



Department of Revenue

2023
IOWA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

2023 RETURNS FILED IN 2024

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT FEATURES OF TAX LAW – TAX YEAR 2023	2
Table 1. Iowa 2023 Tax Rate Schedule.....	5
Figure 1. Tax Year 2023 Aggregate Taxable Income of Iowa Residents by Tax Rate and Income Bracket.....	6
REVIEW OF 2023 TAX YEAR.....	8
Figure 2A. Percentage of Returns by Filing Status.....	8
Figure 2B. Percentage of Tax Liability by Filing Status	8
Table 2. Additional Taxes, Credits, and Check-Off Programs for 2023	10
TAX LIABILITY BY IOWA TAXABLE INCOME	12
Table 3. Tax Burden by Iowa Taxable Income, All Returns and Iowa Resident Returns	13
Figure 3. Share of Iowa Taxable Income and Tax Liability by Income Group for Resident Returns	14
EFFECTIVE TAX RATES.....	15
Figure 4. Tax Year 2023 Iowa Individual Income Tax Average Effective Rates by Filing Status for Resident Returns	16
LOW-INCOME TAXPAYERS’ RETURNS AND THE IOWA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	17
Figure 5. Net Income at which First Dollar of Iowa Individual Income Tax is Collected, Tax Years 2010 through 2023	18
Figure 6. Estimated Iowa Income Tax Liability at Poverty Threshold, Tax Years 2010 through 2023	20
HISTORICAL TRENDS IN FILINGS, INCOME, AND TAX LIABILITY	21
Table 4. Historical Iowa Individual Income Tax Statistics – Returns, Income, Tax Liability, and Effective Tax Rates	22
Figure 7. Percentage of Tax Returns by Form of Return, by Tax Year.....	23
EXPLANATION OF TERMS.....	24
LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES.....	27
A. ALL RETURNS	27
B. RESIDENT RETURNS.....	27

INTRODUCTION

In 2023, a total of \$4.0 billion in Iowa individual income tax liability was reported on 1.6 million returns. The reported tax was based on \$158.1 billion in Iowa taxable income. This report provides a summary of data obtained from Tax Year 2023 IA 1040 Individual Income Tax returns and a review of the relevant features of Iowa tax law.

This report is organized into two major sections:

- An overview and analysis of information reported on 2023 Iowa individual income tax returns.
- Statistical appendices A and B. Appendices A and B provide data aggregated by return, such that information for married taxpayers filing on one return is treated on a combined basis. This convention is employed throughout the narrative portion of this report including charts and tables. Appendices A and B are provided in a separate, spreadsheet document.
 - *Appendix A – All Returns* provides data for all returns.
 - *Appendix B – Iowa-Resident Returns* provides data for returns filed by Iowa-resident taxpayers only.

OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT FEATURES OF TAX LAW – TAX YEAR 2023

Due to a number of legislative changes to Iowa income tax which took effect on January 1, 2023, the IA 1040 was substantially revised.

Beginning in tax year 2023, federal taxable income became the starting point for the calculation of individual income tax on the IA 1040. A completed Federal 1040 was necessary prior to completing the IA 1040 in order to obtain the information necessary to complete the IA 1040.

- Iowa incorporated the federal standard or itemized deduction. Beginning in 2023, Iowa no longer allowed an Iowa-specific standard or itemized deduction.
- Iowa incorporated the federal net operating loss and no longer allowed an Iowa-specific net operating loss. Taxpayers were required to use the Schedule 1 to carry forward any pre-2023 Iowa net operating loss and use the Schedule 1 to reduce federal taxable income by any pre-2023 federal net operating loss carryforward. Taxpayers were required to use the newly created IA 124 to calculate pre-2023 federal net operating loss carryforwards to add back any pre-2023 Iowa net operating loss carryforwards to deduct against taxable income.

- Additionally, this change incorporated the federal qualified business income deduction and the domestic production activities deduction, and those were no longer deducted separately on the Iowa return.

All taxpayers were required to use the same filing status on their Iowa return that they used on their federal return. Married taxpayers no longer had the option to file separately on a combined return.

The number of tax brackets decreased as well as the rate for each bracket. Iowa's alternative minimum tax was repealed. The alternative minimum tax credit carried forward from a previous year was applied in TY 2023, but was repealed on January 1, 2024 and could not be carried forward to a future tax year. The retirement income exclusion was increased to include all qualifying pension and retirement income for qualifying taxpayers.

The additional Iowa health insurance premiums deduction, previously allowed for all taxpayers, was limited to taxpayers age 65 or older with Iowa taxable income of less than \$100,000. In order to determine whether a taxpayer's Iowa taxable income was less than \$100,000 for purposes of this provision, taxpayers were required to add back the following items:

- Iowa reportable Social Security
- Iowa pension or retirement income exclusion
- Federal standard or itemized deduction to the extent it does not exceed federal adjusted gross income
- Federal personal exemption deduction (\$0 for 2023)
- Federal qualified business income deduction

There were significant changes to the Iowa capital gain deduction. Most of the capital gain deductions were repealed for transactions occurring after January 1, 2023. However, installments from sales occurring prior to January 1, 2023 could still be deducted. Taxpayers could deduct the capital gain from the sale of real property used in a farming business if they met certain holding period and material participation requirements. Additionally, retired farmers could elect to deduct the capital gain from the sale of cattle, horses, or breeding livestock in certain circumstances.

Also new for 2023 was an additional deduction for the capital gain from the sale or exchange of employee-owned capital stock in a qualified Iowa corporation.

- A deduction was allowed for the amount of student loan repayments paid by an employer that result in income. Payments on any qualified loan for this purpose included payments of principal or interest and those made to either the taxpayer or to a lender. No deduction was allowed to the extent the taxpayer claimed deduction for federal purposes under section 221 of the IRC for interest on the same qualified education loan.
- Retired farmers could elect to exclude income from a farm tenancy agreement covering real property if certain holding period and material participation requirements were met. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 701—302.88 for more information.
- To the extent included for federal purposes, the amount of education savings account payments used for qualifying expenses.

Filing Requirements

For 2023, single taxpayers who were Iowa residents, under age 65, and had Iowa net income of \$9,000 or more were required to file an Iowa tax return. Iowa residents other than single filers who were under age 65 and had household Iowa net income of \$13,500 or more were required to file an Iowa return. Single taxpayers with Iowa net income of \$5,000 or more who were claimed as a dependent on another person's return were required to file a return. Single taxpayers age 65 or over with Iowa net income of \$24,000 or more and married taxpayers with at least one spouse age 65 or over with Iowa net income of \$32,000 or more were required to file an Iowa return. Nonresidents with \$1,000 or more in household net income from Iowa sources, taxpayers who were subject to the Iowa lump sum tax or the Iowa alternative minimum tax, and military personnel who claimed Iowa as their legal residence were also required to file an Iowa return.

Filing Status

Filing status pertains to a taxpayer's marital status and family situation as of December 31 of the tax year. Iowa allows five filing statuses, as follows:

- Single – For taxpayers who are unmarried, divorced, or legally separated.
- Married Filing Joint Return – For married couples who want to report income, deductions, and credits together in one column and calculate tax on a joint basis.
- Married Filing Separate Returns – For married couples who wish to file on separate returns.
- Head of Household – For taxpayers filing as head of household for federal income tax purposes.
- Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child – For taxpayers meeting the federal filing requirements for qualifying widow(er).

For purposes of the statistical appendices to this report, tables under the heading “Single” include information for taxpayers filing as single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er). The “Married Separate” tables include information for married taxpayers filing separately. The “Married Joint” tables concern taxpayers using the married joint filing status.

