
**THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OFFICE OF TAX POLICY**

**STATISTICAL PROFILES OF
NEW YORK CITY
BUSINESS INCOME TAXES**

**BANKING CORPORATION TAX
GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX**

TAX YEAR 2011

BILL DE BLASIO, MAYOR

JACQUES JIHA, PH.D., COMMISSIONER

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**REPORT PREPARED BY THE
OFFICE OF TAX POLICY
MARCH 2015**

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Highlights

This report presents statistical information for tax year 2011 for the three New York City business income taxes: the Banking Corporation Tax (BCT), the General Corporation Tax (GCT), and the Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT).

The BCT, GCT, and UBT generated \$5.464 billion in tax year 2011 liability, an increase of 3 percent from tax year 2010. The number of taxpayers increased 3 percent from 2010, to 322,249. The data show that in 2011:

- The financial sector accounted for 44 percent of all tax liability, followed by the services sector, which generated 27 percent.
- More than half of NYC business income taxpayers reported liability of \$300 or less. Two percent of taxpayers — those with liabilities of \$50,000 or more — were responsible for 86 percent of total taxpayer liability.

Banking Corporation Tax

In 2011, the Banking Corporation Tax generated \$1.352 billion from 488 taxpayers, an increase in tax liability of 6 percent from tax year 2010. The data show that in 2011:

- Foreign banks and clearing house banks generated 45 percent and 31 percent, respectively, of total BCT liability.
- The top 10 percent of taxpayers in terms of liability generated \$1.182 billion, or 87 percent of total liability.
- Ninety-two percent of BCT liability was incurred under the entire net income or alternative net income bases, and 51 percent of taxpayers paid on one of these bases.

General Corporation Tax

The General Corporation Tax generated \$2.432 billion in tax year 2011 liability, an increase of 1 percent from tax year 2010. The number of taxpayers increased 2 percent from 2010 to 297,022. The data show that in 2011:

- Firms in the services sector generated 25 percent of total liability, followed by those in the trade sector, with 18 percent. The finance and insurance sector contributed 17 percent to total liability. Firms in the information sector generated 13 percent, followed by real estate with 12 percent of total liability.

- The top 10 percent of taxpayers in terms of liability generated \$2.250 billion, or 93 percent of total liability. The top 1 percent of taxpayers accounted for \$1.772 billion, or 73 percent of total liability.
- Fifty-six percent of GCT taxpayers paid the minimum tax, while the remaining taxpayers incurred liability under one of the following tax bases: entire net income, income plus compensation, and capital. Ninety percent of total GCT liability was incurred under the entire net income base.
- Approximately 145,000 GCT taxpayers were recognized as S corporations for New York State tax purposes. S corporations accounted for \$841 million, or 35 percent, of GCT liability in 2011.

Unincorporated Business Tax

The Unincorporated Business Tax produced \$1.680 billion in 2011 tax liability, a 3 percent increase from the previous year. Partnerships generated \$1.520 billion, an increase of 2 percent from 2010. Proprietorships generated \$160 million in liability, an increase of 11 percent from 2010. There were 10,646 partnership taxpayers and 14,093 proprietorship taxpayers, an increase of 8 percent for partnerships and 6 percent for proprietorships compared to 2010.

Other characteristics of the UBT population are as follows:

- Among UBT partnerships, legal, finance & insurance, and professional services firms generated \$1.233 billion in tax liability, or 81 percent of total partnership liability. Among proprietorships, services-sector firms accounted for 64 percent of total liability, while legal-sector firms generated 11 percent.
- The top 10 percent of partnership taxpayers, or 1,064 firms, accounted for 83 percent of total partnership liability, and the top 1 percent accounted for 45 percent. The proprietorship liability distribution was far less skewed, with the top 10 percent generating 50 percent of proprietorship liability, while the top 1 percent generated 22 percent of liability.
- Under the UBT, limited liability companies (LLCs) are generally treated as partnerships for tax purposes. In 2011, firms identified as LLCs or as limited liability partnerships (LLPs) accounted for 96 percent of UBT partnership liability and 93 percent of partnership taxpayers.

BUSINESS INCOME TAXES

Table 1
**2011 BUSINESS INCOME TAXES
TAXPAYERS BY INDUSTRY**

Total Taxpayers: 322,249

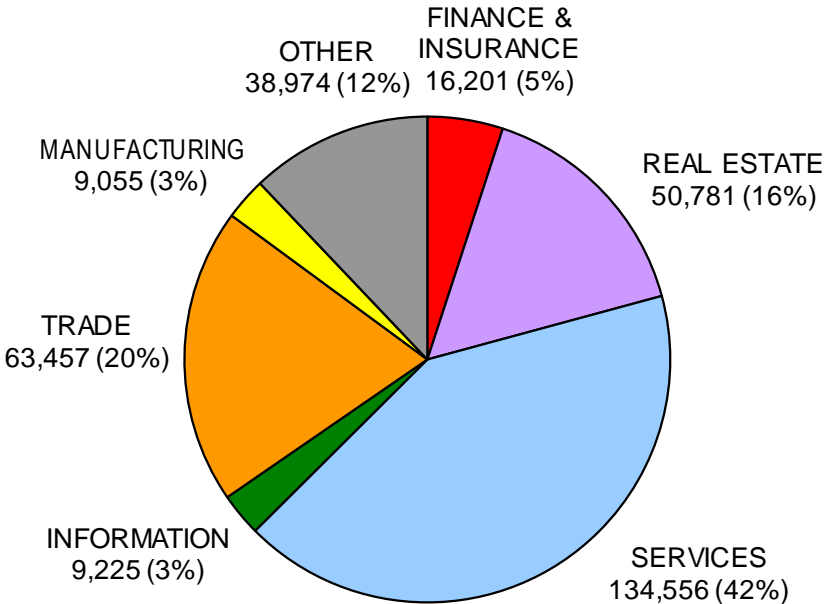
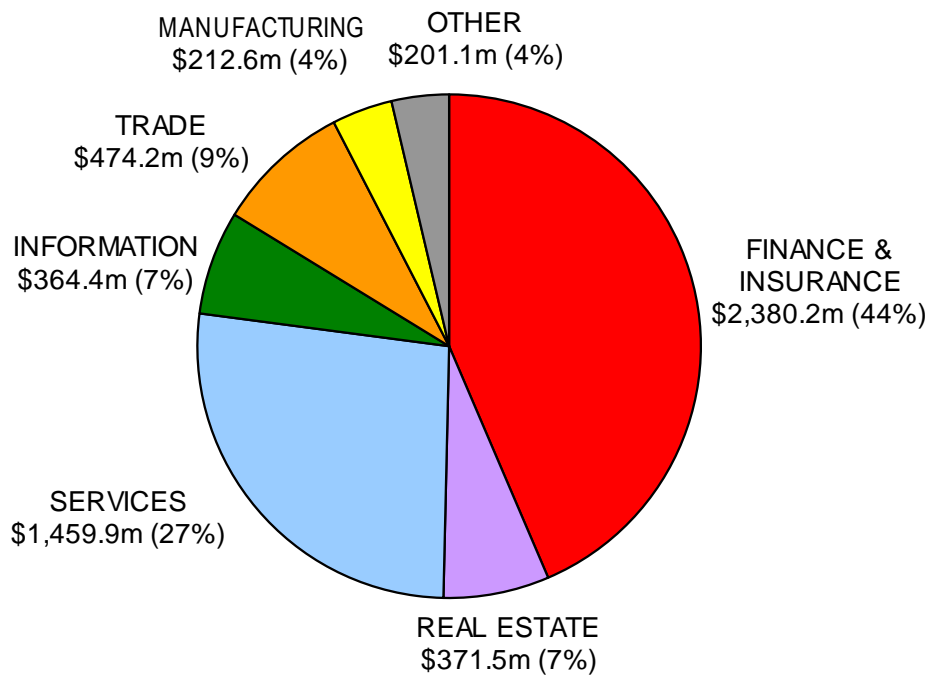


Table 2
**2011 BUSINESS INCOME TAXES
LIABILITY BY INDUSTRY**

Total Liability: \$5,463.8m



**BUSINESS INCOME TAXES
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 3
DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
FINANCE & INSURANCE	16,201	5.0 %	\$2,380,154	43.6 %
REAL ESTATE	50,781	15.8	371,480	6.8
SERVICES	134,556	41.8	1,459,891	26.7
INFORMATION	9,225	2.9	364,415	6.7
TRADE	63,457	19.7	474,178	8.7
MANUFACTURING	9,055	2.8	212,605	3.9
OTHER	38,974	12.1	201,105	3.7
TOTAL	322,249	100.0 %	\$5,463,828	100.0 %

**BUSINESS INCOME TAXES
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 4
DISTRIBUTION BY LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY PER RETURN (Actual \$)	Number	% of Total	Total Liability	% of Total
\$300 OR LESS	168,904	52.4 %	\$10,918	0.2 %
\$300 - \$1,000	40,551	12.6	23,347	0.4
\$1,000 - \$5,000	62,522	19.4	147,380	2.7
\$5,000 - \$10,000	20,572	6.4	146,233	2.7
\$10,000 - \$50,000	21,891	6.8	453,627	8.3
\$50,000 - \$500,000	6,610	2.1	923,078	16.9
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	529	0.2	370,677	6.8
MORE THAN \$1,000,000	670	0.2	3,388,568	62.0
TOTAL	322,249	100.0 %	\$5,463,828	100.0 %

