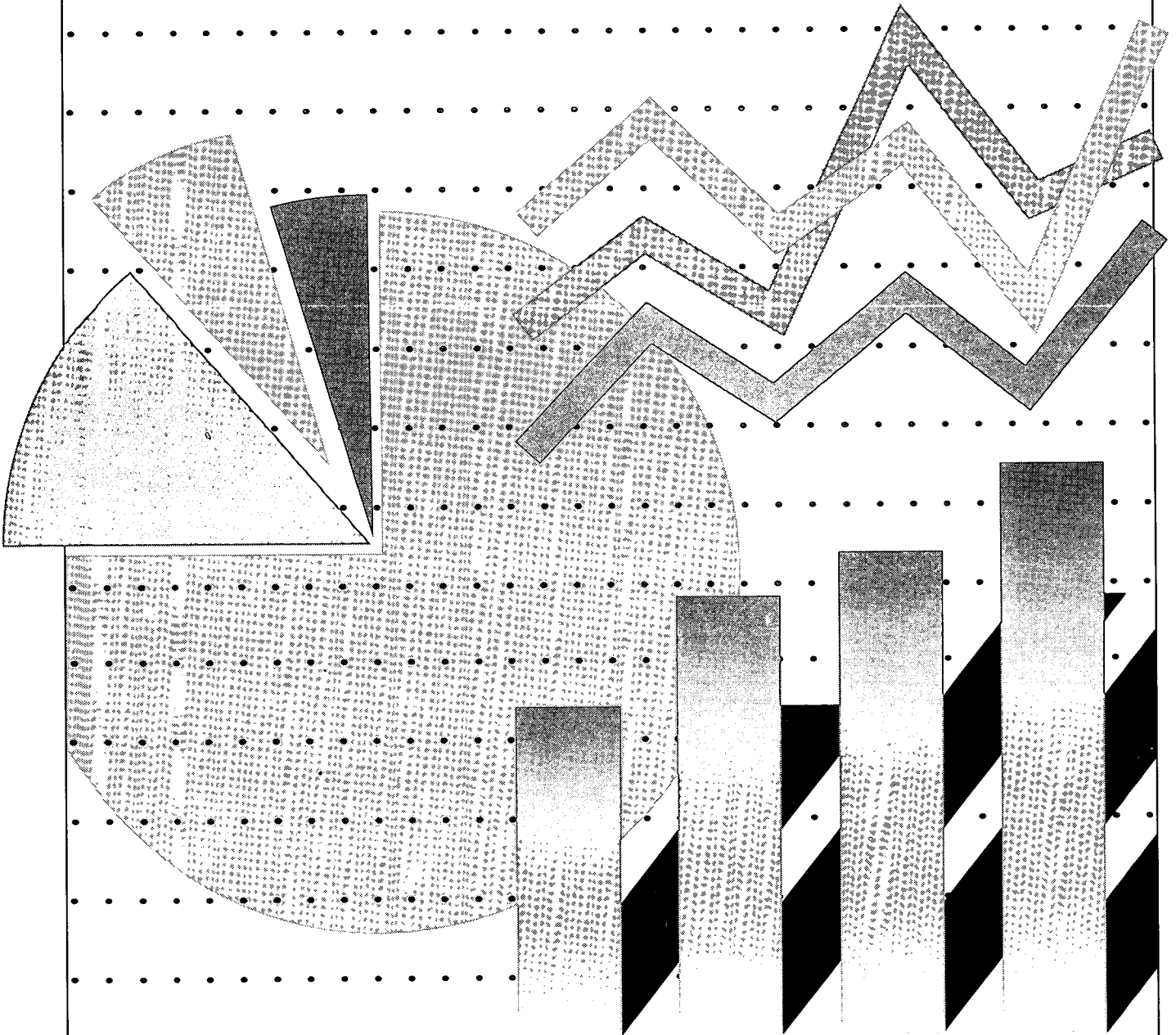


SOI BULLETIN

SUMMER 1993



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SOI BULLETIN

A Quarterly Statistics of Income Report

Volume 13, Number 1

The *Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin* is issued quarterly, in July, October, January and April, by the Statistics of Income Division of the Internal Revenue Service. The report provides the earliest published annual financial statistics obtained from the various types of tax and information returns filed, as well as information from periodic or special analytical studies of particular interest to students of the U.S. tax system, tax policymakers and tax administrators. It also includes personal income and tax data by State and historical data for selected types of taxpayers, in addition to data on tax collections and refunds and on other tax-related items.

Information on the availability of supplemental data on the topics included in this issue, special tabulations undertaken on a reimbursable basis, or other SOI subjects, may be obtained by telephoning the SOI Statistical Information Services office (202-874-0410), or by writing to the Director, Statistics of Income Division R:S, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2608, Washington, D.C. 20013-2608.

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This Issue at a Glance

Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems

By Fritz Scheuren and Tom Petska

As an introduction to the celebration of 80 years of Statistics of Income (SOI) data, this article presents an overview of the current tax and economic statistics operations of the SOI program. The Internal Revenue Code requires the Secretary of the Treasury to "prepare and publish" statistics on the operations of the tax law, "...including classifications of taxpayers and of income, the amounts claimed as deductions, exemptions, and credits..." The basic source document used for these statistics is the tax return filed as part of tax administration. In addition to providing a glimpse of SOI operations and statistical projects, this article describes how the program is attempting to modernize to better meet the needs of its many "customers," within the Treasury Department, certain other Federal Government agencies, the Congress and the public at large.

Corporations, 1990

By Nina Shumofsky

For 1990, the number of returns filed increased 2.5 percent, due mainly to a 10.7 percent increase in returns filed by S Corporations, which countered a 2.9 percent decline in the other types of returns filed. The total number increased in each industrial division, except construction. Corporate pre-tax profits declined for the second consecutive year, dropping by 4.7 percent to \$370.6 billion. Net losses of companies without net income continued to grow, increasing from \$167.3 billion to \$181.9 billion, while the net income of companies reporting a profit again declined slightly, from \$556.3 billion to \$552.5 billion. The decline in positive net income was reflected in the decline in the "regular" income tax, from \$123.2 billion to \$119.4 billion. However, the "alternative minimum tax" more than doubled, from \$3.5 billion to \$8.1 billion, so that after credits were subtracted from the regular tax, the total tax payable to the U.S. Government for 1990 actually increased, compared to 1989, from \$96.1 billion to \$96.4 billion. The tax for 1990 was an all-time high, despite the economic recession.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

By Sara P. Boroshok

For 1991, environmental excise taxes (before adjustments

and credits) reported by 769 businesses, amounted to \$1.12 billion, exceeding the billion-dollar level for the second consecutive year. Of this amount, 24 percent was credited to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, while the remaining 76 percent was credited to the Hazardous Substance Superfund. (All data exclude ozone-depleting chemical taxes.) The petroleum tax accounted for 74 percent of the combined Superfund and Oil Spill taxes reported for 1991, while petrochemical, inorganic chemical and imported chemical substance tax liabilities together comprised the remaining 26 percent. The top five companies accounted for nearly one-third of the tax (after adjustments and credits), which totaled \$1.09 billion for the year.

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

By Karla M. Daronco

Statistics of Income data show that the number of individual income taxpayers filing delinquent returns (for a prior tax year) has been steadily increasing, e.g., there was an increase of 153 percent between Processing Years 1986 and 1991 for returns that were 4 or more years delinquent. It was estimated that, altogether, there were 2,773,582 prior-year returns processed during 1991, or 2.4 percent of the total filing population. The characteristics of these returns are reviewed for returns filed as a result of direct Internal Revenue Service (IRS) enforcement contact and those filed without such a contact. The IRS has initiated a multifaceted strategy designed to "bring taxpayers back into the system," i.e., to have them file their required tax returns. Through profiles of taxpayer noncompliance, the IRS can improve its system of nonfiler detection and establish programs to increase filing compliance.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

By Laura R. Rosage

For 1988, an estimated 1.7 million individuals having self-employment income failed to file their income tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service. Because most self-employment income is not subject to tax withholding, the net tax they owed was \$4.4 billion. Despite this large balance due, the average self-employed nonfiler's adjusted gross income (AGI) was only \$19,000, and nearly half of those who failed to file had an AGI of less than \$10,000. The most common occupations among self-employed nonfilers were construction trades and real estate, insurance and securities sales.

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, 1987-1990

Data Release

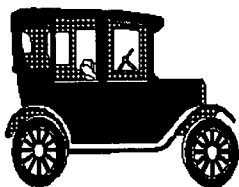
Nonresident Alien Estates, 1990

Data Release

Foreign Corporations with Income Effectively Connected with a U. S. Business, 1989

Data Release

Some Observations and Insights



If it seems like you have been paying income taxes forever, you probably have—last year, the Nation's income tax law turned 80 years old and this year we will be releasing the first income and tax statistics from the tax returns

for 1992, the 80th year. In recognition of this august occasion, this issue of the *Bulletin* will have a historical tint to it.

Each of the *Bulletins* over the next year or so will feature special articles in each of the major subject areas, augmented by historical tables and information about changes in the tax laws since their inception. To kick things off, this issue begins with a special article entitled "Turning Administrative Systems into Information Systems," By Fritz Scheuren and Tom Petska. It summarizes the current status of Statistics of Income (SOI) and provides a vision of our plans for the future. Later *Bulletins* will deal specifically with "international" tax returns, individual income tax returns, tax-exempt organizations, estate tax returns and personal wealth, partnerships and sole proprietorships. Other special articles may also be included from time to time.

But first, some background: it all began on **February 25, 1913**, when the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, authorizing Congress "to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." Three years later, Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1916, which included a provision requiring the annual preparation of statistics of income with respect to the operation of the tax law. This provision, with practically no change, has been repeated in each major re-write of the tax law since then, most recently in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

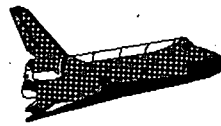
The first SOI report, based on income tax returns filed by individuals and corporations for Tax Year 1916, was released in 1918. However, this first report also contained what data there were from the income tax returns for 1913-1915. (In case you wondered, fewer than 500,000 individual income tax returns were filed for 1916, although by 1917 there were more than 3.5 million. Currently, the number is about 115 million.)

The Way It Was... 1913

- ◆ The 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was adopted, setting the legal basis for the Federal income tax.
- ◆ The Woolworth Building in New York City was completed, making it the tallest building in the world at 60 stories.
- ◆ The resident population of the United States was 97,225,000.
- ◆ A Prudential Life Insurance Company statistician declared cancer to be a national menace.
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth was 50.3 years for men and 55.0 for women.
- ◆ The Panama Canal was opened, joining the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- ◆ The Federal Reserve System began and 213 of the Nation's banks applied for membership.
- ◆ The price of milk was 17.8 cents for a half gallon.
- ◆ Charlie Chaplin made his film debut.
- ◆ The cost of a pre-fabricated "modern" two-story, four-bedroom house in the Sears and Roebuck catalog was \$1,243 (not including labor costs and the costs of plumbing, heating and electrical systems, which were extra).
- ◆ Average annual earnings were \$621.
- ◆ There was a Federal deficit of \$401,000 for the fiscal year.

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Then, as now, the data were used primarily for tax research and revenue estimation, especially by the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Internal Revenue Service itself (then, the Bureau of Internal Revenue) was also a major user, since the earlier reports contained a great deal of data by State that were used to help administer the tax laws. It wasn't until the 1930's that the Commerce Department recognized the vast potential for using tax return data as a source for information that could be used in the newly-created system of national accounts. To this day, Commerce continues to be one of the primary customers.



Of course, both technology and methodology have also changed dramatically since the first SOI reports were released. SOI processing began as a vastly manual and labor-intensive operation. Our first computer was a then, brand new Remington Rand UNIVAC, which we helped the Bureau of the Census purchase in the mid-1950's, in return for processing time (on the night shift). We have since moved away from punchcard-based technology into a modern interactive computer environment, with on-line process-

Then...

Now...

- | <i>Then...</i> | <i>Now...</i> |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In Fiscal Year 1913, IRS collections totaled \$344,424,000. ◆ In Fiscal Year 1913, almost 90 percent of IRS collections were from excise taxes, mostly from alcohol and tobacco. ◆ The number of individual income tax returns for Tax Year 1913 was more than 357,598. (This number excludes returns with "net losses" which were not tabulated, but includes income tax returns of estates and trusts.) ◆ The individual income tax (including tax on estates and trusts) reported for Tax Year 1913 was \$28.3 million (for the last 10-months of the year for which the tax first applied). ◆ The number of corporation income tax returns for Tax Year 1913 was 316,909. ◆ Corporation income tax collected on returns filed in Fiscal Year 1913 was \$32.4 million (excluding the former excise tax on corporate net income in effect for part of the year). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In Fiscal Year 1992, IRS collections totaled \$1,120,799,558,000. ◆ In Fiscal Year 1992, the income tax accounted for 60 percent of the total and excise taxes only 3 percent (excluding alcohol and tobacco taxes, which are no longer collected through the IRS). ◆ The number of individual income tax returns for Tax Year 1991 (the most recent for which data are available) was 114,026,084, including Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040 EZ. ◆ The individual income tax for Tax Year 1991 (excluding tax reported by estates and trusts) was \$448,185.6 million. ◆ The number of corporation income tax returns for Tax Year 1990 (the most recent for which data are available) was 3,716,650. ◆ The corporation income tax for Tax Year 1990 was \$128,185.7 million. |

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ing of tax returns. Needless to say, corresponding advances in statistical methods have also been incorporated along the way, to improve the quality and timeliness of the data we produce.

Similarly, the types of annual data available have also grown substantially. Initially, the SOI reports focused almost entirely on individual and corporation income tax returns. Since then, user needs and new provisions in the tax laws have led to the production of data on about 60 different topics, including data needed for special Treasury reports required by Congress on high-income individuals, capital gains, international boycott participation, corporate income from U.S. possessions, income of citizens working abroad, the foreign tax credit and the operations of Foreign Sales Corporations.

These remarks just touch on a few of the highlights from these past 80 years. As mentioned above, over the next year or so the *Bulletin* feature articles will focus on historical changes in specific areas. In addition, readers interested in this perspective may wish to look up the following:

- the 75th Anniversary issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 8, number 2);
- "Individual Income Tax Shares and Average Tax Rates, Tax Years 1951-1850," by Fritz Scheuren and Janet McCubbin (*Bulletin*, Volume 8, Number 3); and
- "Individual Income Tax Shares and Average Tax Rates, Tax Years 1951-1986," by Janet McCubbin and Fritz Scheuren (*Bulletin*, Volume 8, Number 4).

We hope we have interested you enough to also want to review the supplement to this issue of the *Bulletin Board*, which recounts the history of SOI. The SOI Publications

Team wishes to thank Marty Bloom, Keith Gilmour and Howie Wilson, all retired former SOI employees (Howie Wilson is a former assistant director); and Dave Paris, Chief, Individual Income Tax Statistics Branch, for their contributions to this chronology.

Selected historical data also appear in the back of each *Bulletin*. Other collections of SOI data covering several years include those found in the various SOI compendiums produced on international income and taxes, on tax-exempt organizations and, soon, on estate tax returns and personal wealth. They can all be obtained by contacting the SOI Statistical Information Services staff on (202) 874-0410 or FAXing them on (202) 874-0922. (SOI has an electronic bulletin board which may be accessed on (202) 874-9574.)

We hope this look backwards—and ahead—will be of interest and use to you as customers of our data. Perhaps our stroll down memory lane will help provide greater insight into the changes our data have gone through and a better sense of where we need to go. As always, we welcome both your reminiscences about the past as it relates to SOI data and your suggestions for the future.

Upcoming Features

The following are some of the articles planned for inclusion in upcoming issues of the *SOI Bulletin*:

- Early Economic Estimates, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1992;
- Excise Taxes, Fiscal Year 1992;
- Sole Proprietorships, 1991; and
- Partnerships, 1991.

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

Supplement to the Bulletin Board

The SOI program highlights presented here focus on events that have had an impact on the organization, the studies conducted and the technologies employed. These highlights are not meant to encompass all the significant events during the past 80 years, nor to overlook the names of individuals who made it all happen; only the names of SOI Division Heads (Directors) are mentioned.

The Beginning

After an 18-year lapse in the Federal income tax, the 16th Amendment to the Constitution became effective early in 1913. This Amendment gave Congress the authority to tax incomes.

- 1913** On October 3, Congress enacted the first modern income tax law, which imposed a tax on the "net income" of both individuals and corporations.
- 1916** On September 8, Congress enacted the Revenue Act of 1916, which, in addition to increasing tax rates and creating an estate tax, provided for "...the preparation and publication of *statistics* reasonably available with respect to the operation of the income tax law and containing classifications of taxpayers and *of income*...and any other facts deemed pertinent and valuable..." (italics added). Reports were to be made annually by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. (A similar statement has appeared in each major rewrite of the tax laws since 1916, most recently in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.)

The Early Years, 1917-1929

In this period, the new organization produced its first SOI reports, one for each year. Early on, each was preceded by a "preliminary" report. Sampling of tax returns was introduced as the basis for the individual income tax return statistics, and punchcard equipment was installed for use in data processing.

- 1917** The Statistical Division was created.
- 1918** The first Head of IRS statistical operations, Dr. Edward White, was selected.

The first SOI report, relating to personal and corporate income tax returns filed for 1916, was released in June. This report contained some earlier-year statistics on the income tax—back to 1913.

The *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue* for 1918 provides the reasons for the extensive geographic data that appear in the early SOI reports (continuing into the late 1920's): "The value of comparative statistical data, classified by states and collection districts relating to collection from particular sources can hardly be overestimated. Such compilations will reveal, subject to the weight that must be given to known differences in economic conditions, the states and collection districts in which the enforcement of the tax laws is exceptionally efficient. Furthermore, analysis of these compilations are almost indispensable to controlling expenditures for various administrative purposes in the several collection districts." The extensive geographic tabulations by collection district was also a carryover from earlier years when annual collections served as the basis for determining the salaries of district directors.

Sampling of lower-income individual income tax returns for SOI was instituted.

- 1919** From the 1919 *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue*—

"The preparation of the publication *Statistics of Income*, a compilation of statistics based on the data selected from the returns of income and profits, involves continuously a large amount of work on the part of the Statistical Division of the Income Tax Unit, which is also required from time to time to undertake special statistical studies related to the work of the unit. The *Statistics of Income* for 1917 were published in time for their utilization at the October 6 industrial conference in Washington. A large amount of work was required for the compilation of medians for use in the application of the statutory provision (c-2 of section 311, Revenue Act of 1918) for determining the war profits credit of corporations which were not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar period."

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

The first SOI data on sole proprietorships were published for 1917. (Sole proprietorship data were then published, in varying detail, for each year through 1939. Thereafter, they were produced only occasionally until 1956, when the annual program was revived.)

1922 As a result of a reorganization, the Statistical Division was renamed the Statistical Section (although it remained in the Income Tax Unit, the organization through which tax returns were routed for audit purposes).

1923 The SOI report for 1921 (and several others that followed) presented counts of individual income tax returns by county and city based on index cards maintained in each district office.

1925 Complete income statements were published for corporations for the first time for 1922.

The first SOI data were published on estate tax returns, for 1916-1922. (The estate tax return program then continued on an annual basis for more than 25 years. It was then changed to an occasional program before, again returning to an annual program; see below.)

1926 The use of systematic stratified sampling was described in the SOI report for 1925 as follows: "a fair average sample of the returns filed by persons having net income of less than \$5,000 approximating 250,000 returns are sent in to the Bureau by the 64 collectors' offices and are analyzed for information bearing on this income class, the data fairly representing the distribution of income of all the returns filed having net income of less than \$5,000."

The first gift tax return statistics were published, based on returns filed in 1925, following enactment of the gift tax in 1924. (This program continued almost annually until 1966. During the 1950's, the statistics were generally published together with estate tax return data in a separate SOI report.)

1928 Balance sheet statistics for corporations were published for the first time for 1926, following a change in the tax return form that required the reporting of assets and liabilities.

The first *Source Book* of corporation income tax return data was compiled. It provided data for 1926 by more detailed industry groupings than were published, by size of net income. (The *Source Book* was compiled each year thereafter, except for 1952. For the more recent years, it presents detailed industry data by size of total assets.)

1929 It is not known exactly when punchcards and machine tabulating equipment were introduced, but mention of their use is noted in the SOI report for 1928, most of the processing for which occurred in 1929. (Up until then, data were compiled either manually or on mechanical equipment.)

The Depression Years, 1930-1939

A major expansion in the uses of SOI occurred during this decade, principally as a result of new programs and studies. The Work Projects Administration (WPA) and the institution of the first U.S. system of national accounts were especially important.

1934- In response to a need for more detailed income statistics, not only for use in tax research but also
1936 as benchmarks for the national income accounts, two voluminous studies were conducted principally for 1934 and 1936. These studies were produced in Philadelphia under the direction of the Treasury Department's Division of Tax Research (the forerunner of the present Office of Tax Analysis) and financed by the Work Projects Administration (WPA). The project broke new ground in terms of producing data that were more relevant for revenue estimation and tax legislative purposes than data previously produced. These included cross-tabulations and more detailed information on the distribution and sources of income and on patterns of income than were available in SOI, by detailed size and geographical classifications. Included was an early study of capital gains and losses, with data by asset types and length of holding period. Four separate SOI supplemental reports of individual income tax return data summarized the results. For corporations, cross-classifications of data were produced by industry and size and extensive use was made of frequencies. Included was the only comprehensive SOI study to date comparing book and tax profits. All tabulations were

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

manually compiled and hand-posted. The design of many of these tabulations became the prototypes of tables which were presented annually or periodically in later SOI reports, especially in those of the 1950's and 1960's.

- 1936** For the first time, two separate SOI reports were issued for 1934, one for individuals and one for corporations.

The War Years and the Aftermath, 1940-1949

Substantial changes were made in the tax laws of the early 1940's to increase revenue in order to finance additional expenditures incurred as a result of the war effort. There was a major increase in tax rates; a broadening of the individual income tax base so that for the first time it covered nearly all of the population, instead of just the wealthy; a reduction in personal exemptions; and a sharp growth in income. As a result, the decade that ended in 1949 witnessed a tremendous growth in the filing of individual income tax returns, from fewer than 8 million for Tax Year 1939 to almost 52 million for Tax Year 1949.

- 1940** The first fiduciary income tax returns statistics were published for 1937. (Previously, income and tax reported by taxable estates and trusts were reported on individual income tax returns. The fiduciary income tax return program continued on an annual basis until 1952; since then, it has been repeated only on a cycled or occasional basis.)
- 1943** The increased workload caused by the growth in individual income tax returns filings led to the adoption of more sophisticated sample designs and stratified systematic sampling as it is known today was implemented for the first time. Measures of sampling variability were also computed for the first time and published in the 1943 SOI.
- 1945** The first detailed partnership statistics were published for 1939. (The partnership program was regarded only as a special study, to be undertaken on an occasional basis. It became an annual program starting with 1956.)
- 1946** The first Head of SOI, Dr. Edward White, retired in 1946 after 28 years and was replaced by James Turner, an IRS employee credited with the development of the standard deduction. At this time, the name of the organization was changed from Statistical Section to Statistical Division.
- 1949** Bryce Bratt replaced James Turner as Head of the Statistical Division.

The Advent of Automatic Data Processing (ADP), 1950-1959

One of the major effects of the rapid growth in the number of returns filed was a delay in the publication of the annual SOI reports. There was a tremendous backlog of work in the years immediately following World War II. In addition, the SOI programs had expanded to cover other types of returns, the tax laws had grown more complicated and so had the tax returns as a result, and the number of data items required by the Treasury's Tax Analysis Staff had increased substantially. More detailed tabulations were required that exceeded the capabilities of the tabulating equipment then being used. These detailed tabulations were often based on schedules in support of totals reported elsewhere in the tax return. In addition, sampling, which had been limited to individual income tax returns, was extended to corporation income tax returns and then returns used for other SOI programs.

- 1951** Sampling of corporation income tax returns was instituted for the first time for Tax Year 1951.
- 1953** Ernest Engquist, a statistician with the Bureau of the Census, was hired as the Director of the renamed Statistics Division to replace Bryce Bratt. Under Dr. Engquist, an organization of professional statisticians, grouped along subject matter lines, gradually replaced the previous organization which was largely clerical. A staff of mathematical statisticians with experience in sampling and other statistical techniques was added.

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

The sizes of the individual and corporate samples were gradually reduced and sampling was extended to most other SOI programs. The sample selection process was improved with the cooperation of the IRS field offices in which the returns were located. However, all returns selected for SOI continued to be transmitted to the Statistics Division in Washington, D.C., for processing. Publications were streamlined as a means of improving their timeliness. Gradually, the backlog of statistical processing and SOI reports was reduced so that, by the late 1950's, the program was again on schedule.

- 1954** The Bureau of the Census purchased two UNIVAC I computers; the Statistics Division assisted by funding half the cost of one of them for use in SOI. (This was the first IRS computer and the first IRS computer application.) A staff of computer programmers and systems analysts was gradually added to the Division. The advent of the computer was to revolutionize SOI processing.

Congress enacted the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which was to dictate, to a large extent, the scope and size of SOI programs for years to come.

- 1955** The first early IRS "area" service center, in Kansas City, Missouri, was created for administrative processing of individual income tax returns. This was later followed by centers in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Ogden, Utah. Although SOI processing continued to be centralized in Washington, the Lawrence area center began to assist in keypunching and other clerical work.

- 1956** The first "taxpayer usage" study was undertaken. For these studies, a small sample of tax returns was selected early in administrative processing to provide IRS with a quick glimpse of the reporting practices of taxpayers during the filing season. These intermittent studies covered different types of tax returns. (Starting with 1969, taxpayer usage studies of individual income tax returns became annual.)

- 1957** The first SOI report on farmers' cooperatives was published for 1953. (The publication was issued only once thereafter, for 1963.)

- 1958** At the request of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, special tabulations of individual income tax return data were compiled starting with 1957, based on an early cutoff of sample receipts. These "Advance Data" tabulations enabled the first statistics for a given tax year to become available before the end of the year in which the returns were filed; these early tabulations continue to this day. (The sample used then became the basis for the SOI "preliminary" statistics.)

- 1959** Most of the manual processing of individual income tax returns was transferred to the three area service centers. Key punching had already been transferred, starting with 1957.

Meeting Treasury Needs and the First "Tax Model," 1960-1969

The 1960's were characterized by the increased need for data for use in revenue estimating and for determining tax policy, both within and outside the Treasury Department. Pre-conceived tables could no longer meet the need for ad-hoc tabulations, and a demand grew for the capability to produce estimates based on simulations. To meet these requirements, as well as the Office of Tax Analysis' need for special studies of capital gains, depletion and depreciation, the professional staff of the Statistics Division doubled in the early 1960's. The 1960's also witnessed the virtual completion of the movement of manual statistical processing from the Statistics Division to field locations, as well as the shift of SOI computer operations to the new Detroit Data Center.

The early 1960's were followed by a period of generally shrinking budgets. Balance had to be struck between the available resources and the increased workload that resulted from the growing number of returns filed and the program expansion that had occurred in the early 1960's in response to the increase in Treasury requests for special studies. Many of these studies have continued to the present. The impact of special studies on the regular programs was such that these programs began to slip behind schedule, again. Adapting to (and having to deal with problems associated with) the new decentralized system of processing continued to have a negative impact on the schedule for publishing the SOI reports.

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

- 1960** The third annual SOI report, *U.S. Business Income Tax Returns*, was introduced for 1957. It was based on new annual programs on sole proprietorships and partnerships, authorized and funded by the then Budget Bureau to support Commerce Department data needs for the national income accounts. Also instituted were special tabulations of corporate data based on an early cutoff of sample receipts, also for use in the national accounts. The first results of these three studies were produced for 1956 in the unpublished annual "Selected Financial Data" series. (The corporate sample used for this purpose was then also used to produce the published "preliminary" statistics for 1962-1980.)
- 1961** A variety of special Treasury studies was implemented in anticipation of tax reform. Included were the corporate foreign tax credit, sales of capital assets, depreciation and depletion, all of which placed a strain on the existing programs and staff. For this purpose, the SOI budget was increased, and the SOI professional staff needed to plan and manage these projects doubled.
- 1962** At the request of the Office of Tax Analysis, SOI developed its first so-called "tax model," based on 1960 individual income tax returns. The model concept involved creation of a computer file of statistically sampled tax returns associated with a "generalized" computer program capable of simulating the probable results of a wide variety of possible tax law changes, singly or in combination. (Later, the tax modeling function was transferred to the Office of Tax Analysis, with SOI's role limited to that of providing a data file based on the SOI sample of returns; it was this file that was input to the model. This same file became the basis of the first SOI "public use" file of tax returns for statistical use, "sanitized" to protect taxpayer confidentiality.)

Public Law 87-870 was enacted, enabling IRS, including SOI, to receive reimbursement for special studies, compilations and services. Over the years, SOI reimbursable work has expanded considerably, now including projects undertaken for the Commerce Department in support of the national accounts.

The first formal SOI quality control program was initiated concurrent with complete implementation of decentralized manual processing. It was characterized by independent verification by the SOI Division of samples of work done in the field, and continuous feedback; the field sites were also required to perform continuous systematic reviews. This was in addition to the computerized validity checks of the transcribed data that began in the 1950's. (Previously, data had been manually checked, generally by 100-percent verification.)

The first individual income tax returns supplement on sales of capital assets was published for 1959 (although a somewhat similar report had been published as a by-product of a Work Projects Administration study for 1936; sales of capital assets continue to be a special SOI study to this day).

- 1962-1965** A reorganization separated the responsibility for most IRS internal management statistics from that of the basic SOI program. (Among the projects transferred was the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, preparation and publication of which was formerly an SOI responsibility.)
- 1963** W. Edwards Deming, the noted authority on quality, conducted a study of SOI sampling and sampling procedures.
- 1964** One of the several physical moves the Statistics Division made during its long history was to the aging Pension Building in downtown Washington, D.C., where it was located for about 4 years. The screams of statistical clerks were not unusual when an occasional rat was noticed scurrying beneath the desks; pigeons often flew in through the open or broken windows near the high-vaulted ceiling, requiring some to keep umbrellas open over their desks during the day (and to cover their desks at night with sheets).
- 1964-1965** Dr. Engquist died early in 1964, and was replaced as SOI Director by Vito Natrella, a statistician formerly with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- 1965** IRS Data Center in Detroit (now the Detroit Computing Center) became operational. All SOI computer work was gradually transferred to the Data Center in succeeding years. Manual processing for

A Chronological History of Statistics of Income

many studies, including that for corporations and partnerships, was also shifted to that location. (In recent years, there has been a shift back to SOI Division of most of the systems development and computer operations. With the advent of personal computers, this trend is expected to continue.)

- 1966** With the advent of ADP nationwide in all IRS service centers, the use of the computer to identify the returns to be selected for the SOI individual income tax return sample became possible; formerly this operation was manual. (Computer designation was gradually extended to other SOI programs and enabled more sophisticated designs to be implemented. This helped offset some of the effects of the sample reductions necessitated by budget considerations.)

A special SOI supplement on depletion claimed for 1960 was issued. This was a one-time study.

- 1967** The first SOI estimates of personal wealth were published, based on estate tax returns for 1962. (This program continues, as a by-product of the estate tax return SOI program.)

The first corporation SOI supplemental report on the foreign tax credit was published for 1961. (This program has continued on a cycled basis.)

- 1969** A geographic supplement to the individual income tax return statistics was published for 1966, by ZIP Code area. This report was based on the Master File of all taxpayers. (The initial report was roundly criticized by many as a misuse of the ZIP Code which would only promote junk mail. A few years later, data by county were published, based on the county identification then required on the tax return for use in the "revenue sharing" program with the States.)

The first corporation SOI supplemental report on Controlled Foreign Corporations was published for 1962. (This program has continued on a cycled basis.)

The Era of Increased Special Studies, 1970-1979

During the 1970's, the focus of the SOI program was increasingly directed to fulfilling the requests for special statistics by Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis. The data were needed to help evaluate specific domestic and foreign tax policy issues and many resulted from Congressionally-mandated requirements for Treasury reports to evaluate the effectiveness of various new provisions of the tax law. As a result of these initiatives, the dimensions of the overall SOI program were widened to encompass such topics as high-income taxpayers, income of citizens working abroad, taxation of corporate income from U.S. possessions, international boycott participation, employee benefit plans and private foundations. During the 1970's, the relative size of the SOI budget continued to decline. SOI samples were generally reduced in size, partly for this reason and partly because resources had to be found with which to fund the new statistics needed by the Office of Tax Analysis. Frequently, schedules for completing the regular individual and corporate programs suffered.

- 1974** The concept of a "Master File" was adopted by IRS in the late 1950's and was implemented nationwide in the case of individual income taxpayers in the late 1960's. Files for other taxpayers followed. It was not until 1974, however, that it was considered practicable to use some of the administrative data recorded in the Master File system for returns included in the SOI sample. These data were used either to augment or replace individual income tax return data that previously had been processed independently, although in some cases the administrative data had to be "edited" for statistical use. When this process proved to be cost effective, additional data items for these returns were obtained in a similar manner. (Use of Master File data for the partnership SOI program did not begin until Tax Year 1981, followed by corporations and the other SOI programs starting in the mid-1980's.)

- 1979** Steps were begun to assure that a degree of longitudinality was built into the SOI sample of individual income tax returns, partly to improve the statistical estimates of year-to-year change and partly to meet an Office of Tax Analysis need to be able to trace the tax behavior of identical taxpayers over time.

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Systems and Program Changes, 1980-Present

The period starting with 1980 has been characterized by the need to accommodate new program demands with only minimal increases in budget. To do this, fundamental changes have had to be made — in the SOI samples, in content of certain programs, in program cycles and publications, and in manual and ADP processing. The beginnings of these latter changes had already taken place when data from the Master File system began to be used for SOI individual income tax return program; during the early- and mid-1980's, this practice was extended to the corporation and other SOI programs as well. The next change, from manual to electronic data retrieval, again, revolutionized the nature of SOI processing. The great increase in the Division's hands-on accessibility to computers has been one of the key-stones. The new environment utilizes new technology, "on-line" processing in the IRS service centers (whereby all steps in statistical processing were accomplished in a single operation), and quality reviews that emphasize problem prevention and improved training.

Projects on sole proprietorships and partnerships in support of the national accounts, heretofore funded at the same level as that originally established in the 1950's, have been placed on a reimbursable basis, with part of the cost charged to the Commerce Department. "Preliminary" corporation data were dropped, only to be revived in the early 1990's, mainly in support of the national accounts, with funding provided by the Commerce Department. Based on user priorities, farm data have been cancelled. The publications program has been revised to eliminate the "preliminary" reports for corporations and individuals, the publications covering unincorporated businesses and all SOI supplemental reports. A new quarterly report, the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, has been created as the vehicle for publishing more limited data on topics formerly covered by these separate reports, as well as to provide results of the growing number of special projects. It was evident that SOI was publishing far more data than most users could absorb, that this was contributing to the publications being behind schedule, and that the principal Federal Government customers often preferred having access to the underlying tax return data (when they were allowed a choice), rather than the detailed aggregates in table form. The published output of the individual and corporate programs has therefore been streamlined, improving timeliness of the publications, and bringing them back on schedule, again. The cost of producing data for publications containing a reduced number of tables and consisting of more general-purpose statistics has been far less than it formerly was, and is far less time-consuming to produce. These tables (together with the reports, themselves) are now readied for publication through electronic techniques, enabling SOI to produce high-quality publication-ready tables itself.

1980 Fritz Scheuren, a statistician formerly with the Social Security Administration, was selected as SOI director, following the retirement of Vito Natrella after 15 years. It became Dr. Scheuren's responsibility to come up with innovative solutions to modernize SOI and its processing technology, while accommodating the additional data requirements of its principal customers at the least possible cost to the IRS.

The only SOI statistics to date on Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's) were published for 1976.

1981 The first issue of the quarterly *Statistics of Income Bulletin* was published.

The first individual income tax return supplement on income earned abroad and the foreign tax credit was published for 1975 (and certain adjacent years). (These programs have continued on a cycled basis.)

1982 The Division was reorganized as part of a major IRS reorganization. (A major effect was to recognize SOI's responsibility to provide statistical support for the tax analysis program of Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis. At the same time, the Division was renamed the Statistics of Income Division.)

The first of the annual SOI methodological research reports was issued. (The series was to include a special 1985 edition on record linkage techniques; a conference was then held to discuss this report.)

A new annual program, on tax-exempt organizations, was initiated. (Previously, tax-exempt organizations had been the subject of just two special studies.)

The only comprehensive SOI statistics to date on employee benefit plans were published for 1977.

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- 1984-1990** To realize quality, productivity and timeliness goals, SOI initiated a thorough modernization effort which resulted in the redesign of virtually all SOI work processes. This included on-line data entry and verification via a network of minicomputers, with all data capture operations completed in one pass; and a reduction in the number of field processing sites to five of the ten IRS service centers, all connected with each other and with the SOI Division via a departmental telecommunications network. This new system was phased in from 1985 to 1990, initially with some of the smaller projects.
- 1985** The first SOI "compendiums" were published. They brought together related SOI data (most of them previously published) for a given subject-matter area under a single cover. (The first two covered statistics on international income and taxes for 1979-1983 and partnerships for 1978-1982. The "international compendium" was followed by an update, as well as by new compendiums on tax-exempt organizations and on estates and personal wealth, the latter now in preparation).
- 1986** The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 was enacted, replacing the 1954 Code. The fundamental changes brought about by the new Code continue to have a major effect on the overall SOI program.
- An annual estate tax return program was resumed. (Previously, it had been an occasional program.)
- The first meeting of the Statistics of Income Consultants' Panel convened. The Panel was charged with commenting on the current SOI program, emphasizing future directions and changes. A major objective was to involve customers who were academics and business representatives (in addition to tax policymakers) in the SOI work processes.
- 1987** One of the methods chosen to improve SOI processes was to create "quality planning teams"; one of the first was charged with working with customers to improve the individual income tax return sample design. This successful initiative was implemented for 1988. One of the results is that "tax families" are now represented in the sample, linked together by the social security numbers of dependents reported on the tax return.
- 1988** SOI adopted the "total quality organization" (TQO) concept. Under TQO, problem prevention and a focus on customer needs are stressed and the total organization (people, processes, facilities, equipment and environment) is considered. The main strategy is working with outside customers and suppliers to assure that the goals and needs of all are taken into account (in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness), while at the same time satisfying the needs of internal customers (employees). A TQO plan is drawn up each year that identifies vital business issues and key activities which are addressed by manager/employee cross-functional teams.
- 1989** To improve service to customers, a centralized statistical information office was created to answer telephone and written requests for SOI data.
- 1992** The SOI Division instituted an electronic bulletin board to help meet customer requests for data.

Revisions to the Spring 1993 Issue

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

On page 12:

The following section, which includes a description of the earned income credit, is reproduced to show changes needed to interpret the data correctly.

Tax Credits

Total tax credits increased 8.0 percent for 1991, from \$6.6 billion to \$7.1 billion (Figure J). There were increases in only two credits, the foreign tax credit and the earned income credit, which represented a combined 65.0 percent of total tax credits.

Despite a slight reduction in the average foreign tax credit, a 13.6 percent increase in the number of returns claiming the credit caused the total amount of the foreign tax credit to increase 12.9 percent.

The earned income credit (EIC) grew more than all other credits for 1991, as a result both of inflation indexing and of changes in the tax code, which included an

increase in the rate of the credit, a higher credit for taxpayers with two or more eligible dependents, and the introduction of a health insurance credit and an extra credit for a child born in 1991 (see Definitions and Changes in Law below for details). The portion of the EIC used to offset income tax before credits increased to \$2.1 billion, 28.6 percent more than the previous year.

The largest segment of the EIC was the refundable portion, which was paid directly to taxpayers who had no tax against which to apply the credit, or whose EIC exceeded income tax (and other taxes, such as the self-employment tax). The refundable portion of the EIC amounted to \$8.2 billion for 1991, up from \$5.3 billion for 1990. The number of returns on which the refundable portion was claimed grew from 8.8 million to 10.4 million, an increase of 18.2 percent. The total EIC, including the refundable portion, equaled \$11.1 billion, a 46.1 percent increase over 1990.

Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems

by Fritz Scheuren and Tom Petska

Statistical work conducted within large administrative structures can have a somewhat different character than that carried out in exclusively statistical settings. Experience as the statistical component of a large tax collection organization, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), certainly bears this out. Although the relationship between statistical and administrative activities has its complications, the Statistics of Income (SOI) function can (and does) act as a focal point for a broader and better use of administrative systems for statistical purposes.

As an introduction to the celebration of 80 years of Statistics of Income data (1913-1992), this article presents an overview of the current SOI tax and economic statistics program [1]. In addition to providing a glimpse of the operations and statistical projects, the article describes how the program is attempting to modernize in order to better meet the needs of its many customers within the Treasury Department, certain other Federal Government agencies, Congress and the public at large.

Background

Histories of statistics, depending on the author, have the profession beginning at least as a descriptive activity in China around 2 A.D. (with its first census). In those early days, there was no separation between the statistical and administrative undertakings of government; indeed, the term "statistics" comes from the word "state" and, in its original usage, meant simply numerical "facts about the state." Modern statistical inference probably began around 1750, although the concept of probability emerged around 1660 [2]. SOI has ties to these foundations of the statistics profession and proudly sees itself directly linked to these traditions.

SOI statistical work actually began about 80 years ago with ratification of the sixteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution (in 1913) and, later that year, the enactment

of the first modern income tax law [3]. The Revenue Act of 1916 required the annual publication of statistics. Despite many revisions to the tax law, the original goal of that Act, to collect statistical information on taxes, continues today. Specifically, the current Internal Revenue Code (which is based on the Tax Reform Act of 1986) states that the Secretary of Treasury will —

Tax law requires the annual publication of statistics.

"....prepare and publish, not less than annually, *statistics* reasonably available with respect to the operations of the internal revenue laws, including classifications of taxpayers and *of income*, the amounts claimed or allowed as deductions, exemptions, and credits..." (italics added) [4].

For reasons now obscure, the words italicized above were joined together to give the IRS statistical operation its name—the "Statistics of Income (SOI) program."

The IRS uses a self-assessment system for the collection of most Federal taxes. Under this system, taxpayers, whether individuals or businesses, report their financial affairs and calculate their tax liabilities, which are then subject to audit examination. The main basic data source for SOI is the tax returns and related documents. While this source is quite different from that of Government statistical agencies that are survey-oriented, the SOI program still has essentially the same overall mission—to collect and process data so that they become meaningful information and to disseminate this information to its customers and users; hence, the title of this article is "Turning Administrative Systems into Information Systems."

The costs of administering the Federal income tax system are substantial; the annual budget of the Internal Revenue Service for the current (1993) fiscal year is \$7.4 billion. The SOI program presently requires an annual budget of about \$28.5 million (almost 0.4 percent of the IRS total) to accomplish its statutory responsibilities. If revenues from reimbursable studies are also considered, the SOI figure amounts to nearly \$31 million. Thus, despite its key role in converting administrative data into statistical information, the SOI program represents a very small portion of IRS resources. Moreover, it often has a relatively low priority in the overall IRS mission.

From Data to Information

SOI core statistical systems have much in common with those of other statistical organizations [5]. This section describes, in some detail, how these statistical activities are applied in SOI programs. Statistical sampling is a

Fritz Scheuren is Director, Statistics of Income Division, and Tom Petska is Chief, Coordination and Publications Staff. This article was originally published in the Journal of Official Statistics, Volume 9, Number 1, June 1993, and has been updated and expanded with information primarily from recently-published articles in Business Economics (Part 1 was published under the title "The Statistics of Income Program of the Internal Revenue Service," April 1992; the second part under the title "Information from Tax Returns: The Statistics of Income Program of the Internal Revenue Service: Part 2," July 1992.) and the Proceedings of the Eighty-Fifth Annual Conference on Taxation, National Tax Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1993, under the title "Turning Administrative Systems into Information Systems: The Statistics of Income Program of the IRS."

Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems

major tool in study designs, and computers are a ubiquitous element in this environment. Data collection is a highly structured and disciplined process. Sample estimates are usually obtained by randomization-based weighting of selected cases; public-use files are made available after the data for individual taxpayers are "sanitized" to meet confidentiality concerns. Aggregate data are compiled as tables which are frequently published, and research on methods, often driven by operating concerns, is conducted in ongoing attempts at improvement.

SOI Sample Design and Selection

Tax returns are filed and administratively processed in one of ten IRS regional locations, called "service centers." Once processed, the data from each of these centers are compiled into a computerized "Master File" system which is the administrative backbone of the Agency. SOI operations begin by sampling returns from the Master File system; the Master File offers a sampling frame that enables efficient and sophisticated sample designs to be used.

Generally, statistics compiled for the SOI studies are based on stratified probability samples of returns. As the returns are processed in the Master File system, they are assigned sampling strata based on criteria such as income (or other measures of economic size), industry and presence of supplemental forms or schedules. Each taxpayer, whether an individual or business, has a unique number—the social security number for individuals and the employer identification number for businesses. These unique taxpayer identification numbers (TIN's) are used as the seed for a pseudo-random number (a mathematical transform of the TIN) which, along with the sampling strata, determine whether a given return is to be selected for the sample.

The algorithm for generating the TIN transform stays the same from year to year. Consequently, any return is selected into an SOI sample provided that it falls into a stratum with the same or higher probability of selection [6]. If it falls into a stratum with a lower probability of selection, the likelihood of selection will correspond to the ratio of the second year's to the first year's selection probabilities [7,8].

Of over 200 million tax returns processed each year for

administrative purposes, only about half a million are sampled for statistical analysis. However, since sampling rates generally increase with increases in the size of financial amounts (for example, income or assets), the returns in the SOI samples are, on average, disproportionately larger and more complex than those in the administrative (population) files. Thus, in comparison to IRS administrative processing, which captures 100 percent of the tax returns but only limited item content, SOI programs collectively represent a small overall volume — however, with a proportionately higher fraction of complex returns and much more item content.

Data Capture Techniques

After sampling, the machine readable information available from the Master File system is substantially augmented with additional data items captured from the (still largely paper) tax returns themselves. (Some of the "captured" data are also revised in order to improve data consistency.) Statistical abstracting can take as little as a few minutes for a simple return to as long as several days for a large multinational corporate return.

Until a few years ago, the basic SOI information processing was conducted in a "batch-mode," involving several operational units at all ten service centers. Within each center, data were manually abstracted from the returns, key-entered and error-corrected by different functional units. A fragmented system such as this denied "ownership" and accountability and was not conducive to maintaining high levels of quality.

To improve the quality and efficiency of SOI field processing, a network of minicomputers was built solely for statistical processing. This new system uses on-line transaction processing so that all data capture operations are completed in a single operation. In addition to reducing handling costs and removing overlapping responsibilities, accountability and ownership have been improved because one person is now responsible for assuring the validity of all data processing for any sample case. Although implemented with different hardware and software, this data processing system resembles Blaise, developed by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics [9].

Another processing improvement was to reduce the number of field sites to just five of the ten service centers. Programming is done mainly by staffs of computer specialists primarily at two "hub" sites. The system is connected via a Treasury Department telecommunications network, which electronically links the geographically-dispersed operations so that data can be efficiently transferred between locations. This capability enables

Of over 200 million tax returns processed each year, only about half a million are sampled for statistical analysis.

Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems

"experts," wherever located, to better monitor processing and to accelerate efforts to attain still higher levels of quality.

Data Cleaning and Completion

Due to substantial penalties for misreporting, the detailed income and expenditure data on tax returns are generally regarded as more reliable than similar survey data. Even so, SOI employees go to great lengths to protect against nonsampling errors, such as those due to taxpayer or data entry error. Extensive on-line tests for consistency and reliability are made based on the structure of the tax law and the improbability of various data combinations. Subsamples of work are independently reprocessed and compared as a further check.

Missing data problems arise, albeit infrequently (under 1 percent of the cases). Most of the missing data problems involve tax return schedules in support of totals. To handle these, missing items can sometimes be obtained through telephone or written follow-ups. More often, though, the missing data are obtained through imputation. For example, an estimate can be made using: other information on a return (or in an accompanying schedule); prior-year data for the same taxpayer; or data from a "similar" return for the same year. The multiple imputation techniques have proven highly successful, and their use is increasingly applied in SOI work [10,11].

Weighting and Estimation

On the whole, the SOI approach to making statistical summaries, using design-based inferences for the calculation of estimates and their standard errors, is quite straightforward. In the applications, the probability with which a return is selected for an SOI sample depends on the sampling rate prescribed for the stratum in which it is classified. Weights are computed by dividing the population count of returns filed for a given stratum by the count of sample returns for that same stratum. In some studies, it is possible to improve the estimates by employing *post-strata*, based on supplemental criteria or refinements of those used in the original stratification. Weights are then computed for these post-strata using additional population counts—oftentimes with fairly computer-intensive methods, such as *raking ratio estimation* [12].

Model-assisted estimates and *bootstrapping techniques* have been explored for selected SOI programs, but their deployment remains infrequent [13-15]. A combination of *randomization weighting* and model-assisted techniques is now used to make preliminary estimates prior to the completion of sampling. In one application, because the

cases obtained late in the sampling period are not random (they tend to be more complex), *propensity score weighting* has been tried [16].

Published Tables and User Analyses

Extensive tabulations containing aggregated data have always been produced as part of the SOI program. While many of these continue to be primarily for Government analysts and policymakers, there is also a large (paper) publication effort in the quarterly *Statistics of Income Bulletin* and other annual and periodic SOI reports [17-20]. Electronic media products are increasingly available on magnetic tape, floppy disk, CD ROM and in a computer bulletin board format [21].

Microsimulation modeling "experiments" have become the *modus operandi* for policy analysis, and this is the case for SOI data users as well [22,23]. Recently, the National Academy of Sciences made a number of important recommendations for improvements to microsimulation modeling, and SOI has begun to rethink its work as a result [24]. Prior to the National Academy report, a major redesign effort for microdata products had already begun, and further efforts are now being planned, especially on improving the documentation of the data collection process and of the data themselves, for each project [25].

Programs and Customers

An organizational strength of SOI is its close relationships with the Treasury Department's Office of Tax Analysis (OTA) and the Congressional Joint Committee on

Due to penalties for misreporting, detailed data on tax returns are generally regarded as more reliable than similar survey data.

Taxation (JCT), key decision-makers on tax policy within the Federal executive and legislative branches, respectively. This closeness assures a high degree of relevance for SOI work. SOI data are the principal source of information for revenue estimation and analyzing the functioning of the tax system. SOI data are also used extensively to measure and analyze the economy in the national economic accounts produced by Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Other users of SOI data

cover a broad spectrum of researchers, tax practitioners and the public at large (see Figure A).

Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems

For most of its 80-year history, the main emphasis of the SOI program has been individual and corporation income tax information. However, growth has occurred in both the nature and number of studies undertaken. For 1980, the SOI program consisted of 26 projects; since then, the number of studies has more than doubled to nearly 60, comprising a wide range of business statistical programs, international studies and other special studies. This two-fold growth in programs was accompanied by a parallel four-fold increase in the amount of data extracted from the various tax and information returns, all at virtually no increase in inflation-adjusted costs.

Although the major product of SOI's information mission has historically been the Statistics of Income series of publications, the mission has shifted from one where the principal output was a "product" (e.g., statistical tables) to one where the output is increasingly information "services." These services involve providing OTA and JCT with files of tax return data and offering assistance on how to interpret the information correctly.

Individual SOI Program

Detailed income and tax statistics from individual income tax returns have been published in annual reports by the IRS beginning with Tax Year 1916. The content of the program is largely determined by OTA and JCT for use in tax policy research and for revenue estimation. The needs of other researchers for individual income tax data are addressed on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Figure A

Statistics of Income User Inquiries by Type of Request, 1992

Inquirer	Telephone request	Written request
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Business	32.7	37.3
Consultant/researcher.....	19.4	17.5
Accounting firm.....	3.4	8.0
Law firm.....	3.0	5.9
Other private business.....	6.9	5.9
Government	37.7	18.2
Internal Revenue Service.....	16.1	1.5
Other Federal Government....	8.5	1.3
Congressional.....	4.9	1.7
State or local Government.....	7.7	13.5
Public library.....	0.5	0.2
Other	29.6	44.4
Association.....	6.0	10.9
College or university.....	5.4	15.2
Private citizen.....	11.5	13.5
Student.....	1.2	0.8
Foreign.....	0.5	1.7
Media.....	5.0	2.1
Other.....	--	0.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

While the individual program has historically been based on an annual cross-sectional sample of individual tax returns, a major redesign of the program has been undertaken [26]. From detailed discussions with OTA, it became apparent that the individual program needed to be refocused in three respects:

Currently, the SOI program consists of nearly 60 projects.

- since the annual cross-sectional samples were not conducive to multi-year economic modeling for such events as sales of capital assets, the redesigned sample includes a large continuing "panel" of (the same) individuals embedded within the annual cross-sectional samples;
- because "family economic units" (reflecting households rather than individuals) are a more desirable focus of tax analysis, social security numbers of dependents, now reported on individual income tax returns, are used to obtain dependents' returns, which are then combined with the parents' returns to form "tax families;" and
- sampling stratifiers and selection rates have been restructured to enhance the samples of returns with greater policy interest, such as those with very high or low incomes or those of the aged.

SOI individual taxation information is published annually in a complete report; in addition, annual articles are published in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* presenting preliminary individual income and tax data, individual tax rates and tax shares, and on high-income tax returns [27-28].

Other studies closely related to individual taxation issues are the sales of capital assets (SOCA) panel studies and "information returns" studies [29]. The SOCA studies have been conducted periodically by creating a panel file of returns to track capital asset transactions by type of transaction.

The Tax Year 1989 sample of individual income tax returns has been linked, on a record-by-record basis, to information returns filed by employers and financial institutions (for example, Forms W-2 for wages paid and Forms 1099 for interest and dividends paid) in order to create a more complete data base for analysis. As an offshoot of sampling "family economic units," information documents of individuals claimed as dependents on returns in this sample will be added. Finally, a representative selection of information documents of individuals not covered by individual income tax returns (i.e., non-filers:

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and non-dependents) will be added. Using the number of personal exemptions claimed as the indicator, the resulting data base is expected to cover nearly 98 percent of the U.S. population [30].

SOI Business Programs

Although businesses can be legally organized in a variety of ways, most business activity is conducted by corporations, partnerships or sole proprietorships. These three annual SOI programs are, thus, often referred to as the SOI business studies.

Corporations.— Like those for individuals, SOI corporate income tax data have been published annually, beginning with tax returns for 1913. These data are the only publicly-available source of financial information on all corporations, since other sources include only large or publicly-held corporations or those in certain industries. In addition to its use in tax policy simulation and revenue estimation at OTA and JCT, the corporation program provides the basic source data used for estimating corporate profits for BEA's national economic accounts.

The corporation program is rich in item content; complete income statement, balance sheet, and tax computation information have been mainstays of the program almost since its inception. As with the individual income tax studies, this program is being restructured to better meet the needs of OTA and JCT. Increased longitudinality (using panels of taxpayers) is being incorporated into future studies, and enhancements are underway to compile corporate "families" by linking parent and subsidiary entities of corporations, whether or not consolidated returns are filed. Through the financial support of BEA, the delivery of preliminary corporation statistics has been revived beginning in 1992. SOI corporation data are published annually in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, in a complete report, and in a detailed Source Book which is also available on magnetic tape [31,32].

Partnerships.— The annual SOI partnership program is vital to the national accounts since it is the only source of data on these businesses.

Partnerships are required to file annual information returns including an income statement, balance sheet and schedules showing the shares of income or losses and other items distributed or allocated to partners. Partners are required to report the distri-

SOI data are the principal source of information for revenue estimating and analyzing the functioning of the tax system.

butions or allocations from partnerships on their own income tax returns.

For many years, partnerships commanded only modest interest because they were not taxed directly and, thus, had no direct effect on Federal revenue; however, the proliferation of partnerships in tax shelters has substantially increased interest. For example, curbing deductions of partnership losses by individual partners, through passive loss limitations, was a key provision in the 1986 Tax Reform Act (TRA) [33]. Partnership data are annually published in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* and have also been examined in other articles focusing on the impact of TRA [34-36].

Sole Proprietorships.— Information about nonfarm proprietorship business activities is reported on Schedule C of the individual income tax return. Profits from these activities are combined with income from other sources in order to compute individual "adjusted gross income." Data on proprietorships provide the other half of information on the unincorporated business sector for the national accounts. Here, again, the tax return is the only annual source of financial information about these businesses. Proprietorship information is also published annually in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* [37].

SOI International Studies

"International" studies are conducted biennially or periodically in two broadly-defined areas: foreign investment and activity abroad by U.S. "persons" and investment and activity in the United States by foreign "persons."

Foreign investment and activity abroad by U.S. persons includes the following studies: corporation and individual foreign tax credit, Controlled Foreign Corporations of U.S. corporations, Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations and Foreign Sales Corporations, U.S. Possessions Corporations, international boycott participation, individual income earned abroad and foreign trusts. Treasury uses many of these studies for mandated reports to Congress.

Investment and activity in the United States by foreign persons includes the following studies: foreign-owned U.S. corporations, foreign corporations with income derived from a U.S. business, nonresident alien income and tax withheld, nonresident alien estates, U.S. partnership income of foreign partners and sales of U.S. real property interests by foreign "persons."

Much of the recent analyses of these data is published in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*. In addition, they have been compiled into a compendium of studies of interna-

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tional income and taxes, available for purchase upon request [38].

Other SOI Studies

Annual, biennial or periodic statistical programs are also conducted on tax-exempt (i.e., nonprofit) organizations, certain tax-exempt obligations, estates and personal wealth, and certain excise taxes.

Tax-Exempt Organizations.— Annual studies are conducted of information returns filed by private foundations, nonprofit charitable and other organizations exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c), exempt organizations with taxable “unrelated business income,” and tax-exempt private activity bonds.

In recent years, there has been a major focus by Congress and the business sector on the movement of exempt organizations into commercial activities and the resulting impact of this movement on for-profit businesses. Beginning with Reporting Year 1993, the statistical sampling of returns filed by nonprofit charitable and other organizations exempt under Internal Revenue Code subsections 501(c)(3) through 501(c)(9) will be linked with the sampling of returns filed to report business income from activities considered unrelated to the organization’s exempt purposes. This will ensure that information on both tax-exempt income and taxable income is available for the nonprofit charitable and other exempt organizations studied.

Studies of tax-exempt organizations are periodically released in historical compendiums that consolidate data on these organizations, as well as include articles that were previously published in professional journals or in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*. The first volume in the series includes information for Reporting Years 1974-1987; the second, for Reporting Years 1986-1992 [39].

Estate Tax and Personal Wealth.— Estate tax studies are now conducted annually based on a specific year of death. Periodically, studies are undertaken to estimate the wealth of top (living) wealthholders by combining applicable mortality rates with estate data [40]. Many of these analyses of estates and wealth have been published in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* and a historical compendium on estate and personal wealth is now in preparation [41,42].

A long-term research project is underway examining intergenerational transfers of wealth through inheritance based on estate tax filings from 1916 to the present [43]. SOI has also had a partnership role with the Federal Reserve Board in periodically mounting the Survey of Consumer Finances, a complex series of household

interviews designed to estimate personal wealth [44].

Excise Taxes.— These studies include (or have included) returns on the quarterly crude oil windfall profit tax and environmental excise taxes on certain hazardous substances (i.e., the so-called “Superfund taxes”) [45]. Additional studies are being planned to provide a more comprehensive and timely picture of excise taxes [46].

Shaping the Future

Some areas where the SOI program is shaping, or being shaped by, the future include: the continuing revolution ongoing in statistics, computing, and allied professions; changes in management styles and organizational practices (driven largely by Japanese successes in quality and productivity); and, last, attempts to address continuing deficiencies in meeting growing customer needs and demands. Each of these “opportunity challenges” is looked at briefly, followed by some concluding remarks.

Many Government statistical agencies have not kept up with the explosive growth of statistical theory and methods.

Changes In Statistical Practice

Historically, SOI, like most Government statistical agencies, has retained a much stronger “enumerative” or descriptive focus than an “analytic” or “inferential” one [47]. For SOI to continue this enumerative focus is a major impediment to developing an improved structure of information collection and analysis. Without a doubt, the “science” side of SOI work must be given greater emphasis [48]. In addition, a more analytic focus will not only allow SOI to continue to attract and retain outstanding employees, but will also bring it closer to its customers [49,50]. Recent years have seen encouraging trends, with much work now being done jointly with the major customers. The coming improvements in microsimulation modeling, partly driven by new longitudinal samples, should see this trend continue.

Many Government statistical agencies, including SOI, have not kept up with the explosive growth of statistical theory and methods. This is ironic because, in some cases, important methodological developments are being made within the Government [51]. Many such agencies, again including SOI, are trying to change this. Most SOI statistical methods are close to best practice; however, the range of tools employed, while growing, remains fairly narrow.

An example of the way SOI’s methods will continue to

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grow and modernize is the partnership role SOI has taken with the Federal Reserve Board in the Survey of Consumer Finances and with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the use of "cognitive" methods as a way of improving the tax forms [52]. Indeed, there has been an increasing institutional acceptance within IRS of this improved approach because it both reduces taxpayer burden and elicits more accurate responses.

Restructuring Management Practices

Long-term initiatives are underway to improve "quality" management in SOI. During the 1980's, conventional quality control techniques for detecting errors were gradually replaced by quality improvement techniques designed primarily to prevent errors. Japanese practices have been studied, and the ideas of both Deming and Juran are being implemented [53].

Early piecemeal improvement attempts are now giving way to a more integrated approach. SOI is now deploying its second annual total quality organization (TQO) plan, in which the five key strategies are [54]:

1. *Customer Focus.* — Provide greater access to SOI data in a more timely and flexible manner. Develop and market new products and services designed to increase benefits to customers.
2. *Employee Focus.* — Make SOI a more desirable, fulfilling and productive place for people to work. Build communication systems that facilitate a freer exchange of information within SOI and with customers and suppliers.
3. *Lean Production.* — Create data processing systems that are "best in class." For example, develop the capability to accept changes throughout project life cycles. Reduce the amount of rework or corrections needed at each processing stage of a project. Help suppliers develop and maintain a steady workflow and a stable workforce [55].
4. *Measurement Systems.* — Integrate and improve existing quality and resource measurement systems to aid project teams in achieving self-management.
5. *Planning Processes.* — Develop an increasingly systematic planning process to improve the focus of SOI quality initiatives.

As a result of these initiatives, the relationships between SOI and its customers and suppliers are changing. Substantial productivity and quality gains already achieved are due to many factors, including methodological enhancements and computing improvements, but

perhaps most of all to the still early efforts to embrace modern management techniques.

SOI is proud of what has been achieved so far. On the other hand, much more remains to be done if new ways of doing business are to fully succeed. The key to the eventual outcome will be the extent to which SOI staff is drawn into the process and the degree to which teamwork structures—*emphasizing reciprocal responsibility*—replace traditional hierarchies.

Informational Deficiencies

Despite recent strides, SOI systems continue to have chronic weaknesses. Currently, SOI is focused on several initiatives to address deficiencies in the SOI systems to better meet customers' needs. Five examples of these are described, followed by a sketch of some of the plans proposed to address these shortcomings. These five are the needs for: improved data consistency, greater program timeliness, better tracking of demographic changes, improved data access and preservation of historical information.

Data Consistency.— Problems of data consistency are of two general types: statistical and conceptual. Despite extensive validity testing, inconsistent or erroneous data still escape undetected in some SOI data files in spite of "heroic" efforts. Sometimes such errors are the result of "creative reporting" by taxpayers that, when appropriately weighted to produce national estimates, result in large discrepancies. For whatever reason, efforts continue to rid these out of the systems. Any error that affects any estimate by a "significant" amount (where "significant" is defined by the customer or user) is unacceptable and efforts must continue to drive the error rate down toward zero.

The ever-changing concepts of the economic, financial and tax variables, as reflected on tax and information returns, create a multitude of difficulties in trying to examine tax data over time. Unlike other statistical agencies where the questionnaire content can be customized to meet a statistical need, SOI's "questionnaires" are tax returns, which are developed specifically for tax compliance and other administrative purposes rather than for statistical studies. Not only is there limited flexibility in changing tax return content, but the information provided

Timeliness of SOI studies has become a primary focus for improvement and one in which some successes have been achieved.

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on returns is often complicated, not uniformly reported, and conceptually inconsistent over time, thereby impeding multi-year economic analysis.

Improving the conceptual clarity and year-to-year consistency of tax and information return content is a problem that has no easy solution. Since the tax laws have been frequently revised by the Congress, preserving year-to-year consistency can be challenging. For some data items, such as business depreciation deductions, no attempt is made to make adjustments to the basic source data provided on tax and information returns as long as they are consistent with current provisions of the tax code. In other cases, such as when the overall profits of partnerships were redefined by a tax form change, efforts have been made to re-create a consistent series over time.

As noted above, the contribution that cognitive psychologists have been making to the restructuring of survey instruments is a new and exciting breakthrough [56]. SOI has supported this approach as a user of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Collection Procedures Research Laboratory since its inception in 1989 and plans to send IRS tax forms as a means of improving tax administration and, as a by-product, the quality of the SOI data.

Timeliness.— The fact that users never have enough current information from tax returns is a key weakness of the SOI program. Timeliness of SOI studies has become a primary focus for improvement and one in which some successes have been achieved. All of the major SOI studies have a sampling period that extends for one year (or more) beyond the close of the applicable accounting period to ensure the inclusion of returns for which there are filing extensions. To illustrate, most Tax Year 1992 individual taxpayers filed by April 15, 1993, but significant numbers (about 6 million) sought and were granted extensions until August 15, 1993. For taxpayers living abroad, further extensions are common. Thus, to insure inclusion of returns filed late in that year, the sample for Tax Year 1992 is kept open throughout Calendar Year 1993 [57].

Significant efforts are being made throughout SOI to complete statistical processing within a minimum time after the close of the return sampling period. The *Statistics of Income Bulletin* periodically summarizes the release dates of SOI information [58]. What is not

Finding ways to obtain wider public access, while protecting taxpayers' confidential information, is an SOI goal.

apparent in these summaries is the extent to which delivery dates have been improving. In the individual SOI program, for example, early economic estimates are available 2 months after the end of the 1992 filing period, more detailed preliminary data before the close of the filing year and final information is available 6 months later. Both of these represent a significant acceleration over earlier schedules.

In addition, internal discussions are underway to provide even more current information to our principal customers on a preliminary basis by providing access to files in process and by early closure of the sample periods, as has been done for the individual SOI program for many years now. For example, an early cut-off has just been reinstated in the corporation program allowing delivery of preliminary data 9 months ahead of the final data.

Tracking Demographic Changes.— The redesign of the individual program at the request of OTA has underscored the need to continually improve longitudinality in SOI studies. Such "unusual" transactions as capital gains realizations can only be understood by means of a panel data base. As a result of this redesign, additional efforts are needed to ensure completeness, as well as inter-temporal consistency.

A similar need for greater longitudinality applies to business sector studies, where tracking business legal entity changes has become a difficult and costly aspect of file processing. For example, assuring the inclusion of all large corporations in the annual corporation program is a very labor-intensive effort. Often mergers, acquisitions, liquidations, reorganizations and "spin-offs" are determined to be the source of what had initially appeared to be missing entities. Recent tax reform legislation has heightened the occurrence of changes of legal form, such as switching from a corporation to a limited partnership. Unfortunately, an automated system that is also readily accessible and which will facilitate tracking such changes for effective tax administration does not yet exist.

Greater Public Access.— Finding ways to obtain wider public access, while protecting taxpayers' confidential information, is an SOI goal. Tax returns are protected by law from public scrutiny, and strict procedures govern the handling of returns and computer tape files containing such information. Even after specific identifiers (e.g., name, address and social security or employer identification number) are removed, the remaining tax return data are usually still confidential.

OTA and JCT, SOI's primary customers, are authorized to receive detailed tax return (microdata) files, so com-

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puter tape files of tax return information are regularly provided. Most other users of SOI data can only have access to summary tabulations. However, public-use microdata files of individual tax data have been produced regularly since 1960. For these other users, these files are the only source of "sanitized" tax return data available for simulations.

Making more tax microdata publicly available to researchers outside of Government has been studied in SOI for some time. A research project to study the feasibility of public-use business files was undertaken in the early 1980's [59]. Various measures were considered to make the data available while protecting taxpayer confidentiality, including purging names and other unique identifiers, rounding data items to make it more difficult to identify businesses, and averaging the financial data of "similar" taxpayers. While this work demonstrated the feasibility of creating public-use data for unincorporated businesses, the cost of producing such data would be prohibitively expensive.

Preservation of Historical Information.— Although current efforts are focused on better meeting current and future customer needs, SOI has become the "keeper" of an abundance of tax information documents in a variety of media. Much of this information, though cumbersome to use, is irreplaceable. However, as new technologies become more available, the cost of moving this information into more user-friendly formats will drop considerably. A very difficult decision must be addressed as to how much current resources should be diverted from present work to safeguard this historical information.

Concluding Comments

This article has discussed what the Statistics of Income program is and what it is trying to become. In comparison to some other Government statistical agencies, SOI is small, and because the SOI mission is highly focused, most of what it does is not widely known. The SOI organization and its programs have strong traditions that provide a sense of continuity and confidence—unfortunately, sometimes at the price of being overly conservative in the face of a changing environment.

As part of efforts to meet future goals, SOI has participated in and contributed, in a modest way, toward many of the worldwide "paradigm shifts" now sweeping statistics and statistical organizations. It has benefitted especially from the revolution in computing systems, albeit belatedly; the quality revolution is also one where SOI started late but where some important strides have been made. Applying newly invented or improved concepts and tools to old problems has been energizing;

indeed, the excitement has not only led SOI to tackle new problems, it has provided the impetus for SOI to "reinvent itself." The belief is that only by reinventing itself will SOI be able to successfully address the present and especially the future needs of all customers. Toward this goal, comments and suggestions are sought. An invitation is extended to those having similar challenges to join in a common effort.

For more information on SOI programs and services, contact the SOI Statistical Information Services office on (202) 874-0410 (FAX number (202) 874-0922), or write the Director, Statistics of Income Division R:S, P.O. Box 2608, Washington, DC 20013-2608. A computerized bulletin board, now in operation, enables SOI data users to keep in touch better with current data releases and other program events; it can be accessed on (202) 874-9574.

