# Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003 

Data Release

For 2003, taxpayers filed 130.6 million U.S. individual income tax returns, an increase of 0.3 percent from the 130.2 million returns filed for 2002. For the first time in 3 years, Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) rose, increasing by 2.9 percent to $\$ 6.2$ trillion for 2003. Tax Year 2003 had several other notable changes. Taxable income increased 2.5 percent to $\$ 4.2$ trillion, and alternative minimum tax rose 41.9 percent to $\$ 8.7$ billion. Despite these increases, total income tax fell 6.0 percent to $\$ 750.0$ billion, and total tax liability decreased 5.6 percent to $\$ 787.8$ billion. These decreases in tax were partially due to major changes in the law (including the Job and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (JGTRRA)), which increased some adjustments, credits, size of tax brackets, and standard deductions, while lowering tax rates (see Changes in Law section for details).

Figure A shows that the largest component of AGI, salaries and wages, increased 2.2 percent to $\$ 4,696.5$ billion for Tax Year 2003, while the next largest component of AGI, taxable pensions and annuities, rose 4.3 percent to $\$ 378.6$ billion. Net capital gains also rose 16.9 percent to $\$ 288.6$ billion. Declining income items were led by taxable interest, which decreased by 17.0 percent to $\$ 115.7$ billion. Other income items with notable percentage changes included capital gain distributions, which declined 13.6 percent from $\$ 5.5$ billion in 2002 to $\$ 4.7$ billion in 2003, and dividends, which increased 12.3 percent to $\$ 110.9$ billion. Of this dividend total, about 71.5 percent were reported as qualified dividends. The qualified dividends, introduced for the first time under JGTRRA, were taxed at lower rates (as were long-term capital gains). These qualified dividends were reported on 22.5 million returns and totaled $\$ 79.2$ billion (see Changes in Law section for details). Also, business or profession net income increased by 5.0 percent from Tax Year 2002 to \$261.4billion.

[^0]Statutory adjustments to total income increased 13.1 percent to $\$ 85.1$ billion for Tax Year 2003. The largest increase was in the self-employed health insurance deduction, which increased 55.4 percent to $\$ 15.6$ billion. This $\$ 5.6$-billion increase represented more than half of the total increase in statutory adjustments and was partially due to a change in the law increasing the amount that could be deductible (see Change in Law section for details). The largest statutory adjustment was the deduction for selfemployment tax, representing 22.3 percent of the total. This adjustment to income increased 5.6 percent to $\$ 19.0$ billion. Payments to self-employed retirement plans rose 8.4 percent to $\$ 16.9$ billion, while payments to an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) increased 5.5 percent to $\$ 10.2$ billion. The deduction for tuition and fees increased 8.2 percent to $\$ 6.7$ billion. Tax Year 2003 was just the second year that
these were deductible as an adjustment to income.

Total deductions, the sum of the standard deductions and total itemized deductions (after limitation) equaled $\$ 1,439.4$ billion, an increase of 4.8 percent from Tax Year 2002. The number of returns claiming the standard deductions increased 2.4 percent, accounting for 65.0 percent of
all returns filed and 38.8 percent of cent, accounting for 65.0 percent of
all returns filed and 38.8 percent of the total deductions amount. Due to the expanded standard deduction for married couples filing joint returns (see Changes in Law) and inflation indexing returns (see Changes in Law) and inflation indexing
for all filing statuses, the average standard deduction (including both the basic and additional standard deductions) increased 10.3 percent from $\$ 5,963$ for 2002 to $\$ 6,579$ for 2003. Itemized deductions were
claimed on 33.6 percent of all returns filed for 2003 2002 to $\$ 6,579$ for 2003. Itemized deductions were
claimed on 33.6 percent of all returns filed for 2003 and represented 61.2 percent of the total deductions amount [1]. The average total for itemized deductions (after limitation) was $\$ 20,076$, a 4.1 -percent increase from the 2002 average of $\$ 19,293$. Due to the AGI limitation on itemized deductions, 5.2 million higher-income taxpayers were unable to deduct $\$ 28.0$ billion in itemized deductions, an increase of 6.7 percent from 2002. The interest paid deduction was the largest deduction, comprising 36.5 percent of total itemized deductions (before limitations). For 2003, it decreased 3.3 percent to $\$ 332.0$ billion. The taxes


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## Figure A

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, Tax Years 2002 and 2003


[^1]Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003

## Figure A-Continued

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, Tax Years 2002 and 2003--Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