BANKING CORPORATION TAX

Table 5
**2011 BANK TAX
TAXPAYERS BY BANK TYPE**

Total Taxpayers: 488

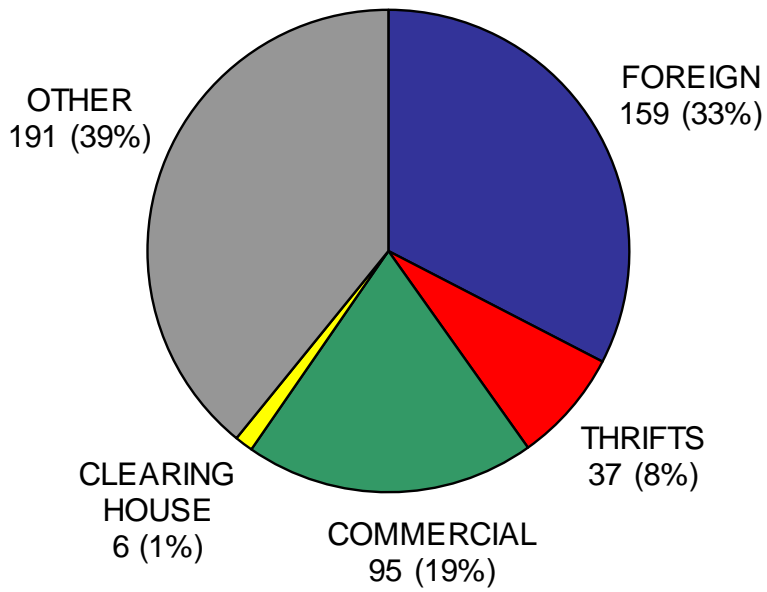
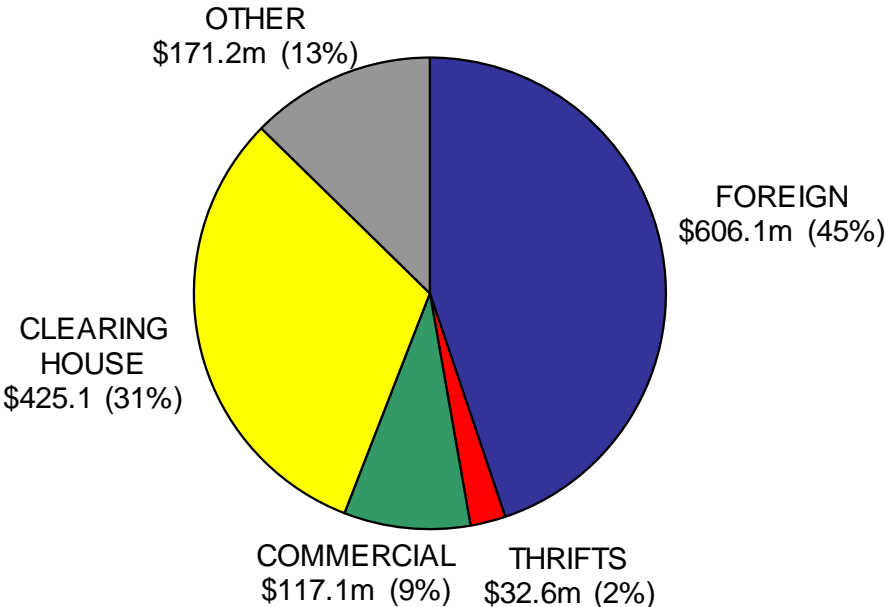


Table 6
**2011 BANK TAX
LIABILITY BY BANK TYPE**

Total Liability: \$1,352.1m



**BANK TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 7
DISTRIBUTION BY BANK TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

BANK TYPE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
COMMERCIAL	95	19.5 %	\$117,074	8.7 %
CLEARING HOUSE	6	1.2	425,132	31.4
FOREIGN	159	32.6	606,086	44.8
THRIFTS	37	7.6	32,633	2.4
OTHER	191	39.1	171,203	12.7
TOTAL	488	100.0 %	\$1,352,128	100.0 %

**BANK TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 8
DISTRIBUTION BY LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY PER RETURN (Actual \$)	Number	% of Total	Total Liability	% of Total
\$125 OR LESS	64	13.1 %	\$8	0.0 %
\$125 - \$1,000	32	6.6	17	0.0
\$1,000 - \$5,000	34	7.0	96	0.0
\$5,000 - \$10,000	16	3.3	120	0.0
\$10,000 - \$50,000	65	13.3	1,542	0.1
\$50,000 - \$500,000	137	28.1	26,590	2.0
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	39	8.0	28,965	2.1
MORE THAN \$1,000,000	101	20.7	1,294,790	95.8
TOTAL	488	100.0 %	\$1,352,128	100.0 %

**Table 9
TOP TEN PERCENT OF TAXPAYERS
BY BANK TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

BANK TYPE	Number	Liability
COMMERCIAL / CLEARING HOUSE	11	\$502,404
FOREIGN	27	534,026
OTHER	10	145,266
TOTAL	48	\$1,181,696

**BANK TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 10
DISTRIBUTION BY TAX BASE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

TAX BASE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
NET INCOME OR ALTERNATIVE NET INCOME	249	51.0 %	\$1,238,983	91.6 %
ASSET	167	34.2	112,984	8.4
MINIMUM TAX OR NOT AVAILABLE	72	14.8	161	0.0
TOTAL	488	100.0 %	\$1,352,128	100.0 %

**Table 11
DISTRIBUTION BY TAX BASE AND BANK TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

TAX BASE	COMMERCIAL / CLEARINGHOUSE		FOREIGN		OTHER / THRIFTS	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
NET INCOME OR ALTERNATIVE NET INCOME	62	\$522,368	72	\$542,385	115	\$174,230
ASSET	32	19,836	63	63,698	72	29,450
MINIMUM TAX OR NOT AVAILABLE	7	1	24	3	41	157
TOTAL	101	\$542,205	159	\$606,086	228	\$203,836

**BANK TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 12
DISTRIBUTION BY FORM TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

FORM TYPE*	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
NYC-1	344	70.5 %	\$636,457	47.1 %
NYC-1A (COMBINED FORM)	144	29.5	715,671	52.9
TOTAL	488	100.0 %	\$1,352,128	100.0 %

*Due to confidentiality restrictions, extensions are included in one of the annual form types

**BANK TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 13
DISTRIBUTION BY ALLOCATION STATUS AND BANK TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

ALLOCATION STATUS AND BANK TYPE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL	327	67.0 %	\$1,294,513	95.7 %
Commercial / Clearing House	82	16.8	538,749	39.8
Foreign	104	21.3	557,885	41.3
Other	141	28.9	197,879	14.6
100% N.Y.C.	161	33.0	57,615	4.3
Commercial / Clearing House	19	3.9	3,456	0.3
Foreign	55	11.3	48,201	3.6
Other	87	17.8	5,958	0.4
TOTAL	488	100.0 %	\$1,352,128	100.0 %

See Appendix C for definition of allocation status.

GENERAL CORPORATION TAX

Table 14
**2011 GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAXPAYERS BY INDUSTRY**