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Corporations, 1990

by Nina Shumofsky

For Tax Year 1990, corporate pre-tax profits showed a decrease for the second consecutive year. Profits dropped by nearly 5 percent to \$370.6 billion, as the increase in income failed to keep pace with the increase in deductions. Net losses of companies without net income continued to grow, increasing from \$167.3 billion to \$181.9 billion. At the same time, the net income of companies reporting a profit again declined slightly, from \$556.3 billion to \$552.5 billion.

The decline in positive net income was accompanied by a decline in "income subject to tax" (the tax base for regular tax purposes) from \$371.1 billion to \$366.4 billion. This decline resulted in a drop in the regular income tax (before credits) from \$123.2 billion to \$119.4 billion. The "alternative minimum tax" for the year more than doubled, however, to \$8.1 billion and total credits against regular tax dropped only slightly. The net result was that, despite the economic recession, the total income tax after credits (the amount actually payable to the U.S. Government), showed a small increase from \$96.1 billion to \$96.4 billion. This increase was enough to set a new record, which exceeded the previous records that were set for Tax Years 1988 and 1989.

Number of Returns

For Tax Year 1990, the number of active corporation income tax returns increased 2.5 percent to over 3.7 million, continuing the long upward trend that was interrupted only by Tax Year 1988 [1]. Returns with net income rose only slightly, by less than 1 percent, to 1.9 million. This growth was somewhat less than that for 1989 and was the smallest since that recorded for 1982, with the exception of 1988 (Figure A). In contrast, returns without net income increased by a much larger 6 percent to 1.8 million. For 1990, returns without net income comprised 49 percent of the total returns filed.

There was a modest increase in the number of returns reported in all of the eight industrial divisions, except mining. The 5 percent decline in returns to 40,000 in the mining division offset almost all of the combined increase for the seven other divisions. The largest of these increases was for the services division, where the number of returns increased 4 percent to over 1.0 million (Figure B).

By type of return, the largest increase in number was for S Corporations (generally small corporations that elect to be taxed through their shareholders). As shown in Figure C, the number of Forms 1120S increased by nearly 11 percent to 1.6 million compared to 1989. This increase

continued a trend that began as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA) which made the individual income tax rates (at which the profits of these corporations were taxed) more favorable than the corporate tax rates.

Income Statement

Net Income

Reflecting the economic downturn, pre-tax profits reported on corporation income tax returns for Tax Year 1990 continued to decline. Tax Year 1989 was the first recent year to show a decline in pre-tax profits since 1982. Compared to 1989, pre-tax profits, as computed under the

Profits dropped by nearly 5 percent to \$370.6 billion for 1990.

Internal Revenue Code, decreased 4.7 percent to \$370.6 billion [2]. By asset size, almost 82 percent of all corporate profits for 1990 was attributable to the 5,613 returns with total assets of \$250 million or more. This percentage continued to rise, reflecting the growing

number of returns of this size and the increasing proportion of corporate profits for which they accounted (Figure D).

The continued decline in profits spanned all of the industrial divisions, except mining and finance, insurance and real estate. The increase in profits for the mining division was mainly due to corporations engaged in oil and gas extraction. The largest decline, in terms of dollars, was in the manufacturing division where profits declined from \$180.5 billion to \$171.4 billion. Similar to 1989, the largest drop was reported for motor vehicle and equipment manufacturers whose 1990 profits fell 61.4 percent to \$4.0 billion.

The 6.4 percent increase in the number of companies reporting a loss contributed to the size of the overall net loss reported for 1990. The deficit reported on returns without net income grew 8.7 percent, from \$167.3 billion for 1989 to \$181.9 billion (Figure E). The largest percentage increases in deficit occurred in two of the industrial divisions: wholesale and retail trade and construction. The 20.6 percent increase in wholesale and retail trade to \$35.3 billion was mainly divided among the following three industrial groups: wholesalers of electrical goods, general merchandise stores and "other" retail stores. The 19.3 percent increase in the construction division to \$9.0 billion was largely due to general building contractors. These two increases, however, were partially offset by a 25.7 percent decrease in the deficit reported by corporations in the mining division (\$3.8 billion), caused specifically by oil and gas field services.

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Corporations, 1990

Figure A

Number and Growth Rate of Active Corporation Returns, Tax Years 1981-1990

Tax year	Total active corporation returns	Percentage increase	Number of returns with net income	Percentage increase	Number of returns without net income	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1981.....	2,812,420	3.8	1,597,298	(1)	1,215,122	9.1
1982.....	2,925,933	4.0	1,608,363	0.6	1,317,576	8.4
1983.....	2,999,071	2.5	1,676,288	4.2	1,322,783	0.4
1984.....	3,170,743	5.7	1,777,770	6.0	1,392,973	5.3
1985.....	3,277,219	3.4	1,820,120	2.4	1,457,099	4.6
1986.....	3,428,515	4.6	1,907,738	4.8	1,520,777	4.4
1987.....	3,612,133	5.4	1,995,452	4.6	1,616,681	6.3
1988 ²	3,562,789	-1.4	1,908,799	-4.3	1,653,990	2.3
1989 ²	3,627,863	1.8	1,921,805	0.7	1,706,058	3.1
1990 ²	3,716,650	2.5	1,910,870	-0.6	1,805,980	5.9

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

Figure B

Number of Active Corporation Returns by Industrial Division, Tax Years 1989 and 1990

Industrial division	1989		1990	
	Number of returns	Percentage increase	Number of returns	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All industrial ¹	3,627,863	1.8	3,716,650	1.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	123,195	2.7	126,423	2.6
Mining.....	41,631	1.3	39,674	-4.7
Construction.....	393,103	3.0	406,874	3.5
Manufacturing.....	301,346	0.6	301,669	0.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	156,037	4.5	160,353	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,012,980	2.9	1,023,057	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	592,832	3.6	609,138	2.8
Services.....	989,850	-0.6	1,029,447	4.0

¹ Includes returns not allocable by industrial division.

NOTE: Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

Receipts

Total receipts, which is the total of business receipts and investment income in the statistics, increased \$0.5 trillion to \$11.4 trillion for 1990 (see Tables 1 and 2) [3].

However, the size of the increase dropped for the second year in a row. Business receipts (in general, the gross operating receipts) rose to \$9.9 trillion compared to \$9.4 trillion for 1989, accounting for nearly all the increase. Paralleling 1989, the largest dollar gains occurred in wholesale and retail trade and in manufacturing.

The investment income component of total receipts included amounts that comprised the gross operating receipts of certain financial institutions. One example is interest income. In total, taxable interest income, which showed a gain of 20.5 percent for Tax Year 1989, increased only 1.2 percent to \$0.9 billion for 1990. Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for nearly all of this total and for nearly all of the increase over 1989.

However, tax-exempt interest on State and local Government obligations actually declined for 1990, by 3 percent, to \$35.2 billion. Also showing a decrease for 1990 were rents, net short-term capital gains (reduced by net long-term capital losses) and net long-term capital gains (reduced by net short-term capital losses), as well as dividends received from both domestic and foreign corporations.

Of all the sources of income, short-term capital gains was the income source that showed the largest percentage decline, dropping 62 percent to \$4.1 billion. This decrease contrasts with Tax Year 1989 when short-term gains increased 93 percent to \$10.8 billion. Regulated investment companies accounted for the largest part of these changes.

Net long-term capital gains, which showed the largest dollar decline for 1990, decreased 18.5 percent to \$50.9 billion. For 1989, they had increased 10 percent to \$62.5 billion. Notwithstanding this increase, the decline for 1990 continued a recent trend that began with 1986, when the beneficial tax treatment of long-term capital gains was rescinded by TRA [4].

Figure C

Form 1120S Returns and All Other Active Corporation Returns, Tax Years 1986-1990

Tax year	Number of Form 1120S returns	Percentage increase	Number of all other returns	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1986.....	826,214	14.0	2,602,301	2.0
1987.....	1,127,905	36.5	2,484,228	-4.5
1988.....	1,257,191	11.5	2,305,598 ¹	-7.2 ¹
1989.....	1,422,967	13.2	2,204,896 ¹	-4.4 ¹
1990.....	1,575,092	10.7	2,141,558 ¹	2.9 ¹

¹ Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

Corporations, 1990

Figure D

Returns with Total Assets of \$250 Million or More, Tax Years 1985-1990

(Money amounts are in millions of dollars)

Tax year	Returns		Net Income (less deficit)	
	Number	Percentage of total	Amount	Percentage of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985.....	4,052	0.12	177.2	73.8
1986.....	4,471	0.13	197.5	73.4
1987.....	4,794	0.13	247.6	75.4
1988.....	5,120	0.14 ¹	320.7	78.0 ¹
1989.....	5,450	0.15 ¹	307.6	79.1 ¹
1990.....	5,613	0.15 ¹	302.9	81.7 ¹

¹Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

Deductions

Total deductions increased 4.6 percent to \$11.0 trillion for 1990. This increase was 0.3 percent larger than the rate of increase for total receipts and was enough to cause overall net income, generally the difference between total receipts and total deductions, to drop. [5].

Interest paid, the largest single deduction aside from cost of sales and operations, declined \$6.2 billion to \$825.4 billion for 1990. This decrease was in sharp

contrast to the \$159.1 billion increase recorded for 1989, when the interest paid deduction reached a record high at \$831.5 billion. This was also the first decline in the deduction since 1983. The decrease in the interest paid deduction was accompanied by a sharp decline in the rate by which interest income grew. For 1989, interest income grew by more than 20 percent; for 1990, the increase was only slightly more than 1 percent.

The finance, insurance and real estate division historically accounts for most of the interest paid deductions, and includes the interest paid on deposits and withdrawable shares by banking and savings institutions. For Tax Year 1990, this division showed a decrease of 2.9 percent to \$506.9 billion. Within the finance division, bank holding companies reported a large decrease of \$1.9 billion which was in contrast to the \$45.5 billion increase they reported for Tax Year 1989. Savings and loan associations also reported an \$8.8 billion decrease, to \$83.1 billion.

The bad debt deduction increased 21.6 percent to \$83.7 billion. The finance, insurance and real estate division accounted for nearly two-thirds of this increase. Bank holding companies, alone, accounted for 28.2 percent of the overall increase.

Figure E

Net Income (Less Deficit), by Industrial Division, Tax Years 1989 and 1990

(Money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Industrial division	1989		1990	
	Net income or deficit	Percentage increase	Net income or deficit	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
NET INCOME (LESS DEFICIT)				
All Industries ¹	389,010,675	-5.8	370,632,632	-4.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	1,550,580	-4.0	1,156,269	-25.4
Mining.....	3,144,686	-2.4	5,302,223	68.6
Construction.....	8,736,930	-23.0	6,824,608	-21.9
Manufacturing.....	180,476,024	-12.0	171,373,726	-5.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	39,073,953	-16.8	35,413,596	-9.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	36,155,437	-15.6	30,094,078	-16.8
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	108,907,351	18.5	109,901,881	0.9
Services.....	11,020,194	18.8	10,616,792	-3.7
NET INCOME				
All Industries ¹	556,322,401	0.1	552,526,789	-0.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	4,347,165	3.9	4,328,433	-0.4
Mining.....	8,217,568	-4.2	9,071,733	10.4
Construction.....	16,312,212	-9.1	15,859,977	-2.8
Manufacturing.....	216,357,256	-6.8	212,936,099	-1.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	56,518,343	-5.6	51,490,850	-9.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	65,409,500	-1.8	65,373,876	(²)
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	155,238,423	13.8	158,458,842	2.1
Services.....	33,839,910	13.0	34,850,560	3.0
DEFICIT				
All Industries ¹	167,321,725	17.1	181,894,157	8.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	2,796,586	8.9	3,172,164	13.4
Mining.....	5,072,882	13.5	3,789,511	-25.0
Construction.....	7,575,282	14.7	9,035,370	19.3
Manufacturing.....	35,881,232	32.4	41,582,373	15.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	17,444,390	34.9	18,077,254	-7.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	29,254,062	23.2	35,289,796	20.6
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	46,331,072	4.0	48,556,962	4.8
Services.....	22,819,716	10.4	24,233,768	6.2

¹Includes net income or deficit not allocable by industrial division.

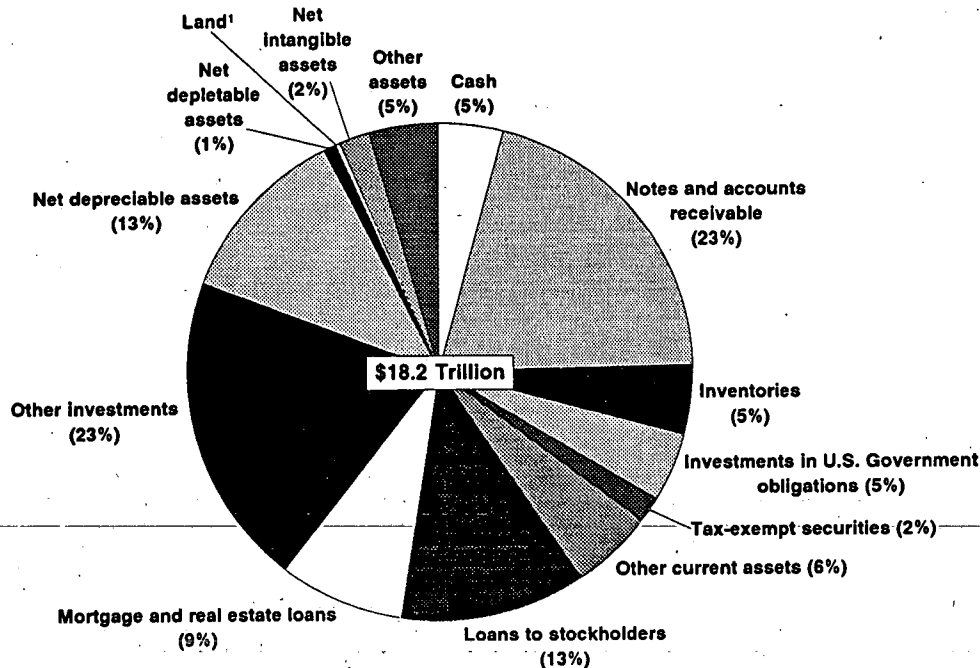
² Less than -0.05 percent.

NOTES: Excludes net income or deficit of Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure F

Total Assets by Type of Account, Tax Year 1990



¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTES: Asset accounts are listed in the order in which they appear on the corporation income tax return balance sheet, starting with "Cash." Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Depreciation declined 1.3 percent for 1990 to \$332.7 billion. This decrease was the first drop in more than 20 years and followed 5 years of reduced growth in the deduction [6]. From 1980 through 1985, depreciation had risen at an average annual rate of 14.1 percent. Then, between 1985 and 1989, the average annual rate of increase dropped to 2.4 percent. The lower depreciation deductions, notwithstanding increases in net depreciable assets for recent years, may be related to the changes brought about by TRA. TRA instituted a modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) that lengthened the periods over which assets could be depreciated and changed the depreciation methods for business property placed in service after 1986.

The amortization deduction increased 23 percent for 1990 to \$31.5 billion. The largest dollar increases were in the services division, followed by manufacturing. Over one-third of the total increase for services was attributable to corporations engaged primarily in motion picture production, distribution or services. This industry group alone caused amortization for the services division to increase by \$3.2 billion to \$5.7 billion. Within manufacturing, the largest increase was reported by publishers of periodicals.

Balance Sheet

Assets

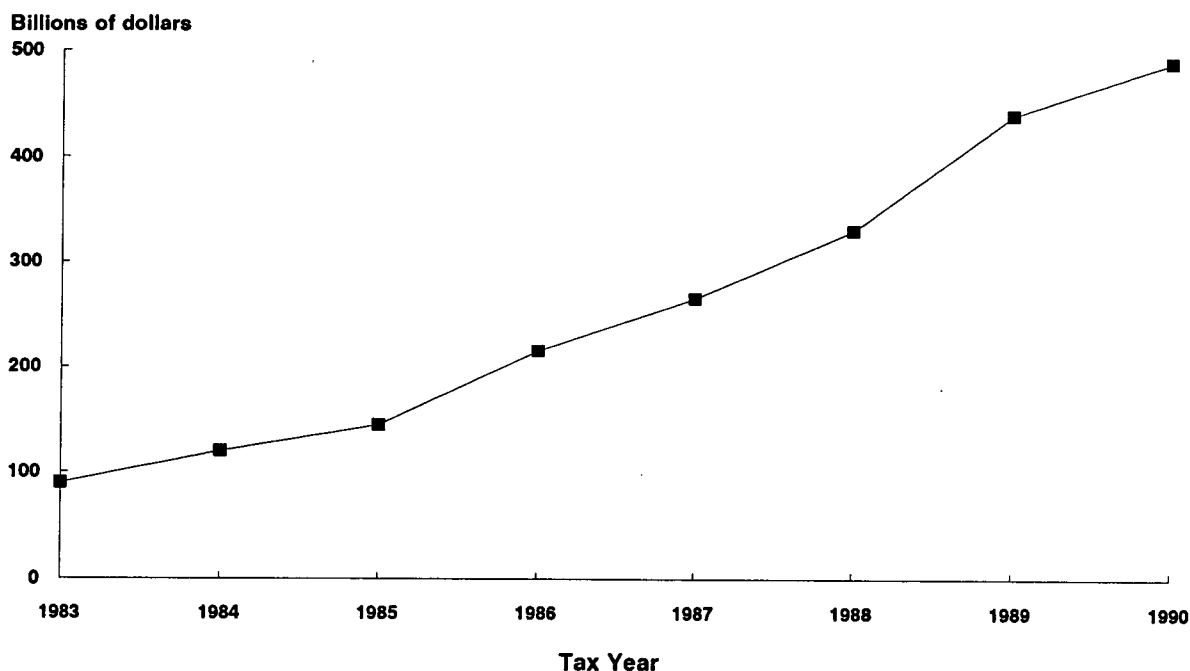
For 1990, year-end net growth in the book value of total assets reported on corporation income tax returns was at the lowest level in 10 years. The 3.1 percent increase to \$18.2 trillion for 1990 was less than half of the 7.0 percent increase recorded for 1989, and the \$1.0 trillion increase was the smallest reported since 1984. In comparison, the increases in total assets for 1988 and 1987 were 8.1 and 8.2 percents, respectively.

The largest increase in total assets occurred in manufacturing; however, even here, assets increased only 5.4 percent, from \$3.7 billion to 3.9 billion. Drug manufacturers accounted for the largest increase, 17 percent, to \$126.8 billion. Overall, manufacturing remained the second largest industrial division with 21.6 percent of total assets. Finance, insurance and real estate remained the largest, with 56.0 percent.

As Figure F shows, the largest individual asset accounts on the tax return balance sheet were for notes and accounts receivable net of the allowance for bad debts (\$4.1 trillion), "other" investments (\$4.1 trillion) and net depreciable assets (\$2.5 trillion). After the gross amount of notes and accounts receivables increased by \$334.4

Figure G

Gross Intangible Assets, Tax Years 1983-1990



NOTE: Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations.

billion and \$96.9 billion in 1988 and 1989, respectively, receivables increased by only \$2.0 billion in 1990. This change resulted from a large decline in the amounts held by bank holding companies which offset the moderate growth that occurred in other industries. The growth in gross depreciable assets (\$248.0 billion) was virtually the same as that recorded for 1989; nevertheless, this asset category became the largest for the first time since 1984.

Intangible assets increased 12.1 percent to \$491.2 billion for 1990. This increase was substantially less than the 33 percent increase for 1989 and represented the smallest increase since 1983 (Figure G). These assets, which include the acquisition costs of goodwill, trademarks, copyrights and like assets, tend to increase during periods when there is a high level of mergers and acquisitions. The lower level for 1990 may signify a change in the pattern of corporate consolidation that existed since the early 1980's [7].

Liabilities

Similar to 1989, the mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year reported for 1990 showed the largest relative increase of all the liability accounts. The 12.6

percent gain brought the total for short-term mortgages, notes and bonds payable to \$1.8 billion. The largest portion of the gain was reported by bank holding companies whose account increased in the aggregate by \$55.7 billion to \$337.9 billion. Bank holding companies also accounted for the large increase in long-term mortgages, notes and bonds, defined as those payable in more than 1 year, increasing 12.7 percent to \$40.4 billion. In contrast, long-term mortgages, notes and bonds for corporations as a whole increased by 7.0 percent.

"Other current liabilities," which includes most of the deposits and withdrawable shares of banking and savings institutions, continued to be the largest account on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (Figure H). This account remained relatively stable at \$5.2 trillion, only 1.1 percent more than 1989. Long-term debt, which would include "other liabilities", along with bonds, notes and mortgages payable in 1 year or more and loans from stockholders, increased \$145 billion to \$5.2 trillion.

Income Tax and Tax Credits

Positive net income amounted to \$552.5 billion for 1990. Reflecting the slight decline in positive net income,

Corporations, 1990

"income subject to tax" (the term used to describe the corporate regular tax base for the statistics) declined 1.3 percent to \$366.4 billion for 1990 (Figure I). For most corporations, income subject to tax was equal to net income minus certain "statutory special deductions"[8].

The largest portion of the total statutory special deductions is from the deduction for dividends paid by regulated investment companies (and, to a lesser extent real estate investment trusts) [9]. After a \$6.7 billion increase for 1989, this deduction increased by only \$755.5 million for 1990.

Another major component of statutory special deductions was the net operating loss deduction, or NOLD. The NOLD, for purposes of the statistics, represents certain prior-year losses carried forward and applied against current-year net income [10]. Total statutory special deductions decreased overall, partially due to a change in definition described below, and partially due to the continued decline in the NOLD, which dropped by 11.0 percent, from \$43.2 billion to \$38.4 billion. The decrease in the NOLD was widespread, particularly among

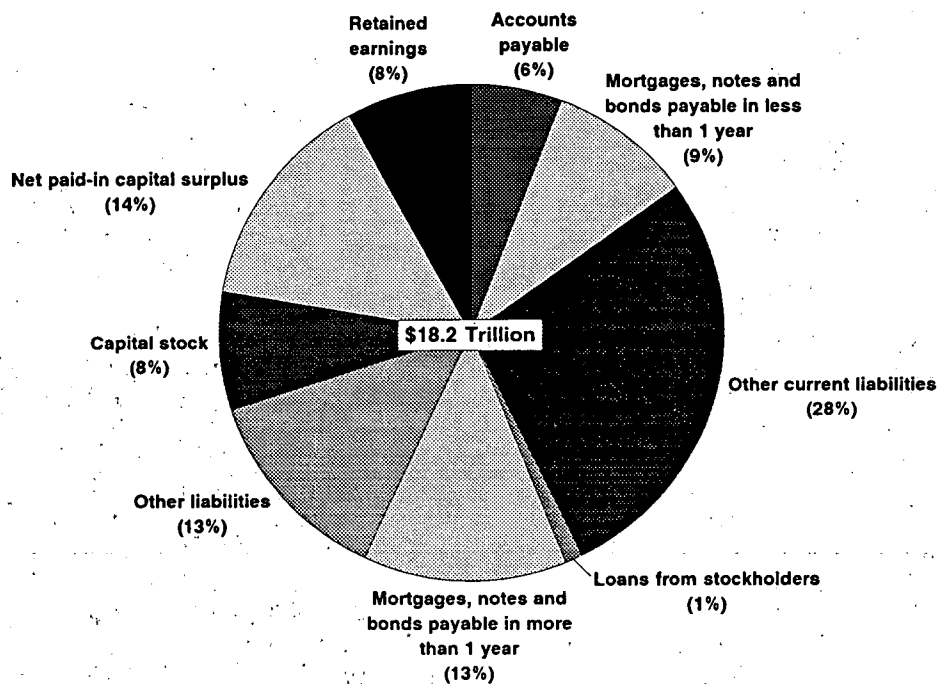
manufacturers. This reduction may reflect the decline in the net income from which NOLD could be subtracted, as much as a decline in the prior-year losses eligible to be carried forward.

A third major component of the statutory special deduction total is the deduction for intercorporate dividends received. This deduction declined from Tax Year 1989 levels, by 8.9 percent, to \$12.4 billion, reflecting the decline in income from intercorporate ordinary dividends received. Similar to 1989, the largest increases for 1990 were reported by corporations classified in transportation and public utilities, followed by those in finance, insurance and real estate.

Despite the large decreases in the NOLD and the deduction for intercorporate dividends received, total statutory special deductions declined by only 1 percent to \$122.9 billion. This situation was mainly due to a change in its definition for the 1990 statistics. For 1990, the deduction for capital gains dividends paid by regulated investment companies and the deduction for small life insurance companies were included. These deduction

Figure H

Total Liabilities by Type of Account, Tax Year 1990



NOTES: Liability and capital accounts are listed in the order in which they appear on the corporation income tax return balance sheet, starting with "Accounts payable."

Cost of treasury stock, reported as an adjustment to total liabilities, is not shown.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Corporations, 1990

Figure I

Selected Tax and Tax Credit Items, Tax Years 1989 and 1990

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1989	1990	Percentage increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Income subject to tax.....	371,054,512	366,352,857	-1.3
Income tax, total ¹	127,754,021	128,185,666	-0.3
Regular tax.....	123,236,461	119,434,430	-3.1
Personal Holding Company tax ²	25,618	12,126	-52.7
Tax from recapture of investment and low-income housing credits ²	354,889	126,600	-64.3
Alternative minimum tax ²	3,540,918	8,104,269	128.9
Environmental tax ²	471,779	520,167	10.3
Tax credits, total.....	31,606,815	31,782,567	0.6
Foreign tax credit.....	23,996,821	249,889,922	4.1
U.S. possessions credit.....	2,793,603	3,194,481	14.4
Orphan drug credit.....	14,190	15,637	10.2
Nonconventional fuel source credit.....	82,792	81,790	-1.2
General business credit.....	3,882,728	2,833,701	-27.0
Prior-year minimum tax credit.....	836,681	667,036	-20.3
Total income tax after credits.....	96,147,206	96,403,099	0.3

¹ Includes certain other taxes, not shown below.

² For purposes of the statistics, this tax is included in both income tax before and after credit. By law, tax credits can only offset regular tax.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

amounts for 1990 were \$3.6 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively.

The drop in income subject to tax resulted in a reduction from \$123.2 billion to \$119.4 billion in the regular income tax (before credits), which was based on income subject to tax [11]. However, regular tax did not include the "alternative minimum tax" (AMT) on "tax preference" items. When AMT was taken into account, total income tax before credits, which for Statistics of Income includes AMT, actually increased for the year, from \$127.8 billion to \$128.2 billion. Forty percent of the increase was due to manufacturers, with manufacturers of aircraft, guided missiles and parts accounting for a significant part.

Compared to Tax Year 1989, AMT more than doubled for Tax Year 1990, from \$3.5 billion to \$8.1 billion, with corporations in manufacturing (in particular, manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts) and transportation and public utilities, accounting for almost two-thirds of the total reported. (More than three-fourths of the AMT was reported by corporations with total assets of \$250 million or more.)

The increase in AMT for 1990 was attributable to at least two factors. First, for prior years one of the adjustments to the AMT tax base was for "net book income." For 1990, this adjustment was replaced by a new one, for "adjusted current earnings," the so-called "ACE adjustment." The 1989 adjustment amounted to \$68.5 billion, leaving "alternative minimum taxable income" or AMTI

(before AMT NOLD) at \$85.4 billion; the 1990 adjustment amounted to \$181.0 billion, leaving AMTI (before NOLD) at \$153.7 billion [12]. This change led to an increase in the number of corporations reporting an AMT liability for 1990. This number grew to 32,461, from 25,237 for Tax Year 1989, representing an increase of 28.6 percent.

In determining the income tax due the U.S. Government, the regular tax was reduced by tax credits. The foreign tax credit continued to be the largest credit. The 4.1 percent increase in foreign tax credit to \$25.0 billion for 1990 continued a trend that began with 1982 and which was interrupted only for 1988. The increase for 1990 was widespread among manufacturers.

The "general business credit" continued to decline, reflecting changes instituted by TRA. The credit dropped by 26.9 percent to \$2.8 billion. The investment credit, the largest component of the general business credit, was rescinded by TRA, but with exceptions that included the carryover of a gradually diminishing portion of unused credits accumulated for years prior to TRA. TRA also reduced the maximum amount of tax against which the general business credit could be applied.

The "prior-year minimum tax credit" dropped 20 percent to \$0.7 billion. This decrease is consistent with the increase in AMT for 1990, inasmuch as the credit was taken by companies that reported AMT for prior tax years, but that were not liable for the tax for the current year. Most of the decrease in this credit was due to a decline in the amounts claimed by bank holding companies, which decreased 70 percent compared to 1989, to \$48.6 million.

Total income tax after credits, the amount owed the Federal Government, increased slightly, from \$96.1 billion for Tax Year 1989 to \$96.4 billion for Tax Year 1990, despite declines in income subject to tax and regular income tax. This is mainly due to the sharp rise increase in AMT, which is not based on income subject to

Figure J

Total Income Tax Before and After Credits, Tax Years 1989 and 1990

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1989	1990	Increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total income tax before credits.....	127,754,021	128,185,666	431,645
Total tax credits.....	31,606,815	33,389,472	1,782,657
Total income tax after credits.....	96,147,206	96,403,099	255,893

NOTE: For purposes of the statistics, Personal Holding Company tax, tax from recapture of investment and low-income housing credits, alternative minimum tax, environmental tax and certain other taxes are included in both tax before and after credits. By law, tax credits can only offset regular tax (see Figure I).

tax, as described previously. The increase in AMT offset the effect of total tax credits, increasing at a faster rate than total tax before credits (Figure J). Thus, despite the economic recession, the total tax after credits for Tax Year 1990 set a new record, exceeding the previous records reported for 1989 and 1988.

Summary

The number of returns filed for Tax Year 1990 increased 2.5 percent. This increase was fueled mainly by a 10.7 percent increase in returns filed by S Corporations which countered a 2.9 percent decline in the other types of returns filed. The number increased in each industrial division, except construction.

Corporate pre-tax profits decreased for the second year in a row, dropping by 4.7 percent to \$370.6 billion. Most of the industrial divisions (except mining and finance, insurance and real estate) reported decreases. Tax Year 1989 was the first recent year to show a decline in the pre-tax profits computed under the Internal Revenue Code since 1982. Losses reported by corporations without net income continued to increase, growing from \$167.3 billion to \$181.9 billion. Simultaneously, the profits reported by companies with positive net income, again, dropped slightly, from \$556.3 billion to \$552.5 billion.

Interest income and interest paid both showed significant changes between 1989 and 1990. For 1989, taxable interest income rose 20.5 percent, while, for 1990, it increased only 1.2 percent. Paralleling this change, interest paid showed a decrease of \$6.2 billion to \$825.4 billion. This decrease contrasted with 1989 when the deduction increased \$159.1 billion to a record \$831.5 billion. As expected, the finance, insurance and real estate division accounted for most of the gains in taxable interest income for 1990.

As positive net income reported by corporations declined, so did income subject to tax, the tax base tabulated for Statistics of Income. For 1990, income subject to tax decreased from \$371.1 billion, for 1989, to \$366.3 billion, resulting in a drop in regular income tax from \$123.2 billion to \$119.4 billion. "Alternative minimum tax", however, more than doubled from \$3.5 billion to \$8.1 billion. The net result was a slight increase in the amount actually due the Federal Government. For 1990, total income tax after credits was \$96.4 compared to \$96.1 billion for 1989. Despite the economic recession, the tax for 1990 set a record, exceeding the previous records reported for 1988 and 1989.

Data Sources and Limitations

Data for Tax Year 1990 are based on a sample of corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ended

July 1990 through June 1991. These returns represented domestic corporations filing Form 1120 or 1120A (short form); foreign corporations with income "effectively connected" with a U.S. business filing Form 1120F; life insurance companies filing Form 1120L; property and casualty insurance companies filing Form 1120PC; S Corporations filing Form 1120S; regulated investment companies filing Form 1120RIC; and real estate investment trusts filing Form 1120REIT. For purposes of the 1990 statistics, Forms 1120 IC-DISC filed by certain Domestic International Sales Corporations and Forms 1120-FSC filed by Foreign Sales Corporations were excluded. The 1987 revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification are not reflected in the industry statistics.

The data were estimated based on a stratified probability sample of approximately 82,400 corporation income tax returns drawn to represent the total of 3,717,000 returns filed for Tax Year 1990. The sample was selected after administrative processing was complete, but before any audit examination. It was stratified based on combinations of net income and total assets at rates ranging from 0.25 percent to 100 percent.

Figure K

Coefficients of Variation (CV) for Frequency Estimates, Tax Year 1990

Estimated number of returns	Approximate coefficient of variation (CV)
2,000,000.....	1.42
500,000.....	2.84
250,000.....	4.02
50,000.....	8.99
25,000.....	12.71
10,000.....	20.10
5,000.....	28.42

Because the data are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling error. In order to use the statistics properly, the magnitude of the sampling error, measured by the coefficient of variation (CV), should be taken into account (Figure K). The CV's for frequency estimates only are intended as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For numbers of returns other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

Notes and References

[1] For 1988, the number of returns declined for the first time since the end of World War II. This decline was prompted by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which caused some companies to be represented in the 1987 statistics twice, both by a part-year return and a full-

year return, each with an accounting period that ended during the span of months July 1987 through June 1988 (the accounting periods comprising Tax Year 1987 for purposes of the statistics).

The unusually large number of part-year returns filed for Tax Year 1987, in turn, led to an unusually large increase in the total number of returns for the year. The increase in part-year returns was due to many S Corporations (and Personal Service Corporations) having to change their accounting periods from a non-calendar year to a calendar year as required by the 1986 Act. In addition, other corporations changed to S Corporation status in order to take advantage of the lower individual income tax rates that applied to S Corporation profits (which are taxed through shareholders) allowed under the Act; some of these companies also had to file part-year returns if they were not already using the required calendar accounting period.

Thus, since the increase in returns for Tax Year 1987 was followed by a decline for 1988, the escalation for the one year (1987) was an anomaly. The increases recorded for Tax Years 1989 and 1990 are only significant in that they reflect a return to the more gradual upward trend in filings that previously existed.

- [2] Starting with Tax Year 1987, statistics for net income or deficit, as well as for receipts and deductions, of S Corporations are limited to those derived from a trade or business. Investment or portfolio income (or loss), such as interest, dividends, rents, royalties and gain (loss) from sales of investment property, and the deductions related to this income, were not tabulated. This affects the overall statistics for receipts, deductions and net income or deficit. (S Corporation net income or deficit from investment or portfolio income is allocated directly to shareholders for taxation.)
- [3] *Ibid.*
- [4] The preferential "alternative tax" rate on net long-term capital gains (reduced by net short-term capital losses) was repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 for tax years that began on or after July 1, 1987, effectively taxing corporate capital gains at the regular corporate tax rates. (Also, because they were no longer given preferential tax treatment, these gains were exempted from the "alternative minimum tax" on "tax preference" items.)

- [5] Net income also reflects certain income only constructively received from related foreign corporations.
- [6] The depreciation statistics include any identifiable amounts of depreciation reported in schedules in support of total "cost of sales and operations."
- [7] *Mergers & Acquisitions*, 1991 Almanac and Index, May/June 1990, Volume 25, Number 6.
- [8] However, for some corporations, statutory special deductions as reported on the tax return were sufficient to completely offset net income. As a result, these corporations had no income subject to tax, even though they reported a positive net income. Also, statutory special deductions did not apply to S Corporations whose net income was distributable to shareholders; consequently they had no income subject to (the corporate) tax. In addition, life insurance company income subject to tax was not defined as net income minus statutory special deductions. Therefore, the statistics in Table 2 for statutory special deductions when subtracted from net income will not equal income subject to tax.
- [9] Statutory special deductions include the following components: the several dividends received deductions; the deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities; the deduction for dividends paid by regulated investment companies; the deduction allowed real estate investment trusts for taxes paid for failure to meet certain statutory requirements; the deduction for capital gain dividends paid by regulated investment companies; and the deduction for small life insurance companies.
- [10] In general, a deductible "net operating loss" must first be carried back for a period of 3 years; only the remainder is carried forward from subsequent years to be claimed as a deduction. Carryback adjustments from future tax years could not be shown on the tax returns used for the 1990 statistics and no attempt was made to obtain them at a later date.
- [11] Regular tax is the tax based on the regular corporate tax rates applied to "income subject to tax." It is therefore before all tax credits. The applicable credits are: foreign tax credit, U.S. possessions tax credit, orphan drug credit, research credit, nonconventional fuel source sales or production credit, general business credit and prior-year minimum tax credit.
- [12] See "Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, 1987-1990" in this issue of the *Statistics of Income*

Corporations, 1990

Table 1.--Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items, by Industrial Division and Asset Size

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, industrial division	Total ¹	Zero assets ²	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALL INDUSTRIES ³						
Number of returns.....	3,716,650	205,294	1,906,248	614,940	375,972	255,374
Total assets.....	18,190,057,609	--	59,610,230	99,661,769	133,500,029	180,874,426
Total receipts.....	11,409,520,074	195,344,348	335,737,079	309,499,710	330,712,024	410,471,695
Business receipts.....	9,860,441,633	111,644,007	328,529,098	301,752,196	321,104,397	398,079,616
Interest paid.....	825,372,164	67,028,392	3,015,657	3,765,375	4,532,824	6,163,515
Net income (less deficit).....	370,632,632	-109,2983	-586,996	1,372,127	2,475,995	3,167,931
Total income tax ⁴	128,185,666	1,499,310	355,274	606,306	810,778	1,155,722
Total income tax after credits ⁴	96,403,099	1,246,496	343,816	587,763	788,469	1,117,105
Net worth.....	4,738,917,551	--	-9,766,913	22,690,871	39,295,094	57,648,715
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING						
Number of returns.....	126,423	6,325	51,164	23,543	19,946	14,590
Total assets.....	66,338,381	--	1,676,084	3,897,969	7,211,511	10,309,797
Total receipts.....	88,101,065	1,069,155	6,082,686	5,972,763	10,010,098	11,707,156
Business receipts.....	82,114,836	915,892	5,759,444	5,551,950	9,255,893	10,850,989
Interest paid.....	2,852,242	39,939	136,243	178,636	299,410	422,652
Net income (less deficit).....	1,156,269	90,884	-95,273	129,318	95,678	159,182
Total income tax ⁴	589,866	12,462	8,369	25,878	38,588	52,865
Total income tax after credits ⁴	554,818	11,876	8,249	24,518	36,709	51,559
Net worth.....	23,360,455	--	-586,921	1,164,889	2,714,185	4,475,072
MINING						
Number of returns.....	39,674	1,100	18,219	7,168	4,828	3,331
Total assets.....	219,197,640	--	439,983	1,100,395	1,741,907	2,360,076
Total receipts.....	111,444,457	1,744,026	962,415	1,642,893	2,820,640	3,796,957
Business receipts.....	97,321,579	1,615,863	815,782	1,494,771	2,619,357	3,494,515
Interest paid.....	6,674,114	16,189	25,867	35,862	55,024	88,045
Net income (less deficit).....	5,302,223	236,603	-13,970	77,136	-13	171,143
Total income tax ⁴	2,223,977	71,177	4,177	8,570	9,189	12,741
Total income tax after credits ⁴	1,348,333	55,376	3,559	7,411	9,127	11,956
Net worth.....	110,339,579	--	-20,357	384,338	-1,399,388	698,651
CONSTRUCTION						
Number of returns.....	406,874	15,668	219,529	64,067	43,259	29,167
Total assets.....	243,829,026	--	6,494,065	10,653,853	15,403,221	20,709,595
Total receipts.....	534,654,044	3,907,250	48,205,730	44,667,616	45,598,686	53,877,072
Business receipts.....	522,586,199	3,622,377	47,854,909	44,271,520	45,138,322	53,054,035
Interest paid.....	7,368,430	95,354	436,025	410,609	444,368	575,300
Net income (less deficit).....	6,824,608	-62,494	377,018	426,732	467,961	521,412
Total income tax ⁴	2,092,196	22,304	46,672	87,436	94,428	167,788
Total income tax after credits ⁴	1,906,537	21,414	44,152	84,139	92,580	157,686
Net worth.....	63,865,550	--	-2,120,681	3,182,260	5,542,691	6,776,173
MANUFACTURING						
Number of returns.....	301,669	13,205	108,255	51,031	37,996	30,423
Total assets.....	3,921,323,756	--	3,832,806	8,318,422	13,743,804	21,811,914
Total receipts.....	3,688,693,895	18,656,677	20,676,953	25,701,162	37,232,138	53,886,667
Business receipts.....	3,434,141,360	17,039,075	20,355,314	25,377,016	36,681,033	53,151,838
Interest paid.....	151,214,835	521,188	210,689	330,499	560,341	771,530
Net income (less deficit).....	171,373,726	472,492	-377,093	106,767	-107,833	207,646
Total income tax ⁴	64,385,522	333,794	25,032	66,052	87,152	199,280
Total income tax after credits ⁴	38,971,197	141,900	23,792	63,639	79,954	194,215
Net worth.....	1,392,233,318	--	-982,755	1,774,872	3,518,628	7,937,360

Footnotes at end of table.

Corporations, 1990

Table 1.--Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items, by Industrial Division and Asset Size--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, industrial division	Total ¹	Zero assets ²	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES						
Number of returns.....	160,353	10,897	80,540	26,310	15,184	11,755
Total assets.....	1,522,045,738	--	2,621,419	4,251,589	5,372,995	8,190,564
Total receipts.....	936,277,062	4,704,479	17,372,353	17,255,369	15,833,616	21,152,932
Business receipts.....	874,111,070	4,239,901	16,986,555	16,954,283	15,455,257	20,826,786
Interest paid.....	59,190,735	171,406	218,415	238,622	240,851	359,776
Net income (less deficit).....	35,413,596	-6,595	--	9,064	38,933	102,441
Total income tax ⁴	17,114,547	33,458	20,790	33,562	37,507	58,743
Total income tax after credits ⁴	15,882,038	32,019	20,683	32,604	35,113	55,972
Net worth.....	508,667,821	--	-703,853	763,547	1,246,371	1,707,032
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
Number of returns.....	1,023,057	50,055	453,981	202,732	122,063	84,578
Total assets.....	1,447,296,828	--	17,598,052	32,804,388	43,463,995	59,755,401
Total receipts.....	3,308,988,336	56,969,600	98,281,509	128,367,895	144,091,820	191,981,200
Business receipts.....	3,216,861,660	55,878,457	97,002,648	126,776,965	142,105,926	189,084,525
Interest paid.....	63,914,431	473,671	769,358	1,242,179	1,443,808	2,054,261
Net income (less deficit).....	30,094,078	-500,637	-141,2680	158,367	765,327	949,495
Total income tax ⁴	13,839,310	1,122,240	74,923	167,846	256,587	370,453
Total income tax after credits ⁴	12,615,991	99,303	71,983	165,951	252,235	365,651
Net worth.....	354,827,439	--	-3081059	5,886,492	14,181,560	20,348,792
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE						
Number of returns.....	609,138	45,305	271,930	94,994	68,030	46,463
Total assets.....	10,193,295,357	--	8,059,098	15,244,946	24,180,461	33,131,811
Total receipts.....	1,954,709,651	90,885,667	23,685,612	15,665,902	15,735,716	16,611,307
Business receipts.....	900,908,453	12,896,012	21,887,537	13,981,146	13,347,472	14,110,955
Interest paid.....	506,921,011	65,155,026	403,144	423,267	635,252	875,686
Net income (less deficit).....	109,901,881	-1,037,780	-443,961	155,679	213,416	225,384
Total income tax ⁴	22,556,387	800,706	57,558	79,663	119,579	125,698
Total income tax after credits ⁴	20,511,294	788,041	57,200	78,563	118,562	123,870
Net worth.....	2,142,041,011	--	-1767747	4,260,402	7,510,650	10,203,828
SERVICES						
Number of returns.....	1,029,447	56,895	691,322	143,611	63,725	34,912
Total assets.....	572,842,266	--	18,665,134	23,147,044	22,043,784	24,481,532
Total receipts.....	779,329,609	12,008,980	119,850,398	70,120,701	58,686,515	57,351,498
Business receipts.....	726,041,364	10,821,407	117,262,608	67,244,792	55,929,340	53,449,444
Interest paid.....	27,188,190	551,224	805,592	899,885	847,612	1,016,157
Net income (less deficit).....	10,616,792	-249,700	1,474,225	628,243	975,080	845,333
Total income tax ⁴	5,368,531	109,481	114,360	136,491	160,606	168,153
Total income tax after credits ⁴	4,597,561	92,879	110,806	130,132	157,048	156,195
Net worth.....	143,154,346	--	-136,001	5,192,482	5,947,666	5,512,594

Footnotes at end of table.

Corporations, 1990

Table 1.--Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items, by Industrial Division and Asset Size--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, industrial division	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ALL INDUSTRIES ³							
Number of returns.....	265,263	38,529	25,177	11,020	7,408	5,837	5,589
Total assets.....	554,075,412	267,304,762	392,382,945	388,697,785	528,371,036	938,882,728	14,646,716,487
Total receipts.....	1,174,417,185	511,686,103	574,752,460	403,355,318	389,340,341	599,641,872	6,174,561,939
Business receipts.....	1,142,302,457	495,405,593	550,320,387	375,731,618	347,523,723	522,568,050	4,965,480,492
Interest paid.....	19,844,530	9,325,134	14,077,651	15,172,830	22,127,007	38,723,084	621,596,166
Net income (less deficit).....	10,685,922	6,435,784	9,633,779	7,750,683	9,909,493	20,017,789	300,863,108
Total income tax ⁴	4,018,782	2,242,359	3,427,279	3,131,359	4,028,319	7,466,907	99,443,272
Total income tax after credits ⁴	3,857,446	2,099,511	3,178,770	2,831,276	3,527,868	6,132,567	70,692,012
Net worth.....	151,057,175	78,195,023	116,244,014	106,806,206	142,749,692	277,981,679	3,756,015,996
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING							
Number of returns.....	9,626	716	309	107	49	34	15
Total assets.....	17,856,615	4,993,699	4,441,103	3,702,424	3,422,610	5,019,997	5,806,571
Total receipts.....	20,489,303	4,924,934	6,548,935	5,063,030	4,159,371	5,294,411	6,729,223
Business receipts.....	19,052,445	4,523,367	6,243,042	4,848,361	3,936,788	4,794,328	6,382,337
Interest paid.....	747,340	210,912	196,306	137,605	114,688	211,199	157,314
Net income (less deficit).....	182,848	5,515	75,266	103,560	-42,283	77,183	374,390
Total income tax ⁴	123,092	42,065	33,500	40,354	39,020	50,451	123,222
Total income tax after credits ⁴	119,737	40,875	32,029	36,844	36,903	49,785	105,735
Net worth.....	6,058,865	1,533,089	1,243,143	1,261,211	967,536	1,606,868	2,922,518
MINING							
Number of returns.....	3,298	706	496	227	127	84	89
Total assets.....	6,941,660	5,035,374	7,639,712	8,322,297	11,009,088	13,259,830	161,347,317
Total receipts.....	6,614,535	4,358,372	6,600,057	5,808,879	7,182,940	7,541,379	62,371,365
Business receipts.....	5,922,892	3,824,654	5,824,834	5,106,332	6,454,058	6,547,458	53,601,063
Interest paid.....	212,298	114,484	217,824	233,345	295,489	447,621	4,932,066
Net income (less deficit).....	70,073	249,733	182,239	95,755	155,388	290,949	3,787,187
Total income tax ⁴	61,100	44,864	72,046	89,984	122,037	145,057	1,583,035
Total income tax after credits ⁴	57,164	42,824	64,319	76,273	63,640	116,512	840,171
Net worth.....	1,248,195	2,193,789	2,994,532	3,638,099	4,651,205	6,321,332	90,029,181
CONSTRUCTION							
Number of returns.....	29,343	3,575	1,636	332	176	75	45
Total assets.....	60,550,403	24,519,734	23,852,351	11,226,346	13,510,382	11,405,304	45,503,772
Total receipts.....	133,809,579	50,401,661	46,641,957	21,138,976	21,663,236	17,872,681	46,869,600
Business receipts.....	131,497,789	49,466,786	45,634,238	20,544,364	21,012,304	17,269,157	43,220,399
Interest paid.....	1,414,813	474,307	489,416	244,857	341,221	295,208	2,146,954
Net income (less deficit).....	2,029,672	1,026,614	1,110,076	393,257	289,897	91,161	153,301
Total income tax ⁴	501,183	234,823	263,404	99,239	131,083	91,080	352,755
Total income tax after credits ⁴	468,569	222,818	252,528	92,920	126,451	87,457	255,823
Net worth.....	17,732,305	7,017,833	6,698,537	3,131,468	3,241,862	2,670,121	9,992,981
MANUFACTURING							
Number of returns.....	41,402	8,099	5,851	2,169	1,199	970	1,070
Total assets.....	92,314,968	57,103,041	90,961,571	75,336,423	84,729,454	175,715,706	3,297,455,648
Total receipts.....	205,261,808	111,197,894	166,716,691	115,356,153	122,005,232	210,952,993	2,601,049,528
Business receipts.....	201,838,870	108,955,163	163,568,832	112,432,957	118,631,617	201,434,861	2,374,674,785
Interest paid.....	3,347,096	1,993,625	3,153,710	2,714,689	3,231,695	7,300,618	127,079,154
Net income (less deficit).....	3,208,800	2,284,310	4,424,895	3,230,954	3,926,565	9,080,824	144,915,399
Total income tax ⁴	955,132	694,101	1,305,837	1,217,828	1,456,308	3,645,768	54,399,238
Total income tax after credits ⁴	904,115	643,897	1,143,296	1,018,223	1,136,697	2,555,300	31,066,168
Net worth.....	32,763,472	21,562,855	36,272,810	29,585,606	33,880,101	63,047,257	1,162,873,112

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items, by Industrial Division and Asset Size--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item, Industrial division	\$1,000,000 under	\$5,000,000 under	\$10,000,000 under	\$25,000,000 under	\$50,000,000 under	\$100,000,000 under	\$250,000,000 or more
	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$250,000,000	
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES							
Number of returns.....	11,284	1,973	1,237	387	226	192	368
Total assets.....	23,516,691	13,583,594	19,127,392	13,497,271	16,730,562	30,613,156	1,384,540,504
Total receipts.....	46,190,676	19,936,662	22,891,195	15,657,677	15,163,269	24,000,431	716,118,402
Business receipts.....	44,564,857	19,167,104	21,834,640	14,879,192	14,225,819	22,025,405	662,951,271
Interest paid.....	1,034,646	646,883	833,277	606,449	847,951	1,965,052	52,027,408
Net income (less deficit).....	-43,314	-14,077	146,841	106,075	-1,577	-33,890	35,237,078
Total income tax. ⁴	208,787	123,467	249,774	157,754	181,194	355,356	15,654,155
Total income tax after credits. ⁴	195,638	117,515	242,065	153,569	169,094	328,257	14,499,511
Net worth.....	4,223,994	2,872,733	4,050,037	3,090,670	3,206,776	5,151,932	483,058,582
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE							
Number of returns.....	89,004	11,428	5,856	1,705	744	494	415
Total assets.....	185,624,226	78,482,031	87,842,977	59,122,216	52,625,982	79,844,581	750,132,978
Total receipts.....	613,990,640	259,704,036	256,065,852	160,404,394	132,822,755	189,289,264	1,077,019,370
Business receipts.....	604,952,101	255,128,247	251,103,034	157,111,055	129,621,295	184,426,366	1,023,671,040
Interest paid.....	6,961,496	2,901,673	3,336,240	2,266,829	2,188,295	3,202,513	37,074,108
Net income (less deficit).....	4,127,426	2,447,717	2,796,897	1,382,354	1,509,565	1,793,583	16,393,397
Total income tax. ⁴	1,232,116	588,004	730,388	540,127	586,890	1,089,473	8,090,263
Total income tax after credits. ⁴	1,207,362	571,250	712,414	512,704	561,421	1,038,852	7,056,865
Net worth.....	54,812,123	21,924,777	24,871,449	14,348,992	14,874,956	23,414,881	163,244,475
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE							
Number of returns.....	49,751	8,273	7,605	5,265	4,465	3,692	3,364
Total assets.....	104,173,663	57,339,205	123,855,418	188,459,096	316,674,633	576,278,204	8,745,898,821
Total receipts.....	39,008,777	20,056,614	28,833,513	45,444,912	55,875,737	99,732,176	1,503,173,719
Business receipts.....	30,350,325	15,440,158	18,510,152	28,492,063	25,939,150	45,608,501	660,344,981
Interest paid.....	3,597,059	1,860,610	4,436,007	7,692,804	13,594,723	23,156,859	385,090,574
Net income (less deficit).....	-36189	227,362	792,070	1,774,213	3,849,889	8,301,512	95,880,287
Total income tax. ⁴	419,215	282,071	494,609	656,148	1,163,974	1,619,877	16,737,289
Total income tax after credits. ⁴	415,211	248,348	481,566	634,982	1,128,969	1,566,914	14,869,068
Net worth.....	20,898,076	15,773,528	31,704,299	44,666,668	75,655,854	164,685,494	1,768,449,958
SERVICES							
Number of returns.....	31,303	3,735	2,178	827	419	297	223
Total assets.....	62,630,867	26,076,387	34,484,982	29,031,712	29,504,001	46,745,948	256,030,875
Total receipts.....	108,752,422	41,004,303	40,423,400	34,481,298	30,460,825	44,958,538	161,230,732
Business receipts.....	103,841,744	38,805,887	37,573,259	32,317,294	27,698,998	40,461,975	140,634,616
Interest paid.....	2,522,754	1,117,269	1,411,560	1,276,254	1,507,283	2,144,014	13,088,587
Net income (less deficit).....	1,186,579	220,600	107,411	664,514	225,970	416,467	4,122,069
Total income tax. ⁴	517,856	232,965	277,721	329,925	347,814	469,843	2,503,316
Total income tax after credits. ⁴	489,349	211,984	250,553	305,760	304,694	389,491	1,998,669
Net worth.....	13,195,452	5,265,814	8,313,410	7,083,492	6,250,455	11,083,795	75,445,188

¹ Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations (Form 1120-FSC) and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

² For the definition of zero assets, see Table 2, footnote 2.

³ Includes "Nature of business not allocable," which is not shown separately.

⁴ For purposes of the statistics, includes not only regular tax, but alternative minimum tax, tax from recapture of investment and low-income housing credits and certain other taxes. By law, only regular tax could be reduced by tax credits.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding (see also footnote 3).

Corporations, 1990

Table 2.--Balance Sheets, Income Statements and Tax Items, by Asset Size

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total ¹	Zero assets ²	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns.....	3,716,650	205,294	1,906,248	614,940	375,972	255,374
Total assets.....	18,190,057,609	--	59,610,230	99,661,769	133,500,029	180,874,426
Cash.....	771,086,440	--	12,628,235	16,748,796	19,233,362	22,752,430
Notes and accounts receivable.....	4,198,016,230	--	6,984,031	14,790,381	22,371,291	34,669,521
Less: Allowance for bad debts.....	110,059,993	--	80,397	158,489	246,664	986,376
Inventories.....	893,586,141	--	7,498,636	15,310,649	22,049,139	31,934,560
Investments in U.S. Government obligations.....	921,193,216	--	16,266	111,316	328,584	617,774
Tax-exempt securities.....	380,320,504	--	52,072	110,513	148,238	283,161
Other current assets.....	1,164,582,476	--	2,483,298	4,405,380	6,368,818	8,233,839
Loans to stockholders.....	94,866,044	--	3,855,431	5,106,160	4,730,625	4,291,800
Mortgage and real estate loans.....	1,537,899,636	--	409,715	1,197,948	1,979,773	2,342,282
Other investments.....	4,136,891,162	--	1,880,147	4,081,729	6,857,206	10,935,823
Depreciable assets.....	4,317,781,452	--	57,488,024	71,711,026	86,756,817	104,932,319
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	1,848,022,862	--	39,361,314	44,734,696	52,044,445	60,338,142
Depletable assets.....	129,370,543	--	266,563	441,444	320,042	632,864
Less: Accumulated depletion.....	55,075,300	--	156,851	134,138	111,472	248,542
Land.....	209,579,296	--	1,669,690	4,621,894	8,036,946	12,680,598
Intangible assets.....	491,252,807	--	2,387,347	3,208,032	3,136,608	4,255,284
Less: Accumulated amortization.....	95,754,475	--	1,249,010	1,525,764	1,335,814	1,555,132
Other assets.....	1,052,544,294	--	2,838,347	4,369,590	4,920,975	5,440,365
Total liabilities.....	18,190,057,609	--	59,610,230	99,661,769	133,500,029	180,874,426
Accounts payable.....	1,094,001,051	--	9,156,370	14,160,681	18,056,376	25,973,713
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year.....	1,802,732,358	--	8,684,769	10,364,647	16,077,191	20,885,050
Other current liabilities.....	5,197,682,027	--	7,334,932	8,276,201	9,834,997	13,035,987
Loans from stockholders.....	268,559,197	--	26,139,079	19,070,634	17,117,898	17,581,219
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more.....	2,665,098,250	--	14,238,504	22,171,116	29,323,779	40,535,378
Other liabilities.....	2,423,067,175	--	3,823,489	2,927,618	3,794,695	5,214,364
Capital stock.....	1,584,840,863	--	13,898,628	12,820,039	12,976,544	15,849,794
Net worth.....	4,738,917,551	--	-9,766,913	22,690,871	39,295,094	57,648,715
Paid-in or capital surplus.....	2,814,210,083	--	15,081,533	9,202,472	13,086,709	15,926,442
Retained earnings, appropriated.....	60,978,729	--	126,718	285,561	640,481	636,994
Retained earnings, unappropriated.....	1,235,119,369	--	-181,465,32	8,000,047	16,149,562	24,512,585
Other retained earnings (Form 1120S).....	113,908,215	--	-17893897	-3876837	569,051	5,931,150
Less: Cost of treasury stock.....	1,070,139,706	--	2,833,363	3,740,412	4,127,253	5,208,249
Total receipts.....	11,409,520,074	195,344,348	335,737,079	309,499,710	330,712,024	410,471,695
Business receipts.....	9,860,441,633	111,644,007	328,529,098	301,752,196	321,104,397	398,079,616
Interest on State and local Government obligations.....	35,164,734	830,442	56,847	16,184	27,364	52,580
Other interest.....	942,237,940	71,636,052	617,916	1,045,949	1,290,022	1,783,089
Rents.....	100,642,848	710,653	528,793	733,936	982,371	1,280,654
Royalties.....	32,142,258	84,706	118,971	139,451	42,184	730,228
Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss.....	4,110,745	70,956	21,455	30,339	46,385	95,986
Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss.....	50,935,859	1,703,522	514,355	377,071	533,556	743,659
Net gain, noncapital assets.....	32,275,111	1,235,414	560,449	569,910	503,672	779,171
Dividends, domestic corporations.....	13,413,839	147,387	15,970	52,581	86,951	101,278
Dividends, foreign corporations.....	33,261,669	105,718	*1313	*12896	*12	3,232
Other receipts.....	304,893,438	7,175,489	4,771,912	4,769,197	6,095,111	6,822,202

Footnotes at end of table.

Corporations, 1990

Table 2.--Balance Sheets, Income Statements and Tax Items, by Asset Size--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total ¹	Zero assets ²	\$1 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total deductions	11,032,574,630	195,731,091	336,203,338	308,109,561	328,176,360	407,143,747
Cost of sales and operations.....	6,610,769,883	80,217,046	157,030,604	169,261,952	195,269,268	257,719,532
Compensation of officers.....	205,403,164	2,339,800	33,337,945	24,541,894	20,285,671	21,003,452
Repairs.....	95,887,821	593,930	2,969,680	2,748,968	2,760,603	3,015,093
Bad debts.....	83,690,549	3,544,551	784,641	863,855	1,030,107	1,900,461
Rent on business property.....	184,771,540	2,451,163	15,276,714	10,658,801	9,189,699	9,261,922
Taxes paid.....	250,928,813	2,403,881	10,494,508	9,005,921	9,181,188	10,553,848
Interest paid.....	825,372,164	67,028,392	3,015,657	3,765,375	4,532,824	6,163,515
Contributions or gifts.....	4,752,406	20,994	32,945	52,245	71,600	85,091
Amortization.....	31,503,958	664,184	425,753	430,781	409,749	522,296
Depreciation.....	332,781,754	2,304,303	5,766,166	6,665,974	7,147,377	8,461,672
Depletion.....	9,646,712	45,101	41,184	21,014	46,753	80,008
Advertising.....	126,417,097	805,845	5,025,586	3,147,441	2,957,384	3,823,733
Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans.....	42,233,693	325,192	1,280,067	1,199,545	1,089,591	1,525,027
Employee benefit programs.....	113,320,117	938,160	1,725,479	1,816,840	2,294,660	2,864,004
Net loss, noncapital assets.....	22,330,746	2,698,498	403,489	141,938	164,617	213,788
Other deductions.....	2,092,764,214	29,350,053	98,592,917	73,787,016	71,745,269	79,950,307
Total receipts less total deductions	376,945,444	-386,744	-466,260	1,390,148	2,535,664	3,327,947
Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations.....	36,776,886	207,951	--	*1,523	--	*6
Net income (less deficit)	181,894,157	8,826,909	14,259,684	8,498,401	7,734,197	8,660,626
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-A.....	-438,845	-16,661	-330,694	-16,411	-75,079	--
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-F.....	-1,500,728	-1,500,728	--	--	--	--
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-S ³	32,250,110	234,072	2,177,072	1,290,870	1,568,879	1,607,450
Net income.....	370,632,632	-109,2983	-586,996	1,372,127	2,475,995	3,167,931
Deficit.....	552,526,789	7,733,926	13,672,688	9,870,528	10,210,192	11,828,557
Statutory special deductions, total ⁴	122,911,074	2,085,555	1,926,929	1,387,993	1,292,309	1,620,504
Net operating loss deduction.....	38,419,100	1,619,507	1,907,278	1,323,739	1,228,756	1,517,318
Dividends received deduction.....	12,434,448	97,127	6,873	34,421	58,002	74,282
Public utility dividends paid deduction.....	46,721	129	--	--	--	--
Income subject to tax ⁵	366,352,857	4,324,204	2,165,790	3,484,111	4,148,269	5,051,769
Income tax before credits, total ⁶	128,185,666	1,499,310	355,274	606,306	810,778	1,155,722
Regular tax.....	119,434,430	1,426,306	348,066	600,295	797,909	1,119,628
Personal Holding Company tax.....	12,126	*28	*2,018	*701	*2,261	*556
Tax from recapture of investment and low-income housing credits.....	126,600	145	*168	*14	*165	174
Alternative minimum tax.....	8,104,269	33,321	1,650	3,027	9,565	33,272
Environmental tax.....	520,167	4,596	*39	*34	*62	*56
Adjustments to total tax.....	-112,710	*-5	--	*845	*-53	--
Foreign tax credit.....	24,989,922	164,229	*154	*1,518	*495	3,191
U.S. possessions tax credit.....	3,194,481	68,477	473	43	55	683
Orphan drug credit.....	15,637	--	--	--	--	--
Nonconventional source fuel credit.....	81,790	*1	--	*1,159	--	*11
General business credit.....	2,833,701	10,011	10,831	14,698	21,210	26,708
Prior year minimum tax credit.....	667,036	10,096	--	*1,125	549	8,023
Total income tax after credits	96,403,099	1,246,496	343,816	587,763	788,469	1,117,105

Footnotes at end of table.

Corporations, 1990

Table 2.--Balance Sheets, Income Statements and Tax Items, by Asset Size--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Number of returns.....	265,263	38,529	25,177	11,020	7,408	5,837	5,589
Total assets.....	554,075,412	267,304,762	392,362,945	388,697,785	528,371,036	938,882,728	14,646,716,487
Cash.....	52,127,579	21,858,451	28,539,159	25,614,135	29,124,632	42,987,458	499,472,203
Notes and accounts receivable.....	118,301,157	60,627,340	92,765,977	104,573,698	146,492,333	229,725,587	3,366,714,914
Less: Allowance for bad debts.....	1,834,965	1,192,287	2,165,373	2,495,553	3,658,021	7,054,633	90,187,233
Inventories.....	119,155,310	51,888,967	60,360,340	40,529,242	39,282,337	58,227,043	447,349,918
Investments in U.S. Government obligations.....	3,513,291	3,459,057	15,604,450	27,096,913	45,825,479	69,919,578	754,700,507
Tax-exempt securities.....	1,258,394	1,036,105	4,222,001	7,124,458	13,429,538	30,704,048	321,951,976
Other current assets.....	28,822,877	15,294,774	21,471,508	19,190,542	25,348,376	46,057,256	986,905,810
Loans to stockholders.....	7,956,671	2,767,494	2,487,748	1,718,290	1,763,195	3,969,123	56,219,507
Mortgage and real estate loans.....	6,222,647	3,028,912	6,684,774	15,088,698	37,053,635	86,921,885	1,376,969,368
Other investments.....	34,888,521	22,555,925	43,714,317	53,496,760	82,265,760	178,401,169	3,697,813,905
Depreciable assets.....	270,392,936	117,747,270	154,156,305	113,284,859	121,061,911	197,324,542	3,022,925,441
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	140,442,571	57,036,797	70,368,266	48,141,051	50,303,032	77,664,467	1,207,588,082
Depletable assets.....	2,458,926	1,875,231	2,614,274	3,461,978	4,513,302	6,086,643	106,699,276
Less: Accumulated depletion.....	1,070,866	854,219	1,298,701	1,499,296	1,811,058	2,118,739	45,771,417
Land.....	31,890,676	12,542,620	14,293,355	10,264,555	9,793,241	13,481,439	90,304,283
Intangible assets.....	10,615,600	6,468,586	10,626,169	11,265,001	16,160,216	31,433,671	391,696,292
Less: Accumulated amortization.....	4,078,170	2,200,249	3,289,340	3,015,751	4,006,817	6,008,335	67,490,093
Other assets.....	13,897,399	7,437,581	11,944,249	11,140,307	16,036,010	36,489,460	938,030,013
Total liabilities.....	554,075,412	267,304,762	392,362,945	388,697,785	528,371,036	938,882,728	14,646,716,487
Accounts payable.....	84,991,075	39,094,370	45,857,904	35,908,875	38,067,085	57,451,670	725,282,932
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year.....	91,246,124	44,391,905	54,220,309	37,683,403	38,753,368	63,858,464	1,416,567,130
Other current liabilities.....	48,085,860	27,108,547	68,147,179	114,512,967	197,963,117	332,936,962	4,370,445,277
Loans from stockholders.....	38,966,498	11,557,521	11,411,915	6,555,711	6,414,523	9,349,108	104,395,091
Mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more.....	119,712,884	55,575,302	77,372,632	66,582,700	78,234,269	141,017,602	2,020,334,085
Other liabilities.....	20,015,795	11,382,094	19,108,993	20,647,923	26,188,982	56,287,243	2,253,675,976
Capital stock.....	40,538,238	17,325,886	24,733,373	22,810,936	30,703,682	67,285,864	1,325,897,881
Net worth.....	151,057,175	78,195,023	116,244,014	106,806,206	142,749,692	277,981,679	3,756,015,996
Paid-in or capital surplus.....	54,345,443	29,995,930	53,500,931	59,323,468	87,661,163	174,469,464	2,301,616,528
Retained earnings, appropriated.....	1,466,330	670,557	936,051	784,110	1,581,682	3,399,198	50,451,046
Retained earnings, unappropriated.....	31,963,790	11,923,245	14,174,586	12,584,236	17,257,792	43,331,783	1,073,368,274
Other retained earnings (Form 1120S).....	36,708,436	22,750,273	28,425,332	15,464,380	12,113,741	9,594,532	4,122,054
Less: Cost of treasury stock.....	13,965,061	4,470,868	5,526,259	4,160,924	6,568,368	20,099,161	999,439,787
Total receipts.....	1,174,417,185	511,686,103	574,752,460	403,355,318	389,340,341	599,641,872	6,174,561,939
Business receipts.....	1,142,302,457	495,405,593	550,320,387	375,731,618	347,523,723	522,568,050	4,965,480,492
Interest on State and local Government obligations.....	177,601	158,896	409,670	722,503	1,290,426	2,968,006	28,454,216
Other interest.....	5,004,357	3,039,151	7,572,242	13,148,889	23,943,679	43,070,400	770,086,194
Rents.....	3,789,461	1,692,646	2,336,614	1,866,360	2,184,796	4,956,485	79,580,080
Royalties.....	359,147	338,389	363,721	325,242	751,583	1,420,031	27,468,606
Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss.....	107,512	52,765	87,403	163,500	149,641	283,543	3,001,259
Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss.....	1,899,215	790,294	1,584,215	1,217,346	1,570,110	3,819,412	36,183,102
Net gain, noncapital assets.....	2,167,888	865,828	1,091,084	939,960	1,038,539	1,383,935	21,139,261
Dividends, domestic corporations.....	349,527	191,043	317,261	357,062	302,582	647,572	10,844,625
Dividends, foreign corporations.....	77,614	87,908	138,981	180,827	298,704	1,332,697	31,021,767
Other receipts.....	18,182,408	9,063,592	10,530,883	8,702,010	10,286,557	17,191,740	201,302,337

Footnotes at end of table.

