

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

by Adrian Dungan and Michael Parisi

Taxpayers filed 145.4 million individual income tax returns for Tax Year 2011. Taxable returns (i.e., returns with a total income tax greater than \$0) accounted for the majority (91.7 million) of all individual tax returns filed for the year. These returns represent the third lowest percentage (63.1 percent) of taxable returns in more than 25 years, with 2009 having been the lowest at 58.3 percent. Adjusted gross income (AGI) on taxable returns increased 6.2 percent to \$7.69 trillion for 2011, while total income tax increased 9.9 percent to \$1.05 trillion.¹ The average tax rate for taxable returns increased 0.5 percentage points to 13.6 percent.

The top 1 percent of tax returns had an AGI of \$388,905 or more and accounted for 18.7 percent of total AGI for 2011.² This represents a decrease in income share of 0.2 percentage points from the previous year, when the AGI cutoff for this group was \$369,691. These taxpayers accounted for 35.1 percent of the total income tax reported, a decrease from 37.4 percent in 2010. In comparison, the top 5 percent of tax returns had an AGI of \$167,728 or more and accounted for 33.9 percent of total AGI and 56.5 percent of total income tax for 2011. Whereas, in 2010, the AGI cutoff for the top 5 percent of tax returns was \$161,579.

This article discusses the individual income tax rates and tax shares and the computation of “total income tax” for 2011. To put this discussion in perspective, the article provides explanations of selected terms and describes the income tax structure, certain tax law changes, income and tax concepts (the “1979 Income Concept,” “modified” taxable income, and marginal tax rates), the computation of “alternative minimum taxable income,” and data sources and limitations.

Income Tax Rates

Discussions of income tax rates generally involve measuring two distinct tax rates: average tax rates and marginal tax rates. Average tax rates are calculated by dividing some measure of tax by some measure of income. Generally, for the statistics in this article, the average tax

rate is “total income tax” (see the Explanation of Selected Terms section of this article) divided by AGI reported on returns showing some income tax liability.

Measures of marginal tax rates focus on determining the tax rate imposed on the last (or next) dollar of income received by a taxpayer. For this article, the marginal tax rate is the statutory rate at which the last dollar of taxable income is taxed. (See the Income and Tax Concepts section of this article for a more detailed explanation.) The following sections describe the measurement of average and marginal tax rates in more detail and discuss the statistics based on these rates for 2011.

Average Tax Rates

Figure A presents statistics for 1986 through 2011 on income (based on each year’s definition of AGI and on the common 1979 Income Concept) and taxes reported. (For a more detailed explanation of the 1979 Income Concept, see the Income and Tax Concepts section and Figure G.) These tax years can be partitioned into eight distinct periods:

- (1) **Tax Year 1986**—This was the last year under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA81). The tax bracket boundaries, personal exemptions, and standard deductions were indexed for inflation, and the maximum tax rate was 50 percent.
- (2) **Tax Year 1987**—This was the first year under the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA86). For 1987, a 1-year, transitional, five-rate tax bracket structure was established with a partial phase-in of new provisions that broadened the definition of AGI. The maximum tax rate was 38.5 percent.
- (3) **Tax Years 1988 through 1990**—During this period, there was effectively a three-rate tax bracket structure.³ The phase-in of the provisions of TRA86 continued with a maximum tax rate of 33 percent.
- (4) **Tax Years 1991 and 1992**—These years brought a three-rate tax bracket structure (with a maximum tax rate of 31 percent), a limitation

Adrian Dungan and Michael Parisi are economists with the Individual Returns Analysis Section. Technical assistance and review were provided by Michael Strudler, Chief Individual Research Section.

¹ Total income tax is limited to zero and thus does not include refundable credits.

² The number of returns with zero or negative adjusted gross income, and the corresponding amounts for adjusted gross deficit, were excluded. By excluding deficit returns, alternative minimum tax reported on some of these returns was also excluded. For Tax Year 2011, there were 2.5 million returns with zero or negative AGI excluded, including 5,729 returns with no adjusted gross income that reported income tax.

³ For Tax Years 1988 through 1990, the tax rate schedules provided only two basic rates: 15 percent and 28 percent. However, taxable income over certain levels was subject to a 33-percent tax rate to phase out the benefit of the 15-percent tax bracket (as compared to the 28-percent rate) and the deduction for personal exemptions. At the taxable income level where these benefits were completely phased out, the tax rate returned to 28 percent.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure A

Total Number of Returns and Selected Income and Tax Items for Taxable Returns, Tax Years 1986–2011

[Money amounts are in billions of dollars, except where indicated]

Tax year	Total number of returns	Taxable returns								
		Number of returns	As a percentage of total returns [1]	Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	Total income tax	Average tax rate (percent) [2],[3]	Average per return (whole dollars) [3]			
							Current dollars		Constant dollars [4]	
							Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	Total income tax	Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	Total income tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Using each tax year's adjusted gross income (less deficit)										
1986	103,045,170	83,967,413	81.5	2,440	367	15.1	29,062	4,374	26,516	3,991
1987	106,996,270	86,723,796	81.1	2,701	369	13.7	31,142	4,257	27,414	3,747
1988	109,708,280	87,135,332	79.4	2,990	413	13.8	34,313	4,738	29,005	4,005
1989	112,135,673	89,178,355	79.5	3,158	433	13.7	35,415	4,855	28,560	3,915
1990	113,717,138	89,862,434	79.0	3,299	447	13.6	36,711	4,976	28,088	3,807
1991	114,730,123	88,733,587	77.3	3,337	448	13.4	37,603	5,054	27,609	3,711
1992	113,604,503	86,731,946	76.3	3,484	476	13.7	40,168	5,491	28,630	3,914
1993	114,601,819	86,435,367	75.4	3,564	503	14.1	41,233	5,817	28,535	4,026
1994	115,943,131	87,619,446	75.6	3,737	535	14.3	42,646	6,104	28,776	4,119
1995	118,218,327	89,252,989	75.5	4,008	588	14.7	44,901	6,593	29,463	4,326
1996	120,351,208	90,929,350	75.6	4,342	658	15.2	47,750	7,239	30,433	4,614
1997	122,421,991	93,471,200	76.4	4,765	731	15.3	50,980	7,824	31,763	4,875
1998	124,770,662	93,047,898	74.6	5,160	789	15.3	55,458	8,475	33,836	5,171
1999	127,075,145	94,546,080	74.4	5,581	877	15.7	59,028	9,280	35,431	5,570
2000	129,373,500	96,817,603	74.8	6,083	981	16.1	62,832	10,129	36,488	5,882
2001	130,255,237	94,763,530	72.8	5,847	888	15.2	61,702	9,370	34,840	5,291
2002	130,076,443	90,963,896	69.9	5,641	797	14.1	62,015	8,762	34,472	4,870
2003	130,423,626	88,921,904	68.2	5,747	748	13.0	64,625	8,412	35,122	4,572
2004	132,226,042	89,101,934	67.4	6,266	832	13.3	70,318	9,337	37,225	4,943
2005	134,372,678	90,593,081	67.4	6,857	935	13.6	75,687	10,319	38,754	5,284
2006	[5] 138,394,754	92,740,927	67.0	7,439	1,024	13.8	80,218	11,041	39,791	5,477
2007	[6] 142,978,806	96,272,958	67.3	8,072	1,116	13.8	83,851	11,588	40,449	5,590
2008	142,450,569	90,660,104	63.6	7,583	1,032	13.6	83,647	11,379	38,851	5,285
2009	140,494,127	81,890,189	58.3	6,778	866	12.8	82,765	10,575	38,579	4,929
2010	142,892,051	84,475,933	59.1	7,246	952	13.1	85,778	11,266	39,338	5,166
2011	145,370,240	91,694,201	63.1	7,693	1,046	13.6	83,901	11,402	37,299	5,069
Using 1979 Income Concept [7]										
1986	103,045,170	83,967,413	81.5	2,703	367	13.6	32,194	4,374	29,374	3,991
1987	106,996,270	86,723,796	81.1	2,736	369	13.5	31,551	4,257	27,774	3,747
1988	109,708,280	87,135,332	79.4	3,011	413	13.7	34,556	4,738	29,210	4,005
1989	112,135,673	89,178,355	79.5	3,188	433	13.6	35,752	4,855	28,832	3,915
1990	113,717,138	89,862,434	79.0	3,335	447	13.4	37,108	4,976	28,392	3,807
1991	114,730,123	88,733,587	77.3	3,387	448	13.2	38,169	5,054	28,024	3,711
1992	113,604,503	86,731,946	76.3	3,553	476	13.4	40,964	5,491	29,198	3,914
1993	114,601,819	86,435,367	75.4	3,625	503	13.9	41,938	5,817	29,023	4,026
1994	115,943,131	87,619,446	75.6	3,796	535	14.1	43,322	6,104	29,232	4,119
1995	118,218,327	89,252,989	75.5	4,075	588	14.4	45,655	6,593	29,957	4,326
1996	120,351,208	90,929,350	75.6	4,418	658	14.9	48,582	7,239	30,964	4,614
1997	122,421,991	93,471,200	76.4	4,849	731	15.1	51,875	7,824	32,321	4,875
1998	124,770,662	93,047,898	74.6	5,299	789	14.9	56,947	8,475	34,745	5,171
1999	127,075,145	94,546,080	74.4	5,736	877	15.3	60,666	9,280	36,414	5,570
2000	129,373,500	96,817,603	74.8	6,294	981	15.6	65,012	10,129	37,754	5,882
2001	130,255,237	94,763,530	72.8	5,943	888	14.9	62,716	9,370	35,413	5,291
2002	130,076,443	90,963,896	69.9	5,758	797	13.8	63,297	8,762	35,184	4,870
2003	130,423,626	88,921,904	68.2	5,849	748	12.8	65,777	8,412	35,749	4,572
2004	132,226,042	89,101,934	67.4	6,399	832	13.0	71,817	9,337	38,019	4,943
2005	134,372,678	90,593,081	67.4	7,016	935	13.3	77,448	10,319	39,656	5,284
2006	[5] 138,394,754	92,740,927	67.0	7,640	1,024	13.4	82,379	11,041	40,863	5,477
2007	[6] 142,978,806	96,272,958	67.3	8,282	1,116	13.5	86,028	11,588	41,499	5,590
2008	142,450,569	90,660,104	63.6	7,760	1,032	13.3	85,592	11,379	39,754	5,285
2009	140,494,127	81,890,189	58.3	6,893	866	12.6	84,168	10,575	39,232	4,929
2010	142,892,051	84,475,933	59.1	7,435	952	12.8	88,008	11,266	40,360	5,166
2011	145,370,240	91,694,201	63.1	7,844	1,046	13.3	85,543	11,402	38,030	5,069

[1] Number of taxable returns (column 2) divided by total number of returns (column 1).

[2] Average tax rate is "total income tax" (column 5) divided by "adjusted gross income (less deficit)" (column 4).

[3] The average adjusted gross income (less deficit), average total income tax, and average tax rate were calculated from unrounded data.

[4] Constant dollars were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index for urban consumers (CPI-U, 1982-84=100). For 2011, the CPI-U = 224.939.

[5] Includes 742,859 Form 1040 EZ-T returns. This form existed for only Tax Year 2006.

[6] The total number of returns does not include the returns filed by individuals only to receive the economic stimulus payment and who had no other reason to file.

[7] These statistics are based on adjusted gross income (less deficit) recomputed to reflect the 1979 Income Concept, thus enabling more valid comparisons to be made of the average tax rates among years. Changes in the definition of AGI over the years render direct comparison of the unadjusted figures misleading. For additional information, see *Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns*, IRS Publication 1304, for each tax year between 1986-2011. See Figure G for components of the 1979 Income Concept.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

on some itemized deductions, and a phase-out of personal exemptions for some upper-income taxpayers.

- (5) **Tax Years 1993 through 1996**—This period had a five-rate tax bracket structure (with a maximum statutory tax rate of 39.6 percent), a limitation on some itemized deductions, and a phase-out of personal exemptions for some upper-income taxpayers.
- (6) **Tax Years 1997 through 2000**—These years were subject to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, which added three new capital gain tax rates to the previous rate structure to form a new, eight-rate tax bracket structure (with a maximum statutory tax rate of 39.6 percent). For a more detailed description of the capital gain rates, see the Income and Tax Concepts section.
- (7) **Tax Years 2001 through 2008**—This period was affected mainly by two new laws, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (JGTRRA). EGTRRA included a new, 10-percent tax rate bracket, as well as reductions in tax rates for brackets higher than 15 percent of one-half-percentage point for 2001 and 1-percentage point for 2002. It also included increases in the child tax credit and an increase in alternative minimum tax exemptions. Under JGTRRA, Tax Year 2003 saw additional rate reductions (accelerations of EGTRRA's phased-in reductions) in ordinary marginal tax rates higher than the 15-percent rate, as well as expansions to particular income thresholds in the rates from 15 percent and below. Also, the rate for most long-term capital gains was reduced from 20 percent to 15 percent. Further, qualified dividends were taxed at this same 15-percent rate. These changes are detailed in the previously published article, "Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2003" in Appendix C (under Tax Rate Reduction). Beginning in 2004, the Working Families Tax Relief Act increased the additional child tax credit refundable rate from 10 percent to 15 percent. Under EGTRRA, beginning in 2006, the complete phase-out of personal exemptions and the limitation on some itemized deductions for upper-income taxpayers were modified to

limit the maximum phase-out to two-thirds of both the exemption amount and the itemized deduction limitation amount. For 2008, the limit was changed to one-third.

- (8) **Tax Years 2009 through 2011**—Beginning this year, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) temporarily increased the earned income credit by modifying calculations on qualifying earned income amounts and phase-out ranges. The Act increased eligibility for receiving the refundable portion of the child tax credit for 2009 and 2010 by lowering the earned income floor from \$8,500 to \$3,000. For 2009 and 2010, the ARRA provided an American opportunity tax credit of up to \$2,500 per student of the cost of tuition and related expenses. For those same years, ARRA also included other selected major individual income tax provisions: a temporary refundable first-time homebuyers credit of up to \$8,000 which expired July 31, 2011; a temporary suspension of Federal income tax on the first \$2,400 of unemployment compensation for 2009; an additional deduction for State sales and excise taxes on the purchase of certain motor vehicles; a \$250 credit for certain government retirees; an aggregate cap of \$1,500 on residential energy credits for 2009 and 2010; and a 2-year making-work-pay refundable tax credit of up to \$400 for working individuals and \$800 for working families. For 2011, the Tax Relief and Job Creation Act (TRJCA) of 2010 continued both the American opportunity tax credit and increased eligibility for receiving the refundable portion of the child tax credit. At the same time, TRJCA reduced the maximum amount for residential energy credits from \$1,500 to a lifetime limit of \$500. The other provisions of the ARRA cited above have been eliminated for 2011.

For 2011, the average tax rate on all taxable returns as a percentage of AGI was 13.6 percent (Figure B). The average tax rate for the AGI-size classes ranged from 2.6 percent for the "\$1 under \$10,000" AGI-size class to 24.3 percent for the "\$500,000 under \$1,000,000" AGI-size class.

The average tax rate for 2011 for all taxable income classes combined (13.6 percent) was 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2010. The average tax rate for taxable returns in all AGI classes under \$1,000,000 went

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure B

Taxable Returns: Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income, and Total Income Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 2010 and 2011

[Number of returns is in thousands—money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Tax year, item	Total	Size of adjusted gross income									
		Under \$1 [1]	\$1 under \$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	\$20,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tax Year 2011:											
Number of taxable returns	91,694	6	2,489	10,322	10,634	19,566	29,356	14,641	3,787	595	299
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	7,693,198	-7,564	17,912	156,100	265,546	775,418	2,101,734	1,963,004	1,076,603	401,555	942,891
Total income tax	1,045,511	123	471	5,588	15,235	55,287	189,342	248,968	212,403	97,611	220,483
Average tax rate (percent) [2]	13.6	[3]	2.6	3.6	5.7	7.1	9.0	12.7	19.7	24.3	23.4
Tax Year 2010:											
Number of taxable returns	84,476	6	2,252	7,917	9,409	18,592	28,151	13,870	3,457	541	279
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	7,246,202	-6,111	15,652	124,883	234,942	736,100	2,019,556	1,854,118	981,124	366,494	919,445
Total income tax	951,674	250	438	3,433	11,780	47,754	167,026	224,423	192,826	88,590	215,155
Average tax rate (percent) [2]	13.1	[3]	2.8	2.7	5.0	6.5	8.3	12.1	19.7	24.2	23.4
Change in:											
Number of taxable returns	7,218	[4]	237	2,405	1,225	974	1,205	771	330	53	20
Percent	8.5	-4.7	10.5	30.4	13.0	5.2	4.3	5.6	9.5	9.8	7.3
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	446,996	-1,453	2,260	31,216	30,605	39,318	82,177	108,886	95,479	35,061	23,446
Percent	6.2	23.8	14.4	25.0	13.0	5.3	4.1	5.9	9.7	9.6	2.5
Total income tax	93,837	-127	33	2,155	3,455	7,533	22,316	24,545	19,577	9,021	5,327
Percent	9.9	-50.8	7.6	62.8	29.3	15.8	13.4	10.9	10.2	10.2	2.5
Average tax rate:											
Percentage point change	0.5	[5]	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	[6]

[1] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit. Tax in these returns represents some combination of alternative minimum tax, Form 4972 tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans, and Form 8814 tax on a child's interest and dividends not reflected in adjusted gross income or taxable income.

[2] Average tax rate is "total income tax" as a percentage of adjusted gross income (less deficit). The average tax rate was calculated from unrounded data.

[3] Percentage not computed.

[4] Less than 500 returns.

[5] Change not computed.

[6] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

up slightly for 2011 except for "\$1 under \$10,000" which decreased by 0.2 percentage points. Average tax rates remained the same in the "\$1,000,000 or more" AGI class.

When refundable credits (including credits used to offset other taxes) are subtracted from total income tax, the average tax rate is affected. For 2011, the average tax rate minus refundable credits for all 145.4 million returns (and, thus, including returns with no income tax or negative income tax) was 11.3 percent (Figure B1). This was up 0.9 percentage points from 2010, when this rate for all returns was 10.4 percent. During the same period, AGI for all returns rose 3.5 percent and total income tax minus refundable credits rose 12.8 percent for 2011.

To analyze the average tax rate over time, it is necessary to use a more consistent measure of income than AGI because some tax law changes have resulted in the definition of AGI changing from year to year. The 1979 Income Concept controls for much of this variation in tax law, and its use provides a more consistent estimate of the

average tax rate across years. Under the 1979 Concept (Figure A), the average tax rate for 2011 increased to 13.3 percent from 12.8 percent for the previous year. Using this concept, total adjusted gross income (less deficit) on taxable returns increased 5.5 percent to \$7.84 trillion for 2011. Average retrospective income for taxable returns was \$85,543 for 2011, a 2.8-percent decrease from 2010. However, average income tax for this year increased by 1.2 percent to \$11,402.

Marginal Tax Rate Classifications

A return's marginal tax rate is the highest statutory tax rate bracket applicable to that tax return. The marginal tax rate statistics presented in this article are based on all individual income tax returns, as well as returns that show a positive taxable income amount based on "tax generated" (see the Explanation of Selected Terms section of this article) and items of income that were subject to the regular income tax, generally those included in

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure B1

All Returns: Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income, and Total Income Tax Minus Refundable Credits, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 2010 and 2011

[Number of returns is in thousands—money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Tax year, item	Total	Size of adjusted gross income									
		Under \$1 [1]	\$1 under \$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	\$20,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tax Year 2011:											
Number of returns	145,370	2,451	23,080	24,806	19,198	25,504	30,876	14,756	3,802	598	301
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	8,374,143	-195,698	121,790	368,418	475,649	996,783	2,197,423	1,977,406	1,080,932	403,585	947,854
Total income tax minus refundable credits [2]	945,920	-732	-12,861	-37,790	-11,103	41,738	187,359	248,858	212,391	97,600	220,459
Average tax rate (percent) [3]	11.3	[4]	-10.6	-10.3	-2.3	4.2	8.5	12.6	19.6	24.2	23.3
Tax Year 2010:											
Number of returns	142,892	2,554	22,241	24,529	19,135	25,605	30,533	13,998	3,472	544	280
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	8,089,142	-188,804	119,109	364,682	473,852	1,000,098	2,171,323	1,869,639	985,431	368,354	925,458
Total income tax minus refundable credits [2]	838,887	-834	-16,152	-41,948	-17,390	31,338	163,172	224,187	192,784	88,586	215,143
Average tax rate (percent) [3]	10.4	[4]	-13.6	-11.5	-3.7	3.1	7.5	12.0	19.6	24.0	23.2
Change in:											
Number of returns	2,478	-103	838	277	63	-101	343	758	330	53	21
Percent	1.7	-4.0	3.8	1.1	0.3	-0.4	1.1	5.4	9.5	9.8	7.3
Adjusted gross income (less deficit)	285,001	-6,893	2,681	3,736	1,796	-3,315	26,099	107,768	95,501	35,232	22,397
Percent	3.5	-3.7	2.3	1.0	0.4	-0.3	1.2	5.8	9.7	9.6	2.4
Total income tax minus refundable credits	107,034	102	3,292	4,158	6,287	10,400	24,187	24,671	19,606	9,014	5,316
Percent	12.8	12.2	20.4	9.9	36.2	33.2	14.8	11.0	10.2	10.2	2.5
Average tax rate:											
Percentage point change	0.9	[5]	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	[6]

[1] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit. Tax in these returns represents some combination of alternative minimum tax, Form 4972 tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans, and Form 8814 tax on a child's interest and dividends not reflected in adjusted gross income or taxable income.