Total Taxpayers: 297,022

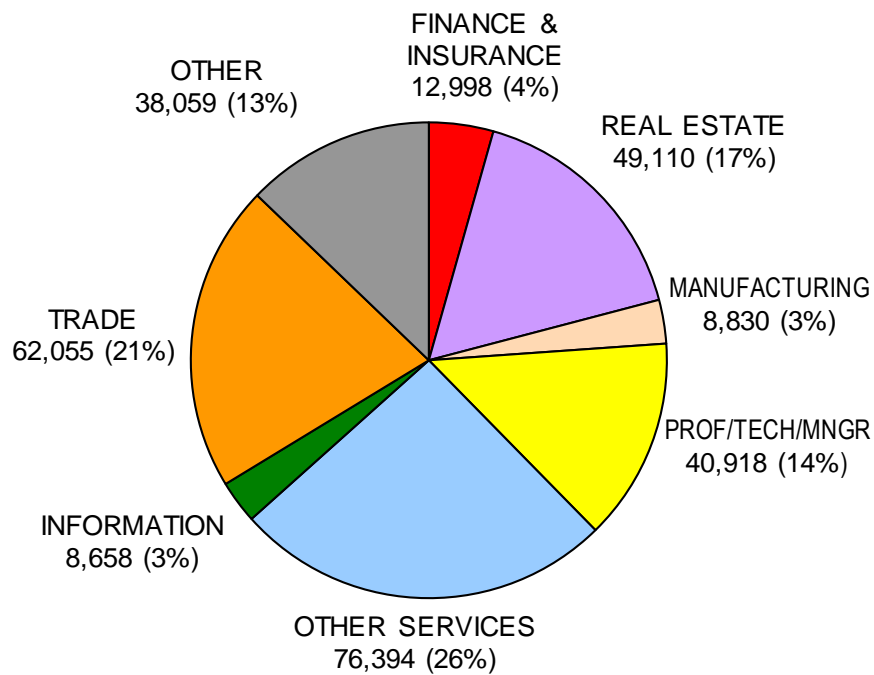
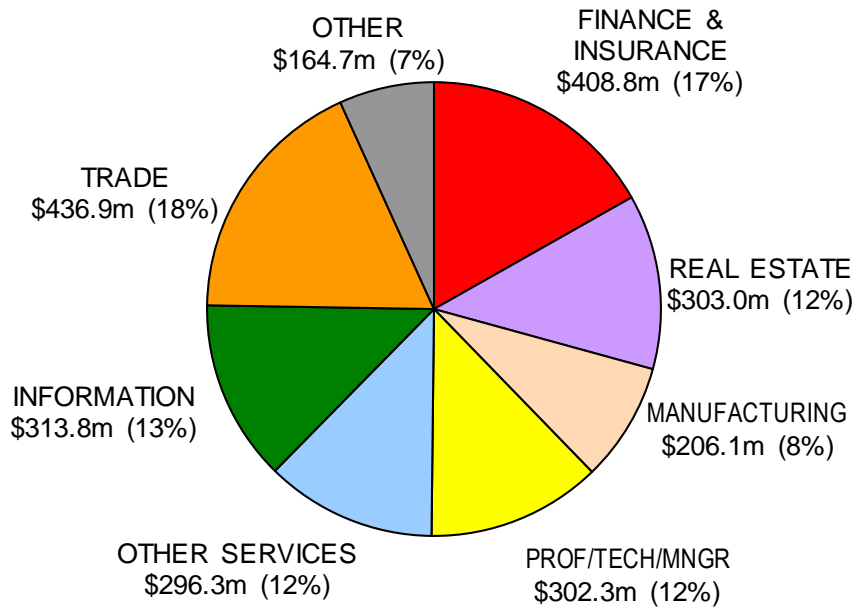


Table 15
**2011 GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
LIABILITY BY INDUSTRY**

Total Liability: \$2,431.9m



**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 16
DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
FINANCE & INSURANCE	12,998	4.4 %	\$408,841	16.8 %
Credit Agencies	1,045	0.4	12,268	0.5
Funds & Trusts	3,182	1.1	20,161	0.8
Insurance	2,444	0.8	36,875	1.5
Securities & Commodities	6,327	2.1	339,537	14.0
REAL ESTATE	49,110	16.5	302,963	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,830	3.0	206,100	8.5
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	2,077	0.7	15,633	0.6
Food & Beverage	1,074	0.4	26,254	1.1
Printing	964	0.3	5,000	0.2
Wood/Paper	351	0.1	964	0.0
Other Manufacturing	4,364	1.5	158,249	6.5
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	40,918	13.8	302,287	12.4
Holding Companies	2,089	0.7	47,796	2.0
Managerial	35	0.0	34,266	1.4
Legal	4,033	1.4	25,156	1.0
Other Prof / Tech / Managerial	34,761	11.7	195,068	8.0
OTHER SERVICES	76,394	25.7	296,284	12.2
Accommodations and Food	14,652	4.9	50,909	2.1
Administration/Support	7,241	2.4	55,041	2.3
Arts & Entertainment	10,271	3.5	45,978	1.9
Education	2,015	0.7	14,206	0.6
Health Care	14,925	5.0	78,319	3.2
Personal Services	17,723	6.0	23,018	0.9
Religious	920	0.3	670	0.0
Rental & Leasing	1,668	0.6	15,681	0.6
Repair/Maintenance	5,297	1.8	7,656	0.3
Social Services	1,248	0.4	1,000	0.0
Waste Management	367	0.1	2,965	0.1
Miscellaneous Other Services	67	0.0	839	0.0
INFORMATION	8,658	2.9	313,814	12.9
Broadcasting/Telecomm	1,354	0.5	67,404	2.8
Information Services/Data	2,503	0.8	74,547	3.1
Movies/Video/Sound	3,007	1.0	96,351	4.0
Publishing	1,794	0.6	75,512	3.1
TRADE	62,055	20.9	436,864	18.0
Durable Wholesale	14,333	4.8	77,633	3.2
Non-Durable Wholesale	11,692	3.9	104,347	4.3
Retail	36,030	12.1	254,883	10.5
OTHER	38,059	12.8	164,723	6.8
Construction	21,824	7.3	115,434	4.7
Transportation	12,305	4.1	38,963	1.6
Utilities	129	0.0	4,945	0.2
Not Available	3,442	1.2	1,224	0.1
Miscellaneous Other	359	0.1	4,157	0.2
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 17
DISTRIBUTION BY LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY PER RETURN (Actual \$)	Number	% of Total	Total Liability	% of Total
\$300 OR LESS	167,918	56.5 %	\$10,785	0.4 %
\$300 - \$1,000	38,901	13.1	22,299	0.9
\$1,000 - \$5,000	57,941	19.5	135,106	5.6
\$5,000 - \$10,000	13,577	4.6	95,536	3.9
\$10,000 - \$50,000	14,072	4.7	292,742	12.0
\$50,000 - \$500,000	4,033	1.4	542,925	22.3
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	283	0.1	194,315	8.0
MORE THAN \$1,000,000	297	0.1	1,138,166	46.8
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

**Table 18
TOP TEN PERCENT AND TOP ONE PERCENT OF TAXPAYERS
BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	TOP TEN PERCENT		TOP ONE PERCENT	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
FINANCE & INSURANCE	1,836	\$402,702	441	\$373,430
REAL ESTATE	6,080	271,642	386	174,047
MANUFACTURING	1,288	200,140	232	177,257
PROF/TECH/MANAGERIAL	4,850	275,431	414	197,720
OTHER SERVICES	6,711	251,877	435	146,470
INFORMATION	1,005	308,828	167	292,307
TRADE	5,303	397,476	593	311,134
OTHER	2,629	142,049	302	99,283
TOTAL	29,702	\$2,250,144	2,970	\$1,771,648

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 19
DISTRIBUTION BY TAX BASE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

TAX BASE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
ENTIRE NET INCOME	94,989	32.0 %	\$2,184,903	89.8 %
INCOME PLUS COMPENSATION	13,577	4.6	65,092	2.7
CAPITAL	19,994	6.7	125,613	5.2
MINIMUM TAX	166,894	56.2	45,486	1.9
NOT AVAILABLE	1,568	0.5	10,781	0.4
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

**Table 20
DISTRIBUTION BY TAX BASE AND INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	ENTIRE NET INCOME		INCOME + COMP		CAPITAL		MINIMUM TAX	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
FINANCE & INSURANCE	3,268	\$359,831	505	\$7,052	1,203	\$39,381	7,971	\$1,874
REAL ESTATE	15,158	264,672	506	2,419	8,885	30,549	24,317	3,755
MANUFACTURING	2,911	195,981	394	1,443	603	5,271	4,880	2,149
PROF/TECH/MANAGERIAL	15,180	261,822	3,401	14,008	1,628	19,705	20,492	4,897
OTHER SERVICES	25,179	252,160	5,207	26,147	3,059	6,841	42,586	8,585
INFORMATION	2,502	298,969	464	2,929	577	10,425	5,086	1,409
TRADE	18,070	404,239	1,844	6,753	2,908	7,659	38,895	16,567
OTHER	12,721	147,229	1,256	4,341	1,131	5,783	22,667	6,250
TOTAL	94,989	\$2,184,903	13,577	\$65,092	19,994	\$125,613	166,894	\$45,486

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 21
DISTRIBUTION BY FORM TYPE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

FORM TYPE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
SHORT FORM (NYC-4S EZ)	41,984	14.1 %	\$13,463	0.6 %
SHORT FORM (NYC-4S)	98,881	33.3	260,001	10.7
LONG FORM (NYC-3L)	143,543	48.3	1,125,134	46.3
COMBINED FORM (NYC-3A)	2,961	1.0	1,020,809	42.0
NOT AVAILABLE / EXTENSION	9,653	3.2	12,467	0.5
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 22
DISTRIBUTION BY FORM TYPE AND LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY PER RETURN (Actual \$)	SHORT FORM (NYC-4S EZ)		SHORT FORM (NYC-4S)		LONG FORM (NYC-3L)		COMBINED FORM (NYC-3A)		NOT AVAILABLE	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
\$300 OR LESS	35,674	\$1,767	52,328	\$4,024	72,555	\$4,480	301	\$31	7,060	\$483
\$300 - \$1,000	3,777	2,170	15,993	9,062	17,718	10,240	190	113	1,223	715
\$1,000 - \$5,000	2,064	4,691	21,219	48,251	33,040	78,338	557	1,525	1,061	2,300
\$5,000 - \$10,000	347	2,337	4,535	31,938	8,212	57,813	320	2,278	163	1,171
\$10,000 - \$50,000	*	*	4,171	82,806	9,002	189,467	672	16,321	*	*
\$50,000 - \$500,000	*	*	614	66,073	2,766	365,293	614	106,937	*	*
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	0	0	*	*	153	104,090	113	78,750	*	*
MORE THAN \$1,000,000	0	0	*	*	97	315,413	194	814,854	*	*
TOTAL	41,984	\$13,463	98,881	\$260,001	143,543	\$1,125,134	2,961	\$1,020,809	9,653	\$12,467