Corporations, 1990

Table 2.—Balance Sheets, Income Statements and Tax Items, by Asset Size—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	\$250,000,000 or more
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total deductions	1,163,492,387	505,056,724	564,668,991	394,881,532	378,014,348	576,635,931	5,874,460,618
Cost of sales and operations.....	822,540,592	370,635,249	405,919,553	275,260,795	249,020,790	365,462,761	3,262,431,742
Compensation of officers.....	37,637,815	11,587,662	10,540,860	5,888,220	4,761,305	5,641,336	27,837,205
Repairs.....	6,305,051	2,181,442	2,510,447	1,722,374	1,821,681	2,865,902	66,392,649
Bad debts.....	4,788,040	1,706,822	2,370,769	2,199,635	3,245,194	3,739,842	57,516,831
Rent on business property.....	18,245,836	6,114,186	6,961,438	5,402,410	5,473,084	7,832,324	87,903,963
Taxes paid.....	24,302,342	9,258,410	10,901,079	7,158,239	7,332,768	11,023,621	139,313,007
Interest paid.....	19,844,530	9,325,134	14,077,651	15,172,830	22,127,007	38,723,084	621,596,166
Contributions or gifts.....	197,103	81,013	133,520	113,117	142,574	287,072	3,535,132
Amortization.....	1,451,678	924,401	1,418,581	1,517,491	1,639,998	2,782,051	19,316,995
Depreciation.....	21,036,512	8,926,309	12,327,219	8,993,024	9,746,853	14,946,522	226,459,823
Depletion.....	202,581	127,807	229,495	241,749	332,514	433,606	7,844,901
Advertising.....	9,464,804	4,057,743	5,397,998	3,693,603	4,032,985	7,799,666	76,210,308
Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans.....	3,601,113	1,351,778	1,644,585	1,123,377	1,056,423	2,072,524	25,964,472
Employee benefit programs.....	7,677,367	3,747,180	4,501,441	3,444,675	3,657,546	6,577,653	74,075,111
Net loss, noncapital assets.....	702,685	445,830	500,164	625,132	565,734	1,228,349	14,640,523
Other deductions.....	185,494,339	74,585,959	85,234,193	62,324,861	63,057,894	105,219,618	1,163,421,788
Total receipts less total deductions	10,924,798	6,629,380	10,083,469	8,473,786	11,325,993	23,005,941	300,101,321
Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations.....	*16,861	49,363	60,916	154,677	172,452	962,365	35,150,771
Net income (less deficit)	22,299,924	8,875,199	10,644,308	8,525,462	8,626,966	12,400,488	62,541,993
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-A.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-F.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net income (less deficit), Form 1120-S ³	7,703,288	4,526,824	5,567,593	3,056,134	2,498,462	2,072,970	414,641
Net income.....	10,685,922	6,435,784	9,633,779	7,750,683	9,909,493	20,017,789	300,863,108
Deficit.....	32,985,847	15,310,983	20,278,087	16,276,145	18,536,459	32,418,276	363,405,101
Statutory special deductions, total ⁴	3,720,374	1,639,057	2,887,189	3,163,904	4,128,272	9,048,563	90,010,424
Net operating loss deduction.....	3,071,334	1,230,139	1,866,689	1,821,541	1,727,939	2,523,678	18,581,181
Dividends received deduction.....	264,529	141,317	302,099	314,550	304,254	700,286	10,136,708
Public utility dividends paid deduction.....	--	--	*38	*585	810	100	45,060
Income subject to tax ⁵	13,279,326	6,457,924	9,636,177	8,862,046	11,209,116	21,371,163	276,362,960
Income tax before credits, total ⁶	4,018,782	2,242,359	3,427,279	3,131,359	4,028,319	7,466,907	99,443,272
Regular tax.....	3,868,822	2,159,152	3,278,132	2,984,483	3,806,711	7,164,318	91,880,609
Personal Holding Company tax.....	3,462	*1,142	413	*316	256	2	970
Tax from recapture of investment and low-income housing credits.....	1,857	1,333	1,567	2,723	1,237	3,247	113,969
Alternative minimum tax.....	141,755	82,090	138,962	132,141	184,538	274,103	7,069,844
Environmental tax.....	609	860	4,016	7,268	11,276	25,855	465,495
Adjustments to total tax.....	-393	-2360	-5223	-2018	-635	-3706	-99160
Foreign tax credit.....	27,092	47,921	48,831	82,213	177,282	684,495	23,752,500
U.S. possessions tax credit.....	16,866	21,722	113,401	141,938	221,821	410,336	2,198,668
Orphan drug credit.....	*86	--	--	--	--	20	15,531
Nonconventional source fuel credit.....	*451	*133	*378	*783	1,049	1,986	75,841
General business credit.....	77,435	54,061	66,200	54,554	72,411	151,654	2,273,928
Prior year minimum tax credit.....	39,407	19,012	19,698	20,595	27,888	85,850	434,792
Total income tax after credits	3,857,446	2,099,511	3,178,770	2,831,276	3,527,868	6,132,567	70,692,012

¹ Excludes Foreign Sales Corporations (Form 1120-FSC) and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations (Form 1120-IC-DISC).

² Zero assets class includes returns of liquidating or dissolving corporations which had disposed of all assets, final returns of merging corporations whose assets were included in the returns of the acquiring corporations, part-year returns (except those of newly incorporated businesses), returns of foreign corporations with income "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business (except foreign insurance companies providing separate data for U.S. branches, assets for which are included in the appropriate size class).

³ Net income of S Corporations was taxed (with few exceptions) through their shareholders. Therefore, the net income of these corporations is excluded from the statistics on income subject to tax. (In general, income subject to tax equals net income minus statutory special deductions on returns with both net income and income tax.)

⁴ See Footnote 9 under Notes and References section above.

⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶ For purposes of the statistics, all of the taxes shown below plus certain others not shown, are included in both income tax before and after credits. By law, tax credits could only offset regular tax.

*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

by Sara P. Boroshok

Environmental excise taxes are taxes on petroleum products and certain chemicals to finance the Hazardous Substances Trust Fund (Superfund) and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. For 1991, these excise taxes (before adjustments and credits) amounted to \$1.12 billion, exceeding the billion-dollar level for the second consecutive year [1]. Of the \$1.12 billion, 24 percent was credited to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, while the remaining 76 percent was credited to the Superfund. Data on ozone-depleting chemical taxes, which may also be classified as environmental excise taxes, are not included in these statistics, nor are they discussed in this article [2].

Background

Superfund

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) provided for a 5-year Federal program to clean up the worst abandoned hazardous substance and toxic waste sites in the country. Funds were to be accumulated through the Hazardous Substance Superfund, a Federal trust fund administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Expenditures from the trust fund were planned primarily to pay for responding to the presence of hazardous substances, and claims for injury or destruction or loss of natural resources controlled by the Federal or State Governments. Environmental excise taxes were imposed on domestic crude oil (used in, or exported from the United States), imported crude oil and petroleum products, domestically-produced and imported petrochemicals and inorganic chemicals. Tax rates reflected the percentages at which each substance was found in hazardous waste sites. About \$1.4 billion was expected to be collected from April 1981 through September 1985.

By the time CERCLA expired in September 1985, about 86 percent of the \$1.4 billion in anticipated environmental excise taxes had been reported. However, it became clear to Congress that the tax liability imposed under CERCLA was insufficient to meet growing environmental clean-up needs. In response, Congress extended and amended CERCLA by enacting the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and re-established the Superfund, effective January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1991. This provision maintained all of the aforementioned taxes, and, in addition, imposed new taxes on imported chemical substances, and an environmental tax on corporations whose modified alternative taxable

income exceeded \$2 million [3].

The purpose of SARA, as with CERCLA, was to fund the response to, and clean-up of, hazardous substance emergencies and abandoned hazardous waste sites. In order to ensure that enough resources were available to meet program needs, taxes were expanded to raise approximately \$6.7 billion, including \$4.1 billion from environmental excise taxes, over a 5-year period beginning January 1, 1987 [3].

In order to meet actual and forecasted obligations, Congress, again, extended the Superfund taxes through December 31, 1995, under the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990, extending all of the existing Superfund taxes for another 4 years, effective January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1995. The 1990 Act also raised the cap on the aggregate amount of revenue to be collected from Superfund tax, from \$6.65 billion to \$11.97 billion.

Oil Spill Fund

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund was established in accordance with Public Law 101-239, effective after December 31, 1989, and before January 1, 1995. Taxes on petroleum, as defined for Superfund purposes, were imposed. The purpose of this Fund is to prevent and clean up oil spills, as well as to compensate individuals for damages caused by oil spills. By the end of 1991, about \$0.5 billion had been accumulated in the Fund.

Taxes Reported For 1991

Tax liabilities attributable to petroleum (both imported and domestic) accounted for almost three-fourths (74 percent) of the combined Superfund and Oil Spill taxes reported for 1991. The large share of petroleum tax liabilities reflects, in part, the higher tax rates enacted under SARA, and the addition of the Oil Spill taxes in 1990. For 1991, petrochemical, inorganic chemical and imported chemical substance tax liabilities together comprised the remaining 26 percent of total environmental excise taxes (Figure A). Between 1990 and 1991, taxes attributable to imported chemical substances increased by 22 percent, but still remained a small part of total environmental excise taxes (1 percent). Tax liabilities on both petrochemicals and inorganic chemicals remained approximately constant as a percentage of the total.

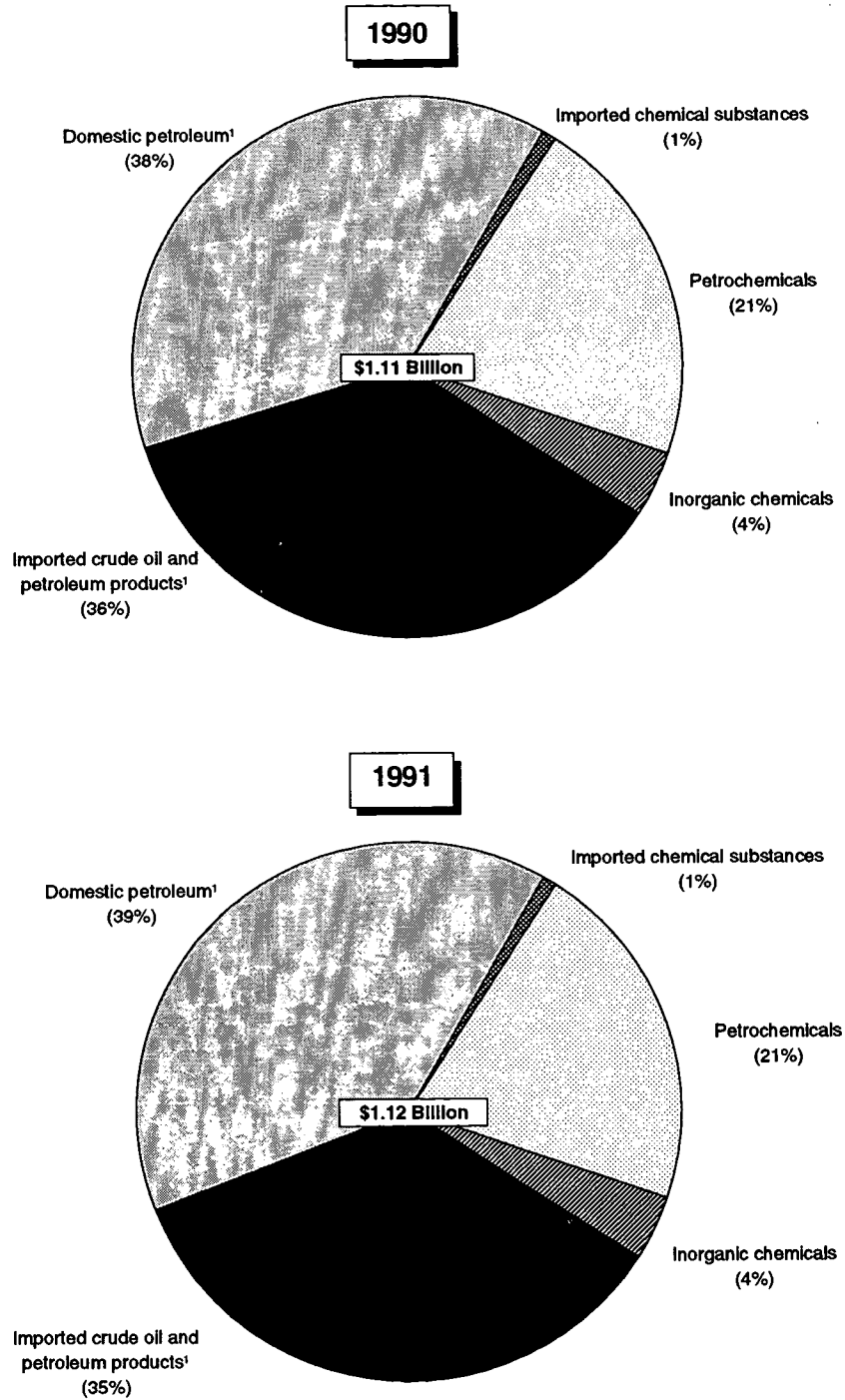
Of the 769 taxpayers with an environmental excise tax liability for 1991, the average tax was \$1.5 million. The composition of filers shifted from the previous year. The number of businesses reporting Superfund and Oil Spill tax liabilities attributed to the use or sale of all types of petroleum was down by 4 and 2 percent, respectively, for domestic petroleum and by 8 and 6 percent, respectively,

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Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Figure A

Sources of Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, 1990 and 1991



¹ Includes the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax on petroleum, which began on January 1, 1990.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Figure B

Number of Businesses and Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, 1990-1991

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of tax	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax ¹	Tax before adjustments and credits	
		Total tax	Average tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1990			
Total environmental excise tax.....	754	1,111,187	1,474
Tax on:			
Total petroleum.....	n.a.	815,215	n.a.
Domestic petroleum, Superfund.....	139	278,832	2,006
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	133	138,882	1,044
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund.....	242	266,351	1,101
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	231	131,150	568
Petrochemicals.....	177	236,835	1,338
Inorganic chemicals.....	307	49,428	161
Imported chemical substances.....	88	9,708	110
1991			
Total environmental excise tax.....	769	1,124,525	1,462
Tax on:			
Total petroleum.....	n.a.	824,994	n.a.
Domestic petroleum, Superfund.....	134	290,437	2,167
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	131	143,613	1,096
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund.....	223	259,669	1,164
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	216	131,275	608
Petrochemicals.....	196	237,326	1,211
Inorganic chemicals.....	285	50,351	177
Imported chemical substances.....	131	11,854	90

¹Number of businesses do not add to total because businesses could report a tax on more than one type of substance.

n.a. - Not available.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

on imported petroleum. For 1991, the number of filers reporting a tax on inorganic chemicals dropped by 7 percent; the inorganic chemical tax reported by these filers represented 4 percent of total environmental taxes. The number of filers reporting a petrochemical tax increased from 1990 by 11 percent, while the number of filers reporting an imported chemical substance tax

increased by almost 50 percent (Figures B and C).

The 15 companies reporting the largest amounts of environmental tax for 1991 were responsible for more than half (53 percent) of total environmental excise taxes after adjustments and credits (defined below). The top five companies, alone, reported \$343 million in tax, nearly one-third of the total tax.

Figure C

Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, for Quarters Ended March 1991 through December 1991

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Quarter ended	Total	Domestic petroleum	Imported crude oil and petroleum products	Petrochemicals	Inorganic chemicals	Imported chemical substances
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All quarters	1,124.5	434.0	390.9	237.3	50.2	11.9
March	264.0	106.5	85.3	57.3	12.3	2.6
June	287.6	113.3	101.7	57.2	12.1	3.2
September	291.2	107.3	106.8	61.2	12.8	2.9
December	281.7	106.9	97.2	61.5	13.1	3.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Petroleum

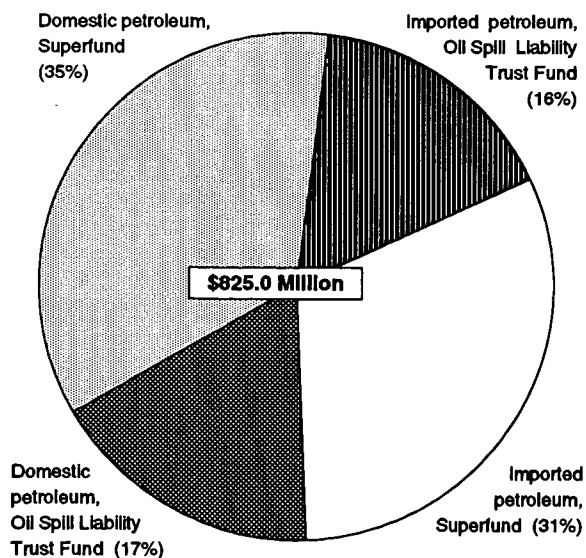
An excise tax liability is incurred by operators of U.S. refineries that receive crude oil; persons importing petroleum products for consumption, use or warehousing; and persons using or exporting crude oil on which the tax has not been paid. The Superfund and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax rates are \$0.097 and \$0.050 per barrel, respectively. Thus, the combined rate for petroleum is \$0.147 per barrel.

For 1991, tax liabilities on petroleum (both imported and domestic) associated with the Oil Spill Fund amounted to \$275 million and accounted for 24 percent of the total environmental excise tax before adjustments and credits; Superfund petroleum tax amounted to \$550 million and accounted for almost half of the total tax. Together, Superfund and Oil Spill Fund petroleum liabilities accounted for nearly 75 percent of the total environmental taxes (Table 1).

The combined total petroleum taxes were \$825 million for 1991. Between 1990 and 1991, the Superfund petroleum tax increased by 1 percent, reversing the downturn of the previous year when the petroleum tax decreased by 4 percent. Petroleum taxes (both Superfund and Oil Spill) had reached a new level of \$815.2 million for 1990, an increase of 43 percent over the amount reported for 1989.

Figure D

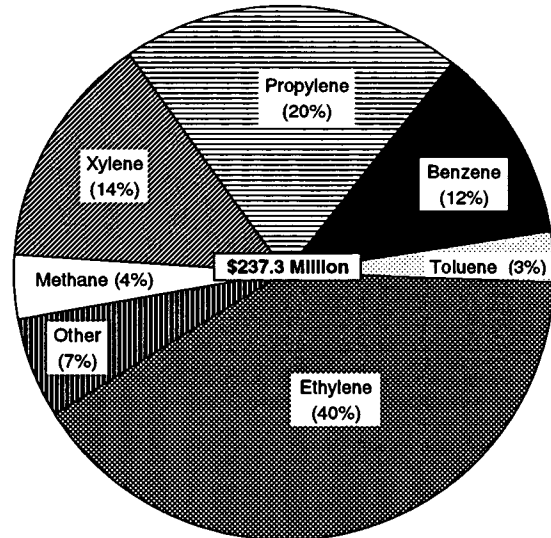
Petroleum Tax, by Type of Substance, 1991



NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure E

Petrochemical Tax, by Type of Substance, 1991



Most of the increase was attributed to the newly introduced Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax.

Taxes were about evenly divided between domestic and imported petroleum. Domestic petroleum, both Superfund and Oil Spill, accounted for 52 percent of total petroleum taxes, with imported petroleum accounting for the remainder (Figure D).

Petrochemicals

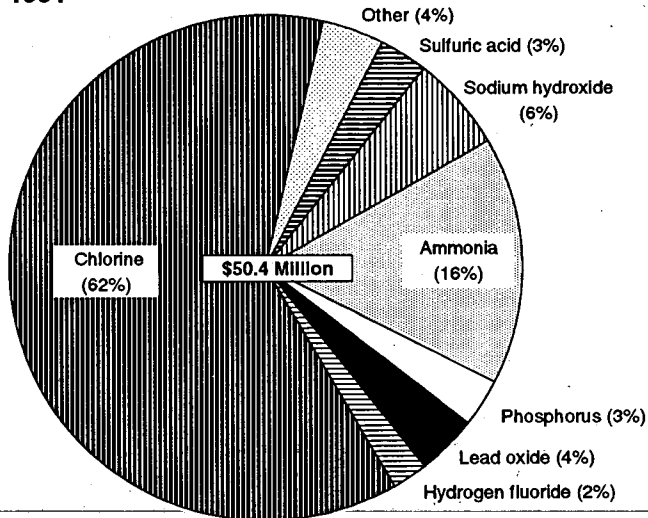
One-fourth of the 769 companies reporting an environmental excise tax reported a tax for the use or sale of petrochemicals (Table 2). This tax accounted for 21 percent of total environmental excise taxes for 1991. Petrochemical tax liabilities for 1990 were reported by 23 percent of the environmental excise tax filers, accounting for 21 percent of the total environmental excise tax. Both the number of filers and the amount of tax increased. However, the number of filers grew by 11 percent (177 to 196), while the tax reported by these filers grew by less than 1 percent (\$236.8 million to \$237.3 million).

Of the eleven taxable petrochemicals, nine were taxed at a rate of \$4.87 per ton. Methane and xylene were taxed at a rate of \$3.44 and \$10.13 per ton, respectively. Forty percent (\$95.4 million) of the petrochemical tax liability was attributable to ethylene, a major by-product of petroleum refining. However, less than one fifth of the petrochemical tax filers reported a tax on ethylene. Frequently reported petrochemicals were acetylene,

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Figure F

Inorganic Chemical Tax, by Type of Substance, 1991



toluene and xylene (by 60 taxpayers each). Tax liabilities on these petrochemicals represented less than 1 percent (\$0.8 million), 3 percent (\$7.8 million) and 14 percent (\$33.8 million) of total petrochemical taxes, respectively. The combined tax on benzene, ethylene, propylene and xylene accounted for most (86 percent) of the total tax on petrochemicals (Figure E). The least frequently reported petrochemicals were naphthalene and butylene. Together, these chemicals accounted for only 1 percent of the total tax for petrochemicals.

Inorganic Chemicals

A total of \$50.4 million in inorganic chemical taxes was reported by 285 taxpayers for 1991. Applicable tax rates ranged from \$0.22 to \$4.45 per ton. Although 37 percent of the businesses with an environmental excise tax reported a tax on inorganic chemicals, the total amount of tax they reported on inorganic chemicals accounted for only 4 percent of the total environmental tax for the year. For 1991, the average inorganic chemical tax per business increased to \$177,000, after having decreased for both 1989 and 1990. The 1988 average was \$185,000.

Ammonia and sulfuric acid taxes were the most frequently reported, by 75 and 76 businesses, respectively. Together these taxes represented almost 20 percent (\$9.5 million) of the total inorganic chemical tax, with ammonia accounting for most of this (\$8.1 million). The largest amount of tax was reported for chlorine (\$31.1 million). Tax on chlorine accounted for over 60 percent of

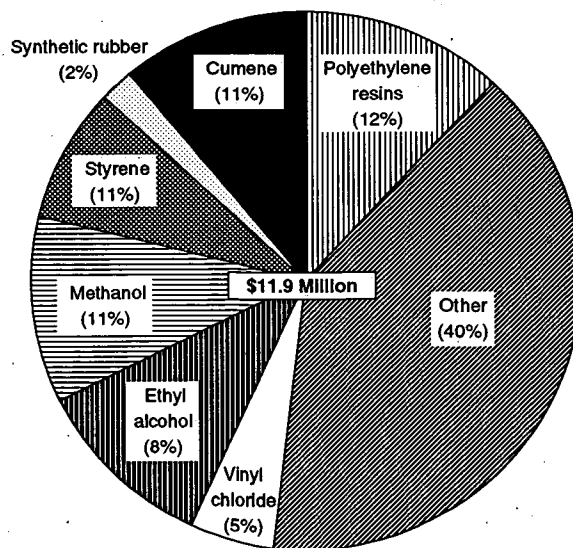
all inorganic chemical tax liabilities; however, only 15 percent of the inorganic chemical tax filers reported a tax on chlorine. The largest average inorganic chemical tax was also attributable to chlorine, \$707,000 per filer, an increase of 5 percent over the previous year. The tax associated with phosphorus provided the next largest average tax, \$188,000 per taxpayer, also an increase over the previous year (7 percent). The least frequently reported chemicals were barium sulfide and stannous chloride. The combined tax on 7 of the 31 inorganic chemicals (chlorine, ammonia, sodium hydroxide, lead oxide, sulfuric acid, phosphorus and hydrogen fluoride) accounted for 95 percent of the total inorganic chemical tax (Figure F).

Imported Chemical Substances

This is the third year (1991) that tax liabilities were incurred by those businesses that sell or use certain imported chemical substances. SARA levied an environmental excise tax, beginning January 1, 1989, on certain imported chemical substances not subject to the tax on petrochemicals and inorganic chemicals. For 1989, the first year of the tax, 74 filers reported \$7.8 million of taxes. For each of the next 2 years, taxes grew by roughly \$2 million. A total of \$11.9 million in tax on imported chemical substances was reported by 131 businesses for 1991, compared to \$9.7 million reported by 88 businesses for 1990. While the number of filers and the amount of

Figure G

Imported Chemical Substance Tax, by Type of Substance, 1991



Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

tax on imported chemical substances grew steadily after 1989, these taxes represented only 1 percent of total environmental excise taxes for each of the first 3 years. Polyethylene resins were again the most frequently reported imported chemical substance and also accounted for the largest amount of tax, \$1.4 million, for 1991. Five of the chemical substances (polyethylene resins, cumene, ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage use, methanol and styrene) accounted for over half (53 percent) of the total imported chemical substance tax (Figure G). For 1991, there were 12 imported chemical substances for which there were no liabilities reported.

Adjustments and Credits

A business could adjust, i.e., reduce, its gross Superfund tax by the amount computed on a chemical that was previously taxed and later used to manufacture or produce another substance also subject to an environmental excise tax; or by an amount computed on a chemical for a nontaxable use. Alternatively, a credit or refund was allowed to the user for the tax previously paid on a chemical used for a nontaxable purpose, such as nitric acid, sulfuric acid, or ammonia, used to produce fertilizer; methane used to produce ammonia; or a chemical used to produce animal feed. Credits could be claimed against petroleum taxes: (1) for taxes paid on crude oil removed from a pipeline and subsequently returned to the same pipeline; (2) against oil spill liability taxes for amounts paid to the Deepwater Port Liability Trust Fund, and the Offshore Oil Pollution Compensation Fund prior to 1987, or (3) against oil spill liability taxes for amounts paid into the Trans Alaska Pipeline Fund when balances from that fund are transferred to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

To realize an adjustment or credit, the taxpayer could reduce the current gross tax by: (1) claiming a credit for taxes previously-paid, (2) paying the total, but filing a claim for a refund of those taxes, or (3) crediting the previously paid tax toward the next quarter's tax, if no tax was currently due. The resulting adjustments and credits for 1991 represented 3 percent of the total environmental excise tax liabilities. They totaled \$30.1 million and were reported by 66 businesses, so that the average adjustment claimed per business was \$456,000. In comparison, total adjustments for 1990 were \$42.4 million and were reported by 58 businesses. Tax liability for 1991 after adjustments totaled \$1.09 billion. (Because adjustments are made to the total tax reported by a business, tax after adjustments is not available by type of substance.)

Summary

Gross environmental excise tax liabilities of \$1.12 billion were reported by 769 businesses for the calendar year

which ended December 1991. Sixty-seven percent of the petroleum tax liability was attributable to the Superfund tax, while the remaining 33 percent was associated with the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax. Petroleum taxes accounted for almost three-fourths of total environmental excise tax liabilities. Petrochemical, inorganic chemical and imported chemical substance taxes collectively comprised the remaining one-fourth. The top five companies for 1991 accounted for nearly one-third of the total tax.

Data Sources and Limitations

The *Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return*, Form 720, is the form on which environmental excise taxes are reported. Form 6627, *Environmental Taxes*, is the supporting schedule to Form 720, on which tax liabilities for petroleum and chemicals are computed. Unaudited Form 6627 returns are the source of data used for the statistics in this study.

Excise tax returns are generally due to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) within 1 month after the end of the quarter for which the business is liable for the tax. Data in this article reflect information reported on unaudited returns filed for the four tax quarters ending March 31, 1991, through December 31, 1991.

Since the data were compiled from the entire population of returns, the statistics presented here are not subject to sampling error but may be subject to nonsampling error. For example, although efforts were made to secure all returns, because of time and resource constraints, information for the same businesses from returns for prior quarters was used as the basis for estimating data for quarters during 1991, if the actual return for some or all of these quarters was unavailable for the statistics. For 1991, data for 32 quarterly returns were estimated using data from the IRS computerized Business Master File (BMF). IRS also releases environmental tax statistics in a separate report on excise taxes [4]. Data for that report are taken from the Form 720, rather than the attached Form 6627, and show tax liabilities, after adjustments, for returns as recorded in the BMF as part of routine processing for tax administration. The data, however, are not classified by type of chemical, and, as explained below, are not directly comparable to the data reported in this article.

The tax for a given quarter reflected in the BMF statistics from Form 720 represents the amount reported on returns processed in the subsequent quarters, regardless of when the tax liability was incurred. Conversely, for this article, taxes for a given quarter represent the amount reported on Form 6627 for the quarter in which the tax liability was incurred, regardless of when the return was processed. These statistics, based on Form 6627, also

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

include liabilities reported on returns filed after the original due date because of routine filing extensions and other reasons. For this study, the tax for these returns was included in the quarter in which the tax liability was incurred.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1996, in addition to the excise taxes previously discussed, a corporation is also liable for an environmental income-tax surcharge equal to 0.12 percent of the amount in excess of \$2 million of "modified alternative minimum taxable income" for the year. Members of a controlled group of corporations were entitled to one \$2 million exemption. This tax, which is deposited into the Superfund, is reported on a corporation income tax return in the Form 1120 series, and is not included in these statistics [5].

Notes and References

[1] For prior years, see Barnhardt, Janet, "Superfund for Environmental Taxes," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 1982, Volume 2, Number 2; Belal, Rashida, "Superfund for Environmental Taxes, 1981 and 1982," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 1983, Volume 3, Number 2; "Environmental Taxes, 1981-1983," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1985, Volume 4, Number 4; "Environmental Taxes, 1981-1984," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1986, Volume 5, Number 4; "Superfund for Environmental Taxes, 1981-1985," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*,

Spring 1987, Volume 6, Number 4; Koziolec, John, "Superfund for Environmental Taxes, 1987," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 1989, Volume 9, Number 2; Mahler, Susan J., "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1988," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 1991, Volume 10, Number 2; "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1989," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1991-1992, Volume 11, Number 3; and "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1990," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1992-1993, Volume 12, Number 3.

- [2] Preliminary statistics on ozone-depleting chemical taxes are planned for inclusion in a forthcoming *Statistics of Income Bulletin* article on 1992 environmental excise taxes.
- [3] Under SARA, additional taxes were to be raised as follows: approximately \$2.5 billion from a corporate environmental income tax surcharge (see Data Sources and Limitations section for a description of the tax) and \$0.1 billion from an excise tax on imported chemical substances.
- [4] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes*, issued quarterly.
- [5] For the corporation excise tax reported for 1989 and 1990, see Table 13 in the historical tables at the back of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Table 1.—Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, Quarters Ended March 1991 through December 1991

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of substance	Total	1991 quarter ended--			
		March	June	September	December
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	1,124,525	284,011	287,605	291,219	281,691
Petroleum, total.....	824,994	191,804	215,044	214,114	204,032
Domestic petroleum, Superfund.....	290,437	72,009	74,891	71,983	71,554
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	143,612	34,516	38,413	35,362	35,321
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund.....	259,670	56,572	67,481	71,197	64,420
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	131,275	28,707	34,259	35,572	32,737
Petrochemicals, total	237,326	57,319	57,220	61,271	61,516
Acetylene	775	199	193	163	220
Benzene	28,965	6,626	6,670	7,841	7,828
Butadiene	8,558	2,088	2,200	2,090	2,180
Butane	3,022	638	920	795	669
Butylene	3,083	785	728	774	796
Ethylene	95,365	23,871	22,868	24,442	24,184
Methane	9,153	2,149	2,070	2,342	2,592
Naphthalene	54	15	11	14	14
Propylene	46,770	10,762	11,559	12,527	11,922
Toluene	7,803	2,039	1,625	1,942	2,197
Xylene	33,780	8,149	8,376	8,341	8,914
Inorganic chemicals, total	50,351	12,305	12,117	12,850	13,079
Ammonia	8,113	1,921	1,851	2,049	2,292
Antimony	22	8	10	2	2
Antimony trioxide	96	23	22	25	26
Arsenic	--	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Arsenic trioxide	65	14	11	20	20
Barium sulfide	--	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Bromine	607	101	222	139	145
Cadmium	8	2	2	2	2
Chlorine	31,089	7,665	7,490	8,003	7,931
Chromite	264	79	50	87	48
Chromium	86	10	43	15	18
Cobalt	25	5	7	6	7
Cupric oxide	43	11	13	9	10
Cupric sulphate	59	12	20	11	16
Cuprous oxide	23	4	6	9	4
Hydrochloric acid	277	72	62	66	77
Hydrogen fluoride	1,150	351	323	268	208
Lead oxide	1,830	389	378	507	556
Mercury	--	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nickel	446	136	113	100	97
Nitric acid	320	67	76	88	89
Phosphorus	1,313	368	337	326	282
Potassium dichromate	--	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Potassium hydroxide	87	21	22	20	24
Sodium dichromate	3	3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Sodium hydroxide	2,930	683	691	717	839
Stannic chloride	24	6	6	6	6
Stannous chloride	4	1	1	1	1
Sulfuric acid	1,389	329	341	361	358
Zinc chloride	35	10	8	8	9
Zinc sulfate	41	13	11	5	12

Footnotes at end of table.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Table 1.—Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, Quarters Ended March 1991 through December 1991—Continued

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of substance	Total	1991 quarter ended—			
		March	June	September	December
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Imported chemical substances, total.....	11,854	2,583	3,224	2,984	3,063
Acetone	62	--	31	31	--
Acrylic and methacrylic acid resins.....	10	2	5	3	(¹)
Acrylonitrile	13	6	7	(¹)	(¹)
Ammonium nitrate	253	(¹)	79	85	89
Carbon tetrachloride	112	18	21	44	29
Chloroform	--	--	--	--	--
Chromic acid	64	17	(¹)	31	16
Cumene	1,282	344	351	358	229
Cyclohexane	51	--	13	16	22
Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage use.....	921	139	342	143	297
Ethyl methyl ketone	11	--	--	6	5
Ethylbenzene	55	8	20	3	24
Ethylene dichloride	125	51	51	23	--
Ethylene glycol	355	130	77	81	67
Ethylene oxide	59	14	9	19	17
Ferrocrome ov 3 pct. carbon.....	90	12	4	56	18
Ferrocromium nov 3 pct	1	--	--	--	1
Ferronickel	33	12	10	1	10
Formaldehyde	--	--	--	--	--
Hydrogen peroxide	6	2	1	1	2
Isophthalic acid	63	17	24	--	22
Isopropyl alcohol	101	33	30	36	2
Linear alpha olefins	--	--	--	--	(¹)
Maleic anhydride	8	2	1	3	2
Melamine	--	--	--	--	--
Methanol	1,267	422	344	198	303
Methylene chloride	--	(¹)	--	(¹)	(¹)
Nickel oxide	--	--	--	--	--
Nickel powders	--	--	--	--	--
Nickel waste and scrap	--	--	(¹)	--	--
Phenolic resins	6	2	1	(¹)	3
Phthalic anhydride	48	9	12	12	15
Polyalphaolefins	--	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	--
Polybutadiene	110	1	63	10	36
Polyethylene resins.....	1,447	272	499	421	255
Polyethylene terephthalate pellets.....	12	--	--	--	12
Polypropylene	2	1	1	(¹)	(¹)
Polypropylene resins	76	3	31	28	14
Polystyrene homopolymer resins.....	40	21	4	4	11
Polystyrene resins and copolymers.....	65	8	12	14	31
Polyvinylchloride resins	226	9	11	10	196
Propylene glycol	4	--	(¹)	4	(¹)
Propylene oxide	51	13	23	8	7
Styrene	1,265	299	333	328	305
Styrene-butadiene (latex)	36	4	9	9	14
Styrene-butadiene (nspf)	--	--	--	--	--
Synthetic rubber	291	94	60	77	60
Unwrought nickel	--	--	--	--	--
Urea	72	5	22	33	12
Vinyl chloride	648	253	216	165	14
Vinyl resins.....	84	--	(¹)	42	42
Vinyl resins (nspf).....	50	17	33	--	--
Wrought nickel rods and wire.....	--	--	--	--	--
Other chemical substances	2,376	344	474	679	879

¹Less than \$500.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

Table 2.—Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, 1991

Type of substance	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax	Number of barrels or tons (thousands)	Tax rate per barrel or ton (dollars)	Average tax per business (whole dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	769¹	N/A	N/A	1,462,322
		Barrels		
Petroleum, total.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic petroleum, Superfund.....	134	2,994,195	0.097	2,167,439
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	131	2,872,252	0.050	1,096,279
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund.....	223	2,677,004	0.097	1,164,437
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.....	216	2,625,503	0.050	607,755
		Tons		
Petrochemicals, total	198¹	45,912	N/A	1,210,847
Acetylene	60	159	4.870	12,916
Benzene	48	5,947	4.870	603,422
Butadiene	24	1,757	4.870	356,541
Butane	17	621	4.870	177,808
Butylene	6	633	4.870	513,969
Ethylene	33	19,582	4.870	2,889,818
Methane	32	2,661	3.440	286,020
Naphthalene	7	11	4.870	7,739
Propylene	45	9,604	4.870	1,039,324
Toluene	60	1,602	4.870	130,036
Xylene	60	3,335	10.130	563,012
Inorganic chemicals, total	285¹	34,674	N/A	178,670
Ammonia	75	3,073	2.640	108,178
Antimony	8	5	4.450	2,806
Antimony trioxide	17	26	3.750	5,646
Arsenic	4	(²)	4.450	169
Arsenic trioxide	7	19	3.410	9,217
Barium sulfide	*	(²)	2.300	*
Bromine	9	137	4.450	67,586
Cadmium	13	2	4.450	631
Chlorine	44	11,514	2.700	706,550
Chromite	4	173	1.520	65,836
Chromium	11	19	4.450	7,851
Cobalt	9	5	4.450	2,705
Cupric oxide	10	12	3.590	4,304
Cupric sulphate	12	32	1.870	4,927
Cuprous oxide	4	6	3.970	5,870
Hydrochloric acid	57	958	0.290	4,875
Hydrogen fluoride	15	272	4.230	76,611
Lead oxide	26	442	4.140	70,353
Mercury	5	(²)	4.450	84
Nickel	19	100	4.450	23,462
Nitric acid	33	1,329	0.240	9,666
Phosphorus	7	295	4.450	187,612
Potassium dichromate	6	(²)	1.690	81
Potassium hydroxide	32	394	0.220	2,709
Sodium dichromate	7	2	1.870	631
Sodium hydroxide	72	10,467	0.280	40,705
Stannic chloride	5	11	2.120	4,638
Stannous chloride	*	1	2.850	*
Sulfuric acid	76	5,342	0.260	18,274
Zinc chloride	14	16	2.220	2,527
Zinc sulfate	16	21	1.900	2,543

Footnotes at end of table.

Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991

**Table 2.—Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, 1991
—Continued**

Type of substance	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax	Number of barrels or tons (thousands)	Tax rate per barrel or ton (dollars)	Average tax per business (whole dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Imported chemical substances, total.....	131¹	N/A	N/A	90,491
Acetone .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Acrylic and methacrylic acid resins.....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Acrylonitrile	4	N/A	N/A	3,294
Ammonium nitrate	7	N/A	N/A	36,205
Carbon tetrachloride .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Chloroform	—	N/A	N/A	—
Chromic acid	3	N/A	N/A	21,743
Cumene	3	N/A	N/A	427,040
Cyclohexane .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage use.....	3	N/A	N/A	306,914
Ethyl methyl ketone .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ethylbenzene .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ethylene dichloride .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ethylene glycol	8	N/A	N/A	44,488
Ethylene oxide .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ferrocchrome ov 3 pct. carbon.....	3	N/A	N/A	.
Ferrocromium nov 3 pct .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Ferronickel .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Formaldehyde .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Hydrogen peroxide .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Isophthalic acid .....	.	N/A	N/A	—
Isopropyl alcohol	3	N/A	N/A	33,364
Linear alpha olefins .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Maleic anhydride	4	N/A	N/A	2,059
Melamine	—	N/A	N/A	—
Methanol	6	N/A	N/A	211,112
Methylene chloride .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Nickel oxide	—	N/A	N/A	—
Nickel powders	—	N/A	N/A	—
Nickel waste and scrap .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Phenolic resins	3	N/A	N/A	2,046
Phthalic anhydride .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Polyalphaolefins .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Polybutadiene	5	N/A	N/A	22,038
Polyethylene resins.....	37	N/A	N/A	39,119
Polyethylene terephthalate pellets.....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Polypropylene .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Polypropylene resins .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Polystyrene homopolymer resins.....	5	N/A	N/A	8,111
Polystyrene resins and copolymers.....	5	N/A	N/A	13,132
Polyvinylchloride resins	21	N/A	N/A	10,787
Propylene glycol .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Propylene oxide .....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Styrene	7	N/A	N/A	180,617
Styrene-butadiene (latex)	9	N/A	N/A	3,939
Styrene-butadiene (nspf)	—	N/A	N/A	—
Synthetic rubber	15	N/A	N/A	19,494
Unwrought nickel	—	N/A	N/A	—
Urea	7	N/A	N/A	10,328
Vinyl chloride.....	3	N/A	N/A	216,328
Vinyl resins.....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Vinyl resins (nspf).....	.	N/A	N/A	.
Wrought nickel rods and wire.....	—	N/A	N/A	—
Other chemical substances	39	N/A	N/A	60,922

¹Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific businesses. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

N/A - Not applicable.

² Number of businesses do not add to totals because some businesses report a tax on more than one substance.

³ Less than \$500.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

by Karla M. Daronco

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has initiated a multifaceted strategy designed to "bring taxpayers back into the system," i.e., to have them file their required tax returns. This strategy involves a combination of expanded outreach and education programs, as well as traditional methods of enforcement. It also includes an initiative designed to identify groups of taxpayers with common characteristics in order to develop organizational solutions that remove barriers to compliance. Statistics of Income data can be used to identify these common characteristics.

Statistics of Income data show that the number of taxpayers filing delinquent returns (for a prior tax year) has been steadily increasing, e.g., an increase of 153 percent between Processing Years 1986 and 1991 for returns 4 or more years delinquent [1]. It was estimated that there were 2,773,582 prior-year returns processed during 1991, or 2.4 percent of the total filing population.

"Profiles" determine the common characteristics of noncompliant individuals and may enable the IRS to devise optimal strategies for encouraging these taxpayers to comply in the future. An important distinction in terms of IRS strategy relates to taxpayers who file delinquent returns "voluntarily," or who file as the result of direct, "one-on-one," enforcement activities. For instance, the data indicate that delinquent returns submitted voluntarily tend to be small in terms of refund or balance due amounts. These taxpayers also tend to be single wage-earners with no dependents, who claim the standard deduction. By comparison, delinquent returns secured through enforcement tend to have a balance due, have larger tax liabilities, and to be more complex in terms of itemized deductions. Taxpayers filing enforcement-secured returns tend to be wage-earners or are self-employed, and are single or married filing jointly. Through such profiles of taxpayer noncompliance, the IRS can attempt to improve its system of nonfiler detection and filing compliance.

Background

The IRS' Compliance 2000 program is a strategy designed to identify groups of taxpayers with common characteristics (market segment) and to develop organizational solutions that remove barriers to compliance while minimizing the burden on taxpayers. Compliance 2000, however, does acknowledge that not all taxpayers are alike — they may have different tax issues, different

compliance behavior, and may differ demographically. Since taxpayers differ, the same approach to tax administration may not be effective or even appropriate for all taxpayers with similar non-compliance.

One measure in the development of a "market segment" is the creation of a taxpayer "profile" that would help in determining optimal strategies aimed at improving compliance. A nonfiler profile can be based on information, such as income level and amounts of deductions contained on taxpayers' delinquently-filed returns. Another aspect of the market segment analysis is to determine if the delinquent return resulted from direct IRS enforcement activities [2]. Since this taxpayer profile of noncompliance is based on statistics, it may illustrate the true characteristics of delinquent filers who come into the tax system. These characteristics may suggest a way to target these taxpayers, e.g., an educational awareness program may not be the answer for a well-educated professional but may be a viable option for a high-school dropout, eligible for the earned income credit.

Statistics of Income Program

Statistics of Income (SOI) samples of individual income tax returns have always included *all processed prior-year returns* (generally, about 2 to 3 percent of the total filing population). One rationale for including prior-year returns is that the SOI sample of individual income tax returns should reflect the filing characteristics of all taxpayers for a given processing year. "Substitute for returns" (SFR's) are not included in the sample [3].

A prior-year return is a return that is filed after the year in which the tax is due, e.g., a 1989 return filed in 1991. Hence, by definition, a prior-year return is a delinquently-filed return. Figure A shows the number of prior-year delinquent individual income tax returns for Processing Years 1986-1991. Returns delinquent 4 years or more increased by 153 percent over the 6-year period, from 92,653 in Processing Year 1986 to 234,806 returns in Processing Year 1991.

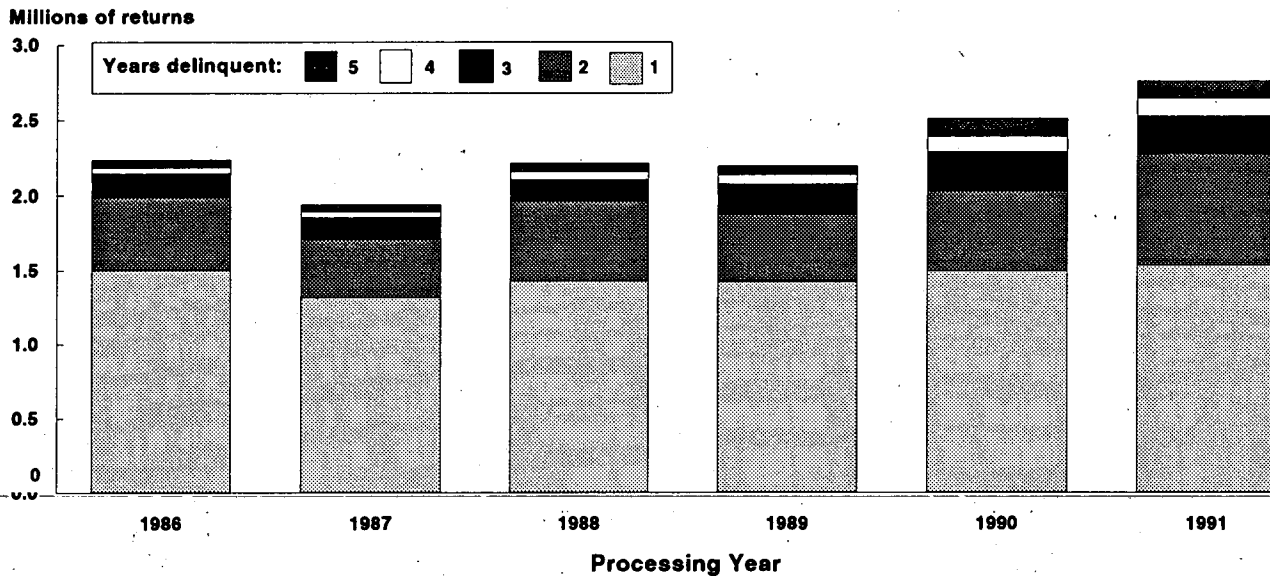
An important caveat is that SOI's ability to profile prior-year returns is based entirely on their being filed, processed and subject to sampling. In essence, SOI can only analyze "what comes in;" hence, it is necessary to note that SOI *cannot* measure the universe of "unknown" nonfilers *not in the system*. SOI can capture data on "unknown" nonfilers *only after* they file. More accurate terminology would be to refer to these returns as "delinquent" filers, whether they be "known" or "unknown" to the IRS system of data files that contain tax account information for individual taxpayers, such as the Individual Master File (IMF).

Karla Daronco is an economist with the Compliance 2000 Team. This article was prepared under the direction of William L. Lefbom, Compliance 2000 Coordinator, Statistics of Income Division.

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

Figure A

Number of Prior-Year Delinquent Individual Income Tax Returns, by Length of Delinquency, Processing Years 1986-1991



Characteristics of Prior-Year Returns

The distinction between returns that are filed as a result of direct IRS enforcement contact (hereafter referred to as submitted through "enforcement") and those that are "voluntarily" filed without any IRS enforcement activity is very important in the analysis of prior-year returns [4]. Figure B classifies current- and prior-year returns for Processing Year 1991 into three groups: returns with refunds, those with a balance due, and "even" returns [5]. A determination as to whether prior-year returns were secured through enforcement or were voluntarily submitted was made by matching the SOI sample of individual income tax returns against the IRS Individual Master File (IMF) which contains taxpayer transaction codes [6].

The characteristics of current- and prior-year returns are often very different. For example, Figure B shows that 74 percent of current-year or timely-filed returns were refund returns. However, slightly over 62 percent of the voluntarily-filed prior-year returns were refund returns, whereas, only 43 percent of enforcement-secured prior-year returns showed refunds. Current-year returns with "even" amounts of tax liabilities and prepayments accounted for 3 percent of the total timely-filed returns, while "even" prior-year returns comprised 9 percent and 8 percent of the total, respectively, for voluntarily-filed and enforcement returns. About 23 percent of the current-year returns had a balance due. By comparison, almost half of the prior-year returns which were secured through enforce-

ment had a balance due.

A comparison can also be made of current- and prior-year returns by the size of the refund and balance due (Figure C). These characteristics are important because delinquent filers who have tax liabilities represent delayed revenues to the Federal Government. Refund returns are also important because people who are due refunds are not receiving their rightful amounts under the law, particularly in the case of citizens entitled to the earned income credit.

The majority of the current-year returns had refunds. For Processing Year 1991, the largest number fell within the under-\$500 refund size category, comprising almost one-third (32 percent) of the total number of current-year returns. For nearly one in four timely-filed returns, refunds of \$1,000 or more were due. However, current-year returns that had a balance due and fell within the under-\$500 size category accounted for only 12 percent of the total number of timely-filed returns.

By comparison, more than one in three of the total number of prior-year returns that were voluntarily filed were refund returns that fell into the under-\$500 size category (36 percent). Only 13 percent of the prior-year voluntarily-filed returns had a balance due under \$500. For almost 5 percent, between \$500 and \$1,000 was due, and for only 11 percent was there a balance due of \$1,000 or more. Further analysis reveals that 83 percent of voluntarily-filed returns with balances due of \$1,000 or

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

Figure B

Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns with a Refund or Balance Due at Time of Filing, by Type of Return, Processing Year 1991

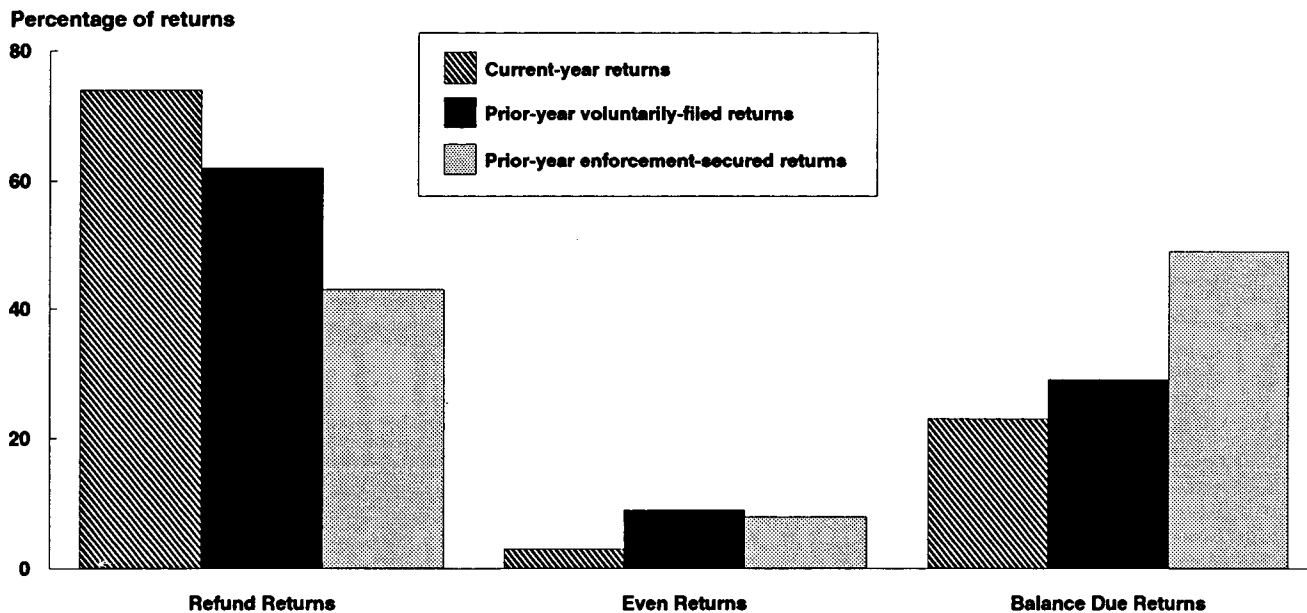
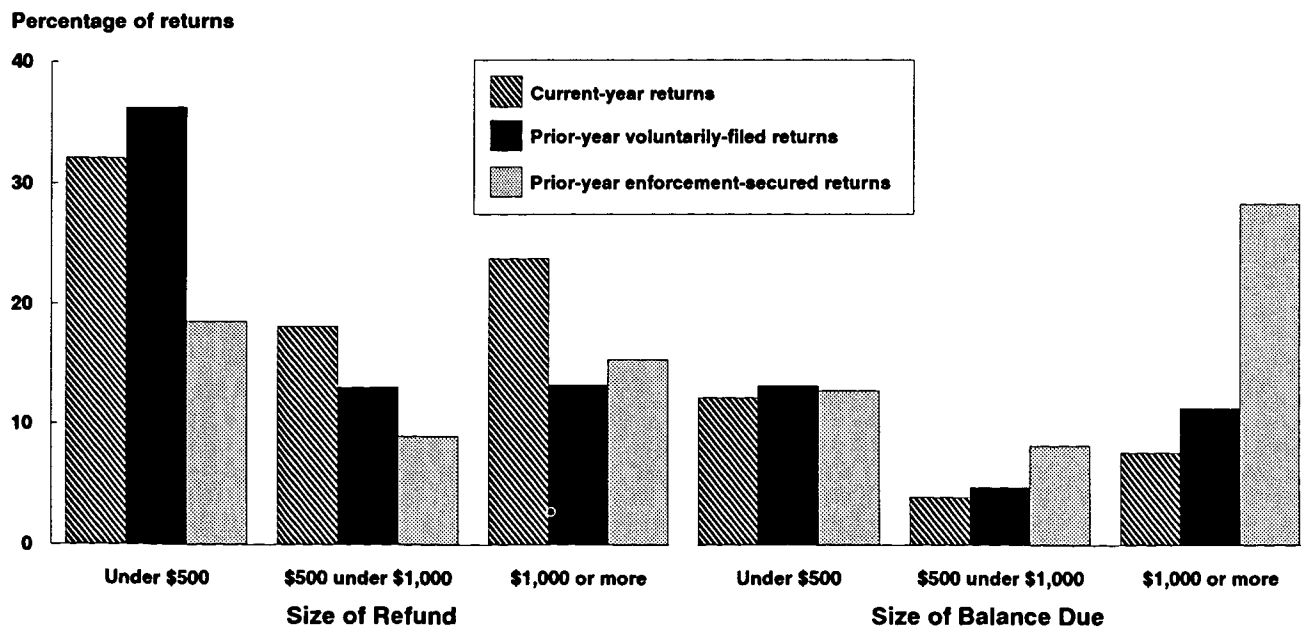


Figure C

Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns by Size of Refund and Balance Due at Time of Filing, by Type of Return, Processing Year 1991



Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

more actually fell within the \$1,000-\$5,000 size category, while 13 percent fell within the \$5,000-\$10,000 class. For the remainder, each balance due was at least \$10,000.

Returns that fell into the balance due of \$1,000-or-more category accounted for 28 percent of the total number of prior-year enforcement-secured returns. Of these, 66 percent fell within the \$1,000-\$5,000 size class, while 23 percent fell within the \$5,000-\$10,000 category. Of the prior-year enforcement-secured returns, 18 percent were returns with refunds under \$500 and 15 percent had refunds of \$1,000 or more.

The size of refunds or balance due for delinquent filers reveals that, as expected, the majority of IRS enforcement activity was concentrated on those returns with a larger tax liability (the \$1,000-or-more size class) and that many delinquent taxpayers voluntarily filed returns for small refunds (under \$500). Based on a survey conducted by the IRS, procrastination (24 percent) and ignorance of the tax laws (11 percent) were cited as the most common reasons for not filing tax returns [7].

through enforcement. As Figure D shows, over eight in ten (82 percent) voluntarily-filed prior-year returns showed wages. About three in ten (29 percent) reported interest or dividends and one in five reported income from a nonfarm sole proprietorship (Schedule C) [8].

By comparison, based on Processing Year 1991 data, enforcement-secured prior-year returns generally are:

- less likely to have wages (68 percent),
- more likely to have interest or dividend income (about 50 percent),
- and much more likely to have sole proprietorship (Schedule C) income (44 percent); in other words, are more likely to be self-employed.

Enforcement-secured returns were more likely to include income that was not cross-checked by the IRS through "information reporting" [9]. For example, they are about twice as likely as voluntarily-filed prior-year returns to show income from capital gains or losses (Schedule D) [10].

Income Characteristics

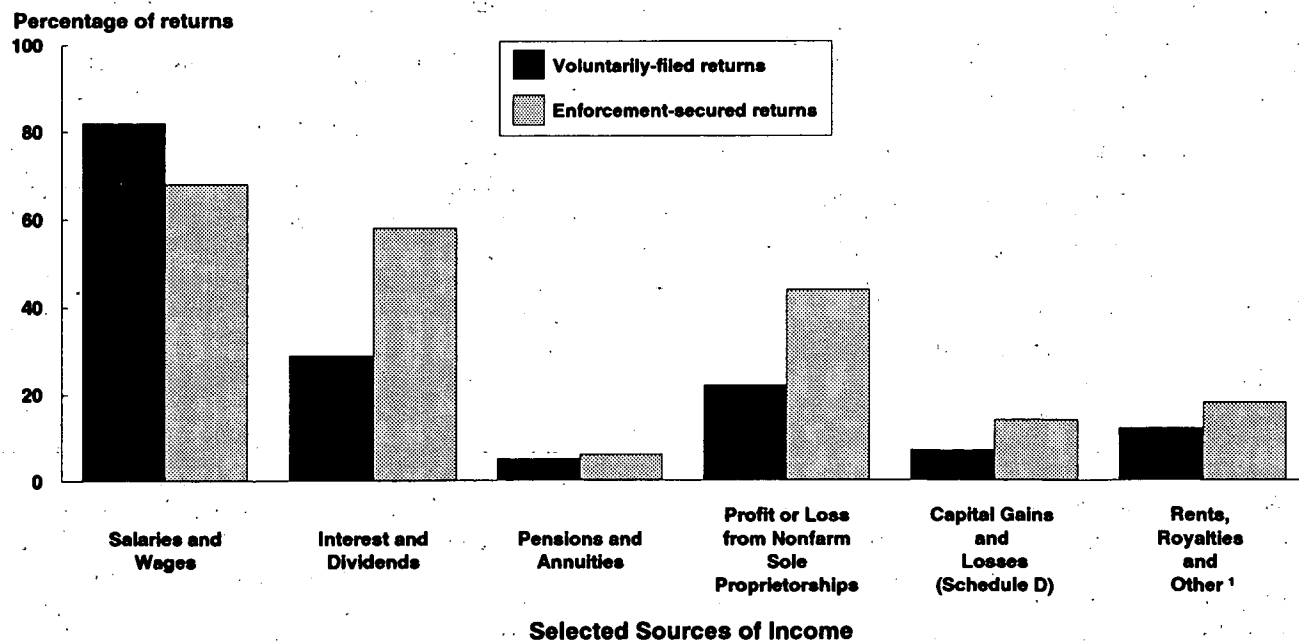
A chief characteristic of prior-year returns is the difference in the type of income reported, depending on whether the return was voluntarily filed or secured

Deduction Characteristics

Another characteristic used to profile delinquent filers is the type of deductions they claimed. As Figure E shows,

Figure D

Prior-Year Delinquent Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns with Selected Sources of Income, by Reason for Filing, Processing Year 1991

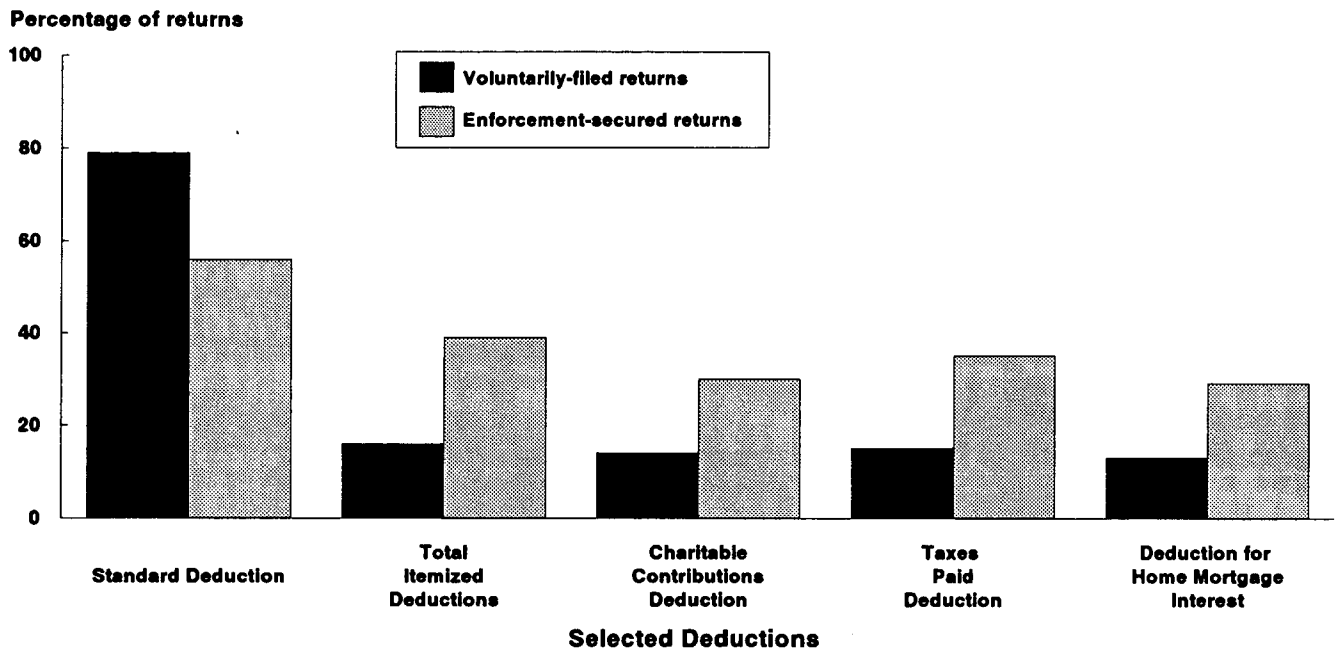


¹ Includes income from partnerships, S Corporations, estates and trusts.

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

Figure E

Prior-Year Delinquent Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns with Selected Deductions, by Reason for Filing, Processing Year 1991



about eight in ten voluntarily-filed prior-year returns showed a standard deduction, whereas approximately 15 percent of voluntarily-filed prior-year returns showed deductions for charitable contributions, taxes paid or home mortgage interest. By contrast, a much higher proportion of enforcement-secured returns showed itemized deductions (39 percent). In particular, a higher percentage of these returns indicated:

- deductions for charitable contributions (30 percent),
- deductions for taxes paid (35 percent), and
- deductions for home mortgage interest (29 percent).

Total Positive Income

Prior-year returns may also be profiled by classifying them by the size of "total positive income" (TPI), for both voluntarily-filed and enforcement-secured returns [11]. The information shown in Figure F indicates that a large proportion of prior-year returns that were filed voluntarily fell within the under-\$50,000 TPI-size class (93 percent of the total). As expected, enforcement-secured returns tended to be larger. While only 7 percent of the voluntarily-filed returns had TPI of \$50,000 or more, 19 percent of the enforcement-secured returns had TPI of this size. The largest single category of enforcement-secured prior-

year returns fell within the \$20,000-\$50,000 TPI-size class. These returns comprised 40 percent of the total. The second highest category (19 percent) fell in the \$10,000-\$20,000 range. Overall, 78 percent of the total prior-year enforcement-secured returns had TPI of \$10,000 or more.

Additional Characteristics of Delinquent Filers

A comparison of timely-filed returns and prior-year returns by the number of dependents claimed, based on the 1991 data, shows that timely-filed returns are more likely to have no dependents (64 percent) than voluntarily-filed and enforcement-secured prior-year returns, 59 percent and 46 percent, respectively (Figure G) [12]. Taxpayers claiming one or more dependents are less likely to file timely and even less likely to file voluntarily. About 36 percent of taxpayers who filed returns on time had one or more dependents, compared to over 50 percent of the enforcement-secured prior-year returns.

A comparison between timely-filed returns and prior-year returns by filing status shows 44 percent of timely-filed returns were from taxpayers claiming single filing status (Figure H). Only 34 percent of enforcement-secured returns claimed single status. A large proportion (44 percent) of enforcement-secured prior-year returns were joint returns. Only 28 percent of voluntarily-filed prior-year returns were jointly filed. About 6 percent of

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

Figure F

Prior-Year Delinquent Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns by Size of Total Positive Income, Processing Year 1991

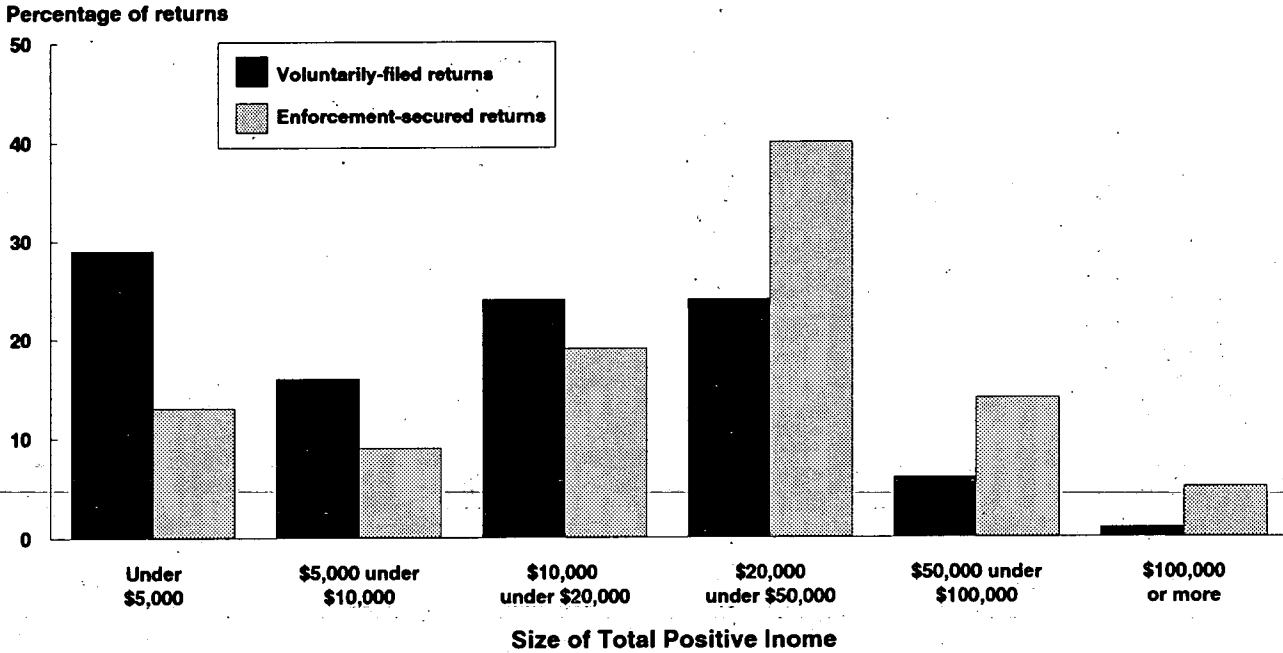


Figure G

Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns by Number of Dependents, by Type of Return, Processing Year 1991

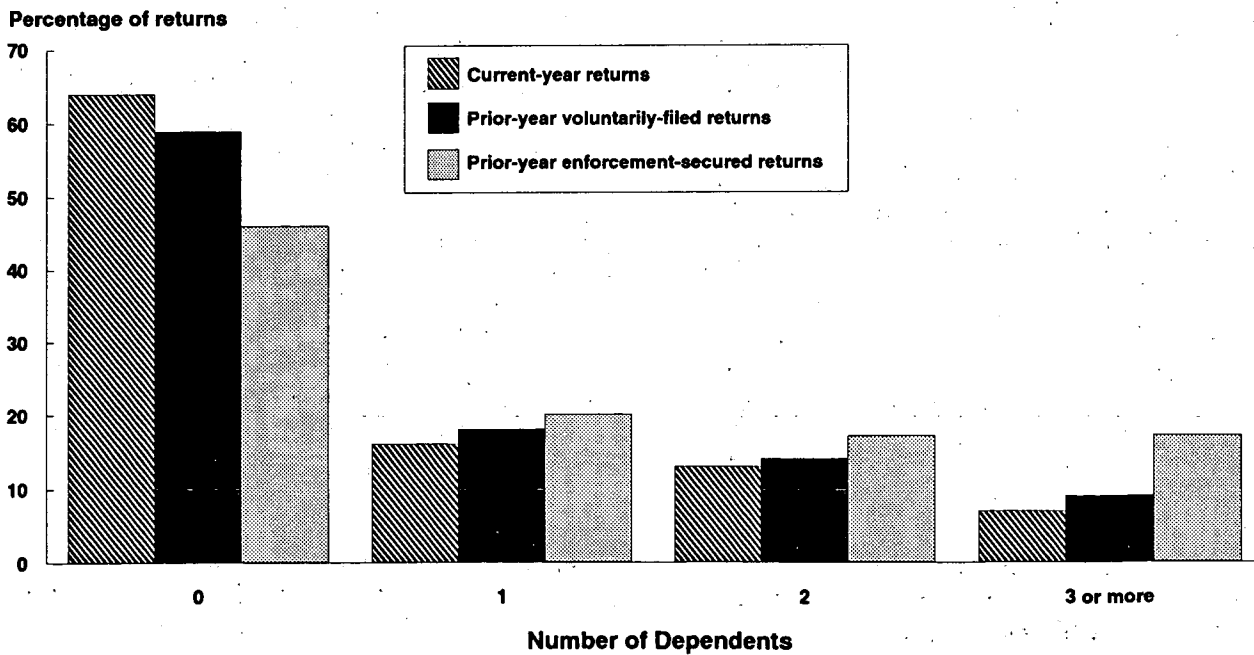
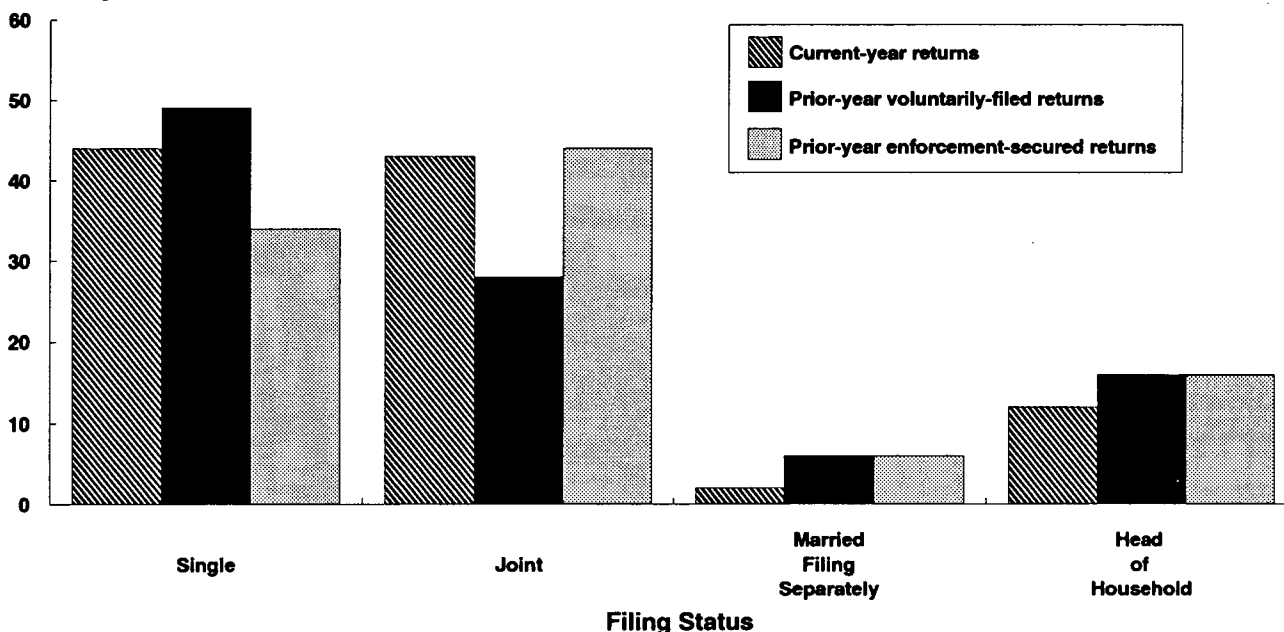


Figure H

Individual Income Tax Returns: Percentage of Returns by Filing Status, by Type of Return, Processing Year 1991

Percentage of returns



voluntarily-filed and enforcement-secured prior-year returns were for married couples filing separately, as compared to only 2 percent of timely-filed returns. The trauma of separation is often cited by taxpayers to IRS revenue officers as a reason for not filing [13]. Prior-year return filers are also more likely to claim head of household filing status (16 percent compared to 12 percent for timely-filed).