[2] Refundable credits includes the part used to offset other taxes. For Tax Year 2010, the refundable credits included the earned income credit, additional child tax credit, making work pay credit, American opportunity credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, prior-year minimum tax credit, and regulated investment company credit. For Tax Year 2011, the refundable credits included the earned income credit, additional child tax credit, health coverage credit, prior-year minimum tax credit, and the adoption credit.

[3] Average tax rate is "total income tax minus refundable credits" as a percentage of adjusted gross income (less deficit). The average tax rate was calculated from unrounded data.

[4] Percentage not computed.

[5] Change not computed.

[6] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

AGI (Figure C, Table 1).^{4,5} The Income and Tax Concepts section provides an example showing how different portions of taxable income are taxed at different rates and explains the determination of the marginal tax rate bracket into which a return is assumed to fall. Table 2 contains additional data based on ordinary tax rates and

presents statistics on the income and tax generated at each ordinary tax rate by size of AGI.

For 2011, the number of returns with modified taxable income increased to 108.6 million returns, up 1.2 percent from 107.3 million returns for 2010.⁶ (See the Income and Tax Concepts section for an explanation

⁴ Marginal tax rate as cited in this article is the highest statutory rate on taxable income. It includes ordinary tax rates and capital gains tax rates. This concept does not include the effects of AMT or tax credits.

⁵ Tax generated does not include certain other taxes reported on the individual income tax return, such as self-employment tax (the Social Security and Medicare tax on income from self-employment), the Social Security tax on certain tip income, household employment taxes, tax from the recapture of prior-year investment, low-income housing, or other credits, penalty tax applicable to early withdrawals from an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) or other qualified retirement plans, and tax on trusts, accumulation, and distributions. The statistics for "total tax liability," shown in Bryan, Justin, "Individual Income Tax Returns: 2011," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 2013, Volume 33, Number 2, include these taxes.

⁶ Nontaxable (i.e., tax-exempt) forms of income, such as interest on State and local government obligations, were not included in AGI and generally did not affect the marginal tax rate. However, in some situations the receipt of some forms of tax-exempt income, such as tax-exempt interest, could have influenced the taxability of other income, in particular Social Security benefits. When this situation occurred, the income made taxable by the receipt of other forms of nontaxable income was included in AGI.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure C

All Returns: Tax Generated at All Rates on Returns with the Indicated Marginal Tax Rate, Tax Year 2011

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Marginal tax rate classes [1]	Number of returns		Modified taxable income [2]		Tax generated	
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All tax rates	145,370,240	100.0	5,747,740,726	100.0	1,088,559,743	100.0
0 percent	36,731,614	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
0 percent (capital gains)	1,011,818	0.7	10,181,380	0.2	0	0.0
10 percent	27,414,592	18.9	157,058,605	2.7	14,932,969	1.4
10 percent (Form 8814) [3]	14,990	[4]	12,996	[4]	817	[4]
15 percent	42,146,398	29.0	1,213,839,356	21.1	156,150,313	14.3
15 percent (capital gains) [5]	7,322,651	5.0	418,480,830	7.3	52,571,990	4.8
25 percent	23,417,496	16.1	1,746,765,080	30.4	296,144,037	27.2
25 percent (capital gains)	107,019	0.1	19,911,442	0.3	3,400,751	0.3
28 percent	4,310,618	3.0	650,432,704	11.3	136,827,481	12.6
28 percent (capital gains)	61,288	[3]	13,159,695	0.2	2,418,131	0.2
33 percent	1,694,272	1.2	475,108,008	8.3	116,229,416	10.7
35 percent	922,346	0.6	1,039,763,489	18.1	309,262,609	28.4
Form 8615 [6]	215,138	0.1	3,027,141	0.1	621,231	0.1

[1] For explanation of marginal tax rate, see Income and Tax Concepts section as well as footnote 4 of this article.

[2] For explanation of modified taxable income, see Income and Tax Concepts section of this article.

[3] Form 8814 was filed for a dependent child, meeting certain age requirements, for whom the parents made an election to report the child's investment income on the parents' tax return. This rate classification is comprised of those returns with a tax liability only from the dependent's income.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

[5] The 15 percent capital gains rate also includes qualified dividends.

[6] Form 8615 was filed for a child meeting certain age requirements, to report the child's investment income. The returns in this rate classification are not distributed by tax rate.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

of modified taxable income.) The amount of modified taxable income reported on these returns increased 4.4 percent to \$5.75 trillion. The tax generated on these returns increased by 4.9 percent to \$1.09 trillion. Figure C presents the amounts and percentages of modified taxable income and income tax generated (before alternative minimum tax and reduction by tax credits, including the earned income credit) by the marginal tax rate categories (defined in the Income and Tax Concepts section).

Returns with modified taxable income in the "15-percent" (ordinary income) marginal tax rate bracket made up the largest share of returns for 2011 (29.0 percent). These returns reported 21.1 percent of modified taxable income for 2011 and generated 14.3 percent of income tax (before credits and excluding the AMT). Conversely, taxpayers in the "35-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate, the least represented (ordinary income) bracket, accounted for only 0.6 percent of returns but reported 18.1 percent of the modified taxable income and 28.4 percent of the tax generated (the largest of any tax bracket). The "0-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate bracket had the second largest share of returns at 25.3 percent. These returns had no modified taxable income and consequently generated zero tax dollars. The "10-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate bracket reported the third largest share of returns at 18.9 percent. However,

such returns accounted for only 2.7 percent of modified income and 1.4 percent of income tax generated. With a 16.1-percent share of returns, the "25-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate bracket reported the largest percentage (30.4) of total modified taxable income and second highest percentage of income tax generated (27.2). Returns in the "28-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate bracket represented only 3.0 percent of the total share of returns and accounted for 11.3 percent of the modified taxable income and 12.6 percent of generated income tax. Returns in the "33-percent" (ordinary income) marginal rate bracket represented the second smallest share of ordinary tax rate returns at 1.2 percent, but accounted for 8.3 percent of the modified taxable income and 10.7 percent of the tax generated. In contrast, returns in the capital gain and dividends 0-percent, 15-percent, 25-percent, and 28-percent tax brackets represented 5.8 percent of returns but only reported a total of 8.0 percent of modified taxable income and 5.4 percent of the tax.

It is noteworthy that the tax generated (regular tax before credits) for 2011 at the 15-percent rate was more than any other rate (Table 2). The 36.1 percent of income taxed at this rate was reported by 73.4 percent of returns with modified taxable income, producing 28.6 percent of tax generated. The 25-percent (ordinary income rate) generated the next largest amount of income tax. Tax

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

in that bracket was reported on 28.1 percent of returns, with 16.3 percent of all modified taxable income taxed at this rate, generating 21.5 percent of the tax generated. The 35-percent rate had the third largest amount of tax generated. Tax in that bracket was reported on only 0.8 percent of returns. However, 9.6 percent of all modified taxable income was taxed at this rate, generating 17.8 percent of tax generated.

Components of Total Income Tax

Regular Tax

Regular tax is generally tax determined from a taxpayer's taxable income based on statutory tax rates. It does

not include the alternative minimum tax (AMT) nor does it exclude allowable tax credits. Figure D illustrates the derivation of the aggregate tax generated for 2010 and 2011 returns. Table 1 includes two tax amounts: "tax generated" and "income tax after credits." Tables 5 through 8 and Figures A and B include an additional measure of tax, "total income tax," which also includes distributed tax on trust accumulations, while Figure B1 includes total income tax minus refundable credits.

The tax generated by applying statutory ordinary income and capital gain tax rates to modified taxable income was \$1.09 trillion, a 4.9-percent increase from 2010 (Figure D and column 5 of Table 1).⁷ For most taxpayers, tax generated was equal to income tax before

Figure D

Derivation of Tax Years 2010 and 2011 Total Income Tax as Shown in Statistics of Income

[Money amounts are in billions of dollars]

Item	2010	2011	Percentage change
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Tax generated from tax rate schedules or tax table	1,037.8	1,088.6	4.9
PLUS:			
Tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans	[1]	[1]	[2]
Alternative minimum tax	27.5	30.5	11.0
EQUALS:			
Income tax before credits	1,065.3	1,119.1	5.1
LESS: Tax credits, total [3]	113.6	73.6	-35.2
Child-care credit	3.4	3.5	1.9
Child tax credit [3]	28.5	28.1	-1.5
Nonrefundable education credit	12.3	12.4	0.8
Foreign tax credit	15.2	16.5	8.1
General business credit	2.2	2.4	11.0
Earned income credit (limited to the amount needed to reduce total income tax to zero)	0.5	1.1	141.2
Credit for prior-year minimum tax	0.7	0.6	-14.8
Retirement savings contribution credit	1.0	1.1	8.6
Other credits [4]	49.9	8.0	-83.9
EQUALS:			
Income tax after credits	951.7	1,045.5	9.9
PLUS: Trusts accumulation distribution (Form 4970)	[1]	[1]	[2]
EQUALS:			
Total income tax	951.7	1,045.5	9.9
LESS: Refundable credits [5]	112.8	99.6	-11.7
Total income tax minus refundable credits [5]	838.9	945.9	12.8

[1] Less than \$0.05 billion.

[2] Percentage not computed.

[3] Does not include the additional child tax credit that for 2011 was \$28.6 billion which was refunded to taxpayers and not included in total income tax.

[4] Includes credits listed separately in Table 2 of "Individual Income Tax Returns: 2011", *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 2013, Volume 33, Number 2.

[5] Includes credits used to offset other taxes.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

⁷ The 2010 data are from Dungan, Adrian, and Michael Parisi, "Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2010," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 2013, Volume 32, Number 3, pp. 18–63.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

credits. However, for some taxpayers, income tax before credits included the AMT and/or special taxes on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans (when a 10-year averaging method was used) (see Alternative Minimum Tax section of this article for explanation).⁸ The AMT increased 11.0 percent to \$30.5 billion for 2011. Income tax before credits was \$1.12 trillion for 2011, up from \$1.07 trillion, representing a 5.1-percent increase from 2010. Taxpayers used \$73.6 billion of tax credits to reduce their income tax before credits. This represents a large decrease of 35.2 percent from the \$113.6 billion of tax credits claimed in 2010 mostly due to the expiration of the Making Work Pay Credit for 2011. The earned income credit (EIC) is included in this computation to the extent that its application did not reduce income tax before credits below zero. Any portion of the EIC that is refundable to the taxpayer because it exceeds the taxpayer's liability and any portion of the EIC used to reduce taxes other than income taxes are excluded from the computation of income tax after credits.⁹ Both income tax after credits (Figure D) and total income tax (the sum of income tax after credits and tax on trust accumulation distributions) totaled \$1,045.5 billion. These taxes both represented a 9.9-percent increase from 2010. Including refundable credits totaling \$99.6 billion for 2011, income tax minus refundable credits was \$945.9 billion, a 12.8-percent increase from 2010.

For returns with modified taxable income, Table 4a shows estimates of income tax before credits by type of tax computation. It compares the amount of tax before credits assuming that all taxable income is subject to regular tax rates with the amount of tax before credits actually computed after reflecting both regular tax rates and any special tax computations that the taxpayer is either permitted or required to make. In particular, qualified dividends and long-term capital gains are generally subject to lower tax rates, and certain dependent tax filers are required to compute their tax as if their income were the marginal income of their parents or guardian.¹⁰ The capital gain computations generally reduce taxes; the special provision for certain dependent filers can only increase taxes.

For 2011, some 87.1 million returns had their tax before credits computed using only regular income tax rates, compared with 86.5 million for 2010 that used only regular tax computations, an increase of 0.7 percent. The

top portion of Table 4a shows the data for these returns. Since these returns did not use any special tax computations, the difference due to special computation (shown in columns 4 and 8) is zero.

As shown in the bottom section of Table 4a, for 2011, the tax liability for 21.3 million returns decreased by Schedule D (capital gains) and dividend tax computations. This was an increase of 3.3 percent from the 20.6 million returns in 2010 whose tax liability decreased. Taxpayers filing these tax returns paid \$75.9 billion (column 8) less in tax before credits than they would have paid if they had not received the benefits of the lower tax rates for qualified dividends and capital gains. This was up from the \$74.2 billion in savings for 2010 from using these special tax rates. For these taxpayers, the average tax savings decreased, from \$3,602 for 2010 to \$3,567 for 2011.

As shown in the middle section of Table 4a, for 2011, the number of tax returns filed by dependents under age 18 (or under 24 for full-time students) with Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income*, for reporting investment income greater than \$1,900 was 0.2 million, representing an increase of 12.7 percent from 2010. Form 8615 was used to compute the dependents' tax as if the dependents' income was the marginal income of the parent or guardian. This mandatory calculation can result in no change or an increase in tax before credits; it cannot lower the dependent's tax before credits. Thus, for Form 8615 filers, the difference in tax before credits due to special computations (column 8) reflects the combination of the lower tax from use of the special tax rates for dividends and capital gains and the possibly higher tax from the required Form 8615 tax computation. The combination of the two offsetting provisions increased taxes by \$7.8 million for 2011. As shown in Table 4b, the net tax reduction was due to a tax reduction of \$147.1 million from use of dividend and capital gains, and a tax increase of \$154.9 million from the Form 8615 tax computation.

Alternative Minimum Tax

The Revenue Act of 1978 established the alternative minimum tax (AMT) to ensure that taxpayers, who might otherwise be able to legally reduce, or eliminate, their tax burdens, paid a minimum amount of income tax. The AMT provisions may recapture some of the tax reductions under the ordinary income tax. Form 6251, *Alternative*

⁸ The income amounts on which these special computations for lump-sum distributions were based were not reflected in current-year AGI or current-year taxable income.

⁹ For 2011, the total earned income credit was \$62.9 billion. This amount includes the amount used to reduce the income tax (\$1.1 billion), the amount used to reduce other taxes reported on individual income tax returns (\$6.5 billion), and the amount refunded to taxpayers (\$55.4 billion). Table 4 in Bryan, Justin, "Individual Income Tax Returns: 2011," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 2013, Volume 33, Number 2 shows these amounts.

¹⁰ Dependents with income over \$1,900 other than earned income could file their own returns but were required to calculate their tax on other than earned income in excess of \$1,900, as if it were their parent's or guardian's marginal income. Form 8615 was used to compute the higher tax. For dependents with only modest amounts of investment income, the parent or guardian could elect to include the dependent's income on the parent's tax return and fill out Form 8814 for the dependent's income, relieving the dependent of having to file his or her own tax return.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure E

Returns with Alternative Minimum Tax Computation Reported on Form 6251: Total Adjustments and Preferences, and Alternative Minimum Taxable Income and Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 2010 and 2011

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Total AMT adjustments and preferences [1]		Alternative minimum taxable income [1]		Alternative minimum tax	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tax Year 2011						
All returns	8,618,381	234,026,421	10,160,619	2,311,272,072	4,248,183	30,479,041
Under \$1 [2]	207,327	5,464,820	251,592	30,450,049	7,493	138,535
\$1 under \$10,000	174,151	587,294	476,208	2,718,769	1,938	8,591
\$10,000 under \$20,000	231,939	1,147,537	497,332	6,745,373	7,376	12,525
\$20,000 under \$30,000	247,219	1,110,907	437,177	9,776,629	6,806	7,014
\$30,000 under \$40,000	260,068	1,353,199	421,270	13,007,138	2,593	16,553
\$40,000 under \$50,000	282,083	1,905,667	376,152	15,065,767	6,147	14,917
\$50,000 under \$75,000	713,303	5,933,964	901,722	49,930,001	37,736	59,283
\$75,000 under \$100,000	801,043	10,153,943	912,295	70,699,430	109,404	161,692
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,009,613	34,477,532	2,124,130	283,446,342	784,992	1,674,825
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,978,530	80,632,573	3,040,882	834,203,112	2,778,701	17,044,848
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	503,890	30,789,389	510,540	317,059,548	417,110	5,682,656
\$1,000,000 or more	209,218	60,469,594	211,316	678,169,915	87,886	5,657,603
Tax Year 2010						
All returns	7,980,987	196,939,811	9,335,559	2,052,491,556	4,019,538	27,460,515
Under \$1 [2]	138,092	3,364,529	182,195	-24,933,124	6,011	266,930
\$1 under \$10,000	144,963	335,393	382,952	1,280,847	1,381	2,741
\$10,000 under \$20,000	214,106	572,325	435,056	5,455,819	8,763	14,369
\$20,000 under \$30,000	228,929	1,141,564	397,148	8,103,215	1,938	9,618
\$30,000 under \$40,000	234,278	963,452	358,134	10,371,591	3,472	9,495
\$40,000 under \$50,000	254,806	1,373,007	354,263	13,753,599	2,577	11,315
\$50,000 under \$75,000	702,669	5,525,474	886,529	48,216,152	55,570	69,283
\$75,000 under \$100,000	738,618	7,152,971	839,156	64,293,847	100,290	139,466
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,952,997	33,455,082	2,064,208	272,214,245	808,457	1,727,242
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,756,453	71,771,808	2,813,653	763,200,242	2,589,820	15,860,647
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	437,213	25,421,333	442,583	273,162,808	360,424	4,886,395
\$1,000,000 or more	177,862	45,862,873	179,681	617,372,317	80,833	4,463,011

[1] See Figures I and J for the calculation of alternative minimum taxable income and the list of alternative minimum tax adjustments and preferences. See also Form 6251, *Alternative Minimum Tax-Individuals*.

[2] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Minimum Tax—Individuals, is used to calculate AMT. (See the Computation of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income section of this article for an explanation of the computation of income for AMT purposes.)

Some taxpayers included with their individual income tax returns, or were required to include, Form 6251, even though their tax liability was not increased due to the AMT (Figure E). For 2011, AMT liability increased 11.0 percent to \$30.5 billion from \$27.5 billion in 2010. The number of returns subject to paying the AMT increased by 0.2 million for the period.¹¹ Alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI) for all returns filing a Form 6251 increased 12.6 percent to \$2.3 trillion from 2010.

Much of the variation in the number of taxpayers affected by the AMT and in the amount of AMT liability during the mid- to late 1980s and early 1990s was attributable to tax law changes such as TRA86, the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990 (RRA90), and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA93), each of which altered the AMT. Since then, the impact of the AMT has increased partially because the AMT exemptions have not been automatically indexed annually for the effects of inflation, whereas various parameters of the ordinary income tax (such as tax brackets, exemptions, etc.) have been indexed annually for inflation. In both EGTRRA in 2001 and JGTRRA in 2003, AMT exemptions were increased, while ordinary tax rates declined.