[^2]Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003

## Figure A-Continued

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, Tax Years 2002 and 2003--Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 2002 | 2003 | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total deductions: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 128,482,042 | 128,796,092 | 0.2 |
| Amount. | 1,373,598,790 | 1,439,376,664 | 4.8 |
| Basic standard deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 82,909,453 | 84,934,121 | 2.4 |
| Amount.. | 479,281,798 | 542,758,782 | 13.2 |
| Additional standard deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 10,986,607 | 11,335,359 | 3.2 |
| Amount.. | 15,079,165 | 16,064,490 | 6.5 |
| Total itemized deductions (after limitation): |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 45,572,589 | 43,861,971 | -3.8 |
| Amount........... | 879,237,828 | 880,553,392 | 0.1 |
| Itemized deductions in excess of limitation: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 5,199,946 | 5,237,245 | 0.7 |
| Amount... | 26,240,256 | 28,010,193 | 6.7 |
| Medical and dental expenses deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 8,527,941 | 8,630,911 | 1.2 |
| Amount. | 51,873,191 | 55,003,108 | 6.0 |
| Taxes paid deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 44,742,669 | 42,996,756 | -3.9 |
| Amount.......... | 298,629,419 | 307,102,902 | 2.8 |
| Interest paid deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................................................... | 37,509,263 | 36,105,945 | -3.7 |
| Amount... | 343,191,909 | 331,988,244 | -3.3 |
| Charitable contributions deduction: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 40,443,074 | 38,642,066 | -4.5 |
| Amount. | 136,356,466 | 139,666,085 | 2.4 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 102,462,477 | 101,669,737 | -0.8 |
| Amount. | 4,099,015,901 | 4,202,698,688 | 2.5 |
| Alternative minimum tax: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.......................................................................... | 1,916,291 | 2,379,473 | 24.2 |
| Amount. | 6,156,281 | 8,737,246 | 41.9 |
| Income tax before credits: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 102,479,207 | 101,686,410 | -0.8 |
| Amount. | 836,773,441 | 791,129,805 | -5.5 |
| Total tax credits: ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 40,636,192 | 41,219,145 | 1.4 |
| Amount. | 38,985,352 | 41,108,685 | 5.4 |
| Child care credit: $\quad \square$ |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................................................... | 6,194,033 | 6,340,695 | 2.4 |
| Amount. | 2,710,432 | 3,222,404 | 18.9 |
| Credit for the elderly or disabled: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................................................................ | 134,742 | 125,555 | -6.8 |
| Amount. | 21,317 | 20,600 | -3.4 |
| Child tax credit: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 25,975,097 | 25,741,752 | -0.9 |
| Amount....... | 21,562,208 | 22,815,814 | 5.8 |
| Education tax credits: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................................................... | 6,529,334 | 7,358,503 | 12.7 |
| Amount........... | 4,933,542 | 5,900,877 | 19.6 |
| Retirement savings contributions credit: |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................................................................... | 5,370,533 | 5,383,851 | 0.2 |
| Amount. | 1,071,537 | 1,053,786 | -1.7 |
| Adoption credit: $\quad$ - |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................................................... | 54,229 | 62,749 | 15.7 |
| Amount......... | 213,558 | 319,185 | 49.5 |
| Foreign tax credit: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................................................... | 3,742,101 | 4,146,797 | 10.8 |
| Amount. | 5,216,722 | 5,014,266 | -3.9 |

[^3]Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003

## Figure A-Continued

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, Tax Years 2002 and 2003--Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| IMoney amounts are in thousands of dollars] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item |  |  |

N/A - Not applicable.
${ }^{1}$ Includes TeleFile returns.
${ }^{2}$ Included in data for Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ.
${ }^{3}$ Not included in adjusted gross income.
${ }^{4}$ Includes capital gain distributions reported on Form 1040 and Schedule D.
${ }^{5}$ Includes EIC used to offset income tax before credits, shown separately later in this figure.
( $Z$ ) Less than 0.05 percent.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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paid deduction, accounting for 33.8 percent of the total (before limitations), increased 2.8 percent to $\$ 307.1$ billion. The charitable contribution deduction increased 2.4 percent to $\$ 139.7$ billion.