Iowa Taxable Income

To determine Iowa taxable income, the following modifications to net Iowa income were allowed for 2023:

1. Federal income taxes overpaid during the year or federal income tax refunds received during the year.
2. Health insurance deductions
3. Capital gains deduction
4. Iowa net operating loss prior to January 1, 2023
5. Federal tax paid for prior years

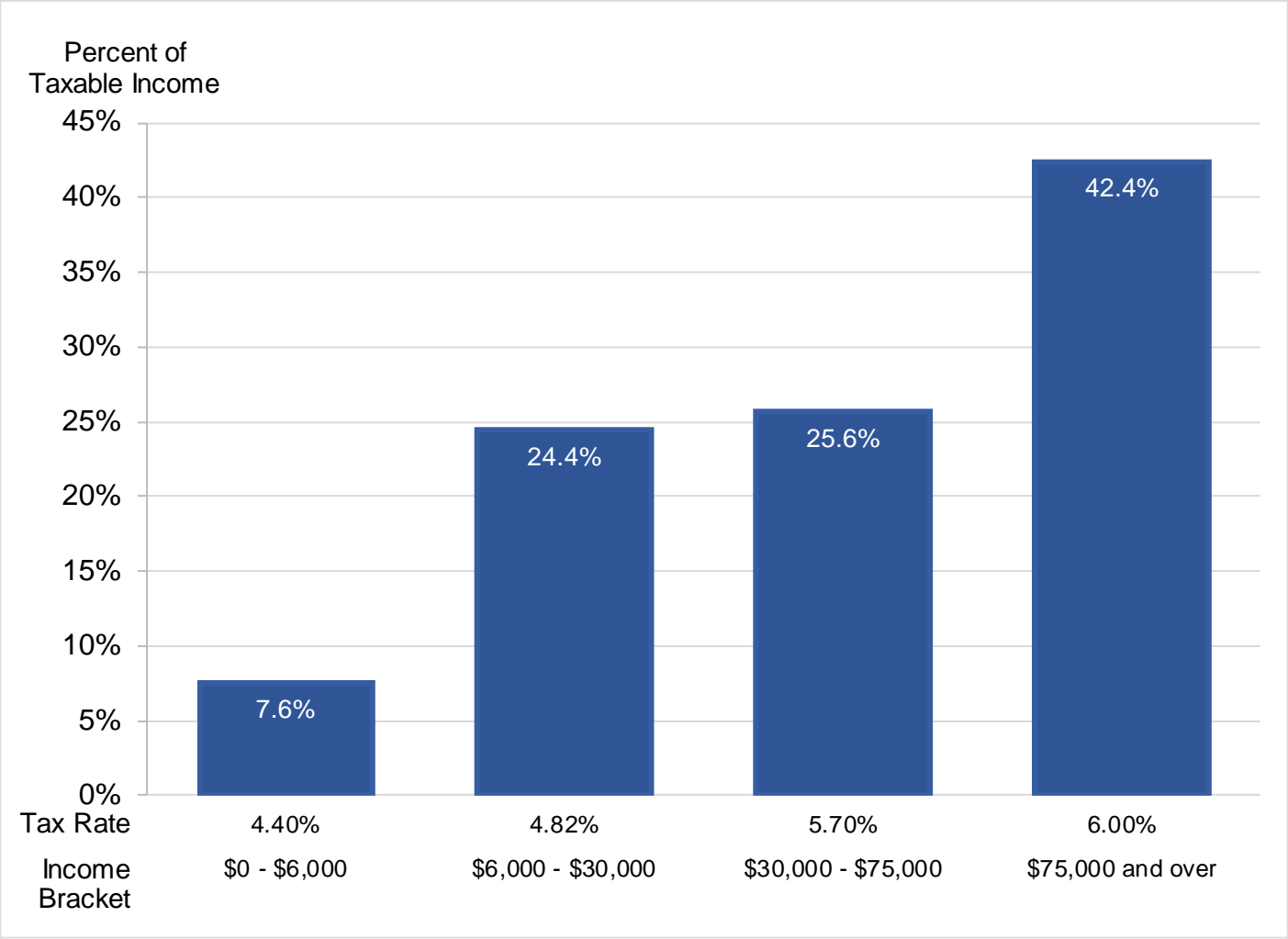
Net taxable income reported on 2023 Iowa returns was subject to the following rates and tax brackets (see Table 1):

Table 1. Iowa 2023 Tax Rate Schedule

Rate	Taxable Income			
4.40%	over	\$0	but not over	\$6,000
4.82%	over	\$6,000	but not over	\$30,000
5.70%	over	\$31,050	but not over	\$75,000
6.00%	over	\$75,000	but not over	--

Figure 1 shows the percentage of total 2023 Iowa taxable income of Iowa residents within each bracket and its associated statutory tax rate. For example, the first \$6,000 of Iowa taxable income comprises 7.6 percent of total Iowa taxable income reported on returns filed by Iowa-resident taxpayers; this amount was taxed at 4.4 percent in 2023. The State’s highest marginal tax rate, 6.0 percent, was applicable to 42.4 percent of total Iowa taxable income of Iowa residents; in other words, 57.6 percent of Iowa residents’ Iowa taxable income was subject to a marginal rate of 5.7 percent or lower.

Figure 1. Tax Year 2023 Aggregate Taxable Income of Iowa Residents by Tax Rate and Income Bracket



Personal and Dependent Credits

The following nonrefundable personal and dependent exemption credits were allowed for 2023:

1. A \$40 tax credit was allowed for each individual filing a return. In addition, taxpayers who filed as a head of household were allowed an additional credit of \$40. Finally, an additional \$20 tax credit was allowed for individuals who at the end of the tax year were 65 years of age or over or blind.
2. A \$40 tax credit was allowed for each dependent claimed.

Nonresident/Part-Year Resident Credit

Individuals with Iowa-source income who were not full-year residents of Iowa were required to report their income, adjustments, and deductions from all sources. After computing tax on net taxable income from all sources, nonresidents and part-year residents were allowed a credit against that computed tax that reflects the ratio of non-Iowa-source income to total income. The nonrefundable tax credit was computed using the Schedule IA 126. In 2023, the nonresident/part-year resident credit was claimed on 127,730 returns and totaled \$3.14 billion.

Out-of-State Tax Credit

Iowa residents and part-year residents received a tax credit for income subject to tax in Iowa as well as another state or foreign country. The credit equaled the Iowa tax owed on this income, but could not exceed the tax that was imposed by the other state or country. The nonrefundable credit is computed using the Schedule IA 130; separate schedules were required for each state or country that imposed tax. In 2023, out-of-state credit claims totaled \$153.4 million on 71,797 returns.

Other Features of the Iowa Individual Income Tax (Additional Taxes, Tax Credits, and Check-offs)

Other features of the Iowa individual income tax include additional taxes imposed on lump sum pension distributions and tax preference items. In addition, subject to local voter approval, surtaxes may be imposed by school districts and counties to provide additional funding for schools or to support emergency medical services. Iowa law provides for a number of refundable and nonrefundable tax credits. Iowa also permits taxpayers to make contributions to certain programs through check-offs.

More information on these additional taxes, tax credits, and check-off programs may be found in Table 2.

REVIEW OF 2023 TAX YEAR

Filing Status

The Iowa income tax allows for five filing status options. The share of returns by filing status (Figure 2A) and the share of tax liability by filing status (Figure 2B) are presented below. Note that composite filers, who are nonresident taxpayers on whose behalf an S corporation or limited liability company files a joint return to report the pass-through income of those members when that income is the taxpayers' only Iowa-source income, are not considered in this report.