¹¹ Other tax returns may not have had AMT liability but the size of their tax credits, for example their general business credits, may have been reduced because of the AMT.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure F

Alternative Minimum Tax, Tax Years 1986–2011

[Tax rates are in percentages—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Tax year	Highest statutory alternative minimum tax rate	Alternative minimum tax	
		Number of returns	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1986	20	608,907	6,713,149
1987	21	139,779	1,674,898
1988	21	113,562	1,027,884
1989	21	117,483	831,012
1990	21	132,103	830,313
1991	24	243,672	1,213,426
1992	24	287,183	1,357,063
1993	28	334,615	2,052,790
1994	28	368,964	2,212,094
1995	28	414,106	2,290,576
1996	28	477,898	2,812,746
1997	28 [1]	618,072	4,005,101
1998	28 [1]	853,433	5,014,549
1999	28 [1]	1,018,063	6,477,697
2000	28 [1]	1,304,197	9,600,840
2001	28 [1]	1,120,047	6,756,705
2002	28 [1]	1,910,789	6,853,901
2003	28 [1]	2,357,975	9,469,803
2004	28 [1]	3,096,299	13,029,239
2005	28 [1]	4,004,756	17,421,071
2006	28 [1]	3,966,540	21,564,586
2007	28 [1]	4,108,964	24,109,512
2008	28 [1]	3,935,248	25,649,084
2009	28 [1]	3,827,562	22,579,779
2010	28 [1]	4,019,538	27,460,515
2011	28 [1]	4,248,183	30,479,041

[1] For 1997–2002 the top rate on most long-term capital gains was 20 percent, for 2003–2011 the top rate was 15 percent.

NOTE: For more information on the alternative minimum tax, see Form 6251, *Alternative Minimum Tax-Individuals*. See also Figures I and J.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

For 2011, AMT levels increased to \$30.5 billion, the highest amount of AMT ever (Figure F). Since 2001, the number of returns paying AMT has more than tripled from 1.1 million to 4.2 million for 2011.

Income and Tax Shares

Tables 5 through 8 present historical statistics from 2001 through 2011 on income and tax by cumulative percentiles (based on numbers of returns with positive AGI). Table 5 and 6 present distributions of AGI, as defined for each year, and tax or income item, by descending and ascending cumulative percentiles of returns. These tables can be used to make comparisons across cumu-

lative percentile classes within each year, for tax years beginning in 2001.

Tables 5 and 7 are based on percentiles of returns cumulated downward from the highest income returns and present data for the top 0.1 percent (Table 5 only), 1 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent, 25 percent, and 50 percent of returns. Tables 6 and 8 are based on returns cumulated upward from the lowest income returns and present data for the bottom 50 percent, 75 percent, 90 percent, 95 percent, and 99 percent of all returns.

Consider, for example, the data in Table 5 for the 136.6 million nondependent returns filed for 2011.¹² The average tax rate for these returns was 12.5 percent, a 0.7-percentage point increase from 2010. (A sizeable portion of returns are nontaxable, accounting for the difference in the computation of this particular average tax rate versus the 13.6-percent average tax rate for taxable returns only, shown in Figure A.) As expected for a graduated income tax system, the top 1 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent, 25 percent, and 50 percent all recorded a larger share of the income tax burden than their respective shares of AGI. For 2011, the returns in the top 0.1 percent reported 8.9 percent of total AGI and 16.1 percent of total income tax; both percentages are down from 2010. The amount of AGI needed for inclusion in this percentile group (i.e., the AGI floor) was \$1,717,675. For 2010, the returns in this percentile group (i.e., those with at least \$1,634,386 in AGI) reported 9.2 percent of total AGI and 17.9 percent of total income tax. Despite the differences, for both years, the average tax rate for individuals in the 0.1 percent group was 22.8 percent.

For 2011, the returns in the top 1 percent reported 18.7 percent of total AGI and 35.1 percent of income tax. The amount of AGI needed for inclusion in this percentile group (i.e., the AGI floor) was \$388,905. For 2010, the returns in this percentile group (i.e., those with at least \$369,691 in AGI) reported 18.9 percent of total AGI and 37.4 percent of total income tax.

For 2011, the returns in the top 5-percent group (returns reporting AGI of \$167,728 or more) reported 33.9 percent of total AGI and 56.5 percent of income tax, compared to 33.8 percent and 59.1 percent, respectively, for 2009 (when the AGI floor was \$161,579). For 2011, returns in the top 10-percent group (returns with AGI of at least \$120,136) reported 45.4 percent of AGI and paid 68.3 percent of income tax. For 2010, the returns in this percentile group (with AGI of \$116,623 or more) reported 45.2 percent of total AGI and 70.6 percent of income tax. The top 50-percent group (reporting AGI of \$34,823 or

¹² The percentile groupings of tax filers exclude returns filed by dependents.

more) accounted for 88.5 percent of AGI and paid almost all (97.1 percent) of the income tax for 2011.

Explanation of Selected Terms

This section provides brief explanations of the major tax concepts discussed in this article. For more extensive definitions, see *Statistics of Income—2011, Individual Income Tax Returns*, Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service, Publication 1304.

Adjusted gross income—Adjusted gross income is “total income,” as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, less “statutory adjustments” (primarily business, investment, or certain other deductions, such as payments to a Keogh self-employed retirement plan, certain deductible contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), self-employed health insurance deductions, and one-half of Social Security taxes for the self-employed). Total income includes, for example, salaries and wages, taxable interest, dividends, alimony, and net amounts from such sources as business income, rents and royalties, and sales of capital assets.

Difference due to special tax computation—For this article, the tax difference is the amount of tax resulting from using provisions of one of the special tax computations (Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income*, or Schedule D, *Capital Gains and Losses*, and qualified dividends) less the amount of tax that would have resulted from not having used any of these provisions (regular tax computation).

Dividends—Ordinary dividend income consisted of distributions of money, stock, or other property received by taxpayers from domestic and foreign corporations, either directly or passed through estates, trusts, partnerships, or regulated investment companies. Ordinary dividends also included distributions from money market mutual funds.

Ordinary dividends did not include nontaxable distributions of stock or stock rights, returns of capital, capital gains, or liquidation distributions. Taxpayers were also instructed to exclude amounts paid on deposits or bank accounts for withdrawal, mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, which were treated as interest income.

Qualified dividends are the ordinary dividends received in tax years beginning after 2002 that met certain conditions. These conditions include: the dividend must have been paid by a U.S. corporation or a “qualified” foreign corporation; the stock ownership must have met certain holding period requirements; the dividends were not from certain institutions, such as mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, credit unions, tax-exempt

organizations, or farmer cooperatives; and the dividends were not for any share of stock which was part of an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). The maximum tax rate for qualified dividends was 15 percent generally (or 0 percent for amounts that would otherwise have been taxed at the 10-percent or 15-percent regular income rates).

Form 8615, Tax for Certain Children Who Have Unearned Income, tax computation—Form 8615, in addition to being used to figure the tax of certain children who are under 18, was required to figure the tax for a child with investment income of more than \$1,900 if the child:

- (1) Was age 18 at the end of 2011 and did not have earned income that was more than half of the child’s support, or
- (2) Was a full-time student over age 18 and under age 24 at the end of 2011 and did not have earned income that was more than half of the child’s support.

Income tax before credits—This amount consisted of the tax liability on taxable income, computed by using the tax tables, tax rate schedules, Schedule D, *Capital Gains and Losses*, tax worksheet, foreign-earned income tax worksheet, Schedule J (*Income Averaging for Farmers and Fishermen*), or Form 8615, plus Form 8814, *Parent’s Election To Report Child’s Interest and Dividends*; any additional taxes from Form 4972, *Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions*; Publication 962 (*Earned Income Tax Credit*) election, and the alternative minimum tax.

Income tax before credits (regular tax computation)—This amount consisted of the tax liability on ordinary income, computed by using the tax table or applying the rates from one of the four tax rate schedules, plus any additional tax (tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans). When Form 8615 tax was payable on investment income of children, for this concept, all the income was taxed at the child’s rate rather than at the rate of the parents. When the Schedule D tax was payable on net long-term capital gains, the tax was based on the regular tax rates rather than the 0-percent, 15-percent, 25-percent, or 28-percent tax rate for capital gains. When a tax was payable on a qualified dividend, the tax was based on regular tax rates instead of the maximum tax rate for qualified dividends, 15 percent (0 percent for amounts that would otherwise have been taxed in the 10-percent tax bracket). This is in contrast to the computation of income tax before credits (see above) in which special tax computations such as those involved on Form 8615, Schedule D, and qualified dividends are taken into account. See Tables 4a and 4b.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Income tax after credits—To determine income tax after credits, taxpayers deducted total credits from income tax before credits. For the statistics, tax was further reduced by the portion of the earned income credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, health coverage credit, regulated investment credit, and the refundable education credit (American Opportunity Credit), and refundable prior-year minimum tax credit which did not result in a negative tax. Any tax remaining after subtraction of all credits and the credits mentioned above was tabulated as income tax after credits. This is limited to zero.

Income tax minus refundable credits—This amount included income tax after credits from the Form 1040, less the Form 4970, *Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts*, tax, less the refundable credits (including those used to offset other taxes). For Tax Year 2011, refundable credits included the earned income credit, additional child tax credit, American opportunity credit, first time homebuyer credit, regulated investment credit, adoption credit, the (refundable) prior-year minimum tax credit, and the health coverage credit. This concept allows income tax to be negative if the refundable credit amounts exceed the income tax owed amount.

Marginal tax rate—See Income and Tax Concepts section.

Modified taxable income—See Income and Tax Concepts section.

Regular tax computation—Depending on marital status and size of taxable income, the taxpayer used one of the four tax rate schedules (or an approximation from the tax table) to determine tax. Returns of taxpayers who had taxes computed by the Internal Revenue Service were classified under the regular tax computation method.

Schedule D and qualified dividend tax computation—Schedule D, *Capital Gains and Losses*, was used to compute the 0-percent, 15-percent, 25-percent, and 28-percent taxes on net long-term capital gains (in excess of net short-term capital losses) if such computations were beneficial to the taxpayer. Any investment interest allocated from long-term capital gains to net investment income for the investment interest expense deduction (on Form 4952) was excluded from this computation. Qualified dividends were taxed at a maximum tax rate of 15 percent (0 percent for amounts that would otherwise have been taxed in the 10- or 15-percent bracket).

Taxable income—Taxable income is AGI less the sum of personal exemption amounts and either the standard deduction for non-itemizers or total itemized deductions.

Taxable returns—A return is classified as “taxable” based on the presence of “total income tax.” The following additional taxes were not taken into account for this purpose: self-employment; household employment; Social Security; Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA) taxes; first-time homebuyer credit repayments; tax from recomputing prior-year investment; low-income housing and a few other business credits; penalty taxes on individual retirement arrangements; section 72 penalty taxes; or “golden parachute” payments (made to key employees as compensation under certain circumstances).

Tax generated—This tax is computed on modified taxable income either from the tax rate schedules or from the tax table. Tax generated does not take into account the alternative minimum tax or the effect of tax credits. For most returns (those without the special tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans or alternative minimum tax), tax generated equals “income tax before credits.”

Total income tax—This is the sum of income tax after credits and tax on accumulated trust distribution from Form 4970, less the portion of EIC used to offset other taxes as well as the refundable portion of EIC less the amount used to offset other taxes and the refundable portion of various other credits (including refundable American opportunity credit, adoption credit, health coverage credit, first-time homebuyer credit, regulated investment credit and refundable prior-year minimum tax credit (with tax limited to zero)).

Income Tax Structure

Taxpayers must file an income tax return if they meet certain minimum filing requirements. The filing requirements for 2011 were generally based on the amount of “gross income,” filing status, age, dependency, and blindness.¹³ Generally, the minimum level of income for which a return was required to be filed equaled the sum of the standard deduction for the particular filing status and the amount of the personal exemption deduction allowed for the taxpayer or taxpayers (but not for any dependents). In addition to the general filing requirements, individuals were required to file a return for Tax Year 2011 if they had net earnings from self-employment of at least \$400; liability for Social Security or Medicare tax on unreported tip income; Social Security, Medicare, or Railroad Retirement tax on reported tip income or group-term life insurance; “alternative minimum tax;” tax on qualified retirement plan distributions, including an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) or a medical

¹³ Taxpayers fall into one of five filing statuses: single; married filing jointly; married filing separately; head of household; or surviving spouse. Being age 65 or older or being legally blind affects the amount of the standard deduction and, hence, the filing requirements. Taxpayers who are (or could be) dependents of other taxpayers have different filing requirements. For more information on the general filing requirements, see Bryan, Justin, “Individual Income Tax Returns: 2011,” *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 2013, Volume 33, Number 2.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

savings account (MSA); tax on the recapture of investment credit, education credit, low-income housing credit, or a few other business credits; recapture tax on the disposition of a home purchased with a Federally subsidized mortgage; or wages of \$108.28 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that was exempt from Social Security taxes.

Gross income includes all income received as money, goods, property, or services that was not expressly exempt from tax.¹⁴ Adjusted gross income (AGI) is equal to gross income less deductions for certain expenses.¹⁵ “Taxable income,” the base on which income tax before credits is computed, equals AGI less the amount for personal exemptions and less either total allowable itemized deductions for taxpayers who itemize deductions or the standard deduction (including the additional amounts for age and blindness) for all other taxpayers. Income tax before credits is calculated from taxable income using: tax tables or tax rate schedules, both of which vary with taxpayer filing status (single, married filing jointly, surviving spouse, married filing separately, and head of household); Form 8615 or Form 8814 for children’s investment income; Schedule J for farmers and fishermen to income-average; foreign-earned income worksheet; Schedule D and Qualified Dividends worksheet for net long-term capital gains and qualified dividends; or some combination of the above. For 2011, the tax rates for each filing status were 0 percent, 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent, 26 percent, 28 percent, 33 percent, and 35 percent. The tax rates of 0, 15, 25 and 28 percent were used for qualified dividends and net long-term capital gains (in excess of net short-term capital losses), as well as ordinary income. The 26-percent tax rate was only for the alternative minimum tax. Income tax before credits includes any alternative minimum tax.¹⁶

To calculate their Federal income tax liability for 2011, taxpayers used either the tax table or the tax rate schedules. Taxpayers with taxable income less than \$100,000 were required to use the tax table, while those with taxable income of \$100,000 or more were required to use the tax rate schedules. The tax table was based on income tax “brackets” up to \$50 wide.¹⁷ The tax within each bracket was based on the tax calculated at the midpoint of the bracket and then rounded to the nearest whole

dollar. As a result, the tax tables and the tax rate schedules could produce different amounts of tax for the same amount of taxable income. Use of the tax tables could have produced either a slightly higher or lower amount of tax than that produced by the tax rate schedules.

Changes in Law for 2011

The definitions used in this article are generally the same as those in *Statistics of Income—2011, Individual Income Tax Returns* (IRS Publication 1304). The following is a partial list of tax law and Internal Revenue Service administrative changes that had a major bearing on the Tax Year 2011 data presented in this article.

Adoption credit—For Tax Year 2011, the maximum credit amount increased from \$13,170 to \$13,360. The credit began to phase out if a taxpayer had modified adjusted gross income in excess of \$185,210 and completely phased out for modified adjusted gross income of \$225,210 or more.

Alternative minimum tax (AMT)—For Tax Year 2011, the alternative minimum tax exemption rose to \$74,450 for a married couple filing a joint return, up from \$72,450 in 2010, and to \$48,450 for singles and heads of household, up from \$47,450, and to \$37,225 for a married person filing separately, up from \$36,225.

Earned income credit—The maximum amount of the earned income credit increased, as did the amounts of earned income an individual could have while still claiming the credit. The maximum credit for taxpayers with no qualifying children increased to \$464 in 2011, from \$457 in 2010. For these taxpayers, earned income and AGI had to be less than \$13,660 (\$18,740 if married filing jointly) to get any EIC. For taxpayers with one qualifying child, the maximum credit increased \$44 to \$3,094; for taxpayers with two qualifying children, the maximum credit increased to \$5,112 from \$5,036; and for taxpayers with three or more qualifying children, the maximum credit increased to \$5,751 from \$5,666. To be eligible for the credit, a taxpayer’s earned income and AGI had to be less than \$36,052 (\$41,132 for married filing jointly) for one qualifying child, less than \$40,964 (\$46,044 for married filing jointly) for two qualifying children, or less than \$43,998 (\$49,078 for married filing jointly) for three or more qualifying children.

¹⁴ As defined under section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code, gross income includes amounts from wages and salaries, interest and dividends, alimony, bartering income, canceled debt income, gambling winnings, rents and royalties, and gains from property sales or exchanges, as well as gross income from sole proprietorships and farming, income from partnerships and S corporations, and distributions from estates and trusts. This definition of gross income is slightly different from the Form 1040, *U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*, and concept of “total income,” which is a component of the adjusted gross income (AGI) calculation on Form 1040. Total income includes net amounts rather than gross amounts (income prior to deductions) from such items as business income and rents and royalties.

¹⁵ As defined under Internal Revenue Code section 62, deductible expenses are those incurred in the course of a trade or business or in connection with rents and royalties; losses from property sales or exchanges; and certain statutory adjustments, such as deductible contributions to an IRA or Keogh plan, moving expenses, the health insurance deduction for certain self-employed taxpayers, and one-half of self-employment tax.

¹⁶ Income tax before credits includes tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans.

¹⁷ For taxable income between \$0 and \$5 and between \$5 and \$25, the tax brackets were \$5 and \$10 wide, respectively. For taxable income between \$25 and \$3,000, the brackets were \$25 wide. For taxable income above \$3,000 the brackets were \$50 wide.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Exemption amount—Indexing for inflation increased the deduction for each exemption to which the taxpayer was entitled for 2011 to \$3,700, an increase from the \$3,650 allowed for 2010.

Expired tax benefits—The making-work-pay credit expired for 2011. Taxpayers could no longer increase their standard deduction by certain net disaster losses or new motor vehicle taxes paid using Schedule L. Taxpayers could also no longer deduct new motor vehicle taxes on Schedule A.

First-time homebuyer credit—For Tax Year 2011, a taxpayer may have only claimed this credit (up to \$8,000, or \$4,000 if married filing separately) if they actually bought a home before July 1, 2011 (if the taxpayer entered a written binding contract before May 1, 2011), did not own a main home during the prior 3 years and they (or spouse if married) were a member of the uniformed services, Foreign Service, or an employee of the intelligence community on qualified official extended duty outside the United States for at least 90 days during the period beginning after December 31, 2008, and ending before May 1, 2010. Taxpayers were only allowed to claim this credit in Tax Year 2011 if their modified AGI was below \$145,000 (\$245,000 if married filing jointly). Taxpayers may have also claimed this credit (up to \$6,500, or \$3,250 if married filing separately) if they were considered a long-time resident of the same home and met the same requirements listed above for first-time homebuyers. Taxpayers were considered a long-time resident of the same home if they previously owned and used the same main home for any 5-consecutive-year period during the 8-year period ending on the date of the purchase of the new home. For homes purchased in 2009, 2010, or 2011, taxpayers had to repay the credit only if the home ceased to be their main home within a 36-month period beginning on the purchase date.

Health savings account deduction—The additional tax on distributions from HSAs and Archer MSAs not used for qualified medical expenses increased to 20 percent for distributions after 2010.

Individual retirement arrangement deduction—For taxpayers covered by a retirement plan, the IRA deduction phased out between \$90,000 of modified AGI for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$110,000 for qualifying widow(er)s. This was up from \$89,000 and \$109,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)s in 2010. If one spouse was an active participant in an employer plan but the other was not, the deduction for the IRA contribution of the spouse not covered by an employer plan phased out between modified AGI of \$169,000 and \$179,000, up from \$167,000 and \$177,000 in 2010.

Starting in 2010, all taxpayers (including married taxpayers filing separately) were eligible to make taxable rollovers of traditional IRAs to Roth IRAs without paying the 10-percent tax on early withdrawals. Half of the income realized from the rollover or conversion could have been included in income in Tax Year 2011 and the other half in Tax Year 2012. The taxpayer could also have elected to have all of the income included in Tax Year 2010.

Residential Energy Credits—For Tax Year 2011, taxpayers were allowed to take a credit of 10 percent, down from 30 percent in 2010, of the costs paid or incurred in 2011 for qualified energy efficient improvements and residential energy property. The maximum amount was also reduced from \$1,500 to a lifetime limit of \$500.

Self-employed health insurance deduction—For Tax Year 2011, taxpayers were no longer allowed to take this deduction on Schedule SE. However, taxpayers could still take it as an adjustment to income on Form 1040, line 29.

Self-employment tax—The self-employment tax rate was reduced from 15.3 percent in 2010 to 13.3 percent in 2011. The Medicare portion of the self-employment tax remained at 2.9 percent, while the Social Security tax rate was reduced to 10.4 percent from 12.4 percent. However, the self-employment tax deduction was revised to reflect an employer's equivalent portion of the tax. Previously, the deduction was equal to one-half of the self-employment tax.

