Statistics of Income


Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service
Volume 9, Number 4

## Contents of This Issue

Page

1 SOI Bulletin Board
5 . Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1988
27. Estate Tax Returns, 1986-1988
63. Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986
(79) The Intergenerational Wealth Study:

Basic Estate Data, 1916-1945
115 Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1984:
A Geographic Focus
133) Selected Historical Data

## Statistics of Income

# SOI BULLETIN 

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Publication 1136 (Rev. 7-90)

## Fred T. Goldberg

Commissioner

Charles H. Brennan

Deputy Commissioner
(Operations)

## Charles J. Peoples

Assistant Commissioner
(Returns Processing)

Fritz Scheuren
Director, Statistics of Income Division

The SOI Bulletin provides the earliest published annual financial statistics from various types of tax and information returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service. It also includes information from periodic or special analytical studies of particular interest to tax administrators. In addition, historical data are provided for selected types of taxpayers, as well as the gross internal revenue collections and other tax related items.

Information on the availability of additional unpublished data concerning the topics in this issue may be obtained by writing to the Statistics of Income Division, R:S Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC' 20224.

In addition, special Statistics of Income tabulations based on income tax returns can be produced upon request on a reimbursable basis. Requests for this service should be addressed to the Director, Statistics of Income Division, at the address shown above.

Robert A. Wilson and Bettye Jamerson of the Statistics of Income Division were the technical editors and were assisted by Wendy Alvey and Beth Kilss, who wrote the SOI Bulletin Board column, and Clementine Brittain who provided editorial support and prepared the copy. Any views expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Treasury Department.

## Suggested Citation

Internal Revenue Service
Statistics of Income Bulletin
Spring 1990
Washington, D.C. 1990
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

# STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION <br> PUBLICATIONS AND TAPES 

## Statistical Information Service Desk <br> (202) 233-1755

FAX (202) 233-1620

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

## BUSINESS SOURCE BOOKS:

- Corporation Source Book, 1987, Publication 1053 -- Price $\$ 175.00$

This 480-page document presents detailed income statement, balance sheet, tax and investment credit items by major and minor industries 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 1986 can be purchased for $\$ 1,500$.

- Partnership Source Book, 1957-1983, Publication I289 -- Price $\$ 30.00$

This 291-page document shows key partnership data for 1957 through 1983, at the minor, major and division industry levels. 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:

| o Number of partnerships | o Depreciation | o Payroll |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| o Number of partners | o Taxes paid deduction | o Payments to partners |
| o Business receipts | o Interest paid | o Net income |

( 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 Statistics of Income Bulletin.

- Sole Proprietorship Source Book, 1957-1984, Publication 1323 -- Price $\$ \mathbf{\$ 9 5 . 0 0}$

This Source Book is a companion to that for partnerships, described above. It is a 244-page document showing key proprietorship data for 1957 through 1984. Each page contains statistics for a particular industry. Tables show:
o Number of businesses
o Depreciation
o Payroll
o Business receipts
o Interest paid

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 Statistics of Income Bulletin.

## COMPENDIUMS:

## - Studies of International Income and Taxes, 1979-1983, Publication 1267 -- Price $\$ 45.00$

This report presents information from 13 Statistics of Income studies in the international area (many of them previously published in the SOI Bulletin), including:
o Foreign activity of U.S. corporations
o Data presented by--
o Activity of foreign corporation in the geographical area or industrial United States
o Foreign interests in U. S. corporations activity, as well as other classifiers
o Statistics related to individuals, trusts and estates

- Partnership Returns, 1978-1982, Publication 369 -. Price $\$ 22.00$

This report presents previously unpublished Statistics of Income data for 1980, 1981 and 1982, as well as data previously issued in the SOI Bulletin and in other publications. Features include:
o Number of partnerships
o Limited partnerships
o Receipts
o Cost of sales and operations
o Deductions
o Net income
o Capital gains
o Data presented by-industry size of total assets State number of partners

## REIMBURSABLE SERVICES (prices dependent on the request):

## - Public Use Magnetic Tape Microdata Files

This includes individual income tax returns for 1978-1986. (Individual incomé tax returns for 1966-1977 are available from the Center for Electronic Records (NNX) of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.) Files containing moré limited data for each State are also available for 1985. All of these files have been edited to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. Private foundations for 1982, 1983 and 1985 and nonprofit charitable organizations for 1983 and 1985 are also available from the Statistics of Income Division. The individual, private foundation and charitable organization fies are the only microdata files that can be released to the public.

## - Migration Data

Compilations showing migration patterns, from where to where, by State and county, based on year-to-year changes in the tax return address. Data are available for selected time periods (according to the years in which returns were filed) between 1978 and 1988 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 1987.

# STATISTICS OF INCOME DIVISION <br> PUBLICATIONS AND TAPES 

## - Other Unpublished Tabulations

Unpublished tabulations also from Statistics of Income (SOI), including detailed tables underlying those published in the SOI Bulletin. Special tabulations may also be produced, depending on the availability of SOI computer programming resources.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

The following Statistics of Income publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For copies write:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office

Washington, DC 20402
Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin (Quarterly), Publication No. 1136
Stock Number 748-005-00000-5 -- Subscription price $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}$; Single copy price $\mathbf{\$ 7 . 5 0}$
Provides the earliest published financial statistics from individual and corporation income tax returns. The Bulletin also includes annual data on sole proprietorships and 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--1986, Corporation Income Tax Returns, Publication No. 16 Stock Number 048-004-02290-7 -- Price $\$ 10.00$

This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ended July 1986 through June 1987, than those published earlier in the SOI Bulletin.

| Presents information on-- |  | o Data classified by-- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| o Receipts | o Tax credits | industry |
| o Deductions | o Assets | accounting period |
| o Net income | o Liabilities | size of total assets |
| o Taxable income |  | size of business receipts |
| o Income tax |  |  |

## Statistics of Income--1986, Individual Income Tax Returns, Publication No. 1304

Stock number 048-004-02285-1 -- Price \$11.00
This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on individual income tax returns for 1986 than those published earlier in the SOI Bulletin.

o Presents information on--<br>Sources of income<br>Exemptions<br>Itemized deductions<br>Tax computations

o Data presented by-size of adjusted gross income marital status

Correction to the Winter 1989-1990 issue of the Statistics of Income Bulletin

## Partnership Returns, 1987

Please substitute the following "Summary" for that which appeared on page 9 of the above issue.

## SUMMARY

Income Year 1987 was the first transitional year under the-Tax Reform-Act of 1986. Although it is not possible to fully assess the effects of the changes introduced by the Act from 1 year's data, the 3.2 percent reduction in the number of partnerships filing for 1987 as well as the 68.8 percent reduction in net losses from $\$ 17.4$ billion for 1986 to $\$ 5.4$ billion for 1987 would strongly suggest that at least the initial effects of tax reform are reflected in the 1987 partnership data.

## CONTENTS

Page

SOI Bulletin Board ..... 1
Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1988
By Michael Strudler and Emily Ring ..... 5
For Tax Year 1988, the first year for which most provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 were implemented, adjusted gross income (AGI) reported on the 110 million individual income tax returns filed was almost $\$ 3.1$ trillion, an increase of 11.7 percent from 1987. Total income tax rose to $\$ 416.1$ billion, up 12.7 percent from 1987 . For taxpayers as a whole, income taxes increased slightly from 13.3 percent to 13.4 percent of AGI.
Estate Tax Returns, 1986-1988
By Barry Johnson27There were an estimated 45,800 U.S. citizens who died in 1986 with gross estates above$\$ 500,000$. These decedents made up almost 2.2 percent of the total U.S. decedentpopulation for 1986 and had a combined total gross estate of over $\$ 66$ billion. Corporatestock was the most significant asset for 1986 decedents, followed by real estate.
Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986By Marvin Schwartz and Barry Johnson63Approximately 3.3 million people had "gross assets" of $\$ 500,000$ or more for 1986 . Thenet worth of these individuals, the Nation's "top wealthholders," was nearly $\$ 3.8$ trillionand accounted for approximately 28.5 percent of the personal wealth in the United Statesin 1986. Approximately 941,000 individuals had a net worth of $\$ 1$ million or more, nearlytwice the 475,000 total for 1982.
The Intergenerational Wealth Study: Basic Estate Data, 1916-1945
By Janet G. McCubbin ..... 79This article provides an overview of basic demographic and financial data from over348,000 returns filed for individuals who died between 1916 and 1945. The portion ofreturns filed for women increased by about 25 percent over this period. In most yearswomen were, on average, less wealthy than men, but this began to change during themid-1930's. Age was not highly correlated with size of gross estate, but because olderdecedents have less indebtedness, net worth increased with age. Distribution of estatewealth changed during the 30 -year period. This coincided with the Great Depressionand was consistent with the general decrease in the concentration of wealth in the UnitedStates.
Controlled Foreign Corporation, 1984: A Geographic Focus
By John J. Bradford115For 1984, more than 1,100 large U.S. multinational corporations controlled over 28,500foreign corporations and financial information was reported with the tax return as filedfor 27,000 of them. Gross business receipts of $\$ 625$ billion were recorded on assets of$\$ 595$ billion for these foreign subsidiaries. While their business receipts declined by 4percent from 1982, the last prior year for which data were compiled, pre-tax earningsand profits for foreign corporations showed a substantial increase. Roughly $\$ 48.6$ billionin earnings before taxes were reported, an increase of 32 percent from 1982. The taxesthese corporations paid rose by 40 percent to $\$ 19.7$ billion for 1984.
Selected Historical Data ..... 135
Appendix--General Description of SOI Sample Procedures and Daṭa Limitations ..... 183
Cumulative Index of Previously Published SOI Bulletin Articles...Back Cover . .

## SOI Bulletin Board

## SOME OBSERVATIONS AND INSIGHTS

The principal purpose of this column is to highlight some of the major activities currently underway in the Statistics of Income (SOI) Division. Periodically, we revisit some of the items discussed in previous issues. Such is the case here, as we bring you a progress report on quality improvement activities being undertaken in the Division.

As you may recall, our first "quality initiative" was reported on in the Winter 1988-1989 issue of the SOI Bulletin -- that is, the development of a better system for locating returns needed for the SOI corporation samples. Since then, the SOI Division has added two more initiatives -- one on the control and use of magnetic tapes and another on production of the SOI Bulletin, itself.

Quality improvement teams comprised of volunteers from the Division have been assembled for all three of these efforts. Each team follows a systematic process, known as the "quality improvement process" or QIP, whereby chronic problems are analyzed and solutions are developed. A key factor in the success of this process is that care be taken to look behind the symptoms for the underlying or "root" causes.

Our Division's first QIP, on tracking missing returns, has essentially accomplished its original goal; in fact, the system developed is still operating to ensure that returns will continue to be tracked more effectively. The QIP on the

SOI Bulletin, our most recent project, while still in its infancy, is close to developing a specific problem statement, which will determine the course this team will take. The Tape Management QIP is already underway and a brief look at the progress to date will be the focus of the remainder of this column.

## Tape Management QIP

The decision to tackle a QIP on the control and use of magnetic tapes resulted from the SOI Division's growing tape problems -unreadable tapes, undocumented tapes and missing or unlabelled tapes, to name the major ones. These problems meant that either data on tape were not available or were not available in a timely fashion, thus affecting not only their usefulness for tax policy research, national income accounting and economic analysis, but also the timeliness and availability of our statistics.

The QIP Team studying the situation is composed of five mem-bers--LOUISE COLE, CHARLES DAY, RUSSELL LEE, ELLIE MASON and team leader, ELIZABETH NELSON. The goal of this team is to improve the procedures used by SOI in shipping, storing, and documenting magnetic tapes. This approach to quality improvement -- identifying problems in procedures applicable to magnetic tapes and attempting to correct these procedures in order to improve the timeliness and availability of data -- exemplifies the "process approach" to quality control which has been successfully
advocated by such leaders in the field as W. Edwards Deming and J. M. Juran.

The QIP team uses the quality improvement process -- a proven, formal approach to identifying and resolving systemic problems consisting of a well-defined set of steps that will lead to tangible ends. A unique characteristic of the process is that all decisions are made by a consensus of the team. Once the team has defined a specific problem or problems and determined the root causes of that problem, it recommends practical changes to remove the causes. With the support of the "quality council" (a permanent group of managers and employees, which sponsors, supports and steers the work of QIP teams), the team then helps to implement the changes and track their effectiveness. Since this is an iterative process, the team may return, at any stage, to a previous step, if it decides that is necessary.

The Tape Management Quality Improvement Process Team received formal training in the quality improvement process in November 1989, and began meeting regularly later that month. First, the members "brainstormed" questions relating to all aspects of SOI's use of magnetic tapes. They then gathered information by administering a 9-page questionnaire to all Division members during the period March 5 to May 30, 1990. The Team is now analyzing the results of this questionnaire and has drafted a problem statement. One finding has already become apparent: the SOI Division suffers from more than one kind of prob-

## SOII Bulletim Board

lem involving tape management, and additional QIP teams may be desirable to address these difficulties.

In future issues of the Bulletin, we will provide occasional updates on those QIP initiatives and their solutions that may be of interest as these quality efforts progress.

## Fritz Scheuren

Director
Statis̀tics of Income

## THIS ISSUE AT A GLANCE

Three articles in the Spring 1990 issue of the Bulletin focus on data produced from estate tax returns. Two other articles focus on early data produced from the individual and corporation tax returns for 1988 and 1987 , respectively. A brief abstract of each article is provided below:

Estate Tax Returns, 1986-88.-This article presents data on estate tax returns (Form 706) filed in 1986, 1987, and 1988. It concentrates though on the estates of decedents who died in 1986, regardless of when returns for their estates were filed.

The Intergenerational Wealth Study: Basic Estate Data, 1916-1945.-This article presents an overview of basic demographic and financial data from estate tax returns filed for individuals who died between 1916 and 1945. (The Intergenerational Wealth Study is a longer range study which will include data from these returns, as well as from returns of decedents who died more recently.)

Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986.-This article presents estimates of the personal wealth of top wealthholdings in 1986, from a sample of estate tax returns for 1986 decedents filed between 1986 and 1988, using the "estate multiplier" techniqué.

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1988.--Preliminary data, published annually, provide the first comprehensive statistics based on individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ) for returns filed the year before. This article focuses on the returns filed for 1988.

Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1984: A Geographic Focus.--This article presents data, by country, based on schedules for each "controlled foreign corporation" filed with the income tax returns of the largest domestic corporations for 1984.

## BEHIND THE SCENES

You may have noticed that half the articles in this issue are devoted to the Intergenerational Wealth Study and other estate tax-related studies. This was no accident. For several years now the SÓI Division has been creating an "intergenerational data base," derived from estate tax returns filed from 1916 (the inception of the tax) to the present. The current file of nearly 350,000 returns covers the period 19161945.

Over the years, we have routinely collected estate tax return data in order to provide Congress and the

Treasury with information necessary for tax policy formulation and revenue estimation. Since 1962 and, most recently, for 1986, the data have been used to develop occasional estimates of personal wealth. The intergenerational data base presents another major, use, by offering opportunities to. researchers from such disciplines as economics, demography, law, epidemiology and sociology to gain insights, into changes in the concentration of wealth and on the transfer of wealth from one generation to another.

These wealth and estate tax studies are being conducted by the Division's Foreign Special Projects Section, under the guidance of MIKE ALEXANDER. After much long and painstaking effort, MARVIN SCHWARTZ, JANET MCCUBBIN, BARRY JOHNSON and ELIZABETH NELSON, the primary analysts developing and analyzing the file, are now beginning to see the fruits of their labors. Some of their research is reflected in three articles in this issue.

These SOI staffers have faced an enormous task in digging through massive collections of old documents to develop a useful data file. Fortunately, they have had some "outside" help. To facilitate their research efforts, SOI Division has assembled an advisory panel of experts in economics, statistics, demography, tax law and estate planning from both the private and publicsectors. They are working on such topics as the construction of wealth distributions, the determinants of life savings, the factors

## SOI Bulletin Board

influencing the transfer of personal wealth, enhancements to record linkage methodologies, and the preservation of taxpayer confidentiality.

The SOI Division has also been working to generate interest in these data outside IRS. In order to ensure privacy and confidentiality, access to these files must be limited and controlled. One way the data have been made available is through our visiting scholars program. The Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970 permits the temporary assignment of personnel between the Federal Government and State or local Governments, institutions of higher education, and other eligible organizations. At present, the IPA arrangement is being used to permit "outside" researchers to use the Intergenerational Wealth Study and other estate-related data in a variety of special studies. Their results should provide IRS with much greater insight into the data base and its usefulness for tax policy purposes.

Under the current program, two visiting scholars have been using these data:

- REMI CLIGNET, a professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, is examining the extent to which ethnic traditions of decedents govern their financial behavior and how this behavior affects the financial mobility of the heirs as assets are passed from one generation to the next; and
- SHARON BROUGHAM, an assistant professor of accounting at Metropolitan State College in Colorado, is examining the revenue effects of integrating the estate tax into the income tax and estimating the impact such a tax reform would likely have on behavior regarding charitable bequests.

Ourwealth and estate taxstudies are also being made known to various professional organizations through the efforts of JEFF ROSENFELD, a professor of sociology at Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York, and a former visiting scholar under the IPA arrangement. In addition to his own research comparing State tax and probate data with Federal estate tax data, Jeff recently arranged for Janet McCubbin to attend the May 1990 Research Planning Conference of the Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association (LIMRA). At the conference, Janet spoke on the Intergenerational Wealth Study (IWS) and other IRS estate tax-related efforts in a session chaired by WALT ZULTOWSKI, a Vice-President of Research at LIMRA and also a member of our IWS Advisory Panel. Also noteworthy are two meetings held in New York City during the past year, for which Jeff arranged focus groups -- the first with a number of estate tax attorneys and the second with trust officers from banks -- for the purpose of getting ideas about the kind of research that is needed in this area.

All of these outside activities have proven beneficial and en-
hanced our ongoing efforts to produce a useful data base. They have also aided us in our decision to resume data collection, by abstracting information from additional returns, in order to expand our file to include data up through the 1970's, at least for some States. Work is also underway on a publication on the Intergenerational Wealth Study to include very detailed tables with some explanatory text, references, and a floppy disk covering primarily 1916-1945. This report should be available within a year.

Qualifying researchers interested in accessing microdata -- or in reviewing information from the files already completed by the SOI Division -- may write to us at the address provided in the front of this issue.

## YOUR CALL

This column will cover a broad spectrum of items this time, because there are a number of noteworthy activities involving the SOI Division that we felt would be of interest.

- First, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon be testifying before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the House Ways and Means Committee on the U.S. taxes paid by foreign-controlled U.S. corporations compared to the U.S. taxes of other domestic corporations. He will also be addressing questions on the related subject of transfer pricing practices of U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates. CHRIS CARSON and


## SOII Bulletim Board

JIM HOBBS, of the Foreign Statistics Branch, and BOB WILSON, of the Coordination and Publications Staff, have been working closely with other IRS officials and with Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis, to help in the preparation of data for use in this testimony. They have provided industry and country information on foreign-controlled U.S. corporations and induṣtry data for U.S. corporations, in general. Jim's knowledge of foreign-controlled U.S: companies, about which he has written on several occasions in the SOI Bulletin, was particularly helpful in developing the needed tabulations.