Total tax credits used to offset income tax liabilities increased 5.4 percent to $\$ 41.1$ billion. About 25.7 million taxpayers claimed $\$ 22.8$ billion in child tax credits, up 5.8 percent from the $\$ 21.6$ billion in 2002. For Tax Year 2003, the amount of this credit increased from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 1,000$ per eligible child. However, this increase is not fully reflected in the Tax Year 2003 data because many taxpayers received advances of up to $\$ 400$ per child prior to filing their tax returns. The data for these advances are not included in the statistics for this article. Large percentage increases were reported for education tax credits (totaling $\$ 5.9$ billion, a 19.6 -percent increase from 2002), and the child care credit (totaling $\$ 3.2$ billion, an 18.9-percent increase from 2002). See Changes in Law section concerning the latter. The credit that declined the largest dollar amount was the foreign tax credit, which decreased 3.9 percent to $\$ 5.0$ billion.

The total earned income credit (EIC) increased 1.1 percent to $\$ 39.1$ billion for Tax Year 2003. The portion of the EIC used to offset income tax before credits decreased 16.8 percent to $\$ 0.9$ billion, and the portion of the EIC used to offset other taxes (such as the self-employment tax) rose 10.4 percent to $\$ 3.7$ billion. The largest part of the EIC, the refundable portion, was treated as a refund and paid directly to taxpayers who had no tax liability against which to apply the credit. The refundable portion of the EIC increased 0.8 percent to $\$ 34.4$ billion for 2003.

The comparisons of data for Tax Years 2002 and 2003 in this article are based on the preliminary estimates for both years. A few income and tax items tend to be understated in preliminary estimates; therefore, comparisons based on preliminary estimates for 1 year and final estimates for the previous year could be misleading. Comparisons based entirely on preliminary estimates reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation of the data and afford a more accurate representation of year-to-year changes. Final statistics for Tax Year 2002 are available in the Fall 2004 issue of the Bulletin.

## Changes in Law

In general, the definitions used in this article are the
same as those in Statistics of Income--2002, Individual Income Tax Returns. The following is a partial list of tax law and Internal Revenue Service administrative changes that had a major bearing on the Tax Year 2003 preliminary data presented in this article.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).--For Tax Year 2003, the AMT exemption amounts increased by $\$ 9,000$ for married tax payers filing joint returns and surviving spouses, and by $\$ 4,500$ for single taxpayers or couples filing separate returns. This increased the AMT exemption amounts to $\$ 58,000$ for married couples filing a joint return and surviving spouses, $\$ 29,000$ for married couples filing separate returns, estates, and trusts, and \$40,250 for single taxpayers and heads of household.

Child and Dependent Care Credit.--Beginning for 2003, the limit on the amount of qualifying expenses increased to $\$ 3,000$ for one qualifying individual and to $\$ 6,000$ for two or more qualifying individuals. Previously, these amounts were $\$ 2,400$ and $\$ 4,800$, respectively. Along with this, the maximum credit was also increased to $\$ 1,050$ for the care of one qualifying person and $\$ 2,100$ for the care of two or more qualifying persons. These amounts were $\$ 800$ and $\$ 1,600$ in Tax Year 2002. Also, the income related phase-down of the Child Care Credit rate was liberalized. For example, for 2002 and previous years, taxpayers with an AGI of $\$ 28,000$ or more received the 20-percent mimimum percentage amount applied to their child care expenses. For 2003, this was increased to $\$ 43,000$ of AGI.

Child Tax Credits.--Modifications were made to the child tax credit for 2003. In 2003, taxpayers were allowed a maximum tax credit of $\$ 1,000$ for each of their qualifying children under the age of 17 , whereas, for 2002 , the maximum credit was $\$ 600$ per child. For 2003, up to $\$ 400$ per eligible child was given in advance to taxpayers based on the age of eligible children and their Tax Year 2002 returns.

Dividends and Capital Gains.--The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (JGTRRA) lowered the maximum capital gain tax rates from 8 percent or 10 percent to 5 percent and from 20 percent to 15 percent. These rates applied to most long-term (holding period of more than 1 year) sales, exchanges, and conversions--including installment payments received--after May 5, 2003. There was no change in the rates for gains taxed at 25 percent or 28 percent. Also, JGTRRA applied the

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new rates to qualified dividends received after 2002. Qualified dividends are the ordinary dividends received in tax years beginning after 2002 that met certain conditions. These included: the dividend must have been paid by a U.S. corporation or a "qualified" foreign corporation; the stock ownership must have met certain holding period requirements; the dividends were not from certain institutions, such as mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, credit unions, tax-exempt organizations, or farmer cooperatives; and the dividends were not for any share of stock which was part of an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP).