Social Security and Medicare taxes—The Social Security tax rate decreased to 4.2 percent in 2011 from 6.2 percent in 2010. The Medicare tax portion remained at 1.45 percent.

Standard deduction—For married persons filing jointly or surviving spouses, the standard deduction was increased in 2011, from \$11,400 to \$11,600. For single filers and married person filing separately, the standard deduction rose from \$5,700 to \$5,800, and for heads of households, from \$8,400 to \$8,500. The amount of the standard deduction for a dependent remained the greater of \$950 of the dependent's earned income plus \$300 for 2011. Taxpayers who were age 65 or over or blind could claim an additional standard deduction amount of \$1,150 or \$1,450 depending on marital status, up from \$1,100 and \$1,400 for 2010.

Income and Tax Concepts

As discussed in the Income Tax Structure section, gross income is all income received that is not specifically excluded. Total income is the net amount of gross income after certain expenses (e.g., business or rent and royalty expenses) have been deducted. Adjusted gross

income (AGI) is total income less statutory adjustments to income (e.g., deductible contributions to an IRA or Keogh plan).

1979 Income Concept

To analyze changes in income and taxes over a period of years, a consistent definition of income should be used. Because the components of AGI may vary from year to year as the law changes, the “1979 Income Concept” was developed to provide a more uniform measure of income across tax years. By including the same income and deduction items in each year’s income calculation and using only items available on Federal individual income tax

returns, the definition of the 1979 Income Concept is consistent throughout the base years and can be used for future years to compare income by including only income components common to all years. Tax Years 1979 through 1986 were used as base years in identifying the income and deduction items included in this concept. The 1979 Income Concept applied to 2011 includes many income and deduction items that are also components of AGI (Figure G). However, unlike AGI, the 1979 Income Concept also includes some nontaxable (i.e., tax-exempt) amounts of income reported on individual income tax returns and disallowed passive loss deductions. In addition, only straight-line deductions for depreciation are included in the 1979 Income Concept.¹⁸

Figure G

Components of the 1979 Income Concept, Tax Year 2011

Income or Loss:

- Salaries and wages [1]
- Interest [1]
- Dividends [1]
- Taxable refunds [1]
- Alimony received [1]
- Capital gain distributions not reported on Schedule D [1]
- Capital gains reported on Schedule D minus allowable losses [1]
- Other gains and losses (Form 4797) [1]
- Business net income or loss [1]
- Farm net income or loss [1]
- Rent net income or loss [1]
- Royalty net income or loss [1]
- Partnership net income or loss [1]
- S Corporation net income or loss [1]
- Farm rental net income or loss [1]
- Estate or trust net income or loss [1]
- Unemployment compensation [1]
- Depreciation in excess of straight-line depreciation [2]
- Total pension income [3], [4]
- Other net income or loss [5]
- Net operating loss [1]

Deductions:

- Disallowed passive losses (Form 8582) [6]
- Moving expenses [1]
- Alimony paid [1]
- Unreimbursed business expenses [6]

[1] Included in adjusted gross income (less deficit) (AGI) for Tax Year 2011.

[2] Adjustment to add back excess depreciation (accelerated over straight-line depreciation) deducted in the course of a trade or business and included in net income (loss) amounts shown above.

[3] Includes taxable and tax-exempt pension and retirement distributions, including IRA distributions.

[4] Not fully included in AGI for Tax Year 2011.

[5] Includes an adjustment to add back amounts reported for the “foreign-earned income exclusion.”

[6] Not included in AGI for Tax Year 2011.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Modified Taxable Income

This concept is relevant only for “prior-year returns” (about 4.7 million returns) or certain farm sole proprietor returns using income-averaging on Schedule J, *Income Averaging for Farmers and Fishermen* (about 94 thousand returns), or those returns with foreign-earned income having to use a worksheet to determine their taxes (about 211 thousand returns). For all other returns, modified taxable income is identical to taxable income.

This is the term used in the statistics to describe “income subject to tax,” the actual base on which tax is computed. Each year, a small number of returns for prior tax years are filed during the same calendar year in which the tax returns for the current tax year are being selected for the Statistics of Income sample. Some of these returns are selected for the sample and act as proxies for returns for the current tax year that will be filed during a later calendar year. The tax on these returns is based on a previous year’s tax law (which may reflect different tax rates and income concepts). For the statistics in this article, the taxable incomes reported on these prior-year returns and those filed with a Schedule J or foreign-earned income are modified to equal an amount necessary to generate the tax actually shown on these returns using current-year rates.

Marginal Tax Rates

Under the progressive U.S. income tax rate structure, different portions of taxable income are taxed at different rates. Figure H illustrates how income tax is determined for a single taxpayer with AGI of \$410,000 who used the standard deduction. As shown in the example, six different tax rates were applied to the taxable income to arrive at total tax. The first \$8,500 of taxable income were taxed

¹⁸ For more details on the income computation under the 1979 Income Concept for 2011, see *Statistics of Income—2011, Individual Income Tax Returns*, Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service, Publication 1304.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure H

Income Tax Calculation for a Single Taxpayer With One Exemption Who Used the Standard Deduction, Tax Year 2011

[Money amounts are in dollars]

Item	Amount
Adjusted gross income	410,000
Less: Exemption	3,700
Standard deduction	5,800
Equals: Taxable income	400,500
Tax based on tax rates for single taxpayers:	
First \$8,500 taxed at 10 percent	850
Next \$26,000 taxed at 15 percent	3,900
Next \$49,100 taxed at 25 percent	12,275
Next \$90,800 taxed at 28 percent	25,424
Next \$204,750 taxed at 33 percent	67,568
Next \$21,350 taxed at 35 percent	7,473
Total tax from tax rate schedule	117,489

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

at the 10-percent rate; the next \$26,000 of taxable income were taxed at the 15-percent rate; the next \$49,100 were taxed at the 25-percent rate; the next \$90,800 were taxed at the 28-percent rate; the next \$204,750 were taxed at the 33-percent rate; and the remaining \$21,350 were taxed at the 35-percent rate. For purposes of this article, the tax rate applied to the last dollar of income (given certain assumptions about which source of income provided the last dollar of income subject to tax) is the marginal tax rate for that return. In the example, the marginal tax rate is 35 percent.

Since the individual income tax structure includes various types of income, deductions, exclusions, credits, and taxes that are not subject to the same treatment under tax laws, the marginal tax rate is not always apparent. For instance, investment income of a dependent under age 18 in excess of a specific amount is treated differently than salaries and wages of the same dependent (see Changes in Law section on tax on child's investment income). The investment income in excess of \$1,900 was taxed at the marginal tax rate of the parents, whereas the salaries and wages were taxed at the dependent's own rate.

Calculating marginal tax rates for a specific individual income tax return generally depends both on the types and amounts of income reported and the assumptions made about the order in which the income is taxed, in particular, which type of income is assumed to be received "last." Additional complexity is added by the presence of such items as the alternative minimum tax and various tax credits.

For this article, it is assumed that the income taxed at the marginal (highest) rate was the "last" income received. The alternative minimum tax and income tax credits, such as the earned income credit, are excluded in determining the marginal tax rates. The marginal tax rate is defined as follows:

- (1) If a return showed taxable income, the marginal tax rate of the return was the highest statutory rate at which any amount of taxable income reported on the return was taxed.
- (2) If the return had no taxable income except for net long-term capital gains or qualified dividends and that amount was less than or equal to the 15-percent tax bracket limit, the return was defined as having a "0-percent" marginal tax rate. If the return had taxable income (from other than net long-term capital gains) to which only the 15-percent tax rate applied, as well as net long-term capital gains to which the 25-percent rate on the net gain applied, the return was defined as having a marginal tax rate equal to the maximum rate at which the net gains were taxed. If the return had taxable income (from other than net long-term capital gains) to which the 25-percent tax rate applied as the highest rate, as well as net long-term capital gains to which the maximum 28-percent rate on net gain applied, the return was defined as having a "28-percent" marginal tax rate. However, if the return had taxable income (from other than net long-term capital gains) above the maximum amount to which the 25-percent rate applied, as well as net long-term capital gains to which the 28-percent rate on the net gain applied, the return was classified as having the highest rate at which any amount of taxable income reported on the return was taxed.
- (3) For returns of dependents with a Form 8615 attached when use of this form resulted in taxation of some of the dependent's income as if it were that of the parents, the return was classified as having a "Form 8615" marginal tax rate (the returns in the Form 8615 classification are not distributed by tax rate).
- (4) For returns of parents choosing to report interest, dividend, and capital gain distribution income of their dependents under age 18 (or under 24 if students) on their own (i.e., the parents') return using Form 8814, when the

dependent's income generated the only tax liability on the parent's return, the return was classified with a "Form 8814" marginal tax rate of 10 percent.

The classification of returns into marginal tax rate categories for Statistics of Income purposes was essentially a function of filing status, size of taxable income, presence of net long-term capital gains (in excess of net short-term capital losses) and/or qualified dividends, and presence of Form 8615 or Form 8814. Returns were classified into one of the following 13 mutually exclusive marginal tax rate categories: (1) 0-percent rate; (2) 0 percent (capital gains); (3) 10-percent rate; (4) Form 8814 (10-percent rate with no tax liability other than that generated by the dependent's income); (5) 15-percent rate; (6) 15 percent (capital gains); (7) 25-percent rate; (8) 25 percent (capital gains); (9) 28-percent rate; (10) 28 percent (capital gains); (11) 33-percent rate; (12) 35-percent rate; and (13) Form 8615 (with income taxed at any rate).

Table 1 presents statistics by marginal tax rate classification and filing status for returns with modified taxable income. For each marginal rate classification, modified taxable income and "income tax generated" were computed "at all rates" and "at marginal rate." The "at all rates" computations (columns 3 and 5) show the total amount of modified taxable income or tax generated, tabulated by the marginal tax rate specified; each tax rate classification is mutually exclusive. The "at marginal rate" computations (columns 4 and 6) report the specific amounts of modified taxable income taxed and the tax generated at the marginal tax rate shown, for all returns in each of the marginal rate classifications. Although the alternative minimum tax (AMT) was not included in the determination of the marginal tax rate, we show at what rate individuals with AMT have been classified (column 10).

For example, consider returns in the "joint returns and returns of surviving spouses" filing status that were included in the "35-percent" marginal tax rate classification. The total modified taxable income for the estimated 778,679 returns in this classification "at all rates" was \$870.1 billion (column 3), and the total tax generated was \$257.8 billion (column 5). Approximately \$457.4 billion (column 4) of the modified taxable income were subject to tax at the marginal tax rate of 35 percent. This modified taxable income generated \$160.1 billion (column 6) in tax at the 35-percent tax rate with the remainder generated at some or all of the lower eight tax rates. 58.7 percent of these returns, or 457,108, paid AMT.

Table 2 provides statistics on the tax generated (regular tax before credits), in total and at each tax rate bracket,

for returns with modified taxable income. Returns in this table are classified by size of AGI. The tax generated at each tax rate was computed based on the modified taxable income for each individual return.

For example, the 3.8 million returns included in the "\$200,000 under \$500,000" income-size classification showed total modified taxable income of \$865.2 billion and generated total tax of \$199.6 billion. Of this \$865.2 billion of modified taxable income, \$59.7 billion were taxed at 10 percent (ordinary tax rate); \$180.8 billion were taxed at 15 percent (ordinary tax rate); \$244.6 billion were taxed at the 25-percent (ordinary tax) rate; \$198.6 billion were taxed at the 28-percent (ordinary tax) rate; \$121.8 billion were taxed at the 33-percent rate; and \$5.6 billion were taxed at the 35-percent rate. Approximately \$4.2 billion were taxed at the 0-percent (capital gains) rate; \$48.3 billion were taxed at the 15-percent capital gain and qualified dividend rate; \$1.2 billion were taxed at the 25-percent capital gain rate; \$0.1 billion were taxed at the 28-percent capital gain rate, with the remainder from tax related to Forms 8814 and 8615.

Table 3 presents statistics on the income and tax generated at each tax rate, by filing status, for returns with modified taxable income. Almost 0.8 million of the 44.6 million jointly filed returns (including surviving spouses) with modified taxable income had some income taxed at the 35-percent tax rate. For these returns, the taxable income subject to this rate was \$457.4 billion, and the tax generated was \$160.1 billion.

Computation of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income

Alternative Minimum Taxable Income (AMTI) was computed by adding certain "tax preferences" (i.e., deduction or exclusion amounts identified as potential sources of tax savings disallowed for AMT purposes) and "adjustments" (i.e., regular tax deduction amounts recomputed or excluded for AMT purposes) to taxable income before any deductions were taken for personal exemptions (Figures I and J). The "net operating loss deduction" was recomputed to allow for the exclusion of the "tax preference items" and "adjustments" used to reduce regular tax liability. The recomputed net operating loss deduction, termed the "alternative net operating loss deduction," was limited to 90 percent of AMTI (with certain minor exceptions for 2011).

AMTI was reduced by an exemption amount which depended on the filing status of the individual and which was subject to phase-out at higher AMTI levels. The AMT exemption for single filers (and heads of households) for 2011 was \$48,450; for joint filers and surviving spouses, \$74,450; and for married persons filing

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure I

Calculation of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income, Tax Year 2011

	Taxable income before deduction for personal exemptions
PLUS:	Adjustments and preferences (see Figure J)
PLUS:	Net operating loss deduction
MINUS:	Alternative tax net operating loss deduction [1]
EQUALS:	Alternative minimum taxable income

[1] Limited to 90 percent of AMTI, except when depletion is present on Form 6251, *Alternative Minimum Tax-Individuals*. In this case, AMTI is recalculated, and the alternative tax net operating loss deduction is limited to 90 percent of the recalculated amount.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

separately, \$37,225. The exemption was reduced (but not below zero) by 25 percent of the amount by which the AMTI exceeded threshold levels of \$112,500 for single filers and heads of households, \$150,000 for joint filers, and \$75,000 for married persons filing separately. The exemption was phased out completely for individuals whose filing status was single or head of household, married filing jointly, and married filing separately, at \$306,300, \$447,800, and \$223,900 of AMTI, respectively.

After reduction by the exemption, the first \$175,000 (\$87,500 if married filing separately) of the remaining AMTI was subject to tax at a 26-percent rate, with any excess taxed at a 28-percent rate. However, capital gains and qualified dividends (recalculated for AMT purposes) that were taxed at lower rates (0 percent, 15 percent, and 25 percent) were taxed at these same rates for the AMT, with the rest of AMTI being taxed at the rates mentioned above (26 percent or 28 percent). The resulting tax was reduced by the “alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit,” which produced a “tentative minimum tax.” Tentative minimum tax was further reduced by the individual’s regular tax before credits (excluding tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans) less the foreign tax credit (for regular tax purposes) to yield the alternative minimum tax.

Dependents under the age of 18 and certain children under 24 with investment income over a certain amount who filed their own returns were subject to special rules for AMT purposes. These rules required that the dependents pay the same amount of AMT as their parents would have paid if the parents included the dependents’ incomes on their own tax returns. (Dependents filing their own returns were limited to an AMT exemption of \$6,800 plus their “earned incomes.” The dependent’s AMT could be reduced if the parents had regular tax greater than the child’s own tentative minimum tax, or if any other dependent under age 18 and certain children under 24 of the same parents had regular tax greater than this dependent’s own tentative minimum tax.)

Data Sources and Limitations

The IRS Statistics of Income (SOI) Division based these statistics on a sample of individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ, including electronically filed returns) filed during Calendar Year 2012. SOI stratified the returns in the sample based on: (1) the larger of positive income or negative income (absolute value); (2) the size of business and farm receipts; (3) the presence or absence of specific forms or schedules; and (4) the usefulness of returns for tax policy modeling purposes.¹⁹ Returns were then selected at rates ranging from 0.10 percent to 100 percent. The 2011 data are based on a sample of 333,106 returns and an estimated final population of 145,601,196 returns.²⁰ The corresponding sample and population for the 2010 data were based on a sample of 308,946 returns and an estimated population of 143,170,763 returns.

Since the data presented here are estimates based on a sample of returns filed, they are subject to sampling error. To properly use the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the potential sampling error must be known; coefficients of variation (CVs) are used to measure that magnitude. Figure K shows estimated CVs for the numbers of returns and money amounts for selected income items. The reliability of estimates based on samples, and the use of coefficients of variation for evaluating the precision of estimates based on samples, are discussed in the SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations, later in this issue of the *SOI Bulletin*.

¹⁹ Returns in the sample were stratified based on the presence or absence of one or more of the following forms or schedules: Form 2555, *Foreign Earned Income*; Form 1116, *Foreign Tax Credit (Individual)*; Schedule C, *Profit or Loss from Business (Sole Proprietorship)*; and Schedule F, *Profit or Loss From Farming*.

²⁰ This population includes an estimated 230,956 returns that were excluded from other tables in this report because they contained no income information or represented amended or tentative returns identified after sampling.

Figure J

Alternative Minimum Tax Adjustments and Preferences, Tax Year 2011

- Medical and dental expenses from Schedule A (the lesser of deductible medical and dental expenses or 2.5 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI))
- Deductions for State and local income, sales, real estate, personal property, and foreign taxes
- Home mortgage interest adjustment on the worksheet from the Form 6251, *Alternative Minimum Tax-Individuals*, instructions
- Miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI limitation
- Refunds of State and local income, sales, real estate, personal property, and foreign taxes previously deducted (negative)
- Investment interest expense (the result could be negative)
- Excess of percentage depletion deduction for sections 611 and 613 property over the adjusted basis (the result could be negative)
- Deduction for net operating loss from Form 1040, *U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*
- Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued before 2009 and after August 7, 1986, or after 2010
- Excluded gain, under the section 1202 gain on qualified small business stock held more than 5 years, multiplied by 7 percent if sold after May 5, 2003
- Incentive stock options which were exercised after 1987 (the amount by which the value of the option when exercised exceeded the price paid by the taxpayer; the result could be negative)
- Difference between income distributions to beneficiaries of estates and trusts for regular tax purposes and the amounts refigured for alternative minimum tax (AMT) purposes (the result could be negative)
- Electing large partnerships, enter the amount from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065-B), box 6.
- Adjustment of gain or loss on property, the basis of which was affected by accelerated depreciation or rapid amortization and which was reduced for AMT purposes (the result could be negative)
- Excess of depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 over less liberal methods allowed for AMT purposes (straight-line or 150-percent declining balance method, depending on the type of property; the result could be negative)
- Passive activity gains and losses allowed for regular tax purposes for activities acquired before October 23, 1986, taking into account AMT adjustments and preference items and any AMT prior-year unallowed losses (the result could be negative)
- Adjustment for refigured loss from activities in which allowable losses from partnerships or S Corporations were limited by "at-risk" and other rules, taking into account AMT adjustments and preference items (the result could be negative)
- Excess of circulation expenditures paid or incurred after 1986 over allowable amortization if the expenditures were capitalized (the result could be negative)
- Deferred income from long-term contracts entered into after February 28, 1986, with certain exceptions and limitations (the result could be negative)
- Excess of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred after 1986 over allowable amortization if the expenditures were capitalized (the result could be negative)
- Excess of research and experimental expenditures paid or incurred after 1986 over allowable amortization if the expenditures were capitalized (the result could be negative)
- Adjustment from disallowing the installment sales method of accounting for sales of inventory and stock in trade after March 1, 1986, with certain exceptions (the result is negative)
- Amount by which excess intangible drilling costs deducted currently over allowable amortization (if these costs were capitalized) was more than 65 percent of the taxpayer's "net income" from oil, gas, and geothermal wells, with exceptions for independent oil producers and royalty owners
- Excess of accelerated depreciation on property placed in service using pre-1987 rules over straight-line depreciation as refigured for AMT purposes
- Adjustment for taxable distributions received from a cooperative (total AMT patronage dividend and per-unit retain allocation adjustment)
- Excess of rapid amortization of pollution control facilities placed in service after 1986 over otherwise allowable depreciation (the result could be negative)
- Adjustment for charitable contributions of certain property for which section 170(e) of the Internal Revenue Code applies
- Adjustment for alcohol and cellulosic biofuel fuels credit and biodiesel and renewable diesel fuels credit included in taxable income (the amount is included as a negative)
- Adjustment for refigured tax shelter farm gains or losses, taking into account AMT adjustments and preference items (the result could be negative)
- Related adjustments, refigured for AMT purposes, including section 179 expense deduction, expenses for business or rental use of the home, conservation expenses, taxable Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) distributions, self-employed health insurance deduction, Keogh retirement plan or self-employed SEP deduction, and IRA deductions (the result could be negative)
- Deduction for alternative tax net operating loss

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Figure K

Coefficients of Variation for Selected Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011

[Coefficients of variation are percentages]

Size of adjusted gross income	Modified taxable income [1]		Tax generated	Income tax after credits	Total income tax
	Number of returns	Amount			
	(1)	(2)			
Total	0.01	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.16
Under \$2,000 [2]	1.06	8.88	12.74	6.47	6.44
\$2,000 under \$4,000	1.45	8.11	9.99	31.35	31.35
\$4,000 under \$6,000	1.44	10.58	13.83	14.11	14.11
\$6,000 under \$8,000	1.39	3.72	4.19	4.13	4.13
\$8,000 under \$10,000	1.31	3.58	3.79	4.15	4.15
\$10,000 under \$12,000	1.35	2.42	2.57	3.22	3.22
\$12,000 under \$14,000	1.33	2.10	2.16	2.45	2.45
\$14,000 under \$16,000	1.35	1.98	2.02	2.29	2.29
\$16,000 under \$18,000	1.40	1.98	2.02	2.31	2.31
\$18,000 under \$20,000	1.44	1.94	1.99	2.30	2.30
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0.93	1.18	1.22	1.46	1.46
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1.00	1.16	1.21	1.47	1.47
\$30,000 under \$40,000	0.76	0.85	0.88	1.03	1.03
\$40,000 under \$50,000	0.87	0.93	0.97	1.08	1.08
\$50,000 under \$75,000	0.52	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.66
\$75,000 under \$100,000	0.78	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.88
\$100,000 under \$200,000	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.54
\$200,000 under \$500,000	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.58
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1.02	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.98
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	1.31	1.32	1.35	1.36	1.36
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.96
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.56
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	0.69	0.61	0.65	0.66	0.66
\$10,000,000 or more	0	0	0	0	0

[1] See the Income and Tax Concepts section of this article for an explanation of modified taxable income.