- Next, a number of members of the SOI Division attended the May Seminar on the Quality of Federal Data sponsored by the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS). This 2-day conference focused on a variety of topics that have been explored in the Statistical Policy Working Paper series over the past decade by the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, an interagency group sponsored by the Office of Management and Budget. Some of the conference topics included: statistical uses of administrative records, enhancements to disclosure-avoidance techniques and development of cognitive laboratories (which provide additional in-
sight into social and psychological factors affecting responses to survey questionnaires) for statistical and social research. Three of our staff members presented papers:
- FRITZ SCHEUREN discussed "Paradigm Shifts Using Administrative Records," in which he proposed a possible role administrative records might play in a new approach to census-taking;
- TOMPETSKA spoke about the disclosure arrangements that made it possible for several agencies to work together on an Employer Reporting Unit Match Study; and
- YAHIA AHMED presented a paper about recent research in Federal statistical agencies on editing to detect and correct errors in data.

Overall, for those who participated in the seminar -- both users and producers of Federal statistics -- it was an opportunity to share experiences and ideas, discuss technical issues and consider future policy initiatives.

- Finally, in response to changes suggested by our subscribers through the User Survey -- see the form in the back of each issue of the Bulletin -- a change is being made to the basic tables we
produce. For the first time since 1980, we are providing a size distribution of individual income and tax by State for selected items. This will replace the former Table 2 in the "Selected Historical Datan section at least once a year (the colored paper portion of each SOI Bulletin). Up until now Table 2 provided only totals by State. Our future plans call for further expanding on this, next year, by adding more size classes and items to the table. We hope these changes will make our data more useful to you, our users.


## UPCOMING FEATURES

The following are a few of the articles to look for in upcoming issues of the SOI Bulletin:

- Corporate Foreign Tax Credit, 1986;
- Corporation Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1987;
- Foreign Corporate Investment and Activity in the United States, 1986 and 1987;
- Individual Income Tax Rates, 1987;
- Partnership Returns, 1988; and
- Sole Proprietorships, 1988.


# Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1988 

By Michael Strudler and Emily Ring*

For 1988, the first year for which most provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA) were implemented, adjusted gross income reported on the 110 million individual income tax returns was almost \$3.1 trillion, an increase of 11.7 percent from 1987. Total income tax rose to $\$ 416.1$ billion, up 12.7 percent from 1987. The continuation of the phasing out of "passive losses" that began with 1987 was reflected in a $\$ 38.3$ billion increase in partnership and $S$ Corporation net income. Income items such as pensions and annuities, dividends, and taxable social security benefits all increased significantly.

## ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TOTAL INCOME TAX

For 1988, adjusted gross income (AGI) rose to over $\$ 3$ trillion for the first time. As seen in Figure $A$, AGI (less deficit) increased by 11.7 percent over 1987, while taxable income increased by 12.5 percent from $\$ 1.9$ trillion to $\$ 2.1$ trillion.

Total income tax rose to $\$ 416.1$ billion for 1988 , a 12.7 percent increase over 1987. This was mostly a result of the increased income and decreased losses included in AGI (both of these are described in greater detail below).

As can be seen in Figure B, for all taxpayers taken together, taxes as a percentage of AGI increased slightly from 13.3 percent to 13.4 percent of AGI. However, the average tax rate declined for each income class. The seeming contradiction of an increase in the average tax rate for the population as a whole, while the rates for each class declined was probably the result of the large increase in AGI from 1987 to 1988. It appears that much of this increase occurred in the higher income classes, thus leading to a greater proportion of income being taxed at the highest rate in 1988 compared with 1987.

For individuals reporting AGI under $\$ 50,000$, there was little change from 1987 in tax as a percentage of AGI, except for a noticeable decline from 6.8 percent to 6.5 percent for those individuals earning between $\$ 10,000$ and $\$ 20,000$, possibly as a result of the increase in standard deductions. However, in all income classes above $\$ 50,000$, tax as a percentage of AGI fell, in some cases quite considerably. The probable cause of this was the lowering of the marginal tax rate for upper income levels (see Definitions and Changes in the Law).

The largest decrease in total income tax as a percentage of AGI occurred for those individuals

Figure A.-Adjusted Gross Income, Taxable Income, Alternative Minimum Tax, and Total Income Tax, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^0]Figure B.-Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), and Total Income Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax: Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts in millions of dollars]

| Tax year, income and tax | Total | Stre of edjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under $\$ 1$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$10,000 under $\$ 20,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { undor } \\ \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Tax Year 1988: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. | - 05 |
| Number of returns | 109,809 | 981 | 32.536 | 25,392 | 16,740 | 20.194 | 11,432 | 1,795 | 555 | 119 | 65 |
| AGI......................................: | \$3,097,302 | \$ - 32,203 | \$157,798 | \$374,444 | \$412,599 | \$783,091 | \$747.082 | \$237,769 | \$163,444 | \$80,743 | \$172,535 |
| Total income tax ....................: | \$416.108 | \$62 | \$4,493 | \$24,421 | \$38,519 | \$86,777 | \$110.167 | \$48.405 | \$39,362 | \$20,032 | \$43,871 |
| Fax as a percentage of AGI ...... | 13.4\% | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 2.8\% | 6.5\% | 9.3\% | - $11.1 \%$ | 14.7\% | 20.4\% | 24.1\% | 24.8\% | . $25.4 \%$ |
| Tax Year 1987: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ; . $\cdot$ |  |
| Number of returns .................. | 106,996 | 842 | 32,672 | 25,236 | 16,551 | 19.468 | 10.175 | 1,514 | 430 | 75 | 35 |
| AGI....................................... | . \$2,773,824 | \$ - 39,904 | \$160,355 | \$370,661 | \$408,648 | \$752,910 | '\$659,477 | \$200,973 | \$124,074 | \$50.898 | \$85,733 |
| Total income tax..................... | \$369,203 | \$157 | \$4,629 | \$25,074 | \$38,410 | \$84,156 | \$101.150 | \$43.415 | \$32,978 | \$14,745 | \$24.490 |
| Tax as a percentage of AGI ..... | 13.3\% | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 2.9\% | 6.8\% | 9.4\% | 11.2\% | 15.3\% | 21.6\% | 26.6\% | 29.0\% | 28.6\% |

Less than 0.05 percent
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding
earning between $\$ 500,000$ and $\$ 1$ million. Taxes in this class went from 29.0 percent of AGI to 24.8 percent of AGI. For those individuals reporting $\$ 1$ million or more in AGI, taxes as a percentage of AGI decreased from 28.6 percent to 25.4 percent. For 1987, taxes of individuals reporting \$1 million or more in AGI were a smaller percentage of income than they were for individuals in the $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 1$ million group. This was reversed for 1988, and-individuals in the $\$ 1$ million and over AGI class had the highest average tax rate.

As can be seen in Figure A, the alternative minimum tax fell by 57.6 percent for 1988, from $\$ 1.7$ billion to $\$ 0.7$ billion: This followed a decrease from $\$ 6.7$ billion for 1986 . The alternative minimum tax was put into place in order to ensure that individuals with "tax preferences" (such as capital gains excluded from taxable income) still had to pay taxes. One of the features of the TRA was the major reduction in the number of such preferences.

## SELECTED SOURCES OF INCORAE

Figure C displays total positive income (i.e., income without regard to losses) and its components, for the tax years 1987 and 1988 [1]. All sources of positive income increased except for unemployment compensation, which declined by 5.3 percent from the amount reported for 1987 . The largest percentage gains from 1987 to 1988 were for "other income" (34.2 percent), partnership and S Corporation net income ( 32.3 percent), the combined total of taxable distributions for pensions, annuities, and individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs) (21.2 percent), dividends ( 16.7 percent), and taxable social security benefits (15.8 percent). For 1988, total positive income included in AGl increased by 10.1 percent from 1987 levels.

As can be seen in Figure D, salaries and wages constituted 71.9 percent of total positive income. For 1988, salaries and wages increased by 8.5 percent from 1987 to over $\$ 2.3$ trillion. The average salary increased by 5.6 percent to $\$ 25,114$ per return (for those returns reporting salaries and wages).

Figure $D$ also shows that the largest nonwage sources of income were interest (19.9 percent of nonwage income, 5.6 percent of total positive income); net capital gains ( 17.5 percent of nonwage income, 4.9 percent of total positive income); and pensions, annuities and IRA distributions ( 16.5 percent of nonwage income, 4.6 percent of total positive income).

Interest income, the largest nonwage source of income, grew by 8.1 percent from 1987, while average interest grew by 5.1 percent to $\$ 2,623$ per return (with interest). The next highest nonwage source of income was from the sale of capital assets. For the first-time since 1921, long-term capital gains were treated the same as "ordinary" income for individual income tax purposes. Although the 60 percent exclusion of long term capital gains was repealed in 1987; the maximum tax rate on these gains for 1987 was limited to 28 percent compared to 38.5 percent ior ailother sources of income. For 1988; the maximum tax rate on capital gains was the same as for all other sources of income [2]: Despite this change in the law, capital gains (less losses) increased by 10.8 percent from $\$ 137.4$ billion in 1987 to $\$ 152.3$ billion in 1988. As can be seen in Figure $E$, net capital gains before exclusion (which includes losses before limitation) were considerably less than the record that was reported for 1986 and were also $\$ 28.2$ billion less than the total for 1985 [3]. However, the 1988 net gain (less loss) represents the largest amount of capital gains ever included in AGI.

Figure C.- Comparison of Selected Sources of Positive Income, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | 1987 |  | 1988 |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total positive income ${ }^{1}$........................................ | n.a. | \$2,965,666 | n.a. | \$3,264,962 | 10.1\% |
| Salaries and wages | 90,984 | 2,163,906 | 93,464 | 2,347,226 | 8.5 |
| Taxable interest........................................................................... | 67.934 | 168,966 | 69,594 | 182,574 | 8.1 |
| Dividends. | 22,324 | 66,791 | 22,862 | 77,934 | 16.7 |
| Business or profession, net income | 9,884 | 123,783 | 10,473 | 140,336 | 13.4 |
| Net capital gains....... | 11,714 | 144,176 | 9,631 | 160,247 | 11.1 |
| Net gain, sales of property other than capital assets ........................... | 983 | 5,274 | 963 | 6,039 | 14.5 |
| Social security benefits in AGI........................................................... | 3,637 | 12.524 | 4.048 | 14.500 | 15.8 |
| Rents and royatties, net income ....................................................... | 4.575 | 24,657 | 4,770 | 27,264 | 10.6 |
| Partnerships and S Corporations, net income.................................... | 2,559 | 72,370 | 2,808 | 95,718 | 32.3 |
| Farm net income ........................................................................... | 1,054 | 10,714 | 934 | 11,042 | 3.1 |
| Unemployment compensation. | 7,371 | 12,287 | 6,985 | 11,639 | -5.3 |
| Pensions, annuities, and IRA distributions in AGI ${ }^{2}$.............................. | 16,498 | 124,755 | n.a. ${ }^{2}$ | 151,194 | 21.2 |
| Other income (net) ......................................................................... | 6,198 | 15,828 | 6,092 | 21,239 | 34.2 |

${ }^{\dagger}$ Sources of income shown below represent an incomplete list and do not add to total positive income. "Other income" represents only data reported on the Form 1040 "other income" line.
 line. The number of returns with a combination of pensions and annuities and IRA distributions was not tabulated.
n.a - not available.

The fourth largest source of income was the combination of pensions, annuities, and IRA distributions, which increased by 21.2 percent from $\$ 125$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 151$ billion for 1988 . While this amount has been increasing steadily over the years (for example, it increased by. 13.2 percent for 1986 and 15.8 percent for 1987), the large increase for 1988 appears to have been partially attributable to the elimination of the 3 -year recovery rule for pensions and annuities under the TRA [4]. While this rule was eliminated in July 1986 and no further changes were made in the law for 1988, the number of retirees who could be included under the old rules is declining with each year [5].

## LOSSES

As can be seen in Figure F, total losses included in 1988 AGI decreased by $\$ 23.0$ billion, or 14.8 percent, from 1987. Most of this reduction is due to the decrease in partnership and $S$ Corporation net losses. The decline in partnership and S Corporation net losses was largely attributable to a phasing in of that portion of the TRA concerning passive activity losses. Passive activity losses are those losses that are generated by any trade, business, or rental activity in which the taxpayer did not materially participate (i.e., was not involved on a regular basis in that operation's activities). The 1986 Act imposed limitations on the extent to which these losses could be recognized for income tax purposes.

Previous to the TRA, the concept of passive losses did not exist, and such losses were completely recognized for income tax purposes. With these losses included, partnership and S corporation net
income (less losses) was $\$ 5.9$ billion for 1986. Under the TRA, some of the losses for passive activities entered into before October 23, 1986 were allowed to offset "nonpassive income". For Tax Year 1987, the first year for which any limitations were imposed, 65 percent of such passive losses could be used to offset nonpassive income, and partnership and $S$ Corporation net income (less losses) rose to $\$ 24.3$ billion. For Tax Year 1988, only 40 percent of such losses were allowed to offiset nonpassive income. As seen in Figure F, net losses decreased by 31.1 percent from 1987 to 1988, so that net income (less losses) increased by $\$ 38.3$ billion, from $\$ 24.3$ billion to $\$ 62.6$ billion (see Figure G).

Another item affected by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was net income from rental real estate. Under the TRA, all losses relating to such activities were considered to be passive. They were treated like any other passive loss, except that up to $\$ 25,000$ could be deducted to offset nonpassive income, such as wages or dividends. For taxpayers whose AGI exceeded $\$ 100,000$, the $\$ 25,000$ exception was reduced by 50 percent of the amount by which AGI exceeded $\$ 100,000$. This effectively eliminated the $\$ 25,000$ exception altogether for taxpayers with an AGI over \$150,000 [6].

For 1988, nondeductible rental losses rose by 35.7 percent from $\$ 2.8$ to $\$ 3.8$ billion. This contributed to rent and royalty net losses decreasing by 12.4 percent from 1987 to 1988, as seen in Figure $F$. Overall, rent and royalty net income went from - $\$ 7.3$ billion for 1987 to $-\$ 0.7$ billion for 1988 (see Figure G).

Figure D
Sources of Positive and Nonwage Income, Tax Year 1988


四
Nonwage income
Salaries and wages


Figure E.-Net Capital Gains (Less Losses) Before and After Exclusion and Limitation of Losses, Tax Years 1980-1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Tax year | Number of returns | Net capital gains betore exclusion ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage increase in amount | Net capital gains exclusion? | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1980 | 8,988 | \$56,167 | 2.3\% | \$29,660 | 4.3\% |
| 1981. | 9.557 | 58.682 | 4.5 | 30,819 | 3.9 |
| 1982 ......................................................................................... | 9.734 | 65,022 | 10.8 | 34,404 | 11.6 |
| 1983. | 10,918 | 97,097 | 44.3 | 49,408 | 43.6 |
| 1984. | 12,448 | 111,387 | 14.7 | 54.519 | 10.3 |
| 1985. | 12,579 | 140,907 | 26.5 | 68,278 | 25.2 |
| 1986 .......................................................................................... | 15,560 | 295,871 | 110.0 | 132,842 | 93.2 |
|  | 15,468 | 108,467 | -63.4 | 137,402 | 3.4 |
|  | 14,206 | 112,691 | 3.9 | 152,295 | 10.8 |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes net losses before limitation.
${ }^{2}$ This amount was after the limitations on losses and was the amount included in AGI

Figure F.-Number of Returns and Net Losses By Type Included in Adjusted Gross Income Reported for Selected Sources, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Hem | 1987 |  | 1988 |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total net losses | n.a. | \$155,333 | n.a. | \$132,299 | - 14.8\% |
| Partnerships and S corporations, net loss. | 3.016 | 48,056 | 2,916 | 33,118 | -31.1 |
| Rents and royalties, net loss .................... | 5,317 | 31.980 | 5,139 | 28.016 | - 12.4 |
| Estates and trusts, net loss... | 111 | 725 | 65 | 486 | -33.0 |
| Business or profession, net loss | 3.118 | 18,322 | 3,075 | 17,904 | -2.3 |
| Farm net loss. | 1.367 | 12,038 | 1,477 | 14,044 | 16.7 |
| Net capital loss ${ }^{1}$ | 3.754 | 6,774 | 4,576 | 7.952 | 17.4 |
| Sales of property other than capital assets | 794 | 4,624 | 790 | 3.842 | -16.9 |
| Other loss (net) | 524 | 32,814 | 457 | 26,937 | -17.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes only the portion of capital losses deducted in calculating AGI.
n.a. - not available.

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

Most nondeductible losses were found in partnerships, S Corporations, and rental property. Estates and trusts and sole proprietorships, other areas with passive loss activity, also showed decreases in net losses for 1988 . However, farms, despite the presence of some passive loss activity, actually had an increase in net losses of 16.7 percent for 1988.

## STATUTORY ADJUSTMENTS

Statutory adjustments declined by 7.3 percent, from $\$ 30.1$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 27.9$ billion for 1988. As can be seen in Figure H , this change was primarily attributable to contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), which decreased by 15.1 percent, from $\$ 14.1$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 11.9$ billion for 1988. The decrease continues a trend that started after it was made known in 1986 that, under the TRA, IRAs would be limited to those individuals not benefiting from pension plans or those with moderate or lower levels of adjusted gross income [7]. This change in the law dramatically reduced adjustments taken for IRAs from the record level of
$\$ 38.2$ billion for 1985 to its 1988 level (under $\$ 12$ billion).

## ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

Standard deductions were increased significantly for 1988 (see Definitions and Changes in the Law), resulting in fewer taxpayers itemizing deductions and lower total itemized deductions. The total number of itemizers declined 10.8 percent from 35.6 million for 1987 to 31.8 million for 1988. Total itemized deductions, shown in Figure I, fell less than 1 percent from $\$ 392.0$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 388.6$ billion for 1988. This followed a larger ( 13.1 percent) decrease for 1987, the first year under the TRA. Prior to 1987, itemized deductions had been increasing steadily each year.

The largest decrease in dollar amounts among itemized deductions was the $\$ 4.8$ billion decrease in total interest. This happened even though home mortgage interest, the largest component of this deduction, increased by 7.5 percent. However, the

Figure G.- Comparison of Selected Sources of Adjusted Gṛoss Income (Less Deficit), Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

|  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | - | n: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  | in amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |  | (5) |  |
| Adjusted gross Income (less deficit) ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$................................... | 106,996 | \$2,773,824 | 109,809 | \$3,097,302 |  | \$323,478 |  |
| Salaries and wages. | 90,984 | 2,163,906 | 93,464 | 2,347,226 |  | 183,320 |  |
| Taxable interest............................................................................ | 67,934 | 168,966 | 69,594 | 182,574 |  | 13,608 |  |
| Dividends : | 22,324 | 66,791 | 22,862 | 77,934 |  | 11,143 |  |
| Business or protession, net income (less losses) | 13,002 | 105,461 | 13,548 | 122,432 |  | 16,971 |  |
| Net capital gains (less losses) | 15,468 | 137.402 | 14.207 | 152;295 | . | 14,893 |  |
| Net gains (fess losses), sales of property other than capital assets ........ | 1,777 | 650 | 1.753 | 2,197 |  | 1;547 |  |
| Social security benefits in AGI .......................................................... | 3,637 | 12,524 | 4.048 | 14,500 |  | 1,976 |  |
| Rents and royalties, net income (less losses) ...................................... | 9.892 | -7,323 | 9,909 | -752 |  | -6,571 |  |
| Partnerships and S Corporations, net income (less losses).................... | 5,575 | 24,314 | 5,724 | 62,600 |  | 38,286 |  |
| Estates and trusts net income (less losses) ......................................... | 796 | 4,324 | 565 | 3,683 |  | -641 |  |
| Farm net income (less losses). | . 2,421 | -1.324 | 2,411 | -3.002 |  | -1,678 |  |
| Unemployment compensation................... | 7.371 | 12.287 | 6,985 | ' 11,639 |  | -648 |  |
| Pensions, annuities, and IRA distributions in AG\| ${ }^{2}$. | 16,498 | 124.755 | n.a. ${ }^{2}$ | . 151.194 |  | 26,439 |  |
| Other net income (less losses) ......................................................... | 6,722 | -16,986 | 6,549 | -5,698 |  | -11,288 |  |


line.
 line. The number of returns with a combination of pensions and annuities and IRA distributions was not tabulated.
n.a - not available.