Earned Income Credit.--The maximum amount of the earned income credit increased, as did the amounts of earned income and investment income an individual could have and still claim the credit. The maximum amount of investment income (interest, dividends and capital gain income) a taxpayer could have and still claim the credit increased to $\$ 2,600$ from $\$ 2,550$. The maximum credit for taxpayers with no qualifying children increased to $\$ 382$ from $\$ 376$. For these taxpayers, earned income and AGI had to be less than $\$ 11,230$ ( $\$ 12,230$ if married filing jointly). For taxpayers with one qualifying child, the maximum credit increased $\$ 41$ to $\$ 2,547$, and, for taxpayers with two or more qualifying children, the maximum credit increased to $\$ 4,204$ from $\$ 4,140$. To be eligible for the credit, a taxpayer's earned income and AGI had to be less than $\$ 29,666$ ( $\$ 30,666$ for married filing jointly) for one qualifying child, or less than $\$ 33,692$ ( $\$ 34,692$ for married filing jointly) for two or more qualifying children. Prior to Tax Year 2002, marital status had no effect on the amount of EIC or these income thresholds.

Indexing.--The following items increased due to indexing for inflation: personal exemption amounts, the basic standard deduction amounts, the tax bracket boundaries, and the beginning income amounts for limiting certain itemized deductions and for the phaseout of personal exemptions. The maximum amount of earnings subject to self-employment tax increased based on the percentage change in average covered earnings.

Individual Retirement Arrangement Deduction.-For 2003, the modified AGI thresholds increased allowing for more taxpayers to deduct contributions to individual retirement plans. A taxpayer or both taxpayers, for taxpayers filing jointly, were able to
take an IRA deduction up to $\$ 3,000(\$ 3,500$ if age 50 or older) if covered by a retirement plan and their modified AGI was less than $\$ 50,000(\$ 70,000$ if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)). This was up from the $\$ 44,000$ ( $\$ 64,000$ if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)) set in 2002.

Limit on Itemized Deductions Increased.--If adjusted gross income was above a certain amount, certain itemized deductions were limited. In 2003, the AGI threshold for limitations increased to $\$ 139,500$ ( $\$ 69,750$ if married filing separately). In 2002, the amount was $\$ 137,300(\$ 68,650$ if married filing separately).

Section 179 Deductions.--The maximum section 179 deduction (full expensing of certain depreciable property) that could be elected for property placed in service in 2003 increased from $\$ 24,000$ to $\$ 100,000$ for qualified section 179 property ( $\$ 135,000$ for qualified zone property, qualified renewal property, or qualified New York Liberty Zone property). This limit was reduced by the amount by which the cost of section 179 property placed in service during the tax year exceeded $\$ 400,000$ (increased from $\$ 200,000$ ).

Standard Deduction Amount Increased.--The standard deduction for people who did not itemize deductions on Schedule A of Form 1040 was, in most cases, higher for 2003 than it was for 2002. The amount depended on filing status, being 65 or older or blind, and whether an exemption could be claimed for a taxpayer by another person. For 2003, the standard deduction increased to $\$ 9,500$ for joint filiers, up from $\$ 7,850$ in 2002. For single filers and married filing separately, the deduction amount increased to $\$ 4,750$. For heads of household, the deduction was $\$ 7,000$.

Tax Rate Reduction.--For tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, a 10-percent regular income tax rate bracket was used for a portion of all taxpayers' taxable incomes. For 2003, the size of this bracket was expanded by $\$ 2,000$ for married filing joint returns ( $\$ 1,000$ for single or married filing separately). The width of the 15 -percent bracket was also expanded for joint returns. For taxable years beginning in 2003, JGTRRA increased the upper end of the 15 -percent income tax rate bracket for married taxpayers filing joint returns to twice the upper end of the 15 -percent income tax rate bracket for single returns. Also, for Tax Year 2003, there was a reduction of the former tax rates of 27.0 percent, 30.0 percent, 35.0 percent, and 38.6 percent

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to 25.0 percent, 28.0 percent, 33.0 percent, and 35.0 percent, respectively.

Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction.-A self-employed taxpayer was able to deduct up to 100 percent of health insurance expenses for 2003, up from 70 percent for 2002.