* Numbers cannot be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 23
DISTRIBUTION BY ALLOCATION STATUS AND INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

ALLOCATION STATUS AND INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL	34,565	11.6 %	\$1,668,893	68.6 %
Finance & Insurance	2,382	0.8	328,626	13.5
Real Estate	1,530	0.5	68,542	2.8
Manufacturing	2,777	0.9	192,799	7.9
Prof/Tech/Managerial	8,139	2.7	226,009	9.3
Other Services	6,162	2.1	135,606	5.6
Information	2,132	0.7	301,874	12.4
Trade	7,699	2.6	330,867	13.6
Other	3,744	1.3	84,571	3.5
100% N.Y.C.	252,762	85.1	750,441	30.9
Finance & Insurance	10,269	3.5	79,394	3.3
Real Estate	46,320	15.6	232,683	9.6
Manufacturing	5,787	1.9	11,992	0.5
Prof/Tech/Managerial	31,537	10.6	74,255	3.1
Other Services	67,987	22.9	157,809	6.5
Information	6,274	2.1	11,817	0.5
Trade	52,197	17.6	103,817	4.3
Other	32,391	10.9	78,675	3.2
NOT AVAILABLE	9,695	3.3	12,540	0.5
Finance & Insurance	347	0.1	822	0.0
Real Estate	1,260	0.4	1,738	0.1
Manufacturing	266	0.1	1,308	0.1
Prof/Tech/Managerial	1,242	0.4	2,023	0.1
Other Services	2,245	0.8	2,869	0.1
Information	252	0.1	123	0.0
Trade	2,159	0.7	2,180	0.1
Other	1,924	0.6	1,477	0.1
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

See Appendix B for definition of allocation status.

**GENERAL CORPORATION TAX
TAX YEAR 2011
STATE S CORPORATIONS**

**Table 24
DISTRIBUTION BY STATE S CORPORATION STATUS
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

S CORPORATION STATUS	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
STATE S CORPORATION	144,816	48.8 %	\$840,736	34.6 %
STATE C CORPORATION	152,206	51.2	1,591,138	65.4
TOTAL	297,022	100.0 %	\$2,431,874	100.0 %

**Table 25
DISTRIBUTION OF STATE S CORPORATIONS BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
FINANCE & INSURANCE	4,191	2.9 %	\$65,211	7.8 %
REAL ESTATE	23,492	16.2	183,221	21.8
MANUFACTURING	4,087	2.8	33,477	4.0
PROF/TECH/MANAGERIAL	23,686	16.4	126,846	15.1
OTHER SERVICES	40,271	27.8	162,237	19.3
INFORMATION	4,258	2.9	17,855	2.1
TRADE	26,189	18.1	146,545	17.4
OTHER	18,642	12.9	105,343	12.5
TOTAL	144,816	100.0 %	\$840,736	100.0 %

**Table 26
DISTRIBUTION OF STATE S CORPORATIONS BY TAX BASE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

TAX BASE	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
ENTIRE NET INCOME	62,887	43.4 %	\$766,606	91.2 %
INCOME PLUS COMPENSATION	8,368	5.8	45,686	5.4
CAPITAL	5,250	3.6	9,100	1.1
MINIMUM TAX	68,151	47.1	18,195	2.2
NOT AVAILABLE	160	0.1	1,148	0.1
TOTAL	144,816	100.0 %	\$840,736	100.0 %

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX

PARTNERSHIPS

Table 27
**2011 UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS BY INDUSTRY**

Total Taxpayers: 10,646

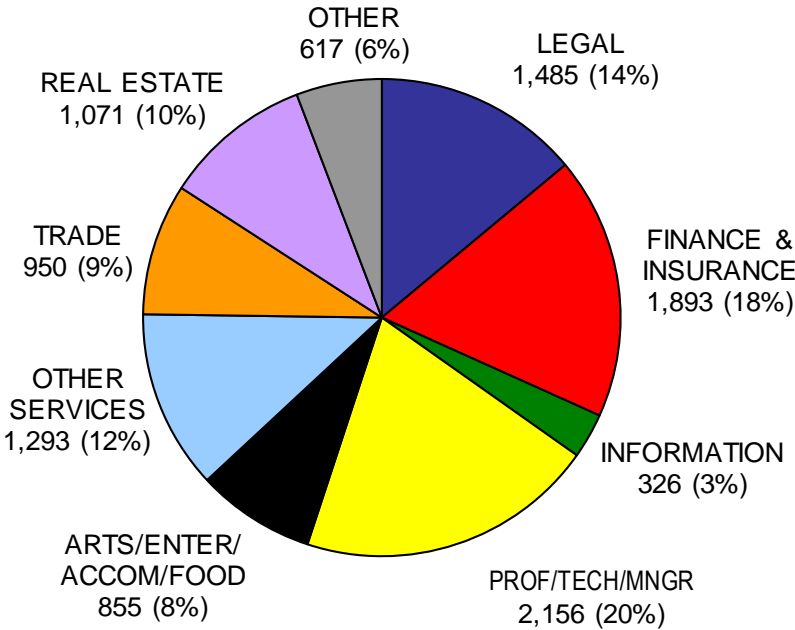
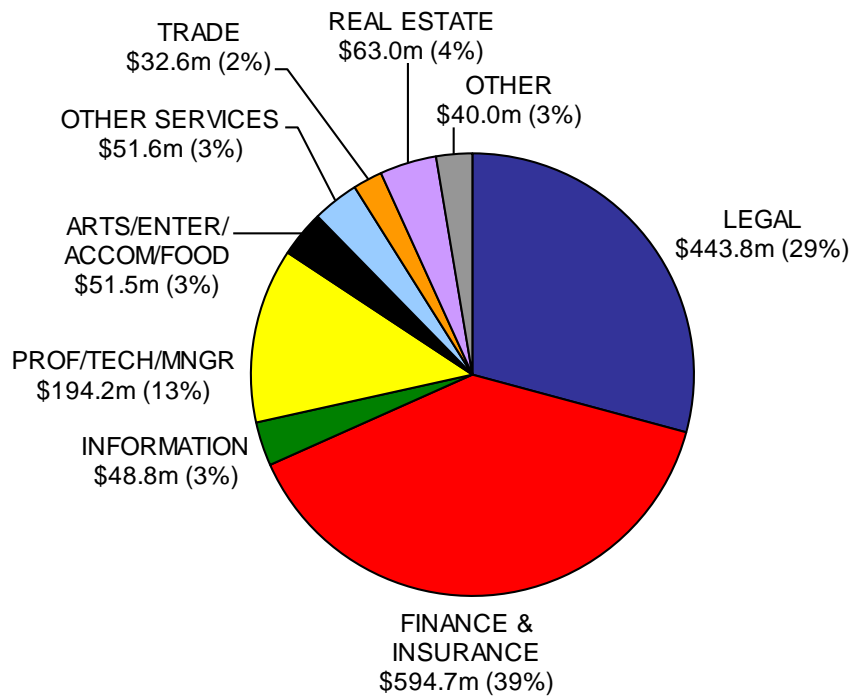


Table 28
**2011 UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY BY INDUSTRY**

Total Liability: \$1,520.2m



**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 29
DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
LEGAL	1,485	13.9 %	\$443,836	29.2 %
FINANCE & INSURANCE	1,893	17.8	594,662	39.1
Credit Agencies	80	0.8	9,702	0.6
Funds & Trusts	104	1.0	13,802	0.9
Insurance and Other Finance	63	0.6	2,386	0.2
Securities & Commodities	1,646	15.5	568,772	37.4
INFORMATION	326	3.1	48,823	3.2
Broadcasting/Telecomm	58	0.5	31,452	2.1
Information Services/Data	115	1.1	9,718	0.6
Movies/Video/Sound	94	0.9	4,100	0.3
Publishing	59	0.6	3,553	0.2
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	2,156	20.3	194,177	12.8
Accounting	341	3.2	69,128	4.5
Holding Companies	83	0.8	3,921	0.3
Other Prof / Tech / Managerial	1,732	16.3	121,128	8.0
ARTS / ENTER / ACCOM / FOOD	855	8.0	51,474	3.4
Accommodations	95	0.9	20,433	1.3
Amusement	45	0.4	1,944	0.1
Food Services	441	4.1	10,565	0.7
Performing Arts	274	2.6	18,532	1.2
OTHER SERVICES	1,293	12.1	51,611	3.4
Administration/Support	240	2.3	8,862	0.6
Education	45	0.4	1,534	0.1
Health Care	683	6.4	31,444	2.1
Personal Service	233	2.2	6,867	0.5
Rental & Leasing	51	0.5	2,399	0.2
Repair/Maintenance	22	0.2	144	0.0
Miscellaneous Other Services	19	0.2	361	0.0
TRADE	950	8.9	32,630	2.1
Durable Wholesale	236	2.2	6,388	0.4
Non-Durable Wholesale	242	2.3	13,943	0.9
Retail	472	4.4	12,300	0.8
REAL ESTATE	1,071	10.1	62,965	4.1
OTHER	617	5.8	39,990	2.6
Construction	325	3.1	27,617	1.8
Manufacturing	184	1.7	6,240	0.4
Transportation & Utilities	82	0.8	5,865	0.4
Miscellaneous Other & Not Available	26	0.2	268	0.0
TOTAL	10,646	100.0 %	\$1,520,168	100.0 %