Figure 2A. Percentage of Returns by Filing Status

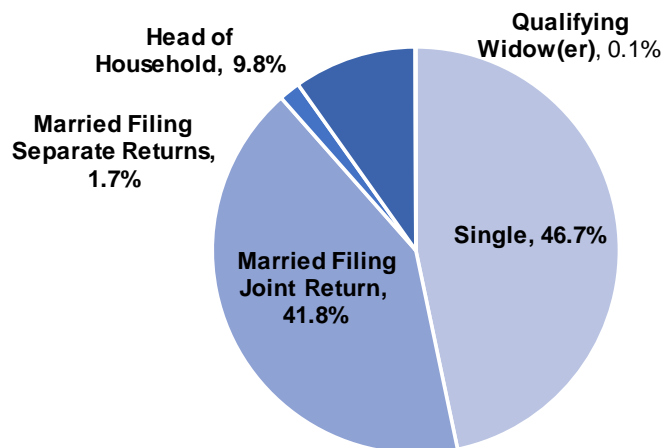
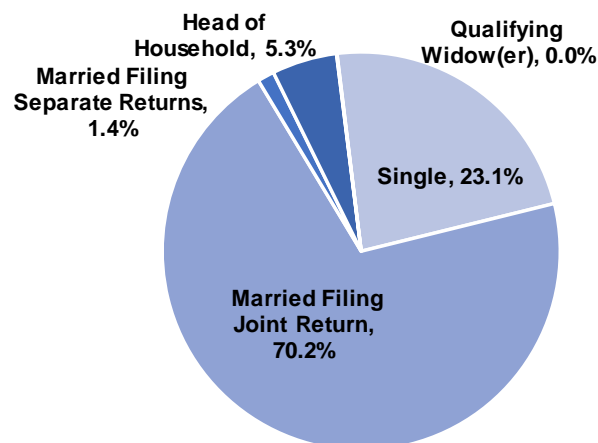


Figure 2B. Percentage of Tax Liability by Filing Status



Standard/Itemized Deductions

Taxpayers whose Federal itemized deductions were not more than the Federal standard deduction accounted for 85.4 percent of returns; the remaining 14.6 percent of returns were filed by taxpayers who itemized deductions and whose itemized deductions exceeded the Federal standard deduction amount.

Additional Taxes

The special tax on lump sum distributions of pensions was reported on 101 returns, totaling \$14,009.

School District Surtax collections decreased by 15.2 percent from the prior year. Of Iowa's 323 school districts in 2023, 283 imposed the surtax, receiving \$99.5 million in revenue from this State-collected source of revenue. In 2022, 287 districts imposed the surtax and received \$117.3 million. Three counties, Appanoose, Pocahontas, and Winnebago imposed a local surtax to fund emergency medical services.

Tax Credits

Excluding the exemption credits, the nonresident/part-year resident credits, and the out-of-state tax credit, \$314.2 million in tax credits were claimed on 2023 returns, compared with \$306.1 million in 2022. This is an increase of 2.6 percent from the prior year. Table 2 documents the utilization of those tax credits claimed directly on the 2023 IA 1040 return; other tax credits claimed on the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule are discussed briefly in Note to Table 2.

Check-offs

The tax form allows taxpayers to make charitable contributions using four checkoffs; donations to these checkoffs increase taxpayers' liability. In 2023, there were 14,586 contributions to these checkoff programs for a total of \$318,929. In 2022, there were 16,372 contributions to these checkoff programs for a total of \$339,231 (see Table 2).

Table 2. Additional Taxes, Credits, and Check-Off Programs for 2023

Tax Item	Effective Year	Characteristics	Impact In 2023
Additional Taxes			
Lump Sum Distribution Tax	1982	25% of federal tax on lump sum distributions of pensions.	101 Returns \$14,009
School District Surtax	1976	Up to 20% of State income tax in authorizing districts.	634,314 Returns in 285 School Districts \$99.5 Million
Emergency Medical Services Surtax	1992	Up to 1% of State income tax in authorizing counties.	12,339 Returns in 3 Counties (Appanoose, Pocahontas, and Winnebago) \$269,884
Nonrefundable Tax Credits*			
Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit	1987	25% of the first \$2,000 of qualifying expenses per dependent. Maximum tax credit of \$500 for each dependent. (Expense limit was raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 effective tax year 2021.)	110,891 Returns \$25.1 Million
Volunteer Firefighter/EMS Personnel/Reserve Peace Officer Tax Credit	2013	A tax credit of up to \$100 for volunteer firefighters, volunteer emergency medical services (EMS) personnel, and reserve peace officers. The tax credit is prorated to the number of months of service in the year.	12,708 Returns \$3.20 Million

Table 2, continued

Tax Item	Effective Year	Characteristics	Impact In 2023
Refundable Tax Credits*			
Fuel Tax Credit	1975	Credit for motor vehicle fuel tax paid on fuel used for exempt purposes.	12,476 Returns \$2.52 Million
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit	1977	Sliding scale from 30% to 75% of federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for households with income less than \$90,000. The credit may not be taken if the Early Childhood Development Tax Credit is claimed.	47,308 Returns \$12.2 Million
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	1990	15% of federal Earned Income Tax Credit in 2020, with eligibility based on income, marital status, and number of dependents.	173,891 Returns \$65.0 Million
Early Childhood Development Tax Credit	2006	25% of qualified early childhood development expenses for dependents age three to five for households with income less than \$90,000. The credit may not be taken if the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is claimed.	6,945 Returns \$1.37 Million
Check-Offs			
Fish and Wildlife Check-off	1982	Taxpayers may contribute \$1 or more of their own money to the Fish/Wildlife Protection Fund	5,332 Returns \$134,557
State Fair Check-off	1993	Taxpayers may contribute \$1 or more of their own money to the State Fairgrounds Renovation Fund.	2,789 Returns \$54,169
Combined Iowa Volunteer Firefighters and Veterans Trust Contribution Check-offs	2004 and 2006	Taxpayers may contribute \$1 or more of their own money to be divided evenly between the Iowa Volunteer Firefighters Fund and the Veterans Trust Fund.	3,110 Returns \$64,603
Child Abuse Prevention Check-off	2008	Taxpayers may contribute \$1 or more of their own money to the Child Abuse Prevention Fund.	3,355 Returns \$65,600

***NOTE TO TABLE 2:**

The table does not separately list individual credits that are reported in aggregate on either line 17 (“Other nonrefundable Iowa credits”) or line 26 (“Other refundable credits”) of the 2023 Iowa 1040 tax form. For 2023, total other nonrefundable credits of \$188.2 million were claimed on 21,950 returns; other refundable credits were claimed on 1,382 returns and totaled \$16.6 million. Additional information on 2023 tax credit claims will be published in the Annual Tax Credits Claims Report, based on analysis of the IA 148 Tax Credits Schedule. Other refundable credits and other nonrefundable credits are listed in the statistical appendix of this report. More information about all tax credits can be found in the Iowa Department of Revenue [Tax Credits Users’ Manual](#).

TAX LIABILITY BY IOWA TAXABLE INCOME

One measure of a state's income tax structure is the level of burden it imposes on taxpayers, or the share of income represented by tax liability. Because of Iowa’s somewhat progressive rate structure, personal exemptions, and refundable credits for lower-income households, the tax burden varies across income groups.