## DataSources and Limitations

The preliminary statistics in this data release are based on a sample of individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ including electroni-cally-filed returns) filed during Calendar Year 2004.
Returns in the sample were stratified based on: (1) the larger of positive income or negative income; (2) the size of business and farm receipts; (3) the presence or absence of specific forms or schedules; and (4) the usefulness of returns for Treasury Department tax modeling purposes [2]. Returns were then selected at rates ranging from 0.05 percent to 100 percent. The preliminary Tax Year 2003 data are based on a sample of 148,908 returns and an estimated final population of $131,316,806$ returns. The corresponding sample and population for the preliminary 2002 data were 143,577 and 130,462,606 returns, respectively.

Since the data presented here are estimates based on a sample of returns filed, they are subject to sampling error. To properly use the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the potential sampling error must be known; coefficients of variation (CV's) are used to measure that magnitude. The reliability
of estimates based on samples, and the use of coefficients of variation for evaluating the precision of estimates based on samples, are discussed in the appendix to this issue of the Bulletin.

While the preliminary estimates are intended to represent a full year of taxpayer reporting, they are actually based on returns processed for tax administration purposes, in the case of 2003 returns, between January and late September of 2004. In general, returns processed during the remainder of each year tend to have somewhat different characteristics compared to returns processed earlier. These characteristics include, for example, disproportionately large amounts of investment income, passive losses, and alternative minimum tax.

## Notes and References

[1] The remaining 1.4 percent of the returns did not need to claim either a standard deduction or itemized deductions because no AGI was reported.
[2] Returns in the sample were stratified based on the presence or absence of one or more of the following forms or schedules: Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income; Form 1116, Foreign Tax Credit (Individual, Fiduciary, or NonResident Alien Individual); Schedule C, Profit or Loss from Business (Sole Proprietorship); and Schedule F, Profit or Loss From Farming.

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003

## Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Year 2003 Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income



Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Year 2003 Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income--Continued
$\xlongequal{\text { All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]. }}$