[2] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.

NOTE: Coefficient of variation (CVs) are used to measure the magnitude of the potential sampling error. For more information on CVs, see the section on SOI Sampling, Methodology, and Data Limitations, which appears later in this issue of the *SOI Bulletin*.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 1. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Classified by Marginal Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Filing status and marginal tax rate classes [1]	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed					
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income		Tax generated	
			At all rates	At marginal rate	At all rates	At marginal rate
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All returns						
All tax rates	145,370,240	8,374,142,977	5,747,740,726	2,030,423,806	1,088,559,743	465,634,365
0 percent	36,731,614	166,668,967	0	0	0	0
0 percent (capital gains)	1,011,818	28,938,071	10,181,380	10,181,380	0	0
10 percent	27,414,592	604,427,120	157,058,605	149,305,841	14,932,969	14,930,584
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	14,990	-552,920	12,996	8,227	817	817
15 percent	42,146,398	2,006,917,608	1,213,839,356	695,305,991	156,150,313	104,295,899
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	7,322,651	624,655,214	418,480,830	128,346,395	52,571,990	19,251,959
25 percent	23,417,496	2,323,597,674	1,746,765,080	326,554,945	296,144,037	81,638,736
25 percent (capital gains)	107,019	23,999,954	19,911,442	2,725,549	3,400,751	681,387
28 percent	4,310,618	807,838,763	650,432,704	56,534,320	136,827,481	15,829,610
28 percent (capital gains)	61,288	15,848,194	13,159,695	1,528,264	2,418,131	427,914
33 percent	1,694,272	573,019,149	475,108,008	102,892,926	116,229,416	33,954,666
35 percent	922,346	1,195,104,424	1,039,763,489	554,356,113	309,262,609	194,024,640
Form 8615 [4]	215,138	3,680,760	3,027,141	2,683,853	621,231	598,153
Joint returns and returns of surviving spouses						
All tax rates	53,422,790	5,423,991,755	3,884,261,730	1,303,677,377	764,845,809	319,411,070
0 percent	8,777,954	13,822,524	0	0	0	0
0 percent (capital gains)	229,881	12,658,861	3,398,078	3,398,078	0	0
10 percent	7,388,904	259,950,633	66,516,251	62,005,747	6,201,711	6,200,575
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	3,913	-472,340	6,806	2,046	203	203
15 percent	16,422,572	1,137,224,781	682,816,467	403,627,439	88,463,407	60,544,116
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	4,560,384	466,338,502	311,648,232	90,777,306	39,509,722	13,616,596
25 percent	11,290,721	1,478,726,027	1,097,173,049	172,940,972	184,130,234	43,235,243
25 percent (capital gains)	66,442	17,628,665	14,477,863	1,935,334	2,474,340	483,834
28 percent	2,563,314	563,095,524	447,401,052	30,659,661	92,442,779	8,584,705
28 percent (capital gains)	32,541	11,718,747	9,790,005	1,031,587	1,742,914	288,844
33 percent	1,307,484	462,555,897	380,977,628	79,888,362	92,083,276	26,363,159
35 percent	778,679	1,000,743,933	870,056,300	457,410,844	257,797,224	160,093,795
Form 8615 [4]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returns of married persons filing separately						
All tax rates	2,591,000	138,665,218	108,130,113	48,960,345	22,381,225	12,543,890
0 percent	398,175	-9,032,983	0	0	0	0
0 percent (capital gains)	13,848	300,009	58,649	58,649	0	0
10 percent	355,174	5,829,437	1,499,226	1,438,264	143,893	143,826
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	* 3	* -29,355	* 2	* 2	* [5]	* [5]
15 percent	982,568	33,176,906	20,128,077	11,776,144	2,601,643	1,766,422
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	102,096	11,706,969	8,173,663	5,633,241	1,112,810	844,986
25 percent	526,921	34,210,142	25,548,860	6,024,314	4,303,095	1,506,079
25 percent (capital gains)	825	369,232	329,518	63,563	55,701	15,891
28 percent	124,772	13,563,788	10,784,521	1,214,571	2,237,903	340,080
28 percent (capital gains)	2,329	406,606	294,739	31,775	52,964	8,897
33 percent	51,438	9,162,644	7,633,112	1,711,493	1,856,357	564,793
35 percent	32,851	39,001,822	33,679,746	21,008,330	10,016,859	7,352,916
Form 8615 [4]	0	0	0	0	0	0

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 1. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Classified by Marginal Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Filing status and marginal tax rate classes [1]	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed					
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income		Tax generated	
			At all rates	At marginal rate	At all rates	At marginal rate
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Returns of heads of households						
All tax rates	22,061,944	720,286,369	336,600,676	147,582,252	53,145,390	26,220,177
0 percent	8,560,288	103,221,824	0	0	0	0
0 percent (capital gains)	14,215	499,384	104,890	104,890	0	0
10 percent	5,846,702	145,437,393	32,743,142	32,533,396	3,253,638	3,253,340
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	8,193	-25,244	4,417	4,408	437	437
15 percent	5,668,594	252,016,251	139,031,522	70,156,765	17,411,127	10,523,515
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	298,875	19,633,132	12,368,098	3,191,891	1,560,638	478,784
25 percent	1,472,317	134,686,970	97,933,782	23,872,878	16,684,505	5,968,220
25 percent (capital gains)	5,204	933,163	771,985	89,994	128,608	22,499
28 percent	119,173	22,374,817	17,887,695	1,910,122	3,895,555	534,834
28 percent (capital gains)	1,636	306,374	248,351	67,739	53,171	18,967
33 percent	46,795	15,274,300	12,689,805	2,898,908	3,190,057	956,640
35 percent	19,952	25,928,005	22,816,989	12,751,260	6,967,654	4,462,941
Form 8615 [4]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returns of single persons						
All tax rates	67,294,506	2,091,199,636	1,418,748,208	530,203,832	248,187,320	107,459,229
0 percent	18,995,197	58,657,601	0	0	0	0
0 percent (capital gains)	753,874	15,479,817	6,619,763	6,619,763	0	0
10 percent	13,823,812	193,209,658	56,299,986	53,328,434	5,333,727	5,332,843
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	* 2,881	* -25,982	* 1,771	* 1,771	* 176	* 176
15 percent	19,072,664	584,499,671	371,863,289	209,745,642	47,674,135	31,461,846
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	2,361,296	126,976,611	86,290,837	28,743,957	10,388,821	4,311,594
25 percent	10,127,538	675,974,535	526,109,390	123,716,781	91,026,203	30,929,195
25 percent (capital gains)	34,547	5,068,893	4,332,077	636,659	742,103	159,165
28 percent	1,503,358	208,804,633	174,359,437	22,749,966	38,251,244	6,369,990
28 percent (capital gains)	24,783	3,416,467	2,826,600	397,162	569,083	111,205
33 percent	288,555	86,026,307	73,807,464	18,394,164	19,099,726	6,070,074
35 percent	90,864	129,430,664	113,210,454	63,185,679	34,480,872	22,114,988
Form 8615 [4]	215,138	3,680,760	3,027,141	2,683,853	621,231	598,153

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 1. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Classified by Marginal Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Filing status and marginal tax rate classes [1]	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed			Number of returns with alternative minimum tax
	Income tax after credits			
	Total	As a percentage of		
		Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All returns				
All tax rates	1,045,509,234	12.5	18.2	4,248,183
0 percent	604,903	0.4	[6]	25,471
0 percent (capital gains)	91,320	0.3	0.9	7,410
10 percent	7,507,934	1.2	4.8	8,803
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	5,254	[6]	40.4	150
15 percent	125,050,000	6.2	10.3	76,176
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	50,757,534	8.1	12.1	145,647
25 percent	286,347,413	12.3	16.4	636,546
25 percent (capital gains)	3,571,927	14.9	17.9	22,880
28 percent	140,050,530	17.3	21.5	1,339,241
28 percent (capital gains)	2,548,147	16.1	19.4	12,024
33 percent	125,209,273	21.9	26.4	1,454,094
35 percent	303,143,255	25.4	29.2	513,768
Form 8615 [4]	621,743	16.9	20.5	5,973
Joint returns and returns of surviving spouses				
All tax rates	740,135,690	13.6	19.1	3,221,169
0 percent	396,966	2.9	[6]	14,911
0 percent (capital gains)	71,226	0.6	2.1	4,121
10 percent	2,887,816	1.1	4.3	3,584
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	3,564	[6]	52.4	145
15 percent	69,121,073	6.1	10.1	25,991
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	37,636,333	8.1	12.1	87,602
25 percent	175,983,194	11.9	16.0	390,132
25 percent (capital gains)	2,605,570	14.8	18.0	15,122
28 percent	95,117,865	16.9	21.3	1,049,248
28 percent (capital gains)	1,851,071	15.8	18.9	7,442
33 percent	100,027,563	21.6	26.3	1,165,765
35 percent	254,433,447	25.4	29.2	457,108
Form 8615 [4]	0	0.0	0.0	0
Returns of married persons filing separately				
All tax rates	21,355,211	15.4	19.7	145,526
0 percent	24,445	[6]	[6]	754
0 percent (capital gains)	1,634	0.5	2.8	218
10 percent	106,399	1.8	7.1	** 262
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	* 2	* [6]	* 100.0	**
15 percent	2,289,060	6.9	11.4	4,237
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	1,166,713	10.0	14.3	7,304
25 percent	4,237,460	12.4	16.6	30,564
25 percent (capital gains)	65,306	17.7	19.8	463
28 percent	2,243,053	16.5	20.8	39,428
28 percent (capital gains)	63,867	15.7	21.7	1,332
33 percent	1,939,045	21.2	25.4	39,313
35 percent	9,218,227	23.6	27.4	21,651
Form 8615 [4]	0	0.0	0.0	0

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 1. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Classified by Marginal Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Filing status and marginal tax rate classes [1]	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed			
	Income tax after credits			Number of returns with alternative minimum tax
	Total	As a percentage of		
		Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Returns of heads of households				
All tax rates	42,275,394	5.9	12.6	363,242
0 percent	37,159	[7]	[6]	3,183
0 percent (capital gains)	649	0.1	0.6	89
10 percent	328,062	0.2	1.0	** 1,332
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	1,682	[6]	38.1	**
15 percent	10,180,511	4.0	7.3	35,619
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	1,327,845	6.8	10.7	7,656
25 percent	15,964,686	11.9	16.3	160,390
25 percent (capital gains)	139,710	15.0	18.1	2,744
28 percent	4,240,271	19.0	23.7	98,621
28 percent (capital gains)	56,205	18.3	22.6	611
33 percent	3,522,804	23.1	27.8	44,885
35 percent	6,475,812	25.0	28.4	8,114
Form 8615 [4]	0	0.0	0.0	0
Returns of single persons				
All tax rates	241,742,939	11.6	17.0	518,245
0 percent	146,333	0.2	[6]	6,623
0 percent (capital gains)	17,810	0.1	0.3	2,982
10 percent	4,185,657	2.2	7.4	3,630
10 percent (Form 8814) [2]	* 6	* [6]	* 0.3	0
15 percent	43,459,356	7.4	11.7	10,330
15 percent (capital gains) [3]	10,626,644	8.4	12.3	43,086
25 percent	90,162,073	13.3	17.1	55,460
25 percent (capital gains)	761,341	15.0	17.6	4,551
28 percent	38,449,341	18.4	22.1	151,943
28 percent (capital gains)	577,005	16.9	20.4	2,640
33 percent	19,719,862	22.9	26.7	204,131
35 percent	33,015,770	25.5	29.2	26,896
Form 8615 [4]	621,743	16.9	20.5	5,973

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

** Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers.

[1] For an explanation of marginal tax rate, see Income and Tax Concepts section as well as footnote 4 of this article.

[2] Form 8814, *Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends*, was filed for a dependent child, meeting certain age requirements, for whom the parents made an election to report the child's investment income on the parents' tax return. This rate classification is comprised of those returns with a tax liability only from the dependent's income.

[3] The 15 percent capital gains rate also includes qualified dividends.

[4] Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Investment Income of More Than \$1,900*, was filed for a child meeting certain age requirements, to report the child's investment income. The returns in this rate classification are not distributed by tax rate.

[5] Less than \$500.

[6] Percentage not computed.

[7] Less than 0.05%.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 2. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Generated, by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Taxable income	Modified taxable income [1]	Tax generated at all rates [2]	Tax generated at specified rate		
					0 percent	0 percent (capital gains)	
					Number of returns	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	145,370,240	5,746,218,265	5,747,740,726	1,088,559,743	36,731,614	10,720,286	52,739,474
Under \$2,000	6,488,963	73,191	75,226	3,397	6,313,252	113,164	40,453
\$2,000 under \$4,000	4,402,111	263,268	263,273	22,049	4,174,038	79,767	48,953
\$4,000 under \$6,000	4,464,759	268,204	268,425	27,739	4,219,322	46,763	46,163
\$6,000 under \$8,000	4,797,750	1,423,606	1,423,845	142,543	3,717,858	60,451	47,747
\$8,000 under \$10,000	5,376,896	2,677,854	2,679,279	270,721	4,132,687	62,509	37,577
\$10,000 under \$12,000	5,121,146	5,851,535	5,858,024	588,198	2,447,329	160,608	94,494
\$12,000 under \$14,000	5,245,984	9,390,827	9,404,058	919,560	2,592,447	222,441	252,538
\$14,000 under \$16,000	5,132,336	14,592,345	14,601,612	1,448,679	2,368,965	193,708	267,145
\$16,000 under \$18,000	4,767,240	17,931,231	17,951,310	1,782,866	1,773,643	223,697	354,594
\$18,000 under \$20,000	4,539,183	22,640,887	22,665,145	2,330,015	1,487,708	213,462	462,105
\$20,000 under \$25,000	10,210,706	76,166,428	76,244,286	8,309,805	1,861,774	749,406	2,845,576
\$25,000 under \$30,000	8,987,613	102,798,293	102,892,486	11,992,911	796,979	706,775	1,757,097
\$30,000 under \$40,000	14,520,079	257,086,111	257,280,610	31,203,689	500,558	1,438,067	4,778,034
\$40,000 under \$50,000	10,983,973	287,033,032	287,236,270	36,522,280	143,767	1,299,351	5,639,379
\$50,000 under \$75,000	18,949,278	750,099,816	750,733,451	106,766,779	124,708	2,399,979	9,839,046
\$75,000 under \$100,000	11,926,401	713,973,873	714,440,098	106,680,677	34,993	1,920,861	9,332,735
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,755,766	1,464,368,958	1,465,094,462	259,541,816	32,477	675,947	10,349,725
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,801,641	864,337,084	865,153,113	199,627,814	6,415	107,683	4,228,313
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	597,525	339,560,459	339,675,209	95,057,084	1,746	24,553	1,184,457
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	134,907	139,654,173	139,567,667	41,001,556	423	7,743	387,396
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	55,986	82,795,421	82,724,928	24,541,354	169	3,367	180,380
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	79,363	204,277,506	203,982,022	59,999,131	247	6,027	333,666
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	19,189	113,638,196	113,356,276	32,122,093	64	2,070	119,067
\$10,000,000 or more	11,445	275,315,967	274,169,650	67,656,986	44	1,887	112,835

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 2. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Generated, by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—continued								
	10 percent			10 percent (from Form 8814) [3]			15 percent [4]		
	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	107,423,944	1,169,487,797	116,948,780	90,879	52,640	5,239	79,738,900	2,074,935,405	311,240,311
Under \$2,000	84,285	32,686	3,269	3,407	2,030	201	0	0	0
\$2,000 under \$4,000	171,179	157,603	15,760	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,000 under \$6,000	211,391	140,323	14,032	* 1,006	* 225	* 22	0	0	0
\$6,000 under \$8,000	1,066,851	1,284,989	128,499	* 1,006	* 225	* 22	0	0	0
\$8,000 under \$10,000	1,222,117	2,511,752	251,175	* 2,296	* 638	* 63	* 2,012	* 858	* 129
\$10,000 under \$12,000	2,612,824	5,625,964	562,596	* 9	* 9	* 1	* 5,122	* 5,862	* 879
\$12,000 under \$14,000	2,585,760	9,079,915	907,992	* 1,005	* 225	* 22	7,195	7,957	1,194
\$14,000 under \$16,000	2,733,625	14,046,600	1,404,660	* 304	* 68	* 7	187,051	251,352	37,703
\$16,000 under \$18,000	2,962,824	17,130,602	1,713,060	0	0	0	165,541	412,966	61,945
\$18,000 under \$20,000	3,014,409	20,040,635	2,004,064	* 4,024	* 1,460	* 144	1,791,093	2,104,982	315,747
\$20,000 under \$25,000	8,149,193	54,081,705	5,408,171	* 3,059	* 2,433	* 243	4,588,396	19,233,172	2,884,976
\$25,000 under \$30,000	8,104,008	63,589,806	6,358,981	* 1,200	* 410	* 41	4,683,784	37,366,965	5,605,045
\$30,000 under \$40,000	13,902,694	133,483,990	13,348,399	* 4,751	* 2,780	* 276	9,698,105	118,860,063	17,829,009
\$40,000 under \$50,000	10,770,341	123,954,275	12,395,428	9,147	3,015	297	9,436,901	152,473,811	22,871,072
\$50,000 under \$75,000	18,732,815	246,631,356	24,663,136	8,291	2,262	222	18,220,681	410,180,261	61,527,039
\$75,000 under \$100,000	11,844,602	174,895,235	17,489,524	11,811	6,101	607	11,767,773	428,682,715	64,302,407
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,643,528	229,433,617	22,943,362	20,856	11,580	1,153	14,591,272	683,161,089	102,474,163
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,749,623	59,711,407	5,971,141	11,730	12,315	1,232	3,735,240	180,780,378	27,117,057
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	579,267	9,207,804	920,780	3,813	3,222	322	577,015	27,920,075	4,188,011
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	128,859	2,043,710	204,371	1,298	1,431	143	128,476	6,193,778	929,067
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	53,073	833,127	83,313	572	655	66	52,906	2,528,732	379,310
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	73,910	1,155,432	115,543	875	1,002	100	73,649	3,508,022	526,203
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	17,193	267,535	26,754	250	320	32	17,134	812,837	121,926
\$10,000,000 or more	9,573	147,728	14,773	167	233	23	9,554	449,529	67,429

