

Table T22-0126
Aggregate Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Projections
and Recent History, 1970-2032¹

Years	Current Law		Years	Current Law	
	AMT Payers (millions) ²	AMT Revenue (\$ billions) ³		AMT Payers (millions) ²	AMT Revenue (\$ billions) ³
1970	0.0	0.1	2002	2.1	8.8
1971	0.0	0.2	2003	2.5	11.2
1972	0.0	0.2	2004	3.9	19.4
1973	0.0	0.2	2005	5.0	23.5
1974	0.0	0.1	2006	4.8	28.1
1975	0.0	0.1	2007	5.0	31.1
1976	0.2	1.0	2008	4.6	31.5
1977	0.4	1.3	2009	4.3	27.6
1978	0.5	1.5	2010	4.6	33.0
1979	0.2	1.2	2011	4.3	31.4
1980	0.2	1.3	2012	4.5	37.4
1981	0.3	1.8	2013	4.0	27.4
1982	0.2	1.5	2014	4.5	32.8
1983	0.3	2.5	2015	4.8	34.5
1984	0.4	4.5	2016	4.8	33.4
1985	0.4	3.8	2017	5.2	38.3
1986	0.6	6.7	2018	0.2	4.8
1987	0.1	1.7	2019	0.2	4.6
1988	0.1	1.0	2020	0.2	5.3
1989	0.2	1.6	2021	0.2	6.5
1990	0.2	1.6	2022	0.2	6.7
1991	0.3	2.1	2023	0.2	6.7
1992	0.4	2.5	2024	0.2	6.5
1993	0.5	3.3	2025	0.2	6.6
1994	0.5	3.8	2026	7.6	70.0
1995	0.6	4.1	2027	7.7	73.3
1996	0.7	5.0	2028	8.1	78.7
1997	0.9	6.7	2029	8.4	83
1998	1.1	7.7	2030	8.9	89.1
1999	1.3	9.6	2031	9.3	95.5
2000	1.6	13.1	2032	9.7	102.1
2001	1.3	8.8			

Sources: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (versions 0304-3, 0308-4, 1006-1, 0613-1, 0722-2); Harvey and Tempalski (1997); private communication from Jerry Tempalski; and SOI Division of Internal Revenue Service.

(1) Calendar years. We obtained the data for the years 1970 to 1998 from Harvey and Tempalski (1997) table 2 and private communications. For the years 1999 to 2000, we calculate the number of AMT taxpayers and AMT revenue by adding TPC microsimulation model (version 0304-3) estimates of the number of taxpayers with lost credits and the revenue due to these lost credits to the IRS published actual figures for those with direct AMT liability; for 2001-03 we calculate the number by adding the TPC microsimulation model (version 1006-1) estimates of the number of taxpayers with lost credits or reduced deductions but no direct liability and the revenue due to those taxpayers to IRS published actual figures for those with direct AMT liability. For 2004-32 the estimates are from the TPC microsimulation model (version 0613-1 for 2004-10 and version 0722-2 for 2011-32).

(2) AMT payers are those with higher income taxes because they either have positive AMT liability on form 6251 or have lower tax credits or deductions because of the AMT. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.

(3) AMT revenue includes direct AMT liability on Form 6251 and the revenue from lost credits and (for years 2001-2032) reduced deductions because of the AMT.