

2.1

Number of individual Income Tax payers by marginal rate, gender and age, 1990-91 to 2020-21

Numbers: thousands

Year	All taxpayers	Lower (1) or starting (2) rate	"Savers" (3) rate	Basic (4) rate	Higher (5) rate	Additional (6) rate	Males	Females	Under 65's	65's and over	State Pension Age (7)
1990-91	26,100	.	.	24,400	1,700	.	15,400	10,700	23,000	3,120	3,620
1991-92	25,700	.	.	24,100	1,620	.	15,100	10,600	22,800	2,930	3,590
1992-93	25,400	4,240	.	19,400	1,720	.	14,900	10,500	22,400	2,960	3,480
1993-94	25,000	5,390	.	17,900	1,740	.	14,600	10,300	22,000	3,040	3,570
1994-95	25,300	5,180	.	18,200	2,000	.	14,700	10,600	22,100	3,250	3,860
1995-96	25,800	5,770	.	18,000	2,130	.	15,000	10,800	22,500	3,320	3,970
1996-97	25,700	7,350	.	16,200	2,080	.	14,900	10,800	22,400	3,280	3,860
1997-98	26,200	7,690	.	16,400	2,120	.	15,200	11,000	22,800	3,390	4,000
1998-99	26,900	8,090	.	16,500	2,350	.	15,600	11,300	23,300	3,670	4,340
1999-00	27,200	2,280	954	21,400	2,510	.	15,500	11,700	23,600	3,580	4,220
2000-01	29,300	2,820	1,010	22,600	2,880	.	16,900	12,400	25,300	3,950	4,660
2001-02	28,600	3,030	857	21,700	3,000	.	16,400	12,200	24,500	4,090	4,780
2002-03	28,900	3,100	730	22,000	3,040	.	16,500	12,400	24,700	4,190	4,920
2003-04	28,500	3,220	734	21,600	2,960	.	16,100	12,400	24,500	3,950	4,700
2004-05	30,300	3,570	833	22,500	3,330	.	17,000	13,300	26,000	4,250	5,110
2005-06	31,100	3,490	866	23,100	3,590	.	17,600	13,500	26,900	4,160	5,100
2006-07	31,800	3,450	927	23,700	3,770	.	17,900	13,900	27,300	4,520	5,590
2007-08	32,500	3,440	1,070	24,100	3,870	.	18,200	14,200	27,700	4,790	5,930
2008-09 (a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009-10	30,600	163	602	26,600	3,190	.	17,100	13,500	26,000	4,530	5,690
2010-11	31,300	276	623	27,100	3,020	236	17,400	13,800	26,400	4,910	6,010
2011-12	30,800	318	621	26,000	3,570	262	17,300	13,400	25,700	5,090	5,980
2012-13	30,600	270	630	25,700	3,720	273	17,300	13,300	25,200	5,380	6,140
2013-14	30,400	289	686	24,900	4,200	311	17,400	13,000	24,400	5,970	6,560
2014-15	30,700	285	686	25,100	4,300	328	17,600	13,100	24,400	6,330	6,810
2015-16	31,000	.	806	25,300	4,510	362	17,800	13,200	24,500	6,490	6,870
2016-17	31,200	.	588	25,900	4,410	356	17,900	13,300	24,700	6,490	6,680
2017-18 (9)	31,200	.	625	26,000	4,210	392	18,000	13,200	24,700	6,460	6,570
2018-19 (8)(9)(10)	31,600	.	717	26,200	4,260	424	18,300	13,400	25,200	6,480	6,400
2019-20 (8)(9)(10)	31,400	.	834	26,200	3,880	450	18,200	13,100	25,100	6,260	6,040
2020-21 (8)(9)(10)	32,300	.	713	26,900	4,200	481	18,700	13,600	25,700	6,550	6,250

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes.

Table updated June 2020

Key

. not applicable / zero

Footnotes for tables 2.1

(a) Figures for 2008-09 tax year are not currently available.