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 2. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Generated, by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—continued								
	15 percent (capital gains)			25 percent			25 percent (capital gains)		
	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Total	11,551,423	377,505,706	56,626,112	30,490,089	936,276,377	234,069,094	198,173	5,140,829	1,285,232
Under \$2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000 under \$4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,000 under \$6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$6,000 under \$8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$8,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10,000 under \$12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$12,000 under \$14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$14,000 under \$16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$16,000 under \$18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$18,000 under \$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	0	* 49	* 114	* 29	0	0	0
\$25,000 under \$30,000	0	0	0	1,778	3,935	984	0	0	0
\$30,000 under \$40,000	0	0	0	6,222	44,867	11,217	0	0	0
\$40,000 under \$50,000	290,870	363,894	54,589	1,795,022	4,736,764	1,184,191	* 3,029	* 925	* 232
\$50,000 under \$75,000	1,473,086	4,326,069	648,951	6,465,826	79,580,537	19,895,134	16,097	27,637	6,911
\$75,000 under \$100,000	1,260,211	5,210,350	781,576	4,488,590	95,458,950	23,864,738	8,310	56,527	14,134
\$100,000 under \$200,000	5,368,243	31,378,068	4,706,825	13,213,705	455,128,406	113,782,102	73,544	594,085	148,529
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,429,772	48,338,683	7,250,860	3,673,576	244,566,206	61,141,552	63,702	1,216,424	304,115
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	467,066	34,567,865	5,185,190	568,351	38,241,608	9,560,402	17,432	777,918	194,482
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	114,395	20,090,015	3,013,503	126,310	8,480,987	2,120,247	5,354	301,040	75,261
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	48,952	14,090,122	2,113,519	52,081	3,476,277	869,069	2,927	266,456	66,614
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	70,301	45,356,969	6,803,547	72,391	4,821,308	1,205,327	4,969	761,051	190,263
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	17,689	34,600,075	5,190,012	16,815	1,118,367	279,592	1,639	457,475	114,369
\$10,000,000 or more	10,837	139,183,597	20,877,540	9,372	618,050	154,513	1,170	681,289	170,322

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 2. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Generated, by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—continued								
	28 percent			28 percent (capital gains)			33 percent		
	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
Total	6,944,680	313,865,392	87,882,310	84,246	2,829,619	792,290	2,616,618	257,867,520	85,096,282
Under \$2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2,000 under \$4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$4,000 under \$6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$6,000 under \$8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$8,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10,000 under \$12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$12,000 under \$14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$14,000 under \$16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$16,000 under \$18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$18,000 under \$20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$25,000 under \$30,000	* 48	* 1,741	* 487	0	0	0	* 48	* 423	* 140
\$30,000 under \$40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$40,000 under \$50,000	* 12	* 329	* 92	* 996	* 569	* 159	0	0	0
\$50,000 under \$75,000	2,320	18,943	5,304	* 2,966	* 283	* 79	0	0	0
\$75,000 under \$100,000	151,625	719,978	201,594	11,519	2,228	623	361	2,803	925
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,505,212	53,401,812	14,952,507	35,794	17,262	4,833	58,813	1,299,857	428,953
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,453,688	198,613,359	55,611,741	20,484	138,153	38,681	1,740,809	121,798,360	40,193,459
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	558,564	41,029,386	11,488,228	5,481	221,180	61,931	547,403	89,905,856	29,668,932
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	124,584	9,157,086	2,563,984	2,387	128,196	35,895	122,726	20,414,692	6,736,848
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	51,339	3,775,837	1,057,234	1,020	120,806	33,826	50,521	8,409,792	2,775,231
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	71,321	5,242,729	1,467,964	1,983	558,365	156,342	70,248	11,746,919	3,876,483
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	16,663	1,223,843	342,676	798	458,138	128,279	16,462	2,750,679	907,724
\$10,000,000 or more	9,305	680,350	190,498	818	1,184,439	331,643	9,227	1,538,139	507,586

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 2. All Individual Income Tax Returns: Tax Generated, by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—continued					
	35 percent			Form 8615 [5]		
	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Tax generated at rate
	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
Total	922,346	554,356,113	194,024,640	215,138	2,683,853	598,153
Under \$2,000	0	0	0	993	57	14
\$2,000 under \$4,000	0	0	0	56,193	56,717	9,408
\$4,000 under \$6,000	0	0	0	34,090	81,713	15,556
\$6,000 under \$8,000	0	0	0	29,387	90,884	16,307
\$8,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	23,457	128,454	20,871
\$10,000 under \$12,000	0	0	0	20,864	131,695	25,746
\$12,000 under \$14,000	0	0	0	6,135	63,423	10,743
\$14,000 under \$16,000	0	0	0	6,348	36,447	6,434
\$16,000 under \$18,000	0	0	0	5,758	53,148	8,225
\$18,000 under \$20,000	0	0	0	4,337	55,963	10,253
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	0	5,129	81,285	16,439
\$25,000 under \$30,000	0	0	0	8,893	172,109	27,288
\$30,000 under \$40,000	0	0	0	4,024	110,877	14,526
\$40,000 under \$50,000	0	0	0	2,184	63,309	15,804
\$50,000 under \$75,000	0	0	0	2,214	127,058	19,408
\$75,000 under \$100,000	0	0	0	971	72,476	24,152
\$100,000 under \$200,000	556	9,914	3,470	2,619	309,046	95,382
\$200,000 under \$500,000	156,320	5,554,062	1,943,922	881	195,453	53,912
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	504,681	96,265,736	33,693,008	512	350,101	95,785
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	118,379	72,328,626	25,315,019	40	40,709	7,213
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	48,821	49,017,737	17,156,208	16	25,007	6,960
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	68,414	130,347,911	45,621,769	52	148,647	35,583
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	16,096	71,314,497	24,960,074	36	233,445	50,656
\$10,000,000 or more	9,078	129,517,629	45,331,170	5	55,831	11,488

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

[1] For explanation of modified taxable income, see Income and Tax Concepts section of this article.

[2] For definition of tax generated, see the Explanation of Selected Terms section of this article.

[3] Form 8814, *Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends*, was filed for a dependent child, meeting certain age requirements, for whom the parents made an election to report the child's investment income on the parents' tax return. This rate classification is comprised of those returns with a tax liability only from the dependent's income.

[4] The 15 percent capital gains rate also includes qualified dividends.

[5] Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Investment Income of More Than \$1900*, was filed for a child meeting certain age requirements, to report the child's investment income.

The returns in this rate classification are not distributed by tax rate.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 3. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Taxable Income and Tax, Classified by Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Tax rate classes	All returns			Joint returns and returns of surviving spouses			Returns of married persons filing separately	
	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Income tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Income tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All tax rates	108,638,626	5,747,740,726	1,088,568,164	44,644,836	3,884,261,730	764,843,897	2,192,825	108,130,113
0 percent (capital gains)	10,720,286	52,739,474	0	5,918,251	30,796,034	0	133,944	605,743
10 percent	107,423,944	1,169,487,797	116,948,780	44,341,393	689,940,323	68,994,032	2,172,383	16,877,438
10 percent (Form 8814) [1]	90,879	52,640	5,239	64,225	39,932	3,978	3,475	2,606
15 percent	79,738,900	2,074,935,405	311,240,311	36,918,241	1,359,560,557	203,934,084	1,815,944	32,242,682
15 percent (capital gains) [2]	11,551,423	377,505,706	56,625,856	7,510,724	284,122,670	42,618,401	170,837	13,492,723
25 percent	30,490,089	936,276,377	234,069,094	16,023,498	621,562,374	155,390,594	738,604	14,347,423
25 percent (capital gains)	198,173	5,140,829	1,285,207	131,054	3,788,431	947,108	3,073	148,207
28 percent	6,944,680	313,865,392	87,882,310	4,659,051	225,077,042	63,021,572	209,361	4,881,532
28 percent (capital gains)	84,246	2,829,619	792,293	51,657	2,152,576	602,721	2,749	71,307
33 percent	2,616,618	257,867,520	85,096,282	2,086,163	209,810,947	69,237,612	84,290	4,452,121
35 percent	922,346	554,356,113	194,024,639	778,679	457,410,844	160,093,795	32,851	21,008,330
Form 8615 [3]	215,138	2,683,853	598,153	0	0	0	0	0

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 3. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Taxable Income and Tax, Classified by Tax Rate and by Filing Status, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Tax rate classes	Returns of married persons filing separately—continued	Returns of heads of households			Returns of single persons		
	Income tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Income tax generated at rate	Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Income tax generated at rate
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
All tax rates	22,381,133	13,501,656	336,600,676	53,144,890	48,299,309	1,418,748,208	248,198,245
0 percent (capital gains)	0	409,461	1,090,698	0	4,258,630	20,246,999	0
10 percent	1,687,744	13,473,932	125,198,594	12,519,859	47,436,236	337,471,441	33,747,144
10 percent (Form 8814) [1]	260	20,224	8,279	820	2,956	1,823	181
15 percent	4,836,402	7,626,192	131,774,693	19,766,204	33,378,523	551,357,473	82,703,621
15 percent (capital gains) [2]	2,023,909	308,733	8,235,092	1,235,264	3,561,130	71,655,221	10,748,283
25 percent	3,586,856	1,663,112	42,610,292	10,652,573	12,064,875	257,756,287	64,439,072
25 percent (capital gains)	37,052	6,657	132,153	33,038	57,389	1,072,038	268,009
28 percent	1,366,829	186,519	8,120,681	2,273,791	1,889,749	75,786,137	21,220,118
28 percent (capital gains)	19,966	1,804	72,959	20,428	28,036	532,777	149,178
33 percent	1,469,200	66,746	6,605,975	2,179,972	379,419	36,998,478	12,209,498
35 percent	7,352,916	19,952	12,751,260	4,462,941	90,864	63,185,679	22,114,988
Form 8615 [3]	0	0	0	0	215,138	2,683,853	598,153

[1] Form 8814, *Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends*, was filed for a dependent child, meeting certain age requirements, for whom the parents made an election to report the child's investment income on the parents' tax return. This rate classification is comprised of those returns with a tax liability only from the dependent's income.

[2] The 15 percent capital gains rate also includes qualified dividends.

[3] Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Investment Income of More Than \$1,900*, was filed for a child meeting certain age requirements, to report the child's investment income. The returns in this rate classification are not distributed by tax rate.

NOTES: For explanation of modified taxable income, see Income and Tax Concepts section of this article. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income [1]	Income tax before credits, regular tax computation		Tax generated		Tax differences due to alternative computations
				Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Returns with regular tax computation only [2]								
Total	87,127,945	4,858,836,771	3,143,706,990	87,127,641	521,459,806	87,127,945	521,593,825	0
Under \$5,000	190,767	-287,013	145,293	190,767	14,550	190,767	14,550	0
\$5,000 under \$10,000	2,275,781	18,350,940	3,621,900	2,275,781	362,550	2,275,781	362,613	0
\$10,000 under \$15,000	6,182,158	77,271,290	20,259,617	6,182,158	2,029,330	6,182,158	2,031,852	0
\$15,000 under \$20,000	6,896,281	120,920,086	44,906,781	6,896,281	4,617,004	6,896,281	4,622,982	0
\$20,000 under \$25,000	7,594,397	170,768,690	69,129,207	7,594,397	7,823,154	7,594,397	7,832,506	0
\$25,000 under \$30,000	7,474,966	205,190,988	94,087,468	7,474,966	11,147,332	7,474,966	11,159,536	0
\$30,000 under \$40,000	12,577,430	437,479,359	230,664,294	12,577,430	28,514,096	12,577,430	28,543,338	0
\$40,000 under \$50,000	9,367,581	418,999,124	247,590,720	9,367,581	32,126,685	9,367,581	32,164,350	0
\$50,000 under \$75,000	15,160,067	930,309,486	600,550,659	15,160,067	86,375,396	15,160,067	86,488,942	0
\$75,000 under \$100,000	8,886,724	767,115,548	531,030,670	8,886,724	80,246,530	8,886,724	80,346,412	0
\$100,000 under \$200,000	9,004,752	1,178,197,010	866,777,611	9,004,448	153,869,551	9,004,752	154,059,755	0
\$200,000 under \$500,000	1,352,784	369,271,035	294,471,128	1,352,784	69,236,979	1,352,784	69,489,187	0
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	127,265	84,292,222	71,434,455	127,265	21,319,860	127,265	21,356,148	0
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	19,637	23,487,204	20,171,868	19,637	6,532,582	19,637	6,501,106	0
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	6,783	11,652,012	10,071,669	6,783	3,359,399	6,783	3,336,769	0
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	8,649	24,938,324	21,628,995	8,649	7,429,614	8,649	7,328,677	0
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	1,378	9,440,354	8,028,505	1,378	2,870,978	1,378	2,772,280	0
\$10,000,000 or more	547	11,440,111	9,136,150	547	3,584,215	547	3,182,820	0
Returns with Form 8615 tax computation [3]								
Total	215,138	3,680,760	3,027,141	215,138	613,458	215,138	621,231	7,773
Under \$5,000	73,268	241,119	162,565	73,268	16,274	73,268	17,957	1,683
\$5,000 under \$10,000	70,852	511,807	359,437	70,852	36,020	70,852	51,612	15,593
\$10,000 under \$15,000	29,224	339,419	256,302	29,224	27,424	29,224	41,532	14,109
\$15,000 under \$20,000	14,218	243,346	188,360	14,218	22,240	14,218	27,724	5,484
\$20,000 under \$25,000	* 5,129	* 116,448	* 87,685	* 5,129	* 10,976	* 5,129	* 16,733	* 5,757
\$25,000 under \$30,000	8,893	239,786	214,101	8,893	28,333	8,893	32,131	3,798
\$30,000 under \$40,000	* 4,024	* 144,362	* 134,370	* 4,024	* 18,450	* 4,024	* 17,113	* -1,337
\$40,000 under \$50,000	* 2,184	* 102,578	* 64,234	* 2,184	* 9,968	* 2,184	* 15,886	* 5,917
\$50,000 under \$75,000	* 2,214	* 138,598	* 128,952	* 2,214	* 23,903	* 2,214	* 19,408	* -4,495
\$75,000 under \$100,000	* 971	* 76,001	* 72,476	* 971	* 14,362	* 971	* 24,152	* 9,790
\$100,000 under \$200,000	* 2,619	* 373,420	* 309,222	* 2,619	* 70,191	* 2,619	* 95,382	* 25,192
\$200,000 under \$500,000	* 881	* 240,900	* 195,591	* 881	* 51,461	* 881	* 53,914	* 2,453
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	512	374,505	350,178	512	110,967	512	95,785	-15,182
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	* 40	* 41,189	* 40,709	* 40	* 13,332	* 40	* 7,213	* -6,118
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	* 16	* 26,529	* 25,007	* 16	* 8,379	* 16	* 6,960	* -1,419
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	52	156,514	148,647	52	50,842	52	35,583	-15,259
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	36	250,310	233,473	36	80,909	36	50,658	-30,251
\$10,000,000 or more	* 5	* 63,929	* 55,832	* 5	* 19,428	* 5	* 11,488	* -7,940

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Modified taxable income [1]	Income tax before credits, regular tax computation		Tax generated		Tax differences due to alternative computations
				Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Returns with Schedule D tax computation								
Total	21,295,492	3,344,863,776	2,634,194,717	21,277,972	642,238,646	20,283,674	566,334,022	-75,904,623
Under \$5,000	216,001	502,403	160,283	208,493	16,015	56,139	4,290	-11,725
\$5,000 under \$10,000	146,653	1,130,267	260,705	142,655	26,083	97,839	15,733	-10,350
\$10,000 under \$15,000	478,219	6,045,352	1,383,041	475,201	138,177	336,410	89,035	-49,142
\$15,000 under \$20,000	535,698	9,391,631	3,503,179	534,692	359,209	459,236	260,215	-98,994
\$20,000 under \$25,000	749,406	17,030,066	7,071,901	747,436	801,938	553,832	461,823	-340,115
\$25,000 under \$30,000	706,775	19,424,933	8,662,703	706,763	1,024,496	621,855	802,829	-221,667
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1,438,067	50,542,457	26,522,808	1,438,066	3,266,991	1,321,543	2,645,171	-621,820
\$40,000 under \$50,000	1,470,441	66,293,389	39,727,071	1,470,441	5,163,406	1,411,361	4,343,836	-819,570
\$50,000 under \$75,000	3,662,289	227,882,724	150,576,605	3,662,289	22,090,336	3,594,224	20,258,369	-1,831,967
\$75,000 under \$100,000	3,003,714	261,460,020	183,997,290	3,003,712	28,194,299	2,975,442	26,309,547	-1,884,752
\$100,000 under \$200,000	5,715,918	794,823,919	600,068,778	5,715,913	110,274,080	5,687,573	105,386,450	-4,887,630
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,441,562	709,468,465	574,462,290	2,441,561	137,819,002	2,437,859	130,084,986	-7,734,016
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	468,002	317,708,251	270,980,183	468,002	80,180,603	467,696	73,605,273	-6,575,330
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	114,766	139,009,109	121,181,693	114,766	38,429,807	114,727	34,478,674	-3,951,133
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	49,018	84,308,778	73,986,688	49,018	24,007,808	48,996	21,200,403	-2,807,405
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	70,406	210,206,101	186,218,049	70,406	61,742,404	70,390	52,631,462	-9,110,942
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	17,710	120,631,555	108,126,983	17,710	36,269,732	17,707	29,293,237	-6,976,495
\$10,000,000 or more	10,849	309,004,356	277,304,468	10,849	92,434,258	10,847	64,462,688	-27,971,570

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Taxes from special computation		Alternative minimum tax		Income tax before credits		Total tax credits	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Returns with regular tax computation only [2]								
Total	* 5,524	* 25,976	1,519,911	6,425,325	87,127,945	528,045,126	39,067,530	54,435,117
Under \$5,000	0	0	* 108	* 2,281	190,767	16,831	6,349	770
\$5,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	0	2,275,781	362,613	273,403	8,978
\$10,000 under \$15,000	0	0	* 1,054	* 950	6,182,158	2,032,802	2,468,920	437,457
\$15,000 under \$20,000	0	0	* 2,011	* 1,895	6,896,281	4,624,877	2,761,666	1,007,552
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	* 2,102	* 2,671	7,594,397	7,835,177	3,784,961	1,938,022
\$25,000 under \$30,000	* 973	* 2,452	* 973	* 761	7,474,966	11,162,749	3,897,842	3,003,906
\$30,000 under \$40,000	* 536	* 300	* 1,696	* 6,479	12,577,430	28,550,117	5,876,334	6,229,014
\$40,000 under \$50,000	0	0	* 1,447	* 5,214	9,367,581	32,169,564	4,212,283	5,572,231
\$50,000 under \$75,000	* 996	* 279	29,695	27,662	15,160,067	86,516,882	6,848,773	12,114,858
\$75,000 under \$100,000	* 1,000	* 19	84,625	94,372	8,886,724	80,440,803	4,348,781	8,904,045
\$100,000 under \$200,000	* 2,020	* 22,926	417,668	803,543	9,004,752	154,886,224	4,191,897	8,508,691
\$200,000 under \$500,000	0	0	900,344	4,550,530	1,352,784	74,039,717	337,436	2,184,556
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	0	0	73,145	782,154	127,265	22,138,302	42,054	1,576,482
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	0	0	3,723	52,689	19,637	6,553,795	8,693	642,515
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	0	0	543	13,042	6,783	3,349,811	3,123	406,177
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	0	0	654	45,186	8,649	7,373,863	4,001	905,194
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	0	0	86	12,530	1,378	2,784,810	701	399,981
\$10,000,000 or more	0	0	37	23,366	547	3,206,187	312	594,686
Returns with Form 8615 tax computation [3]								
Total	0	0	5,973	15,286	215,138	636,517	68,110	14,774
Under \$5,000	0	0	0	0	73,268	17,957	20,137	669
\$5,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	0	70,852	51,612	20,576	2,447
\$10,000 under \$15,000	0	0	* 214	* 45	29,224	41,577	10,604	1,022
\$15,000 under \$20,000	0	0	* 1,220	* 932	14,218	28,656	* 5,860	* 517
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	* 1,106	* 1,293	* 5,129	* 18,026	* 1,106	* 142
\$25,000 under \$30,000	0	0	* 1,411	* 452	8,893	32,583	* 2,533	* 335
\$30,000 under \$40,000	0	0	0	0	* 4,024	* 17,113	0	0
\$40,000 under \$50,000	0	0	* 1,211	* 4,128	* 2,184	* 20,014	* 1,211	* 97
\$50,000 under \$75,000	0	0	* 221	* 668	* 2,214	* 20,076	* 2,214	* 267
\$75,000 under \$100,000	0	0	0	0	* 971	* 24,152	* 971	* 25
\$100,000 under \$200,000	0	0	* 299	* 3,415	* 2,619	* 98,797	* 1,620	* 1,680
\$200,000 under \$500,000	0	0	* 138	* 1,485	* 881	* 55,399	* 881	* 1,105
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	0	0	* 130	* 748	512	96,533	* 310	* 3,437
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	0	0	0	0	* 40	* 7,213	0	0
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	0	0	0	0	* 16	* 6,960	* 8	* 340
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	0	0	* 11	* 451	52	36,033	46	390
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	0	0	** 12	** 1,669	36	51,944	30	1,245
\$10,000,000 or more	0	0	**	**	* 5	* 11,872	* 3	* 1,055