Summary

Taxpayer profiles are necessary to measure patterns and trends of noncompliance, as well as to determine insofar as possible the characteristics of nonfilers at the present time. The goals of Compliance 2000 strive to tailor an approach for these individuals to bring them "back into the system." The decision by an individual not to file on time can cause economic losses to both the nonfiler and to the U.S. Government. Unclaimed refunds, for example, are cases in which people harm themselves. However, a major financial problem is unpaid tax liabilities which represent a drain on the resources of the U.S. Government and, ultimately, are subsidized by society as a whole. Through profiles of taxpayer noncompliance, the IRS can improve its system of nonfiler detection and establish programs to increase filing compliance.

Data Sources and Limitations

The data presented in this article are for Processing Year 1991 and are based on prior-year returns included in the stratified sample of individual income tax returns, Forms 1040, *U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*, used for *Statistics of Income-1990, Individual Income Tax Returns*. The total sample of 104,277 returns was selected from a population of 113,717,138 returns.

About 2.4 percent of the sampled returns were for tax years prior to 1990. Statistics of Income samples include *all processed prior-year returns* (except for SFR's), regardless of the tax year. After weighting the sample, it was estimated that there were 2,773,582 prior-year returns processed during 1991. For further information about the SOI sample and about sampling variability, see *Statistics of Income-1989, Individual Income Tax Returns*. The Description of the Sample section of this publication describes the sample criteria and selection, the method for estimation and the sampling variability of the estimates contained in the report. It also describes some of the limitations of the data.

Notes and References

[1] The term processing year refers to the actual calendar year in which the IRS processes a taxpayer's return,

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

e.g., a Tax Year 1990 return was normally processed in Calendar Year 1991. In general, the processing year is the year in which the return is filed.

- [2] This information can be obtained from the IRS Individual Master File (IMF) which provides tax account information for all taxpayers. It contains information which identifies the taxpayer, such as name, address and social security number. It also contains information regarding transactions relating to adjustments, penalties, tax collections and notices.
- [3] When a taxpayer does not file a return, the IRS issues a series of reminder and delinquency notices. If the taxpayer continues to be delinquent, the IRS may choose to file a "substitute for return" (SFR) for the taxpayer. Using the standard deduction and income information available from Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, and other information returns, the IRS computes the tax liability and penalties for the taxpayer. A bill for the outstanding amount is then issued. Mainly because only the standard deduction is included in the calculation, the tax amount due may be higher than if the taxpayer had filed a return. SFR assessment data are made on a fiscal year basis (counts by tax year are not available). In Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, the number of SFR assessments averaged 400,000; this does not include the actual number of returns the taxpayer filed after an SFR assessment notification was made.
- [4] The IRS has information on many individuals for whom a return for a given year has not been filed. This information may be from third parties who filed "information returns" (such as Form 1099-DIV, *Statement for Recipients of Dividends or Distributions*) or may be based on previous return filings. However, for this article enforcement-secured returns are defined as those for which the IRS sends a "demand notice" or investigates because of information available that indicates a filing requirement should have been met.
- [5] A current-year return is filed during the year following the tax year for which it is due, e.g., a 1990 return filed in 1991. A refund return includes those for which the taxpayer elects to credit an overpayment to the estimated tax due for the next year, as well as an overpayment refunded to the taxpayer. Balance due represents the tax due at the time of filing and is therefore calculated before any remittance submitted with the return is credited. An "even" return occurs when there is no tax liability and no prepayment

credits or, in rare instances, when the tax liabilities exactly match the prepayments.

- [6] The Individual Master File (IMF) contains enforcement transaction codes which indicate that either a notice has been sent to a taxpayer requesting a return, or that there is a "taxpayer delinquency investigation" (TDI) underway. A TDI normally signifies "one-on-one," personal contact by telephone or in person that was initiated by IRS. By obtaining a file containing these codes and matching the records against the sample of tax returns used for *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, it was determined whether prior-year returns were secured through enforcement (based on the presence of a transaction code) or voluntarily submitted (based on the absence of a transaction code).
- [7] Data were obtained from the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program, *1988 Individual Nonfiler Survey*, which was developed to profile nonfilers. This survey provides the best depiction of individual tax return filing compliance levels. The survey used a scientifically selected random sample of potential individual nonfiler entities. For further information, see "Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988," in this issue of the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*.
- [8] Schedule C, *Profit or Loss From Business (Sole Proprietorship)*, is an attachment to the Individual Income Tax Return, Form 1040. It is used by the self-employed individual to report income and expenses associated with the operation of a nonfarm business, or practice of a profession, as a sole proprietorship.
- [9] The Information Reporting Program (IRP) is part of the Information Returns Master File (IRMF) which is a system designed to collect selected data, such as taxpayer identification numbers (TIN's), payee names and addresses, and payer names and addresses, from documents such as Form 1099-INT, *Statement for Recipients of Interest Income*, and Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement* (see also, footnote 4). The IRS uses the program to verify the amount of income claimed on an individual's income tax return and has enforcement programs which are generally based on information derived from the IRP program. Information returns tell the taxpayers how much they have to report. On the other hand, taxpayers having no income or small amounts below the reporting threshold for a given return may not receive an information return, but must maintain their own

Nonfiler Profiles, Processing Year 1991

records contemporaneously as income is earned and expenses incurred.

- [10] Schedule D, *Capital Gains and Losses*, is an attachment to the *Individual Income Tax Return*, Form 1040. It is generally used to report the sale or exchange of a "capital asset."
- [11] Total positive income (TPI) measures gross income reported on tax returns before losses. Specifically, it sums all the positive amounts of income on the Form 1040 and accompanying schedules, before losses, exclusions, adjustments or deductions, such as payments to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), used in computing "adjusted gross income."

Adjusted gross income (AGI) is what remains after these subtractions.

- [12] The number of dependents are for children at home or away from home, parents and others. It does *not* include *exemptions* for the taxpayer or spouse.
- [13] As part of the IRS' Nonfiler Strategy program, a pilot survey of nonfiler examinations was conducted in 1992 for use within the IRS, based on information furnished by IRS examination and collection agents. The case studies provided examples of the type of delinquent taxpayers identified and provided some insight regarding the causes of nonfiling.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

by Laura R. Rosage

For 1988, an estimated 1.7 million individuals having self-employment income failed to file their income tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Because most self-employment income is not subject to tax withholding, the net tax they owed was \$4.4 billion. Despite this large balance due, the average self-employed nonfiler's adjusted gross income (AGI) was only \$19,000, and nearly half of those who failed to file had an AGI of \$10,000 or less. The most common occupations among self-employed nonfilers were construction trades and real estate, insurance and securities sales. The majority were in their prime earning years, ages 31 to 50, and more than four in ten lived in non-metropolitan areas.

Background

Because the self-employed have sources of income generally not subject to information reporting (and tax withholding) there is a concern that the self-employed who fail to file required income tax returns may escape detection. (Information reporting is the process in which employers, or other financial entities, report wages and other monies paid out to taxpayers on Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, Form 1099-MISC, *Miscellaneous Income*, and the like. These "information returns" are sent to the payee for his or her records and tax return preparation and to the IRS for tax return verification.) For this study, an individual taxpayer was considered self-employed if he or she had an employer identification number (EIN) or reported self-employment tax (on a delinquent return), or, was identified as self-employed by an IRS revenue officer [1]

By matching the existing social security numbers (SSN's) of individuals against those of individuals who filed an income tax return for 1988, it was determined that there were approximately 100 million SSN's of individuals who were potential nonfilers for 1988. Of these, more than 3 million had self-employment income. This was the starting point. Based on contacts with a sample (see Data Sources and Limitations) of the individuals corresponding to the 100 million SSN's, it was concluded that an estimated 5 million were actually delinquent and were required to file an individual income tax return for Tax Year 1988 [2].

Three million of the 100 million potential nonfilers had self-employment income. Of these, 56 percent (1,697,081) were delinquent and were required to file an income tax return. (This is 35 percent of the estimated 5 million non-

filers for Tax Year 1988.) Another 10 percent of the 3 million potential nonfilers with self-employment income were not required to file a return. In addition, there were 29 percent who had previously filed a return, 4 percent who could not be found and were classified as "unable to locate" (UTL), and for 1 percent there was insufficient information for classification. For some, there was an indication of self-employment before investigation (Figure A). The indicator is based on the presence of a Schedule C, *Profit or Loss from Business (Sole Proprietorship)*, or Schedule F, *Profit or Loss from Farming*, attached to Form 1040 in previous years' records on the IRS Individual Master File of all taxpayers. This shows that only 13 percent of self-employed potential nonfilers who were required to file a return filed a Schedule C or Schedule F with their tax return in earlier years. Eighty-seven percent were not classified as self-employed until after the investigation.

Of the estimated 1,697,081 persons who were required to file, 88 percent (1,485,544) of their returns were secured; 10 percent (176,470) were sent for further IRS examination, criminal investigation or substitutes for returns were created; and only 2 percent (35,067) were not secured.

Classification of Nonfiler Cases

In normal operations, the IRS investigates those who have not filed a return based on the potential tax yield of the required returns, using information reported on such other returns as Form W-2 and Form 1099-INT, *Interest Income*. These cases are classified as "in the system."

In some cases, information returns show that taxpayers have income or transactions, but have not filed a return. Because it is not feasible to investigate all these potential nonfilers, criteria have been developed to exclude from follow-up those where available information indicates a potentially lower tax yield. Those cases eliminated by the screening process are classified as "dropped from the

Figure A

Identification and Disposition of Potential Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Disposition	Total	Identified as self-employed before investigation	Identified as self-employed after investigation
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Required to file.....	1,697,081	220,635	1,476,446
Previously filed.....	889,868	48,358	841,510
Not required to file.....	308,746	15,526	293,220
Unable to locate.....	124,484	6,521	117,963
Insufficient information.....	34,295	778	33,517

Laura Rosage is a statistician with the Compliance 2000 Team. This article was prepared under the direction of William L. Lefbom, Compliance 2000 Coordinator, Statistics of Income Division.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

system.”

Finally, there are potential nonfilers for whom IRS has no information returns and no record of the individual on the Individual Master File. These persons are classified as “never in the system.” Although the IRS does receive and investigate informants’ allegations, and has special procedures to detect and secure delinquent returns, returns secured in this manner are not “in the system” because the IRS was not aware of the delinquent taxpayer prior to the allegation.

For the purposes of an accurate profile of the nonfiler population, an appropriate number of cases classified as “in the system,” “dropped from the system,” and “never in the system” were included in the sample used for this study. The results show that 5 percent were “in the system,” 49 percent were “dropped from the system,” and the remaining 46 percent were “never in the system.”

The criteria used to classify nonfiler cases into the three groups proved valid (Figure B). The system is designed to yield the most taxes, rather than the most tax returns. More than half of the self-employed nonfilers accounted for only one fifth of the net tax due. In normal IRS operations, the low tax yield expected from these cases would cause them to be dropped from follow-up so that resources could be focused on higher tax-yielding cases. More than 78 percent of the self-employed nonfiler tax due for 1988 was owed by those who were “in the system” (41 percent) and would be identified in normal operations. The 7 percent who were never in the system

accounted for only a small amount of tax due (actually, as a group, they were due a small refund). Despite the small amount of taxes owed by these taxpayers, future efforts will need to be developed to identify them and integrate them into the Federal tax system.

Characteristics of Self-Employed Nonfilers

Income

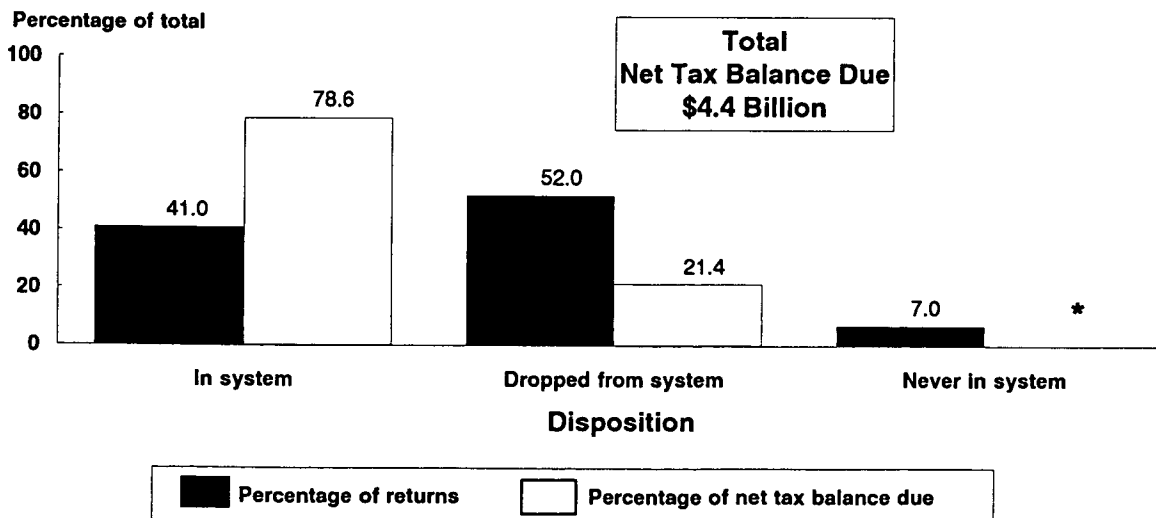
Although the average adjusted gross income (AGI) of self-employed nonfilers was almost \$19,000, AGI ranged from a negative \$867,000 to a positive \$5,200,000 (Figure C). However, the largest percentage of self-employed (41 percent) had income ranging from \$1,001 to \$10,000. Roughly one out of every sixteen had an AGI of \$1,000 or less. For one out of four the range was \$10,001 to \$20,000, and one in five had income between \$20,001 and \$50,000. Just one in fifteen had income above \$50,000.

Occupation

Several different construction trades, together, comprised the largest (15.2 percent) occupation group for 1988 self-employed nonfilers. The specific groups within this category least likely to comply were carpenters (5.0 percent); painters, paperhangers and plasterers (3.3 percent); and “other construction trades” (4.6 percent). The “miscellaneous occupations” category was the next largest, with 13.8 percent of the total. Within this category, occupations of those least likely to file included housewives (5.0 percent), children and students (4.0

Figure B

Ability of Present IRS System to Identify Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

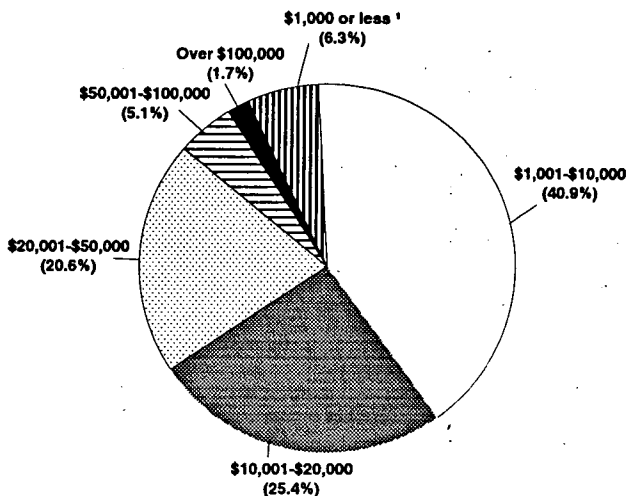


* The net tax balance due for returns never in the system was negative, i.e., a small refund.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Figure C

Self-Employed Nonfilers, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988



¹ Includes adjusted gross deficit.

percent), and retired and disabled persons (4.0 percent), all of whom were self-employed in some capacity. In addition to these major categories, the single occupation of self-employed individuals least likely to file was in insurance, real estate and securities sales. These persons alone accounted for 5.5 percent of the total number of self-employed nonfilers. The ten major occupations of those least likely to file are listed in Figure D.

Many States or local jurisdictions require a license before a person can practice certain trades. Using listings of the licensed occupations and professions from the State of Minnesota and from Seminole and Brevard Counties in Florida (known for having strict licensing laws), 30 occupations were determined to have some licensing requirements. Based on the Minnesota and Florida experience, it is calculated that of the total estimated 1,697,000 self-employed nonfilers, only 268,000 (15.8 percent) had any sort of licensing requirement (Figure E).

This group of licensed taxpayers (268,000) was only responsible for \$634 million, or 14.5 percent, of the \$4.4 billion net tax balance due by self-employed nonfilers (Figure F). Further, 56 percent were "in the system," 34 percent were "dropped from the system," and only 10 percent were "never in the system." Those in the system with licensing requirements were responsible for \$373 million of tax due, more than half the total tax due (59 percent) by licensed self-employed persons who were required to file, and almost 9 percent of the total \$4.4

billion net tax balance due. Those "dropped from the system" accounted for only 5 percent (\$215 million) of the total tax balance outstanding, and those "never in the system" were responsible for only 1 percent (\$45 million).

Thus, current IRS procedures would ordinarily collect an estimated 59 percent of the tax due from of the licensed taxpayers. If additional procedures were instituted based on licensing, another \$261 million (or 6 percent) could be collected.

Age

An estimated 10 percent of the self-employed nonfilers were age 25 and under and only 9.0 percent were age 26 to 30. The majority of self-employed nonfilers were in their prime income-earning years: 12.4 percent were age 31 to 35, while 9.3 percent were age 36 to 40 and 15.2 percent, 41 to 50. While nearly 7 percent were age 51 to 60, only 6.5 percent were over 60 years of age. For 31.0 percent of the self-employed age was not determinable because the date of birth of the taxpayer was not available.

Place of Residence

Self-employed nonfilers were divided into four geographic segments based on their place of residence: urban, suburban, rural and unknown. The results show that over four in ten resided in non-metropolitan cities or towns with populations of 50,000 or less. Roughly three in ten resided in cities with populations over 50,000; and almost one in four lived in the suburbs of cities with populations over 50,000. Slightly over 4 percent of the self-employed nonfilers could not be classified because there was no address known for them (Figure G).

Figure D

Ten Most Frequent Occupations of Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Occupation	Number of nonfilers	Percentage of total
All occupations.....	1,697,081	100.0
Insurance, real estate and securities sales ¹ ...	92,853	5.5
Carpenters and related workers.....	85,177	5.0
Housewives ²	84,452	5.0
Other construction trades.....	77,878	4.6
Miscellaneous manual occupations.....	69,877	4.1
Children and students ²	68,443	4.0
Retired and disabled persons ²	68,071	4.0
Painters, paperhangers and plasterers.....	56,065	3.3
Motor vehicle operators ¹	51,318	3.0
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics.....	44,759	2.6

¹ Includes only those with appropriate licenses.

² These "occupations" are not normally income-generating activities. However, these were the occupations reported on delinquent returns by taxpayers. Consequently, these taxpayers may not be full-time self-employed.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Figure E

Number of Licensed and Non-Licensed Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

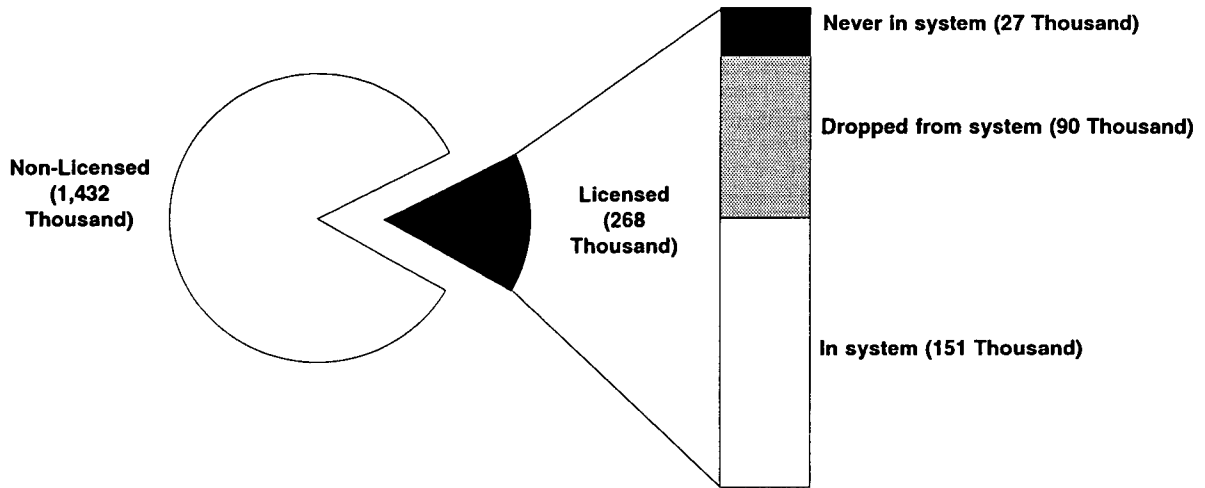
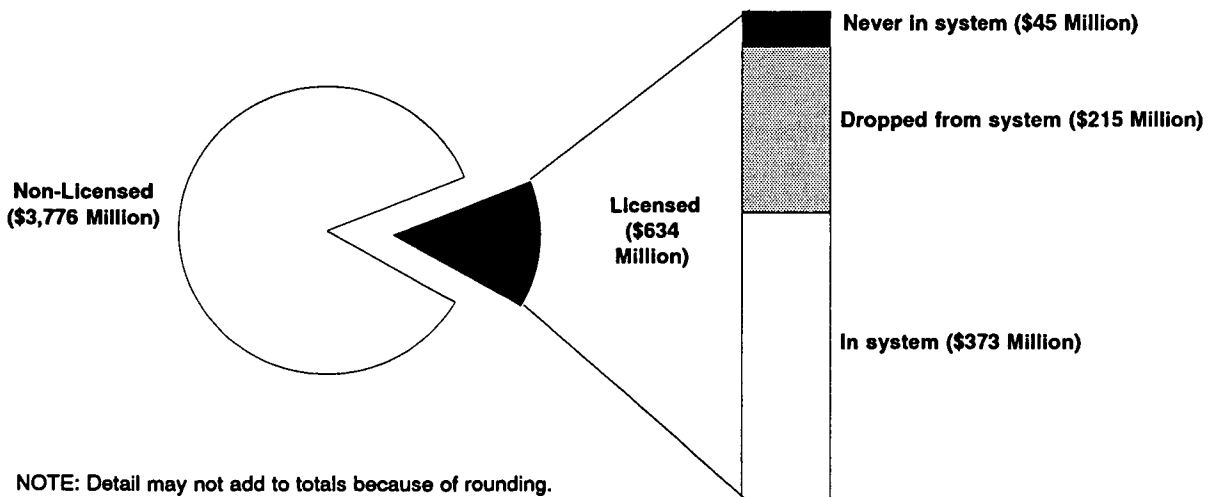


Figure F

Net Tax Balance Due, Licensed and Non-Licensed Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

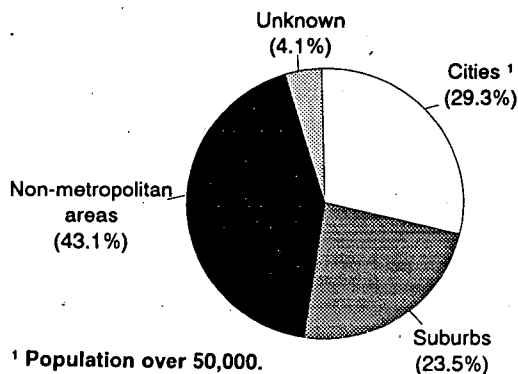


NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Figure G

Self-Employed Nonfilers, by Place of Residence, 1988



Type of Return

Of the estimated 1,697,081 self-employed nonfilers, returns would have been obtained through IRS enforcement contact for an estimated 1,485,544, or 88 percent. These returns would have been classified as "balance due" if the taxpayers owed taxes before any remittances with the returns were credited. Returns were classified as "refund" returns if prepayments (i.e., taxes withheld or estimated tax payments) and earned income credit exceeded the tax liabilities. Returns for which there were no tax liabilities or prepayments, or where prepayments exactly matched tax liabilities, were classified as "even."

Almost three out of every four returns obtained from self-employed nonfilers showed a balance due. The statistics show that only one in five was a refund return and 1 in 12 was "even." If all the estimated self-employed nonfilers were identified, the distribution of balance due and refund returns would result in an estimated total net balance due of nearly \$4.4 billion. The majority (78 percent) of this amount would be owed by those self-employed who are "in the system" and would be subject to enforcement activities under normal procedures.

For this study, balance due and refund amounts were further distributed as follows: \$1 to \$100; \$101 to \$500; \$501 to \$1,000; \$1,001 to \$5,000; \$5,001 to \$10,000; \$10,001 to \$20,000; \$20,001 to \$50,000; \$50,001 to \$100,000; and over \$100,000. Of those required to file with a balance due, the largest segment (37 percent, or 450,000), was in the \$1,001-to-\$5,000 range. Almost 28 percent (336,000) fell between \$101 and \$500, and nearly 15 percent (178,000) fell in the \$501 to \$1,000 range.

Although the number of self-employed nonfilers who would have gotten refunds was less than one-third of those with a balance due, the size distributions were somewhat similar. The largest (29 percent, or 98,000) was

also in the \$1,001 to \$5,000 class. However, almost 26 percent (87,000) were refund returns between \$1 and \$100, and 25 percent (85,000) were refund returns in the \$101 to \$500 class.

An analysis of balance due and refund returns with respect to known place of residence showed that over 44 percent of the balance due returns were attributable to self-employed nonfilers living in non-metropolitan areas. Thirty-three percent were attributable to taxpayers residing in cities, leaving only 22 percent attributable to those residing in suburbs. The distribution is similar for refund returns. The majority of refund returns, 40 percent, were for self-employed living in non-metropolitan areas. Slightly more than 36 percent would have been filed by taxpayers in cities, and 24 percent, by persons residing in suburbs.

Reason for Not Filing

The investigating IRS revenue officers were asked to categorize the reason for which they believed the sampled taxpayer did not file a return. A distribution of the reasons given shows procrastination was the primary factor of noncompliance for more than one in four (27 percent). Slightly more than 12 percent did not file because of inability to pay the tax and 11 percent, because they were unaware of the filing requirement. Nearly one in ten claimed to be missing vital information or documents, such as a Form W-2 or a Form 1099-INT. Some less frequent reasons were misinterpretation of the tax laws, not wanting to bother to file for a small refund, forgetting to mail the return, assuming a relative or spouse had filed the return, taxpayer was deceased, and nonfiler was a tax protestor.

Data Sources and Limitations

Sample

The Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP) measures the success of the IRS in its efforts to fulfill its mission. For this purpose, two nationwide surveys were conducted specifically to measure nonfiling of individual income tax returns. The most recent was a random stratified sample of approximately 24,000 individual apparent nonfilers for Tax Year 1988, which served as the basis for the statistics in this article [3].

This sample was constructed by matching a list of all existing social security numbers or SSN's (approximately 313 million), after subtracting SSN's of deceased taxpayers on the Death Master File (35 million), against all those who filed a tax return for 1988 [4]. The SSN's of those that matched were eliminated, leaving 100 million SSN's for which there was no matching return. These were the

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

potential nonfilers. The sample was drawn to determine if these "potential" nonfilers had sufficient income to require filing. The 100 million potential nonfilers were then distributed according to criteria indicative of the source and amount of available income information. The sources of this information were the several IRS Master Files used for tax administration purposes: the Information Return Master File, the Individual Master File, and the Returns Transaction File. Each one of these is described in Explanation of Selected Terms. The categories created by the amount of information and sources are as follows:

Information Return Master File (IRMF) document present for 1988, income present: This category contains SSN's for which information documents (examples are Form W-2 or Form 1099-INT), were on the IRS Information Return Master File and income (wages, tips, interest, and the like) was recorded.

IRMF document present for 1988, income unknown or not present: This segment consists of SSN's on the IRMF due to the presence of information documents reporting transactions, such as real estate and stock sales, income from which was unknown or not indicated.

No IRMF document present for 1988: This division encompasses all those SSN's which were not on the IRMF because no information returns were associated with them.

Individual Master File (IMF) entity and 1987 Returns Transaction File (RTF) module: A social security number fell into this class if there was a name or address on the IMF for the entity, i.e., the individual, and there was a record of that person filing a return for 1987.

IMF entity and no 1987 RTF module: This category consists of SSN's where a name and address existed on the IMF, but there was no record of a return having been filed for 1987.

No IMF entity: A social security number fell into this category when there was no name and address on the IMF associated with that number.

These categories of information sources resulted in nine sampling classes (Figure H). The stratified sample (24,000) was designed to reflect the characteristics of all 100 million potential nonfilers.

In addition to the sample based on SSN's, the IRS had information on potential nonfilers where the SSN could not be processed, and therefore the information returns could not be included in the SSN sample. This information consisted of the following two categories:

Passport documents, domestic and foreign: This section of the sample consisted of persons with only

passport documents (no identifying income information was available). There were 246 individuals in the sample in this category.

Cases dropped from IRMF: This category was made up of individuals whose information returns were dropped from the IRMF for one of three reasons: the documents were filed late, the information returns were incorrect or the SSN on the information return did not match the SSN of anyone on the IMF. There were 370 individuals in the sample in this category.

This population is not necessarily distinct from the SSN sample. It does capture individuals who do not have SSN's, but it also includes those whose processed SSN was inaccurate, and therefore could not be matched against any other information on file. Because of this, some overlap was possible, but due to the small sample size, duplication was very limited.

Unable to Locate

Despite numerous sources and attempts, the IRS was "unable to locate" (UTL) or unable to contact approximately 4,700 of the 24,000 cases in the sample, which, when weighted, corresponded to 41 percent of the 100 million potential nonfilers (40,860,955). Almost 900 of these cases, 71 percent of the total estimated number of UTL nonfilers (28,960,000), fell into sample class 5D, a residual category, representing potential nonfilers for which the IRS had no more information (many times, less) than SSN, name and age. An important point is that for the 15.6 percent of the SSN's in this category where the

Figure H

Self-Employed Nonfiler Sample Classes, Based on Social Security Numbers, 1988

IRMF, IMF and RTF status; income status	Sample class	Number in sample class
IRMF document present for 1988 and income present:		
IMF entity and 1987 RTF module.....	1	3,272
IMF entity and no 1987 RTF module.....	2	3,181
No IMF entity.....	3	4,453
IRMF document present for 1988 and income unknown or not present:		
IMF entity and 1987 RTF module.....	4A	3,155
IMF entity and no 1987 RTF module.....	5A	1,491
No IMF entity.....	5B	1,483
No IRMF document present for 1988:		
IMF entity and 1987 RTF module.....	4B	3,992
IMF entity and no 1987 RTF module.....	5C	1,225
No IMF entity.....	5D	1,052

NOTE: IRMF is the acronym for the Information Return Master File, IMF is the Individual Master File, and RTF is the Returns Transaction File.

Self-Employed Nonfilers, 1988

Figure 1

Percentage of Self-Employed Nonfilers Located and Delinquency Rates, 1988

Sample class	Nonfilers not located	Nonfilers located	Percentage of located nonfilers actually delinquent
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.....	16.1	83.9	27.8
2.....	19.0	81.0	24.5
3.....	13.8	86.2	4.6
4A.....	19.1	80.9	6.3
4B.....	20.7	79.3	5.0
5A.....	15.4	84.6	4.5
5B.....	10.6	89.4	1.3
5C.....	33.2	66.8	3.8
5D.....	84.4	15.6	3.1
6.....	22.6	77.4	7.4
7.....	24.9	75.1	3.7

taxpayer was located for the study, only 3.0 percent of the group was actually delinquent in filing. The actual delinquency rates of the taxpayers located are detailed for all the sample categories in Figure 1.

In addition, a number of SSN's classified as UTL corresponded to persons with multiple SSN's, or deceased individuals who were not listed on the Death Master File. As a result, many of the nonfiler leads designated UTL were generated by SSN's that were duplicative or should have been inactive because the person was deceased or because no such person existed. If all taxpayers designated UTL were located and the leads generated by erroneous SSN's eliminated, the percentage of potential nonfilers who were actually delinquent in filing would likely decrease.

Explanation of Selected Terms

Individual Master File (IMF).—This data file, housed at the IRS National Computing Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia, contains tax accounts for all individual taxpayers. Identifying information, such as name, address and social security number, as well as tax information, such as adjusted gross income or balance due, is recorded there. The file is updated periodically with changes to taxpayer accounts.

Information Returns Master File (IRMF).—This data file contains data from Forms W-2, Forms 1099-INT, and any other "information returns" issued to taxpayers for a given year. The IRS uses the file to verify the amount of income claimed on an individual's income tax return. This

file contains over one billion information returns annually.

Returns Transaction File (RTF).—This file contains taxpayer return information as transcribed directly from each income tax return. RTF files are created for each tax year. Unlike the IMF, they are not updated.

Substitute for Return (SFR).—When a taxpayer does not file a return, the IRS issues a series of reminder and delinquency notices. If the taxpayer continues to be delinquent, one option the IRS can choose is to file a "substitute for return". Using the standard deduction and income information available from Form W-2, *Wage and Tax Statement*, and other information returns, IRS computes the tax liability and penalties for the taxpayer. A bill for the outstanding amount is then issued. Because only the standard deduction is included in the calculation, for instance, the tax amount may be higher than if the taxpayer had filed directly.

Notes and References

- [1] The cases selected for this study were thoroughly investigated by IRS revenue officers during 1990 and 1991. Contrary to normal operations, cases where the estimated potential tax yield was low, or where there was a potential refund, were investigated as completely as those where the potential balance outstanding was very high. At the conclusion of the investigations, revenue officers completed detailed questionnaires, which served as the basis for the statistics in this article.
- [2] Graeber, Michael J., Nichols, Bonnie L. and Sparrow, D. Arthur, "Characteristics of Delinquent Returns," *The IRS Research Bulletin*, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, 1992.
- [3] The first individual nonfiler Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program survey was conducted for Tax Year 1979. Because the survey sample was limited to leads created by "information returns," it is believed that many nonfilers who were not subject to "information return" reporting were undetected and were not included in the estimate of 2.6 million nonfilers for that year.
- [4] The Death Master File and the list of existing social security numbers, with the corresponding names and ages, were obtained from the Social Security Administration and used for tax administration purposes. The Death Master File is an incomplete list of deceased individuals with SSN's.

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, 1987-1990

Data Release

The corporate alternative minimum tax (AMT) was designed to ensure that all corporations with substantial amounts of "economic income" would pay a minimal amount of tax, regardless of their allowable use of exclusions, deductions and credits. The AMT provides a formula for tax computation which, in effect, ignores certain preferential tax treatments that are allowed in figuring the regular income tax. By eliminating these preferential deductions and credits, a tax liability is created for a corporation that would otherwise pay little or no tax.

The total AMT reported by corporations for Tax Years 1987 through 1990 was \$17.2 billion [1]. The amount of AMT increased each year over this 4-year period. Tax Year 1990 accounted for the largest amount of AMT, \$8.1 billion, or 47 percent of the total [2]. The AMT for 1990 represented a large increase over the \$3.5 billion reported for 1989. In contrast, the amounts reported for 1987 and 1988 were \$2.2 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively.

The number of corporation income tax returns that reported AMT increased each year over the 4 years, from 17,370 for 1987 to 32,462 for 1990. Although "giant" companies, i.e., those with total assets of \$250 million or more, tended to report most of the tax, "non-giants" fueled the rise in the number of payers, from 16,427 for 1987 to 31,138 for 1990. The rate of increase in the number of giant companies which reported AMT was slower, from 943 for 1987 to 1,324 for 1990.

Although giant companies accounted for only 4 percent of the number of returns with AMT between 1987 and 1990, they reported 83 percent of the AMT for these 4 years. For 1990, these companies reported \$7.1 billion of AMT, approximately 87 percent of the total AMT for that year. This was the largest percentage of the total reported by giant companies over the 4 years. Among giant companies with AMT, the 372 companies with total assets of \$2 billion or more accounted for 73 percent of the AMT reported by all companies for 1990.

Industry Characteristics

Looking at AMT reported by corporations on an industrial basis, the following three industrial divisions are of primary importance: manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation and public utilities.

This data release is based on a paper presented at the 1992 National Tax Association meetings by Amy Gill, an economist with the Corporation Special Projects Section, and Patrice Treubert, an economist with the Corporation Returns Analysis Section, both under the direction of Karen Cys, Chief, Corporation Statistics Branch.

Tables 1-4 present statistics on AMT and related items for 1987-1990 by industrial divisions.

Manufacturers comprised the largest amount of AMT over the 1987-1990 period, with \$6.8 billion, or 40 percent of the total. For 1990, corporations whose major source of receipts was from the manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment reported the largest amount of AMT in this industrial division [3]. Previously, petroleum and coal products companies (for 1988 and 1989) and nonelectrical machinery companies (for 1987) reported the largest AMT for manufacturers.

Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for 23 percent of the total AMT reported over the 1987-1990 period. During this time, banks and insurance companies switched places as the predominant major industry based on AMT. For 1990, insurance companies reported almost twice as much AMT as banks.

Transportation companies and public utilities comprised 20 percent of the AMT reported by all companies during the 1987-1990 period. For each of the 4 years, companies classified in the electric, gas and sanitary services industry group accounted for the largest amount of AMT. However, over the 4-year period, communications companies steadily increased their share of the total AMT. Thus, for 1990, of the \$1.8 billion of AMT reported for the transportation and public utilities industrial division, \$0.8 billion was from electric, gas and sanitary services and \$0.6 billion was from communications.

Computation of the Alternative Minimum Tax

Corporations (other than S Corporations which are taxed through their shareholders) were liable for the AMT if their tax base for purposes of the regular income tax (before subtraction of the "net operating loss deduction," or NOLD), when combined with certain adjustments and "tax preference" items, exceeded the lesser of \$40,000 or an allowable exemption amount. Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, to compute the AMT, adjustments were made to the income subject to regular tax, i.e., "taxable income," computed before NOLD. These adjustment items could either increase or decrease the income subject to regular tax, as derived for the computation of AMT. They were designed to eliminate the acceleration of deductions allowed in figuring regular tax and reflected the difference in treatment of certain items under the regular tax system versus the treatment under the AMT system. In some cases, the differences resulted in negative amounts.

Tax preference items, which typically express more permanent differences between the regular tax system and the AMT system, were also added to the income base of

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, 1987-1990

the AMT. In addition, for Tax Years 1987-1989, there was a book income adjustment in deriving the income base of the AMT. For Tax Year 1990, the book income adjustment was replaced by an adjusted current earnings adjustment, the so-called ACE adjustment. The book income and ACE adjustments were designed to ensure that corporations reporting large earnings to investors pay some tax. The sum of income subject to regular tax before NOLD, the other adjustment items and the preference items first was compared to either the net book income or adjusted current earnings computed for AMT purposes, and the difference multiplied by 50 percent for the net book income calculation and 75 percent for the ACE calculation. The result was the net book income or ACE adjustment. Thus, the income subject to regular tax before NOLD combined with the adjustment items, including the book income adjustment or the adjusted current earnings adjustment, and the tax preference items, equaled "alternative minimum taxable income," or AMTI, before alternative tax NOLD.

Taxable income before NOLD and the book income or adjusted current earnings adjustment were consistently the largest components of AMTI before alternative tax NOLD. Of the tax preference items and the remaining adjustments, the depreciation of tangible property placed in service after 1986 was noticeably larger than any other adjustment or preference item.

AMTI before alternative tax NOLD could be reduced by an alternative tax NOLD and an income exemption amount. The exemption amount was \$40,000 minus 25 percent of AMTI in excess of \$150,000; the exemption was phased out when AMTI exceeded \$310,000. ("Controlled groups" of corporations were required to use a single exemption for the group, even if they filed separate returns for each member.) By applying a 20 percent tax rate to the resulting amount, the "tentative minimum tax" was determined.

The tentative minimum tax could be reduced by an AMT foreign tax credit. The amount by which the remaining tentative minimum tax exceeded the regular tax

after reduction by the foreign tax credit (under the regular system) and the U.S. possessions tax credit was the alternative minimum tax (AMT) for the year [4]. However, AMT could then be further reduced by the investment credit.

Notes and References

- [1] Tax Year 1990 represents corporate accounting periods ended July 1990 through June 1991. Tax Years 1987 through 1989 are similarly defined. The AMT, introduced by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, was for the most part first effective with corporate accounting periods ended December 1987. Therefore, for the purpose of these tables, for Tax Year 1987, only returns with accounting periods ended December 1987 through June 1988 are included in the data.
- [2] Data for Tax Years 1987 and 1990 are revised. Earlier versions of the 1987 data were published in various Statistics of Income publications. Preliminary 1990 data were presented in a paper at the 1992 National Tax Association meetings.
- [3] For the statistics, returns are classified in a particular industry group based on the principal business activity (i.e., the activity which accounted for the largest portion of total receipts) of the corporation filing the return. However, a given return may have been for a company engaged in several business activities or may have been a consolidated return filed for an affiliated group of corporations which conducted different business activities. To this extent, the data presented here are not entirely related to the industrial activity under which they are shown.
- [4] For a more detailed explanation of the alternative minimum tax, and descriptions of the sample on which the statistics were based and of the sampling variability of the estimates, see *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns*, for the appropriate year.

Table 1.--Returns with Alternative Minimum Tax: Selected Items by Industrial Division, Tax Year 1987

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Item	All industrial divisions	Industrial division							
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services ¹
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of returns.....	17,370	295	905	2,884	2,591	1,086	2,667	4,962	1,980
Total assets.....	3,457,170	2,236	57,367	24,230	745,929	283,595	127,496	2,150,698	65,618
Net income (less deficit).....	41,846	121	1,636	670	18,452	4,741	2,767	11,790	1,670
Taxable income (or loss) before net operating loss deduction.....	35,559	103	1,485	624	15,017	4,436	2,179	10,345	1,370
Adjustment items:									
Total.....	5,072	31	135	672	2,144	586	338	604	562
Depreciation of property placed in service after 1986.....	3,283	11	64	48	1,416	539	337	380	489
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service after 1986.....	-12	--	--	--	(²)	(²)	--	12	--
Amortization of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred after 1986.....	148	--	63	3	75	6	1	(²)	--
Circulation expenses.....	(²)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(²)	--
Basis adjustment.....	-39	(²)	-1	(²)	-16	7	-4	6	-6
Long-term contracts entered into after February 28, 1986.....	1,244	1	6	632	527	7	24	27	21
Installment sales of certain property.....	247	3	--	-20	128	16	-35	139	16
Merchant marine capital construction funds.....	33	17	--	--	11	5	--	--	--
Section 833(b) deduction.....	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--
Tax shelter farm activity loss.....	22	--	--	--	(²)	16	--	--	6
Passive activity loss.....	139	(²)	3	8	4	2	16	62	43
Certain loss limitations.....	-2	--	(²)	-1	-1	(²)	(²)	(²)	--
Tax preference items:									
Total.....	2,081	1	580	23	835	194	100	325	24
Depletion.....	1,116	(²)	506	11	493	84	18	5	(²)
Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986.....	28	(²)	--	1	3	(²)	1	24	(²)
Appreciated property charitable deduction.....	40	--	1	(²)	4	6	(²)	28	(²)
Intangible drilling costs.....	204	(²)	54	(²)	53	42	34	20	(²)
Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions.....	75	--	11	--	1	--	(²)	63	--
Accelerated depreciation of real property placed in service before 1987.....	590	(²)	6	11	274	47	47	182	23
Accelerated depreciation of leased personal property placed in service before 1987.....	8	--	2	(²)	3	1	(²)	2	(²)
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service before 1987.....	18	--	--	--	5	14	--	--	--
Adjusted net book income (less deficit).....	69,953	179	1,867	785	27,302	13,410	3,893	19,787	2,731
Alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	24,231	77	1,121	570	7,558	2,391	1,516	9,824	1,173
Alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit.....	2,554	1	137	3	2,084	68	33	176	52
Tentative minimum tax.....	4,884	16	153	165	1,311	1,376	391	1,249	224
Alternative minimum tax.....	2,228	7	91	91	712	483	140	595	109

¹Includes "Nature of business not allocable."²Less than \$500,000.³Deduction allowed certain health insurance organizations was disregarded for alternative minimum tax purposes.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 2.--Returns with Alternative Minimum Tax: Selected Items by Industrial Division, Tax Year 1988

(All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in millions of dollars)

Item	All industrial divisions	Industrial division							
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services ¹
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of returns.....	25,197	848	918	4,663	4,488	1,795	3,323	5,585	3,577
Total assets.....	3,807,582	5,001	146,282	28,464	808,479	325,722	137,363	2,262,330	93,941
Net income (less deficit).....	60,631	243	4,008	1,395	32,524	4,747	2,395	13,100	2,219
Taxable income or loss before net operating loss deduction.....	56,257	235	3,860	1,036	30,011	4,542	2,243	12,162	2,167
Adjustment items:									
Total.....	9,300	50	556	687	3,253	1,609	829	1,272	1,043
Depreciation of property placed in service after 1986.....	9,142	47	379	156	3,663	1,585	887	1,250	1,176
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service after 1986.....	40	--	3	--	32	4	--	1	--
Amortization of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred after 1986.....	274	--	141	14	78	27	8	(²)	7
Circulation expenses.....	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	(²)	--
Basis adjustment.....	-363	(²)	9	-39	-63	-25	-59	-35	-151
Long-term contracts entered into after February 28, 1986.....	967	--	1	556	361	4	-1	28	19
Installment sales of certain property.....	-460	--	-2	-1	-378	-6	-25	-34	-15
Merchant marine capital construction funds.....	4	4	--	--	(²)	2	(²)	-1	--
Section 833(b) deduction.....	8	--	(²)	--	(²)	--	--	8	(²)
Tax shelter farm activity loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passive activity loss.....	107	(²)	19	1	2	1	21	55	7
Income with respect to possessions tax credit and alcohol fuel credit.....	-464	--	--	--	-464	--	(²)	--	(²)
Certain loss limitations.....	6	--	(²)	--	7	(²)	--	-1	(²)
Beneficiaries of estates and trusts.....	2	--	--	(²)	--	--	--	2	(²)
Tax preference items:									
Total.....	2,439	2	953	20	922	211	85	213	33
Depletion.....	1,607	1	882	9	540	135	28	11	(²)
Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986.....	35	(²)	(²)	(²)	9	2	(²)	22	2
Appreciated property charitable deduction.....	28	(²)	(²)	(²)	6	1	2	19	(²)
Intangible drilling costs.....	147	--	47	1	38	26	10	25	(²)
Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions.....	35	--	3	5	1	--	1	25	--
Accelerated depreciation of real property placed in service before 1987.....	429	1	13	4	198	37	43	103	29
Accelerated depreciation of leased personal property placed in service before 1987.....	14	--	(²)	1	3	(²)	(²)	8	2
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service before 1987.....	10	--	--	--	(²)	10	--	--	--
Adjusted net book income (less deficit).....	84,699	281	4,330	975	39,939	11,931	3,167	21,229	2,846
Alternative minimum taxable income before alternative tax net operating loss deduction ⁴	89,945	340	5,587	1,620	42,817	10,298	4,219	20,834	4,231
Alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	30,207	175	2,629	785	11,116	3,212	2,050	8,765	1,475
Alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit.....	4,965	(²)	240	2	3,821	41	54	653	154
Tentative minimum tax.....	6,472	27	358	193	2,306	1,309	306	1,643	330
Alternative minimum tax.....	3,353	13	211	104	1,469	458	151	802	146

¹Includes "Nature of business not allocable."

²Less than \$500,000.

³Deduction allowed certain health insurance organizations was disregarded for alternative minimum tax purposes.

⁴Estimated.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 3.-- Returns with Alternative Minimum Tax: Selected Items by Industrial Division, Tax Year 1989

[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Item	Industrial division								
	All industrial divisions	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services ¹
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of returns.....	25,237	546	1,063	4,714	4,489	2,410	3,619	5,068	3,328
Total assets.....	4,042,610	4,998	152,827	26,011	912,687	378,630	144,030	2,341,560	81,867
Net income (less deficit).....	58,430	272	4,196	415	27,572	6,582	2,684	14,590	2,118
Taxable income (or loss) before net operating loss deduction.....	54,069	251	3,949	413	25,517	6,194	2,563	13,099	2,083
Adjustment items:									
Total.....	14,639	39	796	703	5,963	2,893	1,286	1,858	1,101
Depreciation of property placed in service after 1986.....	14,506	43	670	169	6,550	2,994	1,411	1,290	1,379
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service after 1986.....	19	--	(²)	--	4	(²)	--	(²)	15
Amortization of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred after 1986.....	291	--	151	(²)	116	12	8	2	1
Circulation expenses.....	-9	--	--	--	(²)	--	--	--	-9
Basis adjustment.....	-811	-1	-18	-1	-179	-92	-149	-73	-298
Long-term contracts entered into after February 28, 1986.....	1,320	--	2	568	718	-5	15	11	11
Installment sales of certain property.....	-160	-1	(²)	-39	-66	-14	-6	-34	(²)
Merchant marine capital construction funds.....	1	(²)	--	--	(²)	1	--	--	--
Section 833(b) deduction.....	594	--	--	--	(²)	--	--	596	--
Tax shelter farm activity loss.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
Passive activity loss.....	34	(²)	-2	(²)	-13	(²)	(²)	44	5
Certain loss limitations.....	(²)	--	(²)	--	-1	(²)	--	(²)	(²)
Other adjustments.....	-1,158	-2	-6	6	-1,167	-3	8	10	-2
Tax preference items:									
Total.....	2,618	2	984	19	1,099	240	81	169	25
Depletion.....	1,996	1	926	13	863	143	39	10	1
Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986.....	69	(²)	1	1	33	8	1	21	4
Appreciated property charitable deduction.....	57	--	(²)	1	42	4	(²)	9	1
Intangible drilling costs.....	130	--	54	1	31	31	5	7	1
Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions.....	27	--	(²)	(²)	1	3	--	22	(²)
Accelerated depreciation of real property placed in service before 1987.....	317	1	3	2	127	42	32	96	15
Accelerated depreciation of leased personal property placed in service before 1987.....	14	(²)	(²)	(²)	2	1	2	4	4
Amortization of certified pollution control facilities placed in service before 1987.....	8	--	--	--	(²)	8	--	--	--
Adjusted net book income (less deficit).....	68,536	416	3,543	1,031	28,029	16,312	2,893	13,964	2,348
Alternative minimum taxable income before alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	85,351	379	6,052	1,382	35,785	14,072	4,473	19,481	3,726
Alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	26,567	198	2,220	438	8,996	3,450	1,904	8,097	1,293
Exemption.....	695	18	21	149	106	69	98	131	103
Alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit.....	3,638	(²)	288	(²)	2,673	13	56	521	87
Tentative minimum tax.....	8,207	32	474	159	2,875	2,098	439	1,750	380
Alternative minimum tax.....	3,541	17	268	90	1,185	750	238	811	182

¹Includes "Nature of business not allocable."²Less than \$500,000.³Deduction allowed certain health insurance organizations was disregarded for alternative minimum tax purposes.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 4.-- Returns with Alternative Minimum Tax: Selected Items by Industrial Division, Tax Year 1990

[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Item	All industrial divisions	Industrial division							
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of returns.....	32,462	1,023	1,342	4,716	6,494	2,758	5,012	6,202	4,914
Total assets.....	6,369,912	7,215	129,693	25,078	1,650,115	783,087	297,863	3,366,235	110,627
Net income (less deficit).....	105,416	256	3,272	743	59,627	16,068	4,103	18,181	3,164
Taxable income (or loss) before net operating loss deduction.....	100,013	232	3,079	730	56,897	15,943	3,952	16,088	3,093
Selected adjustment items:									
Total.....	26,087	81	735	523	10,933	7,209	1,746	3,674	1,185
Depreciation of property placed in service after 1986.....	28,152	84	721	186	12,629	8,295	1,985	2,660	1,592
Amortization of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred after 1986.....	276	-	125	3	105	35	(¹)	8	-
Selected tax preference items:									
Total.....	2,737	3	710	19	963	405	115	491	31
Depletion.....	1,395	1	621	11	648	93	7	12	1
Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986.....	510	(²)	1	1	78	12	65	353	1
Appreciated property charitable deduction.....	68	(²)	(²)	5	45	2	2	14	(²)
Intangible drilling costs.....	352	1	86	1	18	225	6	16	(²)
Accelerated depreciation of real property placed in service before 1987.....	372	1	2	(²)	172	66	34	72	26
Accelerated depreciation of leased personal property placed in service before 1987.....	6	(²)	-	(²)	1	(²)	2	2	2
Pre-adjustment alternative minimum taxable income.....	128,653	316	4,524	1,269	68,781	23,384	5,813	20,257	4,309
Adjusted current earnings.....	183,883	323	5,126	1,198	89,496	40,015	8,561	34,591	4,573
Alternative minimum taxable income before alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	178,334	412	5,524	1,535	88,359	36,270	8,497	32,214	5,522
Alternative tax net operating loss deduction.....	22,959	181	1,536	382	7,586	2,384	1,829	6,990	2,071
Alternative minimum taxable income.....	155,821	232	3,996	1,158	80,777	34,166	6,667	25,372	3,452
Exemption.....	832	33	29	137	166	75	140	114	137
Alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit.....	9,227	2	295	20	7,707	89	52	894	167
Tentative minimum tax.....	21,728	37	492	183	8,415	6,695	1,253	4,156	496
Alternative minimum tax.....	8,104	19	330	103	3,418	1,810	461	1,661	302

¹ Includes "Nature of business" not allocable."² Less than \$500,000.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Nonresident Alien Estates, 1990

Data Release

There were 143 nonresident alien estate tax returns filed for decedents who died in 1990. U.S. "gross estate" reported on these returns totaled \$80.7 million. Of these returns, 10 reported U.S. gross estates of \$1.0 million or more, a slight increase over the 7 returns for 1986, the last prior year for which statistics are available [1]. These large returns reported over 64 percent of the total U.S. gross estate for 1990, while for 1986 they represented only 37 percent of the total. For all returns, total deductions more than doubled from \$8.1 million for 1986 to \$17.7 million for 1990. However, U.S. estate tax before credits more than tripled from 1986 to 1990, from \$8.1 million to \$27.2 million, respectively. Returns with U.S. gross estate of \$1.0 million or more made up nearly 66 percent of the \$62.8 million of total U.S. "taxable estate" (the tax base), placing most of the taxable estate in the highest tax bracket. This helped produce the large increase in the estate tax before credits from 1986 to 1990. Total tax credits and U.S. estate tax after credits also more than tripled. The tax rose from \$6.5 million to \$20.5 million.

Figure A presents the composition of U.S. gross estate by the size of the estate. U.S. gross estate included the following types of property: cash, corporate stocks and bonds, real estate, mortgages and notes receivable, and "other property." This last group of property included Government securities and interests in limited partnerships, as well as automobiles, furniture, antiques and jewelry. For 1990, real estate totaled \$29.0 million, comprising the greatest part (36 percent) of the total U.S. gross estate. "Other property" and corporate stocks and bonds ran a close second and third at 31 percent and 24 percent of the total U.S. gross estate, respectively. By comparison, corporate stocks and bonds accounted for the largest part of the 1986 U.S. gross estate, with 45 percent of the total.

Table 1 displays the U.S. and worldwide gross estate, deductions, taxable estate, estate tax and credits by the country of domicile of the decedent, as well as by the size of the U.S. gross estate. For 1990, decedents from Venezuela had the largest U.S. gross estate, valued at \$20.0 million, or 24.7 percent of the total. Estates of Japanese decedents reported over 22.5 percent of the U.S. gross estate total, a substantial increase from 1986. A large difference in the country detail of U.S. gross estate for 1990 compared to 1986 was due to United Kingdom (U.K.) decedents. U.K. estate reported only \$0.7 million for 1990, a decrease of over 66.6 percent from the 1986

amount of \$2.2 million. On the other hand, estates of Canadian decedents remained relatively steady in terms of the U.S. gross estate reported, with only a slight decrease of 5.4 percent, from \$11.2 million to \$10.6 million.

Data Sources and Limitations

Form 706NA, *United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, Estate of Nonresident Not a Citizen of the United States*, is used to report the estate and generation-skipping transfer tax liability for nonresident alien decedents. However, for the 1990 statistics the generation-skipping transfer tax liability was not claimed on any of the returns. The filing threshold is \$60,000 of U.S. gross estate, as opposed to the \$600,000 base for resident decedents. The data for this release are based on all Forms 706NA filed at the Internal Revenue Service Philadelphia Service Center for decedents whose year of death was 1990 [2]. Because all returns were used for the statistics, the data are not subject to sampling error. However, foreign and worldwide gross estate may be understated, since only 81 returns reported these amounts. The foreign gross estate amount is required to be reported only if the estate takes deductions for funeral expenses; administration expenses; decedent's debts, mortgages and liens; and losses during administration [3]. Where foreign and worldwide gross estates were not reported, worldwide gross estate was assumed to equal U.S. gross estate for purposes of the statistics.

Definitions of Selected Terms

Credit for tax on prior transfers.—A tax credit is allowed for Federal estate tax paid on property received by the decedent or the estate from a transferor, who died within a period of 10 years before or 2 years after the decedent. If the decedent was the transferor's surviving spouse, no credit is allowed for property received from the transferor to the extent that a marital deduction was allowed to the transferor's estate for the property.

Funeral and other expenses.—For each return, the deduction for expenses is calculated by multiplying total funeral and other expenses by the ratio of U.S. gross estate to worldwide gross estate.

Marital deduction.—For nonresident alien estates, the marital deduction is authorized for certain property interests that pass from the decedent to the surviving spouse only if the spouse is a U.S. citizen. The deduction may be claimed only for property interests that are included in the decedent's U.S. gross estate.

Nonresident alien decedent.—A nonresident alien decedent is a decedent who is neither domiciled in, nor a citizen of, the United States at the time of death. For

This data release was written by Christine Ferguson, an economist with the Foreign Returns Analysis Section, under the direction of Chris Carson, Chief.

Nonresident Alien Estates, 1990

Figure A

Composition of U.S. Gross Estate by Size, 1990



purposes of Form 706NA, citizens of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and U.S. possessions are not U.S. citizens.

Unified credit.—The unified credit (so-called because it is used for both estate and gift tax purposes) is applied as a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the estate tax and represents the amount of tax on that part of gross estate which is below the filing requirement. It is allowed for the lesser of the estate tax before credits or the maximum unified credit, which is \$13,000 for all decedents dying after November 10, 1988, and for all U.S. expatriates regardless of date of death. The credit can be used to offset gift taxes on lifetime transfers made after 1976. However, to the extent it is so used, the amount of credit available at death is reduced.

U.S. gross estate.—U.S. gross estate is that part of the decedent's gross estate which at the time of his or her death is situated in the United States. Shares of stock owned and held by the decedent are deemed property within the United States only if issued by a domestic corporation.

Notes and References

- [1] See Long, DeWitt, "Nonresident Alien Estates, 1986," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1992, Volume 11, Number 4, 1992. The article is also found in the *Statistics of Income Compendium of Studies of International Income and Taxes, 1984-1988*, September 1991. The article describes in detail the estate tax provisions as they relate to nonresident alien decedents.
- [2] The data contained in the 1986 study were also derived from all returns received in the Philadelphia Service Center reporting 1986 as the year of death.
- [3] Losses during administration include those from theft, fire, storm, shipwreck or other casualties that occurred during the settlement of the estate. Deductions could be taken only for the amount not reimbursed by insurance.

Nonresident Alien Estates, 1990

Table 1.—Worldwide and U.S. Gross Estates, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Credits, by Selected Country of Domicile of Decedent and Size of U.S. Gross Estate

[Money amounts are in full U.S. dollars]

Selected country and size of U.S. gross estate	Number of returns	Gross estate					
		Worldwide estate ¹	Estate outside the United States	Total	Estate in the United States		
					Cash	Types of U.S. property	
						Corporate stocks and bonds	Real estate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
All countries, total.....	143	291,789,318	211,101,902	80,687,416	4,021,714	19,604,525	28,976,822
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	33	46,919,193	44,261,048	2,658,145	128	894,395	1,387,522
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	68	68,598,532	57,473,977	11,124,555	347,433	2,851,650	6,709,648
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	21	23,721,315	16,255,857	7,465,458	320,545	3,096,149	3,289,652
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000....	11	20,682,440	12,812,250	7,870,190	314,155	3,120,257	2,875,000
\$1,000,000 or more.....	10	131,867,838	80,298,770	51,569,068	3,039,453	9,642,074	14,715,000
Canada, total.....	61	71,789,260	61,193,695	10,595,565	58,557	3,653,857	5,907,778
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	18	20,305,617	18,871,295	1,434,322	128	664,399	747,500
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	36	36,492,400	30,545,057	5,947,343	39,669	2,045,292	3,441,778
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	7	14,991,243	11,777,343	3,213,900	18,760	944,166	1,718,500
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000....							
\$1,000,000 or more.....							
Japan.....	11	67,822,012	49,635,838	18,186,174	51,521	4,238,585	10,701,612
Germany.....	9	7,088,662	4,382,578	2,706,084	114,461	221,183	599,000
Hong Kong.....	7	7,445,130	5,560,813	1,884,317	—	117,028	1,564,601
France.....	6	7,757,181	3,771,103	3,986,078	1,516,871	1,613,686	590,500
Mexico.....	6	2,912,341	—	2,912,341	—	626,118	1,258,000
Venezuela.....	5	34,959,563	14,969,262	19,990,301	120,581	400,000	302,100
United Kingdom.....	5	22,489,469	21,766,538	722,931	76	217,147	502,833
Switzerland.....	5	3,188,471	821,699	2,366,772	326,854	1,330,861	611,000
Other countries.....	28	66,337,229	49,000,376	17,336,853	1,832,793	7,186,060	6,939,398

Selected country and size of U.S. gross estate	Gross estate—Continued				Deductions		
	Estate in the United States—Continued			Funeral and other expenses	Total	Deduction for funeral and other expenses	Charitable bequests deduction
	Types of U.S. property—Continued						
	Government securities	Mortgages and notes receivable	Personal and other property				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
All countries, total.....	278,396	3,426,261	24,379,699	41,393,391	17,710,918	8,566,135	1,957,486
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	71,977	31,031	273,092	14,003,428	452,287	222,380	21,568
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	79,016	64,351	1,072,457	6,692,173	1,687,910	1,042,767	—
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	30,035	144,025	585,053	1,653,294	888,711	439,378	—
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000....	60,665	774,990	725,123	856,564	4,563,580	255,321	790,260
\$1,000,000 or more.....	36,703	2,411,864	21,723,974	18,187,932	10,118,430	6,606,289	1,145,658
Canada, total.....	68,019	173,646	733,709	6,982,934	2,083,818	956,064	21,568
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	—	—	22,295	3,253,520	200,024	87,556	21,568
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	68,019	64,351	288,234	2,362,117	892,142	591,856	—
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	—	109,295	423,180	1,367,297	991,652	276,652	—
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000....							
\$1,000,000 or more.....							
Japan.....	—	2,411,864	782,592	4,304,812	281,352	281,352	—
Germany.....	—	—	1,771,440	730,579	1,031,063	297,463	—
Hong Kong.....	—	31,031	171,657	3,627,513	301,009	92,152	—
France.....	36,703	—	228,318	55,388	1,280,696	24,733	1,109,130
Mexico.....	71,977	774,990	181,256	—	714,990	—	—
Venezuela.....	—	—	19,167,620	1,247,108	773,415	711,665	—
United Kingdom.....	—	—	2,875	7,083,670	134,766	37,266	—
Switzerland.....	60,665	720	36,672	140,179	877,778	107,518	770,260
Other countries.....	41,032	34,010	1,303,560	17,221,208	10,232,031	6,057,922	56,528

Footnotes at end of table.

Nonresident Alien Estates, 1990

Table 1.—Worldwide and U.S. Gross Estates, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Credits, by Selected Country of Domicile of Decedent and Size of U.S. Gross Estate—Continued

(Money amounts are in full U.S. dollars)

Selected country and size of U.S. gross estate	Deductions—Continued		U.S. estate tax before credits	Credits				U.S. estate tax after credits
	Marital deduction	U.S. taxable estate		Total	Unified credit	Credit for State death taxes	Credit for tax on prior transfers	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
All countries, total.....	7,187,297	62,829,444	27,181,179	6,684,717	2,043,262	4,639,577	1,878	20,496,462
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	208,339	2,244,877	505,804	393,594	391,716	—	1,878	112,210
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	645,143	9,534,456	2,487,149	939,485	920,571	18,914	—	1,547,664
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	449,333	6,576,746	1,953,554	346,770	318,181	28,589	—	1,606,784
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	3,517,999	3,022,726	933,689	153,136	115,047	38,089	—	780,553
\$1,000,000 or more.....	2,366,483	41,450,639	21,300,983	4,851,732	297,747	4,553,985	—	16,449,251
Canada, total.....	1,106,186	8,519,390	2,266,540	779,648	752,321	27,327	—	1,486,892
\$60,000 under \$100,000.....	90,900	1,237,776	278,265	219,731	219,731	—	—	58,534
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	300,286	5,059,367	1,316,315	453,923	446,622	7,301	—	862,392
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	} 715,000	2,222,247	671,960	105,994	85,968	20,026	—	565,966
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....								
\$1,000,000 or more.....								
Japan.....	—	17,904,822	9,142,354	2,159,327	190,401	1,968,926	—	6,983,027
Germany.....	733,600	1,674,920	469,759	129,036	113,517	15,519	—	340,723
Hong Kong.....	208,857	1,583,308	472,183	96,442	71,739	24,703	—	375,741
France.....	146,833	2,705,382	874,911	152,320	148,472	3,848	—	722,591
Mexico.....	714,990	2,197,351	716,335	122,222	78,000	44,222	—	594,113
Venezuela.....	61,750	19,216,886	10,473,690	2,551,761	65,000	2,486,761	—	7,921,929
United Kingdom.....	97,500	623,807	163,569	67,157	66,677	480	—	96,412
Switzerland.....	—	1,488,994	440,319	150,302	144,781	5,521	—	290,017
Other countries.....	4,117,581	6,914,584	2,161,519	476,502	412,354	62,270	1,878	1,685,017

¹ These amounts may be underreported since only 81 returns reported an amount for "Estate outside the United States." An estate was required to report this amount only if it allocated deductions for its worldwide estate to its U.S. estate. When the estate outside the United States (and the worldwide estate) was not reported, it was assumed for the statistics that worldwide estate and U.S. estate were equal.

Foreign Corporations with Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Business, 1989

Data Release

For 1989, there were 9,321 "foreign" corporations (i.e., those incorporated abroad) that reported \$102.9 billion of receipts generated from activities "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business. Overall, these companies reported a net deficit of \$130.7 million from these activities. By comparison, for 1988, there were 9,921 companies which reported \$77.1 billion of receipts and an overall net income of \$2.6 million [1].

Only about 35 percent (3,318) of the 9,321 foreign corporations reported a profit (i.e., net income on effectively connected activities) for 1989, totaling \$3.5 billion. These profitable companies had taxable income based on effectively connected activities of \$2.9 billion, which resulted in \$977 million of U.S. income tax after reduction by credits. This amount was substantially higher than the comparable 1988 amount of \$644 million of tax after credits.

Foreign corporations are subject to U.S. tax on income "effectively connected" with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, as well as on other income from U.S. sources (i.e., investment income such as interest, dividends, rents, royalties and annuities). Data shown in Table 1 pertain to effectively connected income only [2]. Foreign corporations are taxed on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business in a manner similar to that used to tax the income of domestic corporations. To determine the taxable income, gross income is generally reduced by allowable deductions to the extent that such deductions are related to the effectively connected income. The same tax method, tax rates and credits used to reduce tax liability are available to both foreign and domestic corporations.

Industry and Country Characteristics

Foreign banks in the United States reported receipts of \$75.9 billion, or nearly 74 percent of the total effectively connected income. This was nearly a 50-percent increase over the 1988 banking receipts. Only 293 banks, 3 percent of all the foreign companies, generated these receipts for 1989. These banks averaged nearly \$260 million of receipts from U.S. effectively connected activities, substantially larger than the 11,780 U.S.-incorporated banks which averaged \$38 million of receipts from worldwide activities. Only 38 percent of the foreign banks reported profits for 1989, compared with 72 percent of the U.S. banks. However, the 111 profitable foreign banks did have \$2.4 billion of taxable income and \$808 million of U.S. income tax after credits. These banks accounted for

83 percent of the tax after credits reported by all foreign corporations.

