taxable income. Filers must make an adjustment on the North Carolina return for the difference in the NC and federal personal exemption. For tax year 2008 single filers with income less than \$60,000 (\$100,000 for married filing jointly) must add \$1,000 to their taxable income. If the filer's income is over the applicable threshold \$1,500 must be added to their taxable income.

(m) Three-quarters of the federal exemption.

(n) Values adjusted for inflation each year. Release dates for tax bracket inflation adjustments vary by state and may fall after the end of the tax year in question. Idaho, Montana, and South Carolina brackets apply to tax year 2008. All other brackets listed are for tax year 2009.

(o) Deduction or exemption tied to federal tax system. Federal deductions and exemptions are indexed for inflation.

(p) Federal tax deduction limited to \$5,000 or \$10,000.

(q) Additional \$600 exemption per dependent under 18 years old.

(r) Available only if itemizing deductions.

(s) Some states effectively double the bracket widths for joint filers (AL, AZ, CT, HI, ID, KS, LA, ME, NE, OR). CA doubles all bracket widths except the \$1,000,000 bracket. Some states increase, but don't double, all or some bracket widths for joint filers (GA, MN, NM, NC, ND, NY, OK, RI, VT, WI). Some states do not adjust their brackets for joint filers (AR, DE, IA, KY, MS, MO, MT, OH, SC, VA, WV, DC). Of these states, some permit married couples to file separately to avoid a marriage penalty, and some allow joint filers to make an adjustment to reduce their tax after it is calculated. MD decreases some of its bracket widths and increases others. NJ adds a 2.45% rate and doubles some bracket widths.

(t) Deduction limited to no more than \$5,600.

(u) Taxpayers calculate tax under a flat tax system and pay the lesser of the liability. The flat tax applies to all types of income with no exemptions or deductions and treats capital income as wages. The flat tax rates are 7.5 percent for 2007; 7 percent for 2008; 6.5 percent for 2009; 6 percent for 2010; and 5.5 percent for 2011 and beyond.

(v) The standard deductions is taken in the form of a nonrefundable credit of 6% of the federal standard or itemized deduction amount, excluding the deduction for state or local income tax. This credit phases out at 1.3 cents per dollar above \$12,000 of AGI (\$24,000 for married couples). For 2008 the federal standard deduction is \$5,450 for single filers and \$10,900 for joint filers.

(w) The 12% rate applies to short-term capital gains, long- and short-term capital gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes. Taxpayers have the choice of paying an optional higher rate of 5.85%.

(x) Local rates are excluded; 14 states have county or city level income taxes. In each of these states the average rate for all counties and cities, weighted by total personal income within each jurisdiction, is: 0.19% in Alabama; 0.06% in Ark.; 0.16% in Del.; 1.16% in Ind.; 0.3% in Iowa.; 0.76% in Ky.; 2.98% in Md.; 0.44% in Mich.; 0.12% in Mo.; 0.09% in N.J.; 1.7% in N.Y.; 1.82% in Ohio; 0.36% in Ore.; and 1.25% in Pa.

(y) California added 0.25% to each income tax rate in Feb. 2009 as a result of the 2009 budget agreement; the new rates are retroactive to January 1, 2009 and expiring on December 31, 2010

(z) Hawaii added three new income tax brackets (9%, 10%, and 11%) in May 2009, retroactive to January 1, 2009.

(aa) Maine's individual income tax rates are scheduled to change in 2010. Effective January 1, 2010 the existing rates are repealed and replaced with two rates: 6.5% on income up to \$250K, and 6.85% on income over \$250K.

(bb) New York added two income tax brackets (7.85% and 8.97%), retroactive to January 1, 2009. The new rates are in effect for 3 years.

(cc) The Vermont legislature reduced each of the income tax rates in the 2009 session, retroactive to January 1, 2009.

(dd) New Jersey added three new rates on income over \$400,000 that will apply only to tax year 2009. After

2009, the tax rates will revert to their previous structure of 6.37% on income over \$75,000 and 8.97% on income over \$500,000.

(ee) Oregon added two income tax rates (10.8% on income over \$125K and 11% on income over \$250K) that apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, 2012. On January 1, 2012, the 10.8% rate will be reduced to 9.9% and the 11% will be eliminated.

(ff) Wisconsin added one new rate in June 2009, retroactive to January 1, 2009: 7.75% on income over \$225K.

(gg) North Dakota reduced all income tax rates in May 2009, retroactive to January 1, 2009.

(hh) The Delaware legislature increased the top income tax rate from 5.95% to 6.95% in July 2009, retroactive to January 1, 2009.

Source: Tax Foundation; state tax forms and instructions

Tax Foundation

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