**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 30
DISTRIBUTION BY LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY RANGE (Actual \$)	Number	% of Total	Total Liability	% of Total
\$300 OR LESS	282	2.6 %	\$36	0.0 %
\$300 - \$1,000	413	3.9	263	0.0
\$1,000 - \$5,000	1,158	10.9	3,112	0.2
\$5,000 - \$10,000	2,153	20.2	15,828	1.0
\$10,000 - \$50,000	4,054	38.1	91,935	6.0
\$50,000 - \$500,000	2,116	19.9	318,651	21.0
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	203	1.9	144,871	9.5
MORE THAN \$1,000,000	267	2.5	945,472	62.2
TOTAL	10,646	100.0 %	\$1,520,168	100.0 %

**Table 31
TOP TEN PERCENT AND TOP ONE PERCENT OF TAXPAYERS
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	TOP TEN PERCENT		TOP ONE PERCENT	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
LEGAL	243	\$404,087	41	\$266,673
FINANCE & INSURANCE	461	542,108	44	264,548
INFORMATION	29	41,718	*	*
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	122	143,530	9	90,331
ARTS / ENTER / ACCOM / FOOD	28	32,293	*	*
OTHER SERVICES	53	22,839	*	*
TRADE	25	13,759	*	*
REAL ESTATE	55	42,226	*	*
OTHER	48	26,142	*	*
TOTAL	1,064	\$1,268,701	106	\$689,255

* Numbers cannot be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.

**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 32
DISTRIBUTION BY ALLOCATION METHOD AND INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

ALLOCATION METHOD AND INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
FORMULA	3,174	29.8 %	\$912,176	60.0 %
Legal	438	4.1	297,932	19.6
Finance & Insurance	681	6.4	363,673	23.9
Information	152	1.4	44,588	2.9
Prof/Tech/Managerial	800	7.5	133,015	8.8
Arts/Enter/Accom/Food	130	1.2	14,404	0.9
Other Services	212	2.0	12,329	0.8
Trade	397	3.7	19,880	1.3
Real Estate	122	1.1	11,656	0.8
Other	242	2.3	14,699	1.0
100% N.Y.C.	7,240	68.0	498,137	32.8
Legal	1,000	9.4	60,441	4.0
Finance & Insurance	1,134	10.7	222,431	14.6
Information	169	1.6	4,187	0.3
Prof/Tech/Managerial	1,328	12.5	46,660	3.1
Arts/Enter/Accom/Food	720	6.8	37,029	2.4
Other Services	1,063	10.0	38,941	2.6
Trade	537	5.0	12,424	0.8
Real Estate	929	8.7	51,103	3.4
Other	360	3.4	24,921	1.6
SEPARATE BOOKS	78	0.7	106,490	7.0
Legal	42	0.4	85,417	5.6
Finance & Insurance	16	0.2	6,804	0.4
Prof/Tech/Managerial	13	0.1	14,115	0.9
All Other Sectors	7	0.1	155	0.0
NOT AVAILABLE	154	1.4	3,366	0.2
TOTAL	10,646	100.0 %	\$1,520,168	100.0 %

See Appendix C for definition of allocation method.

* Numbers cannot be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.

**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PARTNERSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS/COMPANIES

**Table 33
DISTRIBUTION OF TAXPAYERS BY LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP/COMPANY STATUS
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LLP/LLC STATUS	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
LLP/LLC	9,930	93.3 %	\$1,457,280	95.9 %
NON-LLP/LLC	716	6.7	62,888	4.1
TOTAL	10,646	100.0 %	\$1,520,168	100.0 %

**Table 34
DISTRIBUTION OF LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS/COMPANIES BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
LEGAL	1,328	13.4 %	\$442,019	30.3 %
FINANCE & INSURANCE	1,746	17.6	550,633	37.8
INFORMATION	319	3.2	45,782	3.1
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	2,026	20.4	192,111	13.2
ARTS / ENTER / ACCOM / FOOD	817	8.2	44,022	3.0
OTHER SERVICES	1,185	11.9	49,709	3.4
TRADE	917	9.2	31,889	2.2
REAL ESTATE	1,007	10.1	61,996	4.3
OTHER	585	5.9	39,119	2.7
TOTAL	9,930	100.0 %	\$1,457,280	100.0 %

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX

PROPRIETORSHIPS

Table 35
**2011 UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PROPRIETORSHIP TAXPAYERS
BY INDUSTRY**

Total Taxpayers: 14,093

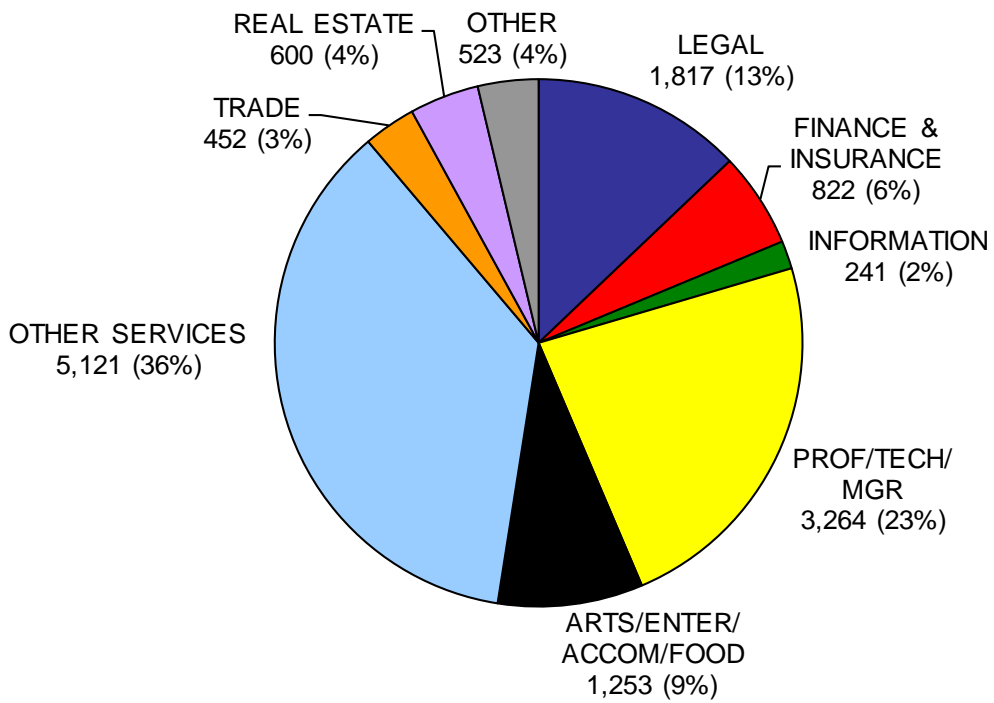
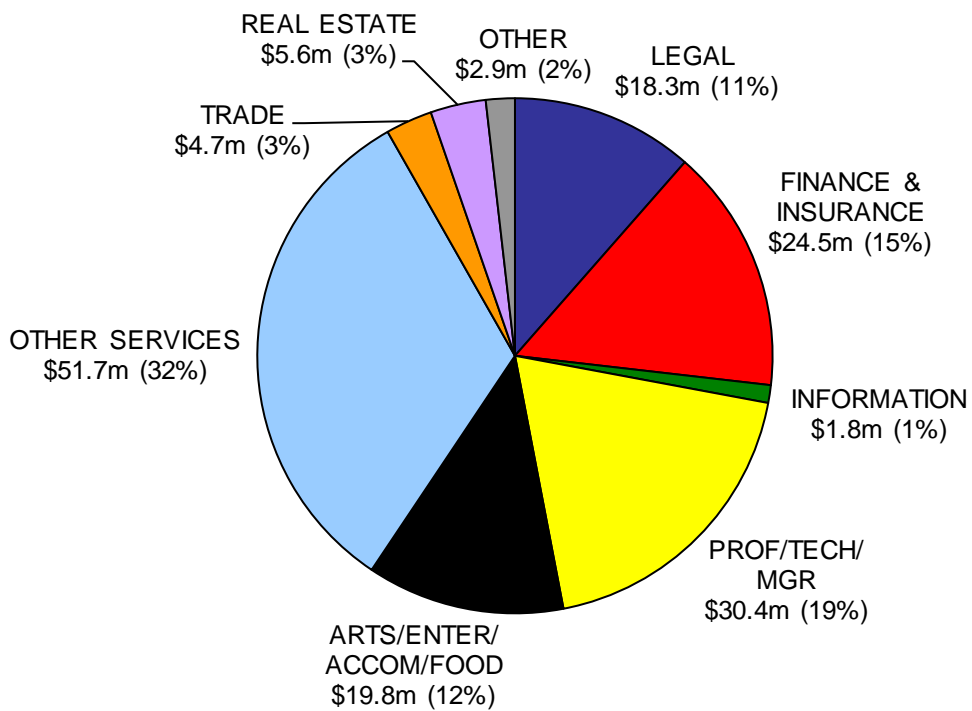