Thirty-nine Japanese banks accounted for \$31.9 billion of receipts for 1989, about 42 percent of the total banking receipts by foreign companies. Only 8 of these banks reported profits, resulting in \$76 million of U.S. income tax after credits. By comparison, 18 Canadian banks had \$17.1 billion of receipts, 22 percent of the total foreign banking receipts. Canadian banks reported \$697 million of U.S. income tax after credits.

The 5,642 foreign corporations involved primarily in real estate (61 percent of the total) generated only \$2.3 billion (or 2 percent) of total receipts. This was an average of just \$404,000 per company. As a group, foreign real estate companies reported a net deficit of \$177 million for 1989, compared to the deficit of \$274 million reported for 1988. Corporations from the Netherlands Antilles accounted for a large part of the real estate industry: 38 percent of the number of returns, 34 percent of receipts and 52 percent of U.S. income tax after credits. Canadian and Japanese companies were also important parts of this industry group.

Among industry groups not shown in Table 1, foreign insurance companies had \$8.6 billion of receipts. Over 90 percent, or \$7.8 billion, of this amount was produced by 25 Canadian insurance companies. Additionally, foreign wholesalers generated \$9.8 billion of receipts from U.S. effectively connected activities; Switzerland represented 83 percent of these receipts. Foreign manufacturers had \$3.2 billion of receipts for 1989; United Kingdom companies which mostly produced primary metals accounted for 67 percent of these receipts.

Data Sources and Limitations

The statistics shown in this data release are based primarily on samples of Forms 1120F, *U.S. Income Tax Return of a Foreign Corporation* [3]. These samples were stratified based on size of total assets only. The achieved sampling rates for this form were either 13.39 percent (for returns with assets under \$50 million) or 100 percent (for all other returns). Because the data presented here are estimates based on samples, they are subject to sampling error. To properly use the data, the magnitude of the sampling error should be known. Coefficients of variation (CV's) are used to measure that magnitude. For a detailed discussion of CV's, see *Statistics of Income—1989, Corporation Income Tax Returns*. (Additional Form 1120F data are contained in that publication.)

The 1989 data contained in this data release cover returns with accounting periods that ended in the 12-month span beginning in July 1989 and ending in June

This data release was written by James Hobbs, an economist and Assistant Chief, Foreign Statistics Branch, under the direction of Daniel F. Skelly, Chief.

Foreign Corporations with Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Business, 1989

1990. As a result of this span, the statistics include income received or expenses incurred during a 23-month span, from August 1988 through June 1990.

The income statement and tax data for foreign corporations shown in Table 1 are only for those corporations which had income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. U.S.-source investment income (including interest, dividends, rents, royalties, annuities and other fixed or determinable annual or periodic income) that was not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business is thus excluded.

Notes and References

[1] See Hobbs, James R., "Foreign Corporations with Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Business, 1988," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1992, Volume 11, Number 4.

[2] The 9,321 foreign corporations with U.S. effectively connected income shown in Table 1 also reported \$57 million of tax from U.S.-source income that was *not* effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, \$39 million of branch profits and branch-level interest taxes, \$16 million of alternative minimum tax and \$2 million of environmental tax. These items are not included in the amounts shown in columns 8 and 9 of Table 1.

[3] In addition to Form 1120F, the statistics may include data from Form 1120L, *U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return*, and Form 1120-PC, *U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return*. Form 1120L was filed by foreign life insurance companies and Form 1120-PC was filed by foreign property and casualty insurance companies.

Foreign Corporations with Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Business, 1989

Table 1.—Financial Items, by Selected Industrial Group and Country of Incorporation

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Selected industrial group and country	Number of returns		Total receipts	Total deductions	Net income (less deficit)	Net income	U.S. income subject to tax	Income tax	
	Total	With net income						Before credits	After credits
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All industries									
All countries.....	9,321	3,318	102,862,063	102,925,319	-130,658	3,546,814	2,905,214	980,368	976,598
Australia.....	71	*17	985,746	1,045,422	-59,676	*19,456	*12,863	*4,373	*4,373
Bermuda.....	70	50	379,524	292,059	86,783	91,915	49,859	16,793	16,793
Canada.....	1,816	678	27,314,213	25,569,979	1,741,619	2,277,326	2,101,316	712,440	712,162
France.....	74	*21	5,181,596	5,173,870	7,718	*91,074	*16,346	*5,539	*5,539
Hong Kong.....	112	*35	468,100	506,639	-38,539	*3,956	*1,963	*638	*633
Italy.....	28	*19	3,328,575	3,369,379	-41,091	*38,055	*3,650	*1,183	*1,099
Japan.....	894	324	32,732,532	33,914,186	-1,182,239	341,978	318,175	107,390	105,710
Leeward Island.....	175	55	224,975	184,155	40,813	57,566	*5,472	*1,722	*1,722
Liberia.....	201	*52	226,485	237,825	-11,340	*9,816	*9,205	*3,042	*3,042
Netherlands.....	334	106	4,459,585	4,445,835	4,389	96,026	82,177	27,851	26,993
Netherlands Antilles.....	2,701	791	1,086,792	1,329,187	-251,688	159,255	127,449	41,765	41,765
Panama.....	843	327	77,365	91,103	-14,069	12,003	6,905	1,716	1,692
Saudi Arabia.....	*9	--	*509,004	*560,123	*-51,118	--	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	239	75	10,894,637	10,928,540	-36,469	108,595	*66,540	*22,589	*22,560
United Kingdom.....	395	178	5,180,478	5,221,539	-41,084	74,528	27,310	8,744	8,482
West Germany.....	223	131	3,134,818	3,207,164	-72,605	37,004	20,899	6,727	6,328
Banking									
All countries.....	283	111	75,938,193	75,546,020	382,922	2,646,870	2,387,043	811,557	808,120
Australia.....	4	--	931,172	1,001,393	-70,221	7,779	1,196	407	407
Bermuda.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada.....	*18	--	*17,052,042	*14,994,939	*2,057,103	*2,082,836	*2,049,508	*696,833	*696,833
France.....	12	5	5,142,070	5,134,143	7,919	85,040	10,343	3,511	3,511
Hong Kong.....	*21	*5	*437,270	*468,068	*-30,798	*3,837	*1,844	*620	*615
Italy.....	12	4	3,308,338	3,343,762	-37,710	34,207	2,326	791	707
Japan.....	39	8	31,911,242	33,115,755	-1,205,098	235,205	229,827	78,141	76,461
Leeward Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands.....	*10	*3	*4,247,771	*4,235,768	*3,984	*52,630	*47,571	*16,174	*15,316
Netherlands Antilles.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Panama.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	*11	--	*2,138,081	*2,220,581	*-82,500	*26,962	--	--	--
United Kingdom.....	10	5	2,815,095	2,841,621	-26,526	16,732	5,670	1,928	1,666
West Germany.....	8	--	1,834,004	1,853,348	-19,344	14,939	7,892	2,683	2,284
Real estate									
All countries.....	5,642	1,985	2,279,195	2,413,024	-177,407	363,270	245,946	78,601	78,576
Australia.....	*15	*7	*174	*187	*-13	*9	--	--	--
Bermuda.....	*7	*7	*1,479	*829	*649	*649	*649	*133	*133
Canada.....	964	387	843,465	885,620	-42,283	43,036	13,802	3,072	3,072
France.....	*22	--	*177	*305	*-128	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong.....	*52	*15	*1,803	*2,443	*-840	*69	*69	*10	*10
Italy.....	*7	*7	*3,508	*140	*3,369	*3,369	*1,324	*392	*392
Japan.....	669	277	316,571	254,286	62,285	91,658	86,944	28,851	28,850
Leeward Island.....	98	*18	46,510	28,547	17,956	*24,527	*124	*19	*19
Liberia.....	119	*22	5,037	5,477	-441	*638	*26	*4	*4
Netherlands.....	179	55	90,102	119,947	-31,177	8,430	*144	*22	*22
Netherlands Antilles.....	2,123	603	784,106	953,010	-182,671	151,207	125,245	41,169	41,169
Panama.....	677	253	33,483	33,688	-515	10,481	6,376	1,635	1,611
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	97	*15	11,580	16,578	-5,037	*68	*68	*10	*10
United Kingdom.....	*90	*15	*12,654	*14,820	*2,167	*81	*81	*12	*12
West Germany.....	*61	*31	*39,672	*35,903	*3,509	*3,651	*3,427	*1,117	*1,117

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of returns on which it is based.

** Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information on specific corporations.

NOTE: This table includes only foreign corporation returns with income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

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Notice: The data on the following pages are the latest and most accurate available at time of publication. However, they are subject to continuous revision as more information becomes available. Data labeled as preliminary should be used with caution.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items for Specified Tax Years, 1970-1991
 [All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	p1991
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All returns	74,279,831	82,229,332	93,902,469	101,860,287	112,135,673	113,717,138	114,928,084
Form 1040 returns	74,279,831	54,527,726	57,122,592	67,006,425	71,563,456	69,270,236	68,786,268
Form 1040A returns	N/A	27,701,606	36,779,877	18,124,702	20,478,063	25,917,288	26,784,213
Form 1040EZ returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,529,160	20,094,154	18,529,614	19,355,603
Adjusted gross income (AGI)¹	631,692,540	947,784,873	1,613,731,497	2,305,951,483	3,256,358,156	3,405,427,348	3,471,537,352
Salaries and wages:							
Number of returns	66,965,659	73,520,046	83,802,109	87,198,001	95,487,922	96,729,912	97,453,918
Amount	531,883,892	795,399,462	1,349,842,802	1,928,200,978	2,449,530,553	2,599,401,271	2,678,570,812
Taxable interest received:							
Number of returns	32,630,355	40,378,240	49,019,575	64,526,434	69,881,648	70,369,662	70,395,813
Amount	22,021,267	43,433,554	102,009,444	182,109,194	220,015,823	227,083,888	205,430,597
Tax-exempt interest:²							
Number of returns	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,730,291	3,916,925	4,151,714
Amount	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,589,693	40,228,405	44,274,271
Dividends in AGI:³							
Number of returns	7,729,939	8,853,491	10,738,982	15,527,579	23,079,592	22,904,441	23,257,361
Amount	15,806,924	21,892,126	38,761,253	55,046,351	81,309,036	80,168,536	77,217,980
Business or profession net income:							
Number of returns	4,827,064	5,434,857	6,305,794	8,640,701	11,017,545	11,221,925	11,524,409
Amount	33,542,837	44,861,623	66,995,010	98,775,563	152,416,377	161,657,252	158,417,661
Business or profession net loss:							
Number of returns	1,332,921	1,807,685	2,575,325	3,259,640	3,143,151	3,415,666	3,457,010
Amount	2,988,636	5,440,145	11,865,856	20,002,986	19,678,697	20,227,059	19,737,333
Net capital gain in AGI:⁵							
Number of returns	5,488,224	5,798,724	6,973,930	9,991,808	10,722,512	9,217,141	10,397,519
Amount	10,655,553	16,034,430	32,723,298	72,183,321	153,513,725	123,783,047	105,122,555
Net capital loss in AGI:							
Number of returns	2,474,439	2,513,399	1,955,544	2,667,409	4,337,150	5,070,741	4,585,362
Amount	1,648,870	1,727,272	3,063,698	3,905,541	7,882,795	9,551,854	8,617,305
Pensions and annuities in AGI:⁶							
Number of returns	3,249,558	5,088,937	7,373,704	13,133,295	16,816,830	17,014,091	18,101,634
Amount	7,878,808	20,866,871	43,339,736	95,096,003	147,358,442	159,294,448	178,959,259
Unemployment compensation in AGI:⁷							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	1,798,210	4,771,546	7,175,322	8,014,136	9,978,916
Amount	N/A	N/A	2,028,456	6,355,539	12,095,062	15,453,147	23,315,292
Social security benefits in AGI:							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,956,073	4,675,100	5,082,575	5,421,074
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,594,182	17,347,058	19,686,539	21,788,613
Rent net income:⁸							
Number of returns	3,595,041	3,737,264	3,653,996	3,541,964	3,766,547	3,933,823	4,021,510
Amount	4,884,370	8,053,918	13,664,671	16,340,908	23,912,182	25,886,388	27,188,391
Rent net loss:⁸							
Number of returns	2,456,606	2,834,547	3,809,821	5,390,750	5,245,122	5,163,186	5,035,288
Amount	2,457,918	4,621,220	13,464,274	36,163,023	33,301,182	33,450,215	31,803,066
Royalty net income:⁹							
Number of returns	473,160	547,192	707,018	960,701	1,104,224	1,170,627	1,182,065
Amount	877,106	1,867,085	4,213,345	7,243,748	4,047,260	4,534,436	4,412,356
Royalty net loss:⁹							
Number of returns	32,691	24,809	37,297	77,189	61,368	49,133	42,784
Amount	70,741	97,700	308,361	385,360	99,096	125,855	112,826
Partnership and S Corporation net income:¹⁰							
Number of returns	2,200,000 ¹⁰	2,500,000 ¹⁰	3,200,000 ¹⁰	2,477,459	3,098,635	3,210,384	3,047,985
Amount	12,637,912	12,811,091	10,099,346	48,477,552	107,373,738	112,029,507	101,564,760
Partnership and S Corporation net loss:							
Number of returns	(10)	(10)	(10)	3,010,212	2,829,653	2,767,074	2,208,830
Amount	(10)	(10)	(10)	51,004,143	44,281,682 ¹¹	45,007,276 ¹¹	35,349,214 ¹¹
Estate or trust net income:							
Number of returns	573,700	676,691	865,381	1,075,119	470,841	444,953	397,169
Amount	1,533,321	2,740,733	4,974,127	10,328,599	4,502,464	4,833,163	4,012,172
Estate or trust net loss:							
Number of returns	41,473	56,990	40,916	73,534	81,656	74,127	60,635
Amount	84,521	186,410	414,096	652,621	543,568	467,976	483,731
Farm net income:							
Number of returns	1,792,438	1,340,485	1,123,085	891,562	1,029,336	996,360	944,431
Amount	5,688,226	10,112,147	9,938,950	6,493,117	11,498,065	11,395,305	9,779,474
Farm net loss:							
Number of returns	1,234,092	1,414,556	1,485,345	1,729,299	1,330,382	1,324,793	1,361,247
Amount	2,899,513	6,548,822	11,731,416	18,498,600	11,712,004	11,829,067	12,052,368
Total statutory adjustments:							
Number of returns ¹²	6,370,552	9,024,255	13,148,919	37,763,418	9,926,729	16,648,032	16,976,517
Amount ¹²	7,665,251	15,101,999	28,614,061	95,082,299	24,572,969	33,974,231	34,217,293
Individual Retirement Arrangements:¹³							
Number of returns	N/A	1,211,794	2,564,421	16,205,846	5,824,914	5,223,737	4,714,909
Amount	N/A	1,436,443	3,430,894	38,211,574	10,828,694	9,858,219	9,150,063
Self-employed retirement plans:							
Number of returns	591,655	595,892	568,936	675,822	822,353	824,327	841,141
Amount	847,692	1,603,788	2,007,666	5,181,993	6,326,156	6,777,645	6,806,575
Married couples who both work:							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,835,278	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,614,993	N/A	N/A	N/A

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items for Specified Tax Years, 1970-1991--Continued
 [All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990	p1991
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Exemptions:							
Number of exemptions, total ¹⁴	204,126,402	212,202,596	227,925,098	244,180,202	223,756,252	227,549,246	231,425,110
Number, age 65 or over	8,904,331	9,937,208	11,847,168	16,748,810	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount ¹⁴	127,531,202	159,140,845	227,569,280	253,720,447	447,129,806	465,985,366	491,587,404
Total deductions:							
Number of returns ¹⁵	73,862,448	81,585,541	88,491,251	96,848,626	111,311,212	112,795,712	114,029,330
Amount ¹⁵	120,549,755	233,181,778	346,000,155	554,733,523	740,409,033	789,941,575	811,766,368
Standard deductions:							
Number of returns, total	38,432,401	55,511,480	59,540,969	57,000,442	79,338,895	80,620,774	81,611,945
Amount	32,371,271	100,921,181	127,972,016	149,709,998	309,431,034	331,456,520	352,861,667
Returns with additional standard deductions for age 65 or blindness:							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,551,521	10,954,167	11,157,148
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,452,043	10,615,715	11,102,903
Itemized deductions:							
Number of returns ¹⁷	35,430,047	26,074,061	28,950,282	39,848,184	31,972,317	32,174,938	32,417,385
Amount ¹⁷	88,178,487	122,260,601	218,028,139	405,023,525	430,977,999	458,485,055	458,904,701
Medical and dental expense:							
Number of returns ¹⁸	27,437,549	19,483,273	19,458,318	10,777,296	5,128,338	5,090,958	5,304,721
Amount	10,585,749	11,422,312	14,972,082	22,926,214	20,920,881	21,456,587	23,315,779
Taxes paid:							
Number of returns	35,160,636	25,929,082	28,749,278	39,548,023	31,392,533	31,594,114	31,915,693
Amount	32,014,673	44,141,289	69,404,275	128,084,618	131,299,652	140,011,461	146,489,308
Interest paid:							
Number of returns	29,205,679	23,385,461	26,676,836	36,286,822	29,437,522	29,394,600	27,346,175
Amount	23,929,477	38,885,282	91,187,006	180,094,578	193,186,034	208,354,360	208,119,426
Contributions:							
Number of returns	33,633,601	24,642,672	26,601,428	36,162,178	29,132,486	29,230,265	29,540,981
Amount	12,892,732	15,393,331	25,809,608	47,962,848	55,459,205	57,242,757	60,161,856
Taxable income:							
Number of returns	59,593,598	65,852,602	88,104,696	96,124,046	92,313,789	93,148,332	92,967,044
Amount	401,154,285	595,492,866	1,279,985,360	1,820,740,833	2,173,345,881	2,263,661,230	2,285,891,914
Income tax before credits:							
Number of returns	59,596,755 ²³	65,854,734	76,135,819	85,994,216	92,246,065	93,089,368	92,883,717
Amount	84,156,695	132,452,044	256,294,315	332,165,333	438,240,138	453,127,579	454,289,945
Total tax credits:							
Number of returns ²⁴	n.a.	n.a.	19,674,483	20,995,285	12,034,697	12,483,535	12,766,590
Amount ²⁴	396,610	8,069,846	7,215,839	10,248,044	6,131,134	6,831,187	7,108,271
Child care credit:							
Number of returns	n.a.	n.a.	4,230,757	8,417,522	6,028,094	6,143,590	5,912,750
Amount	n.a.	n.a.	956,439	3,127,702	2,439,471	2,549,004	2,528,780
Credit for the elderly and disabled:							
Number of returns	1,357,266	784,808	561,918	462,548	319,758	339,818	284,833
Amount	167,656	128,968	134,993	108,642	64,490	61,898	57,071
Residential energy credit:							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	n.a.	n.a.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount	N/A	N/A	562,141	811,675	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign tax credit:							
Number of returns	200,397	n.a.	393,074	453,863	641,557	772,143	874,910
Amount	169,623	381,985	1,341,675	782,561	1,311,742	1,682,307	1,709,942
Investment credit:							
Number of returns	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
Amount	30,554	1,593,150	3,288,415	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)
General business credit:							
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,614,307	332,419	262,573	255,202
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,791,132	593,192	616,288	485,922
Income tax after credits:							
Number of returns	59,314,011	61,483,928	73,840,395	82,762,130	89,162,747	89,844,225	88,955,653
Amount	83,787,323	124,382,197	249,078,475	321,917,289	432,109,004	446,296,392	447,181,674
Total income tax:							
Number of returns	59,317,371	61,490,737	73,906,244	82,846,420	89,178,355	89,862,434	88,969,474
Amount	83,909,311	124,526,297	250,341,440	325,710,254	432,939,998	447,126,703	448,185,644
Minimum tax:							
Number of returns	18,942	20,188	94,599	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amount	121,988	144,099	412,638	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternative minimum tax:							
Number of returns	18,942	20,188	122,670	427,688	117,483	132,103	225,626
Amount	121,987	144,100	850,326	3,791,672	830,994	830,313	1,003,970
Overpayments, total:							
Number of returns	55,273,385	63,825,188	69,868,451	77,424,003	80,908,202	83,507,580	85,952,499
Amount	15,727,692	29,363,945	49,458,344	76,220,146	81,252,232	88,479,352	93,263,820
Overpayment refunds:							
Number of returns	53,126,294	62,660,424	68,232,903	74,914,665	78,271,544	80,514,484	82,873,354
Amount	14,043,494	27,252,870	46,680,072	68,933,993	71,735,083	78,103,385	83,941,012
Tax due at time of filing:							
Number of returns	16,478,813	15,842,400	21,755,516	21,210,194	28,044,448	26,986,948	25,423,128
Amount	8,725,671	14,208,747	32,843,576	39,091,228	60,156,928	56,561,150	54,683,619