Figure H.-Selected Statutory Adjustments, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^1]amount of personal interest deducted (such as interest on credit cards and car loans) declined by $\$ 13.3$ billion from 1987, largely because the phase out provision for this deduction permitted only 40 percent to be deducted for 1988 compared to 65 percent for 1987. Other deductions that decreased for 1988 included net casualty or theft losses (-10.8 percent), moving expenses (-2:8 percent), and miscellaneous expenses, both those that were in excess of a 2 percent AGI floor ( 2.8 percent) and those that were aiiowed in iuil (-19.6 percent).

Deductions that increased included charitable contributions ( 1.8 percent), medical and dental expenses ( 3.9 percent), and taxes paid ( 0.6 percent). Contributions deductions rose to $\$ 50.5$ billion from $\$ 49.6$ billion, despite the 9.8 percent decline in the number of returns claiming this deduction. The increase in the deduction followed a 7.8 percent decline for 1987. The average contributions deduction (per return with charitable contributions) increased 12.9 percent from $\$ 1,540$ for 1987 to $\$ 1,739$
for 1988. As with medical and dental expenses and taxes paid, in each case, the number of returns declined but the dollar amount of these deductions increased.

## TAX CREDITS

Total tax credits (shown in Figure J), rose by 7.3 percent for 1988 , from $\$ 6.3$ billion to $\$ 6.8$ billion. The largest increase occurred in the earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits, which rose 71.8 percent, from $\$ 0.6$ billion to $\$ 1.1$ billion. This change was largely the result of an increase in the ceiling of over $\$ 3,000$ in the amount that an individual could earn and still qualify for this credit (see the Definitions and Changes in the Law section for details).

The $\$ 1.1$ billion of the earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits constituted just one part of the total earned income credit of $\$ 5.9$ billion. This was an increase of $\$ 2.0$ billion from 1987

Figure I.-Selected Itemized Deductions, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Itemized deduction | 1987 |  | 1988 |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of retufns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total ................................................................................ | 35,628 | \$392,020 | 31,790 | \$388,565 | -0.9\% |
| Medical and dental expenses | 5,356 | 17.152 | 4.743 | 17,829 | 3.9 |
| Taxes paid............................ | 34.866 | 119.388 | 31.241 | 120,137 | 0.6 |
| Interest paid '............................................................................... | 33,126 | 179.942 | 29.511 | 175,148 | -2.7 |
| Home mortgage........................................................................ | 27,972 | 136,840 | 25,917 | 147.055 | 7.5 |
| Personal interest | 29.418 | 29,183 | 25.730 | 15,908 | -45.5 |
| Contributions .............................................................................. | 32,230 | 49,624 | 29.059 | 50,520 | 1.8 |
| Casualiy or theft losses .................................................................. | 220 | 1,386 | 133 | 1,236 | - 10.8 |
| Moving expenses ......................................................................... | 961 | 3,704 | 902 | 3,601 | -2.8 |
| Miscellaneous expenses atter limitation............................................. | 8.132 | 18,903 | 7,362 | 18,549 | -1.9 |
| Other miscellaneous expenses........................................................ | 1,244 | 1,921 | 2,132 | 1,545 | -19.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Also includes investment interest and deductible "points" not shown separately.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure J.-Selected Tax Credits, Tax Years 1987 and 1988
[Number of returns are in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Tax credit | 1987 |  | 1988 |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total credits ${ }^{1}$................................................................ | 12,901 | \$6,329 | 14,042 | \$6,789 | 7.3\% |
| Child care credit............................................................................ | 8,520 | 3,438 | 8,992 | 3.803 | 10.6 |
| Earned income credit ${ }^{2}$.................................................................. | 3,708 | 642 | 4.786 | 1.103 | 71.8 |
| Credit for the elderly or disabled...................................................... | 354 | 67 | 350 | 67 | 0.0 |
| Foreign tax credit .......................................................................... | 560 | 1,099 | 556 | 969 | -11.8 |
| General business credit. | 514 | 1,019 | 341 | 623 | -38.9 |
| Credit for prior year minimum tax ................................................... | N/A | N/A | 23 | 172 | N/A |

[^2] N/A - Not applicable.
levels. The largest portion of the earned income credit was refunded to individuals who either had no income tax or whose income tax (and other taxes, such as self-employment tax) was already offset by their earned income credit. This amount increased from $\$ 2.9$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 4.3$ billion for 1988 . The number of returns on which the total earned income credit was claimed rose by 27.9 percent, increasing from 8.7 million for 1987 to 11.2 million for 1988.

The child care credit also showed considerable growth, increasing by 10.6 percent from $\$ 3.4$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 3.8$ billion for 1988 . This contrasts with the small increase ( 1.2 percent) reported for 1987. However, the increase for 1988 was more in line with increases for other recent years.

A third reason for the growth in total tax credits was that a new tax credit was introduced with Tax Year 1988, the credit for prior year minimum tax (see Definitions and Changes in the Law). For 1988, 23,000 individuals who had reported an alternative
minimum tax for 1987 took credits against their 1988 taxes valued at $\$ 172$ million.

The general business credit fell for the third straight year, from $\$ 1.0$ billion for 1987 to $\$ 0.6$ billion for 1988. This decrease continued a trend brought about by the phasing out in 1986 of the major component of the general business credit, the investment credit [8]. The foreign tax credit also decreased by a sizable amount ( 11.8 percent) from 1987 levels.

## SUMMARY

When the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was enacted, the tax code was changed so dramatically that its effect on taxpayer behavior could not be fully anticipated. The preliminary data based on 1988 individual tax returns help answer some of the questions. Positive income increased by 10.1 percent. Losses included in AGI decreased by 14.9 percent, so it appears that the TRA effectively reduced "sheltered" passive losses. The number of individuals
who itemized their returns decreased by 10.8 percent, and, thus, the tax return was simplified for that segment of the population. Income tax as a percentage of AGI decreased or remained the same as 1.987 for every level of income. However, for all taxpayers as a whole, income taxes increased slightly from 13.3 percent to 13.4 percent of: AGI. Average taxes increased in 1988 as income increased for all income classes.

## DEFINITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE LAW

In general, the definition of the terms used are the same as those shown in the complete report, Statistics of Income-1986, Individual Income Tax Returns.

The following is a partial list of 1988 tax law and Internal Revenue Service administrative changes that are reflected in the preliminary data in this article. Some of the changes for 1988 were a continuation of the phasing out of some of the deductions or losses allowed prior to the TRA. The major ones, for example, allowable passive losses and the personal interest deduction have been cited in the text above.

- For most taxpayers, the basic standard deduction was increased for 1988 over 1987. The standard deduction rose from $\$ 2,540$ to $\$ 3,000$ for single taxpayers; and from $\$ 3,760$ to $\$ 5,000$ for those filing joint returns. In addition, the standard deduction for the other filing categories rose as follows: married filing separately, from $\$ 1,880$ to $\$ 2,500$; head of household, from $\$ 2,540$ to $\$ 4,400$; and qualifying widow(er), from $\$ 3,760$ to $\$ 5,000$. These increased benefits reduced the need for some taxpayers to itemize their deductions [9].
- For 1988 , the tax rate schedules contained only two basic rates: 15 percent and 28 percent. However, taxable income over certain levels ( $\$ 43,150$ if single, $\$ 35,950$ if married filing separately, $\$ 61,650$ if head of household, and $\$ 71,900$ if married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er)), was subject to an additional 5 percent tax. The purpose of this was to phase out the benefit of the 15 percent tax rate and the benefit of the deduction for personal exemptions for taxpayers and deperidents. The benefits of the 15 percent tax rate bracket were increased benefits reduced the need for some taxpayers to itemize their deductions [9].
- For 1988, the tax rate schedules contained
only two basic rates: 15 percent and 28 percent. However, taxable income over certain levels ( $\$ 43,150$ if single, $\$ 35,950$ if married filing separately, $\$ 61,650$ if head of household, and $\$ 71,900$ if married filing jointly or a qualifying widow(er)), was subject to an additional 5 percent tax. The purpose of this was to phase out the benefit of the 15 percent tax rate and the benefit of the deduction for personal exemptions for taxpayers and dependents. The benefits of the 15 percent tax rate bracket were phased out first. They were completely phased out for an individual at varying levels of taxable income according to filing status: $\$ 89,560$ for single taxpayers; $\$ 113,300$ for those who were married filing separately; $\$ 123,790$ for heads of households; and $\$ 149,250$ for those who were married filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s. After the benefits of personal exemptions were also phased out, the individual then paid a 28 percent tax on each additional dollar of taxable income. Despite some taxpayers being subject to a 33 percent marginal rate on some portion of their income, the individuals with the highest incomes reported the highest average tax rates (as can be seen in Figure B).
- If a taxpayer had "earned income" less than $\$ 18,576$ and had a child living with him or her for more than half the year, and met all the other criteria for the earned income credit, that filer was entitled to a credit of up to $\$ 874$ for 1988. For 1987, the income ceiling for qualifying for the earned income credit was $\$ 15,432$, and the maximum allowed credit was $\$ 851$.
- A minimum tax credit could be taken for 1988 by filers who paid alternative minimum taxes for 1987. The credit was that part of the 1987 alternative minimum tax that was based on adiustments or preference items that deferred tax rather than caused permanent avoidance of tax. If all of the minimum tax credit could not be used for 1988, the excess could then be carried forward to later years.


## DATA SOURCES AND LIRITATIONS

These preliminary statistics are based on a sample of individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ) filed in 1989. Returns in the sample were stratified based on the presence or absence of Schedule C, Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profes-
sion; the combined Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses; the larger of "total income" or "total loss," and the size of business plus farm receipts. These returns were selected at rates ranging from 0.02 percent to 100 percent. There were 94,290 returns in the 1988 preliminary sample estimating a total population of $110,088,181$. The corresponding sample size and population for the preliminary 1987 data were 108,183 and $107,106,845$, respectively. Sample size and population for the final 1987 data referenced in this article were 125,887 and $107,106,845$, respectively.

Because 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.

Approximate coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates are presented in Figure K. These approximate CV's shown are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For a number other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation. 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.

Figure K.-Estimated Number of Returns for Selected Coefficients of Variation, Tax Year 1988

| Number of returns | Approximate coefficient of variation |
| :---: | :---: |
| 28,847,000. | 0.01 |
| 7,211,800..................................................................... | 0.02 |
| 1,153,900 ..................................................................... | 0.05 |
| 288,500. | 0.10 |
| 72,100.. | 0.20 |
| 32,100..................................................................... | 0.30 |
| 23,500...................................................................... | 0.35 |
| 11,500..................................................................... | 0.50 |

While these preliminary estimates are intended to represent a full year of taxpayer reporting, they are actually based on returns processed for tax administration purposes between January and late September 1987. In general, those returns processed after September (which are sampled for use in the revised estimates for the year) tend to have somewhat different characteristics from those filed earlier. Compared to other returns, the characteristics of these later returns include higher income, a larger proportion of investment income (such as from capital gains), a higher average tax liability, and a larger proportion of such other items as the alternative minimum tax.

Figure L provides a comparison of 1987 preliminary and final data. Figure L shows, for example, that certain items, such as AGI and salaries and wages, which are reported on most returns, changed little between preliminary and final data. This contrasts with other items, such as the alternative minimum tax and net gain from sales of capital assets, which tend to be understated in all preliminary estimates.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] For the purposes of this article, total positive income was a compilation of all line items on the Form 1040, if the line items were positive. The only exception to this was Schedule E (Supplemental Income) net income. Instead of using this total, it was separated into the following components: rental and royalty net income; partnership and S Corporation net income; and estate and trust net income. If any of these component totals were positive on a return, the income on that line was included in total positive income.
[2] For 1988, the highest tax bracket was 28 percent. However, due to the phasing out of the benefits of the 15 percent tax rate bracket and

Figure L.-Comparison of Preliminary and Final Data, Tax Year 1987
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} 1987 \\ \text { preliminary } \\ \text { data } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1987 \\ & \text { final } \\ & \text { data } \end{aligned}$ | Change from preliminary to final data | Percentage increase, preliminary to final data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) | \$2,788,011 | \$2,773,824 | \$-14.187 | -0.51\% |
| Salaries and wages...................... | 2,169,144 | 2,163,906 | -5,239 | -0.24 |
| Sales of capital assets net gain less loss (after exclusion)..................... | 133,487 | 137,402 | 3,916 | 2.93 |
| Total itemized deductions ............................................................... | 383,917 | 392,090 | 8,103 | 2.13 |
| Interest paid deduction. | 174.356 | 179,942 | 5,586 | 3.20 |
| Total tax credits............................................................................................................................... | 6,108 | 6,329 | 221 | 3.62 |
| Total income tax.......................................................................... | 371,258 | 369,203 1,675 | $-2,055$ 441 | -0.55 35.74 |
| Alternative minimum tax ........................................................ | 1,234 | 1.675 | 441 | 35.74 |

personal exemptions, certain higher income taxpayers were subject to a "marginal" tax rate of 33 percent.
[3] For comparison purposes, 1985 net capital gains would be more comparable than 1986. That is because the 1986 amount was greatly affected by taxpayers who sold assets that they might not otherwise have sold in order to take advantage of the 60 percent capital gains exclusion before it was rescinded for 1987 by the TRA.
[4] Although this category includes IRA distributions, pensions and annuities comprise the bulk ( 93 percent) of the $\$ 151$ billion total.
[5] As a result of tax reform, all retirees whose annuity payments started after July 1, 1986, were required to prorate the exclusion from AGI of their pension plan contributions over their lifetimes. Prior to the TRA, the 3-year recovery rule allowed retirees' annuities to be tax-free until the amount of their contribution was recovered, provided they could recover the entire contribution within 3 years. With each passing year, fewer taxpayers will be included under this "grandfather clause."
[6] To determine whether real estate rental losses could be deducted from income, a modified version of AGI was calculated. This was done by taking AGI, excluding all net gains and losses from passive activities, deducting taxable social security and railroad retirement benefits, and adding back any deductions
taken for contributions to qualified retirement plans.
[7] If the taxpayer (or one of the taxpayers), on a return was covered by a pension plan, a taxdeductible IRA could only be taken if AGI (not including any adjustments for IRAs) was below a certain level. For those who filed as single or head of household, the IRA deduction was eliminated if AGI was $\$ 35,000$ or more, 'and a partial deduction (which was phased oưt with increasing AGI) could be taken if AGI was within the range of $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 35,000$. Taxpayers who were married filing joint returns and qualifying widow(er)s could not deduct any contributions to an IRA if AGI was $\$ 50,000$ or more; a reduced deduction was allowed if AGI was between $\$ 40,000$ and $\$ 50,000$. Finally, for married couples filing separate returns, no deduction was allowed if AGl was $\$ 10,000$ or more, and the deduction was gradually phased out if AGI was under $\$ 10,000$.
[8] For Tax Year 1986, the regular 10 percent investment tax credit was repealed for property placed in service after 1985 with the exception of qualified progress expenditures and investment tax credit transition property. For more information about this change in the law, see the "Explanation of Terms" section in Statistics of Income-1986, Individual Income Tax Returns.
[9] Additional amounts were allowed for taxpayers who were age 65 or older, or blind. These amounts, however, remained unchanged from 1987.

