**United States Government**

**Other Information (Unaudited) for the Years Ended September 30, 2021, and 2020**

### Tax Burden

The IRC provides for progressive tax rates, whereby higher earned income is generally subject to higher tax rates. The following tables present the latest available information on income tax and related income, deductions, and credit: for individuals by income level, and for corporations by size of assets.

#### Individual Income Tax Liability for Tax Year 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjusted Gross Income</th>
<th>Number of Taxable Returns (In thousands)</th>
<th>Adjusted Gross Income (In millions of dollars)</th>
<th>Total Income Tax (In millions of dollars)</th>
<th>Average Adjusted Gross per Return (In whole dollars)</th>
<th>Average Income Tax per Return (In whole dollars)</th>
<th>Income Tax as a Percentage of Adjusted Gross Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $15,000 ..........</td>
<td>30,881</td>
<td>237,255</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>7,683</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 under $30,000</td>
<td>28,823</td>
<td>643,794</td>
<td>15,069</td>
<td>22,336</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 under $50,000</td>
<td>28,594</td>
<td>1,120,332</td>
<td>51,692</td>
<td>39,181</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 under $100,000</td>
<td>36,357</td>
<td>2,589,840</td>
<td>192,888</td>
<td>71,234</td>
<td>5,305</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 under $200,000</td>
<td>21,998</td>
<td>3,004,364</td>
<td>333,838</td>
<td>136,574</td>
<td>15,176</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 under $500,000</td>
<td>7,298</td>
<td>2,090,809</td>
<td>348,843</td>
<td>286,491</td>
<td>47,800</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 or more .......</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>2,517,544</td>
<td>638,389</td>
<td>1,464,540</td>
<td>371,372</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total .....................</td>
<td>155,670</td>
<td>12,203,938</td>
<td>1,581,110</td>
<td>6,984,930</td>
<td>47,800</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Corporate Income Tax Liability for Tax Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Assets</th>
<th>Income Subject to Tax</th>
<th>Total Income Tax After Credits</th>
<th>Percentage of Income Tax After Credits to Taxable Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(In thousands of dollars)</td>
<td>(In millions of dollars)</td>
<td>(In millions of dollars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero Assets</td>
<td>55,884</td>
<td>11,595</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 under $500</td>
<td>7,829</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 under $1,000</td>
<td>4,829</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 under $5,000</td>
<td>17,223</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 under $10,000</td>
<td>10,086</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 under $25,000</td>
<td>19,143</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 under $50,000</td>
<td>14,385</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 under $100,000</td>
<td>16,854</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 under $250,000</td>
<td>25,808</td>
<td>4,773</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000 under $500,000</td>
<td>26,192</td>
<td>4,679</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 under $2,500,000</td>
<td>126,275</td>
<td>20,836</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500,000 or more</td>
<td>1,632,171</td>
<td>184,856</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,956,679</td>
<td>244,687</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax Gap

The gross tax gap is the difference between the amount of tax imposed by law and what taxpayers actually pay on time. The tax gap provides an estimate of the level of overall noncompliance and voluntary compliance during the relevant tax periods. Tax gap estimates provide periodic appraisals about the nature and extent of noncompliance for use in formulating tax administration strategies. Estimating the tax gap is inherently challenging and requires assessing the merits of alternative methods, assumptions, and data sources. There is no single approach that can be used for estimating all the components of the tax gap, so multiple methods are used. The most recent estimates covering the Tax Year 2011-2013 timeframe were released in FY 2019.

The gross tax gap is the amount of a tax liability that is not paid voluntarily and on time. The estimated annual average gross tax gap is $441.0 billion. The gross tax gap is comprised of three components: non-filing, underreporting, and underpayment. The estimated gross tax gap for each of these components is $39.0 billion, $352.0 billion, and $50.0 billion, respectively. The gross tax gap estimates are also segmented by type of tax; individual income tax, corporation income tax, employment tax, and estate and excise tax. The estimated gross tax gap for each of these types of tax is $314.0 billion, $42.0 billion, $81.0 billion, and $4.5 billion, respectively.\(^1\)

The net tax gap is the gross tax gap less tax that subsequently will be paid either late through voluntary payments or collected through IRS administrative and enforcement activities and is the portion of the gross tax gap that will not be paid. It is estimated that $60.0 billion of the gross tax gap will eventually be paid resulting in a net tax gap of $381.0 billion. The net tax gap estimates are also segmented by type of tax; individual income tax, corporation income tax, employment tax, and estate and excise tax. The estimated net tax gap for each of these types of tax is $271.0 billion, $32.0 billion, $77.0 billion, and $1.0 billion, respectively. For additional information on the tax gap, refer to Treasury’s financial statements.

---

1 Individual amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.