| Item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 15,000{ }^{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 200,000 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Partnership and S Corporation net loss: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. <br> Estate and trust net income: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,371,920 \\ 56,220,101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 458,934 \\ 26,296,770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266,144 \\ 2,464,983 \end{array}$ | 359,302 $3,643,722$ | $\begin{array}{r} 611,810 \\ 5,911,187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426,082 \\ 5,450,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249,646 \\ 12,452,862 \end{array}$ |
|  | 460,487 $11,494,374$ | 65,053 278,384 | 55,104 307,849 | 69,698 407,352 | 123,023 $1,002,991$ | 85,941 $1,835,475$ | 61,669 $7,662,321$ |
| Estate and trust net loss: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount. | 29,622 562,851 | 5,171 213,153 | 6,275 30,886 | 12 363 | 3,661 2,728 | 7,250 47,224 | 7,256 268,496 |
| Farm net income: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount. | 595,750 $7,560,081$ | 142,304 813,205 | 110,934 970,125 | 126,504 $1,457,930$ | 166,137 $2,213,709$ | 34,554 $1,126,329$ | 15,317 978,780 |
| Farm net loss: <br> Number of returns. Amount. | $1,402,196$ $19,513,364$ | 298,846 $5,721,640$ | 256,463 $2,788,502$ | 282,013 $2,847,408$ | 399,197 $4,043,960$ | 114,099 $1,669,959$ | 51,577 $2,441,894$ |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $10,133,305$ $44,185,367$ | $2,186,154$ $7,605,049$ | $2,908,833$ $12,748,825$ | $2,154,680$ $10,001,972$ | $2,300,641$ $10,675,356$ | 521,453 $2,746,058$ | 61,544 408,109 |
| Taxable Social Security benefits: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $11,098,826$ $99,080,506$ | 90,387 408,869 | $2,144,581$ $3,826,097$ | $3,468,447$ $20,179,129$ | $3,882,945$ $49,235,723$ | $1,129,190$ $18,370,423$ | 383,278 $7,060,267$ |
| Total statutory adjustments: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $30,352,239$ $85,137,579$ | $6,008,149$ $7,232,766$ | $5,264,948$ $8,880,157$ | $5,986,625$ $11,789,059$ | $8,580,942$ $21,674,868$ | $3,444,605$ $17,997,967$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,066,971 \\ 17,562,757 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns. Amount. | $3,275,128$ 813,913 | 105,499 22,690 | 300,361 71,944 | 726,227 168,419 | $1,492,852$ 376,470 | 587,925 159,086 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,265 \\ & 15,304 \end{aligned}$ |
| Payments to an Individual Retirement Arrangement: Number of returns. <br> Amount. | $3,462,006$ $10,166,576$ | 211,972 473,303 | 685,135 $1,643,493$ | 938,024 $2,576,759$ | $1,078,889$ $3,284,477$ | 450,660 $1,665,299$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,322 \\ 523,248 \end{array}$ |
| Student loan interest deduction: Number of returns Amount. | $7,031,160$ $4,470,823$ | 652,978 315,675 | $1,436,224$ 801,334 | $1,930,615$ $1,300,491$ | $2,546,320$ $1,830,884$ | 465,023 222,439 |  |
| Tuition and fees deduction: Number of returns Amount. | $3,603,729$ $6,737,825$ | 640,139 $1,308,175$ | 469,160 787,845 | 564,812 823,012 | $1,203,027$ $2,218,873$ | 726,593 $1,599,920$ |  |
| Medical savings account deduction: Number of returns. Amount. | 63,450 119,800 | 3,155 1,574 | 12,707 19,821 | 12,050 17,069 | 14,748 25,827 | 10,780 25,387 | 10,011 30,125 |
| Moving expenses adjustment: Number of returns Amount. | $1,029,309$ $2,483,169$ | 138,154 269,147 | 197,603 263,596 | 212,729 428,774 | 311,350 855,774 | 136,882 443,335 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,591 \\ 222,545 \end{array}$ |
| Self-employment tax deduction: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $15,253,702$ $18,986,750$ | $4,461,744$ $2,232,678$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,699,083 \\ & 2,501,377 \end{aligned}$ | $2,408,094$ $2,638,115$ | $3,356,779$ $4,712,961$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,552,161 \\ & 3,622,458 \end{aligned}$ | 775,841 $3,279,161$ |
| Self-employed health insurance deduction: <br> Number of returns <br> Amount. | $3,658,160$ $15,569,662$ | 620,824 $1,802,903$ | 654,965 $2,132,101$ | 635,907 $2,312,794$ | 854,419 $3,558,706$ | $\begin{array}{r} 504,571 \\ 2,909,494 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 387,473 \\ 2,853,665 \end{array}$ |
| Payments to a self-employed retirement (Keogh) plan: Number of returns. Amount. | $1,193,324$ $16,899,066$ | 27,502 131,127 | 59,319 224,834 | 101,689 674,936 | 319,204 $2,627,174$ | 385,042 $5,208,317$ | 300,569 $8,032,679$ |
| Penalty on early withdrawal of savings: <br> Number of returns. Amount. | 734,368 153,102 | 169,802 46,299 | 130,808 16,375 | 138,269 26,270 | 208,592 46,665 | 69,041 11,548 | 17,857 5,941 |
| Alimony paid: Number of returns. Amount. | 582,671 $7,303,956$ | 45,223 436,245 | $\begin{array}{r} 62,454 \\ 331,534 \end{array}$ | 99,998 581,586 | 200,059 $1,853,599$ | 114,759 $1,773,710$ | 60,177 $2,327,280$ |
| Total deductions: <br> Number of returns. Amount. | $128,796,092$ $1,439,376,664$ | $36,222,127$ $213,531,343$ | $29,730,010$ $228,870,908$ | $24,466,395$ $236,326,009$ | $26,935,410$ $389,202,694$ | $8,901,359$ $216,169,393$ | $2,540,795$ $155,276,317$ |
| Basic standard deduction: Number of returns. $\qquad$ Amount. $\qquad$ | $84,934,121$ $542,758,782$ | $34,233,719$ $181,598,473$ | $24,994,053$ $163,506,351$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,511,126 \\ 111,394,740 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $9,155,669$ $77,048,801$ | 870,296 $7,766,052$ | 169,256 $1,444,364$ |

Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Year 2003 Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income--Continued
$\xlongequal{\text { All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]. }}$


## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2003

Table 1.--Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Year 2003 Preliminary Data: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income--Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

** Data combined to prevent disclosure of specific taxpayer information.
${ }^{1}$ Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.
${ }^{2}$ Includes TeleFile returns.
${ }^{3}$ Included in data for Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ.
${ }^{4}$ Not included in adjusted gross income.
${ }^{5}$ Includes EIC used to offset income tax before credits, shown separately later in this table.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: IRS, Statistics of Income Winter 2004-2005 Bulletin, Publication 1136.


[^0]:    This data release was written by Brian Balkovic, an economist with the Individual Statistics Branch Returns Analysis Section, under the direction of Jeff Hartzok, Chief.

[^1]:    Footnotes at end of figure.

[^2]:    Footnotes at end of figure.

[^3]:    Footnotes at end of figure