Table 1.-All Returns: Selected Income, Adjustments, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of adjusted gross income | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gross income } \\ \text { less deficit (AGI) } \end{gathered}$ | Sasaries and wages |  | Taxable interest |  | Tax-exempt interest ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |  | Dividends |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| All returns, total......... | 109,808,729 | 3,097,302,476 | 93,464,145 | 2,347,226,062 | 69,594,430 | 182,574,232 | 3,545,284 | 34,565,944 | 22,861,803 | 77,933,963 |
| No adjusted gross income....... | 980,736 | -32,202,690 | 400,721 | 6,987,793 | 637,509 | 2,879,328 | 34,682 | 763,543 | 213,962 | 564.806 |
| $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000$. <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 2,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,151,542 \\ & 3,874,366 \end{aligned}$ | $1,874,247$ 5,799,250 | $2,096,504$ $3,143,349$ | $2,155,180$ $4,766,713$ | $1,347,279$ $1,523,166$ | 566,295 909,884 | 31,068 20.200 | 11.556 13,612 | 311.025 349.271 | $\begin{aligned} & 106,414 \\ & 201,691 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000.. | 3,616,252 | 8,993,576 | 3,114,255 | 7,748,217 | 1.469.171 | 976,944 | 5,272 | 13,612 3,801 | 268,964 | 171,817 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000 | 3,339,780 | 11,676,237 | 2,839,879 | 9,545,035 | 1,441,828 | 1,109,183 | 13,076 | 86,556 | 289,891 | 315.767 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 .......................... | 3,127,276 | 14,050,387 | 2,578,625 | 10,974,504 | 1,283,407 | 1,400,819 | 11,575 | 30,060 | 276,068 | 243,527 |
| \$5,000 under $\$ 6,000$. | 3,096,885 | 17,086,658 | 2,451,676 | 12,873,653 | 1,351,758 | 1,728,575 | 21.733 | 57,336 | 290,890 | 414,005 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000 | 3,143,823 | 20,442,505 | 2,510,210 | 15,607,948 | 1,457.188 | 2,245,345 | 12,908 | 27.928 | 331.625 | 368.883 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000 | 3,141,309 | 23,501,364 | 2,438,302 | 17,001,508 | 1,379,784 | 2,625,757 | 26,734 | 62,044 | 349,853 | 452,904 |
| \$8.000 under \$9,000. | 3,043,969 | 25,876,728 | 2,340,201 | 18,321,141 | 1,478,523 | 3,005,250 | 35,487 | 65,074 | 368.172 | 530,265 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 3,001,060 | 28,496,961 | 2,340,977 | 20,774,014 | 1.473,826 | 2,961,306 | 28,362 | 183,070 | 349.727 | 683.474 |
| \$10,000 under \$11.000... | 2,846,862 | 29,880,942 | 2,281,247 | 22,239,909 | 1,386,373 | 2,693.902 | 40,580 | 173.380 | 366.616 | 632,069 |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000... | 2.704.483 | 31.094,103 | 2,096,825 | 22,191,645 | 1,378,880 | 3.067.879 | 62,133 | 190.563 | 315.574 | 599.844 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000... | 2,717,452 | 33,955,670 | 2,220,842 | 25,501,701 | 1,376,555 | 2,859,632 | 32.925 | 127.894 | 327.612 | 684.991 |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000 ...................... | 2,791,180 | 37.651.270 | 2,278,935 | 28,298,997 | 1.476,247 | 3,188,330 | 40,582 | 413,384 | 388,888 | 678,502 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ...................... | 2,615,057 | 37,867,980 | 2,165,500 | 29,369,048 | 1,442,576 | 2,848,836 | 32,311 | 149,990 | 329,035 | 613.197 |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000 | 2,588,961 | 40,131,355 | 2,148,781 | 31,034,736 | 1,387,696 | 2,982,839 | 58,381 | 303.592 | 381,448 | 808,776 |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000 | 2,356,359 | 38,925,006 | 2,014,879 | 30,758,631 | 1,321,616 | 2,813,693 | 24,120 | 47,870 | 370,247 | 664,990 |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000 | 2,449,543 | 42,886,890 | 2,098,369 | 34,053,709 | 1,364,557 | 2,890,737 | 49,188 | 294,648 | 296.225 | 544.096 |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000. | 2,190,218 | 40,488,540 | 1,816,347 | 30,756,677 | 1,259,382 | 2,889,044 | 50,499 | 173,379 | 381.130 | 918.219 |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000 ...................... | 2,130,959 | 41,561,869 | 1,839,840 | 33,321,517 | 1,295,581 | 2,591,438 | 31,244 | 200,252 | 358,436 | 800.868 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000... | 9,265.634 | 207,584,614 | 8,173,939 | 170,093,251 | 5,910,496 | 11,691,966 | 169.534 | 721.751 | 1.577.694 | 2,825.522 |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000 | 7,474,376 | 205,014,579 | 6,795,748 | 171,757,515 | 5,316,961 | 9,562,847 | 203,695 | 823,410 | 1,526,257 | 2,641,467 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 | 11,961,164 | 415,415,014 | 10,998,905 | 352,271,623 | 9,500,827 | 18,715,417 | 438,511 | 2,348,843 | 3,055,383 | 6,045,659 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 | 8,232,520 | 367,676,006 | 7,641,542 | 312,684,115 | 7,143,618 | 14,778,586 | 370,962 | 2,162,923 | 2,653,847 | 4,693,817 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000 ...................... | 8,919,835 | 533,429,045 | 8,261,019 | 442,882,997 | 8,272,212 | 21,676,010 | 625,626 | 4,369,570 | 3,857.111 | 9,942,486 |
| \$75.000 under \$100,000... | 2,512.140 | 213,652,821 | 2,241,458 | $160,859,549$ | 2,430,220 | 12,480,820 | 363.532 | 3,521,451 | 1.466.212 | 6.123,693 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 ................... | 1,795,016 | 237,769,185 | 1.525,931 | 150,246,615 | 1,754,012 | 15.858,601 | 415,981 | 5,312.457 | 1,215.418 | 9.426.924 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 ........ | 554,837 | 163,443,992 | 455,379 | 89,205,703 | 549,234 | 11,321,398 | 198,597 | 4,951,169 | 433,920 | 7,940,509 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. | 119,231 | 80,742,982 | 99,547 | 36,746,171 | 118,763 | 5,947,368 | 57,906 | 2,923,228 | 102.244 | 4,818,481 |
| \$1,000,000 and over.......................... | 65,303 | 172,535,388 | 54,414 | 46,196,249 | 65,184 | 11,306,202 | 37,882 | 4,051,611 | 59,057 | 12,475,300 |
| Taxable returns, total $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,984,752 \\ & 22,823,977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,997,570,657 \\ 99,731,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,412,014 \\ & 18,052,131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,239,387,039 \\ 107,839,024 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,710,856 \\ 7,883,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168,052,558 \\ 14,521,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,349,173 \\ 196,111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,816,986 \\ 1,748,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,918,525 \\ 1,943,278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,592,965 \\ 3,340,998 \end{array}$ |

Footnotes at end of table.

| Size of adjustedgross income | State income tax cefunds |  | Alimony received |  | Businass or protassion |  |  |  | Capital gains distributions reported on Form 1040 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Net income | Net loss |  |  |  |
|  | N Imber of returns | Amount |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of retums | Amount |
|  | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| All returns, total..................... | 19.629,870 | 10,890,354 | 463,973 | 2,995,916 | 10,473,148 | 140,336,317 | 3,075,329 | 17,904,176 | 1,784,122 | 953,878 |
| No adjusted gross income................... | 80,228 | 101,525 | *818 | *16,244 | 117,213 | 1,219,385 | 318,515 | 5,481,752 | 8.523 | 5,834 |
| \$1 under \$1.000... | 18,980 | 8,422 |  | - | 103,269 | $\begin{array}{r} 174,628 \\ 213,975 \end{array}$ | 38,920 | 100.058 | 57,396 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,539 \\ 16,625 \end{array}$ |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000......................... | 29,620 | 3,345 | - | - | 166,412 |  | 28.530 143.533 |  | 43,286 |  |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000 .......................... | 42,318 | 17,927 | -13,752 | *28,787 | 175,768 | 364,088 | 54,39844,018 | $\begin{aligned} & 198,803 \\ & 216,529 \end{aligned}$ | 39,373 | 11,911$-6,217$ |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 26,849 | 9,890 | *2,886 | -11,254 | 212,000 | 573,957 |  |  | -22,916 |  |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 ...................... | 41,232 | 17,965 | -14,429 | *52,015 | 195,300 | 647,633 | 40,749 | 136,278 | 25,125 | 6.743 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 53,100 | 21,799 | -13,752 | * 47,982 | 276,350 | $1.179,146$872,243 | 42,091 | 160,812 | -25,295 | -10,920 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000......................... | 56,514 | 10,004 | -21,733 | -81,117 | 230,330 |  | 41,544 | 169,963 | 32,599 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,277 \\ -3,276 \end{array}$ |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000 ......................... | 109,272 | 29,321 | -13,752 | -71,527 | 232,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,115,661 \\ & 1,104,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,625 \\ & 48,607 \end{aligned}$ | 59,33393,193 | - 13,752$\mathbf{2 9 , 7 1 4}$ |  |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$.......................... | 72,505 | 21,652 | *13,752. | -54,342 | 211,221227861 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} * 3,276 \\ 21,783 \end{array}$ |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000 .......................: | 85,374 | 29,417 | '23,086 | -109,100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,104,382 \\ & .1,370,219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,607 \\ & 25,744 \end{aligned}$ | 90,668 | 32,209 | 17,969 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000 ...................... | 80,650 | 56,912 | *10,866 | *45,747 | 217,077 | 1,267,091 | 60,856 | 222.031 | 26.732 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,960 \\ \cdot 10,378 \end{array}$ |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000 ....................... | 112,348 | 23,977 | *5,771 | -46,806 | 196,337 | 1,108,229 | 37.495 | 127,360 | -19,524 |  |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000 ........................ | 125,290 | 47,300 | *13,752 | -79,874 | 216.471 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,378,237 \\ & 1,591,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,515 \\ & 57,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105,525 \\ & 279,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,294 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 10,378 \\ 13,908 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000 ........................ | 145,087 | 33,621 | -2,886 | -1,157 | 236,569 |  |  |  |  | $-9,133$ <br> 29,053 <br> 18.17 |
| \$14,000 undér \$15,000 ...................... | 205:404 | 47,914 | *22,409 | -76,295 | 189,840 | 1,610,450 | 39,273 | 169,174 | 36,838 |  |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000 ..................... | 197,219 | . 48.676 | *11.543 | -38,120 | 187,631 | 1,317,669 | 47,706 | 203,628 | -18,847 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,179 . \\ 19.568 \\ 19,163 \\ 9.488 \\ \cdot 14,245 \end{array}$ |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000...................... | 204.039 | 48.367 | *10,866 | -16,586 | 203,150 | 1,590,745 | 45,897 | 138.785 | 35,811. |  |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000...................... | 278,963 | 80,127 | -10,866 | *35,894 | 245,403 | 1,812,720 | 48.601 | 225,442 | 34,191 |  |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000 ....................... | 182,123 | 59,851 | *11,543 | -52,275 | 187,548 | 1,516.145 | 49,702 | 202,267 | 28,864 |  |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000 ................ | 257,912 | 90,859 | -12,458 | -123,719 | 213,944 | 1,910,503 | 36,622 | 207,838 | -24,523 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000.. | 1,396,254 | 424,102 | 56,040 | 299,971 | 903,816 | $8,104,552$$7,664,153$$13,228,715$$10,929,934$$21,465,497$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263,002 \\ & 216,660 \\ & 432,737 \\ & 327,871 \\ & 383,823 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,213,783 \\ 748,626 \\ 1,503,750 \\ 1,256,279 \\ 1,393,133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,780 \\ & 148,868 \\ & 259,657 \\ & 196,634 \\ & 284,674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,253 \\ 51,816 \\ 142,332 \\ 98,82 \\ 93,361 \end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000 ...................... | 1,685,624 | 621,023 | 29,616 | 180,790 | 818,329 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$30,000 under $\$ 40,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 4,100,348 | 1,466,947 | 65;416 | 559,396 | 1,305,090 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000...................... | 3,485,583 | 1,428,305 | 38,506 | 239,332 | 967,939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000 ............................ | 4,185,170 | 2,005,370 | 19,892 | 177,105 | 1,195,931 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 .................... | 1,167,637 | 910,931 | 14,752 | 326,658 | 462,771 | 14,390,390 | $\begin{aligned} & 125,154 \\ & 105,618 \end{aligned}$ | $728,640$ <br> 932,740 | 88.493 | 99,21048,966 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 ................... | 835,234 | 1,163,113 | 7,020 | 152,984 | 415,358123,419 | $21,622,783$$11,569,918$ |  |  | 54,58513,083 |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 .................. | 269,716 | 879,855 | 1,391. | 58.788 |  |  | 35,652 | 589,351 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,030 \\ & 28,171 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 61,773 | 439,003 | 226 | 5,319 | 24,541 | $3,662.078$$3,759,434$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,207 \\ 6,205 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 298,477 \\ & 506,954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,430 \\ 518 \end{array}$ |  |
| \$1,000,000 and over......................... | 37,531 | 742,837. | 194 | 6,730 | 13,381 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,171 \\ & 35.769 \end{aligned}$ |
| Taxable returns, total $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,772,853 \\ 857,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,465,805 \\ 424,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 402,375 \\ 61,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,729,207 \\ 266,709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,316,707 \\ & 2,156,441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,277,994 \\ 11,058,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,303,021 \\ 772,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 0 , 2 0 5 , 6 3 0} \\ \mathbf{7 , 6 9 8 , 5 4 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,679,454 \\ 104,668 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 914,943 \\ 38,935 \end{array}$ |

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

| Size of adjusted gross income | Sales of capital assets reported on Schedule D |  |  |  | Sales of property ather than capital assets |  |  |  | Taxable IRA distribution |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net gain |  | Net loss |  | Ner gain |  | Net loss |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) |
| All returns, total..................... | 7,846,452 | 159,293,299 | 4,575,590 | 7,951,934 | 962,870 | 6,039,188 | 789,557 | 3,841,980 | 2,656,201 | 11,205,923 |
| No adjusted gross income.................... | 165.419 | 3,560,641 | 107,862 | 263,790 | 58,069 | 382,287 | 73,586 | 1,691,636 | 13,546 | 85,515 |
| $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 2,000$ | 61,375 48,933 | 57,133 169,287 | 51,943 67,904 | 34,233 96,046 | $\cdot 8,256$ $\cdot 8,790$ | *2,211 $* 46,958$ | $* 2,211$ $* 8,721$ | 7,430 $\cdot 2,664$ | $-9,397$ -5.771 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 11,999 \\ \cdot 10,443 \end{array}$ |
| \$2,000 under $\$ 3,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 75,456 | 191,038 | 31,066 | 43,202 | -13,969 | *23,925 | -4,419 | -21,053 | -13,402 | -17,148 |
|  | 95,029 | 185,126 | 53,653 | 76,862 | $\cdot 7.531$ | *28,839 | ${ }^{\circ} 9$ | . 34 | -19,524 | *26,367 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 ......................... | 74,704 | 146,026 | 34,304 | 73,235 | *13,899 | *78,655 | *10,176 | *7,539 | 38,403 | 103,031 |
| $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 6,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 6,000$ under $\$ 7,000$ $\qquad$ | 65,171 90,235 | 154,686 156,616 | 72,317 45,919 | 124,714 98,483 | $* 4,182$ $* * 11,628$ | $* 27,408$ $* 21786$ $* 25$ | *3,647 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,925 \\ & 32437 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,551 \\ 91,819 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000 .......................... | 107,624 | 264,075 | 87,281 | 161,629 | *6,957 | *25,706 | -9,163 | -19,190 | -25,295 | -53,497 |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$........................ | 92,456 | 212,063 | 50,152 | 77,763 | *9,841 | $\cdot 24,178$ | -13,419 | -32,481 | 56,362 | 125,354 |
|  | 105,530 | 232,238 | 73,952 | 96,384 | $\cdot 12,081$ | *10,637 | -9,163 | *7,046 | 39,047 | 107.767 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000 ........ | 103,467 | 216,646 | 67,425 | 117,405 | -16,950 | *37,657 | -12,358 | -21,574 | 67.408 | 172,503 |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000 ...................... | 107,124 | 414,172 | 65,345 | 116,203 | 21,687 | 38,336 | *3,647 | -1,328 | 56,362 | 208.655 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000. | 75,019 | 179,193 | 60,268 | 106,924 | 19.429 | 51,632 | *10,268 | -9,515 | 83,009 | 230,602 |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000. | 100,329 | 344,483 | 70,888 | 111,747 | '7,674 | *19,406 | *8,657 | -18,737 | 43,972 | 120,385 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ...................... | 98,516 | 217,948 | 65,039 | 131,796 | *9,840 | -7,229 | *10,944 | -61,382 | 81,837 | 274.583 |
| \$15.000 under \$16.000......................... | 101,519 | 354,352 | 73,484 | 128,042 | -9,930 | *23,378 | -17,049 | *28,241 | 59,570 | 125,305 |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000...................... | 114,003 | 311,139 | 61,817 | 99,796 | *12,856 | *64,689 | *6,692 | *45,318 | 65,851 | 263,495 |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000 ........................ | 112,123 | 434,971 | 55,829 | 94,481 | 17.643 | 77,729 | $\bullet 9,100$ | -10,279 | 60,723 | 149,914 |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000 ................................. | 104,530 | 433,257 | 75,647 | 151,098 | -10,753 | -26,721 | *13,884 | -14.167 | 49.213 | 189.170 |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000 ...................... | 88,506 | 257,737 | 90,903 | 133,055 | *11,707 | *20,652 | 22,449 | 75.926 | 61,500 | 113,875 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 .... | 498,209 | 1,930,112 | 311.461 | 537,638 | 44.916 | 137,624 | 50.735 | 108,123 | 239,131 | 720,692 |
| \$25,000 undder \$30,000 .......................... | 472,333 | 1,839,258 | 278,749 | 514.733 | 69,527 | 183,095 | 44,039 | 150,035 | 182,171 | 592,803 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 ...................... | 1,007,125 | 4.348.514 | 561,285 | 920.148 | 103,884 | 370,304 | 88,324 | 180,271 | 382,352 | 1,355,611 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 ..................... | 807,427 | 4.073.455 | 491,530 | 799,836 | 113,064 | 433,557 | 68,729 | 113,535 | 320,668 | 1,152,749 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000...................... | 1,287,974 | 10.772,991 | 789,949 | 1,294,649 | 124,562 | 749,462 | 103,104 | 289,742 | 401,161 | 2,129,840 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 .................... | 645,014 | 7.673.055 | 332,371 | 595,611 | 74,913 | 447,742 | 43,265 | 129,137 | 112,447 | 731,994 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 ................... | 714,914 | 21,159,834 | 305,674 | 620,075 | 75,485 | 709,866 | 70,394 | 284,955 | 79,717 | 875,343 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000$................... | 297,351 | 22,633,859 | 108,650 | 249,175 | 42.178 | 772.987 | 44,583 | 189,317 | 20,627 | 506.157 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. | 79,549 | 16,656,781 | 22,779 | 56,652 | 12,107 | 403,655 | 12,801 | 95,543 | 3,781 | 167,232 |
| \$1,000,000 and over.......................... | 49,489 | 59,712,613 | 10.144 | 26,528 | 8,565 | 790,877 | 9,362 | 143.857 | 2,592 | 398,524 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 7,075,717 | 153,554,107 | 4,020,175 | 6,798,037 | 772,657 | 5,194,365 | 649,536 | 1,961,668 | 2,409,231 | 10,406,568 |
| Nontaxable returns, total ................ | 770,735 | 5,739,193 | 555,415 | 1,153,897 | 190,213 | 844,823 | 140,021 | 1,880,312 | 246,970 | 799,354 |