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Taxes from special computation		Alternative minimum tax		Income tax before credits		Total tax credits	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Returns with Schedule D tax computation								
Total	3,138	6,158	2,696,828	23,406,928	20,291,086	589,747,108	10,482,394	19,095,919
Under \$5,000	0	0	0	0	56,139	4,290	12,531	101
\$5,000 under \$10,000	0	0	0	0	97,839	15,733	15,914	294
\$10,000 under \$15,000	0	0	0	0	336,410	89,035	137,458	16,693
\$15,000 under \$20,000	0	0	* 1,106	* 1,198	459,236	261,413	171,236	34,320
\$20,000 under \$25,000	0	0	* 1,005	* 934	553,832	462,757	245,515	60,483
\$25,000 under \$30,000	0	0	* 104	* 169	621,855	802,998	256,854	78,095
\$30,000 under \$40,000	* 996	* 161	* 457	* 1,257	1,321,551	2,646,590	543,438	260,784
\$40,000 under \$50,000	0	0	* 2,258	* 3,247	1,411,566	4,347,084	656,489	409,471
\$50,000 under \$75,000	* 996	* 548	6,200	19,361	3,594,863	20,278,277	1,683,196	1,388,029
\$75,000 under \$100,000	0	0	22,596	53,414	2,976,854	26,362,961	1,634,138	1,917,318
\$100,000 under \$200,000	* 300	* 6	362,882	829,834	5,690,406	106,216,289	3,226,660	3,756,397
\$200,000 under \$500,000	* 755	* 5,415	1,875,220	12,393,738	2,439,883	142,484,139	1,367,724	2,086,861
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	* 81	* 7	342,748	4,800,950	467,928	78,406,230	326,010	1,546,590
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	** 10	** 21	39,556	989,648	114,751	35,468,343	86,835	979,485
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	0	0	13,748	515,446	49,015	21,715,849	37,831	591,267
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	**	**	19,572	1,213,987	70,401	53,845,450	56,354	1,621,534
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	0	0	5,294	722,874	17,709	30,016,111	14,705	985,436
\$10,000,000 or more	**	**	4,082	1,860,870	10,848	66,323,558	9,507	3,362,761

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Income tax after credits		Total income tax				
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	As a percentage of		Average income tax (dollars)
					Modified taxable income	Adjusted gross income	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Returns with regular tax computation only [2]							
Total	71,887,249	473,610,009	71,888,356	473,610,682	15.1	9.7	5,436
Under \$5,000	185,531	16,060	185,531	16,060	11.1	[4]	84
\$5,000 under \$10,000	2,009,479	353,635	2,009,479	353,635	9.8	1.9	155
\$10,000 under \$15,000	4,730,234	1,595,345	4,730,234	1,595,345	7.9	2.1	258
\$15,000 under \$20,000	4,861,757	3,617,325	4,861,757	3,617,387	8.1	3.0	525
\$20,000 under \$25,000	4,843,771	5,897,155	4,843,771	5,897,155	8.5	3.5	777
\$25,000 under \$30,000	4,734,496	8,158,843	4,735,602	8,159,452	8.7	4.0	1,092
\$30,000 under \$40,000	9,204,920	22,321,103	9,204,920	22,321,103	9.7	5.1	1,775
\$40,000 under \$50,000	7,888,608	26,597,333	7,888,608	26,597,333	10.7	6.3	2,839
\$50,000 under \$75,000	14,200,447	74,402,024	14,200,447	74,402,024	12.4	8.0	4,908
\$75,000 under \$100,000	8,748,237	71,536,757	8,748,237	71,536,757	13.5	9.3	8,050
\$100,000 under \$200,000	8,971,106	146,377,533	8,971,106	146,377,533	16.9	12.4	16,256
\$200,000 under \$500,000	1,346,359	71,855,161	1,346,359	71,855,161	24.4	19.5	53,117
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	125,918	20,561,820	125,918	20,561,820	28.8	24.4	161,567
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	19,345	5,911,280	19,346	5,911,284	29.3	25.2	301,028
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	6,663	2,943,634	6,663	2,943,634	29.2	25.3	433,972
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	8,498	6,468,669	8,498	6,468,669	29.9	25.9	747,909
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	1,347	2,384,829	1,347	2,384,829	29.7	25.3	1,730,645
\$10,000,000 or more	533	2,611,500	533	2,611,500	28.6	22.8	4,774,223
Returns with Form 8615 tax computation [3]							
Total	212,013	621,743	212,013	621,743	20.5	16.9	2,890
Under \$5,000	71,156	17,288	71,156	17,288	10.6	7.2	236
\$5,000 under \$10,000	69,846	49,166	69,846	49,166	13.7	9.6	694
\$10,000 under \$15,000	29,224	40,555	29,224	40,555	15.8	11.9	1,388
\$15,000 under \$20,000	14,218	28,139	14,218	28,139	14.9	11.6	1,979
\$20,000 under \$25,000	* 5,129	* 17,885	* 5,129	* 17,885	* 20.4	* 15.4	* 3,487
\$25,000 under \$30,000	8,893	32,248	8,893	32,248	15.1	13.4	3,626
\$30,000 under \$40,000	* 4,024	* 17,113	* 4,024	* 17,113	* 12.7	* 11.9	* 4,253
\$40,000 under \$50,000	* 2,184	* 19,917	* 2,184	* 19,917	* 31.0	* 19.4	* 9,120
\$50,000 under \$75,000	* 2,214	* 19,809	* 2,214	* 19,809	* 15.4	* 14.3	* 8,947
\$75,000 under \$100,000	* 971	* 24,127	* 971	* 24,127	* 33.3	* 31.7	* 24,848
\$100,000 under \$200,000	* 2,619	* 97,117	* 2,619	* 97,117	* 31.4	* 26.0	* 37,082
\$200,000 under \$500,000	* 876	* 54,294	* 876	* 54,294	* 27.8	* 22.5	* 61,628
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	511	93,095	511	93,095	26.6	24.9	181,826
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	* 40	* 7,213	* 40	* 7,213	* 17.7	* 17.5	* 180,325
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	* 16	* 6,619	* 16	* 6,619	* 26.5	* 25.0	* 413,688
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	52	35,644	52	35,644	24.0	22.8	685,462
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	36	50,698	36	50,698	21.7	20.3	1,408,278
\$10,000,000 or more	* 5	* 10,817	* 5	* 10,817	* 19.4	* 16.9	* 2,163,400

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4a. Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where otherwise indicated]

Type of tax computation by size of adjusted gross income	Income tax after credits		Total income tax				
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	As a percentage of		Average income tax (dollars)
					Modified taxable income	Adjusted gross income	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Returns with Schedule D tax computation							
Total	19,571,652	570,651,189	19,571,652	570,651,552	21.7	17.1	26,797
Under \$5,000	56,139	4,188	56,139	4,188	2.6	0.8	19
\$5,000 under \$10,000	93,857	15,439	93,857	15,439	5.9	1.4	105
\$10,000 under \$15,000	277,910	72,342	277,910	72,342	5.2	1.2	151
\$15,000 under \$20,000	406,965	227,094	406,965	227,094	6.5	2.4	424
\$20,000 under \$25,000	481,745	402,274	481,745	402,274	5.7	2.4	537
\$25,000 under \$30,000	558,698	724,903	558,698	724,903	8.4	3.7	1,026
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1,178,020	2,385,806	1,178,020	2,385,806	9.0	4.7	1,659
\$40,000 under \$50,000	1,288,015	3,937,613	1,288,015	3,937,613	9.9	5.9	2,678
\$50,000 under \$75,000	3,468,667	18,890,248	3,468,667	18,890,248	12.5	8.3	5,158
\$75,000 under \$100,000	2,932,797	24,445,643	2,932,797	24,445,643	13.3	9.3	8,138
\$100,000 under \$200,000	5,663,110	102,459,892	5,663,110	102,459,892	17.1	12.9	17,925
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,436,497	140,397,278	2,436,497	140,397,278	24.4	19.8	57,503
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	467,101	76,859,640	467,101	76,859,640	28.4	24.2	164,229
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	114,498	34,488,858	114,498	34,488,858	28.5	24.8	300,515
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	48,888	21,124,582	48,888	21,124,582	28.6	25.1	430,956
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	70,241	52,223,916	70,241	52,224,280	28.0	24.8	741,759
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	17,677	29,030,675	17,677	29,030,675	26.8	24.1	1,639,225
\$10,000,000 or more	10,824	62,960,797	10,824	62,960,797	22.7	20.4	5,803,373

* Estimate should be used with caution due to the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

** Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers.

[1] For explanation of modified taxable income, see Income and Tax Concepts section of this article.

[2] Includes returns with Schedule J, *Income Averaging for Farmers and Fisherman*, and foreign-earned income tax computations.

[3] For more details on returns with Form 8615 tax computation, see Table 4b.

[4] Percentage not computed.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 4b. Returns with Form 8615 Tax Computation: Tax Items, by Type of Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Income tax before credits, regular tax computation	Tax generated with Schedule D computation [1]	Tax differences due to regular tax computation vs. with Schedule D computation	Tax generated with Form 8615 computation	Tax differences due to Form 8615 computation vs. with Schedule D computation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	215,138	613,458	466,368	-147,090	621,231	154,863
Under \$5,000	73,268	16,274	13,783	-2,491	17,957	4,174
\$5,000 under \$10,000	70,852	36,020	29,635	-6,385	51,612	21,977
\$10,000 under \$15,000	29,224	27,424	25,287	-2,137	41,532	16,245
\$15,000 under \$20,000	14,218	22,240	18,490	-3,750	27,724	9,234
\$20,000 under \$25,000	* 5,129	* 10,976	* 10,182	* -794	* 16,733	* 6,551
\$25,000 under \$30,000	8,893	28,333	24,104	-4,229	32,131	8,027
\$30,000 under \$40,000	* 4,024	* 18,450	* 18,329	* -121	* 17,113	* -1,216
\$40,000 under \$50,000	* 2,184	* 9,968	* 9,352	* -616	* 15,886	* 6,534
\$50,000 under \$75,000	* 2,214	* 23,903	* 8,308	* -15,595	* 19,408	* 11,100
\$75,000 under \$100,000	* 971	* 14,362	* 13,777	* -585	* 24,152	* 10,375
\$100,000 under \$200,000	* 2,619	* 70,191	* 61,545	* -8,646	* 95,382	* 33,837
\$200,000 under \$500,000	* 881	* 51,461	* 39,842	* -11,619	* 53,914	* 14,072
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	512	110,967	87,017	-23,950	95,785	8,768
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	* 40	* 13,332	* 6,558	* -6,774	* 7,213	* 655
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	* 16	* 8,379	* 6,583	* -1,796	* 6,960	* 377
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	52	50,842	34,211	-16,631	35,583	1,372
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	36	80,909	49,004	-31,905	50,658	1,654
\$10,000,000 or more	* 5	* 19,428	* 10,364	* -9,064	* 11,488	* 1,124

* Estimate should be used with caution due to the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

[1] For returns that did not have Schedule D worksheet, the regular tax computation was used to calculate tax generated.

NOTES: Form 8615, *Tax for Certain Children Who Have Investment Income of More Than \$1,900*, was filed for a child meeting certain age requirements, to report the child's investment income. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 5. All Individual Returns Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Expanded Descending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size Using the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 2001–2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Descending cumulative percentiles					
		Top 0.1 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 10 percent	Top 25 percent	Top 50 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of returns:							
2001	100	119,371	1,193,709	5,968,544	11,937,089	29,842,722	59,685,443
2002	119,850,561	119,851	1,198,506	5,992,528	11,985,056	29,962,640	59,925,281
2003	120,758,947	120,759	1,207,589	6,037,947	12,075,895	30,189,737	60,379,474
2004	122,509,974	122,510	1,225,100	6,125,499	12,250,997	30,627,494	61,254,987
2005	124,673,055	124,673	1,246,731	6,233,653	12,467,306	31,168,264	62,336,528
2006	128,441,165	128,441	1,284,412	6,422,058	12,844,117	32,110,291	64,220,583
2007	[1] 132,654,911	132,654	1,326,549	6,632,746	13,265,491	33,163,728	66,327,456
2008	132,891,770	132,892	1,328,918	6,644,589	13,289,177	33,222,943	66,445,885
2009	132,619,936	132,620	1,326,199	6,630,997	13,261,994	33,154,984	66,309,968
2010	135,033,492	135,033	1,350,335	6,751,675	13,503,349	33,758,373	67,516,746
2011	136,585,712	136,586	1,365,857	6,829,286	13,658,571	34,146,428	68,292,856
Adjusted gross income floor on percentiles (current dollars):							
2001	N/A	1,393,718	306,635	132,082	96,151	59,026	31,418
2002	N/A	1,245,352	296,194	130,750	95,699	59,066	31,299
2003	N/A	1,317,088	305,939	133,741	97,470	59,896	31,447
2004	N/A	1,617,918	339,993	140,758	101,838	62,794	32,622
2005	N/A	1,938,175	379,261	149,216	106,864	64,821	33,484
2006	N/A	2,124,625	402,603	157,390	112,016	67,291	34,417
2007	N/A	2,251,017	426,439	164,883	116,396	69,559	35,541
2008	N/A	1,867,652	392,513	163,512	116,813	69,813	35,340
2009	N/A	1,469,393	351,968	157,342	114,181	68,216	34,156
2010	N/A	1,634,386	369,691	161,579	116,623	69,126	34,338
2011	N/A	1,717,675	388,905	167,728	120,136	70,492	34,823
Adjusted gross income floor on percentiles (constant dollars): [2]							
2001	N/A	1,028,574	226,299	97,477	70,960	43,562	23,187
2002	N/A	905,052	215,257	95,022	69,549	42,926	22,746
2003	N/A	935,432	217,286	94,987	69,226	42,540	22,335
2004	N/A	1,119,666	235,289	97,410	70,476	43,456	22,576
2005	N/A	1,297,306	253,856	99,877	71,529	43,388	22,412
2006	N/A	1,377,837	261,091	102,069	72,643	43,639	22,320
2007	N/A	1,419,305	268,877	103,962	73,390	43,858	22,409
2008	N/A	1,133,972	238,320	99,279	70,925	42,388	21,457
2009	N/A	895,425	214,484	95,882	69,580	41,570	20,814
2010	N/A	979,848	221,637	96,870	69,918	41,442	20,586
2011	N/A	998,068	225,976	97,460	69,806	40,960	20,234
Adjusted gross income (millions of dollars):							
2001	6,116,274	492,437	1,064,928	1,933,563	2,599,650	3,933,186	5,235,273
2002	5,982,260	420,987	960,352	1,812,094	2,472,326	3,811,534	5,114,828
2003	6,156,994	465,594	1,030,178	1,907,837	2,586,777	3,961,657	5,286,949
2004	6,734,554	615,494	1,278,879	2,243,098	2,968,169	4,423,150	5,826,206
2005	7,365,689	783,762	1,560,659	2,623,077	3,400,596	4,940,249	6,412,897
2006	7,969,813	895,044	1,761,119	2,918,422	3,759,733	5,412,038	6,980,130
2007	8,621,963	1,030,091	1,971,021	3,223,396	4,128,240	5,898,437	7,571,084
2008	8,206,158	825,898	1,656,771	2,867,730	3,772,889	5,554,583	7,228,036
2009	7,578,641	601,504	1,304,627	2,439,146	3,317,402	5,057,761	6,678,194
2010	8,039,779	742,989	1,517,146	2,716,199	3,631,364	5,430,952	7,095,680
2011	8,317,188	737,251	1,555,701	2,818,879	3,774,978	5,640,585	7,356,627

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 5. All Individual Returns Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Expanded Descending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size Using the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 2001–2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Descending cumulative percentiles					
		Top 0.1 percent	Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 10 percent	Top 25 percent	Top 50 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total income tax (millions of dollars):							
[3]							
2001	884,931	138,735	293,968	462,288	563,525	721,756	841,587
2002	794,282	119,894	262,820	419,871	513,320	656,602	760,808
2003	745,514	114,559	251,146	399,176	483,792	617,015	715,163
2004	829,096	141,937	300,802	467,165	558,007	694,983	797,040
2005	931,693	176,152	361,264	549,068	647,115	792,545	898,262
2006	1,020,438	196,358	401,610	607,088	715,108	872,385	985,657
2007	1,111,872	220,636	442,633	666,021	782,903	952,964	1,074,502
2008	1,028,669	187,200	385,857	597,246	711,873	880,244	996,815
2009	863,486	146,030	313,826	502,274	603,504	749,022	842,286
2010	949,144	169,734	354,810	560,649	670,319	826,796	926,782
2011	1,042,571	168,222	365,518	588,967	711,663	892,616	1,012,460
Average tax rate (percentage):							
[4]							
2001	14.47	28.17	27.60	23.91	21.68	18.35	16.08
2002	13.28	28.48	27.37	23.17	20.76	17.23	14.87
2003	12.11	24.60	24.38	20.92	18.70	15.57	13.53
2004	12.31	23.06	23.52	20.83	18.80	15.71	13.68
2005	12.65	22.48	23.15	20.93	19.03	16.04	14.01
2006	12.80	21.94	22.80	20.80	19.02	16.12	14.12
2007	12.90	21.42	22.46	20.66	18.96	16.16	14.19
2008	12.54	22.67	23.29	20.83	18.87	15.85	13.79
2009	11.39	24.28	24.05	20.59	18.19	14.81	12.61
2010	11.81	22.84	23.39	20.64	18.46	15.22	13.06
2011	12.54	22.82	23.50	20.89	18.85	15.82	13.76
Adjusted gross income share (percentage):							
2001	100.00	8.05	17.41	31.61	42.50	64.31	85.60
2002	100.00	7.04	16.05	30.29	41.33	63.71	85.50
2003	100.00	7.56	16.73	30.99	42.01	64.34	85.87
2004	100.00	9.14	18.99	33.31	44.07	65.68	86.51
2005	100.00	10.64	21.19	35.61	46.17	67.07	87.06
2006	100.00	11.23	22.10	36.62	47.17	67.91	87.58
2007	100.00	11.95	22.86	37.39	47.88	68.41	87.81
2008	100.00	10.06	20.19	34.95	45.98	67.69	88.08
2009	100.00	7.94	17.21	32.18	43.77	66.74	88.12
2010	100.00	9.24	18.87	33.78	45.17	67.55	88.26
2011	100.00	8.86	18.70	33.89	45.39	67.82	88.45
Total income tax share (percentage):							
2001	100.00	15.68	33.22	52.24	63.68	81.56	95.10
2002	100.00	15.09	33.09	52.86	64.63	82.67	95.79
2003	100.00	15.37	33.69	53.54	64.89	82.76	95.93
2004	100.00	17.12	36.28	56.35	67.30	83.82	96.13
2005	100.00	18.91	38.78	58.93	69.46	85.07	96.41
2006	100.00	19.24	39.36	59.49	70.08	85.49	96.59
2007	100.00	19.84	39.81	59.90	70.41	85.71	96.64
2008	100.00	18.20	37.51	58.06	69.20	85.57	96.90
2009	100.00	16.91	36.34	58.17	69.89	86.74	97.54
2010	100.00	17.88	37.38	59.07	70.62	87.11	97.64
2011	100.00	16.14	35.06	56.49	68.26	85.62	97.11

N/A—Not applicable.

[1] The total number of returns does not include the returns filed by individuals to only receive the economic stimulus payment and who had no other reason to file.

[2] For Table 5, constant dollars were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index for urban consumers (CPI-U, 1990=100). For 2011 the CPI-U = 224.939.