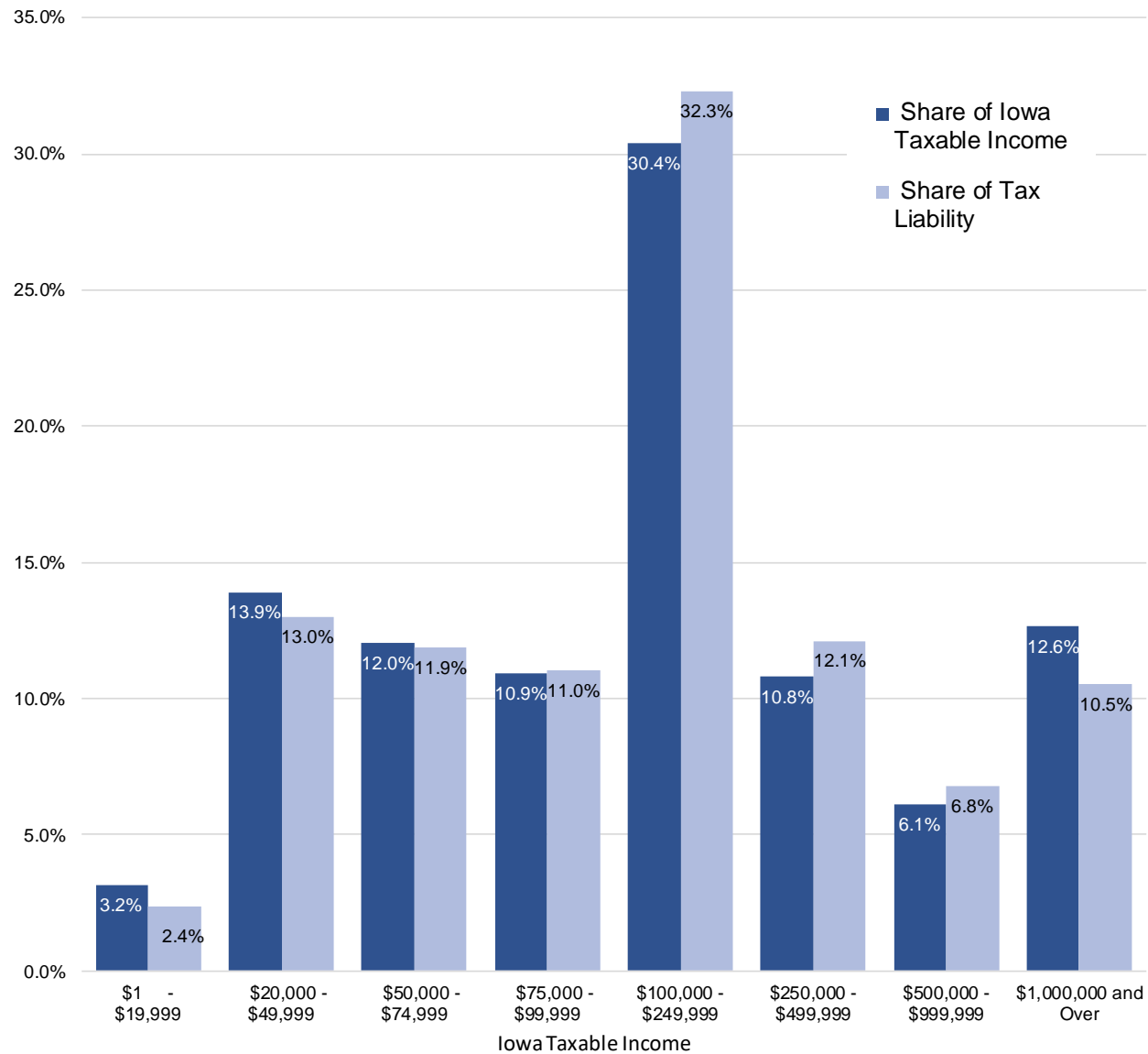
Table 3 presents tax liability by Iowa taxable income both for all tax returns and for Iowa-resident tax returns only. Note that, for both groups, Iowa taxable income represents income from all sources, whether within Iowa or outside of the state, after adjustments. Meanwhile, tax liability represents the tax on Iowa-source income only because the nonresident/part-year resident credit eliminates tax liability attributable to non-Iowa-source income. For this reason, measures of tax burden are lower for nonresident and part-year resident taxpayers with the most significant differences at the middle- and upper-income levels. Calculations for Iowa-resident returns more accurately depict the burden of the Iowa individual income tax.

Table 3. Tax Burden by Iowa Taxable Income, All Returns and Iowa Resident Returns

Iowa Taxable Income Class	All Returns			Iowa Resident Return Only		
	Iowa Taxable Income (\$ millions)	Tax Liability (\$ millions)	Incidence	Iowa Taxable Income (\$ millions)	Tax Liability (\$ millions)	Incidence
\$0 or Less	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0	\$0	N/A
\$1 - \$19,999	\$2,811	\$94	3.3%	\$2,527	\$89	3.5%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$12,270	\$509	4.1%	\$11,101	\$487	4.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$10,826	\$464	4.3%	\$9,609	\$443	4.6%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$9,914	\$431	4.3%	\$8,707	\$413	4.7%
\$100,000 - \$249,999	\$28,887	\$1,260	4.4%	\$24,244	\$1,208	5.0%
\$250,000 - \$499,999	\$12,475	\$485	3.9%	\$8,612	\$454	5.3%
\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$9,389	\$282	3.0%	\$4,899	\$254	5.2%
\$1,000,000 - And Over	\$71,567	\$481	0.7%	\$10,091	\$393	3.9%
Total	\$158,138	\$4,004	2.5%	\$79,790	\$3,740	4.7%

Figure 3 provides additional data regarding the progressivity of the Iowa income tax, showing the distribution of income alongside the distribution of tax liability. The figure concerns only Iowa residents with positive Iowa taxable income. Broadly speaking it reflects the structure of the Iowa income tax such that, owing to higher statutory marginal tax rates for higher taxable incomes, personal exemptions, and refundable credits for lower-income households, the aggregate share of tax liability borne by taxpayers with lower incomes is less than their share of Iowa taxable income. As the figure indicates, this is true of returns with taxable incomes below \$100,000. For returns in other income groups the situation is reversed. The share of tax liability and the share of Iowa taxable income are most disproportionate for those returns with income of at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000; this group's share of tax liability exceeds its share of Iowa taxable income by nearly 1.9 percentage points.

Figure 3. Share of Iowa Taxable Income and Tax Liability by Income Group for Resident Returns



Note: The figure does not include taxes paid or income for returns with Iowa taxable income of less than \$1.