(1) Taxpayers with total taxable income below the lower rate limit and some taxpayers whose savings and dividend income took them above the lower rate limit. From 1993-94 until 1998-99 a number of taxpayers with taxable income in excess of the lower rate limit only paid tax at the lower rate. This was because it was only their dividend income and (from 1996-97) their savings income which took their taxable income above the lower rate limit, and such income was chargeable to tax at the lower rate and not the basic rate.

(2) In 1999-2000 the starting rate replaced the lower rate. Between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 taxpayers with total taxable income below the starting rate limit. From 2008-09 taxpayers with no taxable earnings and total taxable income from savings below the starting rate limit. From 2015-16 the starting rate of tax for savings income has been reduced from 10% to 0%, and the starting rate limit has been increased to £5,000.

(3) Before 2016-17 taxpayers with no taxable earnings and total taxable income from savings between the starting/lower rate limit and the basic rate limit and/or dividends at the 10p ordinary rate. From 2016-17 taxpayers with no taxable earnings and total taxable income from savings charged at 20% and/or dividends at 7.5%. Before 1999-2000 these taxpayers would have been classified as lower rate taxpayers.

(4) Between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 taxpayers whose total taxable income is between the starting rate limit and basic rate limit and includes income from earnings or income taxed as earnings. From 2008-09 taxpayers whose income includes earnings or other income taxed as earnings and with total taxable income below the basic rate limit.

(5) Before 2010-11 taxpayers with total taxable income above the basic rate limit. From 2010-11 taxpayers with total taxable income between the basic rate limit and the additional rate threshold.

(6) Taxpayers with total taxable income above the additional rate threshold.

(7) Taxpayers aged 65 years or older for men and 60 years or older for women in 2009-10. The female State Pension Age is being increased gradually from April 2010 to be equalised with the male State Pension Age by November 2018. The female State Pension Age for the purposes of this table is 60.5 years in 2010-11, 61 years in 2011-12, 61.5 years in 2012-13, 62 years in 2013-14, 62.5 years in 2014-15, 63 years in 2015-16, 63.5 years in 2016-17 and 64.5 years in 2017-18. The male and female State Pension Age in 2018-19 is 65.25, 65.75 in 2019-20 and 66 in 2020-21.

(8) Projected estimates based upon the 2017-18 Survey of Personal Incomes using economic assumptions consistent with the OBR's March 2020 Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

(9) From 2017-18, individuals who are classified as resident in Scotland and have total taxable income above the Scottish basic rate limit (BRL) but below the UK government's BRL have their marginal rate classified based on their income within this notional band. For these taxpayers, non-savings non-dividend (NSND) income within this band is taxed at the higher rate, whereas savings and dividends income is taxed at the basic rate. A Scottish taxpayer with any taxable NSND income within this band (but no total taxable income above the UK BRL) is classified as a higher rate taxpayer, as this is the top rate they are paying. A Scottish taxpayer with only savings and/or dividend income within this band (and no total taxable income above the UK BRL) is classified as a basic rate taxpayer.

(10) From 2018-19, individuals who are classified as resident in Scotland and have total taxable income in the Scottish starter rate or Scottish intermediate rate have their marginal rate classified based on their income within this notional band. For these taxpayers, non-savings non-dividend (NSND) income within these bands is taxed at 19% or 21% rate respectively, whereas savings and dividends income is taxed at the basic rate. A Scottish taxpayer with any taxable NSND income within these bands (but no total taxable income above the UK BRL) is classified as a basic rate taxpayer, as this is the top rate they are paying. A Scottish taxpayer with only savings and/or dividend income within this band (and no total taxable income above the UK BRL) is classified as a basic rate taxpayer.

The following is a link to the Income Tax Liabilities National Statistics homepage, which includes a bulletin providing a detailed analysis of Income Tax payer numbers and tax liabilities:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/income-tax-statistics-and-distributions>

We strive to improve the quality and accessibility of our National Statistics and Bulletin, your feedback is crucial in this process. We welcome your suggestions on any of the Statistics and Bulletin in this Income Tax Liabilities publication:

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