Table 36
**2011 UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PROPRIETORSHIP LIABILITY
BY INDUSTRY**

Total Liability: \$159.7m



**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PROPRIETORSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 37
DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
LEGAL	1,817	12.9 %	\$18,300	11.5 %
FINANCE & INSURANCE	822	5.8	24,524	15.4
Insurance	199	1.4	2,089	1.3
Securities & Commodities	593	4.2	22,008	13.8
Other Finance	30	0.2	427	0.3
INFORMATION	241	1.7	1,778	1.1
Broadcasting/Telecomm	34	0.2	275	0.2
Information Services/Data	60	0.4	392	0.2
Movies/Video/Sound	93	0.7	675	0.4
Publishing	54	0.4	437	0.3
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	3,264	23.2	30,411	19.0
Accounting	301	2.1	2,031	1.3
Other Prof / Tech / Managerial	2,963	21.0	28,380	17.8
ARTS / ENTER / ACCOM / FOOD	1,253	8.9	19,807	12.4
Amusement	21	0.1	134	0.1
Food Services	50	0.4	683	0.4
Performing Arts	1,173	8.3	18,934	11.9
Other Arts/Enter/Accom/Food	9	0.1	57	0.0
OTHER SERVICES	5,121	36.3	51,705	32.4
Administration/Support	222	1.6	1,787	1.1
Education	116	0.8	779	0.5
Health Care	4,398	31.2	46,155	28.9
Personal Service	285	2.0	2,490	1.6
Repair/Maintenance	22	0.2	90	0.1
Social Services	49	0.3	153	0.1
Religious	13	0.1	83	0.1
Miscellaneous Other Services	16	0.1	167	0.1
TRADE	452	3.2	4,683	2.9
Durable Wholesale	126	0.9	1,276	0.8
Non-Durable Wholesale	72	0.5	654	0.4
Retail	254	1.8	2,753	1.7
REAL ESTATE	600	4.3	5,552	3.5
OTHER	523	3.7	2,897	1.8
Construction	125	0.9	773	0.5
Manufacturing	41	0.3	266	0.2
Transportation & Utilities	32	0.2	245	0.2
Miscellaneous Other	6	0.0	54	0.0
Not Available	319	2.3	1,559	1.0
TOTAL	14,093	100.0 %	\$159,659	100.0 %

**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PROPRIETORSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 38
DISTRIBUTION BY LIABILITY RANGE
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

LIABILITY RANGE (Actual \$)	Number	% of Total	Total Liability	% of Total
\$300 OR LESS	630	4.5 %	\$88	0.1 %
\$300 - \$1,000	1,215	8.6	770	0.5
\$1,000 - \$5,000	3,389	24.0	9,066	5.7
\$5,000 - \$10,000	4,826	34.2	34,749	21.8
\$10,000 - \$50,000	3,700	26.3	67,408	42.2
MORE THAN \$50,000	333	2.4	47,578	29.8
TOTAL	14,093	100.0 %	\$159,659	100.0 %

**Table 39
TOP TEN PERCENT AND TOP ONE PERCENT OF TAXPAYERS
BY INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

INDUSTRY	TOP TEN PERCENT		TOP ONE PERCENT	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
LEGAL	153	\$7,257	9	\$2,699
FINANCE & INSURANCE	154	19,827	39	15,496
INFORMATION	13	517	*	*
PROF / TECH / MANAGERIAL	265	12,490	25	4,196
ARTS / ENTER / ACCOM / FOOD	194	13,316	29	6,948
OTHER SERVICES	501	20,507	33	5,157
TRADE	52	2,172	*	*
REAL ESTATE	53	2,195	*	*
OTHER	24	795	*	*
TOTAL	1,409	\$79,076	140	\$35,344

* Numbers cannot be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.

**UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX
PROPRIETORSHIP TAXPAYERS
TAX YEAR 2011**

**Table 40
DISTRIBUTION BY ALLOCATION METHOD AND INDUSTRY
(\$ THOUSANDS)**

ALLOCATION METHOD AND INDUSTRY	Number	% of Total	Liability	% of Total
FORMULA	1,155	8.2 %	\$25,425	15.9 %
Legal	120	0.9	980	0.6
Finance & Insurance	71	0.5	9,048	5.7
Information	16	0.1	213	0.1
Prof/Tech/Managerial	302	2.1	3,049	1.9
Arts/Enter/Accom/Food	240	1.7	7,247	4.5
Other Services	270	1.9	3,398	2.1
Trade	60	0.4	963	0.6
Real Estate	24	0.2	208	0.1
Other	52	0.4	319	0.2
100% N.Y.C.	12,395	88.0	129,004	80.8
Legal	1,648	11.7	16,734	10.5
Finance & Insurance	710	5.0	14,564	9.1
Information	218	1.5	1,541	1.0
Prof/Tech/Managerial	2,863	20.3	26,661	16.7
Arts/Enter/Accom/Food	972	6.9	12,219	7.7
Other Services	4,687	33.3	46,771	29.3
Trade	372	2.6	3,511	2.2
Real Estate	553	3.9	4,959	3.1
Other	372	2.6	2,043	1.3
SEPARATE BOOKS	40	0.3	570	0.4
Legal/Finance & Insurance/Prof/Tech/Mngr	9	0.1	103	0.1
All Other Sectors	31	0.2	468	0.3
NOT AVAILABLE	503	3.6	4,660	2.9
TOTAL	14,093	100.0 %	\$159,659	100.0 %

See Appendix C for definition of allocation method.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY BANKING CORPORATION TAX FOR TAX YEAR 2011

The New York City Banking Corporation Tax (BCT) is imposed on all banking corporations, wherever organized, for the privilege of doing business in New York City. The term “banking corporation” includes any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, New York State, or any other state or country, which is doing a banking business. The term also includes any corporation at least 65 percent of whose stock is directly or indirectly owned by a bank or bank holding company, provided it is principally engaged in a business that a bank could conduct or that is so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto within the meaning of the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

Basis and Rate of Tax

The tax is the greatest of the four amounts determined under the following liability calculations:

- Entire net income allocated to the City and taxed at 9 percent;
- Alternative entire net income allocated to the City and taxed at 3 percent;
- Taxable assets allocated to the City and taxed at 0.01 percent;¹
- A fixed minimum tax of \$125.

“Entire net income” means the taxpayer's federal taxable income, computed without regard to an S corporation election, and subject to certain modifications. A net operating loss carry forward deduction is allowed for losses sustained in tax years beginning after 2008. Deductions are also allowed for 17 percent of interest income from subsidiary capital, 60 percent of dividend income and net gains from subsidiary capital, and 22½ percent of interest income on obligations of the United States or of New York State or its political subdivisions (other than those held for resale in connection with regular trading activities).

“Alternative entire net income” means entire net income as described above, except that the above-described percentage deductions with regard to income from subsidiary capital and governmental obligations are not allowed.

“Taxable assets” means the average value of the taxpayer’s total assets less certain sums received from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

¹The taxable assets tax rate is reduced for certain banks with low net worth ratios.

Allocation

If a taxpayer's entire net income, alternative entire net income, or taxable assets are derived from business carried on within and outside the City, it can allocate each tax base by use of a three-factor formula employing payroll, receipts, and deposits factors. In calculating the entire net income allocation percentage, the numerator of the payroll factor includes only 80 percent of compensation paid to employees in the City, and the receipts and deposits factors are double-weighted. (Beginning in tax year 2009, a 10-year phase-in of a single receipts factor formula applies in the case of a corporation subject to the BCT that is substantially engaged in providing management, administrative, or distribution services to a regulated investment company, i.e., a mutual fund). In allocating alternative entire net income, the numerator of the payroll factor is recalculated by including 100 percent of in-city compensation, and the receipts and deposits factors are not double-weighted. In allocating taxable assets, the entire net income allocation percentage is used but it is adjusted to reflect the inclusion of in-city wages, receipts, and deposits of an international banking facility (IBF) maintained by the taxpayer.

International Banking Facilities (IBFs)

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes banks to establish units, known as International Banking Facilities, through which they can conduct certain exclusively international banking activities without being subject to certain reserve and deposit insurance requirements. The establishing bank must maintain separate IBF accounts that comply with Federal Reserve reporting requirements and the tax requirements of states that provide an IBF exemption. Under the BCT, a bank that has established a New York IBF can exclude the IBF's net income—the excess of income over expenses from qualifying foreign banking transactions—from the calculation of its entire net income; the IBF's payroll, receipts, and deposits are also excluded from the numerator and denominator of the bank's allocation formula. In the alternative, the bank can make an election to include the IBF's net income in its entire net income; however, in allocating such entire net income, the IBF's payroll, receipts, and deposits are included in the denominator, but excluded from the numerator, of the bank's allocation formula.