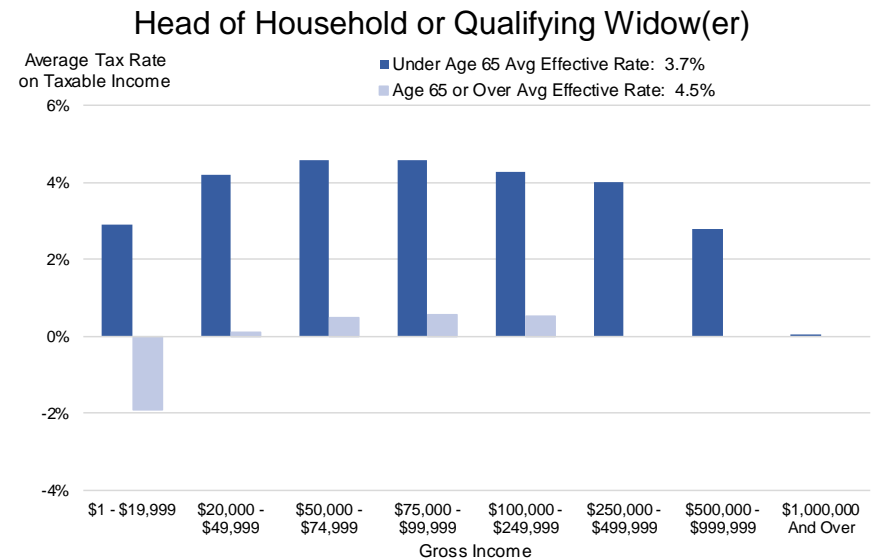
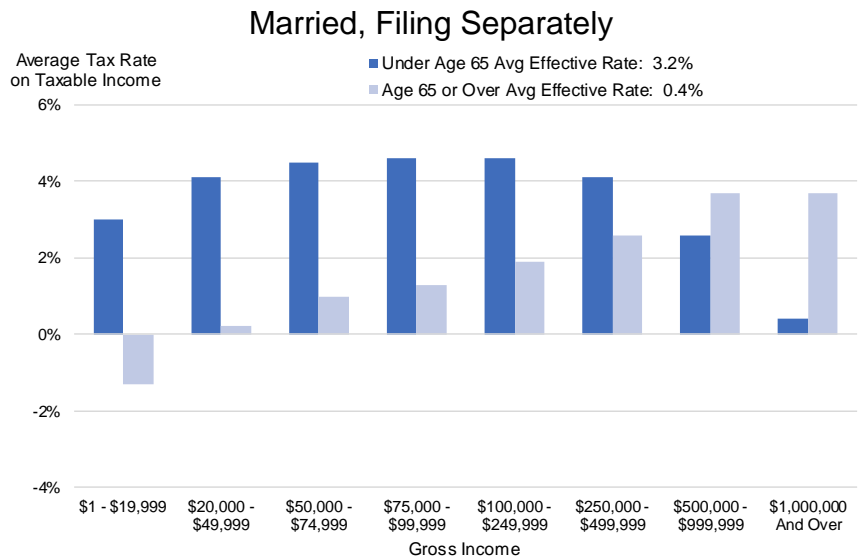
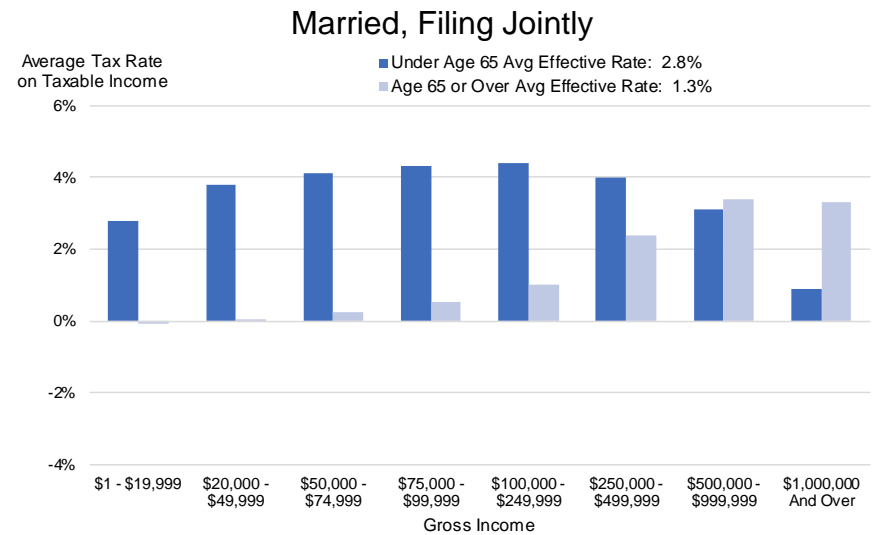
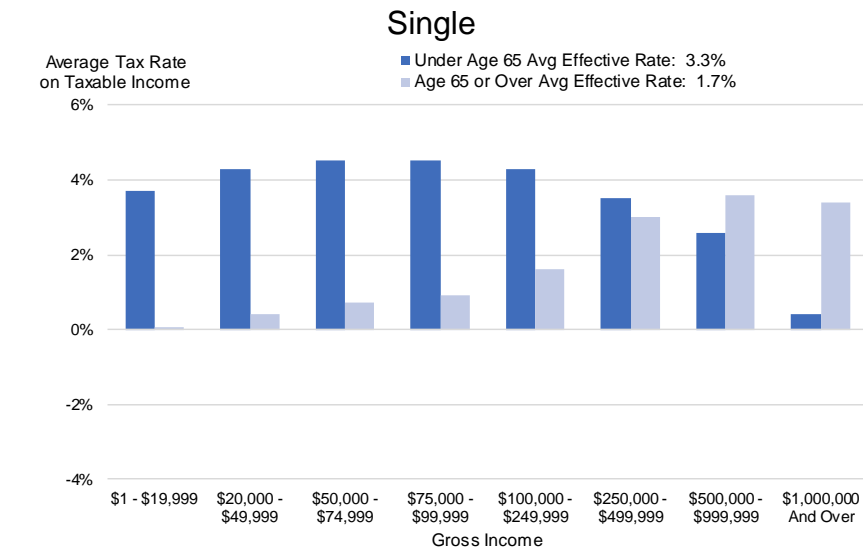
EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

In addition to tax burden based on Iowa taxable income, an average effective tax rate can be calculated with tax liability expressed as a percentage of taxable income. Although taxable is perhaps the best measure available from the tax return of ability to pay, certain provisions lead to different average effective tax rates for different groups of returns. Among such provisions are Iowa's statutory marginal tax rates, which are higher for returns with greater taxable incomes and thus, in general, lead to higher average effective tax rates for returns with greater levels of taxable income. Provisions such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a refundable tax credit for low-income earners, generate further differences in average effective tax rates at different levels of taxable income. In addition, average effective tax rates vary across filing statuses, owing to the option of separate filing by married couples. Lastly, because Iowa excludes all Social Security income and beginning in Tax Year 2023, pension and retirement income from taxable income, average effective tax rates are lower for taxpayers aged 65 or over across all filing statuses.

To account for these important differences, Figure 4 presents average effective tax rates by taxable income level and age group for the various filing statuses which may be used on Iowa returns. The figure excludes returns with negative taxable income. Across all income groups, filing statuses, and income levels, the average effective tax rate in 2023 was 2.5 percent. For the reasons broadly outlined above, average effective tax rates vary considerably across income groups within each age category and filing status. The average effective tax rate is, in fact, negative for the lowest-income groups among married, filing jointly returns and filing as a head of household or qualifying widow(er) returns. This is primarily an effect of the EITC, which particularly targets low-income earners with dependent children.

Although average effective tax rates partly reflect graduated rates and other progressive elements of the Iowa individual income tax, returns with the highest levels of taxable income in 2023 did not experience the highest average effective rates. Figure 4 shows that the distribution of average effective rates by taxable income is somewhat bell-shaped across all filing statuses, with lower rates at the lower and highest income ranges, and the highest average effective tax rates generally being paid on returns with income between \$75,000 and \$250,000. Among returns indicating taxpayers below age 65 and in all filing statuses (except for those filing as single), those with taxable income greater than \$1 million, on average, experienced effective rates that were lower than that of returns indicating taxpayers in any other income category in their respective filing status category.