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

| Size of adjustedgross income | Pensions and annuities |  |  |  | Total remal and royaty |  |  |  | Partnership and S Corporation <br> Net income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | In adjusted gross income. |  | Net income |  | Net loss |  |  |  |
|  | Number of risturns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomber of } \\ \text { froturns } \end{gathered}$ | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (31) | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) | (39) | (40) |
| All returns, total..................... | 17,356,635 | 176,747,627 | 16,541,165 | 139,988,167 | 4,769,914 | 27,264,070 | 5,138,677 | 28,015,845 | 2,808,126 | 95,718,173 |
| No adjusted gross income... | 63.795 | 662,143 | 55,081 | 437,159 | 88,949 | 663,118 | 159,896 | 2,540,323 | 20,670 | 523.520 |
| \$1 under \$1,000 | 37.110 | 148;028 | 37,110 | 93,404 | 26,871 | 68,098 | 34,699 | 161,482 | $\cdot 14,468$ | -6,760 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 75,776 | 316,763 | 64,233 | 68,825 | 30,096 | 43.768 | 27.369 | 122.537 | 8,657 | 8,063 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 135,351 | 330.166 | 126.694 | 262,546 | 43,388 | 70,066 | 48,452 | 240,440 | -19,524 | -27,940 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 172,561 | 654,250 | 169,676 | 343,263 | 56,542 | 72,976 | 44,412 54,182 | 174,528 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,524 \\ \cdot 18,415 \end{array}$ | $\cdot 27,940$ $\cdot 102,742$ |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 | 258.956 | 777,701 | 256,071 | 725,984 | 81,119 | 190,009 | 54,182 |  |  |  |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000 .......................... | 296,838 | 1,079,106 | 291,067 | 938,756 | 110.619 | 255.694 | 38,341 | 248,417 332198 | 37,351 20,339 | $137,140$ |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000 ......................... | 385,561 | 1,643,085 | 382,675 | 1,514,812 | 82.061 114.963 | 130,017 302,440 | 63,461 | 332,198 187,414 | 38,022 | 188,521 139,064 |
| \$7,000 under $\$ 8.000$.......................... | .. 440,232 | 1,967,849. | 432,251 | 1.875 .063 2.424 .602 | 114,963 102,598 | 302,440 $.214,814$ | 61,549 59,827 | - $\quad 223,508$ | 46,203 | 141,679 |
| \$8,000 inder \$9,000 ......................... | 513:236. | 2,588,367. | 504,579 511,154 | $2.424,602$ $2,516,267$ | 102,598 112,610 | r 302,903 | 60,018 | 288,265 | 30,409 | 129,102 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 516.926 | 2,738,878: | 511.154 | 2,516,267 | 112,610 | 302,903 |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000. | 477,077 | 2,698,089 | 463,325 | 2,555,507 | 113.019 | 320,254 | 50,227 | $258,312$ | 42,909 30,703 | 214,042 208,380 |
| \$11.000 under \$12,000. | 504,200 | 3,397,012 | 502,450 | 3.241,675 | 86,316 | 190,038 | 42.577 57.014 | 171,854 250,948 | 46,467 | 339.688 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000. | 474,022 | 2,899;398 | 474,022 | 2,806,441 | 98,406 84.560 | 351,488 286,274 | 57.014 77.698 | 250,948 288,360 | 50,326; | 195.438 |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000 ...... | 470,065 | 3,639,299 | 461,408 | 3,230,342 | 84,560 82,893 | 286,274 215,939 | 77,8977 | 395,607 | 30,353 | 144,750 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ...................... | 440,753 | 3,503,402 | 433.136 | 3,246,134 | 82,893 | 215.939 | 76,877 |  | 30.353 | 144,75 |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000.. | 471,355 | 3,715,895 | 462.698 | 3,174,080 | 79.140 | 352,011 | 62.752 | : 247,650 | 36.941 | 242,143 134,905 |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000 ..................... | 430,372 | 2,930,010 | 427,486 | 2,754,967 | 86,902 | 203,921 | 63.147 82.635 | $\begin{array}{r}224,308 \\ \hline \quad 275,648 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -13,660, ${ }^{36}$ | -104,155 |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000 ....................... | 392,482 | 3,475,798 | 372,959 | $3.100,263$ 4041500 | 101.728 67.639 | $265 ; 979$ 129,646 | 82,635 73.909 | 275,648 <br> 256,117 | 34,608: | - 93.412 |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000 ...................... | 448,907 | 4,673,014 | 443,136 | 4,041.500 | 67,639 75,632 | 129,646 328,919 | 73.909 60,097 | $\therefore \quad 275,515$ |  | 190.641 |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000 | 347,732. | 3,098,651 $=$ | 347:732 | 2,758,469 | 75,632 | 328,919 | 60,097 |  |  | 190,641 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 1.577,199 | 15,265,942 | 1,549,818 | 13,670,092 | 382,987 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,183,064 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350,824 \\ & 357,134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,479,623 \\ & 1,538,646 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,262 \\ & 157,339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.018,387 \\ & 1.134,521 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$25,000 under $\$ 30,000$...................... | - 1198,534 | 12,831:520 | 1,162,638 | 10,887,779 | 314,209 <br> 605 | (1,151,898 | 357,134 682,777 | $1,538,646$ $3,161,820$ | 157,339 301,542 | 2,007,611 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 ..................... | $2.007,623$ | - 20,221,910 | 1,892,440 | $17,002,137$ 15,433 | 605,259 430.276 | $1,921,473$ $: \quad 1,967,097$ | 682,777 | $\begin{array}{r}1,161,820 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 263,311 | 2,670,969 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 | 1.712,386 | $\therefore 18,494,254$ | 1,620,613 | 15,433,547 | 430.276 598.140 | $\begin{array}{r}1,967,097 \\ \hdashline \quad 3,089,990\end{array}$ | 649,803 891,914 | $2,965,490$ |  | 5,595,844 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000 ..................... | 2.110,033... | 27,445,390 | 1,968,770 | 19,917,728 | 598.140 | - 3,089,990 | 891,914 | 4,965,490. | 425,637 | 5,595,844 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000.. | 672,460 | 11,885,153 | 602,659. | 7,905,531 | 256,521 | 2,207,161 | 380,237 | 2,526,082 | 255,234 | $5,038,081$ |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000................................. | 451,793 | 10,466,916 | 386,220 | 6,649,264 | 276,597 | 3,948,932 | 356,377 | 2,362,607 ${ }^{1}$ | 366,081 187869 | $14,461,346$ 17414,338 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 .................. | 123,618 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 5,762,608 | 99,994 | 2,623,433 | 125,985 | 3,367,332 | 126.630 28.749 | ; $1,106,528{ }^{\circ}$ | 187.869 50,879 | $17,414,338$ $11,074,842$ |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. | 31,221 | 3,056,555 | 24,355 | - 1,213,226 | 33,007 | $1,505,120$ $1,963,628$ |  | 409,067 | 30,824 <br> 327 |  |
| \$1,000.000 and over....;-...................... | 18,461 | 4,380,476:. | 14,717. | 2,575,370 | 20,882 | 1,963,628 | 15.096 | 376,622 | 32.324 | 32,079,936 |
| Taxable returns, total $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,151,870 \\ 2,104,765 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166,594,320 \\ : 10,153,307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,493,248 \\ \times \quad 2,047,917 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,664,081 \\ 8,324,086 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,033,450 \\ 736,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,988,124 \\ 2,275,945 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,451,717 \\ 686,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,700,094 \\ 5,315,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,571,506 \\ 236,620 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,989,145 \\ 1,729,028 \end{array}$ |

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

| Size of adjusted gross income | Partnership and S Corporation-Continued |  | Estate and trust |  |  |  | Farm |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net loss |  | Net income |  | Net loss |  | Net income |  | Net loss |  |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of retums | Amevit | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (41) | (42) | (43) | (44) | (45) | (46) | (47) | (48) | (49) | (50) |
| All returns, total...................... | 2,916,251 | 33,118,252 | 500,552 | 4,124,229 | 64,880 | 486,441 | 933,921 | 11,042,187 | 1,477,052 | 14,044,151 |
| No adjusted gross income.. | 187,437 | 10,825,047 | 7,574 | 36,555 | 3,937 | 65,408 | 41,961 | 520.197 | 222,323 | 4,358,225 |
| $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 2,000$ | 2,339 $\cdot 18,587$ | -106,094 $\cdot 120,291$ | 7.708 $\cdot 11,543$ |  | -708 | *1,161 | 23,360 20,284 | 16.178 76.168 | 20,969 22.471 | 175,649 164,933 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000......................... | 15,509 | 238,709 | *2,886 | *378 |  |  | -13,013 | -21,048 | 16,429 | 137,548 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000......................... | -17,859 | -141,979 | *8,660 | *1,769 |  |  | 20.772 | 55,736 | -12,841 | -106,755 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 ......................... | 21,983 | 112,151 | *10,064 | -35,967 | - | - | -17.082 | -29.558 | 32,411 | 247,919 |
| \$5,000 under $\$ 6,000$........................ | 12,909 | 108,826 | -11,543 | *24,895 | - | - | 26,276 | 84.344 | 18.179 | 149.566 |
| \$6,000 under $\$ 7,000$......................... | -13,872 | $\cdot 7,975$ | -5,771 | -6,184 | *2,387 | -91,292 | 31,751 | 127,434 | 38.385 | 190,016 |
| \$7,000 under $\$ 8,000$.......................... | 24.161 | 150,476 | -5,095 | -8,454 | - | - | 26,561 | 101,263 | 24,157 | 245,456 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000 | 20,385 | 57,320 | *5,095 | -7.176 | $\cdot 1,859$ | -1,515 | 21,755 | 153,620 | 38,387 | 193.539 |
| \$9,000 under $\$ 10,000$......................... | 28,440 | 267,999 | *5,771 | *13,520 | - | - | 28,459 | 188,667 | 32,317 | 231,053 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000.. | -19,606 | -66,360 | -11,543 | -8,839 | - | - | $\cdot 11,505$ | -38,946 | 31,861 | 208,531 |
| \$11,000 under $\$ 12,000$...................... | -22,671 | -126,876 | -8,657 | -14,884 | - | - | 19,548 | 161,759 | 21,135 | 283,132 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000 | 19,097 | 101,170 | $\cdot 2,886$ | -26,344 |  | - | 20,342 | 103,333 | 32,065 | 190,466 |
| \$13.000 under \$14,000 ...................... | 18,277 | 71,778 | -15,963 | -65.016 | *2,387 | -59,666 | -15,573 | -113,768 | 15,016 | 85,956 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ....................... | 26,920 | 114,384 | *11,543 | *59,004 | - | - | -7.436 | -56.197 | 21,858 | 104,516 |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000... | 34,452 | 91,735 | $\bullet 8,091$ | *53,871 | *2,886 | -817 | $\cdot 7,436$ | * 47.640 | 18,445 | 145,025 |
|  | 19,228 | 115.577 | -2,886 | *33,919 | - | - | 18,211 | 63.759 | 22,337 | 144,538 |
| \$17,000 under $\$ 18,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 39,295 | 202,878 | -28 | () | -2,886 | *2,366 | 19,825 | 147,708 | 22.444 | 108,393 |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000 ...................... | 38,008 | 153.133 | $\bullet 8,657$ | -20,223 | - | - | -9,647 | -46,285 | 33,439 | 226,017 |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000 ....................... | 44,345 | 134,945 | *7,981 | -8.923 | - | - | 18,288 | 126.479 | 22,573 | 202,060 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000...................... | 171,893 | 888,426 | 40,645 | 232.197 | *2,393 | -22.737 | 63.157 | 552,065 | 120,438 | 639,854 |
|  | 137.067 | 615,931 | 23,375 | 29,260 | - |  | 77.419 | 903.081 | 124,580 | 833.708 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 ...................... | 293,320 | 1.112.535 | 63,479 | 150.441 | *6,563 | -33,791 | 138,273 | 1,528,664 | 139,201 | 874.812 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 ...................... | 318.945 | 1,254,950 | 43.587 | 197,575 | *5,750 | -18,100 | 82,347 | 1,137,049 | 130,758 | 630.809 |
| \$50.000 under \$75,000 .............. | 478.553 | 2,146.414 | 72.049 | 278,951 | 7,954 | 15,447 | 92,132 | 2,060,366 | 133,702 | 818,329 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000. | 276,736 | 1,645,453 | 27,837 | 187,086 | 3,586 | 9,558 | 25,152 | 684,679 | 43,298 | 367.676 |
| \$100.000 under \$200,000 | 357,363 | 3,693,084 | 42,294 | 565,785 | 11,640 | 59,963 | 23,753 | 697,756 | 38,021 | 713,611 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 .................... | 174,531 | 3,835,706 | 22,495 | 653,369 | 6.873 | 49,441 | 9.084 | 759,052 | 18,666 | 625,842 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. | 40,410 | 1,967.507 | 6.901 | 311,878 | 1,793 | 21,677 | 2,057 | 155,757 | 5,058 | 281,636 |
| \$1,000,000 and over........................... | 22,052 | 2,642,544 | 4.945 | 1,073,627 | 1,279 | 33,503 | 1.463 | 283,630 | 3,290 | 358,582 |
| Taxable returns, total $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,511,168 \\ 405,083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,531,189 \\ & 12,587,063 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,624 \\ 59,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,926,792 \\ 197,437 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,408 \\ & 11,472 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280,467 \\ & 205,974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 647,836 \\ 286,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,984,129 \\ 2,058,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 955,567 \\ & \mathbf{5 2 1 , 4 8 6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 , 3 4 1 , 4 6 6} \\ & \mathbf{6 , 7 0 2 , 6 8 5} \end{aligned}$ |



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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Size of adjusted gross income} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Statutory adjustments-Comilinued} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Sasic standard deduction}} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Employoe business expenso} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Deductible IRA payments} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Payments to a Kocgh plan} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Alimony paid} \& \& \\
\hline \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \\
\hline \& (61) \& (62) \& (63) \& (64) \& (65) \& (66) \& (67) \& (68) \& (69) \& (70) \\
\hline All returns, total....................... \& 1,373,344 \& 4,240,603 \& 6,390,790 \& 11,946,011 \& 796,034 \& 6,542,546 \& 568,654 \& 3,948,468 \& 76,612,914 \& 281,281,802 \\
\hline No adjusted gross income.................... \& 4,443 \& 68,429 \& 15,003 \& 30,321 \& 1,054 \& 1,823 \& 5,266 \& 56,459 \& - \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 1\) under \(\$ 1,000\) \\
\(\$ 1,000\) under \(\$ 2,000\)
\end{tabular} \& -1,437 \& 17,318 \& \%,856
\(\times 10,866\) \& -8,310
-12872 \& - \& - \& - \& \& 3,111,989 \& 5,016,585 \\
\hline  \& *4,419 \& *2,041 \& 23,008 \& - 12,872

38,166 \& \& \& \& \& 3,833,636 \& 8,435,204 <br>
\hline \$3,000 under $\$ 4,000$......................... \& *5,771 \& -29,524 \& -24,120 \& -41,928 \& \& \& \& \& 3,545,089 \& 10,112,800 <br>

\hline \$4,000 under $\$ 5,000$......................... \& *5,771 \& -17,940 \& 26,764 \& 35,149 \& *2,209 \& *667 \& *2,886 \& -4,502 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,252,156 \\
& 3,055,351
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $10,409,327$

$10,165,337$ <br>
\hline \$5,000 under \$6,000 ......................... \& *8,657 \& -7,843 \& 29,363 \& 49,948 \& - \& - \& *820 \& *20,524 \& 2,985,975 \& <br>
\hline \$6,000 under $\$ 7,000$................................. \& -2,886 \& -369 \& 64,211 \& 100,466 \& *2,209 \& *1,821 \& -7,304 \& *13,714 \& 3,009,015 \& 10,542,404 <br>
\hline \$7,000 under $\$ 8.000$........................... \& -5,095 \& *18,685 \& 48,908 \& 86,163 \& *3,647 \& -4,162 \& $\cdot 2,886$ \& -19,132 \& 2,958,925 \& 10,655,688 <br>
\hline \$8,000 under \$9,000........................... \& -11,597 \& *26,250 \& 61.429 \& 98,875 \& -4,419 \& -4,940 \& -10,866 \& -37,462 \& 2,880,283 \& 10,404,328 <br>
\hline \$9,000 under \$10,000 ......................... \& -9,874 \& *41,431 \& 76,043 \& 105,500 \& *1,437 \& -12,309 \& -5,771 \& -28,569 \& 2,814,177 \& 10,349,223 <br>

\hline | $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 11,000$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 11,000$ under $\$ 12,000$ | \& $\begin{array}{r}\text {-8,657 } \\ \cdot 15,285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& *16,717 \& 80.758 \& 140,808 \& - \& - \& $\bullet 7,981$ \& -34,215 \& 2,671,553 \& 9,946,979 <br>

\hline \$11,000 under \$12,000 ............................................... \& $\begin{array}{r}15,285 \\ -2886 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -34,374 \& 101,874 \& 163,843 \& - \& - \& *3.916 \& *4,159 \& 2,496,434 \& 9,431,289 <br>
\hline \$13,000 under \$14,000 ......................... \& *9,514 \& -20,180 \& 74,617 \& 195.713 \& -6,278 \& *11,032 \& $\cdot 10,190$ \& *45,964 \& 2,474,505 \& 9,346,408 <br>
\hline \$14,000 under \$15,000 ....................... \& *11,861 \& -32,617 \& 78,224 \& 138,998 \& 6,628 \& 11,380 \& *8,657 \& * 447,417 \& $2,533,739$

$2.269,606$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 9,677,143 \\
& 8,602,658
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline \$15,000 under \$16,000 ...................... \& *5,771 \& -19,366 \& 113,178 \& 164,874 \& *6,368 \& *6,705 \& *2,209 \& -10,605 \& 2,257,329 \& 8,591,160 <br>
\hline \$16,000 under \$17,000 ....................... \& *14,269 \& *62,909 \& 120,416 \& 198,905 \& -3,647 \& $\cdot 7,824$ \& $\cdot 8,158$ \& -45,303 \& 2,022,096 \& 7,898,370 <br>
\hline \$17,000 under \$18,000 ........................ \& 26,152 \& 59.817 \& 100,115 \& 176,033 \& *2,886 \& -2,014 \& -4,104 \& -23,586 \& $2,084,708$ \& 8,898,370 <br>
\hline \$18.000 under \$ 19,000 ....................... \& *19,846 \& -58,983 \& 129,113 \& 237,823 \& -3,594 \& -1,567 \& $\cdot 7.887$ \& -29,657 \& 2,084,08
$1,863,562$ \& 8,194,086 <br>
\hline \$19,000 under \$20,000 ....................... \& *16,128 \& -61,766 \& 138,577 \& 219,617 \& -11,277 \& -19,778 \& *14,191 \& -51,963 \& 1,835,762
$\mathbf{1}, 757,702$ \& 6.920,678 <br>
\hline  \& 111.421 \& 341,912 \& 813,179 \& 1,412,533 \& 25,260 \& 73,622 \& 39,339 \& 188,107 \& 7,126,323 \& 28,971,329 <br>
\hline \$25,000 under $\$ 30,000$...................... \& 116.779
207,061 \& 343,398
591588 \& 795,843 \& 1,404,243 \& 28,209 \& 101,913 \& 31,243 \& 145,964 \& 5,020,115 \& 21,393,446 <br>
\hline  \& 202,789 \& 451,588 \& $1,393,221$
963,929 \& $2,619,610$
$1,460,476$ \& 70,261 \& 242,927 \& 86.994 \& 329.760 \& 5,954,317 \& 26,711,411 <br>

\hline \$50,000 under \$75,000 ....................... \& 296,617 \& 907,352 \& 533,941 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1,460,476 \\
1,345,414
\end{array}
$$ \& 60,481

174,926 \& 197,031
872,913 \& 68,811
93,344 \& 308,463
576,836 \& $2,731,379$
$1,543,290$ \& $12,869,492$
7405,897 <br>
\hline \$75,000 under \$100,000 .................... \& 120,519 \& 439,228 \& 197,697 \& 558.823 \& 117,765 \& 956,589 \& 51,546 \& 435.666 \& 242,293 \& 1,138,306 <br>
\hline \$100,000 under \$200,000 .................... \& 89,682 \& 404,326 \& 187,373 \& 544,686 \& 175,392 \& 2,194,345 \& 50,350 \& 644,918 \& 96,303 \& +442,974 <br>
\hline \$200,000 under \$500,000 .................. \& 22,757 \& 105,412 \& 60,751 \& 183,622 \& 69,649 \& 1,383,279 \& 25,668 \& 492,425 \& 17.420 \& 79,412 <br>
\hline \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. \& 3,898 \& 28.349 \& 12,214 \& 36,321
18,902 \& 12,390 \& 285,416 \& 5,711 \& 175,459 \& 2,682 \& 11,950 <br>
\hline \$1,000,000 and over........................... \& 1.504 \& 13,665 \& 6,587 \& 18,902 \& 6,050 \& 148,489 \& 3,898 \& 163,113 \& 962 \& 4,060 <br>
\hline Taxable returns, total. Nontaxable returns, total