Credits

In order to eliminate multiple taxation of the same income, the BCT allows a credit for banking corporations that are partners in firms subject to the UBT. The credit is based upon the distributing partnership's UBT liability, and is applied against the bank partner's tax liability.

Other credits against the tax are allowed for employment opportunities relocated to targeted areas within the City.

Combined Reporting

Corporations that are closely linked may be required or permitted to file a combined return. Generally, a banking corporation or bank holding company doing business in the city is required to file a combined return with any other banking corporation or bank holding company

doing business in the city where an 80-percent-stock-ownership requirement is met. However, a corporation can be excluded from a combined return if it can be shown that its inclusion fails to properly reflect its tax liability. Certain banking corporations or bank holding companies that meet a 65 percent stock ownership requirement may be permitted or required to file a combined return if the Department of Finance determines that such filing is necessary to properly reflect the tax liability of such corporations because they are engaged in a unitary business and have other interrelationships. (A “captive” regulated investment company or real estate investment trust must be included in a combined return where a greater-than-50-percent ownership test is satisfied.) The tax on a combined return is measured by the combined entire net income, combined alternative entire net income, or combined assets of all the corporations included in the return, after the elimination of inter-corporate transactions and inter-corporate stockholdings and indebtedness.

Filing Period

The 2011 tax year includes all reported activity and income over a twelve-month period beginning between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. In 2011, 84 percent of all BCT filers reported on a calendar-year basis. Of these, all but 2 percent were full-year filers. The tax period used under the BCT must conform to the federal tax year.

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY GENERAL CORPORATION TAX FOR TAX YEAR 2011

The New York City General Corporation Tax (GCT) is imposed on all corporations, wherever organized, for the privilege of doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property, or maintaining an office in New York City. Corporations that are subject to other special taxes, namely banking institutions and regulated utilities, are not subject to this tax. Insurance corporations pay no City business income taxes.

Basis and Rate of Tax

The tax is the greatest of the four amounts determined under the following liability calculations:

- Entire net income allocated to the City and taxed at 8.85 percent;
- Entire net income, increased by compensation paid to certain shareholders, reduced by a \$40,000 allowance, allocated to the City, multiplied by 15 percent and taxed at 8.85 percent (the “income-plus-compensation” base);²
- Business and investment capital allocated to the City and taxed at 0.15 percent up to a maximum of \$1 million;³
- A fixed minimum tax, which is a graduated amount ranging from \$25 where the taxpayer’s City receipts are not over \$100,000 to \$5,000 where City receipts exceed \$25 million.⁴

In addition, there is a tax of 0.075 percent on subsidiary capital allocated to the City.

“Entire net income” means the taxpayer's federal taxable income, computed without regard to an S corporation election, subject to certain modifications. Real estate investment trusts and regulated investment companies are subject to tax on “real estate investment trust taxable income” or “investment company taxable income,” respectively, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, with certain modifications.

The income-plus-compensation base includes the total salaries and other compensation paid to every stockholder owning more than 5 percent of the taxpayer’s issued capital stock.

² A taxpayer is exempt from these calculations if its Federal gross income is less than \$250,000, its business allocation percentage is 100 percent, and it has no investment or subsidiary capital.

³ A taxpayer is exempt from these calculations if its Federal gross income is less than \$250,000, its business allocation percentage is 100 percent, and it has no investment or subsidiary capital.

⁴ Where a combined return is filed, each taxable subsidiary included in the return must pay the fixed minimum tax.

“Business capital” means all assets, other than subsidiary capital, investment capital, and stock issued by the taxpayer, minus short- and long-term liabilities not deducted from subsidiary or investment capital.

“Investment capital” means investments in corporate and governmental stocks, bonds, and other securities, other than subsidiary capital and stock issued by the taxpayer, minus total liabilities directly or indirectly attributable to investment capital.

“Subsidiary capital” means investments in the stock of subsidiaries and any indebtedness from subsidiaries (other than accounts receivable) on which interest is not claimed and deducted by the subsidiary on a GCT or BCT return, minus total liabilities directly or indirectly attributable to subsidiary capital. A subsidiary is a corporation whose stock is more than 50 percent owned by the taxpayer.

Allocation

A corporation is taxed on the City-allocated portion of its business income and business capital. The City's taxable share of total business income and capital is allocated using the business allocation percentage (BAP), which, before 2009, was based upon the traditional three-factor formula (property, payroll, receipts), with manufacturers having the option of double-weighting their receipts factor. Beginning in tax year 2009, the GCT business allocation formula is revised by phasing in, over a 10-year period, a transition from the three-factor formula to a single-factor formula utilizing only receipts. Investment income and investment capital are allocated to the City according to the extent of activity within the City of the issuer of the investment; subsidiary capital is allocated based on the extent of the subsidiary's activity within the City. (Income from subsidiary capital is not taxable.)

Credits

To eliminate multiple taxation of the same income, the GCT allows a credit for corporations that are partners in firms subject to the UBT. The credit is based upon the distributing partnership's UBT liability, and is applied against the corporate partner's tax liability.

Other credits against the tax are allowed for certain expenses (including real estate tax escalation payments) of taxpayers relocating into the City from outside New York State and creating employment opportunities, for employment opportunities relocated to targeted areas within the City, and for certain costs incurred in producing films and television shows in the City. Certain biotechnology firms are allowed a credit for qualifying expenditures related to research and development activities. Due to credits, some taxpayers may have liabilities below the fixed minimum tax.

Combined Reporting

Groups of corporations that are closely linked may be permitted or required to file a combined return. The general requirements for combined filing are as follows: the group must form a “unitary business,” for example, one in which the goods or services produced or acquired

by one member of the group are acquired, used, or sold by other members of the group; 80 percent or more of the stock of the members of the combined group must be directly or indirectly owned by other members of the group, by the parent corporation, or by the same interests; and, filing on a separate basis would distort a corporation's New York City activities, business, income, or capital. The filing of a combined return is mandatory where there are substantial inter-corporate transactions among the related corporations, regardless of the transfer prices charged in those inter-corporate transactions. In addition, a "captive" regulated investment company or real estate investment trust is required to be included in a combined return where a greater-than-50-percent ownership test is satisfied. When filing a combined return, the group's tax liability is computed by summing information for all members of the group and subtracting inter-corporate transactions.

Filing Period

The 2011 tax year includes all reported activity and income over a twelve-month period beginning between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. In 2011, 74 percent of all GCT filers reported on a calendar-year basis. Of these, all but 1 percent were full-year filers. The tax period used under the GCT must conform to the federal tax year.

APPENDIX C

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK CITY UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX FOR TAX YEAR 2011

The New York City Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT) is imposed on partnerships, individuals, trusts, and estates that carry on or liquidate unincorporated businesses or professions wholly or partly within New York City. The tax also applies to corporations in liquidation. A tax return is required to be filed if the taxpayer's gross income, before any deduction for cost of goods sold or services performed, is greater than \$95,000.

Basis and Rate of Tax

The UBT is imposed at the rate of 4 percent on New York City taxable income. For proprietors, taxable income is based upon net profit from federal form 1040, Schedule C. For partnerships, taxable income is based upon net income from the partnership's federal form 1065. Taxpayers are required to make certain New York City modifications to this income, and the resulting amount is then allocated to New York City if the business is carried on both in and out of the City.

Individuals or unincorporated entities, other than dealers, are not considered to be unincorporated businesses subject to the UBT solely by reason of the purchase or sale of property or stock option contracts for their own account.⁵ Investment partnerships and proprietorships may engage in limited business activity and still retain this self-trading exemption.

Owners, lessees, or fiduciaries that solely hold, lease, or manage real property are also not considered to be engaged in an unincorporated business. By contrast, dealers who hold real property primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business are subject to the tax. Special rules apply to otherwise exempt taxpayers that operate a garage or other incidental business at the property for the benefit of the property's tenants.

Allocation

An unincorporated business is taxed on the City-allocated portion of its business income. Before 2009, total business net income was apportioned in accordance with the traditional three-factor formula based on property, payroll, and receipts, with manufacturers having the option of double-weighting their receipts factor. Beginning in tax year 2009, the formula is revised by phasing in, over a 10-year period, a transition from the three-factor formula to a single-factor formula utilizing only receipts.⁶ Investment income is allocated to the City according to the extent of activity within the City of the issuer of the investment.

⁵ An individual or entity is not disqualified from this exemption if it receives \$25,000 or less from other activities.

⁶ Certain grandfathered taxpayers that allocated income before 2005 based on their books and records may continue to use that method through tax year 2011.

Exemptions and Credits

Through a combination of exemptions and credits, no tax is levied on proprietorships with allocated net income of not more than \$100,000 and on partnerships with allocated net income of not more than the sum of \$90,000 plus \$10,000 times the number of active partners. A proprietorship is allowed one exemption of \$5,000 and another exemption of up to \$10,000 as an allowance for proprietor services. A partnership is allowed one \$5,000 exemption and another exemption of up to \$10,000 for each active partner's services. The allowance for services is in lieu of any other deduction for payments to a proprietor or partner for services or use of capital. Both partnerships and proprietorships with tax after exemptions of \$3,400 or less (e.g., income after exemptions not greater than \$85,000) receive a full credit and owe no tax. Entities with tax after exemptions of more than \$3,400 but less than \$5,400 receive a partial credit.