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
UNITED STATES²								
Number of returns.....	115,766,796	47,106,402	28,966,416	21,393,810	11,307,496	3,622,829	2,527,093	842,750
Number of exemptions.....	252,765,062	73,041,308	65,653,923	57,702,885	34,455,696	11,274,975	7,954,848	2,681,457
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	3,453,028,487	267,887,840	629,185,965	633,304,279	680,733,970	308,877,733	331,504,581	401,534,118
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	96,823,336	36,088,426	24,788,828	19,366,125	10,401,703	3,296,388	2,192,332	689,534
Amount.....	2,659,733,424	249,308,120	496,385,082	690,440,290	564,967,061	245,377,038	226,689,462	184,566,372
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	70,070,830	19,724,523	16,796,777	16,598,385	10,206,965	3,452,994	2,457,790	833,396
Amount.....	210,514,343	34,885,632	37,870,084	37,124,174	28,892,782	14,588,975	20,033,955	37,118,741
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	23,163,234	4,883,683	4,461,459	5,318,378	4,308,876	1,873,153	1,643,141	674,544
Amount.....	77,319,932	7,109,103	8,882,918	11,071,180	10,511,992	6,508,508	10,832,559	22,403,673
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	12,675,100	2,377,949	2,289,077	2,681,052	2,265,295	1,136,364	1,292,170	633,193
Amount.....	101,421,936	7,243,557	3,623,281	6,218,421	8,038,953	6,513,329	14,991,638	54,792,756
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	17,728,698	5,299,954	5,071,332	3,794,543	2,203,031	722,017	493,481	144,340
Amount.....	172,559,569	27,489,997	46,131,756	42,562,630	29,510,845	11,788,402	10,162,706	4,913,232
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	9,864,100	3,447,349	3,062,860	2,244,728	864,844	168,823	67,819	7,677
Amount.....	22,698,258	7,060,444	7,518,117	5,318,267	2,108,965	445,929	200,394	26,142
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	33,402,474	2,340,460	5,575,712	10,286,007	8,726,057	3,283,567	2,389,401	801,270
Amount.....	482,453,254	28,147,394	52,587,216	107,586,548	116,528,093	59,369,770	62,782,267	55,451,965
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	92,743,901	24,989,034	28,184,820	21,302,265	11,287,099	3,617,053	2,522,431	841,099
Amount.....	2,281,890,122	81,261,776	345,128,088	552,533,666	479,464,975	224,561,099	253,130,213	345,810,305
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	94,608,338	26,875,116	28,192,777	21,280,261	11,279,829	3,615,610	2,523,170	841,575
Amount.....	473,533,243	15,485,523	55,667,120	94,523,196	91,738,320	49,783,780	64,811,582	101,523,709
Average (whole dollars).....	5,005	576	1,975	4,442	8,133	13,769	25,687	120,635
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	13,885,163	9,791,173	4,093,990	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	11,419,575	9,833,297	1,786,278	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ³								
Number of returns.....	10,555,456	9,291,924	1,263,532	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	8,475,827	8,003,056	472,771	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ALABAMA								
Number of returns.....	1,747,049	803,517	432,332	295,746	144,163	39,280	23,420	8,591
Number of exemptions.....	3,969,068	1,372,716	1,070,778	848,153	450,323	124,019	74,986	28,093
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	45,108,872	5,363,946	9,308,732	11,485,850	8,640,856	3,334,403	3,049,999	3,924,886
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,507,236	656,871	380,453	272,351	134,320	36,025	20,120	7,096
Amount.....	35,812,143	4,814,587	7,844,633	9,773,943	7,292,915	2,619,077	1,933,926	1,733,061
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	843,407	235,574	205,721	208,413	125,785	36,831	22,615	8,468
Amount.....	2,215,217	396,407	428,515	403,606	313,136	150,820	188,378	334,356
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	245,253	46,033	45,552	59,310	51,448	20,349	15,622	6,939
Amount.....	689,503	56,953	72,707	97,508	101,089	62,624	102,501	196,121
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	134,838	23,820	24,227	29,771	25,852	12,242	12,388	6,536
Amount.....	977,507	83,379	42,631	71,849	87,827	71,747	152,565	487,709
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	254,824	77,602	73,543	55,420	31,620	9,632	5,505	1,502
Amount.....	2,528,915	431,676	700,529	642,673	435,321	164,760	115,537	38,420
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	175,938	75,200	54,131	35,303	9,768	1,246	268	22
Amount.....	218,722	97,608	66,570	40,747	11,642	1,608	491	55
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	406,838	27,973	78,116	130,455	105,839	34,503	21,715	8,237
Amount.....	4,627,907	244,653	651,958	1,193,631	1,194,901	516,127	446,131	380,504
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,320,540	386,404	423,549	295,282	144,064	39,254	23,403	8,584
Amount.....	28,493,164	1,214,059	4,815,796	7,649,510	6,294,232	2,535,721	2,449,571	3,534,275
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,347,547	416,125	421,963	294,435	143,846	39,205	23,401	8,582
Amount.....	5,682,313	227,408	767,523	1,257,045	1,187,981	564,518	635,610	1,042,227
Average (whole dollars).....	4,217	546	1,819	4,269	8,259	14,399	27,162	121,443
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	346,279	259,041	87,238	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	309,703	268,617	41,086	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	278,034	250,062	27,972	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	241,386	230,704	10,682	--	--	--	--	--
ALASKA								
Number of returns.....	339,215	163,682	59,488	52,908	36,691	15,801	8,970	1,875
Number of exemptions.....	569,844	115,055	128,714	133,910	110,739	49,881	28,331	5,234
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	9,314,895	536,324	1,305,544	2,075,145	2,241,043	1,349,020	1,138,313	669,506
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	231,613	71,880	52,722	48,272	34,345	14,885	8,149	1,360
Amount.....	7,240,390	451,818	1,024,586	1,691,385	1,869,683	1,116,829	814,268	271,822
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	176,599	56,699	29,763	35,670	29,997	14,302	8,524	1,644
Amount.....	303,505	35,341	33,450	49,903	55,208	36,716	44,367	48,520
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	69,811	19,848	11,045	13,218	11,850	7,008	5,384	1,258
Amount.....	121,703	16,691	13,810	18,479	19,157	13,707	19,048	20,809
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	30,905	4,871	3,796	6,021	6,736	4,297	4,178	1,206
Amount.....	177,295	8,448	6,903	11,983	20,184	19,487	42,623	67,667
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	32,098	4,502	6,956	7,865	7,030	3,456	2,039	250
Amount.....	446,138	24,742	70,117	114,035	116,726	64,482	49,656	6,378
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	36,360	10,148	10,627	8,709	5,198	1,304	355	19
Amount.....	93,329	21,229	28,189	25,310	14,270	3,329	928	74
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	73,375	3,920	7,860	18,187	21,993	12,451	7,619	1,345
Amount.....	923,261	37,007	68,387	192,962	263,426	178,598	142,645	40,236
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	300,818	126,766	58,160	52,784	36,870	15,796	8,967	1,875
Amount.....	6,703,793	229,873	755,440	1,450,971	1,666,963	1,046,215	930,497	623,832
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	306,044	132,072	58,390	52,593	36,593	15,766	8,956	1,674
Amount.....	1,427,349	43,617	127,467	262,247	333,877	235,277	240,231	184,633
Average (whole dollars).....	4,664	330	2,183	4,986	9,124	14,923	26,823	110,295
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	18,761	12,277	6,484	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	12,842	10,122	2,520	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	12,351	10,860	1,491	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	7,783	7,276	487	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ARIZONA								
Number of returns.....	1,853,636	714,090	422,832	289,431	145,554	43,657	28,711	9,361
Number of exemptions.....	3,815,561	1,250,309	1,028,071	823,074	455,544	137,186	90,956	30,421
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	44,520,427	3,851,304	9,128,216	11,238,618	8,749,303	3,716,978	3,767,011	4,068,998
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,354,068	552,691	350,491	252,247	129,383	38,192	23,686	7,378
Amount.....	33,881,193	3,922,204	7,000,133	8,918,240	6,958,658	2,801,104	2,421,823	1,859,030
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	920,748	262,748	236,690	215,622	127,761	40,991	27,695	9,241
Amount.....	2,942,294	512,703	585,129	554,397	409,396	206,933	280,087	393,648
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	320,582	73,396	71,231	75,131	54,233	22,014	17,673	6,904
Amount.....	1,140,348	130,115	175,135	198,301	167,718	92,372	136,455	240,253
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	212,242	45,304	45,202	46,932	35,244	16,192	16,142	7,226
Amount.....	1,341,697	107,970	46,455	97,602	134,878	102,149	233,788	618,855
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	286,939	83,869	86,020	63,790	34,686	10,333	6,448	1,793
Amount.....	3,103,085	455,237	848,931	829,902	552,468	200,297	149,886	66,364
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	102,014	44,628	30,474	18,124	6,825	1,363	550	50
Amount.....	197,974	82,489	61,032	36,499	13,674	2,812	1,361	106
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	524,215	49,900	109,831	166,523	120,698	40,446	27,668	9,149
Amount.....	6,986,547	573,936	1,020,137	1,727,851	1,608,755	722,004	725,685	608,180
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,272,556	350,522	407,077	288,142	145,293	43,562	28,630	9,330
Amount.....	28,218,342	1,174,339	4,728,231	7,218,576	6,075,441	2,699,716	2,867,471	3,454,567
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,300,785	378,557	407,612	287,869	145,188	43,566	28,651	9,342
Amount.....	5,680,280	219,867	759,474	1,215,396	1,146,642	597,684	732,810	1,008,407
Average (whole dollars).....	4,367	581	1,863	4,222	7,898	13,719	25,577	107,943
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	236,449	171,069	65,380	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	198,196	169,297	28,899	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	187,786	163,827	23,959	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	155,119	145,688	9,431	--	--	--	--	--
ARKANSAS								
Number of returns.....	984,063	470,076	261,534	159,131	63,142	15,464	10,801	3,915
Number of exemptions.....	2,276,435	837,728	674,519	470,986	197,636	48,670	34,333	12,563
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	22,981,206	2,952,746	5,624,856	6,127,573	3,757,560	1,314,861	1,426,570	1,777,041
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	820,399	371,282	224,398	142,879	56,478	13,280	8,813	3,269
Amount.....	17,465,272	2,602,436	4,440,971	4,984,805	2,941,089	904,116	804,157	787,699
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	485,578	155,432	132,314	113,807	55,169	14,550	10,443	3,863
Amount.....	1,447,112	296,539	327,482	275,906	188,644	84,535	106,588	167,418
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	147,663	33,131	35,027	36,435	24,041	8,471	7,372	3,186
Amount.....	447,328	40,210	53,054	58,980	50,328	27,907	45,014	171,835
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	98,658	22,650	23,588	22,844	14,722	5,869	6,084	2,901
Amount.....	553,623	35,714	45,305	64,137	64,258	43,778	87,412	213,019
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	140,316	46,324	44,797	29,770	13,483	3,330	2,020	592
Amount.....	1,291,163	241,968	406,774	338,842	191,663	57,399	40,186	15,331
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	91,640	40,131	31,788	16,198	2,998	381	131	13
Amount.....	156,383	63,575	55,872	28,984	6,566	991	355	39
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	191,965	16,337	38,203	62,931	46,568	13,849	10,269	3,808
Amount.....	2,236,760	140,100	313,589	577,162	528,082	211,291	225,062	241,474
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	732,326	223,941	256,240	158,916	63,080	15,454	10,784	3,911
Amount.....	14,026,946	710,311	2,863,456	4,060,957	2,730,613	995,951	1,134,079	1,531,580
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	759,200	251,519	255,967	158,601	62,989	15,433	10,781	3,910
Amount.....	2,790,806	143,725	469,145	673,823	524,532	228,268	298,675	452,640
Average (whole dollars).....	3,676	571	1,833	4,249	8,327	14,791	27,704	115,765
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	187,394	136,322	51,072	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	160,555	137,539	23,016	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ³								
Number of returns.....	145,354	129,760	15,594	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	120,019	114,147	5,872	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALIFORNIA								
Number of returns.....	13,789,766	5,488,182	3,285,930	2,479,275	1,454,799	560,291	411,212	130,077
Number of exemptions.....	31,393,581	9,827,810	7,825,675	6,336,683	4,259,788	1,694,188	1,249,023	400,614
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	448,324,637	27,182,081	71,611,891	96,634,923	88,196,875	47,906,654	53,842,967	62,949,246
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	11,494,606	4,238,348	2,784,269	2,197,952	1,315,688	505,793	350,898	101,658
Amount.....	343,315,136	30,519,168	57,013,930	79,073,892	72,384,045	38,379,387	36,925,728	29,018,987
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	8,085,763	2,012,416	1,828,083	1,886,093	1,299,704	532,065	398,894	128,488
Amount.....	26,059,864	3,952,109	4,111,841	4,511,694	3,922,737	2,230,970	3,296,434	6,034,079
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	2,566,739	476,820	451,012	561,174	490,904	252,564	239,122	95,143
Amount.....	9,353,329	844,601	1,047,596	1,315,935	1,248,982	806,544	1,333,998	2,755,672
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	1,549,591	254,003	244,658	309,430	287,983	164,051	196,956	92,510
Amount.....	16,677,265	1,277,208	386,384	787,662	1,186,356	1,092,354	2,762,093	9,185,207
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	1,861,105	481,366	503,751	417,033	277,281	105,939	75,264	20,471
Amount.....	20,749,665	2,578,382	4,945,634	5,193,884	3,992,391	1,740,290	1,555,059	744,025
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	1,325,056	559,793	363,864	237,738	115,307	31,333	15,342	1,679
Amount.....	2,781,688	1,087,610	831,399	510,986	244,267	67,449	35,395	4,584
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	4,656,891	382,726	741,923	1,297,404	1,177,715	526,388	402,321	128,414
Amount.....	90,950,464	6,077,573	9,077,055	17,801,852	20,411,725	12,095,895	13,571,356	11,915,008
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	10,602,610	2,518,478	3,092,905	2,446,249	1,447,453	558,193	409,711	129,621
Amount.....	286,226,065	8,540,396	37,591,631	61,003,200	57,799,086	32,204,119	38,001,203	51,086,429
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	10,891,867	2,778,245	3,110,512	2,454,494	1,449,628	558,914	410,268	129,806
Amount.....	61,650,184	1,731,815	6,134,430	10,800,179	11,183,517	7,071,913	9,681,255	15,047,075
Average (whole dollars).....	5,660	623	1,972	4,400	7,715	12,653	23,597	115,920
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	1,984,221	1,507,905	476,316	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	1,682,354	1,458,469	203,885	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	1,638,075	1,439,172	198,903	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	1,339,867	1,261,441	78,426	--	--	--	--	--
COLORADO								
Number of returns.....	1,626,650	648,871	402,900	306,109	167,826	53,908	36,431	10,605
Number of exemptions.....	3,438,414	909,855	883,383	818,673	511,073	167,108	115,016	33,306
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	48,145,330	3,167,984	8,765,707	11,939,534	10,109,448	4,593,397	4,763,681	4,805,680
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,368,453	502,231	345,962	276,634	154,164	49,133	31,601	8,728
Amount.....	37,289,552	3,461,523	6,942,767	9,807,313	8,299,478	3,588,834	3,163,237	2,026,399
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,029,789	286,913	245,965	245,922	153,332	51,646	35,535	10,476
Amount.....	2,630,605	430,680	447,060	462,817	375,265	192,805	270,040	451,939
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	375,311	78,565	71,020	89,379	72,408	30,702	24,712	8,525
Amount.....	1,045,177	113,957	127,024	163,799	154,649	66,677	152,391	236,680
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	233,194	45,507	42,231	50,821	43,449	21,165	21,547	8,474
Amount.....	1,683,327	114,428	57,774	105,056	146,982	122,275	266,106	870,706
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	238,456	61,004	68,057	56,268	33,495	11,033	8,917	1,882
Amount.....	2,600,286	336,270	677,099	706,050	498,445	187,672	146,063	48,687
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	81,930	26,723	27,668	18,504	7,002	1,424	548	81
Amount.....	170,804	51,186	59,553	39,720	15,485	3,341	1,338	181
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	554,790	40,598	100,393	178,495	139,971	50,102	34,950	10,281
Amount.....	7,131,059	406,706	874,666	1,793,045	1,811,106	847,639	816,404	581,492
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,329,729	362,674	393,064	305,304	167,654	53,861	36,372	10,580
Amount.....	32,229,753	1,195,141	4,820,407	7,813,631	7,066,051	3,377,457	3,716,710	4,220,356
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,356,941	390,419	393,343	304,876	167,508	53,835	36,375	10,585
Amount.....	6,657,403	229,428	788,485	1,342,424	1,354,011	753,212	957,240	1,232,604
Average (whole dollars).....	4,906	588	2,005	4,403	8,083	13,991	26,316	116,448
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	158,816	107,062	51,754	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	127,682	105,237	22,425	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	115,635	99,887	15,748	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	90,669	84,767	5,902	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CONNECTICUT								
Number of returns.....	1,609,812	518,773	381,393	325,793	215,167	82,139	63,213	23,134
Number of exemptions.....	3,263,372	616,676	726,352	773,693	623,653	250,233	198,039	74,726
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	63,499,114	2,562,931	8,421,605	12,774,792	13,046,752	7,023,696	8,357,963	11,311,374
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,338,493	364,912	323,582	295,104	200,832	76,884	57,236	19,943
Amount.....	49,694,693	2,361,625	6,554,938	10,530,809	11,072,053	5,923,190	6,351,807	6,900,472
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,220,980	309,270	261,006	280,256	204,665	80,461	62,327	22,995
Amount.....	3,897,213	581,623	639,801	702,074	577,215	278,926	378,786	738,788
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	446,762	93,206	74,423	91,895	84,016	42,240	41,781	19,201
Amount.....	1,668,821	132,918	164,503	226,364	227,136	141,431	260,621	515,850
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	218,836	35,424	30,322	41,134	40,782	23,352	30,745	17,077
Amount.....	1,767,413	89,584	22,975	52,485	91,618	69,422	247,286	1,174,045
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	272,995	73,593	71,361	58,461	39,770	14,674	11,187	3,949
Amount.....	2,559,267	353,773	573,980	584,353	462,863	209,834	220,360	154,105
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	170,855	41,231	52,136	44,288	25,379	5,250	2,221	350
Amount.....	508,750	123,480	163,201	130,809	68,558	14,435	6,965	1,303
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	563,284	33,316	71,595	146,050	156,156	73,118	60,492	22,557
Amount.....	9,556,669	453,521	845,698	1,683,664	2,172,330	1,305,928	1,614,428	1,481,100
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,404,533	326,934	371,184	323,651	214,583	81,990	63,068	23,103
Amount.....	45,394,516	1,059,118	5,043,167	8,706,315	9,278,475	5,153,461	6,349,935	9,804,047
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,422,161	341,535	373,618	324,055	214,692	82,022	63,123	23,116
Amount.....	10,036,712	195,117	815,018	1,545,229	1,796,359	1,140,321	1,623,319	2,919,348
Average (whole dollars).....	7,057	571	2,181	4,768	8,376	13,903	25,717	125,291
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	77,965	46,374	31,611	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	56,295	43,279	13,016	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	50,035	42,610	7,425	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	35,542	32,977	2,565	--	--	--	--	--
DELAWARE								
Number of returns.....	330,825	120,210	82,270	64,879	39,294	13,299	8,613	2,260
Number of exemptions.....	701,794	167,890	173,435	165,932	118,953	41,601	26,909	7,084
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	10,747,873	805,954	1,781,980	2,536,755	2,377,990	1,133,371	1,111,092	1,000,730
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	284,033	96,014	70,754	58,893	36,514	12,366	7,720	1,772
Amount.....	8,302,656	656,937	1,407,129	2,083,367	1,993,108	929,336	794,348	438,430
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	203,756	50,353	45,353	49,347	35,383	12,667	8,393	2,240
Amount.....	540,163	80,891	99,834	104,020	82,524	42,275	53,046	77,573
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	85,169	14,616	14,718	20,251	18,455	8,527	6,625	1,977
Amount.....	375,448	19,780	27,939	41,471	42,707	27,104	49,731	166,736
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	33,070	4,851	4,882	6,786	6,486	3,800	4,506	1,759
Amount.....	255,199	7,065	7,200	14,708	21,273	18,414	44,688	141,852
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	59,067	14,755	16,163	13,390	9,030	3,134	2,114	481
Amount.....	631,654	79,227	154,065	157,835	123,602	52,195	46,052	18,678
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	26,402	6,995	7,275	7,531	3,775	674	149	3
Amount.....	62,020	14,313	18,022	18,606	9,096	1,560	418	6
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	109,691	4,955	15,042	33,783	32,530	12,667	8,466	2,228
Amount.....	1,504,889	49,031	123,789	330,450	410,164	213,605	209,763	168,088
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	280,969	71,976	80,875	64,731	39,255	13,295	8,601	2,256
Amount.....	7,175,131	243,898	1,023,842	1,711,069	1,684,484	830,442	850,335	831,062
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	282,858	73,897	80,826	64,723	39,256	13,292	8,604	2,260
Amount.....	1,451,349	42,091	162,034	290,714	317,140	180,888	214,415	244,067
Average (whole dollars).....	5,131	570	2,005	4,492	8,079	13,609	24,920	107,994
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	33,318	22,482	10,836	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	27,166	22,375	4,791	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	24,358	21,406	2,952	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	19,849	18,772	1,077	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Number of returns.....	310,939	111,427	99,923	53,608	23,401	9,378	9,489	3,713
Number of exemptions.....	586,698	177,140	197,991	103,307	50,555	22,196	24,765	10,744
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	9,941,702	460,137	2,173,897	2,063,053	1,415,492	804,180	1,272,805	1,762,138
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	260,011	85,779	88,375	47,018	20,189	8,026	7,961	2,663
Amount.....	7,372,042	659,775	1,841,537	1,677,347	1,101,810	602,034	854,482	635,057
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	153,219	32,703	41,815	37,068	20,118	8,721	9,127	3,667
Amount.....	566,413	65,538	52,172	71,916	66,154	43,129	75,721	191,783
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	50,867	8,023	8,257	11,084	8,835	4,910	6,585	3,173
Amount.....	331,429	13,852	15,597	27,756	32,298	26,244	61,455	154,226
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	27,034	3,262	3,226	4,795	4,711	3,139	4,957	2,944
Amount.....	423,585	93,695	3,381	8,494	13,429	17,757	50,227	236,602
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	48,237	12,010	14,582	10,637	5,662	2,341	2,244	761
Amount.....	837,040	90,710	202,125	202,241	142,484	70,799	75,846	52,856
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	14,825	7,107	4,895	1,666	639	189	119	10
Amount.....	47,856	21,011	17,703	5,837	2,203	676	391	37
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	97,855	8,798	19,455	27,755	19,822	8,884	9,258	3,683
Amount.....	1,703,280	99,456	177,425	306,666	288,344	179,009	288,571	363,809
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	255,823	58,866	97,852	53,295	23,306	9,345	9,457	3,702
Amount.....	6,855,737	219,424	1,268,399	1,439,753	1,012,236	580,261	938,886	1,396,778
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	254,669	59,293	96,270	53,276	23,311	9,346	9,467	3,706
Amount.....	1,500,412	36,896	192,040	260,662	211,445	134,357	245,831	419,181
Average (whole dollars).....	5,892	622	1,995	4,893	9,071	14,376	25,967	113,109
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	48,315	31,158	17,157	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	38,814	31,389	7,425	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	36,044	30,380	5,664	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	29,448	27,296	2,152	--	--	--	--	--
FLORIDA								
Number of returns.....	6,249,819	2,731,486	1,657,783	1,036,326	498,437	155,187	118,382	52,218
Number of exemptions.....	13,720,929	4,615,882	3,834,891	2,783,896	1,486,840	473,521	364,825	161,072
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	177,888,512	16,016,633	35,564,552	40,150,921	29,943,518	13,235,657	15,735,738	27,241,493
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	4,906,298	2,046,302	1,326,743	861,979	417,215	126,843	89,502	37,914
Amount.....	120,692,234	14,740,353	26,049,061	30,010,898	22,076,890	9,086,842	8,839,947	9,888,243
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	3,548,507	1,076,505	947,130	776,389	437,392	145,400	114,129	51,562
Amount.....	16,328,247	2,494,813	2,938,195	2,769,110	2,079,234	1,053,469	1,582,678	3,410,747
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,349,942	326,098	317,731	297,219	204,692	83,484	78,716	42,002
Amount.....	7,032,996	679,451	936,880	1,071,182	929,525	544,044	912,009	1,959,903
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	851,728	183,853	182,964	180,269	132,296	61,366	69,836	41,144
Amount.....	8,428,650	489,847	176,515	413,515	582,569	476,389	1,138,587	5,151,227
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	1,141,918	332,754	349,643	244,739	132,279	41,303	29,686	11,514
Amount.....	12,931,191	1,764,897	3,432,745	3,316,511	2,271,931	863,098	762,836	519,172
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	349,351	146,340	108,214	64,195	22,971	4,920	2,407	304
Amount.....	793,314	295,250	261,775	156,389	13,262	7,229	7,229	1,012
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,577,293	173,853	348,206	454,069	332,105	123,809	100,616	44,635
Amount.....	21,452,210	2,015,102	3,448,677	4,712,252	4,157,637	2,026,334	2,358,076	2,734,133
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	4,872,939	1,405,578	1,614,081	1,031,462	497,023	154,725	118,005	52,065
Amount.....	120,234,417	4,854,904	19,159,578	27,083,773	21,948,222	10,113,641	12,642,118	24,432,180
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	4,995,498	1,535,247	1,611,396	1,028,300	495,941	154,470	118,027	52,115
Amount.....	25,503,780	935,042	3,069,962	4,579,048	4,235,244	2,265,679	3,261,676	7,157,230
Average (whole dollars).....	5,105	609	1,905	4,453	8,540	14,667	27,635	137,335
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	827,584	596,476	231,108	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	701,086	597,655	103,431	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ³								
Number of returns.....	635,877	563,264	72,613	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	518,117	490,913	27,204	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
GEORGIA								
Number of returns.....	2,946,924	1,234,866	754,147	517,497	273,573	88,045	59,943	18,853
Number of exemptions.....	6,452,234	1,978,600	1,719,074	1,401,059	829,868	274,154	190,578	60,901
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	84,182,097	7,616,508	16,269,944	20,132,343	16,484,060	7,496,447	7,859,682	8,303,113
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,584,948	1,026,464	674,271	477,372	256,036	81,667	53,365	15,773
Amount.....	67,591,430	7,301,822	13,640,902	17,075,748	13,959,981	6,095,211	5,567,873	3,949,894
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,439,318	359,675	334,099	353,242	233,578	82,181	57,904	18,639
Amount.....	3,864,832	585,506	658,386	695,187	559,923	299,019	407,227	659,586
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	470,145	78,874	78,466	110,826	101,001	46,321	39,454	15,203
Amount.....	1,402,091	104,073	125,878	181,535	195,205	127,980	225,181	442,240
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	253,033	40,710	40,305	52,690	49,036	26,189	29,906	14,197
Amount.....	2,208,775	224,220	76,257	127,052	171,944	146,299	345,087	1,117,916
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	376,034	90,866	105,344	91,230	56,227	18,179	11,236	2,952
Amount.....	3,841,417	482,423	973,486	1,019,746	751,213	298,117	226,170	90,262
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	253,286	95,361	82,051	53,391	17,571	3,311	1,461	140
Amount.....	395,360	144,676	124,452	83,769	31,593	6,925	3,612	334
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	867,976	51,875	151,453	275,243	228,902	83,487	58,481	18,535
Amount.....	11,980,272	601,018	1,348,836	2,814,246	3,023,917	1,507,355	1,535,345	1,149,556
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	2,319,430	626,737	736,912	515,936	273,221	87,947	59,857	18,820
Amount.....	53,928,562	2,054,088	8,728,797	13,174,756	11,493,966	5,396,025	5,945,531	7,135,398
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,360,485	673,710	733,928	513,918	272,524	87,754	59,827	18,824
Amount.....	10,932,796	385,319	1,393,157	2,205,875	2,158,233	1,181,199	1,517,417	2,091,596
Average (whole dollars).....	4,632	572	1,898	4,292	7,919	13,460	25,363	111,113
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	496,401	358,408	137,993	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	425,635	362,662	62,973	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	385,606	343,776	41,830	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	323,076	307,376	15,700	--	--	--	--	--
HAWAII								
Number of returns.....	567,412	203,750	155,107	106,663	62,790	21,879	13,197	4,026
Number of exemptions.....	1,173,631	263,247	316,939	277,979	193,553	68,941	40,597	12,375
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	17,778,657	1,046,393	3,369,249	4,160,268	3,803,959	1,861,390	1,728,765	1,808,633
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	481,531	156,870	136,439	96,041	57,698	20,012	11,311	3,160
Amount.....	13,500,691	1,120,393	2,773,411	3,366,473	3,053,779	1,434,726	1,068,174	683,735
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	412,253	109,740	111,867	92,595	59,719	21,378	12,965	3,989
Amount.....	920,230	125,521	151,924	174,039	152,385	79,850	96,303	140,210
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	117,810	21,318	22,774	27,062	23,716	11,177	8,425	3,138
Amount.....	333,360	27,246	34,186	50,495	52,794	33,876	50,588	84,175
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	55,752	8,522	8,947	11,658	11,190	6,112	6,483	2,860
Amount.....	687,423	44,250	14,881	32,340	46,966	46,988	126,790	375,207
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	88,062	20,277	24,408	20,488	13,918	4,797	3,207	967
Amount.....	1,113,030	110,064	250,202	296,216	247,295	99,586	76,516	33,152
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	25,743	5,643	8,557	7,340	3,432	560	192	19
Amount.....	58,634	12,325	21,180	16,252	7,048	1,241	515	73
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	169,234	9,077	25,624	49,303	48,162	20,382	12,745	3,941
Amount.....	2,811,198	102,545	254,319	563,204	837,362	404,152	365,083	284,532
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	482,306	123,141	151,485	105,889	62,668	21,849	13,163	4,011
Amount.....	11,863,423	442,834	1,950,931	2,748,674	2,598,941	1,313,041	1,288,055	1,520,947
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	489,654	129,709	152,066	106,156	62,691	21,853	13,164	4,015
Amount.....	2,416,278	79,894	312,093	476,831	495,476	287,827	330,984	433,174
Average (whole dollars).....	4,935	616	2,052	4,492	7,903	13,171	25,143	107,889
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	38,136	22,938	15,198	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	27,782	21,474	6,308	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	24,825	20,871	3,954	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	17,703	16,267	1,436	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IDAHO								
Number of returns.....	445,230	193,878	116,118	83,335	35,307	8,947	5,970	1,875
Number of exemptions.....	1,079,921	318,626	315,077	269,589	119,718	30,100	20,524	6,287
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	11,225,217	995,786	2,525,714	3,226,599	2,103,718	759,816	788,487	827,296
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	367,963	149,825	97,895	74,890	31,754	7,662	4,709	1,428
Amount.....	8,369,948	996,573	1,919,827	2,589,954	1,634,218	513,996	402,186	313,393
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	281,402	83,325	67,280	63,117	31,498	8,514	5,814	1,854
Amount.....	702,068	143,654	154,100	196,252	91,988	43,521	60,787	71,766
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	82,185	19,165	18,308	20,411	14,108	4,910	3,833	1,452
Amount.....	215,622	24,976	31,330	35,561	28,073	15,950	24,476	55,256
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	63,982	14,802	14,672	14,916	10,340	4,036	3,743	1,473
Amount.....	474,909	35,076	41,787	87,900	59,207	36,042	72,472	142,426
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	66,236	21,169	20,296	14,625	6,884	1,807	1,132	323
Amount.....	603,596	109,144	184,094	160,917	88,368	27,212	21,289	12,572
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	48,577	18,746	18,796	10,550	2,065	290	120	8
Amount.....	87,118	25,812	36,343	19,892	4,097	656	296	23
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	123,111	9,934	24,406	44,062	29,075	8,228	5,605	1,801
Amount.....	1,490,518	124,298	201,298	419,901	358,581	136,563	132,669	117,208
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	347,733	100,607	111,937	83,137	35,282	8,938	5,962	1,870
Amount.....	6,931,747	305,422	1,252,058	2,034,040	1,461,790	557,566	612,730	708,140
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	359,235	111,489	112,894	83,026	35,259	8,933	5,963	1,871
Amount.....	1,402,131	62,204	210,688	351,610	280,524	127,606	161,707	207,793
Average (whole dollars).....	3,903	558	1,870	4,235	7,956	14,285	27,118	111,060
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	57,286	37,834	19,452	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	46,851	38,449	8,402	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	41,653	35,249	6,404	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	33,283	30,812	2,471	--	--	--	--	--
ILLINOIS								
Number of returns.....	5,390,714	2,073,772	1,317,678	1,047,388	587,834	185,715	131,229	47,088
Number of exemptions.....	11,710,328	3,048,387	2,886,194	2,804,163	1,815,035	584,792	418,326	153,431
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	172,970,205	12,048,876	28,755,856	40,916,195	35,418,904	15,818,928	17,283,085	22,728,360
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	4,523,279	1,565,693	1,128,880	954,949	547,257	171,049	115,999	39,452
Amount.....	132,632,738	10,209,338	22,779,907	34,154,899	29,809,472	12,751,371	12,160,146	10,767,606
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	3,482,103	978,315	792,403	826,338	534,278	176,901	127,311	46,559
Amount.....	10,914,105	1,819,234	1,944,816	1,922,228	1,513,606	729,660	988,222	1,996,339
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,245,290	264,869	230,853	279,588	237,078	102,488	91,100	39,314
Amount.....	4,199,006	368,246	466,179	601,179	585,831	358,648	583,835	1,225,068
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	599,260	101,613	98,520	125,724	113,291	56,636	67,300	36,176
Amount.....	5,521,029	436,789	133,808	262,501	379,907	315,390	791,606	3,201,027
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	859,712	276,366	239,885	175,824	103,364	33,189	23,258	7,826
Amount.....	7,065,402	1,284,195	1,912,889	1,681,854	1,127,508	446,809	393,246	238,902
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	406,253	122,918	123,903	105,680	44,325	7,812	3,262	355
Amount.....	1,100,821	296,587	370,220	286,394	113,505	20,901	10,029	1,185
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,497,854	87,494	216,342	446,391	419,359	161,567	121,674	45,027
Amount.....	20,596,067	1,080,820	2,017,765	4,431,410	5,175,673	2,642,526	2,900,380	2,437,532
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	4,424,616	1,140,595	1,288,396	1,044,720	587,242	185,538	131,065	47,040
Amount.....	119,099,734	3,604,367	16,356,095	27,773,392	25,578,950	11,848,968	13,633,201	20,304,761
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	4,473,996	1,196,285	1,285,223	1,042,471	586,472	185,360	131,123	47,062
Amount.....	25,118,033	659,334	2,613,848	4,780,607	4,923,677	2,644,755	3,512,173	5,983,639
Average (whole dollars).....	5,614	551	2,034	4,586	8,395	14,268	26,785	127,144
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	553,858	380,575	173,283	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	445,485	370,686	74,799	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	416,709	363,905	52,804	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	332,457	312,715	19,742	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDIANA								
Number of returns.....	2,543,694	1,040,090	623,901	510,621	252,770	66,556	37,064	12,692
Number of exemptions.....	5,633,199	1,534,696	1,452,788	1,466,728	800,673	214,538	121,710	42,066
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	71,239,701	6,463,834	13,537,859	19,984,257	15,123,828	5,641,117	4,848,234	5,640,772
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,160,054	804,783	537,367	474,690	238,631	61,698	32,054	10,831
Amount.....	56,234,313	5,191,614	10,798,770	17,225,176	13,021,875	4,519,116	3,019,070	2,458,693
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,539,127	456,691	355,926	387,548	226,728	63,514	36,155	12,565
Amount.....	3,770,102	761,569	830,310	740,736	518,947	230,068	280,075	408,397
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	458,132	100,429	90,332	110,647	88,523	33,358	24,580	10,263
Amount.....	1,185,095	116,884	154,758	181,060	165,909	94,343	161,643	310,518
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	233,145	45,941	44,843	52,561	42,506	18,771	19,018	9,505
Amount.....	1,307,590	82,752	78,129	126,677	149,197	110,112	212,474	548,250
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	423,619	155,098	121,159	83,158	43,261	11,908	6,889	2,166
Amount.....	3,256,236	772,518	999,393	733,336	425,366	152,120	119,184	54,318
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	183,096	55,541	54,436	51,179	18,587	2,833	482	38
Amount.....	240,138	80,203	77,001	60,267	19,143	2,758	689	77
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	605,556	33,318	88,531	201,928	176,426	58,340	34,802	12,211
Amount.....	6,828,529	323,555	712,631	1,782,141	1,919,083	829,026	711,773	550,319
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	2,059,380	567,242	613,303	509,938	252,656	66,527	37,032	12,682
Amount.....	47,207,605	1,795,795	7,479,965	13,530,658	11,104,874	4,319,892	3,900,263	5,076,159
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,088,299	596,988	613,296	509,354	252,461	66,485	37,027	12,688
Amount.....	9,384,324	324,875	1,204,442	2,260,342	2,111,690	965,907	1,018,148	1,498,920
Average (whole dollars).....	4,494	544	1,964	4,438	8,364	14,528	27,497	118,137
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	269,310	180,299	89,011	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	218,319	179,331	38,988	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	195,204	171,374	23,830	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	156,664	147,886	8,778	--	--	--	--	--
IOWA								
Number of returns.....	1,280,702	543,589	325,372	251,027	112,310	26,280	16,891	5,233
Number of exemptions.....	2,853,687	777,165	790,053	759,450	387,200	86,309	56,196	17,314
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	33,208,778	3,009,351	7,086,199	9,754,691	6,690,190	2,227,751	2,217,117	2,223,480
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,030,023	399,401	265,084	223,546	101,022	22,620	13,922	4,428
Amount.....	24,342,316	2,459,778	5,129,221	7,704,554	5,250,316	1,536,478	1,274,700	987,268
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	901,046	307,254	226,449	213,675	106,239	25,595	16,630	5,204
Amount.....	2,569,705	525,620	620,898	542,800	362,180	152,997	168,819	196,389
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	300,050	74,905	68,661	74,537	49,960	15,628	11,986	4,373
Amount.....	655,902	78,974	103,736	117,340	100,541	55,496	79,757	120,057
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	190,597	45,105	46,607	45,189	28,822	10,661	10,080	4,133
Amount.....	906,560	72,043	116,146	145,167	123,741	70,175	112,973	266,315
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	186,960	70,281	59,773	39,964	18,198	4,709	3,102	923
Amount.....	1,351,000	305,128	432,999	319,293	169,264	56,511	47,277	20,527
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	96,989	28,696	34,751	25,881	6,838	627	166	30
Amount.....	173,963	51,405	65,958	44,618	10,512	1,057	362	71
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	331,086	31,209	60,185	108,782	85,836	23,876	16,094	5,124
Amount.....	3,608,577	266,563	500,205	923,325	929,959	356,997	346,620	284,909
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,045,214	315,086	318,730	250,760	112,263	26,263	16,884	5,228
Amount.....	21,507,515	938,887	3,837,827	6,497,205	4,854,012	1,684,210	1,759,929	1,935,445
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,071,395	341,233	319,224	250,408	112,184	26,248	16,872	5,226
Amount.....	4,293,628	182,810	647,746	1,109,241	939,140	387,225	462,614	564,848
Average (whole dollars).....	4,008	536	2,029	4,430	8,371	14,753	27,419	108,084
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	109,648	69,848	39,800	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	85,735	68,719	17,016	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	75,094	64,688	10,406	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	56,369	52,594	3,775	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KANSAS								
Number of returns.....	1,127,922	458,230	283,500	220,759	109,463	29,739	19,666	6,565
Number of exemptions.....	2,548,922	676,100	689,084	649,934	350,592	96,142	65,186	21,884
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	31,923,472	2,495,587	6,178,008	8,588,605	6,558,721	2,528,839	2,574,513	2,999,200
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	927,939	344,625	237,445	198,095	99,402	26,333	16,573	5,466
Amount.....	23,907,523	2,241,548	4,690,225	6,933,955	5,271,256	1,868,923	1,596,861	1,302,754
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	719,232	217,064	173,487	174,338	100,112	28,534	19,186	6,511
Amount.....	2,258,177	407,087	473,765	440,754	319,753	143,951	181,304	291,563
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	237,949	49,578	48,960	59,366	44,813	16,565	13,307	5,360
Amount.....	679,574	60,138	77,647	96,028	90,136	54,120	85,345	216,160
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	146,819	29,753	30,576	33,731	25,350	10,963	11,126	5,120
Amount.....	869,007	54,147	52,913	77,412	79,247	54,453	110,075	440,761
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	174,436	51,193	51,679	39,319	21,355	5,968	3,850	1,072
Amount.....	1,402,780	235,588	403,499	356,602	231,606	83,239	65,667	26,576
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	72,723	23,964	24,638	17,452	5,558	802	279	30
Amount.....	146,072	45,348	51,593	35,170	11,282	1,888	702	88
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	296,945	20,571	48,303	95,783	82,688	26,639	18,621	6,341
Amount.....	3,757,199	298,405	418,394	885,767	969,187	418,648	414,695	352,103
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	916,054	253,437	276,884	220,419	109,390	29,720	19,644	6,560
Amount.....	21,091,037	773,499	3,321,248	5,705,260	4,723,906	1,896,474	2,030,285	2,640,365
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	935,425	273,177	276,954	220,100	109,298	29,698	19,638	6,560
Amount.....	4,320,626	149,175	550,624	970,801	911,025	430,671	530,467	777,963
Average (whole dollars).....	4,619	546	1,988	4,411	8,335	14,502	27,012	118,577
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	108,505	70,321	38,184	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	85,163	68,775	16,388	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	76,913	65,871	11,042	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	59,310	55,231	4,079	--	--	--	--	--
KENTUCKY								
Number of returns.....	1,538,049	695,536	386,472	273,826	124,157	30,444	20,187	7,427
Number of exemptions.....	3,433,678	1,142,769	932,680	782,529	389,206	97,203	65,122	24,169
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	39,331,477	4,449,975	8,374,063	10,625,840	7,415,795	2,582,892	2,664,123	3,218,790
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,294,843	541,935	334,348	252,394	115,466	27,449	17,092	6,159
Amount.....	30,448,156	3,664,721	6,646,460	8,981,471	6,200,025	1,948,549	1,605,700	1,401,229
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	817,387	247,673	205,499	199,433	109,219	28,701	19,512	7,350
Amount.....	2,250,358	466,216	492,157	432,436	300,201	133,548	170,751	255,049
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	230,098	47,744	46,868	55,879	43,966	18,071	13,555	6,015
Amount.....	706,044	62,667	78,634	102,492	100,607	59,993	104,283	197,368
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	131,046	27,179	26,763	29,316	22,204	9,555	10,555	5,474
Amount.....	875,963	67,845	57,226	78,504	88,337	64,088	131,234	388,729
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	229,190	79,609	68,232	46,967	23,425	6,028	3,768	1,181
Amount.....	1,935,289	409,152	597,107	470,717	276,440	88,634	67,120	26,120
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	169,777	56,679	60,691	40,270	10,680	1,064	340	33
Amount.....	284,544	92,428	107,317	64,462	17,409	2,019	814	95
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	382,993	24,920	68,964	133,949	100,087	28,424	19,415	7,234
Amount.....	4,488,079	285,812	538,096	1,205,761	1,164,475	455,514	442,225	396,196
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,188,673	353,313	379,864	273,422	124,069	30,423	20,169	7,413
Amount.....	24,742,313	1,132,203	4,434,718	7,041,569	5,305,827	1,915,993	2,092,975	2,819,027
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,232,502	397,024	380,259	273,223	124,004	30,407	20,165	7,420
Amount.....	4,932,573	224,237	724,346	1,170,902	1,001,237	430,658	548,818	832,375
Average (whole dollars).....	4,002	565	1,905	4,286	8,074	14,183	27,216	112,180
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	218,663	156,026	62,637	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	178,894	151,522	27,372	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	164,640	147,399	17,241	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	128,363	122,203	6,180	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
LOUISIANA								
Number of returns.....	1,723,112	818,387	415,802	282,824	137,258	37,113	24,412	9,318
Number of exemptions.....	4,013,650	1,432,012	1,063,967	838,481	446,175	121,601	80,416	31,018
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	43,422,532	4,754,075	8,957,180	10,997,142	8,224,888	3,153,805	3,226,170	4,109,472
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,467,458	657,127	363,578	259,198	126,973	33,351	19,915	7,318
Amount.....	34,093,712	4,568,710	7,291,795	9,276,622	6,855,238	2,413,163	1,893,038	1,795,146
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	839,607	250,830	203,711	199,231	118,705	34,577	23,404	9,149
Amount.....	2,278,971	409,190	437,812	416,320	321,740	152,826	213,391	327,892
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	245,306	50,510	47,680	58,254	47,324	18,678	15,574	7,286
Amount.....	674,027	66,973	78,723	100,354	99,760	60,746	102,689	164,782
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	130,749	24,984	23,458	28,059	23,778	11,177	12,428	6,865
Amount.....	739,989	47,913	24,866	43,932	60,978	52,034	115,225	395,040
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	234,184	71,755	67,069	51,136	29,381	8,319	5,027	1,497
Amount.....	2,265,678	404,876	642,247	564,524	374,777	130,459	103,032	45,763
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	101,302	41,119	33,251	19,959	5,785	931	234	23
Amount.....	164,426	59,492	58,408	33,944	10,319	1,764	433	66
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	306,636	20,436	54,016	93,449	81,289	28,342	20,549	8,555
Amount.....	3,592,970	181,202	509,976	871,439	891,034	393,529	392,905	352,885
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,271,848	375,610	408,006	282,322	137,138	37,078	24,385	9,309
Amount.....	28,133,419	1,153,091	4,619,143	7,394,193	6,105,460	2,461,249	2,658,100	3,742,182
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,299,841	406,557	404,379	281,289	136,881	37,036	24,386	9,313
Amount.....	5,743,196	222,046	740,654	1,230,206	1,173,097	557,909	708,953	1,110,330
Average (whole dollars).....	4,418	546	1,832	4,373	8,570	15,064	29,072	119,224
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	360,904	275,846	85,058	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	312,104	273,862	38,242	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	293,183	265,954	27,229	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	246,991	236,762	10,229	--	--	--	--	--
MAINE								
Number of returns.....	556,103	232,395	150,313	107,412	46,459	10,337	6,947	2,240
Number of exemptions.....	1,195,178	335,543	344,022	307,098	145,932	32,775	22,636	7,172
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	14,427,524	1,463,064	3,263,053	4,160,577	2,763,724	877,868	918,563	980,674
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	465,731	178,984	129,403	98,309	42,622	9,003	5,626	1,784
Amount.....	10,855,180	1,138,380	2,520,736	3,437,846	2,251,735	625,547	506,847	374,090
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	369,360	115,197	99,985	90,631	44,273	10,159	6,883	2,232
Amount.....	869,405	168,950	193,155	179,321	123,273	54,330	71,912	78,464
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	102,569	24,905	23,679	24,910	17,040	5,494	4,740	1,801
Amount.....	345,627	36,358	49,327	61,838	56,650	31,524	52,469	57,460
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	53,213	11,494	11,480	12,317	8,816	3,544	3,894	1,668
Amount.....	370,510	27,769	25,577	41,259	45,873	32,275	60,381	137,377
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	85,221	27,065	26,753	18,686	8,849	2,078	1,403	387
Amount.....	784,946	138,486	250,205	204,891	118,357	33,609	28,842	10,556
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	70,832	30,760	22,948	13,673	2,972	352	116	11
Amount.....	180,650	80,228	60,483	32,118	6,522	916	345	38
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	146,913	10,419	27,463	52,023	38,137	9,871	6,802	2,198
Amount.....	1,826,897	106,810	240,120	511,645	473,772	172,270	176,712	145,569
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	451,200	130,803	147,422	107,091	46,398	10,320	6,931	2,235
Amount.....	9,034,692	428,267	1,776,383	2,718,750	1,941,172	636,262	698,866	834,991
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	464,505	143,553	147,979	107,093	46,387	10,318	6,939	2,236
Amount.....	1,765,678	83,708	292,478	453,514	363,949	143,343	183,114	245,572
Average (whole dollars).....	3,801	583	1,976	4,235	7,846	13,893	26,389	109,826
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	56,209	38,540	19,669	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	42,586	34,115	8,471	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	38,578	33,448	5,130	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	26,926	25,096	1,830	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MARYLAND								
Number of returns.....	2,320,709	769,420	561,543	460,707	295,340	117,187	77,390	19,122
Number of exemptions.....	4,869,166	1,026,819	1,181,602	1,121,800	868,731	363,237	244,377	62,600
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	81,110,339	4,335,128	12,720,816	18,040,228	17,947,028	10,017,869	9,964,233	8,085,036
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,002,058	606,072	509,732	417,909	273,150	109,203	70,090	15,902
Amount.....	64,237,010	4,151,999	10,437,612	15,053,842	15,067,096	8,340,309	7,342,319	3,823,832
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,497,605	341,821	321,528	359,437	267,814	112,264	75,749	18,992
Amount.....	4,049,273	551,208	568,867	678,957	635,410	371,008	503,977	739,847
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	496,736	86,098	75,384	106,953	106,264	56,796	49,619	15,622
Amount.....	1,573,078	120,052	146,956	218,295	244,462	166,910	279,702	396,881
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	239,829	33,024	30,894	45,546	48,815	30,516	36,574	14,460
Amount.....	1,942,404	158,974	41,817	81,238	136,124	130,946	320,639	1,072,666
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	368,450	83,510	94,037	84,724	61,260	24,718	16,694	3,507
Amount.....	4,863,741	487,924	968,224	1,203,540	1,060,387	517,438	429,921	156,308
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	163,706	51,452	50,594	37,182	18,752	4,055	1,537	134
Amount.....	420,433	133,209	134,973	90,584	46,241	10,478	4,482	467
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	926,463	44,411	134,060	277,009	261,143	114,253	76,607	18,980
Amount.....	14,616,424	629,556	1,269,869	3,142,912	3,864,865	2,250,351	2,115,622	1,323,249
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,995,611	461,209	567,486	458,573	294,886	117,077	77,294	19,086
Amount.....	53,735,004	1,520,234	7,243,534	11,734,880	12,112,266	7,004,114	7,368,664	6,751,312
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,013,042	478,671	567,115	458,777	294,957	117,107	77,320	19,095
Amount.....	11,044,344	271,127	1,140,453	2,018,979	2,273,703	1,506,935	1,849,240	1,981,906
Average (whole dollars).....	5,486	566	2,011	4,401	7,709	12,885	23,917	103,792
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	223,204	143,145	80,059	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	176,925	142,250	34,875	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	158,370	135,743	22,827	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	124,226	115,977	8,249	--	--	--	--	--
MASSACHUSETTS								
Number of returns.....	2,836,484	978,938	740,139	564,351	331,892	113,867	81,436	25,861
Number of exemptions.....	5,720,244	1,256,356	1,415,599	1,380,024	980,414	348,514	256,229	83,108
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	95,332,718	4,828,678	16,239,078	21,993,953	20,073,615	9,707,676	10,701,456	11,788,263
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,374,496	704,513	637,226	519,362	312,217	106,395	72,968	21,795
Amount.....	74,123,220	4,630,038	12,802,837	18,365,651	17,125,441	8,060,213	7,682,349	5,456,691
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	2,120,337	573,434	523,257	491,053	315,225	111,279	80,342	25,747
Amount.....	5,917,689	965,284	1,053,881	1,069,549	842,014	425,476	590,042	971,443
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	640,640	136,878	118,595	138,379	116,839	55,931	52,723	21,295
Amount.....	2,208,297	189,925	218,430	286,655	287,812	197,371	366,619	661,484
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	318,322	53,341	48,227	62,305	59,486	33,568	41,563	19,832
Amount.....	2,875,846	194,304	56,195	105,856	178,187	169,664	433,771	1,737,868
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	457,616	139,177	132,107	93,746	56,174	18,639	13,562	4,211
Amount.....	4,093,493	705,952	1,156,238	958,188	633,516	253,827	251,900	133,873
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	317,025	93,569	96,830	77,392	37,617	8,006	3,412	397
Amount.....	1,147,227	289,660	374,185	296,242	139,739	29,699	13,013	1,690
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	977,385	64,823	145,247	281,843	271,490	108,132	80,225	25,625
Amount.....	15,395,497	881,617	1,508,734	3,180,180	3,842,885	2,034,901	2,194,589	1,752,591
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	2,435,772	601,563	721,010	561,205	331,206	113,665	81,299	25,824
Amount.....	65,221,831	2,029,240	9,678,096	14,692,856	13,879,322	6,923,583	8,010,335	10,010,489
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,477,010	637,634	725,418	561,773	331,273	113,720	81,350	25,842
Amount.....	13,696,036	380,718	1,564,801	2,590,324	2,658,521	1,524,860	2,043,023	2,935,969
Average (whole dollars).....	5,530	597	2,157	4,611	8,025	13,409	25,114	113,613
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	170,510	105,564	64,946	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	127,107	99,637	27,470	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	113,400	96,306	17,094	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	81,254	75,069	6,165	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MICHIGAN								
Number of returns.....	4,181,202	1,663,739	946,844	839,286	476,560	147,687	82,645	24,441
Number of exemptions.....	8,983,053	2,315,426	2,089,892	2,271,219	1,486,527	473,385	267,210	79,394
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	126,861,805	10,132,549	20,631,399	32,975,164	28,720,687	12,552,433	10,692,118	11,157,455
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	3,523,940	1,264,512	793,952	776,957	452,330	139,725	74,949	21,515
Amount.....	100,333,742	7,637,722	15,575,397	27,886,768	24,878,157	10,610,003	7,836,608	5,909,087
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	2,680,978	767,308	582,253	654,936	431,198	140,686	80,420	24,177
Amount.....	6,531,841	1,192,431	1,306,115	1,201,966	932,492	440,047	550,263	908,508
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	955,304	205,699	180,491	223,126	191,273	78,659	55,751	20,305
Amount.....	2,592,357	278,529	341,173	395,174	363,787	211,250	315,617	686,827
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	455,252	85,442	82,362	98,505	86,719	41,751	41,901	18,572
Amount.....	2,494,140	143,860	126,171	218,351	272,426	197,745	392,812	1,142,975
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	709,480	259,689	202,076	131,003	74,054	24,032	14,733	3,893
Amount.....	6,444,887	1,464,905	1,964,235	1,437,213	864,348	329,362	267,173	117,651
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	549,780	127,238	151,005	177,875	76,589	14,250	2,654	169
Amount.....	1,484,839	318,845	459,213	474,462	188,413	35,449	8,028	630
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,361,674	74,739	195,642	446,583	398,515	141,251	80,841	24,103
Amount.....	16,710,063	805,453	1,610,882	4,069,509	4,705,138	2,273,595	1,894,017	1,331,468
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	3,423,646	924,109	930,705	837,954	476,272	147,601	82,581	24,424
Amount.....	84,576,918	2,946,975	11,631,398	22,200,791	20,477,655	9,253,905	8,265,510	9,800,685
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	3,463,780	966,539	930,590	836,438	475,748	147,465	82,578	24,422
Amount.....	16,973,679	525,703	1,860,148	3,756,833	3,856,157	2,017,212	2,088,903	2,868,722
Average (whole dollars).....	4,900	544	1,999	4,491	8,105	13,679	25,296	117,465
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	362,591	249,163	113,428	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	275,800	228,165	47,635	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	265,979	236,199	29,780	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	196,989	186,321	10,668	--	--	--	--	--
MINNESOTA								
Number of returns.....	2,047,848	784,231	508,132	418,356	219,995	60,920	42,563	13,651
Number of exemptions.....	4,392,642	1,011,898	1,102,335	1,191,951	706,109	196,672	139,628	44,049
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	62,288,668	4,550,732	11,107,703	16,351,217	13,188,315	5,184,461	5,605,303	6,300,935
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,724,131	594,974	430,392	384,730	207,035	56,553	38,424	12,023
Amount.....	48,109,214	3,778,894	8,469,105	13,538,506	11,157,118	4,149,522	4,008,193	3,007,876
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,422,320	421,581	337,533	345,623	203,493	58,753	41,779	13,558
Amount.....	3,490,005	636,047	717,093	646,511	454,921	206,948	284,520	543,965
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	491,522	105,803	99,656	118,553	91,761	34,967	29,552	11,230
Amount.....	1,261,191	126,490	158,491	181,312	159,812	94,669	155,436	384,981
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	299,705	61,312	61,922	66,502	51,564	23,171	24,477	10,757
Amount.....	1,736,062	113,877	137,458	172,917	169,830	121,736	237,916	784,326
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	295,033	90,404	89,272	63,369	33,144	9,506	6,975	2,363
Amount.....	2,524,225	430,071	773,082	641,004	367,307	130,215	115,824	66,723
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	150,886	38,863	50,649	42,906	15,036	2,306	1,001	125
Amount.....	390,286	81,326	139,879	117,327	41,254	7,044	3,082	375
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	731,088	43,068	124,662	253,034	195,710	59,102	41,974	13,538
Amount.....	9,646,173	405,111	1,042,999	2,535,095	2,505,207	1,062,815	1,124,368	970,577
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,731,693	480,342	497,131	417,407	219,811	60,862	42,504	13,636
Amount.....	40,599,694	1,499,259	6,240,489	10,554,001	9,069,504	3,705,077	4,215,173	5,316,190
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,765,596	513,857	498,511	416,622	219,627	60,830	42,510	13,639
Amount.....	8,254,626	283,959	1,032,745	1,799,324	1,695,848	817,335	1,070,957	1,554,457
Average (whole dollars).....	4,675	553	2,072	4,319	7,721	13,436	25,193	113,971
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	143,576	90,326	53,250	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	110,492	87,743	22,749	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	96,804	82,737	14,067	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	70,023	64,875	5,148	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MISSISSIPPI								
Number of returns.....	1,035,518	533,403	254,757	153,342	65,166	15,336	9,896	3,616
Number of exemptions.....	2,421,551	990,519	664,785	463,869	209,047	49,257	32,184	11,890
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	22,782,594	3,444,519	5,444,990	5,932,641	3,882,045	1,300,984	1,307,543	1,469,872
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	902,397	450,064	227,185	140,814	59,951	13,529	7,977	2,877
Amount.....	18,089,245	3,180,958	4,528,580	4,987,092	3,159,618	929,349	697,630	605,019
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	422,103	127,564	109,611	102,310	55,249	14,318	9,488	3,563
Amount.....	1,164,122	224,486	249,024	226,312	167,912	73,663	96,150	126,575
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	120,841	25,281	25,360	30,075	22,644	8,002	6,562	2,917
Amount.....	303,527	29,075	37,544	45,967	45,071	27,030	44,394	74,446
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	68,614	13,813	13,516	15,718	12,214	5,121	5,495	2,737
Amount.....	436,688	32,023	30,116	44,872	50,265	37,068	76,400	165,944
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	126,013	39,349	37,751	28,302	14,474	3,575	1,991	571
Amount.....	1,140,437	205,277	334,226	302,146	187,390	60,510	37,553	13,335
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	86,418	45,894	24,354	12,910	2,766	387	99	8
Amount.....	126,525	66,414	36,564	18,408	4,296	615	215	13
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	190,001	13,094	37,887	64,275	48,409	13,600	9,261	3,475
Amount.....	2,108,414	117,292	310,985	585,164	540,305	199,532	190,522	164,614
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	729,400	233,671	248,687	153,094	65,114	15,331	9,889	3,614
Amount.....	13,479,970	697,288	2,725,707	3,898,584	2,813,704	990,869	1,053,050	1,300,768
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	748,353	254,062	247,827	152,651	65,005	15,312	9,883	3,613
Amount.....	2,644,862	135,003	438,912	643,175	536,198	226,403	280,552	394,619
Average (whole dollars).....	3,534	531	1,771	4,213	8,249	14,786	28,387	106,454
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	283,348	222,747	60,601	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	254,795	226,299	28,496	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit:²								
Number of returns.....	236,116	216,459	19,657	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	205,126	197,631	7,495	--	--	--	--	--
MISSOURI								
Number of returns.....	2,294,575	971,580	581,166	426,411	208,010	57,619	37,042	12,747
Number of exemptions.....	5,058,603	1,489,399	1,366,001	1,205,571	652,094	183,791	119,991	41,756
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	63,470,856	6,003,692	12,591,191	16,594,118	12,464,347	4,896,855	4,865,877	6,054,776
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,910,373	748,192	489,926	385,979	191,653	52,109	31,856	10,658
Amount.....	48,384,646	4,924,578	9,706,789	13,696,993	10,317,290	3,800,094	3,181,312	2,757,590
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,392,948	421,045	347,131	332,559	188,541	54,907	36,121	12,644
Amount.....	4,249,831	793,716	931,704	821,159	578,294	261,437	333,018	530,503
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	485,977	101,685	102,293	120,052	90,925	34,057	26,274	10,691
Amount.....	1,509,696	135,839	183,419	223,828	209,760	130,100	217,569	409,180
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	274,252	58,263	58,287	61,462	45,602	20,018	20,568	10,054
Amount.....	1,551,465	121,443	102,656	142,752	149,314	101,883	210,264	723,152
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	376,855	121,472	114,356	77,934	40,873	12,139	7,725	2,366
Amount.....	3,155,525	595,447	965,723	772,286	458,502	163,984	132,730	66,853
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	223,896	84,621	68,754	50,767	16,761	2,321	623	51
Amount.....	395,673	149,767	125,447	86,577	28,283	4,167	1,299	134
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	573,714	35,804	94,584	189,086	155,616	51,490	34,874	12,260
Amount.....	6,881,733	463,320	776,663	1,722,428	1,776,961	782,379	746,393	613,590
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,840,170	529,140	570,159	425,700	207,859	57,575	37,000	12,737
Amount.....	41,738,591	1,683,307	6,852,217	11,146,995	9,046,689	3,703,059	3,879,472	5,428,853
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,883,731	573,351	570,616	424,862	207,614	57,533	37,014	12,741
Amount.....	8,472,900	316,980	1,116,581	1,877,871	1,725,919	829,612	1,005,355	1,600,482
Average (whole dollars).....	4,498	553	1,957	4,420	8,313	14,420	27,161	125,617
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	272,628	187,339	85,289	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	221,104	183,865	37,239	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit:²								
Number of returns.....	201,224	177,493	23,731	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	158,794	150,102	8,692	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MONTANA								
Number of returns.....	367,733	173,780	92,437	64,769	25,754	5,629	4,118	1,246
Number of exemptions.....	826,546	271,773	237,956	197,633	83,555	18,061	13,566	4,002
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	8,488,749	877,125	2,005,316	2,508,480	1,527,117	478,686	545,848	546,176
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	288,776	127,007	74,953	56,258	22,226	4,449	2,974	909
Amount.....	5,867,385	799,244	1,424,799	1,900,102	1,092,861	266,942	229,468	153,970
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	241,340	88,234	63,760	54,556	24,064	5,450	4,037	1,239
Amount.....	678,412	137,461	153,101	139,589	93,502	40,056	52,275	62,428
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	88,977	25,607	21,892	21,531	12,348	3,587	2,988	1,024
Amount.....	217,103	32,803	39,158	42,273	33,459	16,402	24,223	28,784
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	63,115	18,005	15,480	14,335	8,615	2,875	2,790	1,015
Amount.....	366,812	39,046	41,874	57,171	53,584	33,625	56,219	85,294
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	57,097	20,081	18,011	11,821	5,019	1,211	783	171
Amount.....	522,164	104,476	168,073	139,793	70,650	21,205	14,176	3,790
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	29,106	10,602	10,904	6,160	1,293	107	37	3
Amount.....	52,893	16,824	21,754	11,441	2,538	233	101	2
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	96,898	11,244	22,141	33,566	19,881	4,866	3,780	1,188
Amount.....	1,005,011	86,976	172,584	301,673	226,388	75,180	80,013	62,198
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	280,280	89,063	89,853	64,646	25,730	5,626	4,116	1,246
Amount.....	5,304,294	268,470	1,023,677	1,631,508	1,096,649	363,026	438,687	482,278
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	291,317	99,878	90,172	64,565	25,719	5,620	4,117	1,246
Amount.....	1,072,698	55,714	175,084	280,220	215,681	86,324	118,759	140,916
Average (whole dollars).....	3,682	558	1,942	4,340	8,386	15,360	28,846	113,095
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	44,028	30,200	13,828	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	34,965	28,971	5,994	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	31,972	27,864	4,108	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	23,783	22,267	1,516	--	--	--	--	--
NEBRASKA								
Number of returns.....	744,710	322,075	191,064	140,520	61,984	15,599	10,013	3,455
Number of exemptions.....	1,652,978	453,983	468,460	429,615	203,799	51,840	33,737	11,544
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	19,315,152	1,740,840	4,143,950	5,448,840	3,693,662	1,325,517	1,309,861	1,652,482
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	611,168	246,368	159,224	125,088	55,613	13,587	8,356	2,932
Amount.....	14,251,155	1,592,937	3,108,750	4,312,131	2,877,071	923,513	756,697	680,055
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	500,794	168,870	127,834	117,434	58,194	15,161	9,859	3,442
Amount.....	1,423,027	283,163	330,765	294,491	192,902	84,859	95,761	141,086
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	164,363	38,320	37,113	41,941	27,898	9,239	6,969	2,883
Amount.....	388,375	42,917	56,271	64,363	56,473	31,615	48,317	88,419
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	107,383	25,425	25,569	24,894	16,482	6,216	6,014	2,763
Amount.....	602,393	54,960	64,543	77,620	70,853	39,631	73,972	220,814
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	98,991	30,221	29,942	22,117	11,068	3,068	1,932	643
Amount.....	776,525	125,261	223,268	203,995	131,869	44,522	31,408	16,202
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	32,307	13,074	10,664	6,779	1,530	183	70	7
Amount.....	45,006	17,796	15,200	9,266	2,303	277	150	13
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	179,511	13,109	31,575	61,420	46,761	13,907	9,379	3,360
Amount.....	2,099,667	128,155	260,792	558,528	540,011	216,522	207,909	187,749
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	605,408	187,575	186,509	140,323	61,945	15,592	10,010	3,454
Amount.....	12,508,943	577,762	2,214,888	3,579,513	2,648,375	993,696	1,033,986	1,460,724
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	621,483	203,455	186,902	140,165	61,912	15,586	10,009	3,454
Amount.....	2,536,170	111,869	374,028	612,591	511,772	227,504	270,322	428,085
Average (whole dollars).....	4,081	550	2,001	4,370	8,266	14,597	27,008	123,939
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	71,579	46,495	25,084	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	57,347	46,347	11,000	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	50,442	43,219	7,223	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	38,676	35,938	2,740	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEVADA								
Number of returns.....	642,776	248,833	179,200	121,110	59,805	17,342	11,558	5,128
Number of exemptions.....	1,359,306	380,831	381,444	317,955	177,786	52,285	34,166	15,059
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	20,138,360	1,494,905	3,856,788	4,710,273	3,591,394	1,475,484	1,525,830	3,483,707
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	546,646	196,909	157,154	109,722	54,533	15,247	9,244	3,837
Amount.....	14,443,351	1,485,958	3,130,760	3,871,664	2,897,238	1,087,566	888,226	1,081,937
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	326,511	80,893	83,745	80,550	49,461	15,838	10,991	5,033
Amount.....	1,327,401	186,868	176,380	184,266	151,304	84,341	133,375	410,868
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	103,512	20,351	21,580	24,295	18,960	7,905	6,657	3,784
Amount.....	436,933	35,748	43,853	52,783	48,459	30,885	50,057	175,147
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	70,942	12,872	13,603	15,562	12,549	6,027	6,392	3,937
Amount.....	1,103,307	54,523	20,160	43,138	61,922	56,185	123,260	744,119
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	99,176	24,742	28,974	23,803	14,038	4,266	2,759	794
Amount.....	1,113,376	141,444	287,419	296,968	210,356	79,589	64,764	32,837
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	55,519	19,431	17,778	12,775	4,560	702	245	28
Amount.....	122,609	41,149	42,398	27,597	9,248	1,528	604	85
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	176,239	15,200	35,677	55,085	42,065	14,236	9,772	4,204
Amount.....	2,359,891	179,491	327,153	576,236	540,807	238,120	232,268	265,816
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	525,591	136,457	174,827	120,664	59,703	17,307	11,520	5,113
Amount.....	13,956,896	508,918	2,152,515	3,158,338	2,591,461	1,113,860	1,221,545	3,210,259
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	532,687	144,411	174,296	120,409	59,638	17,301	11,523	5,109
Amount.....	3,015,914	95,177	341,365	538,070	496,300	250,880	318,493	973,649
Average (whole dollars).....	5,662	659	1,959	4,469	8,355	14,500	27,640	190,575
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	69,869	45,650	24,219	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	55,947	45,419	10,528	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	51,005	43,481	7,544	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	40,642	37,849	2,793	--	--	--	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Number of returns.....	534,128	191,218	135,177	109,830	63,406	19,165	12,127	3,205
Number of exemptions.....	1,130,019	249,276	279,360	296,289	195,654	60,541	38,852	10,047
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	16,883,496	949,554	2,957,689	4,299,131	3,820,739	1,631,035	1,580,467	1,644,881
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	453,893	145,114	117,528	101,134	59,359	17,665	10,485	2,808
Amount.....	13,304,731	948,465	2,357,271	3,613,587	3,266,649	1,333,773	1,091,731	693,256
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	382,810	102,891	91,316	94,136	60,438	18,809	12,027	3,193
Amount.....	1,005,821	164,179	184,789	189,536	149,255	73,512	102,070	142,480
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	116,924	24,698	22,343	27,080	22,901	9,575	7,767	2,560
Amount.....	406,335	34,781	46,329	59,645	59,210	38,830	67,042	100,517
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	64,776	11,922	11,320	13,996	12,340	6,125	6,574	2,499
Amount.....	630,842	34,221	15,163	28,233	38,629	32,585	76,646	405,346
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	79,960	22,383	22,423	18,015	10,372	3,362	2,281	624
Amount.....	741,749	105,671	186,810	186,591	135,421	53,078	51,247	22,933
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	50,206	15,008	15,789	13,101	5,101	890	287	30
Amount.....	121,379	34,712	37,118	32,526	13,394	2,626	919	85
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	176,952	13,165	28,483	54,845	49,062	17,252	11,311	2,854
Amount.....	2,429,843	153,791	279,670	601,726	668,865	305,267	274,063	146,240
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	449,782	111,358	131,355	109,327	63,299	19,136	12,107	3,200
Amount.....	11,431,825	365,812	1,679,100	2,808,651	2,665,621	1,169,797	1,228,892	1,493,951
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	460,575	120,878	132,548	109,405	63,299	19,135	12,110	3,200
Amount.....	2,344,529	71,410	276,999	481,932	503,202	262,452	313,904	434,631
Average (whole dollars).....	5,090	591	2,090	4,405	7,950	13,716	25,921	135,822
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	37,711	23,402	14,309	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	28,776	22,715	6,061	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	24,822	21,294	3,528	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	18,010	16,771	1,239	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW JERSEY								
Number of returns.....	3,827,040	1,301,578	922,715	741,210	482,158	193,121	143,316	42,942
Number of exemptions.....	8,031,834	1,758,636	1,875,851	1,784,183	1,413,694	600,368	458,442	140,660
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	140,840,727	7,665,522	20,232,073	28,983,779	29,303,608	16,518,113	18,729,349	19,408,283
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	3,195,297	933,352	786,507	672,558	451,321	182,066	131,944	37,549
Amount.....	110,861,583	6,177,322	15,900,537	24,023,711	24,874,024	14,029,493	14,508,310	11,048,186
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	2,675,867	687,902	581,257	600,698	440,696	183,982	138,781	42,351
Amount.....	8,432,182	1,254,361	1,392,437	1,470,017	1,226,988	643,835	862,786	1,581,758
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	994,267	205,767	162,475	204,236	192,254	100,436	93,986	35,113
Amount.....	3,256,587	298,253	374,272	486,410	484,924	302,348	479,968	830,412
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	451,113	73,871	63,231	84,095	84,283	50,518	63,884	31,231
Amount.....	2,888,478	69,985	49,829	117,242	190,651	182,097	488,435	1,792,239
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	617,827	169,352	163,848	129,195	88,691	34,874	25,173	6,694
Amount.....	5,631,938	811,936	1,374,212	1,330,658	1,012,769	454,778	433,025	214,559
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	373,325	112,260	108,012	82,772	49,895	13,423	6,275	688
Amount.....	1,343,420	354,712	417,576	313,828	181,024	49,194	24,303	2,783
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,415,518	90,462	202,973	372,749	386,198	180,717	139,932	42,487
Amount.....	23,177,044	1,099,932	2,045,160	4,252,602	5,535,920	3,389,592	3,834,049	3,019,788
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	3,257,285	765,331	895,224	736,622	481,225	192,898	143,103	42,882
Amount.....	96,238,735	2,445,300	11,840,314	19,446,847	20,351,258	11,816,001	14,012,134	16,526,881
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	3,292,659	798,059	897,483	737,107	481,149	192,824	143,143	42,894
Amount.....	20,649,895	446,230	1,856,854	3,436,274	3,921,424	2,582,966	3,536,829	4,869,318
Average (whole dollars).....	6,271	559	2,069	4,662	8,150	13,395	24,708	113,520
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	324,255	213,048	111,207	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	254,124	206,920	47,204	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	232,895	200,047	32,848	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	179,387	167,483	11,904	--	--	--	--	--
NEW MEXICO								
Number of returns.....	680,292	324,931	167,997	109,440	51,139	14,800	9,526	2,459
Number of exemptions.....	1,571,196	576,145	428,906	322,367	160,852	45,824	29,571	7,531
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	16,303,476	1,898,740	3,612,597	4,238,598	3,065,040	1,261,865	1,237,228	989,407
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	567,836	258,549	143,911	96,936	45,610	13,004	7,945	1,881
Amount.....	12,464,218	1,739,569	2,867,119	3,408,603	2,408,918	917,132	751,152	371,725
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	348,625	107,005	89,846	80,607	45,257	14,156	9,311	2,443
Amount.....	922,288	160,662	182,631	184,594	138,264	69,453	92,263	94,421
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	109,453	24,257	22,799	26,194	19,783	8,111	6,373	1,956
Amount.....	312,833	35,903	45,555	56,663	48,949	28,875	43,870	53,017
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	71,379	15,013	14,488	16,067	12,503	5,706	5,618	1,986
Amount.....	394,295	25,138	22,320	37,596	48,693	36,389	76,128	147,832
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	103,211	30,635	30,476	23,316	12,376	3,685	2,275	448
Amount.....	1,182,198	176,483	321,839	323,371	219,409	80,121	56,318	14,658
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	38,162	18,679	12,103	5,526	1,473	277	98	6
Amount.....	75,388	35,497	24,950	11,121	2,951	596	260	11
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	148,484	11,742	27,909	47,080	37,203	13,216	8,997	2,337
Amount.....	1,864,036	111,514	293,741	456,383	452,468	215,062	205,098	129,770
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	496,800	148,820	183,002	109,161	51,072	14,778	9,513	2,454
Amount.....	10,092,013	472,607	1,847,709	2,791,174	2,205,646	944,493	973,080	857,304
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	512,688	183,000	182,915	109,017	51,023	14,770	9,508	2,455
Amount.....	1,964,035	91,357	297,360	468,166	422,333	212,985	250,437	251,396
Average (whole dollars).....	3,889	560	1,825	4,294	8,277	14,420	26,340	102,402
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	123,702	91,156	32,546	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	101,637	87,208	14,429	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	96,758	87,546	11,212	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	78,353	74,058	4,295	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW YORK								
Number of returns.....	8,118,741	2,988,876	2,090,753	1,540,459	862,492	313,555	234,276	88,330
Number of exemptions.....	17,017,677	4,357,520	4,444,373	3,786,684	2,503,432	948,263	707,806	269,599
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	279,686,993	16,485,219	45,843,675	59,970,689	52,096,321	26,805,394	30,834,110	47,651,585
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	6,725,227	2,148,744	1,796,693	1,403,595	802,516	291,277	209,534	72,868
Amount.....	210,796,784	14,655,215	36,634,366	50,061,002	43,803,938	21,996,969	22,139,357	21,475,916
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	5,578,029	1,538,964	1,337,237	1,274,549	807,322	303,503	229,020	87,434
Amount.....	19,781,362	2,961,679	3,054,973	3,066,558	2,468,524	1,286,132	1,839,099	5,104,397
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,831,801	400,118	332,973	392,651	329,281	155,831	148,746	72,201
Amount.....	7,398,072	612,968	698,035	866,961	843,538	541,040	982,426	2,853,106
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	921,692	165,066	147,933	180,827	163,035	89,397	109,968	65,466
Amount.....	8,597,935	434,737	147,781	263,375	412,006	363,408	944,582	6,012,046
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	1,275,410	387,505	352,068	259,314	158,242	58,695	44,775	14,811
Amount.....	12,278,283	1,945,482	3,109,092	2,832,733	2,039,427	904,425	915,413	531,712
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	734,201	251,562	218,569	155,960	77,594	19,742	9,347	1,427
Amount.....	2,164,516	640,065	707,791	481,213	235,214	62,490	32,326	5,416
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	2,890,870	175,918	470,802	871,313	750,105	303,656	231,309	87,767
Amount.....	48,692,383	2,094,360	4,655,235	9,549,651	10,703,410	5,925,678	6,786,895	8,977,152
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	6,741,715	1,683,833	2,031,898	1,531,057	860,352	312,954	233,739	88,082
Amount.....	186,740,254	5,421,222	25,697,636	39,625,236	35,655,894	18,887,398	22,722,980	38,729,887
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	6,854,766	1,798,096	2,030,906	1,530,762	860,062	312,849	233,883	88,188
Amount.....	40,338,814	1,027,271	4,066,629	6,879,138	6,845,911	4,159,433	5,817,571	11,542,860
Average (whole dollars).....	5,885	571	2,002	4,494	7,960	13,295	24,874	130,889
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	823,060	546,432	276,648	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	651,313	536,611	114,702	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	590,690	510,668	80,022	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	458,147	429,226	28,921	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA								
Number of returns.....	3,093,762	1,345,551	814,151	539,251	258,172	73,187	48,519	14,931
Number of exemptions.....	6,637,997	2,095,448	1,847,118	1,483,355	784,129	226,877	153,200	47,870
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	82,314,527	9,248,884	17,419,505	20,943,435	15,477,788	6,228,566	6,365,635	6,630,715
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,704,543	1,119,699	727,163	497,384	239,312	66,434	42,020	12,531
Amount.....	64,598,223	8,037,629	14,369,098	17,564,958	12,806,905	4,829,631	4,155,934	2,834,068
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,634,255	446,842	419,374	402,632	232,703	70,188	47,656	14,860
Amount.....	3,991,953	670,203	758,299	736,460	578,083	285,706	387,011	576,191
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	517,195	98,658	102,078	125,801	103,123	41,300	33,884	12,351
Amount.....	1,538,790	131,038	176,406	239,687	239,433	150,942	245,945	355,340
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	282,283	49,258	51,907	62,318	54,397	25,597	27,183	11,623
Amount.....	2,006,775	116,421	97,158	154,261	198,847	163,397	338,832	939,858
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	443,533	118,032	130,887	106,423	58,607	16,528	10,211	2,845
Amount.....	3,981,684	554,506	1,071,674	1,075,086	737,455	281,163	195,019	86,781
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	302,706	116,533	104,783	65,440	13,605	1,678	617	50
Amount.....	440,408	159,750	153,603	97,325	24,089	3,868	1,640	133
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	843,066	56,117	157,682	278,821	217,899	70,171	47,617	14,759
Amount.....	10,612,635	530,412	1,345,675	2,690,980	2,732,763	1,215,457	1,193,424	903,925
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	2,459,939	727,853	799,526	538,163	257,922	73,104	48,457	14,914
Amount.....	51,587,809	2,409,536	9,358,571	13,801,103	10,894,477	4,530,195	4,875,795	5,718,131
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,503,003	775,432	796,824	536,734	257,578	73,057	48,481	14,917
Amount.....	10,191,496	439,961	1,499,887	2,283,585	2,045,528	1,002,204	1,251,039	1,669,293
Average (whole dollars).....	4,072	567	1,882	4,255	7,941	13,718	25,815	111,905
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	485,076	343,883	141,193	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	414,109	348,554	65,555	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	368,453	328,840	39,613	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	304,547	290,161	14,386	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NORTH DAKOTA								
Number of returns.....	294,488	127,802	73,930	52,529	21,147	4,637	3,375	1,068
Number of exemptions.....	642,868	184,437	190,336	165,782	71,730	15,577	11,454	3,552
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	6,860,109	685,936	1,603,087	2,038,735	1,250,245	394,710	446,745	440,652
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	223,667	94,931	58,282	44,987	18,251	3,680	2,654	882
Amount.....	4,721,369	604,467	1,089,837	1,496,604	891,709	226,060	226,603	186,089
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	197,609	71,345	52,753	44,780	19,856	4,510	3,307	1,058
Amount.....	543,010	108,254	141,175	121,810	74,738	32,686	34,268	30,079
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	55,597	14,105	13,368	13,954	8,469	2,637	2,225	839
Amount.....	104,777	14,191	19,560	20,896	17,296	8,586	12,346	11,903
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	43,186	11,511	11,479	9,866	5,543	1,993	1,985	809
Amount.....	236,997	23,156	34,545	35,606	27,074	14,407	25,762	78,447
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	32,254	9,609	10,635	7,309	3,206	815	510	170
Amount.....	243,847	41,566	78,624	64,553	35,679	10,507	8,711	4,208
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	17,917	5,528	7,060	4,371	850	79	**	**
Amount.....	32,990	8,224	13,887	8,876	1,785	162	**	**
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	53,657	5,245	10,336	18,131	12,837	3,349	2,775	984
Amount.....	563,779	52,488	84,576	158,456	134,680	46,032	51,647	35,902
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	229,682	74,697	72,300	52,474	21,134	4,634	3,375	1,068
Amount.....	4,422,165	226,082	839,902	1,351,924	921,401	309,955	369,842	403,059
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	238,039	83,022	72,405	52,396	21,138	4,635	3,375	1,068
Amount.....	910,974	46,759	148,012	239,031	185,503	74,709	99,493	117,467
Average (whole dollars).....	3,827	563	2,044	4,562	8,776	16,118	29,479	109,988
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	26,789	17,614	9,175	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	21,383	17,358	4,025	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	18,550	16,061	2,489	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	13,594	12,699	895	--	--	--	--	--
OHIO								
Number of returns.....	5,129,096	2,050,768	1,393,931	1,029,227	443,360	108,420	75,911	27,479
Number of exemptions.....	10,658,922	2,876,923	2,968,098	2,743,875	1,386,524	347,622	246,898	88,982
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	142,204,387	13,430,258	30,389,574	40,018,523	26,364,693	9,225,399	10,007,998	12,787,941
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	4,337,814	1,578,663	1,204,404	952,611	413,859	98,388	66,170	23,719
Amount.....	110,539,648	10,242,767	24,200,023	34,052,400	22,195,224	7,125,592	6,652,760	6,070,882
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	3,184,071	937,351	836,481	805,850	399,644	103,493	74,015	27,237
Amount.....	7,719,942	1,468,780	1,722,890	1,553,456	1,010,660	439,821	547,940	976,394
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,074,390	232,551	233,734	279,390	185,399	64,523	54,981	23,812
Amount.....	3,054,174	282,373	395,201	488,605	429,010	251,785	411,419	795,781
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	478,018	87,634	95,187	113,652	84,147	36,461	40,198	20,739
Amount.....	2,862,555	198,778	134,746	238,525	287,251	205,281	407,468	1,390,504
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	864,838	306,727	267,199	170,344	79,842	21,491	14,560	4,675
Amount.....	7,383,546	1,614,133	2,364,423	1,724,446	940,863	328,463	276,887	134,331
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	422,882	124,576	135,783	118,958	37,959	4,227	1,207	172
Amount.....	957,856	262,392	345,225	263,013	74,248	9,101	3,311	565
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,400,233	71,234	284,682	504,659	339,572	99,582	73,435	27,069
Amount.....	16,214,912	761,320	1,932,845	4,350,151	3,940,535	1,617,477	1,828,589	1,783,996
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	4,259,701	1,201,533	1,375,822	1,027,641	443,077	108,334	75,839	27,455
Amount.....	93,634,384	3,990,122	17,759,275	27,315,639	18,965,631	6,844,499	7,784,257	10,974,961
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	4,307,056	1,251,749	1,375,078	1,026,057	442,626	108,233	75,850	27,463
Amount.....	18,691,688	707,857	2,854,622	4,702,715	3,627,014	1,538,986	2,021,730	3,238,764
Average (whole dollars).....	4,340	565	2,076	4,583	8,194	14,219	26,654	117,932
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	471,143	315,020	156,123	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	368,238	302,140	66,098	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	336,748	298,313	38,435	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	259,863	248,142	13,721	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OKLAHOMA								
Number of returns.....	1,348,570	600,209	348,977	236,914	107,434	28,299	18,281	6,456
Number of exemptions.....	3,080,880	1,010,006	879,004	689,283	335,809	88,629	57,810	20,359
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	34,025,092	3,194,050	7,548,518	9,184,771	6,420,213	2,406,468	2,399,775	2,871,299
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,101,100	456,911	292,625	210,538	96,406	24,595	14,838	5,187
Amount.....	25,957,292	3,138,390	5,884,830	7,444,275	5,123,527	1,747,144	1,418,828	1,200,297
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	706,890	210,534	182,098	170,188	93,605	26,467	17,664	6,354
Amount.....	2,135,719	384,210	434,103	402,757	291,080	139,302	184,982	299,284
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	208,721	42,671	43,881	52,058	38,675	14,635	11,819	4,982
Amount.....	561,739	57,052	68,495	84,608	78,967	50,425	75,447	146,745
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	131,519	29,197	27,811	29,233	21,477	9,471	9,731	4,799
Amount.....	673,705	87,526	40,729	54,209	63,225	45,924	90,504	291,587
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	212,774	61,292	65,364	49,096	25,064	8,824	3,994	1,138
Amount.....	2,180,756	349,191	656,195	590,160	360,391	113,947	80,642	30,229
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	70,898	26,411	23,576	15,130	4,762	801	201	17
Amount.....	135,157	51,077	46,239	27,477	8,407	1,474	445	37
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	347,887	27,271	67,830	117,187	85,698	26,128	17,486	6,267
Amount.....	4,092,505	278,065	600,657	1,059,613	964,529	405,870	392,091	371,679
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,028,049	290,179	341,082	236,504	107,318	28,270	18,252	6,444
Amount.....	21,738,748	921,285	3,909,442	6,079,235	4,626,553	1,809,214	1,896,211	2,496,808
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,063,952	327,005	340,895	235,917	107,185	29,247	18,254	6,449
Amount.....	4,382,374	188,970	641,812	1,019,222	883,541	409,462	497,252	742,115
Average (whole dollars).....	4,119	578	1,883	4,320	8,243	14,496	27,241	115,074
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	197,384	138,633	58,751	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	160,834	135,410	25,424	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	148,225	130,546	17,679	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	117,322	110,727	6,595	--	--	--	--	--
OREGON								
Number of returns.....	1,338,580	551,048	345,327	256,776	121,532	32,930	23,624	7,343
Number of exemptions.....	2,972,536	863,491	805,510	727,205	375,434	102,592	75,286	23,018
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	37,305,312	3,277,100	7,520,873	9,978,115	7,277,576	2,802,882	3,116,830	3,332,135
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,078,296	404,496	284,367	227,364	108,649	29,372	19,210	5,838
Amount.....	26,819,504	2,702,170	5,620,973	7,934,347	5,675,330	1,943,553	1,763,850	1,179,281
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	838,697	249,715	210,190	204,759	111,851	31,758	23,154	7,270
Amount.....	2,371,912	450,405	487,520	452,563	328,544	155,628	208,962	288,290
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	277,783	66,151	59,504	65,608	47,168	17,752	15,647	5,955
Amount.....	856,731	95,982	118,678	133,797	114,857	62,955	100,644	229,819
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	200,785	43,508	42,722	45,929	34,167	14,224	14,412	5,823
Amount.....	1,472,588	82,691	92,444	155,241	190,558	134,398	265,351	551,902
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	218,875	73,082	66,145	45,025	22,555	6,433	4,217	1,218
Amount.....	2,110,125	373,186	622,188	546,556	335,602	113,012	83,174	36,407
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	146,649	49,744	50,911	34,169	9,691	1,436	619	79
Amount.....	331,480	100,212	125,148	77,770	22,497	3,818	1,764	271
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	468,101	45,953	93,619	158,656	107,746	31,770	23,137	7,220
Amount.....	5,976,879	488,793	776,855	1,563,263	1,420,774	580,747	613,803	532,645
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,070,135	292,587	336,189	256,120	121,402	32,904	23,599	7,334
Amount.....	23,608,521	957,819	4,035,736	6,416,058	5,008,399	2,007,507	2,357,849	2,825,152
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,094,167	316,341	336,885	255,801	121,309	32,892	23,605	7,334
Amount.....	4,901,272	184,354	666,066	1,092,106	954,883	455,422	615,493	832,947
Average (whole dollars).....	4,388	583	1,977	4,269	7,871	13,846	26,075	113,573
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	134,310	90,108	44,204	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	108,933	88,327	18,608	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	96,831	83,891	12,940	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	75,946	71,073	4,873	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PENNSYLVANIA								
Number of returns.....	5,501,865	2,181,641	1,421,598	1,080,621	527,654	150,756	103,738	35,857
Number of exemptions.....	11,736,201	3,145,032	3,103,265	2,941,536	1,819,446	475,678	334,603	116,841
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	161,105,129	13,520,312	30,941,066	42,052,720	31,632,358	12,833,463	13,640,100	16,485,110
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	4,507,493	1,569,755	1,201,643	988,644	489,905	137,449	89,935	30,162
Amount.....	122,631,282	10,012,905	23,791,655	35,133,408	26,533,588	10,146,694	9,157,073	7,855,960
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	3,758,452	1,150,347	937,067	897,173	491,480	145,337	101,479	35,589
Amount.....	9,707,885	1,956,900	2,066,241	1,829,168	1,266,605	576,080	747,893	1,264,997
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,277,261	308,219	262,734	294,463	220,773	86,907	73,853	30,312
Amount.....	4,178,853	429,471	540,904	642,056	577,740	336,853	541,321	1,110,507
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	539,468	107,599	100,022	114,216	92,577	44,958	53,039	27,057
Amount.....	3,614,603	191,399	148,791	253,172	320,851	247,096	541,968	1,911,328
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	1,027,597	384,570	294,044	193,398	98,408	29,625	20,883	6,669
Amount.....	8,570,406	1,926,529	2,530,090	1,895,389	1,143,655	441,840	409,253	223,650
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	594,098	183,688	198,333	152,495	49,029	7,319	2,921	313
Amount.....	1,627,582	435,161	591,213	425,607	140,035	23,787	10,518	1,261
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,445,691	78,878	228,322	478,284	392,534	135,371	97,896	34,406
Amount.....	18,566,978	1,050,030	2,002,596	4,609,919	4,763,070	2,200,772	2,237,953	1,702,638
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	4,554,256	1,261,473	1,397,518	1,078,041	527,161	150,624	103,621	35,818
Amount.....	107,822,390	4,075,366	17,621,636	28,321,846	22,769,631	9,567,990	10,726,420	14,739,501
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	4,620,636	1,324,635	1,400,690	1,078,055	527,160	150,631	103,636	35,829
Amount.....	22,061,632	738,629	2,844,282	4,812,109	4,357,140	2,144,363	2,786,710	4,378,401
Average (whole dollars).....	4,775	558	2,031	4,464	8,265	14,236	26,889	122,203
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	471,469	302,940	168,529	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	363,067	292,288	70,779	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	325,551	283,742	41,809	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	246,065	231,299	14,786	--	--	--	--	--
RHODE ISLAND								
Number of returns.....	458,409	174,898	120,623	91,047	46,758	13,452	8,688	2,943
Number of exemptions.....	943,060	235,721	246,832	240,687	141,270	41,822	27,365	9,363
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	13,675,770	1,017,815	2,615,104	3,548,774	2,807,220	1,142,927	1,144,785	1,399,146
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	385,103	131,785	104,080	83,374	43,586	12,301	7,494	2,483
Amount.....	10,347,237	881,022	2,033,414	2,913,494	2,321,203	889,693	727,406	581,007
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	313,460	89,270	79,418	76,465	43,775	13,058	8,542	2,932
Amount.....	856,257	154,824	175,188	169,250	123,296	56,351	72,670	104,677
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	93,581	20,990	19,103	22,109	16,691	6,638	5,692	2,358
Amount.....	301,412	25,588	33,341	44,873	43,244	26,101	44,517	83,747
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	44,153	8,068	7,574	9,862	8,137	3,898	4,387	2,227
Amount.....	412,647	24,272	8,372	22,223	32,121	25,132	54,250	246,276
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	75,838	22,885	22,106	16,832	9,175	2,692	1,800	548
Amount.....	713,303	110,872	191,800	185,353	126,079	49,118	35,680	14,601
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	88,667	22,222	21,008	17,310	6,597	1,035	442	53
Amount.....	237,023	68,669	77,727	62,067	22,553	4,014	1,743	231
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	143,779	8,978	23,646	47,968	38,895	12,842	8,532	2,918
Amount.....	2,034,049	96,951	223,886	523,183	526,045	233,600	230,622	197,762
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	386,175	105,942	117,870	90,645	46,694	13,426	8,663	2,935
Amount.....	9,007,110	364,906	1,499,216	2,317,503	1,943,614	820,401	862,329	1,199,140
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	392,332	111,504	118,397	90,699	46,695	13,432	8,667	2,938
Amount.....	1,820,918	65,468	241,331	394,573	365,551	180,792	222,985	350,216
Average (whole dollars).....	4,641	587	2,038	4,350	7,828	13,460	25,728	119,202
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	35,251	22,789	12,462	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	27,256	21,899	5,357	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	24,593	21,281	3,312	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	18,419	17,234	1,185	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Number of returns.....	1,567,377	701,580	414,555	264,060	126,581	33,724	20,406	6,471
Number of exemptions.....	3,428,076	1,122,146	966,862	750,064	395,157	107,204	65,649	20,994
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	39,804,857	4,659,650	8,855,875	10,269,669	7,578,959	2,865,230	2,672,379	2,703,096
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,381,570	596,271	371,811	243,183	117,299	30,500	17,257	5,249
Amount.....	31,460,452	4,197,116	7,397,659	8,611,892	6,255,184	2,196,049	1,637,702	1,164,849
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	751,270	197,797	195,200	188,193	111,740	32,006	19,920	6,415
Amount.....	1,780,109	300,576	348,312	341,275	267,140	129,941	170,932	221,930
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	227,505	42,593	44,490	56,587	46,888	18,133	13,620	5,194
Amount.....	672,745	57,595	77,484	105,875	106,372	65,459	106,485	153,475
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	127,731	22,125	23,400	29,081	25,167	11,521	11,376	5,061
Amount.....	879,384	53,357	40,470	70,617	92,344	74,918	160,479	387,199
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	225,930	57,750	65,919	55,744	31,771	8,601	4,880	1,265
Amount.....	2,253,851	289,370	593,859	624,326	438,753	151,674	115,012	40,856
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	140,696	62,127	44,719	25,943	6,827	809	247	24
Amount.....	215,995	95,931	66,900	39,491	11,377	1,660	581	56
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	410,506	24,819	80,513	139,307	107,321	32,219	19,957	6,370
Amount.....	5,102,868	272,649	709,973	1,345,861	1,342,326	555,944	499,328	376,787
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,210,745	353,834	406,451	263,499	126,432	33,687	20,381	6,461
Amount.....	24,339,329	1,177,212	4,696,499	6,707,090	5,310,079	2,081,600	2,045,516	2,319,333
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,230,756	375,800	405,278	262,935	126,256	33,645	20,377	6,465
Amount.....	4,703,324	211,712	745,463	1,104,227	987,207	458,579	526,664	669,472
Average (whole dollars).....	3,821	563	1,839	4,200	7,819	13,630	25,846	103,553
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	283,625	206,903	77,722	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	247,815	211,458	36,357	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	222,430	198,842	23,588	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	190,376	181,542	8,834	--	--	--	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Number of returns.....	318,585	149,268	84,354	55,847	19,802	4,474	3,559	1,281
Number of exemptions.....	718,967	224,979	218,518	177,867	66,346	14,922	11,982	4,253
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	7,468,723	804,037	1,820,796	2,152,207	1,171,571	380,603	472,145	667,364
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	254,964	112,757	69,329	48,618	16,983	3,566	2,688	1,023
Amount.....	5,093,894	718,211	1,313,535	1,613,271	815,410	207,441	213,131	212,895
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	207,171	78,138	55,846	45,787	18,326	4,311	3,491	1,272
Amount.....	593,014	126,107	146,662	123,889	75,185	31,341	40,849	48,983
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	63,623	17,536	15,930	15,662	8,602	2,552	2,318	1,023
Amount.....	140,600	20,146	24,079	24,997	19,262	9,175	13,759	29,183
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	54,887	15,840	14,814	12,228	6,496	2,205	2,284	1,020
Amount.....	338,680	38,427	49,334	57,712	43,395	21,484	35,951	92,377
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	39,393	13,076	12,702	8,697	3,371	764	587	196
Amount.....	301,340	54,596	97,320	83,607	40,280	11,507	9,588	4,441
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	10,503	4,048	3,923	2,116	355	43	16	4
Amount.....	15,022	5,477	5,831	3,021	555	89	39	10
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	45,019	4,535	9,338	15,084	10,138	2,724	2,343	857
Amount.....	470,159	46,076	78,879	132,221	105,487	35,909	41,122	30,466
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	249,656	82,562	82,204	55,783	19,796	4,474	3,558	1,279
Amount.....	4,844,496	248,560	949,729	1,430,278	875,643	304,881	401,692	633,716
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	259,272	92,042	82,403	55,728	19,792	4,471	3,557	1,279
Amount.....	1,016,020	50,826	165,000	249,379	178,022	74,670	109,585	188,738
Average (whole dollars).....	3,919	550	2,002	4,475	8,995	16,701	30,808	147,567
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	36,059	23,937	12,122	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	29,174	23,788	5,386	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	25,706	22,152	3,554	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	19,349	18,007	1,342	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TENNESSEE								
Number of returns.....	2,207,814	981,276	574,536	383,286	176,023	47,685	32,838	12,170
Number of exemptions.....	4,829,397	1,584,020	1,344,598	1,066,865	540,385	149,083	105,395	39,051
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	57,975,796	6,134,841	12,371,291	14,859,352	10,529,170	4,055,810	4,338,679	5,688,652
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,901,224	790,569	510,809	354,923	163,663	43,195	27,944	10,121
Amount.....	46,091,675	5,457,668	10,264,117	12,729,932	8,881,920	3,158,062	2,788,777	2,811,199
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,129,489	324,964	287,037	274,779	153,832	44,962	31,898	12,017
Amount.....	3,120,079	574,044	621,646	572,985	422,022	203,426	268,616	457,341
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	302,779	61,091	58,839	72,234	57,640	23,024	20,463	9,488
Amount.....	838,001	74,760	91,166	115,224	113,846	70,192	127,044	243,770
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	177,920	33,854	33,579	38,268	31,137	14,701	17,112	9,269
Amount.....	1,565,392	152,444	62,240	105,427	117,033	84,565	204,607	839,077
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	303,519	96,081	89,171	65,511	34,497	9,917	6,245	2,097
Amount.....	2,617,719	478,645	745,691	653,672	420,593	151,095	115,505	52,519
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	228,341	97,248	74,665	43,880	10,405	1,508	565	70
Amount.....	339,388	139,032	112,778	65,968	17,304	2,861	1,244	182
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	415,088	28,596	75,289	128,869	107,630	37,166	27,463	10,075
Amount.....	4,837,826	290,196	623,269	1,181,840	1,208,436	535,268	547,890	450,926
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,713,967	497,339	565,481	382,661	175,884	47,649	32,795	12,158
Amount.....	38,134,323	1,606,547	6,667,081	10,107,942	7,828,057	3,153,798	3,558,053	5,212,845
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,759,927	544,773	564,828	382,093	175,693	47,600	32,794	12,146
Amount.....	7,784,122	311,513	1,075,764	1,689,553	1,511,920	718,749	940,284	1,536,338
Average (whole dollars).....	4,423	572	1,905	4,422	8,605	15,100	28,672	126,489
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	354,953	253,072	101,881	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	297,536	251,071	46,465	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	270,919	241,756	29,163	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	217,600	206,953	10,647	--	--	--	--	--
TEXAS								
Number of returns.....	7,607,294	3,405,623	1,824,629	1,258,390	683,282	224,391	157,402	53,577
Number of exemptions.....	17,531,387	5,952,716	4,528,547	3,546,926	2,128,368	705,419	497,515	171,896
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	211,908,998	16,671,105	39,402,836	48,967,606	41,208,857	19,130,244	20,640,876	25,887,474
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	6,472,869	2,726,912	1,595,937	1,140,840	627,386	203,474	135,892	42,428
Amount.....	167,613,520	18,896,350	32,358,319	40,984,909	34,385,401	15,237,384	14,169,666	11,581,490
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	3,745,623	1,020,125	857,746	871,680	582,893	208,736	151,600	52,843
Amount.....	12,421,070	1,996,667	1,918,698	1,985,011	1,659,409	903,065	1,284,178	2,674,042
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	1,136,006	206,572	195,103	256,249	230,384	108,975	97,793	40,930
Amount.....	3,964,717	322,136	349,685	473,990	490,373	333,758	574,670	1,420,105
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	722,917	128,137	119,687	148,885	134,550	70,602	80,704	40,352
Amount.....	5,858,259	685,488	141,709	251,418	345,581	290,544	724,400	3,419,119
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	988,089	253,707	272,528	229,574	144,546	47,846	31,141	8,747
Amount.....	9,902,575	1,350,393	2,470,308	2,514,594	1,890,776	754,993	628,682	292,829
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	412,792	171,783	126,380	74,436	30,194	6,775	2,973	251
Amount.....	917,596	331,408	305,470	178,525	75,609	17,695	8,079	810
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	1,476,371	98,555	217,475	407,810	406,605	172,322	130,470	43,134
Amount.....	19,734,573	1,532,853	2,079,203	3,954,174	4,698,217	2,549,611	2,679,246	2,241,268
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	5,709,979	1,564,389	1,772,399	1,255,698	682,595	224,181	157,229	53,488
Amount.....	145,073,267	4,971,494	20,873,850	33,374,286	30,601,916	14,838,311	16,849,288	23,564,123
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	5,871,695	1,733,174	1,769,899	1,252,644	681,371	223,877	157,208	53,522
Amount.....	30,738,518	997,266	3,383,152	5,695,256	5,954,238	3,350,855	4,387,423	6,970,327
Average (whole dollars).....	5,235	575	1,911	4,547	8,739	14,967	27,908	130,233
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	1,331,896	983,350	348,548	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	1,134,932	979,394	155,538	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	1,057,852	937,986	119,866	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	875,751	829,178	46,573	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
UTAH								
Number of returns.....	710,687	297,682	172,241	144,075	66,759	15,919	10,499	3,512
Number of exemptions.....	1,791,039	413,966	476,710	521,846	259,733	61,697	42,509	14,578
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	19,447,135	1,607,628	3,776,453	5,604,530	3,979,768	1,350,123	1,385,808	1,742,826
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	606,684	238,776	147,794	133,082	62,419	14,492	9,158	2,963
Amount.....	15,257,925	1,533,599	2,996,952	4,763,281	3,338,153	1,024,366	896,072	705,503
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	430,936	128,237	103,332	111,056	59,545	15,109	10,181	3,478
Amount.....	851,380	158,955	168,403	158,303	117,753	56,335	74,052	117,579
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	116,401	25,083	23,986	29,552	21,686	7,423	6,146	2,525
Amount.....	311,294	33,550	39,688	47,059	42,881	24,399	37,834	85,882
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	78,307	15,916	15,894	18,603	14,116	5,634	5,576	2,568
Amount.....	483,766	28,736	25,803	39,598	48,150	35,939	73,930	231,610
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	105,548	28,485	32,706	25,422	13,205	3,331	1,875	522
Amount.....	1,150,161	168,807	353,276	323,151	192,610	59,285	40,177	12,856
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	39,545	12,750	13,625	9,771	2,967	382	137	13
Amount.....	72,901	21,294	26,991	18,170	5,246	828	336	36
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	242,539	14,801	46,372	93,818	58,698	15,185	10,258	3,427
Amount.....	3,031,520	129,423	390,875	950,284	778,860	276,718	270,069	235,291
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	566,582	181,946	164,539	143,508	66,697	15,897	10,486	3,509
Amount.....	11,719,259	483,883	1,849,742	3,299,227	2,612,131	940,953	1,031,068	1,502,236
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	577,359	171,076	166,278	143,465	66,648	15,896	10,486	3,508
Amount.....	2,340,473	89,067	300,316	544,065	477,167	206,622	263,211	460,024
Average (whole dollars).....	4,054	521	1,806	3,792	7,160	12,997	25,101	131,136
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	75,266	48,400	26,866	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	61,038	49,251	11,787	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	54,782	45,228	9,554	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	43,658	39,931	3,727	--	--	--	--	--
VERMONT								
Number of returns.....	265,914	109,662	69,903	50,579	23,781	6,636	4,244	1,109
Number of exemptions.....	559,152	153,143	152,455	141,157	74,216	21,187	13,533	3,461
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	7,094,899	611,318	1,516,732	1,962,292	1,421,882	564,439	555,763	462,493
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	221,652	82,319	60,661	46,358	21,975	5,911	3,568	860
Amount.....	5,362,119	529,868	1,180,590	1,607,950	1,154,826	414,578	327,102	147,206
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	183,779	58,342	47,705	43,186	22,744	6,505	4,191	1,106
Amount.....	465,461	92,150	96,945	91,468	65,741	33,168	40,776	43,213
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	60,844	15,398	12,789	14,058	10,244	4,116	3,107	932
Amount.....	218,109	23,239	28,346	35,195	32,064	21,996	34,025	43,242
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	33,727	7,886	6,978	7,328	5,485	2,649	2,511	890
Amount.....	233,488	18,302	18,051	25,080	28,148	21,637	42,997	79,274
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	36,114	11,898	10,579	7,734	3,737	1,072	855	239
Amount.....	304,820	54,398	84,884	77,368	46,858	17,166	17,647	6,499
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	30,026	12,327	10,000	6,028	1,403	172	96	10
Amount.....	69,815	28,789	23,786	13,306	3,205	442	245	41
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	77,520	6,164	14,368	25,894	19,510	6,335	4,167	1,062
Amount.....	974,416	61,605	124,103	254,629	243,461	109,185	105,795	75,637
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	217,549	62,995	68,445	50,404	23,737	6,622	4,237	1,109
Amount.....	4,561,555	211,871	842,990	1,286,181	1,000,626	410,324	424,053	385,509
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	224,506	69,607	68,771	50,419	23,738	6,623	4,239	1,109
Amount.....	902,685	41,811	140,395	218,174	189,811	91,646	108,800	112,048
Average (whole dollars).....	4,021	601	2,041	4,327	7,996	13,838	25,666	101,035
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	23,766	15,234	8,532	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	17,878	14,301	3,577	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	15,846	13,816	2,030	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	10,883	10,171	712	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VIRGINIA								
Number of returns.....	2,907,900	1,070,890	723,951	559,626	326,251	122,481	85,880	18,841
Number of exemptions.....	6,176,208	1,510,123	1,559,325	1,440,387	962,147	376,108	267,547	60,571
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	93,151,332	6,305,637	15,781,674	21,833,315	19,751,460	10,476,780	11,049,755	7,952,710
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	2,528,345	873,624	639,104	509,994	299,821	112,811	77,444	15,547
Amount.....	74,094,085	6,180,487	13,054,853	18,313,028	16,382,569	8,470,935	8,017,521	3,674,693
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,721,898	409,751	384,825	418,415	290,158	116,367	83,531	18,651
Amount.....	4,731,016	682,528	744,140	843,718	751,522	422,758	554,258	732,092
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	624,229	105,096	100,094	144,146	135,427	67,160	56,939	15,367
Amount.....	1,958,109	132,227	169,409	261,334	300,510	212,403	339,892	542,334
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	306,714	44,093	43,818	62,700	63,092	36,795	41,863	14,353
Amount.....	2,377,982	279,482	71,584	131,202	193,679	176,244	436,200	1,089,491
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	455,647	101,751	116,465	106,606	74,383	30,060	22,545	3,857
Amount.....	5,918,897	553,135	1,139,168	1,429,016	1,348,966	684,560	616,049	148,004
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	186,810	67,570	63,195	40,044	12,135	2,606	1,180	80
Amount.....	299,062	103,524	100,822	62,898	22,736	5,947	2,909	227
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	972,006	49,191	146,512	292,453	266,368	115,060	83,877	18,545
Amount.....	14,574,858	597,480	1,345,927	3,280,686	3,801,998	2,169,314	2,194,662	1,184,792
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	2,438,597	620,958	707,466	557,474	325,777	122,340	85,783	18,799
Amount.....	61,571,079	2,066,119	8,782,207	14,393,844	13,708,031	7,494,285	8,324,520	6,802,073
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,471,654	652,594	708,521	557,748	325,817	122,352	85,808	18,814
Amount.....	12,516,503	370,322	1,399,741	2,446,678	2,595,604	1,632,379	2,087,588	1,984,191
Average (whole dollars).....	5,064	567	1,976	4,387	7,966	13,342	24,329	105,464
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	307,087	212,097	94,990	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	255,650	213,704	41,946	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	229,456	201,920	27,536	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	187,802	177,609	9,993	--	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON								
Number of returns.....	2,377,807	866,232	596,692	495,800	271,341	79,479	51,918	16,345
Number of exemptions.....	5,137,105	1,225,269	1,265,324	1,338,220	830,177	244,753	162,456	50,906
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	75,254,680	5,002,459	13,052,240	19,378,898	16,316,576	6,756,334	6,808,267	7,939,907
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,979,668	662,842	498,335	443,695	247,460	71,005	43,369	12,962
Amount.....	55,963,849	4,487,037	10,063,335	15,627,330	13,281,065	5,099,117	4,171,146	3,034,820
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,537,520	392,778	363,087	391,197	248,973	76,481	50,806	16,198
Amount.....	4,338,116	634,611	792,568	818,265	664,527	333,946	439,918	654,281
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	511,093	99,234	99,590	122,897	100,415	41,718	34,302	12,937
Amount.....	1,565,381	144,668	192,964	240,853	222,380	130,108	203,018	431,389
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	335,586	56,465	63,109	78,866	64,941	30,376	30,765	13,064
Amount.....	3,304,637	126,617	125,341	237,281	332,801	262,924	526,115	1,693,559
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	375,585	98,236	109,052	86,667	52,869	16,160	9,947	2,654
Amount.....	4,026,758	554,086	1,091,084	1,067,266	745,818	276,904	208,293	83,309
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	223,054	70,288	71,871	55,019	21,044	3,481	1,233	118
Amount.....	512,764	142,655	180,201	127,955	48,952	8,965	3,583	453
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	671,450	43,725	104,648	215,682	185,836	64,395	43,862	13,302
Amount.....	8,502,355	618,729	939,184	2,126,408	2,257,073	1,008,695	958,136	594,130
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,990,431	493,499	583,773	494,498	271,088	79,407	51,850	16,316
Amount.....	52,069,258	1,683,213	7,463,335	13,097,678	11,869,350	5,160,561	5,500,469	7,314,652
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	2,016,542	519,491	584,700	493,872	270,925	79,383	51,845	16,326
Amount.....	10,897,835	310,770	1,213,945	2,260,347	2,298,250	1,164,767	1,433,453	2,216,101
Average (whole dollars).....	5,404	596	2,076	4,577	8,483	14,673	27,649	135,741
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	194,123	130,250	63,673	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	149,701	123,179	26,522	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ³								
Number of returns.....	139,492	122,251	17,241	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	106,284	100,040	6,244	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
WEST VIRGINIA								
Number of returns.....	699,738	313,837	178,261	129,538	57,874	12,076	7,511	2,641
Number of exemptions.....	1,602,772	530,927	442,249	378,058	182,289	38,035	24,278	8,936
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	17,540,137	2,157,872	3,811,831	5,043,112	3,436,160	1,021,319	989,451	1,080,392
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	577,064	235,818	148,854	119,549	53,960	10,749	6,045	2,089
Amount.....	13,401,581	1,532,661	2,922,046	4,279,832	2,910,561	759,492	539,573	457,416
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	404,572	130,059	103,480	98,340	51,375	11,433	7,294	2,611
Amount.....	988,410	224,449	238,725	190,879	129,652	52,630	66,090	85,986
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	118,529	27,143	25,482	30,074	21,694	6,697	5,249	2,190
Amount.....	333,973	33,462	46,723	58,310	50,596	28,941	49,590	66,351
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	52,011	11,095	10,909	11,852	8,766	3,571	3,902	1,916
Amount.....	249,480	14,039	19,120	27,939	30,915	22,993	48,258	86,219
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	132,896	52,580	38,996	24,214	11,974	2,932	1,676	524
Amount.....	1,107,852	290,955	358,279	243,501	133,193	40,634	30,026	11,264
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	73,851	26,794	25,921	16,638	4,012	385	92	9
Amount.....	174,107	52,929	68,808	41,444	9,573	1,041	275	36
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	101,985	5,040	14,306	32,422	31,201	9,604	8,864	2,548
Amount.....	1,155,863	48,802	117,603	289,123	320,757	129,877	132,723	116,978
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	544,133	160,856	173,809	129,406	57,850	12,068	7,506	2,638
Amount.....	11,120,391	497,514	2,014,115	3,454,007	2,587,387	799,624	807,380	960,364
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	558,448	175,554	173,656	129,224	57,806	12,060	7,509	2,639
Amount.....	2,165,505	94,687	323,920	567,099	493,823	182,536	216,528	286,912
Average (whole dollars).....	3,878	539	1,865	4,388	8,543	15,136	28,836	108,720
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	97,059	67,533	29,526	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	77,822	65,003	12,819	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	72,747	64,269	8,478	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	56,971	53,887	3,084	--	--	--	--	--
WISCONSIN								
Number of returns.....	2,287,060	918,487	564,018	473,451	228,920	55,023	34,886	12,275
Number of exemptions.....	4,910,783	1,237,417	1,236,039	1,367,428	735,197	178,716	115,708	40,278
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	64,917,207	5,590,716	12,295,938	18,510,880	13,652,717	4,670,432	4,586,247	5,610,277
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	1,939,132	705,943	484,708	440,439	215,831	50,646	30,833	10,732
Amount.....	50,379,046	4,467,230	9,532,681	15,670,186	11,565,657	3,635,857	3,049,229	2,458,207
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	1,654,380	525,718	399,369	411,515	217,565	53,608	34,389	12,216
Amount.....	3,802,788	778,610	828,181	725,186	502,062	221,233	272,144	475,373
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	531,558	127,877	112,285	130,808	94,177	31,852	24,648	10,311
Amount.....	1,384,534	149,126	196,369	221,927	199,306	112,999	172,924	331,883
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	294,525	68,835	64,531	66,676	47,959	19,517	18,534	9,473
Amount.....	1,832,302	143,150	184,155	227,886	219,750	139,574	256,981	660,805
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	353,440	123,526	105,196	71,760	34,994	9,197	6,424	2,343
Amount.....	2,761,069	570,393	855,803	670,230	376,421	127,991	103,096	57,135
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	260,102	65,499	87,484	78,867	25,087	2,440	636	89
Amount.....	506,529	122,262	179,569	150,964	46,770	5,211	1,545	209
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	718,499	42,066	114,379	264,681	196,434	52,817	34,115	11,987
Amount.....	8,531,910	383,785	990,177	2,431,575	2,370,312	877,639	810,014	668,407
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	1,921,626	563,772	554,210	472,711	228,800	54,998	34,868	12,267
Amount.....	42,312,507	1,743,426	6,960,925	12,144,335	9,574,386	3,410,625	3,549,162	4,929,648
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	1,948,755	590,516	555,286	472,179	228,677	54,964	34,963	12,270
Amount.....	8,354,946	310,699	1,127,338	2,025,110	1,780,963	753,786	908,486	1,448,564
Average (whole dollars).....	4,287	526	2,030	4,289	7,788	13,714	26,059	118,057
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	178,697	117,387	61,310	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	140,748	113,967	26,781	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	126,280	110,479	15,801	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	95,191	89,505	5,686	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991—Continued
 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

State and item	All returns	Size of adjusted gross income						
		Under \$15,000 ¹	\$15,000 under \$30,000	\$30,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
WYOMING								
Number of returns.....	211,280	89,740	49,006	42,418	21,620	4,757	2,726	1,013
Number of exemptions.....	478,643	128,499	121,944	129,044	71,762	15,459	8,835	3,100
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	5,858,357	432,652	1,068,405	1,661,722	1,287,836	402,479	359,722	645,742
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	177,672	70,647	41,602	38,595	19,940	4,153	2,072	663
Amount.....	4,275,742	445,742	823,770	1,374,551	1,058,667	276,527	167,893	128,593
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	131,290	41,393	29,783	32,820	19,087	4,543	2,661	1,003
Amount.....	413,389	81,238	65,692	67,365	49,100	23,341	33,487	113,166
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	45,985	10,490	9,224	11,889	8,985	2,681	1,885	831
Amount.....	167,533	18,673	18,508	24,565	22,673	11,543	18,378	53,194
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	29,011	6,697	5,972	6,847	4,958	1,921	1,772	844
Amount.....	272,083	15,841	13,920	20,198	22,172	16,730	31,883	151,341
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	29,991	8,598	8,383	7,115	4,135	1,048	537	177
Amount.....	281,413	44,889	76,027	77,506	48,797	15,620	11,770	6,805
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	13,418	4,773	5,050	2,746	731	87	25	6
Amount.....	24,705	7,933	10,004	5,055	1,415	214	68	16
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	40,700	3,069	6,696	13,542	11,740	3,122	1,824	707
Amount.....	438,836	33,292	57,152	116,181	115,512	39,215	32,668	44,846
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	168,260	47,905	47,894	42,361	21,611	4,752	2,726	1,011
Amount.....	4,030,963	144,395	569,748	1,123,995	966,917	322,554	305,163	598,192
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	172,463	52,130	47,955	42,291	21,602	4,749	2,725	1,011
Amount.....	835,317	28,207	94,741	190,325	187,912	74,866	81,777	177,469
Average (whole dollars).....	4,843	541	1,976	4,500	8,699	15,769	30,010	175,538
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	22,216	15,223	6,993	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	17,641	14,628	3,013	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	16,346	14,228	2,118	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	12,526	11,743	783	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER AREAS⁴								
Number of returns.....	1,059,378	675,199	191,014	96,026	45,111	19,237	22,432	10,359
Number of exemptions.....	2,064,240	1,012,668	492,938	270,861	130,827	56,439	68,572	31,935
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	21,650,080	1,885,176	4,002,796	3,684,831	2,728,801	1,652,306	3,053,720	4,642,449
Salaries and wages:								
Number of returns.....	747,259	399,521	170,478	88,092	41,495	17,787	20,723	9,163
Amount.....	27,228,178	6,656,599	4,432,737	4,086,293	3,047,119	1,886,136	3,495,524	3,623,769
Interest income:								
Number of returns.....	500,420	229,928	111,152	72,407	39,228	17,289	20,640	9,776
Amount.....	1,380,992	291,385	190,330	181,326	150,373	91,102	154,419	322,057
Dividends:								
Number of returns.....	172,804	59,630	29,694	29,399	20,916	10,575	14,457	8,133
Amount.....	703,646	95,538	71,781	79,344	76,349	51,229	94,372	235,033
Net capital gain (less loss):								
Number of returns.....	88,508	31,414	11,785	11,864	10,382	6,146	10,168	6,749
Amount.....	874,734	106,199	41,552	50,228	57,805	45,556	113,170	460,224
Taxable pensions and annuities:								
Number of returns.....	72,309	28,081	18,441	12,041	7,229	2,756	2,660	1,101
Amount.....	953,125	201,561	241,703	193,941	138,639	58,750	66,220	52,312
Unemployment compensation:								
Number of returns.....	11,857	5,468	3,672	1,631	649	223	168	46
Amount.....	35,116	15,695	10,594	4,954	2,126	769	570	408
Total itemized deductions:								
Number of returns.....	197,491	77,795	32,186	28,266	21,879	12,355	16,899	8,111
Amount.....	2,006,980	249,797	246,294	287,539	288,514	200,414	360,169	374,254
Taxable income:								
Number of returns.....	831,969	255,534	184,150	95,391	44,942	19,202	22,401	10,349
Amount.....	15,549,587	974,116	1,979,694	2,485,870	2,042,001	1,298,283	2,538,876	4,230,748
Total tax liability:								
Number of returns.....	687,184	330,146	172,840	89,191	43,654	18,868	22,206	10,279
Amount.....	2,687,591	305,718	284,017	370,051	348,457	232,289	423,289	723,769
Average (whole dollars).....	3,911	926	1,643	4,149	7,982	12,311	19,062	70,412
Earned income credit:								
Number of returns.....	20,871	14,334	6,537	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	14,460	11,853	2,607	--	--	--	--	--
Excess earned income credit: ²								
Number of returns.....	16,218	13,524	2,694	--	--	--	--	--
Amount.....	11,530	10,647	883	--	--	--	--	--