Figure 4. Tax Year 2023 Iowa Individual Income Tax Average Effective Rates by Filing Status for Resident Returns

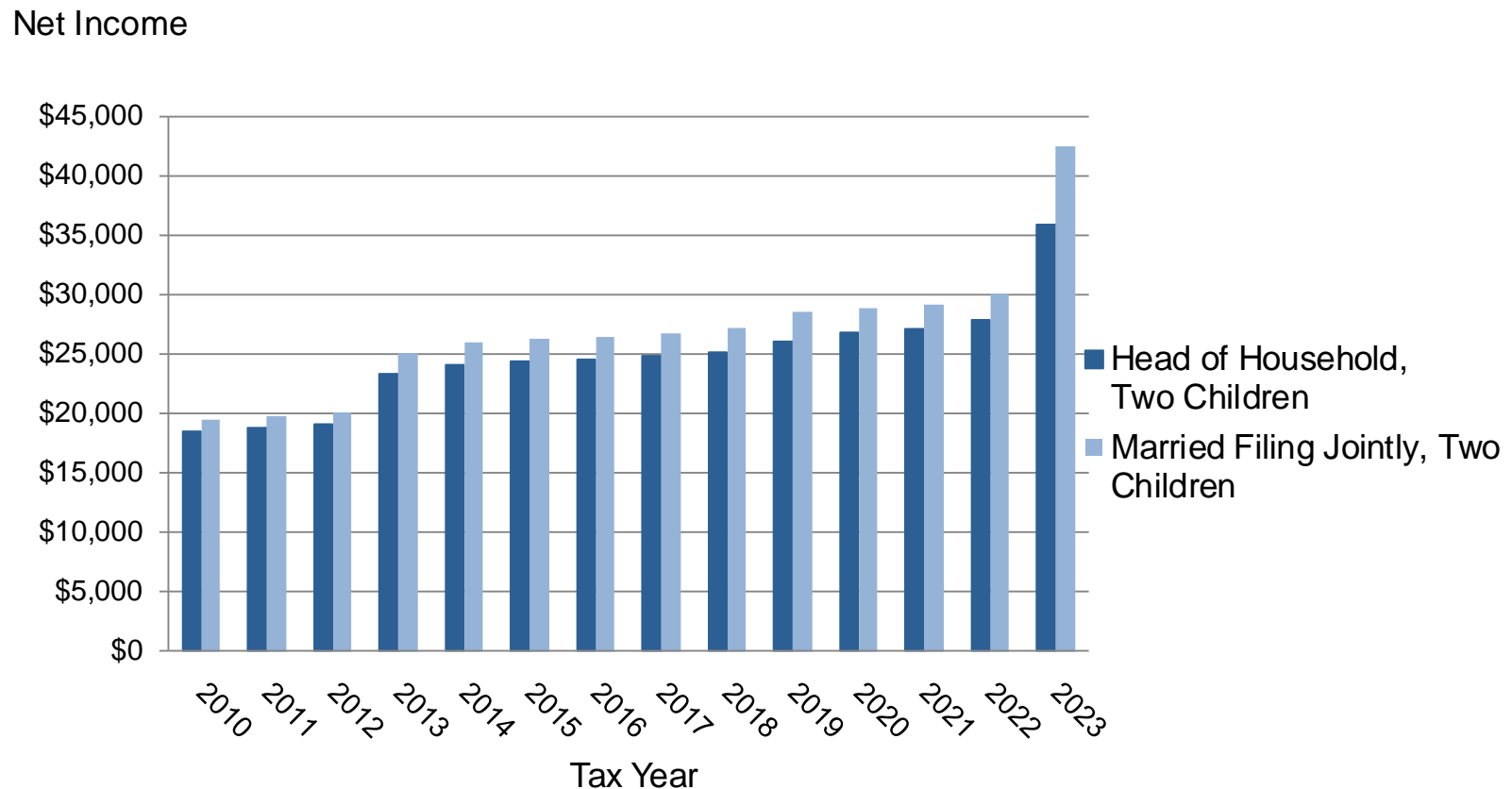


LOW-INCOME TAXPAYERS' RETURNS AND THE IOWA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

More information concerning the impact of the Iowa individual income tax on low-income taxpayers' returns is provided in Figures 5 and 6. The income levels in Figure 5 represent the threshold at which a household with two children, headed by a married couple filing jointly or a single head of household, incurred its first dollar of Iowa income tax liability in each tax year between 2010 and 2023. Threshold calculations for each tax year incorporate Iowa individual income tax rates and brackets, standard deduction amounts (except 2023), personal and dependent exemption credits, and the Iowa Earned Income Tax Credit. Households with income at the threshold are estimated to face no federal tax liability and any federal EITC refunds are exempt from inclusion as taxable federal refunds. Because tax rates and exemption credit amounts do not typically change from year to year, the threshold usually increases only as a result of annual indexation of brackets and standard deductions, with the Iowa EITC calculated as a percentage of the federal EITC. Between tax years 2012 and 2013, however, the Iowa EITC percentage increased from seven to 14 percent of the federal EITC. This increase accounts for the marked rise in the threshold levels in 2013. In tax year 2014, the EITC percentage increased again, by one percentage point to 15 percent.

In tax years 2010 through 2012, the federal net income level below which a household with two children owed no Iowa income tax was between \$18,500 and \$19,100 for single taxpayers filing as head of household, and between \$19,500 and \$20,100 for married taxpayers. In 2013, the thresholds increased to \$23,319 and \$25,055 respectively, representing an increase of 22 percent and 24.5 percent over the previous year. From then on, the increases have been less dramatic, settling at a five-year average increase of about 1.9 percent in each five-year period from tax years 2015 through 2021, increasing to 2.4 percent from 2018 through 2022. Due to changes in Iowa's tax code including removing federal deductibility and standard deductions, the federal net income at which the first dollar of Iowa income tax is collected increased by 28.4 percent and 40.9 percent between 2022 and 2023.

Figure 5. Net Income at which First Dollar of Iowa Individual Income Tax is Collected, Tax Years 2010 through 2023



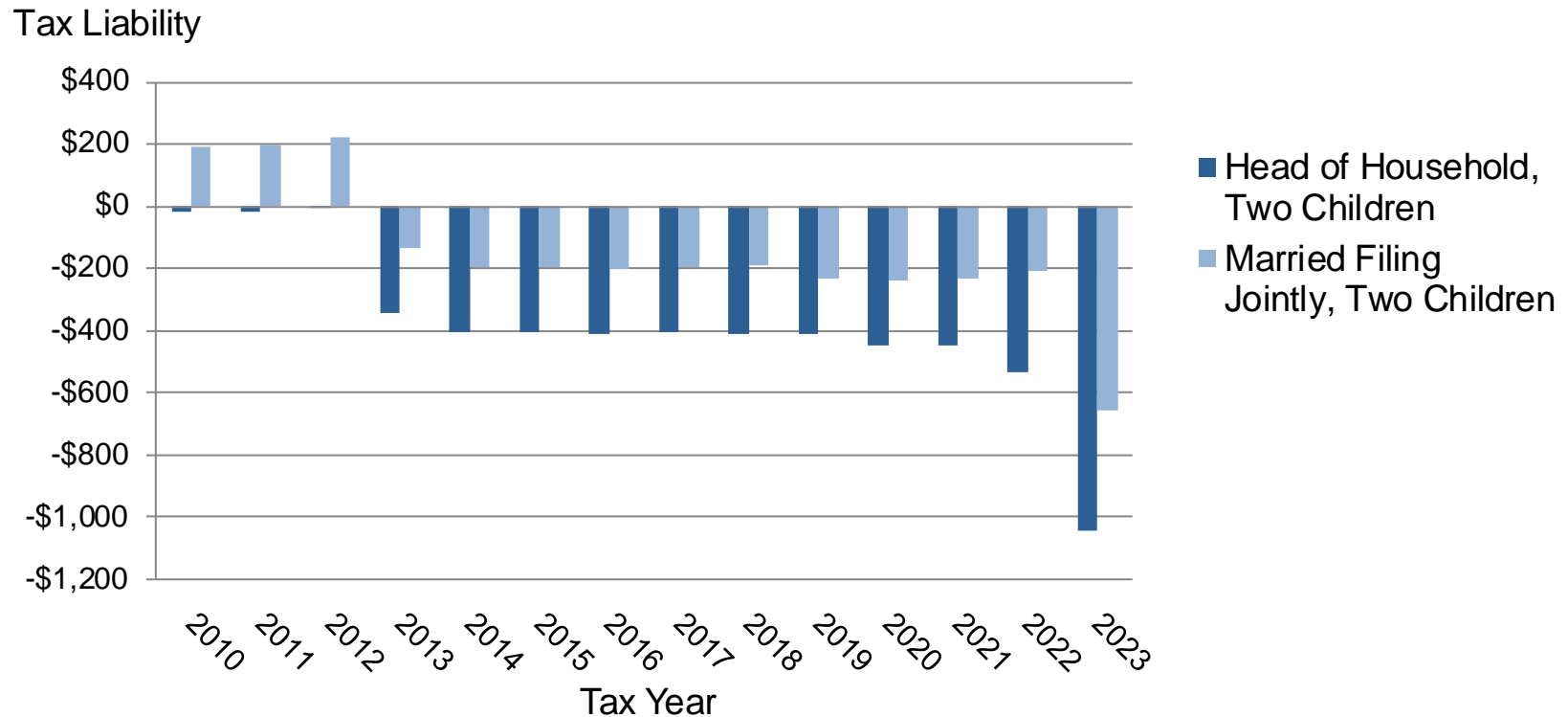
Note: Figure reflects assumptions specified for returns indicating taxpayers filing married jointly or head of household with two children.

