

Corporate Income Tax Liability for Tax Year 2021			
Total Assets (In thousands of dollars)	Income Subject to Tax (In millions of dollars)	Total Income Tax After Credits (In millions of dollars)	Percentage of Income Tax After Credits to Taxable Income
Zero assets	36,888	8,286	22.5%
\$1 under \$500	8,903	1,814	20.4%
\$500 under \$1,000	6,161	1,264	20.5%
\$1,000 under \$5,000	25,182	5,120	20.3%
\$5,000 under \$10,000	16,461	3,333	20.2%
\$10,000 under \$25,000	27,838	5,577	20.0%
\$25,000 under \$50,000	24,753	4,973	20.1%
\$50,000 under \$100,000	27,941	5,497	19.7%
\$100,000 under \$250,000	43,788	8,280	18.9%
\$250,000 under \$500,000	40,240	7,633	19.0%
\$500,000 under \$2,500,000	176,908	32,255	18.2%
\$2,500,000 or more	1,986,987	287,371	14.5%
Total	2,422,050	371,403	

Tax Gap

The gross tax gap is the difference between the amount of tax imposed by law and what taxpayers actually pay on time and/or timely. The tax gap provides an estimate of the level of overall noncompliance 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. Given the complexity of the tax system and available data, a single approach cannot be used for estimating all the components of the tax gap. The most recent tax gap projections were issued in October 2024 for tax year 2022 along with revised projections for tax years 2020 and 2021.

The gross tax gap is the amount of a tax liability that is not paid voluntarily and on time. The projected gross tax gap increased to \$696.0 billion in tax year 2022. The gross tax gap is comprised of three components: non-filing, underreporting, and underpayment. The projected gross tax gap for each of these components is \$63.0 billion, \$539.0 billion, and \$94.0 billion, respectively. The gross tax gap projections are also segmented by type of tax: individual income tax, corporation income tax, employment tax, and estate and excise tax. The projected gross tax gap for each of these types of tax is \$514.0 billion, \$50.0 billion, \$127.0 billion, and \$5.0 billion, respectively.

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 projected that \$90.0 billion of the gross tax gap will eventually be paid resulting in a net tax gap of \$606.0 billion. The net tax gap projections are also segmented by type of tax: individual income tax, corporation income tax, employment tax, and estate and excise tax. The projected net tax gap for each of these types of tax is \$447.0 billion, \$40.0 billion, \$119.0 billion, and \$0.4 billion, respectively.¹ For additional information on the tax gap, refer to Treasury's financial statements.

Tax Expenditures

As discussed in greater detail in Note 19—Collections and Refunds of Federal Revenue, tax and other revenues reported reflect the effects of tax expenditures, which are special exclusions, exemptions, deductions, tax credits, preferential tax rates, and tax deferrals that allow individuals and businesses to reduce taxes they may otherwise owe.

Tax expenditures are estimated using data from previous years and the economic forecast from the FY 2026 Midsession Review. The largest tax expenditures in FY 2025 are the following (and see the table below):

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