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 3.--Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1988-1991

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars except as indicated]

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns ¹		Adjusted gross income (AGI) ¹		Taxable income ¹		Total income tax ²
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	109,708,280	112,135,873	3,083,019,783	3,256,358,156	2,069,966,980	2,173,346,881	412,869,909
Under \$1,000	3,962,269	3,865,946	-39,276,968	-40,657,731	171,678	158,497	139,877
\$1,000 under \$3,000	7,456,433	7,330,646	14,705,001	14,364,878	1,044,277	1,026,356	173,108
\$3,000 under \$5,000	6,466,607	6,395,856	25,721,364	25,381,428	2,469,667	2,250,491	396,062
\$5,000 under \$7,000	6,217,629	6,080,369	37,397,442	36,276,901	6,409,823	5,196,365	944,306
\$7,000 under \$9,000	8,191,294	8,037,574	49,432,507	48,189,579	12,109,174	11,392,055	1,803,321
\$9,000 under \$11,000	5,849,931	5,954,986	58,404,122	59,572,156	18,399,630	17,522,902	2,548,936
\$11,000 under \$13,000	5,429,777	5,846,086	65,253,426	70,223,349	24,954,851	26,350,589	3,351,471
\$13,000 under \$15,000	5,428,329	5,390,708	75,824,890	75,328,410	33,820,451	32,229,078	4,511,389
\$15,000 under \$17,000	4,965,547	4,913,743	79,375,440	78,583,188	39,607,433	38,538,699	5,453,776
\$17,000 under \$19,000	4,652,964	4,679,582	83,613,482	84,168,352	44,192,736	45,058,301	6,385,486
\$19,000 under \$22,000	6,092,703	6,118,287	124,598,226	125,149,987	71,346,369	70,675,174	10,425,520
\$22,000 under \$25,000	5,327,778	5,358,979	125,008,547	125,645,626	76,183,987	75,113,973	11,318,821
\$25,000 under \$30,000	7,517,739	7,615,123	206,201,583	209,191,554	130,581,873	131,904,440	20,361,642
\$30,000 under \$40,000	11,956,600	12,100,369	415,310,640	420,231,928	274,610,362	278,320,161	44,138,991
\$40,000 under \$50,000	8,264,514	8,590,273	369,115,675	383,689,075	255,121,323	263,107,712	42,768,361
\$50,000 under \$75,000	8,904,085	9,921,341	532,715,520	594,483,386	383,088,855	424,581,970	74,340,917
\$75,000 under \$100,000	2,520,476	3,059,386	214,204,828	261,107,136	159,574,120	193,047,596	35,685,329
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,778,258	2,090,358	236,074,161	276,331,693	183,252,229	212,184,703	47,837,393
\$200,000 under \$500,000	548,472	612,814	161,914,657	179,115,618	134,674,810	146,390,252	38,699,740
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	114,808	115,646	77,893,798	78,516,288	67,559,945	66,881,786	19,162,981
\$1,000,000 or more	62,065	57,603	169,631,441	151,465,353	150,793,390	131,414,782	42,422,678

Size of adjusted gross income	Total income tax ²	Percentage of returns showing no total income tax ²		Returns showing total income tax			
	-Continued			Average tax (whole dollars) ²		Tax as percentage of AGI ¹²	
	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total	432,939,998	20.6	20.6	4,738	4,856	13.8	13.7
Under \$1,000	128,846	77.0	80.0	154	166	-	-
\$1,000 under \$3,000	175,791	73.6	72.5	88	87	4.6	4.6
\$3,000 under \$5,000	361,934	64.6	65.5	173	164	4.4	4.2
\$5,000 under \$7,000	808,791	35.7	38.4	236	216	3.9	3.6
\$7,000 under \$9,000	1,700,016	37.7	37.8	468	453	5.8	5.7
\$9,000 under \$11,000	2,483,871	32.7	34.5	648	637	6.5	6.4
\$11,000 under \$13,000	3,572,710	26.4	27.2	839	839	7.0	7.0
\$13,000 under \$15,000	4,343,324	19.2	20.0	1,029	1,007	7.4	7.2
\$15,000 under \$17,000	5,325,208	8.2	8.7	1,197	1,187	7.5	7.4
\$17,000 under \$19,000	6,465,468	3.8	4.6	1,427	1,448	7.9	8.1
\$19,000 under \$22,000	10,516,360	2.1	1.8	1,748	1,750	8.5	8.0
\$22,000 under \$25,000	11,181,574	1.0	1.6	2,146	2,120	9.1	9.0
\$25,000 under \$30,000	20,726,836	0.7	1.0	2,729	2,748	9.9	10.0
\$30,000 under \$40,000	45,597,596	0.5	0.4	3,710	3,785	10.7	10.9
\$40,000 under \$50,000	44,034,240	0.2	0.4	5,184	5,144	11.6	11.5
\$50,000 under \$75,000	81,250,313	0.1	0.2	8,356	8,202	14.0	13.7
\$75,000 under \$100,000	42,671,702	0.1	0.2	14,169	13,973	16.7	16.4
\$100,000 under \$200,000	54,471,932	0.1	0.1	26,934	26,082	20.3	19.7
\$200,000 under \$500,000	41,631,082	0.1	0.1	70,637	68,027	23.9	23.3
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	18,882,584	0.1	0.1	167,097	163,497	24.6	24.1
\$1,000,000 or more	38,609,819	0.1	0.2	684,546	636,582	25.0	24.2

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 3.--Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1988-1991--Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars except as indicated]

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns ¹		Adjusted gross income (AGI) ¹		Taxable income ¹		Total income tax ²
	1990	p1991	1990	p1991	1990	p1991	1990
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Total	113,717,138	114,928,084	3,406,427,348	3,471,537,352	2,283,681,230	2,285,891,914	447,126,703
Under \$1,000	3,687,722	3,723,076	-4,097,236	-39,623,404	147,900	115,272	87,843
\$1,000 under \$3,000	7,378,581	7,089,085	14,608,168	13,886,276	1,051,956	963,261	178,856
\$3,000 under \$5,000	6,316,845	6,163,400	25,176,442	24,633,316	2,187,015	1,732,251	348,603
\$5,000 under \$7,000	6,004,236	6,132,956	38,020,822	36,870,682	4,814,969	4,059,545	758,873
\$7,000 under \$9,000	6,025,538	6,099,512	48,176,536	48,743,225	10,116,781	9,686,781	1,509,507
\$9,000 under \$11,000	5,890,809	5,880,859	58,904,288	58,684,872	16,222,041	15,062,129	2,303,211
\$11,000 under \$13,000	5,572,651	5,591,199	66,925,640	67,024,820	23,356,241	20,612,824	3,180,191
\$13,000 under \$15,000	5,382,371	5,376,858	75,300,193	75,421,058	31,079,932	29,319,701	4,118,295
\$15,000 under \$17,000	4,686,440	5,126,431	74,942,191	81,982,758	35,853,156	36,534,613	4,841,520
\$17,000 under \$19,000	4,656,276	4,504,925	83,806,510	81,120,088	42,919,171	39,438,113	6,066,851
\$19,000 under \$22,000	6,307,571	6,133,572	129,109,902	125,626,364	71,719,685	66,986,179	10,600,417
\$22,000 under \$25,000	5,465,258	5,640,724	128,101,382	132,355,571	75,920,473	75,669,921	11,257,831
\$25,000 under \$30,000	7,838,226	7,860,685	215,207,576	215,772,608	133,528,020	131,568,541	20,557,462
\$30,000 under \$40,000	12,282,787	12,360,221	426,384,692	429,566,450	280,504,593	280,066,606	45,303,447
\$40,000 under \$50,000	8,837,067	8,826,860	394,730,512	394,050,506	270,449,536	266,793,179	44,851,709
\$50,000 under \$75,000	10,944,102	11,418,007	657,214,261	687,190,683	466,517,729	482,942,977	87,241,466
\$75,000 under \$100,000	3,276,142	3,557,975	279,524,997	303,635,854	205,237,566	221,462,173	44,375,252
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,329,562	2,600,929	305,567,590	338,975,050	230,497,142	259,189,666	57,823,643
\$200,000 under \$500,000	644,027	668,414	188,004,834	194,077,321	152,657,211	164,415,475	43,437,775
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	130,252	118,840	87,142,014	79,703,809	74,316,528	70,383,407	20,942,219
\$1,000,000 or more	60,677	51,555	154,676,032	121,639,443	134,563,588	108,889,301	37,341,734

Size of adjusted gross income	Total income tax ²	Percentage of returns showing no total income tax ²		Returns showing total income tax			
	-Continued	Income tax ²		Average tax (whole dollars) ²		Tax as percentage of AGI ¹²	
	p1991	1990	p1991	1990	p1991	1990	p1991
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Total	448,185,644	21.0	22.6	4,978	5,038	13.6	13.4
Under \$1,000	86,104	80.2	82.4	120	132	-	-
\$1,000 under \$3,000	162,023	72.8	74.5	89	90	4.7	4.6
\$3,000 under \$5,000	272,239	65.7	68.9	161	142	4.0	3.6
\$5,000 under \$7,000	628,369	42.2	49.4	219	203	3.6	3.3
\$7,000 under \$9,000	1,465,117	40.2	38.6	419	391	5.3	4.9
\$9,000 under \$11,000	2,159,848	37.6	40.1	626	613	6.3	6.1
\$11,000 under \$13,000	2,816,163	30.3	34.5	818	769	6.8	6.4
\$13,000 under \$15,000	3,870,608	24.4	28.4	1,012	1,005	7.2	7.2
\$15,000 under \$17,000	4,714,439	11.5	21.2	1,167	1,167	7.3	7.3
\$17,000 under \$19,000	5,322,095	5.3	11.5	1,376	1,335	7.6	7.4
\$19,000 under \$22,000	9,655,559	2.3	3.2	1,720	1,626	8.4	7.9
\$22,000 under \$25,000	11,231,569	1.2	2.3	2,085	2,038	8.9	8.7
\$25,000 under \$30,000	19,984,727	1.1	1.1	2,653	2,572	9.7	9.4
\$30,000 under \$40,000	45,153,433	0.5	0.7	3,708	3,679	10.7	10.6
\$40,000 under \$50,000	43,501,747	0.3	0.3	5,090	4,941	11.4	11.1
\$50,000 under \$75,000	88,108,336	0.2	0.2	7,986	7,735	13.3	12.9
\$75,000 under \$100,000	46,908,989	0.1	0.1	13,563	13,193	15.9	15.5
\$100,000 under \$200,000	63,004,935	0.2	0.2	24,865	24,267	19.0	18.6
\$200,000 under \$500,000	46,026,604	0.1	0.1	67,544	68,940	23.1	23.7
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	20,714,608	0.1	0.1	161,017	174,486	24.1	26.0
\$1,000,000 or more	32,397,130	0.2	0.1	616,495	628,973	24.2	26.7

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 4.--Reconciliation of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Personal Income Used in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), for Specified Years, 1970-1990

(All figures are estimates--money amounts are in billions of dollars)

Income and adjustment items	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989r	1990p
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Personal income (per NIPA)	831.0	1,307.3	2,265.4	3,379.8	4,076.0	4,380.3	4,664.2
2. Portion of personal income not included in AGI	179.7	346.0	603.7	1,039.4	1,138.7	1,217.0	1,316.2
Transfer payments (except taxable military pay and taxable Government pensions)	77.0	171.6	282.1	407.4	470.7	509.1	557.7
Other labor income (except fees)	31.9	65.0	138.0	188.5	226.3	247.6	266.5
Imputed income	25.2	32.0	47.6	66.2	87.3	74.2	86.1
Investment income received by nonprofit institutions or retained by fiduciaries	7.5	11.1	19.9	32.6	34.8	44.1	46.1
Investment income retained by life insurance carriers and noninsured pension funds ¹	12.5	23.5	58.7	122.1	160.4	181.1	183.5
Net differences in accounting treatment (NIPA vs. IRS)	10.0	17.8	15.3	89.9	80.3	82.4	83.2
Other excluded or tax exempt income	15.8	24.9	42.1	132.6	78.9	78.6	92.2
3. Portion of AGI not included in personal income	47.1	85.9	167.0	303.1	503.9	527.3	533.0
Personal contributions for social insurance	27.9	50.4	88.6	149.1	194.5	211.4	224.8
Net capital gain less loss from sales of property	7.8	13.9	27.1	60.9	149.9	142.1	103.8
Taxable private pensions	6.3	14.0	32.7	90.2	115.4	123.2	134.5
S Corporation income (taxed through shareholders) less loss	1.7	2.1	0.7	6.3	34.4	37.7	44.4
Other taxable income less loss	3.4	5.4	7.9	-3.4	9.8	12.9	25.4
4. Total net adjustment for conceptual differences (line 2 minus line 3)	132.6	260.1	446.7	736.4	634.8	689.7	782.2
5. Estimated total AGI (per NIPA) (line 1 minus line 4)	698.4	1,047.1	1,818.7	2,643.5	3,441.2	3,690.6	3,882.0
6. Adjusted gross income (AGI) (SOI)	631.7	947.8	1,613.7	2,306.0	3,083.0	3,256.4	3,431.9p
7. Estimated difference in AGI (NIPA vs. SOI) (line 5 minus line 6)²	66.7	99.4	205.0	337.5	358.1	434.2	450.1

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 5.—Personal Income and Total Adjusted Gross Income Based on Individual Income Tax Returns per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Tax Years 1947-1992

(All figures are estimates—money amounts are in billions of dollars)

Tax year	Personal income (per NIPA) ¹	Total adjusted gross income (AGI) (per NIPA) ¹	Difference	
			Amount	Percentage of personal income
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1947.....	190.2	170.6	19.6	10.3
1948.....	208.2	184.6	24.6	11.8
1949.....	208.4	181.7	24.7	12.0
1950.....	228.1	201.4	28.7	11.7
1951.....	258.5	228.8	27.7	10.8
1952.....	273.8	241.8	32.0	11.7
1953.....	290.5	257.1	33.4	11.5
1954.....	293.0	258.4	38.6	12.5
1955.....	314.2	277.1	37.1	11.8
1956.....	337.2	297.9	39.3	11.7
1957.....	356.3	310.7	45.6	12.8
1958.....	367.1	316.0	51.1	13.9
1959.....	391.2	338.2	52.9	13.5
1960.....	409.2	350.9	58.3	14.3
1961.....	426.5	364.8	61.7	14.5
1962.....	453.4	386.7	68.7	14.7
1963.....	476.4	408.1	68.2	14.3
1964.....	510.7	441.5	69.2	13.5
1965.....	552.9	478.9	74.0	13.4
1966.....	601.7	520.3	81.4	13.5
1967.....	646.5	554.5	92.0	14.2
1968.....	709.9	607.9	102.0	14.4
1969.....	773.7	662.6	111.1	14.4
1970.....	831.0	698.4	132.6	16.0
1971.....	893.5	744.0	149.5	16.7
1972.....	980.5	824.3	158.2	15.9
1973.....	1,098.7	926.0	172.7	15.7
1974.....	1,205.7	1,004.1	201.5	16.7
1975.....	1,307.3	1,047.1	260.1	19.9
1976.....	1,446.3	1,166.8	279.5	19.3
1977.....	1,601.3	1,293.3	308.0	19.2
1978.....	1,807.9	1,465.8	342.3	18.9
1979.....	2,033.1	1,651.7	381.4	18.8
1980.....	2,265.4	1,818.7	446.7	19.7
1981.....	2,534.7	2,001.8	532.9	21.0
1982.....	2,660.9	2,077.5	613.4	22.8
1983.....	2,862.5	2,227.1	635.5	22.2
1984.....	3,154.6	2,454.7	699.9	22.2
1985.....	3,379.8	2,643.5	736.3	21.8
1986.....	3,590.4	2,880.8 ²	709.9 ²	19.8 ²
1987.....	3,802.0	3,165.5 ²	636.5 ²	16.7 ²
1988.....	4,075.9	3,441.2 ²	634.8 ²	15.6 ²
r1989.....	4,380.3	3,690.6 ²	689.7 ²	15.8 ²
r1990.....	4,684.2	3,882.0 ²	782.2 ²	16.8 ²
p1991.....	4,628.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
p1992.....	5,058.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 6.—Total Adjusted Gross Income Estimated from National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) and Adjusted Gross Income Reported on Individual Income Tax Returns per SOI, Tax Years 1947-1991

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in billions of dollars]

Tax year	Adjusted gross income (AGI)		Difference	
	Total (per NIPA) ¹	Reported on tax returns (per SOI)	Amount	Percentage of total ¹
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1947.....	170.6	149.7	20.9	12.3
1948.....	184.6	163.6	21.0	11.4
1949.....	181.7	160.6	21.1	11.6
1950.....	201.4	179.1	22.3	11.1
1951.....	228.8	202.4	26.4	11.5
1952.....	241.8	215.3	26.5	11.0
1953.....	257.1	228.7	28.4	11.0
1954.....	256.4	229.2	27.2	10.6
1955.....	277.1	248.5	28.6	10.3
1956.....	279.9	267.8	30.1	10.8
1957.....	310.7	280.4	30.3	9.8
1958.....	316.0	281.2	34.8	11.0
1959.....	338.2	305.1	33.1	9.8
1960.....	350.9	315.5	35.4	10.1
1961.....	364.8	329.9	35.0	9.6
1962.....	386.7	348.7	38.0	9.8
1963.....	408.1	368.8	39.4	9.7
1964.....	441.5	396.7	44.8	10.1
1965.....	478.9	429.2	49.7	10.4
1966.....	520.3	468.5	51.9	10.0
1967.....	554.5	504.8	49.7	9.0
1968.....	607.9	554.4	53.5	8.8
1969.....	662.6	603.5	59.0	8.9
1970.....	698.4	631.7	66.7	9.6
1971.....	744.0	673.6	70.4	9.5
1972.....	824.3	746.0	78.3	9.5
1973.....	926.0	827.1	98.8	10.7
1974.....	1,004.1	905.5	98.6	9.8
1975.....	1,047.1	947.8	99.4	9.5
1976.....	1,166.8	1,053.9	112.9	9.7
1977.....	1,293.3	1,158.5	134.8	10.4
1978.....	1,465.6	1,302.4	163.1	11.1
1979.....	1,651.7	1,465.4	186.3	11.3
1980.....	1,818.7	1,613.7	205.0	11.3
1981.....	2,001.8	1,772.6	229.1	11.4
1982.....	2,007.5	1,852.1	225.4	11.2
1983.....	2,227.1	1,942.6	284.5	12.8
1984.....	2,454.7	2,139.9	314.8	12.8
1985.....	2,643.5	2,306.0	337.5	12.8
1986.....	2,880.6 ²	2,481.7 ²	398.9 ²	13.8 ²
1987.....	3,165.5 ²	2,773.8 ²	391.7 ²	12.4 ²
1988.....	3,441.2 ²	3,083.0 ²	358.1 ²	10.4 ²
r1989.....	3,690.6 ²	3,256.4 ²	434.2 ²	11.8 ²
p1990.....	3,882.0 ²	3,405.4 ²	476.6 ²	12.3 ²
p1991.....	n.a.	3,471.5	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 7.—Standard, Itemized and Total Deductions Reported on Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Years 1944-1991

[All figures are estimates based on samples—number of returns are in millions; money amounts are in billions of dollars]

Tax year	Total number of returns	Standard deduction		Itemized deductions		Total deductions	
		Number of returns ¹	Amount ²	Number of returns ¹	Amount ³	Amount ⁴	Percentage of adjusted gross income (AGI) ^{5,r}
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1944.....	47.1	38.7	8.0	8.4	4.8	12.8	11.0
1945.....	49.9	41.5	8.1	8.5	5.5	13.8	11.3
1946.....	52.8	44.1	8.9	8.8	6.3	15.2	11.3
1947.....	55.1	44.7	9.8	10.4	7.8	17.6	11.8
1948.....	52.1	43.2	11.5	8.8	7.9	19.4	11.9
1949.....	51.8	42.1	11.1	9.7	8.8	19.9	12.4
1950.....	53.1	42.7	12.0	10.3	9.9	21.9	12.2
1951.....	55.4	43.9	13.3	11.6	11.9	25.2	12.5
1952.....	56.5	43.7	13.7	12.8	13.6	27.3	12.7
1953.....	57.8	43.4	14.2	14.4	15.6	29.8	13.0
1954.....	56.7	41.0	13.3	15.7	17.4	30.7	13.4
1955.....	58.3	41.4	13.6	18.9	20.0	33.6	13.5
1956.....	59.2	40.7	13.8	18.5	22.6	36.4	13.6
1957.....	59.8	39.7	13.8	20.2	25.7	39.5	14.1
1958.....	59.1	38.3	13.2	20.8	27.5	40.7	14.5
1959.....	60.3	37.8	13.4	22.5	32.0	45.4	14.9
1960.....	61.0	36.9	13.1	24.1	35.3	48.4	15.3
1961.....	61.5	36.2	12.9	25.3	38.4	51.3	15.6
1962.....	62.7	36.3	13.1	26.5	41.7	54.8	15.7
1963.....	63.9	35.8	13.1	28.2	46.1	59.2	16.1
1964.....	65.4	36.5	20.2	26.9	46.8	67.0	16.9
1965.....	67.6	39.7	20.6	27.9	50.7	71.4	16.6
1966.....	70.2	41.6	21.8	28.6	54.6	76.4	16.3
1967.....	71.7	41.9	22.1	29.8	59.6	81.7	16.2
1968.....	73.7	41.7	22.1	32.0	69.2	91.3	16.5
1969.....	75.8	40.9	21.6	34.9	80.2	101.8	16.9
1970.....	74.3	38.8	32.4	35.4	88.2	120.5	19.1
1971.....	74.6	43.9	48.1	30.7	91.9	139.9	20.8
1972.....	77.6	50.6	69.8	27.0	96.7	166.4	22.3
1973.....	80.7	52.6	73.6	28.0	107.0	180.6	21.8
1974.....	83.3	53.8	76.1	29.6	119.4	195.5	21.6
1975.....	82.2	56.1	100.9	26.1	122.3 ₃	233.2	24.6
1976.....	84.7	58.7	113.8	26.0	133.9 ₃	247.6	23.5
1977.....	86.6	63.7	137.7	22.9	138.5 ₃	276.2	23.8
1978.....	89.8	64.0	139.8	25.8	164.4 ₃	304.3	23.4
1979.....	92.7	66.2	148.8	26.5	184.2 ₃	333.0	22.7
1980.....	93.9	65.0	146.0	29.0	218.0 ₃	346.0	21.4
1981.....	95.4	63.8	144.7	31.8	256.4	401.2	22.6
1982.....	95.3	61.9	140.2	33.4	284.5 ₃	425.2	23.0
1983.....	96.3	61.1	138.5	35.2	309.6 ₃	448.7	23.1
1984.....	99.4	61.2	139.5	38.2	358.9 ₃	499.6	23.3
1985.....	101.7	61.8	145.0	39.8	405.0 ₃	554.7	24.1
1986.....	103.3	62.4	151.0	40.7	447.1	611.3	24.6
1987.....	107.0	71.4	215.2	35.6	392.0	607.2	21.9
1988.....	109.7	76.5	289.8	31.9	395.2	686.0	22.3
1989.....	112.1	79.3	309.4	32.0	431.0	740.4	22.7
1990.....	113.8	80.6	331.5	32.2	458.5	789.9	23.2
p1991.....	114.9	81.6	352.9	32.4	458.9	811.8	23.4

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 8.—Personal Income per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), and Taxable Income and Individual Income Tax per SOI, Tax Years 1947-1992

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in billions of dollars]

Tax year	Personal income (per NIPA) ¹	Taxable income (per SOI) ²		Total	Total income tax (per SOI) ³	
		Amount	As a percentage of personal income		As a percentage of.....	
					Personal income ¹	Taxable income ^{2 r}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1947.....	190.2	75.4	39.6	18.1	9.5	24.0
1948.....	209.2	74.8	35.8	15.4	7.4	20.6
1949.....	206.4	71.7	34.7	14.5	7.0	20.2
1950.....	228.1	84.3	37.0	18.4	8.1	21.8
1951.....	256.5	99.2	38.7	24.2	9.4	24.4
1952.....	273.8	107.2	39.2	27.8	10.2	25.9
1953.....	290.5	114.3	39.3	29.4	10.1	25.7
1954.....	293.0	115.3	39.4	26.7	9.1	23.2
1955.....	314.2	128.0	40.7	29.6	9.4	23.1
1956.....	337.2	141.5	42.0	32.7	9.7	23.1
1957.....	356.3	149.4	41.9	34.4	9.7	23.0
1958.....	367.1	149.3	40.7	34.3	9.3	23.0
1959.....	391.2	166.5	42.6	38.6	9.9	23.2
1960.....	409.2	171.6	41.9	39.5	9.7	23.0
1961.....	426.5	181.8	42.6	42.2	9.9	23.2
1962.....	453.4	195.3	43.1	44.9	9.9	23.0
1963.....	476.4	209.1	43.9	48.2	10.1	23.1
1964.....	510.7	229.9	45.0	47.2	9.2	20.5
1965.....	552.9	255.1	46.1	49.6	9.0	19.4
1966.....	601.7	286.3	47.6	56.1	9.3	19.6
1967.....	646.5	315.1	48.7	63.0	9.7	20.0
1968.....	709.9	352.8	49.7	76.7	10.8	21.7
1969.....	773.7	388.8	50.3	86.6	11.2	22.3
1970.....	831.0	401.2	48.3	83.9	10.1	20.9
1971.....	893.5	414.0	46.3	85.4	9.6	20.6
1972.....	980.5	447.6	45.7	93.6	9.6	20.9
1973.....	1,098.7	511.9	46.6	108.1	9.8	21.1
1974.....	1,205.7	573.6	47.6	123.6	10.3	21.5
1975.....	1,307.3	595.5	45.6	124.5	9.5	20.9
1976.....	1,446.3	674.9	46.7	141.8	9.8	21.0
1977.....	1,601.3	733.8	45.8	159.8	10.0	21.8
1978.....	1,807.9	846.4	46.8	188.2	10.4	22.2
1979.....	2,033.1	926.6	45.6	214.5	10.6	23.2
1980.....	2,265.4	1,045.2	46.1	250.3	11.0	23.0
1981.....	2,534.7	1,170.1	46.2	284.1	11.2	24.3
1982.....	2,690.9	1,231.9	45.8	277.6	10.3	22.5
1983.....	2,862.5	1,300.2	45.4	274.2	9.6	21.1
1984.....	3,154.6	1,447.0	45.9	301.9	9.6	20.9
1985.....	3,379.8	1,550.5	45.9	325.7	9.6	21.0
1986.....	3,590.4	1,665.6	46.4	367.3	10.2	22.1
1987.....	3,802.0	1,850.6	48.7	369.2	9.7	20.0
1988.....	4,075.9	2,070.0	50.8	412.9	10.1	19.9
1989.....	4,380.3	2,173.3	49.6	432.9	9.9	19.9
1990.....	4,664.2	2,263.7	48.5	447.1	9.6	19.8
p1991.....	4,828.3	2,285.9	47.3	448.2	9.3	19.6
p1992.....	5,058.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 9.—Number of Individual Income Tax Returns by Type of Tax Settlement, Tax Years 1944-1991
 [All figures are estimates based on samples—number of returns are in millions]

Tax year	Total number of returns	Returns with—		
		Tax due at time of filing	Overpayments ¹	No overpayments or tax due at time of filing
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1944.....	47.1	22.6	22.9	1.6
1945.....	49.9	14.5	33.5	1.9
1946.....	52.8	13.6	34.4	4.8
1947.....	55.1	15.3	33.0	6.7
1948.....	52.1	8.1	38.4	5.6
1949.....	51.8	13.8	30.2	7.9
1950.....	53.1	14.3	32.0	6.8
1951.....	55.4	18.6	31.0	5.8
1952.....	56.5	19.3	32.1	5.1
1953.....	57.8	19.0	32.7	6.2
1954.....	56.7	16.6	35.2	5.0
1955.....	58.3	18.7	35.4	4.2
1956.....	59.2	19.4	36.1	3.7
1957.....	59.8	18.6	37.6	3.6
1958.....	59.1	18.1	37.4	3.6
1959.....	60.3	19.1	38.4	2.8
1960.....	61.0	18.1	39.4	3.5
1961.....	61.5	18.6	40.0	2.9
1962.....	62.7	18.7	40.9	3.1
1963.....	63.9	19.3	41.4	3.3
1964.....	65.4	22.5	39.3	3.5
1965.....	67.6	20.0	44.3	3.2
1966.....	70.2	17.8	49.4	3.0
1967.....	71.7	17.5	51.2	3.0
1968.....	73.7	20.3	50.6	2.8
1969.....	75.8	17.9	54.9	3.0
1970.....	74.3	16.5	55.3	2.5
1971.....	74.6	17.0	55.3	2.4
1972.....	77.6	11.9	63.3	2.3
1973.....	80.7	14.2	64.2	2.2
1974.....	83.3	15.4	65.8	2.1
1975.....	82.2	15.8	63.8	2.6
1976.....	84.7	16.9	65.0	2.8
1977.....	86.6	17.8	66.0	2.8
1978.....	89.8	21.6	65.5	2.7
1979.....	92.7	18.8	71.4	2.4
1980.....	93.9	21.8	69.9	2.3
1981.....	95.4	23.0	70.0	2.4
1982.....	95.3	20.3	72.4	2.6
1983.....	96.3	18.5	75.0	2.9
1984.....	99.4	21.2	75.6	2.7
1985.....	101.7	21.2	77.4	3.0
1986.....	103.0	21.5	78.1	3.5
1987.....	107.0	23.8	79.8	3.4
1988.....	109.7	27.2	79.1	3.4
1989.....	112.1	28.0	80.9	3.2
1990.....	113.8	27.0	83.5	3.3
1991.....	114.9	25.4	82.9	6.6

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 10.— Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income Statement Items for Specified Income Years 1970-1991

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	p1991
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns with nonfarm businesses						
net income or deficit, total.....	5,769,741	7,221,346	8,931,712	11,928,573	14,782,738	15,129,495
Number with nonfarm business net income.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,640,701	11,221,925	11,524,409
Number of nonfarm businesses.....	6,483,789	7,759,576	9,730,019	n.a.	16,596,384	16,856,298
Business receipts, total.....	198,582,172	273,954,741	411,205,713	540,045,430	730,606,020	715,271,217
Income from sales and operations.....	n.a.	272,342,560	407,189,299	528,675,271	719,007,636	703,372,365
Total deductions.....	168,044,746	234,316,288	356,256,495	461,272,852	589,249,583¹	576,642,860¹
Cost of sales and operations.....	109,148,811	146,261,435	209,689,809	232,294,132	291,010,080	281,397,785
Inventory, beginning-of-year.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,435,438	29,024,992	30,405,860
Inventory, end-of-year.....	11,060,775	15,578,040	21,996,236	24,969,895	30,421,844	31,253,394
Purchases.....	88,585,913	117,722,352	168,301,517	n.a.	210,225,158	208,186,255
Cost of labor.....	7,704,285	8,791,083	10,922,221	14,504,201	22,679,507	22,269,832
Materials and supplies.....	6,216,057	9,090,638	12,909,222	n.a.	30,195,388	29,143,349
Advertising.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,574,743	6,648,905	6,648,905
Car and truck expenses.....	n.a.	n.a.	13,378,289	17,044,421	21,765,531	22,090,044
Commissions.....	1,274,016	2,225,830	3,333,345	n.a.	8,816,233	7,684,752
Depletion.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	816,131	643,490
Depreciation.....	5,451,525	7,958,143	13,952,703	26,291,389	23,734,507	23,002,916
Pension and profit sharing plans.....	72,741	125,296	141,463	311,323	586,394	535,453
Employee benefit programs.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,059,604	1,032,631
Insurance.....	2,309,808	3,503,812	6,003,126	n.a.	13,357,568	13,084,545
Interest paid, total.....	1,784,276	3,390,845	7,190,257	11,913,982	13,311,670	11,532,579
Mortgage interest.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,256,506	5,423,453
Other interest.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,055,164	6,109,127
Legal and professional services.....	699,229	1,164,048	2,633,596	n.a.	5,880,163	5,020,978
Meals and entertainment expenses before limitation.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,329,281	5,306,738
Meals and entertainment deduction.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,262,870	4,244,819
Office expenses.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,896,758	6,903,899
Rent paid, total.....	4,636,528	6,676,314	9,636,290	15,256,690	23,391,606	23,057,856
On machinery.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,754,492	4,095,905
On other business property.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,637,116	18,961,951
Repairs.....	2,444,607	3,044,175	5,031,573	n.a.	8,940,657	9,319,677
Net salaries and wages (not deducted elsewhere).....	15,107,047	20,227,859	26,560,821	38,265,691	46,998,029	49,611,560
Taxes paid.....	3,775,502	5,423,961	7,672,459	n.a.	10,341,654	10,658,022
Travel.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,605,981	5,135,421
Utilities (including telephone).....	n.a.	n.a.	4,790,337	n.a.	13,538,612	13,143,422
Bad debts.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	600,613	1,038,756	942,671
Net income (less deficit).....	30,537,426	39,636,453	54,947,219	78,772,578	141,430,193¹	138,680,328¹
Net income.....	33,735,732	45,624,890	66,010,051	96,775,563	161,657,252	156,417,661
Deficit.....	3,198,306	5,988,437	13,062,832	20,002,986	20,227,059	19,737,333

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 11.—Partnership Returns: Selected Balance Sheet and Income Statement Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total number of active partnerships	936,133	1,073,094	1,379,654	1,713,603	1,635,164	1,553,529
Number with net income	639,795	661,134	774,173	675,846	697,950	653,676
Number with balance sheets	555,741	783,271	1,194,236	1,227,498	1,137,048	1,081,224
Number of partners	3,697,818	4,950,634	8,419,899	13,244,824	18,431,918	17,094,966
Total assets ¹	16,752,751	235,468,301	597,503,923	1,269,434,302	1,791,027,273	1,685,223,450
Depreciable assets (net)	n.a.	113,124,989	239,139,823	695,878,822	1,002,298,389	1,032,723,957
Inventories, end of year	n.a.	11,985,431	33,218,272	27,279,234	59,442,619	56,507,062
Land	n.a.	36,731,956	70,241,248	152,179,314	213,854,531	214,757,035
Total liabilities ¹	n.a.	193,875,629	488,734,023	1,069,221,649	1,435,245,691	1,369,435,559
Accounts payable	n.a.	12,302,055	33,899,048	40,871,755	51,885,075	62,401,908
Short-term debt ²	n.a.	22,709,476	48,001,839	102,760,363	86,933,326	87,570,916
Long-term debt ³	n.a.	136,296,784	178,044,406	381,960,685	512,127,625	496,727,132
Nonrecourse loans ³	n.a.	n.a.	118,910,380	327,558,208	461,008,315	470,139,911
Partners' capital accounts ¹	n.a.	41,592,672	108,769,900	200,212,653	355,781,582	315,787,891
Total receipts ⁴	93,348,080	148,417,529	291,998,115	367,117,316	550,848,428	566,212,218
Business receipts ⁵	90,208,834	142,505,781	271,108,832	302,733,374	464,951,817	483,417,504
Interest received ⁶	942,304	2,477,173	10,869,323	20,558,966	20,941,861	20,799,631
Total deductions ⁴	83,557,684	140,679,959	283,749,460	376,000,991	536,749,152	549,602,678
Cost of sales and operations	46,040,874	64,672,843	113,885,668	146,315,315	232,797,570	242,448,195
Purchases	31,820,581	42,608,734	70,439,607	91,925,923	137,011,049	140,521,621
Cost of labor	4,146,927	4,585,836	7,015,547	8,845,106	13,378,307	13,924,993
Salaries and wages	8,129,233	12,489,039	22,336,337	33,884,204	54,051,875	56,025,118
Taxes paid	3,159,258	5,770,918	9,553,145	7,745,756	8,873,071	9,339,396
Interest paid	4,470,206	12,097,100	28,362,385	28,674,933	32,747,005	26,817,935
Depreciation ⁷	4,578,820	10,108,834	21,578,189	53,850,790	64,368,099	60,204,443
Net income (less deficit)	9,790,396	7,737,570	8,248,655	-8,883,674	14,099,275	16,609,540
Net income	14,419,124	22,431,931	45,061,756	77,044,693	113,885,966	116,317,801
Deficit	4,628,728	14,694,361	36,813,100	85,928,367	99,786,691	99,708,261

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 12.—Number of Business Income Tax Returns by Size of Business for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990
 [All figures are estimates based on samples—number of businesses are in thousands]

Size of business	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CORPORATIONS						
Receipt size¹						
Under \$25,000 ²	451.9	468.9	557.0	710.8	865.2	878.7
\$25,000 under \$50,000	170.7	186.4	207.7	236.6	240.9	252.0
\$50,000 under \$100,000	219.8	260.7	322.7	330.2	332.3	358.9
\$100,000 under \$250,000	516.9	673.9	558.4	620.5	631.8	661.7
\$250,000 under \$500,000	141.1	184.2	367.3	489.2	513.1	500.0
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	185.0	249.5	279.8	352.4	414.7	416.0
\$1,000,000 or more			417.7	537.6	630.1	649.4
Asset size³						
Under \$100,000	961.0	1,177.7	1,514.6	1,833.5	2,043.0	2,111.5
\$100,000 under \$1,000,000	599.1	704.8	968.9	1,152.5	1,230.8	1,246.3
\$1,000,000 under \$10,000,000	87.0	116.4	191.8	245.4	300.1	303.8
\$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000	9.8	12.2	16.6	20.9	24.8	25.2
\$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000	3.9	5.6	7.8	10.4	10.8	11.0
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	2.1	3.1	4.8	6.2	7.3	7.4
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	1.4	2.1	3.2	4.4	5.6	5.8
\$250,000,000 or more	1.2	1.9	2.9	4.1	5.5	5.6
PARTNERSHIPS						
Receipt size^{1,4}						
Under \$25,000 ²	501.7	549.7	638.0	840.1	779.0	962.6
\$25,000 under \$50,000	125.2	141.0	181.8	195.5	155.6	126.0
\$50,000 under \$100,000	119.6	133.7	183.6	199.5	201.6	133.4
\$100,000 under \$250,000	97.2	114.0	155.2	190.1	219.2	139.9
\$250,000 under \$500,000	65.2	90.6	135.6	165.5	122.4	82.5
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	17.0	25.5	48.1	66.9	77.9	52.1
\$1,000,000 or more	10.3	18.6	37.4	56.0	79.5	57.1
Asset size⁵						
Under \$25,000 ³	635.7	611.0	541.9	794.1	757.8	713.1
\$25,000 under \$50,000	80.8	105.9	156.3	132.7	126.4	99.3
\$50,000 under \$100,000	73.5	108.8	180.2	165.8	122.1	99.5
\$100,000 under \$250,000	74.7	116.0	219.1	210.9	192.1	194.1
\$250,000 under \$500,000	33.8	56.9	117.9	142.8	133.9	128.6
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	19.3	35.3	72.1	100.0	109.6	105.2
\$1,000,000 or more	18.3	41.2	92.2	167.2	193.3	213.7
NONFARM SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS						
Receipt size⁶						
Under \$2,500 ³	1,894.3	2,299.9	2,783.1	3,067.5	3,623.1	3,750.1
\$2,500 under \$5,000	815.1	959.4	1,158.6	1,444.6	1,621.5	1,714.5
\$5,000 under \$10,000	891.5	1,041.7	1,262.9	1,633.6	1,998.2	2,011.7
\$10,000 under \$25,000	1,137.4	1,325.7	1,711.6	2,104.6	2,612.7	2,719.8
\$25,000 under \$50,000	746.4	849.5	1,079.1	1,393.9	1,660.0	1,660.2
\$50,000 under \$100,000	562.0	644.5	835.6	1,094.1	1,259.0	1,282.1
\$100,000 under \$200,000	297.4	380.9	795.8	1,060.2	779.0	857.2
\$200,000 under \$500,000	122.3	209.2	73.9	89.3	554.9	587.0
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	20.8	35.3	29.2	40.7	139.7	142.7
\$1,000,000 or more	6.6	13.5			49.5	57.3

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 13.—Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1989

[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of returns, total	1,865,477	2,023,647	2,710,538	3,277,219	3,827,883¹	3,716,650¹
Number with net income	1,008,337	1,226,208	1,596,832	1,820,120	1,921,805 ¹	1,910,670 ¹
Consolidated returns ^{2,3}	19,871	38,307	57,890	79,598	74,243	71,769
S Corporation returns ^{3,4}	257,475	358,413	545,389	724,749	1,422,987	1,575,092
DISC returns ^{3,5}	N/A	6,431	8,665	1,383	(¹)	(¹)
FSC returns ^{3,6}	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,341	(¹)	(¹)
Total assets	2,634,706,564	4,286,556,273	7,617,238,403	12,773,093,888	17,647,120,286¹	18,190,057,609¹
Cash	176,924,573	290,426,439	528,914,747	683,204,264	823,705,622	771,086,440
Notes and accounts receivable	614,667,367	1,051,542,806	1,984,601,790	3,317,635,191	4,195,999,662	4,198,016,230
Less: Allowance for bad debts	20,030,327	31,032,998	50,057,307	61,580,335	704,026,839	110,059,993
Inventories	190,401,642	317,718,545	534,806,547	714,722,928	879,318,508	893,586,141
Investments in Government obligations	106,222,911	176,955,397	265,542,521	916,550,098 ⁷	927,940,976 ⁷	921,193,216 ⁷
Tax-exempt securities	90,402,479	139,176,302	206,517,216	(⁷)	332,792,829 ⁷	380,320,504 ⁷
Other current assets	73,058,482	145,101,716	310,177,160	629,136,396	1,025,760,249	1,164,582,476
Loans to stockholders	4,774,082	9,355,636	29,873,250	56,761,232	81,223,634	94,866,044
Mortgage and real estate loans	327,593,354	548,054,483	894,323,489	1,258,672,577	1,610,211,866	1,537,899,636
Other investments	401,389,022	626,266,074	1,213,986,210	2,413,551,474	3,970,942,298	4,136,891,162
Depreciable assets	868,908,018	1,276,564,500	2,107,027,914	3,174,193,649	4,069,775,039	4,317,781,452
Less: Accumulated depreciation	334,646,086	483,798,526	767,841,763	1,232,072,530	1,718,268,625	1,848,022,862
Depletable assets	18,517,264	38,511,396	71,901,490	112,339,389	134,392,549	129,370,543
Less: Accumulated depletion	6,774,796	14,501,561	19,569,556	37,203,920	56,491,222	55,075,300
Land	46,626,157	66,819,206	92,931,935	141,448,357	191,299,047	209,579,296
Intangible assets (amortizable)	12,818,168	12,823,183	45,480,694	145,290,625	438,136,945	491,252,807
Less: Accumulated amortization	5,984,184	4,491,990	18,393,037	42,505,240	82,406,932	95,754,475
Other assets	69,838,438	121,065,665	187,015,106	582,949,738	925,814,680	1,052,544,294
Total liabilities	2,634,706,564	4,286,556,273	7,617,238,403	12,773,093,888	17,647,120,286¹	18,190,057,609¹
Accounts payable	148,812,597	263,417,584	542,172,368	891,571,443	1,090,421,687	1,094,001,051
Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than 1 year	170,884,261	272,123,551	504,802,288	1,001,337,795	1,601,540,823	1,802,732,358
Other current liabilities	892,218,397	1,577,425,991	2,706,796,360	4,234,983,432	5,141,333,387	5,197,682,027
Loans from stockholders	24,573,814	38,143,936	85,718,510	174,317,253	247,166,196	268,559,197
Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in 1 year or more	362,700,303	586,703,526	986,663,932	1,699,272,481	2,490,067,919	2,665,098,250
Other liabilities	283,106,029	451,676,880	846,696,691	1,467,912,913	2,473,885,302	2,423,067,175
Capital stock	201,213,719	251,715,862	417,153,783	920,182,882	1,477,273,520	1,584,840,863
Paid-in or capital surplus	196,642,421	298,534,854	532,039,407	1,420,996,805	2,595,241,587	2,814,210,083
Retained earnings, appropriated	16,657,051	29,955,676	41,461,644	54,074,364	75,039,921	60,978,729
Retained earnings, unappropriated	349,225,750	537,631,026	1,027,902,049	1,311,512,589	1,447,386,971	1,349,027,584
Less: Cost of treasury stock	11,327,778	20,772,613	74,168,627	403,068,064	992,237,024	1,070,139,706
Total receipts	1,750,776,503	3,198,627,880	6,361,284,012	8,398,278,426	10,934,973,405^{1,8,9}	11,409,520,074^{1,8,9}
Business receipts	1,620,886,576	2,961,729,640	5,731,616,337	7,369,538,953	9,427,277,533 ^{8,9}	9,860,441,633 ^{8,9}
Interest on State and local Government obligations	3,775,917	6,711,606	12,620,876	20,164,514	36,278,852	35,164,734
Other interest	67,794,508	136,587,304	354,243,674	617,622,425 ⁹	930,912,502 ¹⁰	942,237,940 ¹⁰
Dividends received from domestic corporations	5,238,421	8,818,282	18,654,800	16,967,379	15,480,200	13,413,839
Dividends received from foreign corporations	3,466,515	5,467,728	14,563,353	20,770,361	33,503,834	33,261,669
Rents	13,938,502	21,765,130	41,371,141	89,700,937	102,685,563	100,642,848
Royalties	2,586,387	5,167,141	12,450,250	15,237,421	26,810,742	32,142,258
Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss	190,439	301,601	2,013,510	7,032,062	10,759,508	4,110,745
Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss	5,481,580	8,364,523	24,910,957	53,771,685	62,471,314	50,935,859
Net gain, noncapital assets	5,315,562	7,757,287	20,117,615	33,537,842	34,997,162 ⁹	32,275,111 ⁹
Other receipts	22,102,096	35,957,620	128,721,498	153,934,848	253,796,196	304,893,438

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 13.—Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1989—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total deductions	1,682,778,847	3,052,674,597	6,125,365,155	8,158,144,126	10,544,705,529^{1,8}	11,032,574,830^{1,8}
Cost of sales and operations	1,146,263,273	2,129,928,467	4,204,905,905	4,894,254,081	6,317,467,181	6,610,769,883
Compensation of officers	32,846,381	57,832,552	106,973,751	170,737,540	197,766,376	205,403,164
Repairs	13,986,819	23,422,171	42,407,987	81,495,784	90,044,129	95,887,821
Bad debts	8,479,814	13,781,147	18,769,771	43,333,588	68,805,675	83,690,549
Rent paid on business property	23,842,355	40,769,829	71,990,832	134,661,335	173,079,979	184,771,540
Taxes paid	49,523,243	81,530,302	163,003,822	200,977,161	236,145,632	250,928,813
Interest paid	62,055,010	129,307,921	344,612,542	568,645,475	831,521,305	825,372,164
Contributions or gifts	797,029	1,202,130	2,358,554	4,471,738	4,892,920	4,752,406
Amortization	745,005	717,398	1,374,658	6,133,737	25,589,136	31,503,958
Depreciation	52,941,266	86,295,684	157,345,828	304,380,703	337,302,354	332,781,754
Depletion	5,623,339	5,341,489	8,871,993	7,779,731 ¹¹	9,251,107	9,646,712
Advertising	18,089,097	26,605,786	52,266,004	91,922,667	124,432,075	126,417,097
Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans	12,225,912	26,526,129	51,529,310	49,588,712 ¹¹	44,159,248	42,233,693
Employee benefit programs	7,398,283	15,690,563	40,179,104	71,601,577 ¹¹	109,561,360	113,320,117
Net loss, noncapital assets	1,289,305	1,804,079	5,903,104	7,893,175	21,121,221 ⁸	22,330,746 ⁹
Other deductions	248,672,716	411,918,970	850,872,216	1,520,267,133 ¹¹	1,953,585,833	2,092,764,214
Total receipts less total deductions	67,997,856	145,953,263	235,918,858	240,134,300	390,267,875^{1,8,9}	376,945,444^{1,8,9}
Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations	1,679,875	3,395,169	15,708,560	20,299,335	35,100,199	36,776,886
Net income (less deficit)	65,901,614	142,636,826	239,006,542	240,119,020	389,010,675 ^{1,8}	370,632,632 ^{1,8}
Net income	83,710,924	169,483,336	296,787,201	363,867,384	556,332,401 ^{1,8}	552,526,789 ^{1,8}
Deficit	17,809,310	26,846,510	57,780,659	123,748,365	167,321,725 ^{1,8}	181,894,157 ^{1,8}
Income subject to tax ¹²	72,374,437	146,589,287	246,598,486	266,060,609	371,054,512	366,352,857
Income tax, total	33,293,018¹³	66,144,308	105,142,436	111,340,839	127,754,021	128,185,666
Regular and alternative tax ¹⁴	32,949,937	65,769,822	103,831,172	109,106,358	123,236,461	119,434,430
Recapture of prior-year investment credit	77,832	217,138	867,571	1,497,597	354,889	126,600
Recapture of prior-year work incentive (WIN) credit	N/A	608	4,873	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum tax and alternative minimum tax ¹⁵	265,249	156,740	436,820	725,878	3,540,918	8,104,269
Environmental tax	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	471,779	520,167
Foreign tax credit	4,548,986	19,987,724	24,879,737	24,263,487	23,996,821	24,989,922
U.S. possessions tax credit	N/A	N/A	1,572,734	2,450,583	2,793,603	3,194,481
Investment credit	865,954	6,459,746	15,102,812	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Work incentive (WIN) credit	N/A	5,321	36,483	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jobs credit	N/A	N/A	601,444	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Nonconventional source fuel credit	N/A	N/A	2	43,267	82,792	81,790
Alcohol fuel credit	N/A	N/A	4	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Research activities credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,627,997	(¹⁶)	(¹⁶)
Employees stock ownership credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	(¹⁶)	N/A	N/A
Orphan drug credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	*204	14,190	15,637
General business credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,607,097 ¹⁰	3,882,728 ¹⁰	2,833,701 ¹⁰
Prior year minimum tax credit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	836,681	667,036
Distributions to stockholders:						
Cash and property except in own stock	32,012,677	45,224,392	97,378,617	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corporation's own stock	1,922,810	2,066,559	3,525,549	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 14.—Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Industrial division and item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING						
Number of returns, total	37,283	56,280	80,883	103,156	123,195 ¹	126,423 ¹
Number with net income	19,843	33,328	43,827	52,776	70,919 ¹	70,965 ¹
Total assets	11,909,403	21,177,941	40,738,977	52,651,197	63,413,253 ¹	68,338,381 ¹
Net worth	4,012,068	6,844,949	11,460,935	15,408,221	21,097,130 ¹	23,360,455 ¹
Total receipts	14,277,707	28,118,514	52,089,915	70,491,486	86,627,044 ^{1,2}	88,101,065 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	13,591,763	26,624,149	48,850,056	65,419,402	81,159,501 ³	82,114,836
Interest received	69,742	171,732	476,654	775,383 ³	668,099 ³	681,127 ³
Total deductions	14,209,713	27,369,296	51,418,280	70,559,478	85,065,088 ^{1,2}	86,883,128 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	10,555,539	19,738,447	35,798,332	45,085,526	57,275,674	52,758,720
Interest paid	358,225	797,420	2,184,441	2,758,952	2,788,784	2,852,242
Net income (less deficit)	65,295	746,908	673,158	-74,270	1,550,580 ^{1,2}	1,156,269 ^{1,2}
Net income	493,400	1,493,168	2,484,381	2,930,905	4,347,165 ²	4,328,433 ²
Deficit	428,105	746,260	1,791,222	3,005,175	2,796,586 ²	3,172,164 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	113,115 ⁵	351,059	533,768	531,787	585,804	569,812
Total income tax after credits ⁶	107,023 ⁵	294,584	422,356	344,626	557,583	554,818
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	65,824	244,524	304,733	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MINING						
Number of returns, total	14,465	14,242	25,576	41,426	41,631 ¹	39,674 ¹
Number with net income	7,303	8,297	12,698	18,031	18,756 ¹	18,436 ¹
Total assets	23,972,812	64,505,341	126,947,880	240,815,996	236,339,172 ¹	219,197,640 ¹
Net worth	13,381,821	32,765,690	54,068,148	104,772,797	128,413,627 ¹	110,339,579 ¹
Total receipts	17,747,750	65,909,994	176,672,390	142,038,595	102,378,796 ^{1,2}	111,444,457 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	16,699,586	63,670,496	167,397,918	126,710,610	87,977,574	97,321,579
Interest received	176,728	522,757	1,301,266	3,584,890 ³	3,706,174 ³	3,849,674 ³
Total deductions	15,927,348	42,348,765	169,051,624	145,389,514	99,496,661 ¹	106,466,509 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	9,955,600	30,171,612	116,989,880	87,972,035	56,658,030	62,070,361
Interest paid	388,032	1,166,182	3,440,080	7,789,995	6,529,206	6,674,114
Net income (less deficit)	1,834,315	23,574,833	7,750,561	-2,543,467	3,144,686 ^{1,2}	5,302,223 ^{1,2}
Net income	2,399,507	24,347,893	10,133,685	6,166,623	8,217,568 ²	9,071,733 ²
Deficit	565,192	773,060	2,383,124	8,710,110	5,072,882 ²	3,769,511 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	1,031,550 ⁵	11,361,037	3,947,569	1,736,952	1,494,139	1,897,245
Total income tax after credits ⁶	342,928 ⁵	1,051,138	1,674,566	557,519	1,080,476	1,348,333
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	1,177,550	1,015,895	4,757,780	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CONSTRUCTION						
Number of returns, total	138,905	191,219	272,432	318,276	393,103 ¹	406,874 ¹
Number with net income	82,078	108,852	150,368	185,613	222,815 ¹	223,434 ¹
Total assets	42,719,792	76,691,947	132,939,026	215,297,771	249,711,210 ¹	243,829,026 ¹
Net worth	11,819,604	19,029,077	32,826,174	54,687,270	66,723,453 ¹	63,865,550 ¹
Total receipts	90,610,644	146,955,117	267,205,356	387,232,953	517,477,336 ^{1,2}	534,654,044 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	88,945,385	143,412,715	260,387,692	374,590,273	504,906,544 ^{1,2}	522,586,199
Interest received	219,698	614,583	2,073,650	3,851,628 ³	3,513,280 ³	3,621,561 ³
Total deductions	89,070,022	144,717,309	262,116,275	382,823,113	508,788,731 ^{1,2}	527,800,796 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	73,434,969	116,845,554	208,064,925	295,803,244	392,668,469	407,448,745
Interest paid	711,496	1,973,244	4,278,502	6,407,652	7,369,122	7,368,430
Net income (less deficit)	1,538,418	2,236,262	5,271,209	4,370,924	8,736,930 ^{1,2}	6,824,608 ^{1,2}
Net income	2,548,013	4,514,884	8,911,143	11,053,145	16,312,212 ²	15,859,977 ²
Deficit	1,009,595	2,278,602	3,639,934	6,682,220	7,575,282 ²	9,035,370 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	776,979 ⁵	1,320,196	2,521,507	2,243,786	2,221,113	1,983,902
Total income tax after credits ⁶	756,637 ⁵	1,131,960	1,973,659	1,662,563	2,106,624	1,906,537
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	299,204	464,553	793,764	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MANUFACTURING						
Number of returns, total	197,807	217,354	242,550	276,545	301,346 ¹	301,669 ¹
Number with net income	120,814	136,839	153,640	159,778	173,128 ¹	167,509 ¹
Total assets	612,912,516	944,581,970	1,709,471,700	2,644,393,424	3,721,219,914 ¹	3,821,323,756 ¹
Net worth	306,923,293	442,587,874	749,866,774	1,099,645,876	1,373,491,815 ¹	1,392,233,318 ¹
Total receipts	722,952,890	1,296,359,650	2,404,323,844	2,831,062,496	3,531,219,028 ^{1,2}	3,688,693,895 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	700,090,661	1,258,338,650	2,301,056,550	2,656,345,750	3,276,012,925	3,434,141,360
Interest received	4,748,499	8,691,092	28,315,784	47,753,626 ³	80,088,295 ³	81,135,811 ³
Total deductions	692,455,462	1,230,689,496	2,290,593,808	2,733,105,346	3,377,145,270 ^{1,2}	3,545,121,842 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	495,879,549	925,111,030	1,707,143,900	1,797,852,805	2,257,683,863	2,377,226,499
Interest paid	12,570,242	22,055,903	54,177,356	90,452,072	147,452,397	151,214,835
Net income (less deficit)	31,846,078	68,406,627	125,667,815	113,758,645	180,476,024 ^{1,2}	171,373,726 ^{1,2}
Net income	37,925,489	74,466,554	141,547,510	142,541,119	216,357,256 ²	212,936,099 ²
Deficit	6,079,411	6,059,927	15,879,695	28,782,474	35,881,232 ²	41,562,373 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	16,744,905 ⁵	32,306,739	59,577,413	55,553,921	62,133,672	60,664,655
Total income tax after credits ⁶	13,242,226 ⁵	21,024,964	32,726,986	25,382,459	38,969,929	38,971,197
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	14,616,282	19,973,061	37,306,509	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 14.—Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990—Continued

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Industrial division and item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1990
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES						
Number of returns, total	67,398	80,701	111,324	138,337	156,037 ¹	160,353 ¹
Number with net income	38,204	45,360	62,232	69,938	79,346 ¹	81,418 ¹
Total assets	287,740,207	443,236,797	758,364,400	1,248,426,899	1,474,412,864 ¹	1,522,045,738 ¹
Net worth	121,205,022	176,444,407	290,655,693	490,481,127	511,303,115 ¹	508,667,821 ¹
Total receipts	135,495,271	243,480,637	523,807,396	772,358,188	906,501,335 ^{1,2}	936,277,062 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	131,463,171	234,689,427	507,372,820	733,943,970	844,076,080	874,111,070
Interest received	930,266	1,520,913	5,760,072	12,310,594 ³	16,938,425 ³	18,194,729 ³
Total deductions	127,931,131	233,409,166	503,954,285	747,836,158	867,556,417 ^{1,2}	900,960,832 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	77,743,359	143,932,463	336,868,172	381,028,354	401,515,846	405,924,209
Interest paid	7,364,200	13,761,062	27,638,591	44,880,858	56,900,550	59,190,735
Net income (less deficit)	7,543,718	10,099,571	20,046,155	25,087,629	39,073,753 ^{1,2}	35,413,596 ^{1,2}
Net income	9,471,595	12,068,189	24,917,293	37,880,144	56,518,343 ²	51,490,850 ²
Deficit	1,927,877	1,988,618	4,871,138	12,792,516	17,444,990 ²	16,077,254 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	4,342,334 ⁵	5,107,158	10,532,722	14,881,470	16,262,966	15,228,031
Total income tax after credits ⁶	4,036,850 ⁵	2,836,470	5,322,655	8,432,924	15,664,580	15,882,038
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	5,837,565	8,900,353	17,329,807	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
Number of returns, total	518,062	614,632	799,628	917,301	1,012,980 ¹	1,023,057 ¹
Number with net income	339,987	399,668	487,300	510,825	544,244 ¹	527,128 ¹
Total assets	192,181,800	323,496,726	646,901,005	1,009,965,739	1,390,555,774 ¹	1,447,296,828 ¹
Net worth	77,002,132	122,649,734	222,289,687	286,260,274	342,748,950 ¹	354,827,439 ¹
Total receipts	522,547,923	969,938,872	1,955,523,778	2,473,865,453	3,184,946,370 ^{1,2}	3,308,988,336 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	511,316,883	951,463,550	1,919,347,689	2,408,174,933	3,094,814,670	3,216,861,680
Interest received	1,291,906	3,857,318	10,503,989	21,633,480 ³	26,488,481 ³	29,851,239 ³
Total deductions	512,910,193	947,511,780	1,919,454,218	2,440,403,373	3,148,816,258 ^{1,2}	3,279,066,687 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	392,391,856	745,299,204	1,538,128,634	1,869,766,621	2,388,963,994	2,482,483,270
Interest paid	4,309,663	8,587,173	25,645,855	38,217,998	61,697,168	63,914,431
Net income (less deficit)	9,671,044	22,489,430	38,309,671	33,126,702	36,155,437 ^{1,2}	30,094,078 ^{1,2}
Net income	12,395,411	27,681,721	49,426,500	51,434,500	65,409,500 ²	65,383,876 ²
Deficit	2,724,367	5,192,291	11,116,829	18,307,798	29,254,062 ²	35,289,798 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	4,476,047 ⁵	8,103,316	13,515,653	16,130,885	13,266,317	13,324,360
Total income tax after credits ⁶	4,237,181 ⁵	7,348,619	10,564,358	13,396,555	12,673,766	12,615,991
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	2,068,501	5,029,897	10,343,087	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE						
Number of returns, total	406,235	411,846	493,426	518,432	592,832	609,138
Number with net income	248,586	243,409	273,853	285,273	283,023	269,667
Total assets	1,401,153,520	2,321,965,956	4,022,206,073	7,029,452,681	9,957,481,118	10,193,295,357
Net worth	196,480,448	269,770,527	530,541,317	1,161,968,009	2,028,200,908	2,142,041,011
Total receipts	177,321,173	315,795,981	697,460,846	1,182,034,309	1,868,003,359 ^{2,7}	1,954,709,651 ^{2,7}
Business receipts	92,091,887	157,126,715	256,892,475	501,993,840	855,752,870 ⁷	900,908,453 ⁷
Interest received	63,694,046	127,040,303	315,146,115	541,268,193 ³	826,126,038 ³	830,451,126 ³
Total deductions	161,630,060	297,963,817	652,637,787	1,104,572,202	1,730,536,970 ²	1,809,867,575 ²
Cost of sales and operations	48,434,362	84,614,209	129,644,330	237,577,803	487,672,748	526,244,728
Interest paid	34,548,509	77,677,659	219,167,684	363,009,417	521,868,248	506,921,011
Net income (less deficit)	12,214,079	11,663,330	33,122,792	60,670,526	108,907,351 ²	109,901,881 ²
Net income	15,081,939	18,825,003	46,040,390	90,546,934	155,238,423 ²	158,458,842 ²
Deficit	2,867,860	7,161,673	12,917,599	29,876,408	46,331,072 ²	48,556,962 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	4,404,449 ⁵	5,558,647	9,680,755	13,369,981	21,692,353	20,709,720
Total income tax after credits ⁶	4,150,009 ⁵	4,673,705	7,699,628	10,193,877	20,146,630	20,511,294
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	7,387,211	8,729,977	24,692,146	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SERVICES						
Number of returns, total	281,218	435,672	671,338	939,390	989,850 ¹	1,029,447 ¹
Number with net income	150,525	249,641	408,718	529,337	525,229 ¹	546,268 ¹
Total assets	61,875,140	90,534,067	176,163,717	330,982,941	552,132,138 ¹	572,842,266 ¹
Net worth	19,529,082	26,855,374	52,865,513	89,852,365	132,375,217 ¹	143,154,346 ¹
Total receipts	69,572,626	131,377,364	279,883,187	534,587,609	735,497,193 ^{1,2}	779,329,609 ^{1,2}
Business receipts	66,459,515	125,747,462	266,088,619	497,980,990	680,350,095	726,041,364
Interest received	435,070	875,506	3,269,412	6,561,301 ³	9,649,922 ³	9,526,124 ³
Total deductions	68,384,452	127,996,443	271,792,974	528,685,613	724,922,705 ^{1,2}	769,035,909 ^{1,2}
Cost of sales and operations	37,733,747	63,724,869	129,352,692	176,070,808	273,531,298	290,965,307
Interest paid	1,802,802	3,279,438	8,033,612	15,027,259	26,858,974	27,188,190
Net income (less deficit)	1,198,703	3,396,744	8,193,903	5,883,782	11,020,194 ^{1,2}	10,616,792 ^{1,2}
Net income	3,384,869	6,025,592	13,246,601	21,124,460	33,839,910 ²	34,850,560 ²
Deficit	2,186,166	2,628,848	5,052,698	15,240,678	22,819,716 ²	24,233,768 ²
Regular and alternative tax ⁴	1,058,264 ⁵	1,625,093	3,497,265	4,621,875	5,563,239	5,041,377
Total income tax after credits ⁶	1,003,130 ⁵	1,323,637	2,603,370	3,343,830	4,930,443	4,597,581
Distributions to stockholders except in own stock	558,452	855,402	1,841,945	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 15.—Corporation Profits Before Taxes per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) and per SOI, and Income Subject to Tax per SOI, Income Years 1960-1992

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in billion of dollars]

Income year	Profits before taxes (per NIPA) ¹	Net income (less deficit) (per SOI)	Income subject to tax (per SOI) ²
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1960.....	51.1	43.5	47.2
1961.....	51.0	45.9	47.9
1962.....	56.4	49.6	51.7
1963.....	61.2	54.3	54.3
1964.....	68.0	61.6	60.4
1965.....	78.8	73.9	70.8
1966.....	85.1	80.5	77.1
1967.....	81.8	78.2	74.8
1968.....	90.6	86.0	81.4
1969.....	89.0	80.2	81.2
1970.....	78.4	65.9	72.4
1971.....	90.1	79.7	83.2
1972.....	104.5	96.8	95.1
1973.....	130.9	120.4	115.5
1974.....	142.8	148.2	144.0
1975.....	140.4	142.6	146.6
1976.....	173.7	185.4	183.5
1977.....	203.3	219.2	212.5
1978.....	237.9	246.9	239.6
1979.....	261.4	284.6	279.4
1980.....	240.9	239.0	248.6
1981.....	228.9	213.6	241.5
1982.....	176.3	154.3	205.2
1983.....	210.7	186.3	218.7
1984.....	240.5	232.9	257.1
1985.....	225.0	240.1	266.1
1986.....	217.8	269.5	276.2
1987.....	267.9	328.2	311.8
1988.....	347.5	413.0	383.2
1989.....	342.9	389.0	371.0
p1990.....	355.4	n.a.	n.a.
p1991.....	334.7 r	n.a.	n.a.
p1992.....	371.6 r	n.a.	n.a.