In order to eliminate multiple taxation of the same income, the UBT allows a credit for partnerships that are themselves partners in firms subject to the UBT. The partner receiving the distribution may take a UBT credit that is based upon the distributing partnership's UBT liability, and is applied against the partner's UBT liability.

Other credits against the tax are allowed for certain expenses (including real estate tax escalation payments) of taxpayers relocating into the City from outside New York State and creating employment opportunities, for employment opportunities relocated to targeted areas within the City, and for certain costs incurred in producing films and television shows in the City. Certain biotechnology firms are allowed a credit for qualifying expenditures related to research and development activities.

In addition, in order to address the double taxation of income under both the PIT and the UBT, partners and proprietors may take a credit against the New York City Personal Income Tax for a portion of their share of UBT paid.

Filing Period

The 2011 tax year includes all reported activity and income over a twelve-month period that began between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. In 2011, 95 percent of UBT filers reported on a calendar-year basis. The tax period used under the UBT must conform to the federal tax year.

APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY

The Banking Corporation Tax (BCT), General Corporation Tax (GCT), and Unincorporated Business Tax (UBT) data are obtained from tax data files maintained by the Department of Finance for purposes of processing, recording, and monitoring the payment history of individual taxpayers. The Office of Tax Policy converted these tax files into an aggregate database in order to analyze various characteristics of the BCT, GCT, and UBT. The distributions presented in this report reflect data that are as complete as possible. For tax year 2011, 99 percent of all BCT taxpayers had filed annual returns, 97 percent of GCT taxpayers had filed annual returns, and 98 percent of UBT taxpayers had filed annual returns.

Liability and Number

The Finance Department's master files contain BCT, GCT, and UBT transactions, including declarations of estimated liability, quarterly estimated payments, applications for extension, annual returns, liability adjustments, penalties, and interest charges. Liability was estimated based on either the tax reported on the annual return, or, if no annual return was filed, on the application for an extension. Liability excludes penalty and interest charges. The number of GCT and BCT taxpayers refers to the number of annual returns received, or, if no annual return was filed, the number of applications for an extension received. The number of UBT taxpayers refers to the number of annual returns received with liability greater than zero, or, if no annual return was filed, the number of applications for an extension received with liability greater than zero. In rare instances, a taxpayer will file more than one return for a tax year, with each return covering a portion of the year. For these cases filing short-year returns, the number of GCT and BCT taxpayers reported reflects the number of returns filed, while the number of UBT taxpayers reported reflects the number of returns with liability greater than zero, and the liability reported reflects the total liability on these returns.

Industry

The GCT and UBT distributions by industry sector are based upon the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, as reported by taxpayers. Since firms select the one code that best describes their national activity, some multi-jurisdictional firms may use a NAICS code that does not accurately reflect their New York City activity.

In cases where the codes were missing or incorrect, various procedures were employed to identify the correct values. Computer programs assigned codes based upon name and data from other tax years. Unidentified large taxpayers were assigned codes manually. By these means, almost 100 percent of corporate and partnership liability and 99 percent of proprietorship liability were ultimately identified by industry sector.

The report reflects additional verification of firms reporting as holding companies. Because under the NAICS system the definition of holding company is very broad, some

taxpayers reported a holding company code when that code did not best describe the taxpayer's activity.

For UBT taxpayers, the sector groups differ from those commonly employed, in order to highlight the industries that are most significant to the UBT. For example, the legal profession, which contributes 28 percent of all UBT liability, is treated as a distinct sector.

For banks, the sector reporting is by type of bank, as reported by the taxpayer on the City return.

Form Type

BCT taxpayers use one of two types of annual returns. The most commonly used is the NYC-1 return. The NYC-1A is used by combined groups of banking corporations.

GCT taxpayers use one of four types of annual returns. The NYC-4S return, or the "short form," may be used by firms that do not own investment or subsidiary capital, do not have any income that could be allocated outside New York City, and do not take certain deductions or special credits. Taxpayers whose federal gross income is less than \$250,000, whose business allocation percentage is 100 percent, and that have no investment or subsidiary capital, may use the simplified version of the short form, NYC-4S EZ. Corporations eligible to use NYC-4S EZ compute their taxes using only the entire net income base or fixed dollar minimum, whichever is greater, and are not subject to the alternative bases measured by business or investment capital or by entire net income plus compensation paid to certain shareholders. Firms that allocate income outside the City, own investment or subsidiary capital, or use certain deductions or special credits, must use the NYC-3L, or the "long form." Some firms that are eligible to use the NYC-4S choose to report on the NYC-3L. The NYC-3A is used by combined groups of corporations.

UBT taxpayers use one of four types of annual returns. The NYC-204 is used by partnerships, including syndicates, groups, pools, or other unincorporated organizations.⁷ The NYC-204 EZ can be used by partnerships that are required to file an unincorporated business tax return but have: no tax liability; no New York City modifications; all business income allocated to New York City; no credit for unincorporated business tax paid; no partial exemption for investment activities; no investment income; no net operating loss; and unincorporated business gross income, after the allowance for active partners, that is not more than \$90,000. This form may also be used by partnerships that are not required to file but wish to disclaim any liability for tax because they are engaged solely in activities exempt from the tax. The NYC-202 is used by individuals, estates, and trusts. The NYC-202S is a simplified version of the NYC-202 and may be used by individuals who do not allocate business income, have no New York City modifications and have total income that is more than \$100,000.

⁷ Limited liability companies doing business in New York City are generally taxed as partnerships under the UBT.

Allocation

Taxpayers were classified as multi-jurisdictional if their business allocation percentage (BAP) was less than 100. For BCT, the percentage used was the combined entire net income allocation percentage; if this was not available, the issuer's allocation percentage was used.

New York State S Corporation Status (GCT only)

Data from the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance were used to identify New York City corporations that made the S corporation election at the State level.

LLP/ LLC Status (UBT only)

LLC status was determined using the following methods: taxpayer name, LLC status from files supplied by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, and partnership type indicator on the NYC-204 or NYC-204 EZ return.

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF INDUSTRY SECTORS

BANKING CORPORATION TAX BANK TYPES

- **COMMERCIAL BANKS** - U.S. incorporated banks that specialize in accepting corporate demand and time deposits and make commercial loans to businesses.
- **CLEARING HOUSE BANKS** - large commercial banks that are members of the New York Clearing House Association.
- **FOREIGN BANKS** - non-U.S. incorporated commercial banks with branches and offices in the United States. Domestic banks majority-owned by foreign banks and subsidiaries of foreign banks that provide limited banking services are classified elsewhere.
- **THRIFT BANKS** - both savings and loan associations and savings banks.
- **OTHER BANKS**
 - Edge Act Banks -- banks formed under the Edge Act banking legislation that allows national banks to conduct foreign lending operations through federal- or state-chartered subsidiaries.
 - Trust Companies -- banks specializing in the administration of trust funds, estates, custodial arrangements, stock transfers and registration, and other related services.
 - Subsidiaries of domestic and foreign banks that file separately from their parents as individual entities (and whose activities do not fall into the above categories).
 - Non-bank banks -- limited-service banks, which include certain leasing corporations, mortgage, and loan production offices.
 - Banking institutions whose bank types cannot be determined.

GENERAL CORPORATION TAX INDUSTRIES

- **FINANCE and INSURANCE** - credit agencies, firms engaged in banking, lending or financing activities, funds, trusts, securities and commodities brokers and dealers, exchanges, insurance agents and brokers, and related corporations.
- **REAL ESTATE** – lessors of real estate, property management, real estate brokers, and related real estate activity.
- **MANUFACTURING** - apparel and textile, food and beverages, printing, and other manufacturing.

- PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL/MANAGERIAL SERVICES - legal, accounting, consulting, architectural, engineering, advertising, veterinary services, and holding companies.
- OTHER SERVICES - administrative and support services, education, social assistance, entertainment, amusement and recreation, lodging, personal services, repair services, food services and drinking places, non-realty rental and leasing services, and medical care.
- INFORMATION - publishing, motion picture, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing.
- TRADE - retail and wholesale.
- OTHER - construction, transportation, unregulated utilities, and unknown.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX INDUSTRIES

- LEGAL
- FINANCE and INSURANCE - credit agencies, firms engaged in banking, lending or financing activities, funds, trusts, securities and commodities brokers and dealers, exchanges, insurance agents and brokers, and related firms.
- INFORMATION - publishing, motion picture, broadcasting, telecommunications, information, and data processing.
- PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL/MANAGERIAL SERVICES - accounting, consulting, architectural, engineering, advertising, veterinary services, and holding companies.
- ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT/ACCOMMODATIONS/ FOOD SERVICES - performing arts, amusements and recreation, museums, accommodations, and food services and drinking places.
- OTHER SERVICES - administrative and support services, education, social assistance, personal services, repair services, non-realty rental and leasing services, and medical care.
- TRADE - retail and wholesale.
- REAL ESTATE – lessors of real estate, property management, real estate brokers, and related real estate activity.
- OTHER - manufacturing, construction, transportation, and unknown.