$\qquad$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,313,600 \\
59,744 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,946,800 \\
293,804
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,111,101 \\
279,689
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11,470,562 \\
475,449 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
776,331 \\
19,704 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,484,204 \\
58,342
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
546,842 \\
21,812
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,793,524 \\
154,944
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
56,405,776 \\
20,207,138 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
207,489,690 \\
73,792,112
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 1.-All Returns: Selected Income, Adjustments, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income-Continued

| Size of adjustodgross incoma | Additionalstandard deduction |  | Hemized deductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Medical and dental expense deduction |  | Taxes paid deduction |  | Interest paid detuction |  |
|  | INumber of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number; ${ }^{9}$ returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (71) | (72) | (73) | (74) | (75) | (76) | (77) | (78) | (79) | (80) |
| All returns, total...... | 10,323,320 | 9,256,935 | 31,790,368 | 388,565,374 | 4,743,464 | 17,829,495 | 31,240,581 | 120,136,673 | 29,510,503 | 175,148,346 |
| No adjusted gross income ...... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1.000$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 2,000$ | 110,283 154,377 | 90,147 132,429 | 9,808 25,445 | 98,275 192,676 | 7.590 22.559 | $\begin{array}{r}* \\ \\ \hline 87,971 \\ \hline 84,810\end{array}$ | 7,829 19.673 | 16,806 17.532 | 7.241 16,787 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,774 \\ & 79,203 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 175,005 | 147,233 | 42,983 | 383,742 | 35,629 | 131,784 | 38,660 | 58,418 | 37.211 | 160,047 |
| \$3,000 under \$4.000............................................. | 248,528 | 209,596 | 65,891 | 381,280 | 45,568 | 99.847 | 65,891 | 66,844 | 49,253 | 154,916 |
|  | 327,773 | 277,189 | 47,307 | 412,143 | 33,043 | 172,320 | 37,888 | 48,867 | 37.467 | 136.199 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000.. | 421,809 | 342,276 | 96,978 | 801,692 | 61,283 | 374,945 | 79,663 | 80,335 | 60.138 | 223,330 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000.. | 531,460 | 439,502 | 115,957 | 899,526 | 74,569 | 321,372 | 99.533 | 115.910 | 79,461 | 340.338 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000... | 521,283 | 454,335 | 167,955 | 1,391,993 | 123,262 | 637.544 | 136.889 | 185,904 | .113,802 | 410.359 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 599,605 | 533,615 | 141,953 | 1,120,439 | 98,843 | 660,678 | 111,250 | 104,212 | 86.755 | 179.725 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 578,053 | 508,852 | 160,731 | 1,389,971 | 101,468 | 560,980 | 143,807 | 208,398 | 121.035 | 472.625 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000. | 488,459 | 439,025 | 165,119 | 1,552,254 | 114,139 | 762,958 | 137,710 | 141,578 | 115.301 | 421.291 |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000 | 534,319 | 486,861 | 190,734 | 1,506,576 | 118,395 | 657,793 | 171,211 | 186,162 | 138.792 | 482.133 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000 | 432,898 | 387,038 | 232.080 | 1,746,059 | 105,022 | 333,232 | 220,433 | 334.885 | 194.433 | 787.846 |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000. | 440,532 | 397,193 | 247.927 | 1,852,483 | 131,638 | 593.408 | 234.090 | 280.792 | 199,007 | 679,656 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ....................................... | 316.412 | 292,413 | 335,575 | 2,575,115 | 160,129 | 634.842 | 316.052 | 422.697 | 264,279 | 963,454 |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000... | 358,798 | 327.829 | 303,451 | 2,336,924 | 146,890 | ${ }^{693}, 391$. | 286.137 | 416.692 | 248.384 | 866,783 1,175880 |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000...................... | 319,742 | 290,576 | 321,864 | 2,342,745 | 124,112 | 385.756 | 304.465 | 409,286 | 279,088 299388 | $1.175,880$ $1.251,812$ |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000 ....................... | 310,939 | 287,677 | 354,645 | 2,617,004 | 131,014 | 367,720 | 345,479 | 520,705 428,435 | 299,388 271,974 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.251,812 \\ 985,855 \end{array}$ |
| \$18.000 under \$19.000 ...................... | 308,464 | 287.461 | 314,256 | 2.439,964 | 113,680 | 575,181 289,039 | 296,181 357,296 | 428,435 505,459 | 271,974 327,224 | $\begin{array}{r} 985,855 \\ 1.233,873 \end{array}$ |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000...................... | 268,355 | 248,615 | 365,953 | 2,589,655 | 123,719 | 289,039 | 357,296 | 505,459 | 327,224 | 1.233.873 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 ...................... | 863.691 | 805,197 | 2,109,515 | 15,889,803 | 619,852 | 1,730,994 | 2,041.520 | 3.462 .489 4376.929 |  | $7,268,492$ |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000 ....................... | 513,738 | 453,451 | 2,438,504 | 18,927,961 | 498,042 | $1,226,051$ $2,080,941$ 1,39135 | $2,391,652$ $5,933,240$ | 4,376.929 13.683 .686 | 2,312,100 $\mathbf{5 , 6 9 6 , 0 3 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,596,057 \\ 26,583,305 \end{array}$ |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 ....................... | 642,131 | 594,409 40,548 | 5,983,442 $5.492,785$ | $52,231,920$ $53,981,849$ | 774,503 441,427 | $2.080,941$ $1,359.135$ | 5,933,240 5.457.737 | $13,683,686$ $15.521,772$ | $5,696,032$ $5,254,605$ | $26,583,305$ $27,075,451$ |
| \$40,000 under $\$ 50,000$............................................ | 422.079 298,157 | 400,548 286,328 | 5,492,785 <br> $, 372,696$ | $53,981,849$ $89,408,641$ | 441,427 405,837 | $1,359,135$ $1,737.574$ | 5.437., $7.336,419$ | -28,269,289 | $7.061,050$ | 43,279,906 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 ...................... | 85,317 | 86.775 | 2,269,846 | 38,631,732 | 81,578 | 455.196 | 2,263,250 | 12.808,333 | 2,124,232 | 18,188,694 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000.................... | 41,221 | 40,524 | 1,698,712 | 41,541,074 | 41,524 | 538,462 | 1,692,218 | 14,764,039 | 1,544,124 | 17.767.588 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 ................... | 8,207 | 8,210 | 537,410 | 23,238,307 | 7,305 | 288,856 | 534,143 | 9,845,387 | 479,424 | 8.408.068 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .................. | 1,280 | 1;263 | 116,520 | 9,408,160 | 705 | 30,579 | 116,225 | 4,480,174 | 102,416 | 2,685,006 |
| \$1,000,000 and over......................... | 404 | 369 | 64,326 | 16,675,413 | 139 | 6,136 | 64,038 | 8,374,658 | 55,834 | 3.248,679 |
| Taxable returns, total $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 , 9 5 1 , 4 7 7} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 3 7 1 , 8 4 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 , 0 9 3}, 966 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 1 6 2 , 9 6 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,287,545 \\ 1,502,823 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 368,077,695 \\ 20,487,679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,761,434 \\ 982,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,245,042 \\ 7,584,453 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,931,964 \\ 1,308,617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,865,277 \\ 2,271,396 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,358,579 \\ 1,151,924 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167,420,366 \\ 7,727,980 \end{array}$ |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Size of adjusted gross income} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Itemized deductions-Continued} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exemptions}} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Contributions deduction} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Moving expenses} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net limited miscellaneous deductions} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Other miscellaneous deductions} \& \& <br>
\hline \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of retums \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount \& Number of returns \& Amount <br>
\hline \& (81) \& (82) \& (83) \& (84) \& (85) \& (86) \& (87) \& (88) \& (89) \& (90) <br>
\hline All returns, total...................... \& 29,058,948 \& 50,519,925 \& 901,684 \& 3,601,280 \& 7,361,881 \& 18,548,686 \& 2,131,837 \& 1,544,668 \& 222,111,527 \& 431,471,224 <br>
\hline No adjusted gross income.................... \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& \& 1,990,453 \& 3,779,718 <br>
\hline $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000$ \& 8.980 \& 1,276 \& - \& - \& -928 \& *448 \& - \& \& 1,774,394 \& 3,399,718 <br>
\hline \$2,000 under $\$ 3,000$.......................................... \& $*$
+15.254
32,028 \& -5,367
$\mathbf{1 8 , 6 9 2}$ \& \& - \& - 11.659 \& -5,764 \& - \& \& 2,574.519 \& 4,996,334 <br>
\hline  \& 55,036 \& 19,743 \& \& - \& 115.685

31,349 \& 14,801
39.930 \& - \& \& 2,926.499 \& 5.658.054 <br>
\hline \$4,000 under $\$ 5,000$......................... \& 32,627 \& 39,242 \& _ \& - \& -13,956 \& - $\mathbf{- 1 5 . 9 5 1 4}$ \& - \& \& $3,159,345$
$3,609,737$ \& 6.113 .035
6.987 .630 <br>
\hline \$5,000 under \$6,000......................... \& 44,497 \& 47,092 \& - \& - \& 29,151 \& 70.571 \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline \$6,000 under $\$ 7,000$.......................... \& 83,412 \& 78,774 \& - \& - \& 30,374 \& 21,967 \& *5,771 \& *20,953 \& 4,571,983 \& 8,888,195 <br>
\hline \$7,000 under $\$ 8,000$.......................... \& 130,677 \& 82.473 \& *2,886 \& *6,210 \& 39,443 \& 47,748 \& *7,304 \& -3,328 \& 4,981,315 \& 9,674,050 <br>
\hline \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$.......................... \& 119.543 \& 141,874 \& - \& \& 32,236 \& 28,835 \& *5,771 \& -5,113 \& 4,820,219 \& 9,327,658 <br>
\hline \$9.000 under $\$ 10,000$......................... \& 103,745 \& 73,179 \& *2,886 \& 211 \& 40,910 \& 74,579 \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{(1)}$ \& 5,073,280 \& 9,811.319 <br>
\hline \$10,000 under \$11,000 \& 128,016 \& 139,356 \& - \& - \& 43,824 \& 87,072 \& - \& - \& 4.781,630 \& 9,281,677 <br>
\hline \$11,000 under \$12,000 ................................................ \& 139,800
183,302 \& 86,253 \& $\stackrel{-2,886}{ }$ \& -6,484 \& 48.561 \& 86,943 \& -8,657 \& *808 \& 4.841,990 \& 9,390,977 <br>
\hline \$13,000 under \$14,000 ..................................... \& 204,671 \& 195,452
206,073 \& -3,222 \& -18,652 \& 43.690 \& 66,914 \& $\cdot 2,886$ \& *245 \& 4.855.867 \& 9,420,353 <br>
\hline \$14,000 under \$15,000. \& 281,243 \& 334,234 \& -4,323 \& - 1,761
$\cdot 54,691$ \& 39,249 \& 78,070 \& -10,545 \& -12,724 \& 5.237.190 \& 10,159,148 <br>
\hline \$15,000 under \$16.000... \& 240,642 \& 219,779 \& -5,095 \& -10,312 \& \& \& \& \& 4,824,481 \& 9,363.729 <br>
\hline \$16,000 under \$17,000 ...................... \& 258,634 \& 252,170 \& - \& \& 51,093 \& 119,080 \& -7,293 \& $\cdot 7,664$ \& 4,846.755 \& 9,391.791 <br>
\hline \$17,000 under \$18,000 ...................... \& 300,748 \& 295,620 \& *7.209 \& -26.168 \& 90,072 \& 131,541 \& - 24.659 \& - 3 - 2 , 4984 \& 4,720,557 \& 9,166.894 <br>
\hline \$18,000 under \$19,000 ...................... \& 263,633 \& 244,939 \& *10,094 \& $\cdot 31,402$ \& 63,330 \& 131,541
148,893 \& - $5 \cdot 5.777$ \&  \& 4,993,336
$4.524,164$ \& 9,699,021 <br>
\hline \$19,000 under \$20,000 ....................... \& 321,133 \& 372,668 \& $\cdot 12,304$ \& *35,921 \& 104,039 \& 1487,893

137 \& -35,485 \& -15,200 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,524,164 \\
& 4,272,868
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8,799,457 \\
& 8,295,949
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \$20,000 under \$25,000.. \& 1,864,033 \& 2.019,436 \& 59,937 \& 166,304 \& 510,481 \& 917.201 \& 123,906 \& 122,367 \& \& <br>
\hline \$25,000 under \$30,000........................ \& 2,146,195 \& 2,307.264 \& 56,818 \& 141,032 \& 628,608 \& 1.137.343 \& 173,331 \& 12,36
90,134 \& 19,919,712
$17,806,706$ \& $38,714,479$
$34,624,573$ <br>
\hline \$30,000 under \$40,000........................... \& 5,415.513 \& 5,908.513 \& 153.190 \& 406,759 \& 1,551,140 \& 2,884.562 \& 379,340 \& 248,723 \& 31,709,469 \& 61,650,879 <br>
\hline \$40,000 under \$50,000...................... \& 5,121,668 \& 6,567,361 \& 148,117 \& 431,307 \& 1,299,098 \& 2,750,389 \& 434,143 \& 207.171 \& 23,746,301 \& 46,203,832 <br>
\hline \$50,000 under \$75,000 ........................ \& 7.040,777 \& 10,732,078 \& 225,290 \& 961,271 \& 1,611,271 \& 4,018,825 \& 510,866 \& 244,737 \& 26,818,009 \& <br>
\hline \$75,000 under \$100,000 ...................... \& 2,189.775 \& 4,561.176 \& 105.612 \& 553,859 \& 471,986 \& 1,894,524 \& 201,892 \& 72.891 \& 7,435,618 \& <br>
\hline \$100,000 under \$200,000 ..................... \& 1,636,432 \& 5,567,858 \& 83,011 \& 609,645 \& 336,539 \& 2,046,649 \& 128,517 \& 211,913 \& 5,348,900 \& 10,411,609 <br>
\hline \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000$................... \& 520.409 \& 3,597.460 \& 12.892 \& 108,563 \& 70.938 \& 842.112 \& 35,602 \& 123,569 \& 1,638,453 \& +3,189,445 <br>
\hline \$51,000,000 and over............................... \& 113,601
62,924 \& $1,824,639$
4.579 .885 \& 1.965
773 \& 23,149
7580 \& 11,618 \& 286.013 \& 7.973 \& 63,791 \& 345.373 \& 672,615 <br>
\hline Taxable returns, total................... \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}7,580 \\ \hline 3,45,372\end{array}$ \& 4,324 \& 391,507 \& 5,272 \& 66,200 \& 178.117 \& 346,947 <br>
\hline a
Nontaxable returns, total ..................... \& $27,945,800$

$1,113,148$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 49,290,383 } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{8 7 7 , 1 6 8} \\
24,516 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,475,372 \\
\mathbf{1 2 5 , 9 0 9} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,984,629 \\
377,252
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
17,712,768 \\
835,918
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,067,050 \\
64,787
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,432,663 \\
112,005
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
176,966,071 \\
45,145,457
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 343,998,473 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Size of adjusted gross income | Taxable income |  | Income tax before credits |  | Total tax credits |  | Income tax atier credits |  | Atternative minimum tax |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (91) | (92) | (93) | (94) | (95) | (96) | (97) | (98) | (99) | (100) |
| All returns, total.. | 90,097,359 | 2,081,050,200 | 90,048,533 | 422,186,637 | 14,042,284 | 6,789,387 | 86,975,112 | 415,397,250 | 87,890 | 711,047 |
| No adjusted gross income................... | - _ | - | *8. | 「719 | ${ }^{6}$ | * 39 | ${ }^{8} 8$ | -679 | 4.450 | 61,007 |
| \$1 under \$1,000 .............. | 903,466 | 171,153 | 903,466 | 30,753 | *3.801 | 11 | 899,665 | 30.741 | -9 | -167 |
|  | 1,094,045 | 511,015 | 1,078,083 | 87,158 |  |  | 1,078,083 | 87.158 | - | - |
| \$2,000 under \$3.000 ......................... | 899,033 | 513.753 | 882,395 | 81,601 | -3,801 | 53 | 882,395 | 81,548 | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 75$ |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000 ......................... | 1,344,061 | 982,863 | 1,338,290 | 153,560 |  |  | 1,338,290 | 236,385 |  |  |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 ......................... | 956,217 | 1,452,748 | 953,332 | 236,385 |  |  | 953,332 | 236,385 |  | - |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000 | ¢, 011,521 | 2,529,236 | 2,007,102 | 379,254 | 25,676 | 1,209 | 1,984,312 | 378,046 568443 | -8 | '95 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000........................ | 2:,073,701 | 3,873.065 | 2,071,491 | 573.578 | 68,469 66,782 | 5,135 12,809 | 2,018,366 $1.904,498$ | 786,867 |  | - |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 1,937,013 | 5,128,274 | $1,944,898$ 2,102349 | 799,676 $1.026,165$ | 66,782 201,981 | 12,809 24,470 | $1,904,498$ $1,927.493$ | 1,001,695 | *6 | -113 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000 | ¢!. 105.585 | 6,858,595 | 2,102,349 | $1,026,165$ $1,238,378$ | 2011,431 341,439 | -70,236 | 1,908,438 | 1,168,142 |  | - |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000 ......................... | 2.,220,782 | 8,363,872 | 2,217,896 | 1,238,378 |  |  |  |  |  | * 362 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000 ..................... | 2,393,519 | 9,976,998 | 2,391,309 | $1,496,622$ 1661,590 | 431,471 537138 | 117,234 148,039 | 2,016,677 <br> 1,911,349 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,379,388 \\ & 1,513.551 \end{aligned}$ | -1,021 | $\cdot 1,498$ |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000 ........................ | 2,407,581 | $11,138,213$ 13,647666 | $2,404,695$ $2,499,864$ | $1,661,590$ $2,033,437$ | 537,138 565,102 | 148,039 223,881 | 2,062,722 | 1.809.556 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 199$ |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000 ........................ | ?,749,864 | $13,647,666$ $16,082,524$ | $2,499,864$ $2,609,927$ | $2,013,437$ $\mathbf{2 , 4 1 1 , 5 7 2}$ | 565,102 663,614 | 283,881 28974 | 2,186,192 | 2.121,698 | .. |  |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000...................... | $2,609,927$ $?, 272756$ | $16,082,524$ $17,560,426$ | $2,699,927$ $2,472,756$ | $2,411,572$ $2,648,466$ | 663,614 658,465 | 273,193 | 2,186,721 | 2,375,272 | *5 | *834 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000 ....................... | 2, 2772,756 | 17,560,426 | 2,472,756 | 2,648,466 |  |  | 2,353,148 | 2,691,969 | - | - |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000 ......................... | $2,512,615$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,791,801 \\ & 19628709 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,512,615 \\ & 2,261,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,957,847 \\ & 2,940,300 \end{aligned}$ | 703,998 644,420 | 208,805 | 2,181,909 | 2,731,495 | -336 | -37 |
|  | ?2,261,320 | $19,628,709$ $\mathbf{2 2 , 3 0 6 , 7 9 4}$ | 2,261,320 $2,403,096$ | 3,399,245 | 745,136. | 185,010 | 2,336,063 | 3,214,235 | $\cdots 31$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 2, 149,357 | 21,717,060 | 2,149.355 | 3,254,628 | 468,881 | 107,345 | 2,127,568 | 3,147,283 |  |  |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000...................... | 2,109,231 | 23,603,337 | 2.109,231 | ,535,651 | 211.490 | 106,233 | 2,090,789 | 3,429,418 | -820 | 4,585 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 ..... | 97,181,634 | 123,706,858 | 9,181,634 | 18,778,791 | 1,059,459 | 520,671 | 9,131,387 7421,952 | $18,258.120$ $20,252,141$ | $\begin{array}{r}\bullet 817 \\ \hline 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7.937 \\ \hline 495\end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000: | 7,445,454 | 129,887,776 | 7,447,841 | 20,693,072 | 974,278 | 440,931 | $7,421,952$ $11,902,725$ | 20,252,141 $44,127,667$ | 5.913 | 13.649 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000 ....................... | 11,927,195 | 274,864,607 | 11,927, 195 | 44,990,259 | $1,837.963$ $1,400,269$ | 862,592 629,276 | $11,902,725$ $8,219,219$ | $44,127,667$ $42,616,394$ | 4,495 | 19,001 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 ....................... | 3,224.307 | 254,373,273 | 8,224,307 | 43,245,670 | $1,400,269$ $1,574,446$ | 629,276 739,675 | $8,219,219$ $8,911,591$ | 74,527,074 | 7.898 | 19,594 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000 ....................... | 3,913,264 | 384,234,835 | 8,913,264 | 75,266.750 | 1,574,446 | 739,675 |  |  |  |  |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000...................: | 2.509.890 | 159,386,786 | $2,509,890$ 1792619 | $35,894,060$ $48,645,467$ | 423,737 288,191 | $\begin{aligned} & 314,297 \\ & 395,943 \end{aligned}$ | $2,509,885$ $1,792,218$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,579,763 \\ & 48,249,524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,378 \\ 29.445 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,593 \\ 155,739 \end{array}$ |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 .................... | 1,792,619 | 185,443,672 | $1,792,619$ $\mathbf{5 5 3 , 9 6 6}$ | 48,645,467 <br> $39,465,009$ | 288,19 95989 | 310,321 | 553,815 | 39,154,688 | 14,020 | 206,855 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000$.................. | 553,969 | $137,028,818$ $70,697,392$ | 553,966 119.105 | $39,465,009$ 20,162,733 | 27,939 | 203,645 | 119,087 | 19,959,088 | 3,445 | 73,122 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ................. | 119,105 65,232 | $70,697,392$ $155,588,082$ | 119.105 65,232 | 44,098,242 | 18.344 | 332,581 | 65,214 | 43,765,661 | 1,63? | 105,011 |
| \$1,000.000 and over........................... | 65,232 | 155,588,082 |  |  |  |  |  | 415,397,250 | 87,890 | 711,047 |
| Taxable returns, total. $\qquad$ Nontaxable returns, total $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,943,478 \\ \mathbf{I}, 153,881 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2,073,187,616 } \\ \mathbf{7 , 8 6 2 , 5 8 5} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 6 , 9 7 5 , 1 4 2} \\ 3,073,391 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 421,013,715 \\ 1,172,922 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,968,893 \\ 3,073,391 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,616,465 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 1 7 , 9 2 2} \end{aligned}$ | 86,975,112 | 415,397,250 | 87,050 | 71,04 |