[3] Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits (including the subtraction of the making work pay credit, earned income credit, American opportunity credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, regulated investment credit, health insurance credit, and the refundable prior-year minimum tax credit) limited to zero plus the tax from Form 4970, *Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts*.

[4] The average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see footnote 2) by adjusted gross income.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 6. All Individual Returns Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size Using the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 2001–2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Ascending cumulative percentiles				
		Bottom 50 percent	Bottom 75 percent	Bottom 90 percent	Bottom 95 percent	Bottom 99 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns:						
2001	119,370,886	59,685,443	89,528,165	107,433,797	113,402,342	118,177,177
2002	119,850,561	59,925,281	89,887,921	107,865,505	113,858,033	118,652,055
2003	120,758,947	60,379,474	90,569,210	108,683,052	114,721,000	119,551,358
2004	122,509,974	61,254,987	91,882,481	110,258,977	116,384,475	121,284,874
2005	124,673,055	62,336,528	93,504,791	112,205,750	118,439,402	123,426,324
2006	128,441,165	64,220,583	96,330,874	115,597,049	122,019,107	127,156,753
2007	[1] 132,654,911	66,327,456	99,491,183	119,389,420	126,022,165	131,328,362
2008	132,891,770	66,445,885	99,668,828	119,602,593	126,247,182	131,562,852
2009	132,619,936	66,309,968	99,464,952	119,357,942	125,988,939	131,293,737
2010	135,033,492	67,516,746	101,275,119	121,530,143	128,281,817	133,683,157
2011	136,585,712	68,292,856	102,439,284	122,927,141	129,756,426	135,219,855
Adjusted gross income (millions of dollars):						
2001	6,116,274	881,001	2,183,088	3,516,624	4,182,711	5,051,346
2002	5,982,260	867,431	2,170,726	3,509,933	4,170,166	5,021,907
2003	6,156,994	870,045	2,195,336	3,570,217	4,249,157	5,126,816
2004	6,734,554	908,348	2,311,404	3,766,385	4,491,456	5,455,674
2005	7,365,689	952,792	2,425,440	3,965,094	4,742,612	5,805,030
2006	7,969,813	989,682	2,557,775	4,210,079	5,051,390	6,208,693
2007	8,621,963	1,050,879	2,723,525	4,493,722	5,398,566	6,650,942
2008	8,206,158	978,122	2,651,575	4,433,269	5,338,428	6,549,387
2009	7,578,641	900,447	2,520,880	4,261,239	5,139,495	6,274,014
2010	8,039,779	944,099	2,608,826	4,408,415	5,323,580	6,522,633
2011	8,317,188	960,561	2,676,602	4,542,210	5,498,309	6,761,487
Total income tax (millions of dollars): [2]						
2001	884,931	43,344	163,175	321,406	422,643	590,963
2002	794,282	33,474	137,679	280,962	374,411	531,462
2003	745,514	30,351	128,499	261,722	346,338	494,368
2004	829,096	32,054	134,114	271,089	361,932	528,294
2005	931,693	33,431	139,143	284,578	382,625	570,430
2006	1,020,438	34,781	148,053	305,330	413,350	618,828
2007	1,111,872	37,371	158,909	328,969	445,851	669,239
2008	1,028,669	31,857	148,425	316,797	431,423	642,812
2009	863,486	21,200	114,465	259,982	361,213	549,660
2010	949,144	22,363	122,347	278,824	388,495	594,333
2011	1,042,571	30,109	149,953	330,907	453,605	677,052
Average tax rate (percentage): [3]						
2001	14.47	4.92	7.47	9.14	10.10	11.70
2002	13.28	3.86	6.34	8.00	8.98	10.58
2003	12.11	3.49	5.85	7.33	8.15	9.64
2004	12.31	3.53	5.80	7.20	8.06	9.68
2005	12.65	3.51	5.74	7.18	8.07	9.83
2006	12.80	3.51	5.79	7.25	8.18	9.97
2007	12.90	3.56	5.83	7.32	8.26	10.06
2008	12.54	3.26	5.60	7.15	8.08	9.81
2009	11.39	2.35	4.54	6.10	7.03	8.76
2010	11.81	2.37	4.69	6.32	7.30	9.11
2011	12.54	3.13	5.60	7.29	8.25	10.01

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 6. All Individual Returns Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size Using the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 2001–2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Ascending cumulative percentiles				
		Bottom 50 percent	Bottom 75 percent	Bottom 90 percent	Bottom 95 percent	Bottom 99 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adjusted gross income share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	14.40	35.69	57.50	68.39	82.59
2002	100.00	14.50	36.29	58.67	69.71	83.95
2003	100.00	14.13	35.66	57.99	69.01	83.27
2004	100.00	13.49	34.32	55.93	66.69	81.01
2005	100.00	12.94	32.93	53.83	64.39	78.81
2006	100.00	12.42	32.09	52.83	63.38	77.90
2007	100.00	12.19	31.59	52.12	62.61	77.14
2008	100.00	11.92	32.31	54.02	65.05	79.81
2009	100.00	11.88	33.26	56.23	67.82	82.79
2010	100.00	11.74	32.45	54.83	66.22	81.13
2011	100.00	11.55	32.18	54.61	66.11	81.30
Total income tax share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	4.90	18.44	36.32	47.76	66.78
2002	100.00	4.21	17.33	35.37	47.14	66.91
2003	100.00	4.07	17.24	35.11	46.46	66.31
2004	100.00	3.87	16.18	32.70	43.65	63.72
2005	100.00	3.59	14.93	30.54	41.07	61.23
2006	100.00	3.41	14.51	29.92	40.51	60.64
2007	100.00	3.36	14.29	29.59	40.10	60.19
2008	100.00	3.10	14.43	30.80	41.94	62.49
2009	100.00	2.46	13.26	30.11	41.83	63.66
2010	100.00	2.36	12.89	29.38	40.93	62.62
2011	100.00	2.89	14.38	31.74	43.51	64.94

[1] The total number of returns does not include the returns filed by individuals to only receive the economic stimulus payment and who had no other reason to file.

[2] Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits (including the subtraction of the making work pay credit, earned income credit, American opportunity credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, regulated investment credit, health insurance credit, and the refundable prior-year minimum tax credit) limited to zero plus the tax from Form 4970, *Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts*.

[3] The average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see footnote 1) by adjusted gross income.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 7. All Individual Returns with "1979 Income Concept" Income Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Income and Total Income Tax, Income Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Descending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size, Tax Years 2001–2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Descending cumulative percentiles				
		Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 10 percent	Top 25 percent	Top 50 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns:						
2001	119,370,886	1,193,709	5,968,544	11,937,089	29,842,722	59,685,443
2002	119,850,561	1,198,506	5,992,528	11,985,056	29,962,640	59,925,281
2003	120,758,947	1,207,589	6,037,947	12,075,895	30,189,737	60,379,474
2004	122,509,974	1,225,100	6,125,499	12,250,997	30,627,494	61,254,987
2005	124,673,055	1,246,731	6,233,653	12,467,306	31,168,264	62,336,528
2006	128,441,165	1,284,412	6,422,058	12,844,117	32,110,291	64,220,583
2007	[1] 132,654,911	1,326,549	6,632,746	13,265,491	33,163,728	66,327,456
2008	132,891,770	1,328,918	6,644,589	13,289,177	33,222,943	66,445,885
2009	132,619,936	1,326,199	6,630,997	13,261,994	33,154,984	66,309,968
2010	135,033,492	1,350,335	6,751,675	13,503,349	33,758,373	67,516,746
2011	136,585,712	1,365,857	6,829,286	13,658,571	34,146,428	68,292,856
Income floor on percentiles (current dollars):						
2001	N/A	338,608	136,580	97,538	58,195	31,185
2002	N/A	328,275	136,465	97,466	58,491	31,065
2003	N/A	340,175	138,852	99,177	59,298	31,207
2004	N/A	377,837	147,206	104,106	61,878	32,284
2005	N/A	418,709	157,306	109,543	63,929	33,035
2006	N/A	452,917	167,342	114,981	66,401	33,971
2007	N/A	479,542	174,409	119,564	68,487	34,989
2008	N/A	444,522	171,470	119,542	68,594	34,754
2009	N/A	394,632	163,619	115,951	66,785	33,573
2010	N/A	424,734	169,181	118,957	67,412	33,800
2011	N/A	437,881	174,843	121,947	68,747	34,243
Income floor on percentiles (constant dollars): [2]						
2001	N/A	249,895	100,797	71,984	42,948	23,015
2002	N/A	238,572	99,175	70,833	42,508	22,576
2003	N/A	241,602	98,616	70,438	42,115	22,164
2004	N/A	261,479	101,873	72,046	42,822	22,342
2005	N/A	280,260	105,292	73,322	42,790	22,112
2006	N/A	293,720	108,523	74,566	43,062	22,030
2007	N/A	302,359	109,968	75,387	43,182	22,061
2008	N/A	269,898	104,111	72,582	41,648	21,101
2009	N/A	240,483	99,707	70,659	40,698	20,459
2010	N/A	254,637	101,427	71,317	40,415	20,264
2011	N/A	254,434	101,594	70,858	39,946	19,897
Income (millions of dollars):						
2001	6,233,411	1,126,600	2,055,927	2,736,337	4,066,156	5,347,736
2002	6,128,227	1,029,459	1,947,021	2,628,978	3,968,247	5,253,569
2003	6,295,969	1,095,179	2,035,669	2,734,385	4,109,106	5,416,608
2004	6,901,138	1,353,085	2,393,943	3,144,051	4,603,186	5,984,157
2005	7,554,985	1,643,926	2,798,561	3,604,646	5,149,426	6,596,968
2006	8,207,438	1,865,450	3,138,777	4,014,270	5,674,201	7,213,785
2007	8,865,843	2,078,818	3,456,946	4,398,760	6,176,514	7,813,242
2008	8,425,973	1,769,982	3,094,388	4,030,296	5,813,865	7,449,613
2009	7,742,849	1,409,003	2,630,069	3,531,099	5,264,934	6,844,285
2010	8,281,575	1,664,610	2,976,275	3,919,743	5,714,330	7,335,054
2011	8,509,433	1,672,919	3,042,302	4,024,445	5,880,550	7,548,603

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 7. All Individual Returns with "1979 Income Concept" Income Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Income and Total Income Tax, Income Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Descending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size, Tax Years 2001–2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Descending cumulative percentiles				
		Top 1 percent	Top 5 percent	Top 10 percent	Top 25 percent	Top 50 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total income tax (millions of dollars): [3]						
2001	884,931	284,927	455,272	557,726	717,266	840,233
2002	794,282	253,551	411,671	507,083	652,529	759,423
2003	745,514	242,869	392,561	478,771	613,326	713,728
2004	829,096	290,915	459,555	552,298	691,364	795,814
2005	931,693	352,361	540,674	640,865	788,316	896,842
2006	1,020,438	389,673	596,816	707,802	867,486	983,924
2007	1,111,872	429,288	654,793	774,831	947,875	1,072,649
2008	1,028,669	371,962	586,042	703,879	874,955	995,045
2009	863,486	301,881	492,834	595,962	743,117	840,401
2010	949,144	341,053	549,474	662,135	821,104	925,107
2011	1,042,571	352,457	578,263	703,715	886,998	1,010,560
Average tax rate (percentage): [4]						
2001	14.20	25.29	22.14	20.38	17.64	15.71
2002	12.96	24.63	21.14	19.29	16.44	14.46
2003	11.84	22.18	19.28	17.51	14.93	13.18
2004	12.01	21.50	19.20	17.57	15.02	13.30
2005	12.33	21.43	19.32	17.78	15.31	13.59
2006	12.43	20.89	19.01	17.63	15.29	13.64
2007	12.54	20.65	18.94	17.61	15.35	13.73
2008	12.21	21.02	18.94	17.46	15.05	13.36
2009	11.15	21.43	18.74	16.88	14.11	12.28
2010	11.46	20.49	18.46	16.89	14.37	12.61
2011	12.25	21.07	19.01	17.49	15.08	13.39
Income share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	18.07	32.98	43.90	65.23	85.79
2002	100.00	16.80	31.77	42.90	64.75	85.73
2003	100.00	17.39	32.33	43.43	65.27	86.03
2004	100.00	19.61	34.69	45.56	66.70	86.71
2005	100.00	21.76	37.04	47.71	68.16	87.32
2006	100.00	22.73	38.24	48.91	69.13	87.89
2007	100.00	23.45	38.99	49.61	69.67	88.13
2008	100.00	21.01	36.72	47.83	69.00	88.41
2009	100.00	18.20	33.97	45.60	68.00	88.39
2010	100.00	20.10	35.94	47.33	69.00	88.57
2011	100.00	19.66	35.75	47.29	69.11	88.71
Total income tax share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	32.20	51.45	63.02	81.05	94.95
2002	100.00	31.92	51.83	63.84	82.15	95.61
2003	100.00	32.58	52.66	64.22	82.27	95.74
2004	100.00	35.09	55.43	66.61	83.39	95.99
2005	100.00	37.82	58.03	68.78	84.61	96.26
2006	100.00	38.19	58.49	69.36	85.01	96.42
2007	100.00	38.61	58.89	69.69	85.25	96.47
2008	100.00	36.16	56.97	68.43	85.06	96.73
2009	100.00	34.96	57.08	69.02	86.06	97.33
2010	100.00	35.93	57.89	69.76	86.51	97.47
2011	100.00	33.81	55.47	67.50	85.08	96.93

N/A—Not applicable.

[1] The total number of returns does not include the returns filed by individuals to only receive the economic stimulus payment and who had no other reason to file.

[2] For Table 7, constant dollars were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index for urban consumers (CPI-U, 1990=100). For 2011 the CPI-U = 224.939.

[3] Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits (including the subtraction of the making work pay credit, earned income credit, American opportunity credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, regulated investment credit, health insurance credit, and the refundable prior-year minimum tax credit) limited to zero plus the tax from Form 4970, *Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts*.

[4] The average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see footnote 2) by income.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 8. All Individual Returns with "1979 Income Concept" Income Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Income and Total Income Tax, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size, Tax Years 2001–2011

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Ascending cumulative percentiles				
		Bottom 50 percent	Bottom 75 percent	Bottom 90 percent	Bottom 95 percent	Bottom 99 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns:						
2001	119,370,886	59,685,443	89,528,165	107,433,797	113,402,342	118,177,177
2002	119,850,561	59,925,281	89,887,921	107,865,505	113,858,033	118,652,055
2003	120,758,947	60,379,474	90,569,210	108,683,052	114,721,000	119,551,358
2004	122,509,974	61,254,987	91,882,481	110,258,977	116,384,475	121,284,874
2005	124,673,055	62,336,528	93,504,791	112,205,750	118,439,402	123,426,324
2006	128,441,165	64,220,583	96,330,874	115,597,049	122,019,107	127,156,753
2007	[1] 132,654,911	66,327,456	99,491,183	119,389,420	126,022,165	131,328,362
2008	132,891,770	66,445,885	99,668,828	119,602,593	126,247,182	131,562,852
2009	132,619,936	66,309,968	99,464,952	119,357,942	125,988,939	131,293,737
2010	135,033,492	67,516,746	101,275,119	121,530,143	128,281,817	133,683,157
2011	136,585,712	68,292,856	102,439,284	122,927,141	129,756,426	135,219,855
Income (millions of dollars):						
2001	6,233,411	885,674	2,167,255	3,497,074	4,177,484	5,106,811
2002	6,128,227	874,658	2,159,980	3,499,249	4,181,206	5,098,768
2003	6,295,969	879,361	2,186,863	3,561,585	4,260,301	5,200,790
2004	6,901,138	916,982	2,297,953	3,757,088	4,507,195	5,548,053
2005	7,554,985	958,018	2,405,559	3,950,339	4,756,424	5,911,059
2006	8,207,438	993,653	2,533,238	4,193,168	5,068,661	6,341,988
2007	8,865,843	1,052,601	2,689,329	4,467,083	5,408,897	6,787,025
2008	8,425,973	976,360	2,612,108	4,395,677	5,331,585	6,655,991
2009	7,742,849	898,564	2,477,914	4,211,749	5,112,779	6,333,846
2010	8,281,575	946,521	2,567,245	4,361,832	5,305,300	6,616,966
2011	8,509,433	960,831	2,628,883	4,484,989	5,467,131	6,836,514
Total income tax (millions of dollars): [2]						
2001	884,931	44,696	167,665	327,205	429,658	600,004
2002	794,282	34,859	141,753	287,199	382,611	540,731
2003	745,514	31,787	132,197	266,743	352,953	502,645
2004	829,096	33,281	137,728	276,798	369,542	538,182
2005	931,693	34,851	143,378	290,829	391,019	579,332
2006	1,020,438	36,515	152,952	312,634	423,622	630,765
2007	1,111,872	39,222	163,996	337,038	457,079	682,584
2008	1,028,669	33,623	153,714	324,790	442,627	656,707
2009	863,486	23,084	120,370	267,525	370,648	561,605
2010	949,144	24,036	128,040	287,009	399,669	608,091
2011	1,042,571	32,008	155,573	338,859	464,307	690,114
Average tax rate (percentage): [3]						
2001	14.20	5.05	7.74	9.36	10.29	11.75
2002	12.96	3.99	6.56	8.21	9.15	10.61
2003	11.84	3.61	6.05	7.49	8.28	9.66
2004	12.01	3.63	5.99	7.37	8.20	9.70
2005	12.33	3.64	5.96	7.36	8.22	9.80
2006	12.43	3.67	6.04	7.46	8.36	9.95
2007	12.54	3.73	6.10	7.54	8.45	10.06
2008	12.21	3.44	5.88	7.39	8.30	9.87
2009	11.15	2.57	4.86	6.35	7.25	8.87
2010	11.46	2.54	4.99	6.58	7.53	9.19
2011	12.25	3.33	5.92	7.56	8.49	10.09

Footnotes at end of table.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, 2011

Statistics of Income Bulletin | Spring 2014

Table 8. All Individual Returns with "1979 Income Concept" Income Excluding Dependents: Number of Returns, Shares of Income and Total Income Tax, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Cumulative Percentiles of Returns Based on Income Size, Tax Years 2001–2011—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples]

Item, tax year	Total	Ascending cumulative percentiles				
		Bottom 50 percent	Bottom 75 percent	Bottom 90 percent	Bottom 95 percent	Bottom 99 percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Income share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	14.21	34.77	56.10	67.02	81.93
2002	100.00	14.27	35.25	57.10	68.23	83.20
2003	100.00	13.97	34.73	56.57	67.67	82.61
2004	100.00	13.29	33.30	54.44	65.31	80.39
2005	100.00	12.68	31.84	52.29	62.96	78.24
2006	100.00	12.11	30.87	51.09	61.76	77.27
2007	100.00	11.87	30.33	50.39	61.01	76.55
2008	100.00	11.59	31.00	52.17	63.28	78.99
2009	100.00	11.61	32.00	54.40	66.03	81.80
2010	100.00	11.43	31.00	52.67	64.06	79.90
2011	100.00	11.29	30.89	52.71	64.25	80.34
Total income tax share (percentage):						
2001	100.00	5.05	18.95	36.98	48.55	67.80
2002	100.00	4.39	17.85	36.16	48.17	68.08
2003	100.00	4.26	17.73	35.78	47.34	67.42
2004	100.00	4.01	16.61	33.39	44.57	64.91
2005	100.00	3.74	15.39	31.22	41.97	62.18
2006	100.00	3.58	14.99	30.64	41.51	61.81
2007	100.00	3.53	14.75	30.31	41.11	61.39
2008	100.00	3.27	14.94	31.57	43.03	63.84
2009	100.00	2.67	13.94	30.98	42.92	65.04
2010	100.00	2.53	13.49	30.24	42.11	64.07
2011	100.00	3.07	14.92	32.50	44.53	66.19

[1] The total number of returns does not include the returns filed by individuals to only receive the economic stimulus payment and who had no other reason to file.

[2] Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits (including the subtraction of the making work pay credit, earned income credit, American opportunity credit, first-time homebuyer credit, adoption credit, regulated investment credit, health insurance credit, and the refundable prior-year minimum tax credit) limited to zero plus the tax from Form 4970, *Tax on Accumulation Distribution of Trusts*.

[3] The average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see footnote 1) by income.

Source: IRS, Statistics of Income Division, Individual Income Tax Rates and Shares, December 2013