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 16.--Estate Tax Returns as a Percentage of Adult Deaths, Selected Years of Death, 1934-1989

[Starting with 1956, number of returns are estimates based on samples]

Selected year of death ¹	Total adult deaths ¹	Taxable estate tax returns	
		Number	Percentage of adult deaths ²
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1934.....	983,970	8,655	0.88
1935.....	1,172,245	9,137	0.78
1936.....	1,257,290	12,010	0.96
1937.....	1,237,585	13,220	1.07
1938.....	1,181,275	12,720	1.08
1939.....	1,205,072	12,907	1.07
1940.....	1,237,188	13,336	1.08
1941.....	1,216,855	13,493	1.11
1942.....	1,211,391	12,726	1.05
1943.....	1,277,009	12,154	0.95
1944.....	1,238,917	13,869	1.12
1946.....	1,239,713	18,232	1.47
1947.....	1,278,856	19,742	1.54
1948.....	1,283,601	17,469	1.36
1949.....	1,285,664	17,411	1.35
1950.....	1,304,343	18,941	1.45
1953.....	1,237,741	24,997	2.02
1954.....	1,332,412	25,143	1.89
1956.....	1,289,193	32,131	2.49
1958.....	1,358,375	38,515	2.84
1960.....	1,426,148	45,439	3.19
1962.....	1,483,846	55,207	3.72
1965.....	1,578,813	67,404	4.27
1969.....	1,796,055	93,424	5.20
1972.....	1,854,146	120,761	6.51
1976.....	1,819,107	139,115	7.65
1981.....	1,896,067	41,620	2.19
1982.....	1,897,620	35,148	1.86
1983.....	1,945,913	31,507	1.62
1984.....	1,968,128	30,518	1.55
1985.....	2,015,070	23,731	1.18
1986.....	2,033,678	21,335	1.05
1987.....	2,053,064	18,948	0.92
1988.....	2,096,704	20,695	0.99
1989.....	2,079,035	23,104	1.11

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 17.--Gross Tax Collections: Amount Collected by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1987-1993

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Quarter and fiscal year	Amount collected by type of return					
	Total	Individual income taxes ¹	Corporation income taxes ²	Excise taxes ³	Employment taxes ⁴	Estate and gift taxes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISCAL YEAR 1987, TOTAL	886,290	465,452	102,859	33,311	277,000	7,668
October 1986 - December 1986	180,580	92,346	22,466	8,281	55,615	1,872
January 1987 - March 1987	209,032	105,483	22,649	7,925	71,156	1,819
April 1987 - June 1987	285,477	164,008	29,748	8,493	81,139	2,089
July 1987 - September 1987	211,201	103,615	27,996	8,612	69,090	1,888
FISCAL YEAR 1988, TOTAL	945,469	473,667	109,683	36,286	318,039	7,784
October 1987 - December 1987	200,033	97,479	24,828	9,413	66,500	1,813
January 1988 - March 1988	222,721	111,215	22,006	7,578	80,161	1,761
April 1988 - June 1988	298,865	160,018	35,991	9,240	91,426	2,190
July 1988 - September 1988	223,840	104,955	26,858	10,055	79,952	2,020
FISCAL YEAR 1989, TOTAL	1,023,421	515,732	117,015	36,076	345,626	8,973
October 1988 - December 1988	216,133	104,522	29,551	9,272	70,632	2,156
January 1989 - March 1989	238,290	114,475	20,760	8,504	92,587	1,964
April 1989 - June 1989	333,964	180,947	40,825	9,386	100,077	2,729
July 1989 - September 1989	235,034	115,788	25,879	8,914	82,329	2,124
FISCAL YEAR 1990, TOTAL	1,066,515	540,228	110,017	37,289	367,219	11,762
October 1989 - December 1989	222,859	110,077	26,390	8,966	74,982	2,444
January 1990 - March 1990	251,913	127,277	21,433	8,044	92,868	2,291
April 1990 - June 1990	343,951	181,180	37,398	10,808	110,281	4,284
July 1990 - September 1990	247,792	121,694	24,796	9,471	89,088	2,743
FISCAL YEAR 1991, TOTAL	1,099,124	546,877	113,598	42,725	384,451	11,473
October 1990 - December 1990	242,881	118,047	29,248	9,205	83,646	2,735
January 1991 - March 1991	256,949	119,891	22,974	9,897	101,569	2,618
April 1991 - June 1991	338,469	181,949	35,953	10,968	106,426	3,173
July 1991 - September 1991	260,825	126,990	25,423	12,655	92,810	2,947
FISCAL YEAR 1992, TOTAL	1,120,799	557,723	117,961	33,565	400,081	11,479
October 1991 - December 1991	246,273	117,980	28,571	8,238	88,749	2,735
January 1992 - March 1992	264,161	136,220	19,751	8,159	97,425	2,606
April 1992 - June 1992	345,447	173,437	41,930	8,311	118,503	3,266
July 1992 - September 1992	264,918	130,086	27,699	8,857	95,404	2,872
FISCAL YEAR 1993						
October 1992 - December 1992	258,823	124,812	30,324	8,388	92,284	3,015

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 18.—Tax Refunds: Amount Refunded by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1987-1993

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Quarter and fiscal year	Amount refunded by type of return					
	Total	Individual income taxes ¹	Corporation income taxes ²	Excise taxes ³	Employment taxes ⁴	Estate and gift taxes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISCAL YEAR 1987, TOTAL	96,969	73,583	19,891	1,381	1,900	214
October 1986 - December 1986.....	8,668	3,406	4,789	111	312	50
January 1987 - March 1987.....	28,422	22,198	5,296	479	1,393	56
April 1987 - June 1987.....	50,063	42,858	5,948	332	1,069	57
July 1987 - September 1987.....	9,816	5,121	3,858	459	326	52
FISCAL YEAR 1988, TOTAL	94,480	74,399	16,477	1,114	2,263	227
October 1987 - December 1987.....	7,701	3,437	3,727	207	275	55
January 1988 - March 1988.....	27,798	21,744	5,248	198	553	55
April 1988 - June 1988.....	49,202	43,769	3,848	421	1,114	50
July 1988 - September 1988.....	9,776	5,449	3,654	288	321	67
FISCAL YEAR 1989, TOTAL	93,613	73,597	14,921	2,054	2,771	269
October 1988 - December 1988.....	8,380	3,362	4,461	118	359	80
January 1989 - March 1989.....	32,041	26,759	4,462	182	570	67
April 1989 - June 1989.....	43,538	38,895	3,849	350	381	63
July 1989 - September 1989.....	9,654	4,581	2,149	1,404	1,461	59
FISCAL YEAR 1990, TOTAL	99,656	76,065	18,324	2,261	2,677	329
October 1989 - December 1989.....	8,487	3,094	4,605	300	409	79
January 1990 - March 1990.....	37,121	31,367	4,922	342	423	67
April 1990 - June 1990.....	43,308	36,952	4,209	549	1,492	106
July 1990 - September 1990.....	10,740	4,652	4,588	1,070	353	77
FISCAL YEAR 1991, TOTAL	104,380	82,877	17,440	1,188	2,471	404
October 1990 - December 1990.....	8,284	3,367	4,148	344	323	102
January 1991 - March 1991.....	38,020	32,811	4,286	293	538	92
April 1991 - June 1991.....	47,962	41,636	4,748	226	1,249	101
July 1991 - September 1991.....	10,114	5,061	4,258	325	361	109
FISCAL YEAR 1992, TOTAL	113,108	88,624	19,688	1,997	2,398	401
October 1991 - December 1991.....	10,072	3,607	5,639	379	346	101
January 1992 - March 1992.....	44,657	38,183	5,750	201	430	93
April 1992 - June 1992.....	47,817	42,231	4,596	476	399	115
July 1992 - September 1992.....	10,562	4,603	3,703	941	1,223	92
FISCAL YEAR 1993						
October 1992 - December 1992.....	7,891	3,081	4,190	208	324	88
January 1993 - March 1993.....	37,213	31,503	4,971	239	396	104

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 19.—Classes of Excise Taxes by Specified Fiscal Years, 1970-1992

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Selected class of tax	Taxes collected by fiscal year					
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1991	1992p
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL ¹	6,840,584	7,665,948	8,151,184	9,881,293	12,125,900	13,214,044
Distilled spirits	3,469,508	3,851,837	3,927,235	3,501,559	3,783,058	3,889,720
Wine	180,353	172,440	211,483	305,339	499,037	615,898
Beer	1,078,148	1,305,034	1,545,441	1,589,728	2,984,591	3,402,057
Cigarettes and cigars	2,092,935	2,312,342	2,442,357	4,473,210	4,781,936	5,189,516
MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL	6,683,061	5,516,611	6,487,421	10,020,574	14,223,212	16,643,580
Gasoline and gasohol	3,517,586 ²	4,071,465 ²	4,326,549 ²	9,062,630	13,001,336	15,485,988
Tires, tubes and tread rubber ³	614,795	697,880	682,824	242,823	284,360	279,852
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts ⁴	1,753,327	982,556	1,088,666	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recreational products	53,427	84,846	136,521	168,686	145,877	242,401
Black lung taxes	N/A	N/A	251,288	548,356	630,700	631,300
SPECIAL FUELS, AND RETAILERS TAXES, TOTAL ⁵	257,820	404,187	560,144	3,802,608	4,753,159	5,027,018
Diesel and special motor fuels	257,712	370,489	512,718	2,430,855	3,690,518	4,158,439
Truck and trailer chassis and bodies	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,289,750	926,381	904,861
MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL	2,084,730	3,306,077	6,359,188	11,044,833	9,903,242	10,850,715
Telephone and teletype	1,469,562	2,023,744	1,117,834	2,307,607	2,952,522	3,141,400
Air transportation	250,802	650,567	1,748,837	2,589,816	4,299,627	4,682,103
Highway use tax	135,086	207,663	263,272	456,143	563,123	598,167
Foreign insurance	8,614	19,458	74,630	73,494	69,800	116,822
Exempt organization net investment income	N/A	63,828	65,280	136,153	182,987	204,212
Crude oil windfall profit ⁶	N/A	N/A	3,051,719	5,073,159	-425,106	-259,625
Environmental taxes ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	272,957	1,729,459	1,675,294

Selected class of tax	Taxes collected by fiscal year quarter ending					
	June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991	March 1992	June 1992	Sept. 1992
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL ¹	3,421,783	3,218,909	3,548,782 ^r	2,777,001 ^r	3,410,142 ^r	3,478,119
Distilled spirits	922,982	906,297	1,140,821	810,463	971,647 ^r	956,989
Wine	144,131	149,320	178,434	131,029	156,222	150,011
Beer	935,229	892,367	818,852	731,598	928,830	924,777
Cigarettes and cigars	1,366,168	1,215,718	1,408,141	1,101,116	1,383,566	1,296,693
MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL	3,853,486	4,095,723	4,163,568	4,132,125	4,122,928	4,224,969
Gasoline and gasohol	3,578,348	3,808,785	3,852,821	3,887,188	3,820,232	3,925,767
Tires, tubes and tread rubber ³	59,370	67,890	79,496	56,429	70,000	73,927
Recreational products ⁴	28,466	24,909	53,790	49,890	69,279	69,442
Black lung taxes	152,900	156,100	162,100	155,200	159,600	154,400
SPECIAL FUELS, AND RETAILERS TAXES, TOTAL ⁵	1,186,904	1,353,966	1,294,641	1,087,891	1,242,427	1,401,959
Diesel and special motor fuels	936,575	1,083,504	1,029,448	1,040,988	987,020	1,100,965
Truck and trailer chassis and bodies	212,821	224,960	218,681	216,800	213,300	256,100
MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL	2,447,276	2,752,737	2,565,390	2,726,675	2,584,633	2,974,017
Telephone and teletype	738,200	752,200	807,100	763,000	781,900	789,400
Air transportation	1,061,155	1,159,109	1,175,434	1,160,000	1,164,855	1,161,814
Highway use tax	100,593	312,694	41,417	149,833	103,085	301,732
Foreign insurance	4,400	26,700	28,293	28,165	28,654	31,710
Exempt organization net investment income	71,489	55,502	22,402	41,356	76,946	63,508
Crude oil windfall profit ⁶	-38,710	-186,582	-87,267	-1,552	-145,915	-44,891
Environmental taxes ⁷	363,531	464,811	399,051	395,046	406,606	474,591

See notes following Table 21.

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 20.--Selected Returns and Forms Filed or to be Filed by Type During Specified Calendar Years, 1970-1993

Type of return or form	Number filed in calendar year--						
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993 (Projected)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Individual income¹	77,281,384	84,026,785	93,196,076	99,704,246	112,598,000	115,047,283	116,099,500
Form 1040	77,143,251	81,450,279	55,360,030	64,010,068	74,488,600	76,493,617	73,607,900
Nonbusiness	68,129,351	51,377,153	43,957,141	49,873,300	58,318,300	59,457,967	56,126,300
Business	9,013,900	10,073,126	11,402,889	14,136,768	16,170,200	17,035,650	17,481,600
Schedule C	6,351,304	7,438,968	8,944,298	11,767,348	14,149,000	15,065,700	15,480,100
Schedule F	2,662,596	2,634,158	2,458,591	2,369,420	2,021,300	1,969,950	2,021,500
Form 1040A	N/A	22,462,776	37,692,282	18,779,084	18,380,000	19,859,084	20,401,900
Form 1040EZ	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,739,767	19,436,400	16,884,738	16,927,500
Form 1040PC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,481,410	4,797,900
Other	138,133	113,730	143,764	175,327	291,000	328,434	384,300
Corporation income²	1,772,600	2,132,758	2,675,704	3,437,249	4,319,500	4,517,950	4,648,000
Forms 1120, L, M and PC	1,523,664	1,762,920	2,115,542	2,432,265	2,334,600	2,248,538	2,251,500
Form 1120A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59,665	332,000	338,312	350,200
Form 1120S	248,936	367,219	528,070	736,945	1,536,100	1,805,291	1,940,000
Other ³	-	2,609	32,092	68,374	116,800	125,809	126,300
Partnership, Form 1065	991,904	1,132,839	1,401,587	1,755,339	1,750,900	1,608,727	1,676,600
Fiduciary, Forms 1041 and 1041S ³	1,149,445 ⁴	1,564,200 ⁴	1,881,800 ⁴	2,124,969	2,680,900	3,534,862	3,587,900
Estate Tax, Forms 706 and 706NA ⁴	141,156	225,827	147,303	80,788	60,810	69,948	75,000
Gift Tax, Form 709 ⁵	146,338	273,184	214,789	97,720	147,700	170,477	179,800
Exempt Organization ⁵	387,469	403,809	442,607	454,097	487,400	538,114	557,600
Forms 990 and 990EZ	377,030	346,627	362,632	365,506	359,700	398,546	410,900
Form 990-PF	N/A	29,637	33,137	32,005	44,700	48,223	49,400
Form 990-T	5,046	19,683	23,455	26,181	39,100	43,992	45,400
Forms 990C, 4720 and 5227	5,393	7,862	23,383	30,405	43,900	49,353	51,800

See notes following Table 21.

Table 21.--Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, Tax Years 1987-1991

[Some estimates based on samples--all amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of assistance	Tax year				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Returns with paid preparer signature:¹					
All returns	50,991	51,507	52,808	54,499	55,711
1040EZ	836	887	725	648	667
1040A	3,922	4,290	3,885	4,801	4,695
1040, total	46,232	46,330	48,197	49,049	50,348
1040 Business, total	11,398	11,570	12,092	10,723	12,657
Nonfarm	9,824	9,981	10,371	9,025	10,986
Farm	1,575	1,590	1,721	1,697	1,671
1040 Nonbusiness, total	34,834	34,759	36,105	36,629	37,691
With itemized deductions	16,965	14,929	17,002	17,249	17,749
Without itemized deductions	17,868	19,831	19,103	19,380	19,942
Electronically filed ²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,715	7,448
Assistance provided by IRS:³					
Telephone inquiries	38,526	36,982	33,906	35,100	34,951
Recorded telephone information	13,405	27,812	22,178	28,880	32,334
Office walk-ins, information	7,408	7,008	7,104	7,173	7,247
Written inquiries	166	187	172	188	202
Special programs:					
Community classes and seminars (taxpayers assisted)	1,013	952	722	924	711
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) (returns prepared)	387	404	466	401	403
Tax Counseling for the Elderly (returns prepared)	377	419	448	496	516

See notes on following page.

Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

General notations and statement

N/A - Not applicable.

n.a. - Not available.

p - Preliminary.

r - Revised.

* - Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based. See "Appendix—SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations."

** - Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 1

[1] Less deficit. Starting with 1987, data are not comparable with earlier years because of major changes in the law, many of which are referred to in other footnotes.

[2] Not included in AGI.

[3] Starting with 1987, represents total dividends; previously, represented total dividends after statutory exclusion.

[4] Starting with 1987, losses are after "passive loss" limitation.

[5] Starting with 1987, represents total capital gains; previously, represented total capital gains after statutory exclusion. For other changes affecting capital gains, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, various years.

[6] Before 1980 and starting again with 1988, excludes Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) distributions; for intervening years, pensions and IRA distributions in AGI were reported together on the tax return. Effective during 1986, the more liberal of the two methods of computing the nontaxable portion of pensions and annuities (representing taxpayer contributions to certain pension plans) was repealed.

[7] Starting with 1987, represents total unemployment compensation; previously, all or part was excludable under certain conditions.

[8] Excludes sole proprietorship (including farm) rental income or loss. Starting with 1987, rental losses are before "passive loss" limitation and, therefore,

exceed the amount included in AGI.

[9] Excludes certain royalties included in computations of capital gain or loss and of ordinary gain or loss, sales of noncapital assets.

[10] Amounts for net income are actually for net income (less loss). Net income and loss were not separately tabulated. Also, number of returns shown as with net income were rounded to millions during processing; the more exact number is not available. See also footnote 4.

[11] See footnote 4.

[12] Includes adjustments not shown separately in Table 1. Starting with 1987, excludes employee moving and certain other business-related expenses, deduction for married two-earner couples and certain alimony payments, but includes self-employed health insurance deduction; see also footnote 13. Starting with 1990, includes new deduction for one-half of self-employment (social security) tax. For changes in adjustments for earlier years, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*.

[13] Deductible Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) contributions, reflected in adjustment statistics starting with 1980, were limited starting with 1987.

[14] Includes exemptions for blindness repealed effective 1987. Deduction for exemptions was limited for higher-income taxpayers starting with 1991. Exemption amounts were indexed for inflation starting with 1985 and were limited for certain high-income taxpayers starting with 1987.

[15] In general, represents the sum of standard and itemized deductions. For 1980 and 1985 data, includes total itemized deductions before subtraction of "zero bracket amount," plus, for non-itemized deduction returns, the zero bracket amount and, for 1985 data only, charitable contributions deduction. Starting with 1987, includes revised itemized deductions (see also footnotes 17-20), "basic" standard deduction and "additional" standard deductions for age 65 and over or for blindness (for changes in the standard deduction and its relation to the zero bracket amount, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns* for appropriate years). Statistics for 1987-1989 exclude zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990, respectively.

Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

- [16] For 1980 and 1985 data, represents "zero bracket amount" used on returns of non-itemizers; see also footnote 21. Zero bracket amount for 1985 and standard deduction starting with 1986 were indexed for inflation. Statistics for 1987-1989 exclude zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990, respectively.
- [17] Includes itemized deductions not shown separately in Table 1, including revised deductions, starting with 1987, for miscellaneous expenses after limitation and for employee moving expenses; see also footnotes 18-20. In general, total itemized deductions and most component deductions were limited if AGI exceeded \$100,000 starting with 1991. For changes in deductions for earlier years, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*.
- [18] Deductible medical and dental expenses were limited, starting with 1987, based on a revised percentage of AGI. For changes in the deduction for 1987 and earlier years, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*.
- [19] Starting with 1987, State sales taxes were no longer deductible.
- [20] Starting with 1987, deductions for "personal" interest and mortgage real estate loan interest were limited and, starting with 1991, personal income was no longer deductible.
- [21] For 1980 and 1985 data, taxable income includes the "zero bracket amount," repealed effective 1987 and partially replaced by standard deductions which were subtracted in computing taxable income. A standard deduction was similarly used prior to 1980. For the percentages of AGI used for the standard deduction and the limitation on the deduction, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*.
- [22] Different tax rate structures applied to Tax Years 1970, 1971-1978, 1979-1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985-1986, 1987 and 1988-1991. Indexing of tax rate boundaries for inflation was introduced starting with 1985. Preferential maximum tax rates on long-term capital gains (under "alternative tax") were redefined over the years; alternative tax was abolished effective 1987, but a maximum capital gains rate slightly less than the maximum regular rate continued to apply under certain conditions for 1988-1989 and, again, starting with 1991. For additional information on changes affecting tax computations, see *Statistics of Income—Individual*

Income Tax Returns for the years concerned.

- [23] For 1970, includes surcharge of \$2,018,078,000.
- [24] Includes credits not shown separately in Table 1, such as the political contributions credit (repealed effective 1987), earned income credit (liberalized starting with 1987 and 1991) and low-income housing credit (introduced effective 1987); see also footnote 25. For changes in credits allowed for earlier years, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*.
- [25] Investment credit was included in the more-inclusive general business tax credit starting with 1984. With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective 1986.
- [26] Includes income tax after credits and additional tax for tax preferences, i.e., minimum tax or alternative minimum tax (see footnote 27).
- [27] The add-on "minimum tax" on "tax preferences" (chief among which were long-term capital gains) was introduced starting with 1970. (This tax was formerly described in *Statistics of Income* as the "additional tax for tax preferences.") The minimum tax computation, using a base related to taxable income, was revised and the tax rate increased effective 1976. The number of preferences subject to tax was also revised effective 1976 and 1981. Starting with 1979, two major preferences formerly subject to minimum tax (including long-term capital gains) were subjected, instead, to the new "alternative minimum tax" (AMT) which required taxpayers to pay the larger of the regular income tax or AMT. Computation of AMT was revised effective 1980 (to allow tax to be reduced by certain credits) and, again, effective 1981 (to modify the graduated rate structure). Minimum tax was abolished effective 1983 and many of the tax preferences subject to this tax subjected, instead, to a revised AMT. AMT was increased starting with 1983 by introduction of a single tax rate which replaced the two graduated rates that were lower; the single rate was increased effective 1987 and 1991. (Preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains was removed effective 1987, and the gains exempted from AMT as a result.)
- [28] Includes refunds and credits to the following year's estimated tax, and refundable portion of earned income credit. Reflects overpayments of income tax, tax recapture of certain prior-year tax credits, tax

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applicable to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's), self-employment (social security) tax, social security tax on certain tip income and certain other income-related taxes (for the taxes applicable to the years shown, see *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*).

[29] Reflects taxes mentioned in footnote 28.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 2

[1] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.

[2] U.S. totals in Table 2 do not agree with Tables 1 and 3 mostly because Table 2 also includes (a) "substitutes for returns," whereby the Internal Revenue Service "constructs" returns for certain known nonfilers on the basis of available information and imposes an income tax on the resulting estimate of "taxable income," and (b) returns of nonresident or departing aliens. In addition, for purposes of Table 2:

- a. "Number of exemptions" also includes responses of taxpayers who checked the boxes on their tax return for age 65 or over or for blindness in order to claim the additional standard deductions for age or blindness. This treatment enables some comparability to be maintained between State data starting with 1987 and data for years prior to 1987. Number of exemptions are still understated, however, because these boxes are not checked if taxpayers itemize deductions. (Prior to 1987, checking these boxes entitled taxpayers to additional personal exemptions.)
- b. "Itemized deductions" includes any amounts reported by the taxpayer, even if they were not used in computing taxable income, e.g., amounts reported on returns with no adjusted gross income.
- c. "Total tax liability" includes income tax after credits, alternative minimum tax, tax recapture of prior-year investment or low-income housing credits, tax applicable to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's), self-employment (social security) tax, social security tax on certain tip income and certain other income-related taxes.

Total tax liability is before reduction by earned income credit (see footnotes 2(d) and 3, below).

d. "Earned income credit" includes both the refundable and nonrefundable portions. The nonrefundable portion could reduce income tax and certain related taxes to zero. See also footnote 3.

[3] "Excess earned income credit" represents the refundable portion of the credit (see footnote 2(d)) and equals the amount in excess of total tax liability (defined in footnote 2(c)), including any advance earned income credit payments for those returns which had such an excess.

[4] Includes, for example, returns filed from Army Post Office and Fleet Post Office addresses by members of the armed forces stationed overseas; returns filed by other U.S. citizens abroad; and returns filed by residents of Puerto Rico with income from sources outside of Puerto Rico or with income earned as U.S. Government employees.

NOTE: This table presents aggregates of all returns filed and processed through the Individual Master File (IMF) system during Calendar Year 1992. Data have not been edited for Statistics of Income purposes.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Corporate Systems Division, Individual Systems Branch.

Table 3

[1] There were major changes in filing requirements and conceptual changes in the definitions of adjusted gross income (AGI) and taxable income starting with 1987. Percentages based on AGI starting with 1987 are therefore not comparable with 1986 and earlier years. For explanations, see "Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1987," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Spring 1989, Volume 8, Number 4, and *Statistics of Income—1987, Individual Income Tax Returns*.

[2] Includes income tax after credits and the "alternative minimum tax" (see footnote 4).

[3] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.

[4] In addition to low-income taxpayers, this size class (and others) includes taxpayers with "tax preferences," not reflected in adjusted gross income or taxable income, which are subject to the "alternative minimum tax" (included in "total income tax") defined in footnote 27, Table 1.

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SOURCE: *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 4

- [1] Imputed interest received by persons from life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension plans.
- [2] Represents income of low-income individuals not required to file individual income tax returns, unreported income and statistical errors or omissions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables*, 1986, and *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88, 1992*; for years after 1988, *Survey of Current Business*, various issues. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Tables 5 and 6

- [1] See Table 4 for the differences between personal income and adjusted gross income.
- [2] Beginning with 1987, data are not comparable with earlier years because of major changes in the definition of adjusted gross income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables*, 1986, and *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88, 1992*; for years after 1988, *Survey of Current Business*, various issues. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 7

- [1] Returns with standard deduction, 1955-1988, include a small number with no adjusted gross income and no deductions. (For 1977-1986, standard deduction is the "zero bracket amount," which was also reported on a small number of returns included in the 1987-89

statistics; see footnote 2.) For 1944-1954, returns with no adjusted gross income are included in the number of returns with itemized deductions.

- [2] Amount of standard deduction for 1944-1957 was estimated by Joseph A. Pechman, The Brookings Institution, on the basis of the distribution of the number of tax returns by income classes and marital status in *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, and for 1958-1988 was obtained directly from Statistics of Income tabulations for these years. Represents "zero bracket amount" for 1977-1986. Starting with 1987, represents the sum of "basic" and "additional" standard deductions (for age 65 and over and for blindness); also includes zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990 that were included in the 1987-1989 statistics. See also footnote 16, Table 1.
- [3] For 1977-1986, itemized deductions are before subtraction of "zero bracket amount."
- [4] Sum of standard and itemized deductions, plus charitable deduction reported on standard deduction returns for Tax Years 1982-1986. For 1987-1989, total deductions also include "zero bracket amount" reported on a small number of returns (see footnote 2).
- [5] See footnote 2, Tables 5 and 6.

SOURCE: Except as indicated in footnote 2, *Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns*, and unpublished tables, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 8

- [1] See Table 4 for the differences between personal income and adjusted gross income.
- [2] Taxable income excludes the "zero bracket amount" for 1977-1986. Because of major changes in law, taxable income starting with 1955 and 1987 is not comparable with earlier years. See also footnote 21, Table 1.
- [3] For the definition of total income tax, see footnote 26, Table 1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product*

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Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables, 1986, and The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88, 1992; for years after 1988, Survey of Current Business, various issues; and Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 9

[1] Starting with 1975, includes refundable portion of earned income credit.

SOURCE: Statistics of Income—Individual Income Tax Returns, and unpublished tables, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 10

[1] Total deductions includes disallowed "passive losses." Therefore, business receipts minus total deductions do not equal net income (less deficit).

SOURCE: Statistics of Income—Sole Proprietorship Returns, appropriate years, and Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer issues (for most years). Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 11

- [1] Total assets, total liabilities and partners' capital account are somewhat understated because not all partnership returns included a complete balance sheet.
- [2] Short-term debt is the abbreviated title for mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year.
- [3] Long-term debt is the abbreviated title for mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more. In addition, for Tax Year 1975, long-term debt included nonrecourse loans.
- [4] Prior to 1981, "total receipts" included gross income from farming, rents and royalties. Expenses related to this income were included under "total deductions."

Starting with 1981, only the *net* incomes or deficits from farming, rents and royalties were tabulated; the positive amounts were included under "total receipts," and the negative amounts under "total deductions." The related expenses were not tabulated. In addition, starting with 1987, total receipts also includes certain "portfolio income" (interest, dividends and royalties) distributable to partners, not all of which was previously reported as receipts. Portfolio income from capital gains is excluded to improve comparability with earlier years.

[5] Starting with 1987, "business receipts" represents gross receipts from sales and operations and, for partnerships in finance, insurance and real estate, investment income, such as interest, dividends and rents (but not capital gains). Also, in finance, insurance and real estate prior to 1981, only gross rentals reported as investment income were treated as business receipts and only if they were the principal operating income.

[6] For 1982-1986, also includes certain dividends reported in combination with interest.

[7] After 1980, represents the more complete amounts reported in depreciation computation schedules rather than the amounts reported as the depreciation deduction (augmented by depreciation identified for the statistics in cost of sales and operations schedules).

SOURCE: Statistics of Income—Partnership Returns, appropriate years, and Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer or Fall issues (for most years). Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 12

[1] Size classes are based on business receipts, i.e., gross amounts from sales and operations, for industries except those in finance, insurance and real estate. For the latter industries, total receipts, which is the sum of business receipts and investment income, was used. For partnerships, comparability of data by size of receipts is affected by revisions to the definition of receipts; see also footnotes 4 and 5, Table 11. To help minimize the break in comparability caused by the change in statistical treatment of partnership farm and rental income, an effort was made for 1981-1987 only, to include rental (though not farm) gross

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income in the receipts used for the size distribution in Table 12. Starting with 1988 though, only partnership net rentals are reflected in the size distribution.

- [2] Includes returns with no business receipts.
- [3] Includes corporations and partnerships with zero assets and liabilities. In addition, for partnerships, includes partnerships without balance sheet information (see also footnote 5, below).
- [4] See footnote 4, Table 11.
- [5] Prior to 1979, partnerships that had liquidated were assumed to have zero assets and liabilities, even if their balance sheets showed otherwise, and were included in the "under \$25,000" asset size class. Beginning with 1980, balance sheet data for liquidated partnerships were tabulated as reported and were included in the appropriate asset size classes.
- [6] For the difference between the number of business returns and the number of businesses, see Table 10.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns; Statistics of Income—Partnership Returns, Sole Proprietorship Returns and Business Income Tax Returns*, depending on the year; and *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Summer or Fall issues (for most years). Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the appropriate *Statistics of Income* reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 13

- [1] Starting with 1988, number of returns excludes those filed by Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's) and Interest Charge-Domestic International Sales Corporations (IC-DISC's); see also footnotes 5 and 6, below. Because of the omission of these returns, totals for all income and financial items shown in the statistics (except those not applicable to IC-DISC's and FSC's, such as "income subject to tax," "income tax" and tax credits) are slightly understated.
- [2] Consolidated returns were filed on an elective basis for groups of affiliated corporations (with exceptions), in general, if 80 percent or more of the stock of the affiliates was owned within the group and a common parent corporation owned at least 80 percent of the stock of at least one of the affiliates.
- [3] Included in "Number of returns, total" and "Number with net income."
- [4] In general, small corporations that elect to be taxed at

the shareholder level, with no more than 35 shareholders (10 prior to 1983), most of them individuals.

- [5] Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC's) were designed to promote U.S. exports. They were taxed through parent corporations, but only when profits were distributed or deemed distributed to them. This system of tax deferral was generally replaced after 1984 with a new system of Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's); see footnote 6. Tax benefits of DISC's remaining after 1984 were limited and an interest charge for tax deferred amounts was imposed on the parent corporations.
- [6] Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's) generally replaced DISC's as a means of promoting U.S. exports (see footnote 5). Under the FSC provisions, a portion of these subsidiaries' "foreign trade income" was exempt from U.S. income tax.
- [7] For 1980 and 1985 data, tax-exempt securities, representing investments in State and local Government obligations, were reported with investments in U.S. Government obligations as a combined total on the tax return. Starting with 1989, tax-exempt securities were again reported separately, but were defined to include, not only investments in State and local Government obligations, but also stock in investment companies that distributed dividends during the current year representing tax-exempt interest on such obligations.
- [8] Starting with 1987, statistics for receipts, deductions and net income (or deficit) of S Corporations are limited to those attributable to a trade or business. Therefore, investment or portfolio income (or loss), such as from interest, dividends, rents, royalties and gain (loss) from sales of investment property, and the deductions related to this income, are excluded from net income (and allocated directly to shareholders).
- [9] Starting with 1987, "business receipts" includes the full amount reported by stock and commodity brokers and exchanges, and by real estate subdividers, developers and operative builders, even when they bought and sold securities, commodities and real estate on their own account. Previously, such transactions were treated as "net gain (loss), noncapital assets."
- [10] Includes dividends reported in combination with interest on Form 1120-S by S Corporations, i.e., certain corporations that elect to be taxed through shareholders (see footnote 4). Based on prior years when Form 1120-S required each to be reported

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separately, nearly all of the combined amount represents interest.

[11] For the 1985 statistics, "other deductions" includes depletion and employer contributions to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans, and to employee benefit programs, reported on the Form 1120-A short form. Starting with 1988, identifiable amounts reported on Form 1120-A for any of these items are included in the statistics for the appropriate deduction.

[12] For most years, "income subject to tax" (the corporate tax base) exceeds "net income less deficit" chiefly because of the deficits reported on returns without net income. Moreover, it is the sum of the several tax bases applicable over time to different classes of corporations, not all of which were directly related to net income. Income subject to tax thus includes the "taxable income" base used by most companies (and defined as net income minus certain statutory special deductions); prior to 1988, a variation of this base in combination with net long-term capital gains in certain situations when the lower capital gains tax applied; and the special tax bases applicable to S Corporations, insurance businesses and, formerly, to certain investment companies. Profits of Domestic International Sales Corporations were tax-deferred; most of those of qualifying Foreign Sales Corporations were tax-exempt and those of S Corporations were taxed (with few exceptions) through their individual shareholders. Therefore, the net income of these corporations is excluded from income subject to tax for years for which data for these companies are included in the statistics (see footnote 1).

[13] Includes surcharge of \$784,437,000.

[14] Different tax rate structures applied for Tax Years 1970, 1971-1974, 1975-1978, 1979-1981, 1982, 1983, 1984-1986, 1987 and 1988-1989. In general, starting with tax years beginning in 1987, "alternative tax" was repealed. This tax included a maximum rate on long-term capital gains that produced a tax that was less than the tax that would have resulted if the regular tax rates had been used.

[15] Effective with tax years beginning in 1987, the "alternative minimum tax" replaced the "minimum tax" (formerly referred to in the statistics as the "additional tax for tax preferences"), which was introduced for tax years that ended in 1970. The tax rate for minimum tax was increased and the compu-

tation revised starting with Tax Year 1976; computation was further modified effective with Tax Years 1977, 1983, 1984 and 1990. Tax preferences subject to the tax were redefined starting with Tax Year 1976, and slightly expanded starting with Tax Year 1977. The alternative minimum tax rate exceeded that applicable under the former minimum tax.

[16] General business credit includes alcohol fuel, investment, jobs and employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) credits which were reported separately for previous years. Also included are the research credit (starting 1986) and the low-income housing credit (starting 1987). With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective 1986; employee stock ownership plan contributions credit was repealed effective 1987. For changes in definitions of component credits, see *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns* for the years concerned.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns*, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the appropriate Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 14

[1] See footnote 1, Table 13.

[2] See footnote 8, Table 13.

[3] See footnote 10, Table 13.

[4] See footnote 14, Table 13.

[5] See footnote 13, Table 13.

[6] In addition to regular tax (and to alternative tax for years prior to 1988), includes Personal Holding Company tax, tax from recapture of investment and work incentive (WIN) credits (for 1975 and 1980 data) and of low-income housing credit (starting with 1988), additional tax for tax preferences or "minimum tax" (for years prior to 1987), and "alternative minimum tax" and environmental tax (both starting with 1987). Also includes special taxes applicable to foreign corporations with income "effectively connected" with a U.S. business, S Corporations (defined in footnote 4, Table 13) and certain investment companies. Credits include those appropriate for the given tax year. See Table 13 and *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns* for the years concerned for more detailed explanations.

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[7] See footnote 9, Table 13.

SOURCE: *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns*, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the appropriate *Statistics of Income* reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 15

[1] Profits shown are without inventory valuation and capital-consumption adjustments.

[2] For the definition of "income subject to tax," see footnote 12, Table 13.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables*, 1986, and *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88*, 1992; for years after 1988, *Survey of Current Business*, various issues; and *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns*, appropriate years. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific *Statistics of Income* reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

Table 16

[1] Total adult deaths represent those of individuals age 20 and over, plus deaths for which age was unavailable.

[2] Prior to 1982, number of returns by year of death are only approximate because, while the majority of returns filed in a given calendar year represent estates of decedents who died in the immediately-preceding year, many represent estates of decedents who died in other years. Therefore, the number of taxable returns shown as for 1976 decedents are actually the number of taxable returns filed in 1977, regardless of year of death. Starting with 1982, statistics for year of death are more accurate, since they are based on year of death as reported on return filings over a period of 3 successive years. Thus, returns of 1989 decedents, for example, are based on the year of death reported on returns that were filed in 1989-1991.

Data for 1965 and subsequent years are not altogether comparable with earlier years. Starting with 1965, the number of returns with taxable estate were

based on estate tax *after* credits; previously, they were based on estate tax *before* credits.

Year-to-year comparability is affected by changes in the gross estate filing threshold which is based on date of death: 1934 (\$50,000); 1935 (\$50,000 changing to \$40,000); 1936-1941 (\$40,000); 1942 (\$40,000 changing to \$60,000); 1943-1976 (\$60,000); 1977 (\$120,000); 1978 (\$134,000); 1979 (\$147,000); 1980 (\$161,000); 1981 (\$175,000); 1982 (\$225,000); 1983 (\$275,000); 1984 (\$325,000); 1985 (\$400,000); 1986 (\$500,000); and 1987 and thereafter (\$600,000).

SOURCE: For years after 1953, *Statistics of Income -- Estate Tax Returns; Estate and Gift Returns; Fiduciary, Estate and Gift Tax Returns*, depending on the year; or the *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, selected issues. For years prior to 1954, *Statistics of Income--Part 1*. Adult deaths are from National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, unpublished tables.

Tables 17 and 18

[1] Individual income tax collected by fiscal year includes that portion which was designated for the Presidential election campaign fund by taxpayers on their tax returns. Also included is the fiduciary income tax collected (from estates and trusts). Fiduciary income tax collected *in* 1992 was \$6.1 billion; *in* 1991, \$4.8 billion; *in* 1990, \$5.9 billion; *in* 1989, \$6.0 billion; *in* 1988, \$6.5 billion; and *in* 1987, \$8.4 billion. Presidential election campaign designations amounted to \$29.6 million *in* 1992, \$32.3 million *in* 1991, \$32.5 million *in* 1990, \$32.3 million *in* 1989, \$33.2 million *in* 1988 and \$33.2 million *in* 1987.

[2] Corporation income tax collected by fiscal year includes various taxes applicable to tax-exempt organizations, including the tax on "unrelated business income." Total taxes collected from tax-exempt organizations were \$181.6 million *in* 1992, \$155.6 million *in* 1991, \$127.9 million *in* 1990, \$115.6 million *in* 1989, \$137.5 million *in* 1988 and \$119.9 million *in* 1987.

[3] Excise taxes are imposed on selected products, services and activities, such as on sales of alcohol and tobacco products and on the manufacture of gasoline. Statistics shown in Table 17 have been

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revised, starting with Fiscal Year 1988, to include alcohol and tobacco taxes, collection of which was transferred from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms starting with that year. Collections of manufacturers tax on recreational products include taxes on firearms, responsibility for which was transferred from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms starting January 1991.

- [4] Employment taxes include payroll taxes levied on salaries and wages, such as social security, railroad retirement and unemployment taxes; plus the self-employment tax imposed on "self-employment income."

NOTES: Refunds in Table 18 are associated with the taxes (including alcohol, tobacco and firearms taxes) described in footnotes 1-4, Table 17. Collections (or refunds) are those made during time periods indicated, regardless of the year or other period during which the tax liability was incurred (or to which the refund applied).

Collections represent the gross amounts before refunds and include amounts paid with the tax return; prior to filing the return (as applicable, income tax withheld by employers and estimated tax payments); and subsequent to filing the return (chiefly the result of initial return processing or of examination and enforcement activities). Collections also include interest and penalties.

Refunds result chiefly from tax overpayments determined at time of filing a return. Also included are amounts subsequently determined as due the taxpayer as a result of an amended return or a claim for refund (including those produced by "net operating loss" and other carryback adjustments from future taxable years); or as a result of initial return processing or of IRS examination and other activities. Individual income tax refunds are net of offsets under laws which require IRS to act as collection agent for delinquent payments owed various U.S. agencies under specific programs. All refund data include interest paid by IRS (*in* 1992, \$3.2 billion; *in* 1991, \$2.8 billion; *in* 1990, \$2.4 billion; *in* 1989, \$0.5 billion; *in* 1988, \$0.4 billion and *in* 1987, \$0.4 billion).

For 1970 and 1975, the fiscal year was defined as July of the previous calendar year through June of the year noted. Starting with 1980, the fiscal year was redefined as October of the previous calendar year through September of the year noted.

Starting with Fiscal Year 1988, additional detail on manufacturers' excise taxes, retailers' and special fuel

taxes and miscellaneous excise taxes is available in the fourth quarter *Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes*; previously this information was published in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner and Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service*. For additional detail on alcohol, tobacco and firearms taxes, see the Statistical Release, *Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Collections*, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Case Processing Division, Accounting Branch.

Table 19

- [1] Alcohol and tobacco taxes each include special (occupational) taxes prior to Fiscal Year 1988. Starting with Fiscal Year 1988, occupational taxes are excluded from the separate amounts shown for alcohol and for tobacco taxes, although they are reflected in the combined total for *all* alcohol and tobacco taxes.
- [2] Also includes lubricating oil taxes. Effective January 7, 1983, taxes on lubricating oil were repealed.
- [3] Effective January 1, 1984, taxes on tubes and tread rubber were repealed, and dealers holding taxable tires were assessed a one-time floor stock tax.
- [4] Effective January 7, 1983, the excise taxes on parts and accessories for trucks and buses, which are included in this classification, were repealed. Beginning with the quarter ending December 1983, taxes on motor vehicles are excluded.
- [5] Includes taxes on diesel and special motor fuels which were classified as miscellaneous excise taxes in 1970. Also includes taxes on motor vehicles starting with the quarter ended December 1983, and leaking underground storage tank trust fund tax (except for fuel used in aviation) starting with the quarter ended March 1990. (Trust fund tax for aviation fuel use is classified under environmental excise taxes in Table 18.)
- [6] Repealed effective August 23, 1988. Amounts reported for more recent time periods result from amended filings, delinquent taxes, examination activities and refunds.
- [7] Environmental "Superfund" tax expired September 1985, but was reimposed January 1987. Data include oil spill trust fund tax effective January 1990. Also

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includes leaking underground storage trust fund tax for quarters ended March 1988 through December 1989; thereafter, except for the tax on aviation fuel use, this tax was classified under special fuels tax, above, in Table 18.

NOTES: See above, under Tables 17 and 18.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Case Processing Division, Accounting Branch; and Financial Management Service.

Table 20

- [1] Form 1040 is the long form; 1040A, the short form. Form 1040EZ is for single taxpayers with no dependents. Schedule C is for reporting non-farm sole proprietorship businesses and Schedule F is for reporting farm income and expenses. Form 1040PC represents the computer-generated tax returns filed by taxpayers (or tax preparers) rather than a specific tax form. Fiscal year 1992 is the first for which this alternative mode of filing applied. "Other" includes Forms 1040C (departing aliens), 1040NR (nonresident aliens), 1040PR (self-employment tax, Puerto Rico) and 1040SS (self-employment tax), but excludes Forms 1040X (amended returns).
- [2] Form 1120 is the basic corporation income tax return; Form 1120A is the short form; Form 1120L is for life insurance companies; and Form 1120-S is for S Corporations (those electing to be taxed through their shareholders). Starting with Calendar Year 1988, the statistics include Form 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance companies), but exclude Form 1120-M (non-life mutual insurance companies). "Other" includes Forms 1120F (foreign corporations), 1120 POL (certain political organizations) and 1120H (homeowners associations); starting with Calendar Year 1986, Forms 1120-FSC (Foreign Sales Corporations); and, starting with Calendar Year 1988, Forms 1120-REIT (real estate investment trusts) and 1120-RIC (regulated investment companies). "Other" excludes Forms 1120-DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporations) and IC-DISC (Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations), and Forms 1120X (amended returns).
- [3] Form 1041 is the regular fiduciary income tax return filed for estates and trusts; Form 1041S is the short form. For 1970, includes Form 1041A (trust accumulation of charitable trusts, information return).
- [4] Form 706 is the regular estate tax return; Form

706NA is for U.S. estates of nonresident aliens.

- [5] Form 990 is for tax-exempt organizations, except private foundations (Form 990-PF). Form 990EZ is the short form. Form 990-T is the income tax return filed for businesses conducted by tax-exempt organizations. Form 990-C is for farmers' cooperatives. Form 4720 is for computing the special excise taxes applicable to certain private foundations and Form 5227 is for split-interest trusts treated as private foundations. The 1970 total on the line for Forms 990 and 990EZ also includes Forms 990A filed for tax-exempt charitable organizations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Research Division, Projections and Forecasting Group.

Table 21

- [1] Number of returns with a paid preparer signature is based on different sources, depending on the year. Data for 1987 and 1988 are estimated based on the SOI samples for those years. Data for 1989 - 1991 are from the Individual Master File of all Individual income taxpayers, with the following exceptions: for 1989, the number of returns with itemized deductions; for 1990 and 1991, the number of returns that were filed electronically. These numbers were estimated from the Taxpayer Usage Study samples for the corresponding years.
- [2] Data on electronically-filed returns, shown separately for Tax Year 1990, are included in the counts for Form 1040 returns shown above in Table 21, for all years. Data for 1990 are based on the TPUS sample (see footnote 1) of returns filed, extended to cover the first 8 months of 1991. No adjustment was made for returns filed after the first 8 months on the assumption that few were likely to have been electronically filed during this time period.
- [3] Data on IRS Taxpayer Service Programs are collected on a fiscal-year basis. In general, assistance rendered in a given fiscal year may be related to returns due on April 15th during that fiscal year and are for the tax year ending with the previous December. As a result, data in Table 21, which are presented on a tax year basis, are actually for a fiscal year. Therefore, data shown as for Tax Year 1991, for example, are actually for Fiscal Year 1992. For the data shown for Tax Year 1991, however, assistance provided in November and December 1992, is not included. Therefore, totals for 1991 are slightly understated.

Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

NOTE: Data on IRS assistance represent taxpayer contacts. Some taxpayers make more than one contact. The number of taxpayers assisted (in contrast to the number of contacts made) is not known.

SOURCE: Data on paid preparers were obtained from Statistics of Income Division; and the Corporate Systems Division, Individual Systems Branch. Data on IRS assistance were obtained from the Taxpayer Service Division.

SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations

Appendix

This appendix discusses typical sampling procedures used in most Statistics of Income (SOI) programs. Aspects covered briefly include sampling criteria, selection techniques, methods of estimation and sampling variability. Some of the nonsampling error limitations of the data are also described, as well as the tabular conventions employed.

Additional information on sample design and data limitations for specific SOI studies can be found in the separate SOI reports (see the References at the end of this appendix). More technical information is available, upon request, by writing to the Director, Statistics of Income Division R:S, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2608, Washington, DC 20013-2608.

Sample Criteria and Selection of Returns

Statistics compiled for the SOI studies are generally based on stratified probability samples of income tax returns or other forms filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The statistics do not reflect any changes made by the taxpayer through an amended return or by the IRS as a result of an audit. As returns are filed and processed for tax purposes, they are assigned to sampling classes (strata) based on criteria such as: industry, presence or absence of a tax form or schedule, accounting period, State from which filed and various income factors or other measures of economic size (total assets, for example, is used for the corporation and partnership statistics). The samples are selected from each stratum over the appropriate filing periods. Thus, sample selection can continue for a given study for several calendar years — 3 for corporations because of the prevalence of fiscal (non-calendar) year reporting. Because sampling must take place before the population size is known precisely, the rates of sample selection within each stratum are fixed. This means, in practice, that both the population and the sample size can differ from that planned. However, these factors do not compromise the validity of the estimates.

The probability of a return being designated depends on its sample class or stratum and may range from a fraction of 1 percent to 100 percent. Considerations in determining the selection probability for each stratum include the number of returns in the stratum, the diversity

of returns in the stratum and interest in the stratum as a separate subject of study. All this is subject to constraints based on the estimated cost or the target size of the total sample for the program.

For most SOI studies, returns are designated by computer from the IRS Master Files based on the taxpayer identification number (TIN), which is either the social security number (SSN) or the employer identification number (EIN). A fixed and essentially random number is associated with each possible TIN. If that random number falls into a range of numbers specified for a return's sample stratum, then it is selected and processed for the study. Otherwise, it is counted (for estimation purposes), but not selected. In some cases, the TIN is used directly by matching specified digits of it against a predetermined list for the sample stratum. A match is required for designation.

Under either method of selection, the TIN's designed from one year's sample are for the most part selected for the next year's, so that a very high proportion of the returns selected in the current sample are from taxpayers whose previous years' returns were included in earlier samples. This longitudinal character of the sample design improves the estimates of change from one year to the next.

Method of Estimation

As noted above, the probability with which a return is selected for inclusion in a sample depends on the sampling rate prescribed for the stratum in which it is classified. Weights are, in general, computed by dividing the count of returns filed for a given stratum by the count of sample returns for that same stratum. "Weights" are used to adjust for the various sampling rates used — the lower the rate, the larger the weight. For some studies, it is possible to improve the estimates by subdividing the original sampling classes into "post-strata," based on additional criteria or refinements of those used in the original stratification. Weights are then computed for these post-strata using additional population counts. The data on each return in a stratum are multiplied by that weight. To produce the tabulated estimates, these weighted data are summed to produce the published statistical totals.

Sample returns are designated by computer from the IRS Master Files based on the taxpayer identification number.

Information for this appendix was compiled by Bettye Jamerson, Coordination and Publications Staff, under the direction of Robert Wilson, Technical Advisor. Major contributions were made by Paul McMahon, Mathematical Statistics Team.

SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations

Sampling Variability

The particular sample used in a study is only one of a large number of possible random samples that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates

In transcribing and tabulating data from tax returns, checks are imposed to improve the quality of the statistics.

derived from the different samples usually vary. The standard error of the estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is used to measure the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of the possible samples. The sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that this interval includes the actual population value.

In SOI reports the standard error is not directly presented. Instead, the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself is presented in decimal form. This ratio is called the coefficient of variation (CV). The user of SOI data may multiply an estimate by its coefficient of variation to recreate the standard error and to construct confidence intervals.

For example, if a sample estimate of 150,000 returns is known to have a coefficient of variation of 0.02, then the following arithmetic procedure would be followed to construct a 68 percent confidence interval estimate:

$$\begin{array}{rll} 150,000 & \text{(sample estimate)} & \\ \times 0.02 & \text{(coefficient of variation)} & \\ = 3,000 & \text{(standard error of estimate)} & \\ 150,000 & \text{(sample estimate)} & \\ + \text{ or } - 3,000 & \text{(standard error)} & \\ = 147,000-153,000 & \text{(68 percent confidence interval).} & \end{array}$$

Based on these data, the interval estimate is from 147 to 153 thousand returns. A conclusion that the average estimate of the number of returns lies within an interval computed in this way would be correct for approximately two-thirds of all possible similarly selected samples. To obtain this interval estimate with 95 percent confidence, the standard error should be multiplied by 2 before adding to and subtracting from the sample estimate. (In this particular case, the resulting interval would be from 144 to 156 thousand returns.)

Generally in the *Statistics of Income Bulletin* only conservative upper limit CV's are provided for frequency

estimates. These do, however, provide a rough guide to the order of magnitude of the sampling error.

Further details concerning sample design, sample selection, estimation method and sampling variability for a particular SOI study, may be obtained on request by writing the Director, Statistics of Income Division, at the address given above.

Nonsampling Error Controls and Limitations

Although the previous discussion focuses on sampling methods and the limitations of the data caused by sampling error, there are other sources of error that may be significant in evaluating the usefulness of SOI data. These include taxpayer reporting errors, processing errors and effects of an early cut-off of sampling. More extensive information on nonsampling error is presented in SOI reports, when appropriate.

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the returns or forms selected for the sample, checks are imposed to improve the quality of the resultant estimates. Tax return data may be disaggregated or recombined during statistical "editing" in order both to improve data consistency from return to return and to achieve definitions of the data items that are more in keeping with the needs of major users. In some cases not all of the data are available from the tax return as originally filed. Sometimes the missing data can be obtained through field follow up. More often, though, they are obtained through imputation methods. As examples, other information in the return or in accompanying schedules may be sufficient to enable an estimate to be made; prior-year data for the same taxpayer may be used for the same purpose; or data from another return for the same year that has similar characteristics may be substituted. Research to improve methods of imputing data that are missing from returns continues to be an ongoing process [1].

Quality of the basic data abstracted from the returns is subjected to a number of quality control steps including 100-percent key verification. The data are then subjected to many tests based on the structure of the tax law and the improbability of various data combinations. Records failing these tests are then subjected to further review and any necessary corrections are made. In addition, the Statistics of Income Division in the National Office conducts an independent reprocessing of a small subsample of statistically-processed returns as a further check [2].

SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations

Finally, before publication, all statistics are reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness in light of provisions of the tax laws, taxpayer reporting variations and limitations, economic conditions, comparability with other statistical series and statistical techniques used in data processing and estimating.

Tabular Conventions

Estimates of frequencies and money amounts that are considered unreliable due to the small sample size on which they are based are noted in SOI tables. The presence of the indicator means that the sampling rate is less than 100 percent of the population and that there are fewer than 10 sample observations available for estimation purposes.

A dash in place of a frequency or amount indicates that no sample return had that characteristic. In addition, a dash in place of a coefficient of variation for which there is an estimate indicates that all returns contributing to the estimate were selected at the 100-percent rate.

Whenever a weighted frequency in a data cell is less than 3, the estimate is either combined with other cells or deleted in order to avoid disclosure of information about individual taxpayers or businesses. These combinations and deletions are indicated in the tables.

Notes

[1] See, for example, Hinkins, Susan M., "Matrix Sampling and the Effects of Using Hot Deck Imputation,"

in *1984 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods*. Other research efforts are included in *Statistical Uses of Administrative Records: Recent Research and Present Prospects*, Volume 1, Internal Revenue Service, March 1984.

[2] Quality control activities for all SOI studies are published from time to time in a series of separate reports. These reports provide detailed information relating to quality in all phases SOI processing.

References

For information about the samples used for specific SOI programs see:

Statistics of Income—1989, Individual Income Tax Returns, (see especially pages 13-16).

Statistics of Income—1989, Corporation Income Tax Returns (see especially pages 9-18).

Statistics of Income—1974-1987, Compendium of Studies of Tax-Exempt Organizations (see information about the samples used at the end of each chapter).

Statistics of Income—1984-1988, Compendium of Studies of International Income and Taxes, Foreign Income and Taxes Reported on U.S. Tax Returns (see information about the samples used at the end of each chapter).

Statistics of Income Bulletin (see each issue).

SOI Projects and Contacts

General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

Project	Primary Analysts	Frequency and Program Content
Americans Living Abroad: 1991 Program	Melissa Redmiles	This periodic study is conducted every 4 years (every 5 years, after 1991). It covers foreign income and taxes paid, and foreign tax credit shown on individual income tax returns. Data are by size of adjusted gross income and country.
Corporation Foreign Tax Credit: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program	Maggie Lewis Kimberly Veletto	This annual study provides data on foreign income and taxes paid and foreign tax credit reported on corporation income tax returns. Data are classified by industry (all years) and country (even numbered years).
Corporation Income Tax Returns: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program	Victor Rehula Patrice Treubert Allison Clark Janice Washington Jonathan Shook	Basic data are produced annually and cover complete income statement, balance sheet, tax and tax credits, and details from supporting schedules. Data are classified chiefly by industry group or asset size. (For the 1992 program, S Corporations are a separate study.)
Environmental Excise Taxes (Superfund) Study: 1991 Program 1992 Program	Sara Boroshok	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) replaced the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), authorizing the collection of environmental taxes, a type of excise tax. This study, published annually, is the only source of data that provides detailed tabulations by type of chemical.
Estate Collation	Barry Johnson	This periodic study links estate tax return data for decedents and beneficiaries. Income information for beneficiaries is available both for years preceding and following the decedent's death. Information on gift tax returns is available for the last 2 years of the decedent's life. The most recent study is based on decedents who died in 1982. The next study will be for decedents who died in 1989.
Estate Tax Returns: 1992-1994 Program	Barry Johnson Marvin Schwartz	This annual study includes information on gross estate and its composition, deductions and tax; and information on the age, sex and marital status of the decedents. Basic estate tax return data by year in which returns are filed are produced every year. Other statistics are available on a year-of-death basis (approximately every 3 years).
Exempt Organizations Business Income Tax Returns: 1989 Program 1990 Program	Sara Boroshok Peggy Riley	This annual study includes tabulations of "unrelated business" income and deductions for organizations classified as tax-exempt under the Internal Revenue Code. The data file will also be linked with the Forms 990 and 990-PF data files of tax-exempt organizations and private foundations.
Foreign Controlled Corporations: 1990 Program 1991 Program	John Latzy	This annual study includes data on transactions between U.S. corporations and their foreign owners. Data are classified by country and industry.

SOI Projects and Contacts

General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

Project	Primary Analysts	Frequency and Program Content
Foreign Corporations: 1990 Program 1992 Program	Bill States Randy Miller	This periodic study, planned for every 2 years, provides data on activities of foreign corporations that are controlled by U.S. corporations. Data are classified by industry and country.
Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income: 1991 Program	Randy Miller	This annual study provides data by country on income paid to nonresident aliens and the amount of tax withheld for the U.S. Government.
Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC): 1991 Program	John Bradford	These corporations replaced the Domestic International Sales Corporation, or DISC, as of January 1, 1985. Balance sheet, income statement and export-related data are tabulated annually through 1987, and then on a 4-year cycle.
Foreign Trusts: 1990 Program	Christine Ferguson	This periodic study, conducted every 4 years, provides data on foreign trusts that have U. S. persons as grantors, transferors or beneficiaries. Data include country where trust was created, value of transfer to the trust and the year the trust was created.
Individual Income Tax Return Public Use File	Mario Fernandez	Microdata magnetic tape files, produced annually, contain detailed information obtained from the individual statistics program, with identifiable taxpayer information omitted to make the file available for public dissemination, on a reimbursable basis. (In addition to microdata files, specific tabulations from them are produced, also on a reimbursable basis.)
Individual Income Tax Returns: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program	Michael Strudler Marty Shiley	Basic data are produced annually and cover income, deductions, tax and credits reported on individual income tax returns and associated schedules, chiefly by size of adjusted gross income.
Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations (IC-DISC): 1991 Program	John Bradford	These corporations replaced the Domestic International Sales Corporation, or DISC, as of January 1, 1985. Balance sheet, income statement, and export-related data are tabulated annually through 1987, and then on a 4-year cycle.
Intergenerational Wealth	Martha Eller Barry Johnson Marvin Schwartz	This on-going study involves estate returns filed since the inception of the estate tax (1916), and focuses on changes in the concentration of wealth and the intergenerational transfer of wealth, as well as the history of the estate tax system. The asset composition, available demographic information, and an analysis of beneficiaries of estates will be emphasized.
International Boycott Participation: 1990 Program 1991 Program	Melissa Redmiles	This study provides data on business operations of U.S. persons in boycotting countries, as well as the requests and agreements to participate in, or cooperate with, international boycotts not sanctioned by the U.S. Government.
Migration Flow and County Income Data	Sandy Byberg	Migration flow data (based on changes in individual income tax return addresses) and county or State income data are available annually on a reimbursable basis. The most recent data are for 1990-91.

SOI Projects and Contacts

General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

Project	Primary Analysts	Frequency and Program Content
Nonprofit Charitable and Other Organizations: 1989 Program 1990 Program	Cecelia Hilgert Paul Arnsberger	This annual study includes balance sheet and income statement data for organizations classified as tax-exempt under subsections 501(c)(3)-(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The 1989 study will include data from the new Form 990-EZ.
Nonresident Alien Estates: 1990 Program	Christine Ferguson	This periodic study, planned for every 4 years; provides data on estates of nonresident aliens who had more than \$60,000 of assets in the United States. The estates are subject to U.S. estate taxation on U.S. property.
Occupation Studies	Bobby Clark Dodie Riley	This periodic study, based on availability of outside funding, is designed to classify individual income tax returns by occupation and to develop a dictionary of occupation titles that can be used to enhance the economic data of many other individual income tax return studies.
Partnership Returns of Income: 1991 Program 1992 Program	Tim Wheeler	Basic data, produced annually, cover income statement, balance sheet, and detail from supporting schedules. Data are classified chiefly by industry group.
Partnership Withholding Study: 1991 Program	Kimberly Veletto	This annual study includes data on U.S. partnership payments to foreign partners. Data are classified by country and recipient type.
Personal Wealth Study: 1992 Program	Marvin Schwartz Barry Johnson	This periodic study provides data estimates of personal wealth of top wealth-holders that are generated from estate tax return data using the "estate multiplier" technique, in conjunction with both filing-year and year-of-death estate data bases. The most recent data (1989) are based on returns filed from 1989 to 1991.
Private Foundations: 1989 Program 1990 Program	Alicia Meckstroth Peggy Riley	This annual study includes balance sheets and income statements. The 1989 study includes data on non-exempt charitable trusts.
S Corporations: 1992 Program	Amy Gill	Annual study data are collected for the income statement, balance sheet and from supporting schedules. Data are classified by industry group or by asset size.
Sales of Capital Assets: 1985 Program 1985-92 Panel Study	Barbara Longton Janette Wilson	This periodic study provides detailed data on the sales of capital assets reported on Schedule D of the individual income tax return, sales of residences and personal or depreciable business property. A panel study provides the same data on capital asset transactions for a subsample of the returns in the Sales of Capital Assets basic study, over a period of years.

SOI Projects and Contacts

General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

Project	Primary Analysts	Frequency and Program Content
Sales of U.S. Real Property Interests by Foreign Persons: 1992 Program	John Latzy	This annual study will provide data on transfers of U.S. real property interests, when these interests are acquired from foreign persons. Data include the amount realized on transfers, U.S. tax withheld and the country of foreign persons.
Sole Proprietorships: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program	Michael Strudler Craig Ammon	Basic program data, produced annually, cover the business receipts, deductions and net income reported on Schedule C (for nonfarm proprietors), by industry group. Similar data from Schedule F (for farmers) are available on an occasional basis.
State Data: 1985 Program 1988 Program	Mario Fernandez	Special tabulations of selected individual income, deduction and tax data by State are produced on a reimbursable basis. (The data file for 1988 is the most recent.)
Statistical Subscription Services: Corporation Source Book	Sandy Byberg	Annual data by more detailed industry groups than are used for the regular corporation statistics are produced by asset size.
Tax-exempt Bond Issues: 1990 Program 1991 Program	Marvin Schwartz	This annual study provides information on private activity and governmental bond issues by type of property financed, size of face amount and State.
Taxpayer Usage Study: 1992 Program	Laura Prizzi	Basic data, produced annually, provide weekly frequencies of specific line entries made by taxpayers, the use of various return schedules and associated forms, and general characteristics of the individual taxpayer population for returns received during the primary filing season (January through April).
U.S. Possessions Corporations: 1989 Program	John Bradford	This periodic study, planned for every 4 years, provides data on income statement, balance sheet, tax and "possessions tax credit" data for "qualifying" U. S. possessions corporations. (Most of these corporations are located in Puerto Rico.)

Publications & Tapes

Statistical Information Services: (202) 874-0410 or FAX (202) 874-0922

The following *Statistics of Income* reports and tapes can be purchased from the Statistics of Income Division (unless otherwise indicated). Prepayment is required, with checks made payable to the IRS Accounting Section. For copies from the Statistics of Income Division, please write:

Director, Statistics of Income Division (R:S)
Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 2608
Washington, DC 20013-2608

Business Source Books

Corporation Source Book, 1989

Publication 1053 - Price \$175.00

This 481-page document presents detailed income statement, balance sheet, tax and selected other items, by major and minor industry groups and size of total assets. The report, which underlies the *Statistics of Income—Corporation Income Tax Returns* publication, is part of an annual series and can be purchased for \$175 (issues prior to 1982 are for sale at \$150 per year). A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for 1989 can be purchased for \$1,500.

Partnership Source Book, 1957-1983

Publication 1289 - Price \$30.00

This 291-page document shows key partnership data, for 1957 through 1983, by major and minor industry group. It includes a historical definition of terms section and a summary of legislative changes affecting the comparability of partnership data during that period. Tables show:

- number of partnerships;
- number of partners;
- business receipts;
- depreciation;
- taxes paid deductions;
- interest paid deductions;
- payroll deductions;
- payments to partners; and
- net income less deficit.

(A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for partnerships can be purchased for \$300 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.) More recent partnership data are published annually in the *SOI Bulletin*.

Sole Proprietorship Source Book, 1957-1984

Publication 1323 - Price \$95.00

This *Source Book* is a companion to that for partnerships, described above. It is a 251-page document showing key proprietorship data for 1957 through 1984; data for farm proprietorships are excluded after 1980. Each page presents statistics for a particular industry. Tables show:

- number of businesses;
- business receipts;
- depreciation;
- taxes paid deduction;
- interest paid deductions
- payroll deductions; and
- net income less deficit.

A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics can be purchased for \$245. As with partnerships, more recent (nonfarm) sole proprietorship data are published annually in the *SOI Bulletin*.

Compendiums

Studies of Tax-Exempt Organizations, 1974-1987

Publication 1416 - Price \$26.00

This publication presents 22 articles from *Statistics of Income* studies on tax-exempt organizations. The articles emphasize important issues within the nonprofit sector, and also include several other articles previously unpublished in the *SOI Bulletin*, as well as papers published in proceedings of the American Statistical Association and the Independent Sector Research Forum. Topics featured are:

- nonprofit charitable organizations (primarily charitable, educational and health organizations);
- private foundations and charitable trusts; and
- unrelated business income of exempt organizations.

Studies of International Income and Taxes, 1984-1988

Publication 1267 - Price \$26.00

This report presents information from 13 *Statistics of Income* studies in the international area (many of them previously published in the *SOI Bulletin*), including:

- foreign activity of U.S. corporations;
- activity of foreign corporations in the United States;
- foreign controlled U.S. corporations;

Publications & Tapes

- statistics related to individuals, trusts and estates; and
- data presented by geographical area or industrial activity, as well as other classifiers.

Reimbursable Services

(Prices are dependent on the request.)

Public Use Magnetic Tape Microdata Files

This includes individual income tax returns for 1979-1990. A limited number of files for 1989 are also available on CD-ROM. (Individual income tax returns for 1966-1978 are available for sale by writing to the Center for Electronic Records (NNX) of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.) Files containing more limited data for each State are also available for 1985 and 1988. All of these files have been edited to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. Files for private foundations for 1982-1983 and 1985-1989 and nonprofit charitable organizations for 1982-1983 and 1985-1989 are also available from the Statistics of Income Division. The individual, private foundation and charitable organization files are the only microdata files that can be released to the public.

Migration Data

Compilations are available showing migration patterns, from where to where, by State and county, based on year-to-year changes in the tax return address. Data are also available for selected time periods (according to the years in which returns were filed) between 1978 and 1991 and include counts of the number of individual income tax returns and personal exemptions. In addition, county income totals are available for Income Years 1982 and 1984 through 1990.

Other Unpublished Tabulations

Unpublished tabulations are also available, including detailed tables underlying those published in the *SOI Bulletin*. Special tabulations may also be produced, depending on the availability of resources.

Other Publications

The following *Statistics of Income* publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For copies, please use the order form following this section or write:

Superintendent of Documents
P. O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin

Quarterly Publication 1136, Stock No. 748-005-00000-5
Subscription price, \$23.00; Single copy price, \$6.50

Provides the earliest published financial statistics from individual and corporation income tax returns. The *Bulletin* also includes annual data on nonfarm sole proprietorships and on partnerships, as well as from periodic or special studies of particular interest to tax analysts and administrators and to economists. Historical tables include data from SOI, as well as on tax collections and refunds by type of tax.

Statistics of Income - 1989, Corporation Income Tax Returns

Publication 16 Stock No. 048-004-02316-4
Price \$13.00

This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ended July 1989 through June 1990, than those published earlier in the *SOI Bulletin*.

Presents information on:

- receipts;
- deductions;
- net income;
- taxable income;
- income tax;
- tax credits;
- assets; and
- liabilities.

Data are classified by:

- industry;
- accounting period;
- size of total assets; and
- size of business receipts.

Publications & Tapes

Statistics of Income – 1989, Individual Income Tax Returns

Publication 1304, Stock No. 048-004-02315-6

Price \$8.50

This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on individual income tax returns for 1989 than those published earlier in the *SOI Bulletin*.

Presents information on:

- sources of income;
- exemptions;
- itemized deductions;
- tax computations;

Data are presented by:

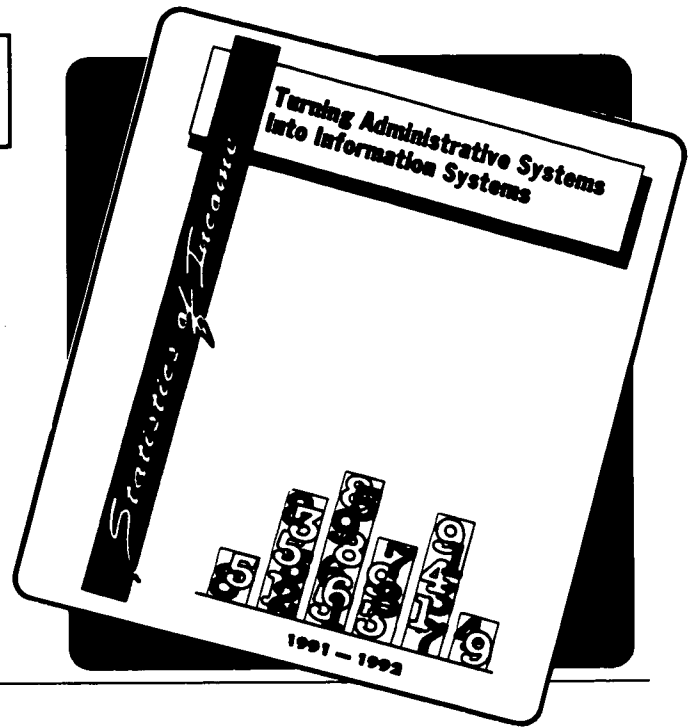
- size of adjusted gross income; and
- marital status.

Note: If you determine from the Government Printing Office that any of the Statistics of Income publications listed above are out-of-print, please telephone Statistical Information Services, Statistics of Income Division, (202) 874-0410, for assistance.

STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION

**Just
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New Statistics of Income Methodology Report



Turning Administrative Systems Into Information Systems: 1991-1992

The latest volume in a continuation of the IRS' methodology reports series which documents technological and methodological changes in Statistics of Income programs and other related statistical uses of records. Previous volumes in the series were called *Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research*.

 **Seven general areas of interest are included:**

- information from tax return data;
- the 1989 Survey of Consumer Finances;
- estimation and methodological research in SOI business programs;
- sample design and weighting issues in the SOI individual program;
- some quality improvements applications;
- some technological innovations for SOI research; and
- a look to the future data needs for the Federal sector.

The report is available free of charge. To obtain a copy write to:

**Statistics of Income Division R:S:P
Internal Revenue Service
P. O. Box 2608
Washington, DC 20013-2608
Phone: (202) 874-0410; FAX: (202) 874-0922**

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International boycott participation:

1990, Fall 1992 (12-2)

Transactions between foreign

controlled corporations and

related foreign persons:

1988, Summer 1992 (12-1)

1989, Spring 1993 (12-4)

Partnership returns:

Balance sheets by industry:

1988, Summer 1990 (10-1)

1989, Fall 1991 (11-2)

Income statements by industry:

1989, Fall 1991 (11-2)

1990, Summer 1992 (12-1)

Partnerships and passive losses:

1981-87, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)

1987-89, Summer 1992 (12-1)

Personal wealth:

1986, Spring 1990 (9-4)

1989, Spring 1993 (12-4)

Private activity tax-exempt bonds:

1985, Spring 1987 (6-4)

1986, Summer 1988 (8-1)

Projections of returns to be filed:

1993-99, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)

75th anniversary:

1913-88, Fall 1988 (8-2)

Winter 1987-88 (7-3)

Sole proprietorship returns:

Income statements by industry:

1989, Summer 1991 (11-1)

1990, Fall 1992 (12-2)



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