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

| Size of adjusted gross income | Total income tax ${ }^{3}$ |  | Total tax liability ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (101) | (102) | (103) | (104) |
| All returns, total.. | 86,984,752 | 416,108,297 | 88,816,847 | 433,222,195 |
| No adjusted gross income. | 4,455 | 61,686 | 134,016 | 230,982 |
| \$1 under \$1,000. | 899,674 | 30,908 | 948.055 | 56,874 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 1,078,083 | 87,158 | 1,223,524 | 116,944 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 882,395 | 81,548 | 1,023,512 | 125,623 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 1,338,292 | 153,635 | 1,500,414 | 228,131 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000......... | 953,332 | 236,385 | 1,090,290 | 313,390 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 1,984,319 | 378,141 | 2,059,611 | 506.211 |
| \$6,000 under $\$ 7,000$. | 2,018,366 | 568.443 | 2,102,417 | 664,428 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000... | 1,904,498 | 786,867 | 2,017,052 | 921,907 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000... | 1,927,499 | 1,001,808 | 2,046,694 | 1,132.614 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000..................... | 1,908,438 | 1,168,142 | 2,000,282 | 1,328,598 |
| \$10,000 under \$11,000... | 2,016,796 | 1,379,750 | 2,095,442 | 1,534,431 |
| \$11,000 under \$12,000...... | 1,911,662 | 1,515,049 | 1,984,186 | 1,678,235 |
| \$12,000 under \$13,000... | 2,062,728 | 1,809,737 | 2,135,137 | 2,020,868 |
| \$13,000 under \$14,000.. | 2,186,194 | 2,121,715 | 2,280,716 | 2,357,610 |
| \$14,000 under \$15,000. | 2,186,726 | 2,376,107 | 2,239,676 | 2,593,850 |
| \$15,000 under \$16,000. | 2,353,148 | 2,691,969 | 2,389,142 | 2,910,483 |
| \$16,000 under \$17,000... | 2,182,245 | 2,731,533 | 2,222,283 | 2,967,948 |
| \$17,000 under \$18,000.... | 2,336,090 | 3,214,305 | 2,361,272 | 3.491,420 |
| \$18,000 under \$19,000... | 2,127,569 | 3,147.292 | 2,145.847 | 3.383,765 |
| \$19,000 under \$20,000......................... | 2,090,900 | 3,434,003 | 2,104,692 | 3,721,598 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 9,132,204 | 18,266,056 | 9,166,279 | 19,546,399 |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000. | 7,421,985 | 20,252,636 | 7,444,196 | 21,544,026 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000......................... | 11,903,474 | 44,141,317 | 11,924,084 | 46,352,499 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000................... | 8.219,534 | 42,635,395 | 8,220,634 | 44,498,408 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000......................... | 8,912,219 | 74,546,669 | 8,913,919 | 77,623,746 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000. | 2,510,081 | 35,620,355 | 2,510,536 | 37,146,868 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000....... | 1,793,283 | 48,405,263 | 1,794,159 | 50,064,494 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000...... | 554,197 | 39,361,543 | 554,363 | 39,935,141 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 119,117 | 20,032,210 | 119,165 | 20,153,541 |
| \$1,000,000 and over ......................... | 65,247 | 43,870,671 | 65,253 | 44,071,163 |
| Taxable returns, total................ | 86,984,752 | 416,108,297 | 86,984,752 | 431,939,584 |
| Nontaxable returns, total ................. | - |  | 1,832,095 | 1,282,611 |

${ }^{1}$ Not included in adjusted gross income.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$.
${ }_{4}^{3}$ Total income tax represents income tax after credits (including the earned income credit), plus alternative minimum tax.
Total tax liability represents income tax after credits (including the earned income credit), plus alternative minimum tax, plus any other additional taxes, e.g., self-employment tax and penalty tax on individual retirement arrangements (IRA's),

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

Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

# Estate Tax Returns, 1986-1988 

By Barry W. Johnson*

There were an estimated 45,800 U.S. citizens who died in 1986 with gross estates above $\$ 500,000$. These decedents made up almost 2.2 percent of the total U.S. decedent population for 1986 and had a combined total gross estate of over $\$ 66$ billion [1]. Their executors claimed over $\$ 30$ billion in allowable deductions. Just under half of these returns (or 22,000 ) were taxable, reporting a tax liability that totalled almost $\$ 6.3$ billion (see Figure $A$ ).

Figure A
1986 Decedents: Number of Returns by Sex and Tax Status


## BACKGROUND

The Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income Division (SOI) samples estate tax returns in order to evaluate the effects of tax policies and to provide annual estimates of the financial characteristics of estate tax filers. Currently, an estate tax return can be filed up to 9 months after a decedent's death; a six month extension is available beyond
that. Thus, returns for a particular year of death may be filed over a period of several years. This means that the sample must span several years if estimates of a specific year of death are desired.

Year of death estimates are desirable for several reasons. Because of filing extensions and other delays, returns filed in any given year can represent decedents who died in many different years. This means that the estate tax return data for a filing year can reflect different economic and tax law conditions. By concentrating on a single year of death, these limitations can be overcome, making it possible to study the data in the context of a single time period.

This article presents data from returns filed in 1986-1988, focusing on 1986 as the year of death. Data for each of these filing years are also presented to facilitate comparisons with past SOI data, which presumed that filing year data were, in general, for decedents who had died the previous year. The main objective of the analysis, however, is to present an accurate portrayal of the estates of decedents who died in a specific year, 1986, regardless of when returns for their estates were filed [2].

## History of the Estate Tax

The modern estate tax has been in effect since 1916. Estate and inheritance taxes, however, had been instituted periodically before this, usually to raise revenue during wartime. The estate tax is a tax on the transfer of assets from the decedent rather than on the value of assets inherited by a decedent's beneficiaries. The purpose of the tax is to raise revenue and to redistribute wealth in order to prevent the concentration of wealth [3]. While rates and filing requirements have varied since its inception, there

[^3]have been relatively few changes in the structure of the estate tax. Some modifications to the law have included a deduction for bequests to the surviving spouse and allowing for alternate valuation of assets should their value decrease shortly after death [4].

The most recent changes to the tax rates and filing requirement were due to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. This Act provided for increasing the filing requirement from $\$ 175,000$ in 1981 to $\$ 600,000$ by 1987 . The top tax rate was to be lowered from 70 percent to 50 percent by 1985. Subsequent tax law changes have sustained a maximum rate of 55 percent until 1993. (For a more detailed summary of estate tax law changes; see Appendix l.)

## 1986 DECEDENTS

Males accounted for about 57 percent of the estate tax returns filed for 1986 decedents. The majority of these men were married, nearly half of whom had gross estates of $\$ 1$ million or more (see Figure B). In fact, the average size of a married male decedent's gross estate was $\$ 1 ; 715,216$.: Only 36 percent of returns filed for all male decedents showed any estate tax; as a group, they accounted for about 45 percent of the total tax reported.

Figure B
1986. Rhale Decedents: Number of Returns by Size of Gross Estate and Marital Status


The majority of female decedents, on the other hand, were widowed (see Figure C) Although as a group women made up only 43 percent of the total

1986 estate tax population, 64 percent of their returns were taxable. Women accounted for almost 55 percent of the total estate tax. reported, although their estates accounted for only 38 percent of the aggregate gross estate for 1986.

Figure C
1986 Female Decedents: Number of Returns by Size of Gross Estate and Miarital Status


It is not surprising that the majority of female decedents were widowed, given that women in general have longer life expectancies than their male counterparts. The majority of married decedents leave the bulk of their estates to their spouses, thereby deferring some or all of the estate taxes until the death of the surviving spouses. Therefore, it is understandable that widowed female decedents would bear a larger share of the tax burden. It is interesting, however, that the average size of their estates was $\$ 1,265,472$, considerably lower than that of married male decedents. In fact, only about a third of widowed women had gross estates of $\$ 1$ million or more, again, far fewer than married men. It is not likely that these differences can be attributed entirely to consumption of the estate due to normal living expenses. This suggests (1) that many married men leave substantial bequests to survivors other than their spouse, and (2) that widowed women may be inclined to pass on property through gifts during their lifetime, rather than waiting until their deaths.

## Assets

Overall, corporate stock, including the value of stock in closely held corporations, made up the largest portion of the total gross estate of 1986 decedents, almost 28 percent (see Figure D). Real estate was the second largest asset type, accounting for about 19 percent of gross estate. Lifetime transfers (for a definition, see Appendix II), bonds, and cash, in that order, accounted for substantial portions of the remaining gross estate for 1986 decedents.

Figure D
1986 Decedents: Composition of Total Gross Estate


A comparison of 1986 decedent data with data for 1982 decedents shows that the value of corporate stock, as a percentage of gross estate, has been almost constant (see Figure E) [5]. The value of real estate, however, decreased significantly between these two years. The decline in real estate for 1986 seems to have been offset by an increase in bond holding, specifically in tax-free municipal bonds, and in annuities, which include individual retirement arrangements (IRA's), Keogh self-employed retirement plans, and other tax deferred retirement instruments. Taxable transfers of property during the decedent's life also increased significantly. It is also interesting to note that the principal asset type for decedents with less than $\$ 1$ million in gross estate, in both years, was real estate, not stock.

Figure E
1982 Decedents: Composition of Total Gross Estate


## Deductions

The largest single deduction for 1986 decedents was for bequests to the surviving spouse. Under the current law, the executors of an estate for a decedent dying after 1981 can take an unlimited deduction from total gross estate for assets left to the surviving spouse. This deduction accounted for about 78 percent of the total allowable deductions for estates with no tax liability, and for almost 50 percent of the deductions for taxable estates (see Figure F). Bequests to charities were the second most significant

Figure $F$
1986 Decedents: Total Deductions by Tax Status

deduction, accounting for 10 percent of allowable deductions for nontaxable returns and 20 percent for taxable. Estates with no tax liability gave more (as a percentage of their gross estates) to charities ( 7.5 percent) than did taxable estates ( 5.2 percent). Overall, decedents with larger gross estates, regardless of their tax status, tended to give a larger percentage of their assets to charities.

## Alternate Valuation

Estate tax law allows for the valuation of assets at their value up to six months after the date of death if there is a decline in the value of some assets immediately following the decedent's death. (For a definition, see Appendix II.). Figure G shows data for all returns filed between 1986 and 1988, which include decedents who died in several different years. For 1986 decedents, 2,441 estates, or 5.4 percent; chose to use alternate valuation. The result was a decrease in the estate tax after credits from $\$ 912$ million to $\$ 838$ million, a savings of about 8 percent [6].

Because this analysis is limited to only those returns filed between 1986 and 1988, these data represent only a portion of those dying in 1987. However, even this advanced look at 1987 decedents shows that a much greater number of these estates (about 16 percent of those returns filed) elected alternate valuation. The use of alternate valuation for these decedent's returns caused reductions in their aggregate gross estate and estate tax after credits which were considerably higher than the corresponding reductions in the other years. This is almost certainly attributable to the dramatic decline in stock values which occurred in October of that year:

## FILING YEAR DATA

Although data by year of death are clearly superior for many applications, data by filing year are not without merit. One of the chief benefits of filing year data is that they are available relatively quickly, unlike year of death data, which must be gathered over a period of several years. Availability of data on a timely basis is particularly important for tax "administration and for analyzing the effects of changes in tax policies. Given that about two-thirds of the returns filed in a particular year are for decedents who died in the previous year, filing year data can be easily adapted for this type of analysis.

In 1988, almost 41,000 estate tax returns were filed; their combined total gross estate was about $\$ 69$ billion. This was nearly 27 percent more than the number of filers and combined gross estate reported in 1986 (see Figure $H$ ).

Converting all figures to 1986 dollars to adjust for the effects of inflation shows a true increase over this period of 16 percent in both the number of filers and size of gross estate [7]. Total deductions increased by about 15 percent. Estate tax before credits was over $\$ 13$ million in 1988, almost 18 percent higher than 1986. However, for the same period, estate taxes after credits fell nearly 6 percent. The drop in tax liability may be due, in part, to an increase in the unified credit during this period from $\$ 121,800$ for those dying in 1985 (filed mainly in 1986), to 192,800 for those dying after 1986 (see Appendix I).

## SUMMARY

While the number of U.S. decedents with gross estates above $\$ 600,000$ (the filing requirement after

Figure G.-Returns with Gross Estate of $\$ 500,000$ or More at Time of Death: Use of Alternate Valuation Method by Year of Death,:1985 or prior through 1988
[Amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^4]Figure H.-Returns with Gross Estate of $\$ 600,000$ or more: Number of Returns, Gross Estate, Taxable Estate, and Estate Tax, by Filing Year, 1986-1988
[Amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Hem | Year of death |  |  | Percentage increase. 1986-1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Number of returns....................................................... | 32,312 | 37,573 | 40,860 | 26.5\% |
| Total gross estate | \$54.441 | \$62.455 | \$69.065 | 26.9 |
| 1986 constant dollars: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .............................................................. | 33.597 | 37.459 | 39.057 | 16.3 |
| Total gross estate ................................................................. | \$56.770 | \$62.233 | \$65.856 | 16.0 |
| Total deductions.................................................................. | 27.660 | 29.665 | 31.851 | 15.2 |
| Taxable estate | 29.246 | 32.841 | 34.157 | 16.8 |
| Estate tax before credits ..................................................... | 11.389 | 12.864 | 13.413 | 17.8 |
| Estate tax after credits ........................................................ | 6.446 | 6.328 | 6.090 | -5.5 |

1986) increased over the period 1986-1988, along with the size of their aggregate total gross estate, the estate tax actually declined in real terms. For 1986 decedents, males, most of whom were married at the time of death, outweighed females both in terms of the number of filers and overall size of gross estate. Female decedents, however, most of whom were widowed, accounted for a larger share of the tax. Real estate was the most significant asset for decedents with less than $\$ 1$ million in total gross estate, but corporate stock supplanted it for wealthier decedents. The bequest to the surviving spouse was the largest deduction and was used by many executors to defer much or all of the tax owed on an estate until the death of the other married partner.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this article are estimates based on samples of returns filed in 1986, 1987, and 1988. These samples were limited to returns filed for decedents dying after 1981 with total gross estates of at least $\$ 500,000$. The sample for the 1986 filing year included 4,575 returns out of a total population of 42,172 . In 1987, the year most returns for 1986 decedents were filed, 11,257 returns were sampled out of a total of 45,119 . There were 5,437 returns out of 43,683 sampled during the 1988 filing year. The combined 1986-1988 sample contained 13,694 returns filed for 1986 decedents.

## Sample Design

Estate tax returns were statistically sampled while the returns were being processed for administrative purposes, but before any audit examination. Thus, returns were selected on a flow basis using a stratified random probability sampling method, whereby the sample rates were preset based on the desired sample size and an estimate of the population. Current plans for estate tax statistics are based
on recurring cycles of 3 or 4 years, focusing on years of death ending in 2, 6, and 9 every decade (1982, 1986, 1989, ...), so that returns filed in consecutive years are combined to produce statistics for those specific years of death.

This structure accommodates the filing requirements which allow an estate to file an estate tax return up to 9 months after the decedent's death, although an additional 6 month extension is often attainable. Thus, the return for a decedent who died in December 1986 might not be timely filed until March 1988. The sample focuses on year of death rather than filing year to parallel the effective dates of tax law changes. Estate tax data based on year of death can also be more accurately used as the basis for computing wealth estimates of the living population by using the Estate Multiplier Technique [8]. Data gathered during the 1986-1988 filing years focus on 1986 decedents. Additionally, they can be used to estimate the financial characteristics of those filing in each of these three years.

## Stratification Variables

Estate tax return data are collected using a stratified sample, the basic nature of which has not changed since it was first implemented in 1982. The design has three stratification variables: year of death, age at death and total gross estate. For the 1986-1988 filing years, the year of death variable is separated into 2 categories: 1986 year of death and non-1986 year of death. Age was broken down into four categories: under 40,40 under 50,50 under 65 , and 65 and older (including age unknown). Total gross estate was limited to three categories: $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1$ million, $\$ 1$ million under $\$ 5$ million, and $\$ 5$ million or more. The non-1986 portion of the sample included only those decedents dying after 1981 with total gross estates of $\$ 500,000$ or more. Sampling rates ranged from 7 to 100 percent [9].

## 1986 Decedent Population Estimates

An examination of year of death by filing year for returns filed from 1982 through 1988 revealed that almost 99 percent of all returns for decedents dying in a given year are filed by the end of the second calendar year following the year of death. Further, the decedent's age at death and the length of time between the decedent's date of death and the filing of an estate tax return are related. It was therefore possible to adjust the sample weights of the 1986 decedents within age group to account for returns not filed within a 3 year period and, thus, unavailable for this sample.

## Limitations

Because the data in this article are estimates based on samples, they are subject to sampling as well as nonsampling error. In order to use the statistical data properly, the magnitude of the potential sampling error should be considered. Estimates of the coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates can be obtained by writing the author at the following address:

Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, R:S:F<br>P.O. Box 2608<br>Washington, DC 20013-2608

## APPENDIX I

TAX LAW CHANGES, 1981-1987
The data reported in this article have been influenced by three major pieces of tax legislation: the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and the Revenue Act of 1987.

## Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981

Changes in estate tax law as a result of the Economic necovery Tax Act of 1301 applied to decedents who died after December 31, 1981. The major tax law change resulting from this Act was a gradual increase in the unified credit (see Appendix II), from $\$ 47,000$ in 1981 to $\$ 192,800$ by 1987. This had the effect of gradually increasing the filing requirement from $\$ 175,000$ to $\$ 600,000$. Figure I gives the filing requirements and associated unified credits for each of the years of death included in the 1986-1988 SOI sample.