Figure 6 also presents data for tax years 2010 through 2023. The figure shows estimated Iowa individual income tax liability for households whose federal net income was equivalent to the poverty threshold under guidelines computed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These thresholds are adjusted annually and vary by family size. Figure 6 provides tax liability estimates for both a household of three, headed by a single parent filing as a head of household, and

a household of four, headed by a married couple filing jointly. These estimates are based on Iowa individual income tax rates and brackets, standard deduction amounts (except for 2023), personal and dependent exemption credits, and the Iowa Earned Income Tax Credit.

For the fourteen years shown in the figure, Iowa income tax liability for a household of three whose federal net income was at the poverty threshold was negative. Beginning with tax year 2013 until tax year 2023, Iowa income tax liability for a household of four was likewise negative. Given the assumptions underlying these estimates, the downturn in tax liability beginning in 2013 is a result of the EITC, which is refundable. The marked decrease in Iowa income tax liability for both types of households in tax year 2013 and the large but much less dramatic decrease in 2014 reflect the changes in the Iowa EITC described above. In 2023, the poverty threshold for a household of three was \$24,860; given the assumptions used for this analysis, such a household had an Iowa income tax liability of -\$1,046. A household of four with a federal net income at the poverty threshold in 2023 of \$30,000, would have Iowa income tax liability of -\$659.

Figure 6. Estimated Iowa Income Tax Liability at Poverty Threshold, Tax Years 2010 through 2023



Note: Figure reflects assumptions specified for returns indicating taxpayers filing married jointly or head of household with two children.

HISTORICAL TRENDS IN FILINGS, INCOME, AND TAX LIABILITY

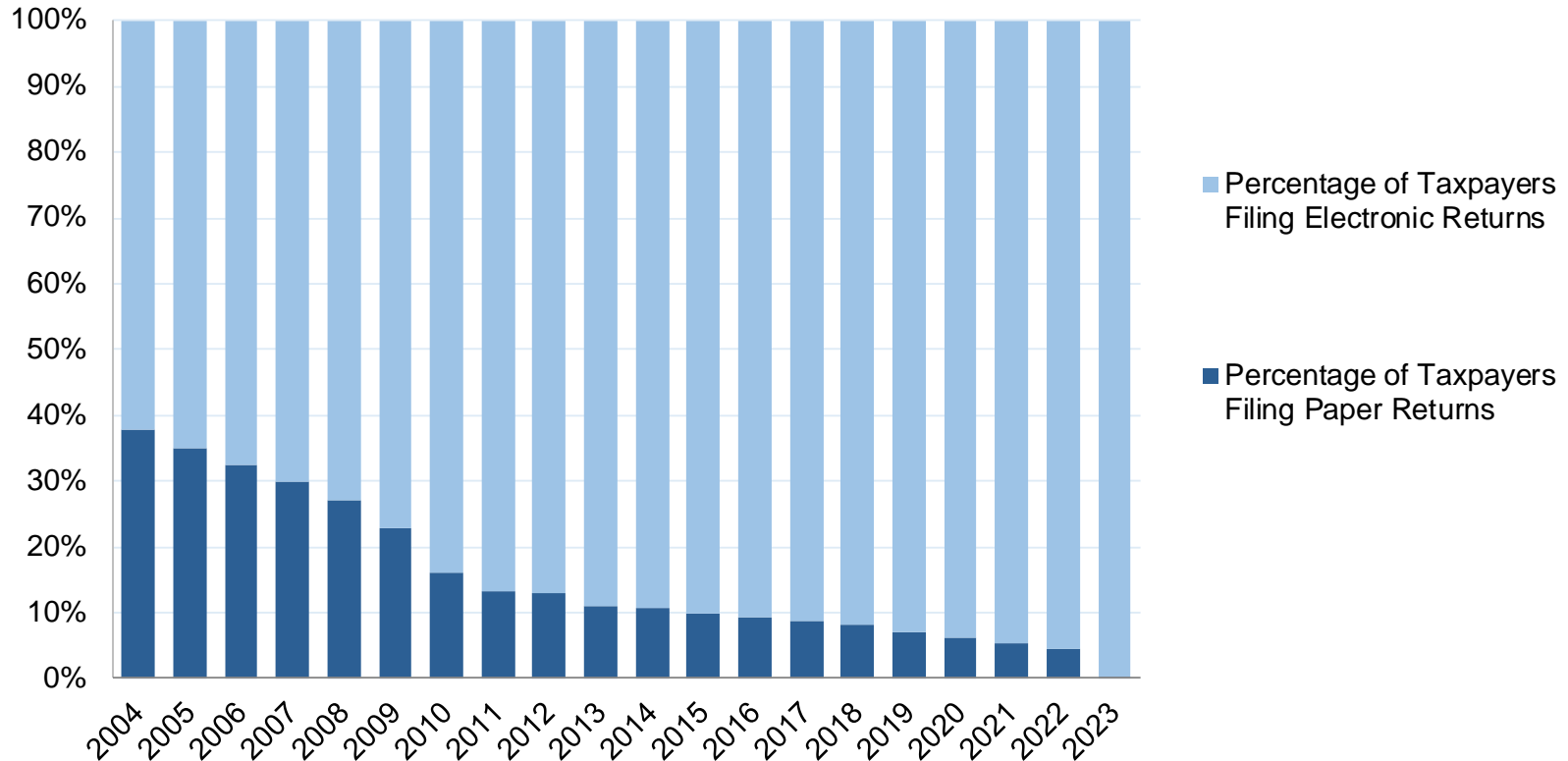
Table 4 provides the number of tax returns filed, Iowa taxable income, and tax liability for each tax year since tax year 2015. It includes separate panels, respectively, for all returns and for Iowa-resident returns only. As seen in the table, the number of returns filed in each year has varied somewhat over the period since 2015, peaking in 2020 and decreasing somewhat thereafter. Fluctuation in the number of returns filed can reflect changes in both Iowa and federal tax law as well as economic and demographic trends. Similarly, in addition to underlying economic conditions, changes to federal or Iowa tax law can affect growth in taxable income and tax liability over time.

Table 4. Historical Iowa Individual Income Tax Statistics – Returns, Income, Tax Liability, and Effective Tax Rates

		Number of Returns (Millions)		Net Taxable Income (\$ Billions)		Tax Liability (\$ Billions)		Effective Tax Rate (% of Net Taxable Income)	
		Sum	Annual Percentage Change	Sum	Annual Percentage Change	Sum	Annual Percentage Change	% of Net Taxable Income	Annual Percentage Change
All Taxpayers	2015	1.60	1.5%	\$106.21	1.1%	\$3.28	2.6%	3.1%	0.0%
	2016	1.60	0.2%	\$103.49	-2.6%	\$3.35	1.9%	3.2%	0.1%
	2017	1.61	0.2%	\$113.55	9.7%	\$3.48	4.1%	3.1%	-0.2%
	2018	1.61	0.5%	\$124.90	10.0%	\$3.88	11.3%	3.1%	0.0%
	2019	1.64	1.9%	\$122.76	-1.7%	\$3.63	-6.4%	3.0%	-0.1%
	2020	1.66	1.2%	\$134.11	9.2%	\$3.91	7.8%	2.9%	0.0%
	2021	1.64	-0.9%	\$178.29	32.9%	\$4.42	12.9%	2.5%	-0.4%
	2022	1.62	-1.3%	\$130.68	-26.7%	\$4.31	-2.4%	3.3%	0.8%
	2023	1.60	-1.5%	\$158.14	21.0%	\$4.00	-7.1%	2.5%	-0.8%
Iowa-Resident Taxpayers	2015	1.42	1.0%	\$61.18	1.8%	\$3.07	2.7%	5.0%	N/A
	2016	1.42	0.0%	\$62.11	1.5%	\$3.13	1.9%	5.0%	0.0%
	2017	1.43	0.4%	\$64.52	3.9%	\$3.28	4.9%	5.1%	0.1%
	2018	1.43	0.3%	\$70.00	8.5%	\$3.63	10.5%	5.2%	0.1%
	2019	1.46	1.7%	\$71.07	1.5%	\$3.40	-6.3%	4.8%	-0.4%
	2020	1.48	1.1%	\$74.51	4.8%	\$3.65	7.4%	4.9%	0.1%
	2021	1.46	-1.3%	\$81.32	9.1%	\$4.06	11.2%	5.0%	0.1%
	2022	1.44	-1.4%	\$80.95	-0.5%	\$4.00	-1.5%	4.9%	-0.1%
	2023	1.42	-1.3%	\$79.79	-1.4%	\$3.74	-6.5%	4.7%	-0.3%

Figure 7 provides historical data concerning the share of tax returns filed as paper or electronic returns. The figure concerns both resident and nonresident filers. Since 2004, the percentage of returns filed on paper has decreased from 38 percent to just 0.3 percent.

Figure 7. Percentage of Tax Returns by Form of Return, by Tax Year



Note: Returns indicating taxpayers filing married separate on a combined return are counted as one return.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Filing Status

A category used to determine the taxpayer's filing requirements, eligibility for certain credits and deductions, and tax liability. Iowa allows taxpayers to file using one of the following statuses:

- Single
- Married filing jointly
- Married filing separately
- Head of household
- Qualifying surviving spouse with dependent child

Personal Credits

From Step 3 on IA 1040

Dependent Credits

From Step 3 on IA 1040

Iowa Taxable Income

From Step 4 on IA 1040

Tuition and Textbook Tax Credit

From line 9 IA 1040

Volunteer Firefighter/EMS

From line 10 IA 1040

Personnel/Reserve Peace Officer Tax Credit

Out-of-State Tax Credit

From line 15 IA 1040

Other Nonrefundable Tax Credits	From line 17 IA 1040. Includes: Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program, Charitable Conservation Contribution Tax Credit, Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit (carryforward amounts only), Endow Iowa Tax Credit, Farm to Food Donation Tax Credit, Franchise Tax Credit, Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit, Geothermal Tax Credit (carryforward amounts only), Historic Preservation Tax Credit - Nonrefundable by Request, Hoover Presidential Library Tax Credit, Housing Investment Tax Credit (carryforward amounts only), Innovation Fund Tax Credit, Investment Tax Credit, Iowa Alternative Minimum Tax Credit, Iowa New Jobs Income Tax Credit, Redevelopment Tax Credit, Renewable Energy Tax Credit, S Corporation Apportionment Tax Credit, School Tuition Organization Tax Credit, Solar Energy System Tax Credit (available on installations before January 1, 2023), Third Party Developer Tax Credit, Third Party Developer Tax Credit for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment, Wind Energy Production Tax Credit, and Workforce Housing Investment Tax Credit.
Tax Liability	From line 18 IA 1040, less any refundable credits other than withholdings or estimate payments
Fuel Tax Credit	From line 23 IA 1040
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit	From line 24 IA 1040
Early Childhood Development Tax Credit	From line 24 IA 1040
Earned Income Tax Credit	From line 25 IA 1040
Other Refundable Tax Credits	From line 26 IA 1040. These credits include: Adoption Tax Credit, Angel Investor Tax Credit (formerly known as Venture Capital - Qualifying Business), Assistive Device, Biodiesel Blended Fuel Tax Credit, Claim of Right Tax Credit, E15 Plus Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit, E85 Gasoline Promotion Tax Credit, Historic Preservation Tax Credit, Redevelopment Tax Credit – Refundable for Non-Profits, Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit, Research Activities Credit, Third Party Developer Tax Credit, and Third Party Developer Tax Credit for racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment.
Pay Returns	Returns with tax liability greater than zero

No-Pay Returns

Returns with tax liability less than or equal to zero

Refundable Tax Credit

A refundable tax credit provides a net payment, or refund, to the taxpayer in the event the tax credit amount exceeds tax liability.

Nonrefundable Tax Credit

A nonrefundable tax credit offsets tax liability; however, any credit amount greater than tax liability is not paid to the claimant and remains unused. For many nonrefundable tax credits, the unused tax credit amount may be carried forward to subsequent tax years.

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES AVAILABLE IN THE INCLUDED EXCEL FILE APPENDIX

A. ALL RETURNS

Table 1-A: Total Pay and No Pay Returns
Table 2-A: Total Pay Returns
Table 3-A: Total No-Pay Returns
Table 4-A: Total Single Pay Returns
Table 5-A: Total Single No-Pay Returns
Table 6-A: Total Married Joint Pay Returns
Table 7-A: Total Married Joint No-Pay Returns
Table 8-A: Total Married Separate Pay Returns
Table 9-A: Total Married Separate No-Pay Returns
Table 10-A: Total Pay and No-Pay Returns by County
Table 11-A: Total Returns for Itemized Deduction Claimants
Table 12-A: Total Returns for Standard Deduction Claimants
Table 13-A: Credits Claimed on Total Pay and No-Pay Returns
Table 14-A: Total Pay and No-Pay Returns by Taxable Income
Table 15-A: Total Pay Returns by Taxable Income
Table 16-A: Total No-Pay Returns by Taxable Income

B. RESIDENT RETURNS

Table 1-B: Resident Pay and No-Pay Returns
Table 2-B: Resident Pay Returns
Table 3-B: Resident No-Pay Returns
Table 4-B: Resident Single Pay Returns
Table 5-B: Resident Single No-Pay Returns
Table 6-B: Resident Married Joint Pay Returns
Table 7-B: Resident Married Joint No-Pay Returns
Table 8-B: Resident Married Separate Pay Returns
Table 9-B: Resident Married Separate No-Pay Returns
Table 10-B: Resident Pay and No-Pay Returns by County
Table 11-B: Resident Returns for Itemized Deduction Claimants
Table 12-B: Resident Returns for Standard Deduction Claimants
Table 13-B: Credits Claimed on Resident Pay and No-Pay Returns
Table 14-B: Resident Pay and No-Pay Returns by Taxable Income
Table 15-B: Resident Pay Returns by Taxable Income
Table 16-B: Resident No-Pay Returns by Taxable Income