This Act also abolished limits on the allowable

Figure I.-Unified Credit and Filing Requirements, by Year of Death

| Year of death | Unified credit | Filing requirement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1982 | \$ 62,800 | \$225,000 |
| 1983 | 79,300 | 275,000 |
| 1984 | 96,300 | 325,000 |
| 1985 | 121.800 | 400.000 |
| 1986 | 155,800 | 500.000 |
| 1987 and thereafter | 192,800 | 600,000 |

deduction for assets bequeathed to the surviving spouse, such that, all assets could be transferred to the spouse tax. free. Additionally, the maximum estate tax rate was reduced from 70 percent on net (taxable) estate in excess of $\$ 5$ million in 1981, to 50 percent on net (taxable) estate in excess of $\$ 2.5$ million by 1985 [10]. The Tax Reform Act of 1984 delayed this reduction 3 years, keeping the highest rate at 55 percent on net (taxable) estate in excess of \$3 million, until 1987.

## Tax Reform Act of 1986

The Tax Reform Act of 1986, first applicable to decedents dying in 1987, resulted in modifications to the tax treatment of "generation skipping trusts" (GST). These are trusts which provide for the splitting of benefits between two or more generations that are younger than the generation of the persons establishing the trusts, i.e., the "grantors." The changes simplified the tax rates and increased the amount a grantor can transfer into a GST tax free, known as the "specific exemption," from $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$. Three specific "taxable events" were also defined: the distribution of property (income or corpus) from the trust to a beneficiary, a termination or expiration of a beneficiary's interest in a trust (usually due to death), or a direct skip or outright transfer of property to a person at least two generations younger than the grantor.

A third outcome of the 1986 Act was the establishment of the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) deduction. It provided for a taẍ deduction equal to 50 percent of the proceeds resulting from the sale (by the estate) of employer securities back to the ESOP or to an eligible worker-owned cooperative (EWOC) [11].

## Revenue Act of 1987

The Revenue Act of 1987 applied to decedent's dying after 1987. This Act delayed the reduction of the top estate tax rate from 55 percent to 50 percent until after 1992. • It also phased out the graduated rates and unified credit for taxable estates larger than
$\$ 10,000,000$. This was achieved by adding 5 percent of any amount of taxable estate in excess of $\$ 10,000,000$ but not over $\$ 21,040,00$ to the estate tax before credits. At the $\$ 21,040,000$ level, the effects of the graduated rates and the unified credit are completely recaptured such that the entire estate is taxed at the maximum rate of 55 percent. (The additional tax was limited to taxable estates in excess of $\$ 10,000,000$ but not over $\$ 18,340,000$ for decedents dying after 1992 due to the lowering of the maximum estate tax rate to 50 percent by 1993.)
"Estate freeze" legislation was a third area affected by the Revenue Act of 1987. These "freezes" occur when an oider family member transfers a disproportionately large share of the potential future appreciation in a family business (usually in the form of common stock) to a younger family member, but retains a disproportionately large share of the income or rights. This "freezes" the value of the company includable in the older family member's estate at its value on the date of the transfer. The 1987 legislation provided for including the full date-ofdeath value of any property transferred after December 17, 1987, in the older decedent's gross estate when this occurred.

Finally, the use of the ESOP deduction was more carefully defined and its use somewhat restricted in many cases. The deduction was limited to 50 percent of the taxable estate, with overall reduction of the estate tax due to this deduction limited to \$750,000 [12].

## APPENDIX II

## DEFINITIONS

Brief definitions of some of the terms used in the tables are provided below:

Adjusted Taxable Estate.--Adjusted taxable estate was equal to the sum of total taxable estate and adjusted taxable gifts.

Adjusted Taxable Gifts.--Certain gifts made during the life of an individual who died before 1982 were automatically included in the gross estate. However, for the estate of an individual who died after this, these gifts were not generally included in the gross estate. In these estates, the gifts were included in the amount of the adjusted taxable gifts and combined with adjusted taxable estate for the purposes of determining the "estate tax before credits."

Alternate Value of Gross Estate.--All property included in the gross estate could be valued at one of two points in time. While the value of the gross estate at the date of death determined whether an estate tax return had to be filed, the executor of the estate had the option of valuing the estate as of the date of death or 6 months thereafter. (Any property sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of within 6 months was valued as of the date of the disposition.)

Annuities.--These were investments for which a person receives a fixed income for a set period of time and include assets related to pensions or retirement such as equity in a Keogh self-employed retirement plan or in individual retirement arrangements (IRA's).

Bequests to Surviving Spouse.--This was equal to the value of property interest passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse and was taken as a deduction from the "total gross estate."

Date-of-Death Value of Gross Estate.--The amount of property in this category was the fair-market value of all the assets at the time of death of the decedent. Although this value was used as a criterion for filing an estate tax return, it was not the only measure that could be used in valuing property for estate tax purposes. See also "alternate value of gross estate."

Estate Tax After Credits.--This was the tax liability of the estate remaining after subtraction of credits for State death taxes, foreign death taxes, and Federal gift taxes previously paid. In addition, a "unified credit," graduated according to the year of death and a "credit" for gift taxes paid on post-1976 gifts, is allowed. See also "unified credit."

Estate Tax Before Credits.--This was the tax obtained by applying the graduated estate tax rates to the adjusted taxable estate reduced by the amount of Federal gift taxes previously paid.

Federal Gift Taxes Previously Paid.--Credit was allowed against the estate tax for the Federal gift tax paid on a gift made by a decedent before 1977. No credit, apart from the unified credit, was allowed for any gift tax paid on gifts made after 1976.

Lifetime Transfers.--Included were two categories of gifts that, by law, had to be reported in total gross estate: gifts taking effect at death, and gifts of properity in which the decedent retained some rights during his or her lifetime.

Net Worth.---Net worth was equal to the total gross estate less debts and mortgages.

Nontaxable: Returns:--Nontaxable returns were those with no estate tax after credits.

Other Tax Credits.--The sum of all tax credits (other than the unified credit) taken as a deduction against the estate tax before credits. Those include credits for State death taxes, foreign death taxes, Federal gift taxes and taxes on prior transfers.:

Tax on Prior Transfers. --A tax credit was allowed for Federal estate tax paid on property received by the decedent or the estate from a transferor who died within 10 years before, or 2 years after, the decedent. The credit was intended to lessen the burden of double taxation between successive estates whose owners had died within a short period of time. Depending on the time that elapsed between the deaths, a credit is allowed for all or part of the Federal estate tax paid by the transferor's estate with respect to the transfer.

Taxable Estate.-Taxable estate is the base to which the graduated Federal estate tax rates are applied in computing the estate tax before credits. Taxable estate is equal to the value of the "total gross estate" less deductions for the following: funeral and administrative expenses; casualty and theft losses; debts, mortgages, losses and other claims against the estate, including pledges to charitable organizations; bequests to the surviving spouse; and the ESOP deduction (included in the statistics for "other expenses and losses").

Taxable Returns.--Taxable returns were those with an amount of estate tax after credits.

Total Gross Estate.--An estate tax return was required in the case of every decedent whose gross estate exceeded the legat filing requirement in effect for the year of death. For estate tax purposes, the gross estate included all property or interest in property before reduction by debts (except policy loans against insurance) and mortgages, or by administrative expenses. Included in the gross estate were such items as real estate, tangible and intangible personal property, certain lifetime gifts made by the decedent, property in which the decedent had a general power of appointment, the decedent's interest in annuities receivable by the surviving beneficiary, the decedent's share in community
property, life insurance proceeds (even though payable to beneficiaries other than the estate), dower or courtesy of the surviving spouse (inherited property), and, with certain exceptions, joint estates with right of survivorship and tenancies by the entirety.

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. (The unified credit represents the amount of tax on that part of gross estate which is below the filing requirement.), The credit must 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.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Based on the number of deaths of U.S. residents in 1986 as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics.
[2] All data for 1986 year of death will be for decedents with $\$ 500,000$ or more in total gross estate, the filing requirement for that year of death. Data presented for the 1986, 1987, and 1988 filing years will be for decedents with $\$ 600,000$ or more in gross estate, the filing requirement for decedents dying after 1986.
[3] Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, Legislative History of Death Taxation in the United States, 1963, Unpublished Manuscript.
[4] Bentz, Mary, "Estate Tax Returns, 1983," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall 1984, Volume 4, Number 2.
[5] 1982 figures were converted to constant 1986 dollars using the implicit price deflator for gross national product, Economic Report of the President, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1990. Only returns with $\$ 500,000$ or more of gross estate in 1986 dollars were included.'
[6] The reduction in estate tax for decedents using alternate valuation was estimated using the value of all assets on the date of death as reported on their returns.
[7] Figures for each filing year were converted to constant 1986 dollars based on decedents' dates of death, using the implicit price deflator for gross national product.
[8] Schwartz, Marvin, and Johnson, Barry, "Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1990, Volume 9, Number 4.
[9] Woodburn, Louise, and Johnson, Barry, "Analyzing the Weighting Strategy for the Statistics of Income 1987 Estate Study," American Statistical Association Proceedings,

1989, Section on Survey Research Methods.
[10] Impact of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 on Estate Planning and Administration, Program Material, California Continuing Education of the Bar, Berkeley, CA, 1982.
[11] U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Taxation, General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, 1987.
[12] A Complete Guide to the Revenue Act of 1987, Prentice Hall, Paramus, NJ, 1988.

Table 1.-Returns Filed in 1986: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax; and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


See footnote at end of table

Table 1.-Returns Filed in 1986: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^5]Table 1.--Returns Filed in 1986: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax; and Tax Credits,: by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^6]Table 1.-Returns Filed in 1986: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]

${ }^{1}$ The types of property shown in columns 3 through 26 exclude lifetime transters shown in columns 27 and 28

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

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

Table 1B:-Returns Filed in 1987: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^7]Table 1B.-Returns Filed in 1987: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^8]Table 1B.—Returns Filed in 1987: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions; Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)


[^9]Table 1B.-Returns Filed in 1987: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^10]Table 1C.-Returns Filed in 1988: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^11]Table 1C.-Returns Filed in 1988: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


See footnote at end of table.

Table 1C.-Returns Filed in 1988: Gross Estate by Type of Próperty, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


See footnote at end of table.

Table 1C.-Returns Filed in 1988: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^12]Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 . Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]

$\$ 10,000,000$ or more.
See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]

| Size of gross estate | Type of property ${ }^{1}$ (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash |  | Notes and mortgages |  | Life insurance |  | Annuities |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| All returns, total ...................... | 44,318 | 7,236,935 | 14,050 | 1,889,548 | 24,893 | 2,014,350 | 12,212 | 1,515,481 |
| \$500,000 under \$600,000 .................. | 8,886 | 1,104,197 | 2,466 | 175.688 | 4,998 | 194.337 | 2,055 | 106.541 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 ............... | 18,673 | 2,456,851 | 5,318 | 409.031 | 10,312 | 666,386 | 5,022 | 429.066 |
|  | 12.558 2.779 | $2,174,276$ 693,959 | 4,470 | 601,394 | 7,047 | 719,784 | 3.813 | 562,451 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | +964 | 693,959 380,446 | 1,153 415 | 286,224 | 1,712 | 248.753 | 896 | 255.072 |
| \$10,000,000 or more......................... | 457 | 427,205 | 228 | 136,178 281,033 | 551 273 | 111,160 73.930 | 293 133 | 101.280 61.071 |
| Taxable returns, total................ | 21,386 | 4,298,581 | 6,568 | 932,709 | 9,478 | 573,047 | 3,853 | 459,252 |
| $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 600,000$ | 1.817 | 260,325 | 416 | 28,697 | 729 | 15,008 | 316 |  |
| $\$ 600,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 2500,000$ | 9,885 | 1,566,682 | 2.741 | 203,112 | 4.245 | 157,704 | 1,485 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,859 \\ & 91,216 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 .............. | 7,009 1,688 | $1,453.711$ 445,162 | 2,310 | 299,728 | 3.078 | 205,580 | 1,389 | 155,496 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 ........... | 1,688 644 | 445,162 262,622 | 671 258 | 159.235 84.231 | 900 | 86,732 | 428 | 113.959 |
| \$10,000,000 or more ......................... | 343 | 310,080 | 171 | 157,706 | 335 191 | 54,138 53,886 | 152 81 | 42,193 41529 |
| Nontaxable returns, total ......... | 22,932 | 2,938,354 | 7,482 | 956,839 | 15,415 | 1,441,303 | 8,359 | 1,056,229 |
| \$500,000 under \$600,000 .................. | 7,069 | 843.872 | 2,050 | 146,991 | 4,269 | 179,329 | 1.739 | 91.682 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 ................ | 8,787 | 890,170 | 2,576 | 205,919 | 6.067 | 508,681 | 3.536 | 91,682 337.850 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ............ | 5,549 | 720,564 | 2,159 | 301,666 | 3,969 | 514.204 | 2.424 | 406.954 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ............ | 1.092 | 248,798 | 482 | 126,989 | 812 | 162,021 | 468 | 141.113 |
| $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000$ <br> $\$ 10,000,000$ or more | 321 114 | 117.824 | 157 | 51,946 | 215 | 57.022 | 141 | 59,087 |
| \$10,000,00 or more.......................... | 114 | 117,125 | 57 | 123.327 | 82 | 20,045 | 52 | 19,542 |
| Size of gross estate | Type of property ${ }^{1}$ (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Noncorporate business assets |  | Household goods and other assets |  |  | Lifetime transters |  |
|  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |  | Number | Amount |
|  |  | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |  | (27) | (28) |
| All returns, total ............ | . | 11,545 | 2,820,362 | 41,731 | 2,368,726 |  | 9,023 | 9,344,001 |
| \$500,000 under \$600,000 .... |  | 1.593 | 78,892 | 8,272 | 196.490 |  | 1,292 | 434.885 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 $\ldots$. |  | 4,189 | 326,929 | 17.425 | 515,179 |  | 3,396 | 1.486 .074 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 |  | 3,851 | 631,604 | 11,974 | 657,843 |  | 2,898 | 2.339 .489 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000.. |  | 1,194 | 410,209 | 2,671 | 337.661 |  | 886 |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 |  | 451 | $\begin{array}{r} 364,085 \\ 1.008,643 \end{array}$ | 2,671935 | 257.072 |  | 345 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,099,610 \\ & 2,335,935 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 404,482 |  |  |  |
| Taxable returns, total |  | 4,487 | 1,179,945 | 19,965 | 1,339,610 |  | 4,770 | 5,927,092 |
| \$500,000 under \$600,000.. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,067 \\ 121,055 \end{array}$ | 1,643 | 38,317 |  | 296 | $109,550$ |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 $\ldots$ |  | $1,677$ |  | 9,079 | 250,449 |  | 1,857 |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000. |  | 1,600611 | $\begin{array}{r} 121,055 \\ 227.715 \end{array}$ | $6,648$ | 353,929 |  | 1,638 | $\begin{array}{r} 763.695 \\ 1.340 .886 \end{array}$ |
| \$5,500,000 under \$5,000,000 $\ldots$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 227.715 \\ & 187,897 \end{aligned}$ |  | 198.296175,561 |  |  | 1,058,659 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. |  | 281 188 | $\begin{aligned} & 205.369 \\ & 426.841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,623 \\ 633 \\ 339 \end{array}$ |  |  | 573 244 | $\begin{array}{r} 761,922 \\ 1,892,379 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 426.841 |  | 323,058 |  |  |  |
| Nontaxable returns, total... |  | 7,059 | 1,640,417 | 21,766 | 1,029,116 |  | 4,252 | 3,416,909 |
| \$500,000 under \$600,000. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,463 \\ & 2,512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67,825 \\ 205,873 \end{array}$ | 6.628 | 158,173 |  | 996 | 325.334 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 8,3465,326 | 264.730 |  | 1,539 | 722,378998,603 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 |  | 2,512 2,251 | $\begin{aligned} & 205,873 \\ & 403,889 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 |  | 583 | 222,312 158,716 | 1,048 | 139,365 |  | 313 | 589,349 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . . . . . .$. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158,716 \\ & 581,801 \end{aligned}$ | $304$ | $81,511$ |  | 10145 | $\begin{aligned} & 337.688 \\ & 443.556 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$10,000,000 or more ................. |  |  |  | 113 | $81,423$ |  |  |  |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estatè Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]

${ }^{1}$ The types of property shown in columns 3 through 26 exclude lifetime transfers shown in columns 27 and 28.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate; Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Net Worth
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]

| Size of net worth | Gross estate |  | Type of property ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Real estate |  | Corporate stock |  |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number |  | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |  | (6) |
| All returns, total... | 45,795 | 66,018,791 | 35,914 | 12,842,935 | 35,619 |  | 18,228,136 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{1}$. | 11.087 | 6,519.877 | 8,515 | 1,750.205 | 8.009 |  | 1,218,554 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 | 18,598 | 14,673,951 | 14.448 | 3,460,147 | 14,285 |  | 3,304,024 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000. | 12,103 | 18,596,196 | 9.691 | 3,953,691 | 9,900 |  | - 4.783,134 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 :...................... | 2.671 | 9.600 .588 | 2.139 | 1,653,859 | 2,258 |  | - 2,929,760 |
| $\$ 5.000,000 \text { under } \$ 10,000,000$ | 910 | 6,469,221 | 761 | 960,934 | 794 |  | $2.337,326$ |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ or more | 425 | 10,158,958 | 360 | 1,064,100 | 373 |  | $3,655,339$ |
| Taxable returns, total ............................ | 21,961 | 37,788,887 | 16,255 | 6,535,931 | 17,364 |  | 11,560,923 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{\text { }}$......................................... | 2,311 | 1,367,616 | 1.482 | 298.606 | 1,699 | , | 328,017 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 ............................ | 10,181 | 7,985,925 | - 7,463 | - 1,875,565 | 7.828 |  | - 1,906,455 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ........................... | 6,899 | 10,616.507 | 5,256 | 2,101,470 | 5,633 |  | $\because 2,927,762$ |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ............................ | 1.635 | 5.842,598 | -1,278 | 898.505 | 1.387 |  | $\therefore 1.849 .198$ |
| \$5,000.000 under \$10,000.000 ........................... | 614 | 4,335,992 | - 507 | 586,894 | 535 |  | -1,612,209 |
| \$10,000,000 or more........................................ | 320 | 7,640,249 | 269 | 774,890 | 282 |  | 2,937,281 |
| Nontaxable returns, total....................... | 23,834 | 28,229,904 | 19,659 | 6,307,005 | 18,255 | : | 6,667,213 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{1}$. | 8,777 | 5,152,261 | 7.033 | . 1,451,599 | 6,310 |  | 890.536 |
|  | 8,417 | 6,688.026 | 6,984 | 1,584,582 | 6,457 | \% | 1,397,568 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ......................... | 5,204 | 7.979,689 | 4.436 | 1,852,220 | 4.267 | ¢. | 1,855,372 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ............................ | 1.035 | 3,757,991 | 861 | 755,354 | 871 | $\because$ | 1.080 .562 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 ............................ | 297 | 2,133,229 | 254 | 374,039 | 258 |  | 725,117 |
| \$10,000,000 or more ........................................ | 104 | 2,518,709 | 91 | 289.210 | 91 |  | 718,058 |



[^13]Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax
Credits, by Size of Net Worth—(Continued) Credits, by Size of Net Worth-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Net Worth-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^14]Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax, and Tax Credits, by Size of Net Worth-(Continued)
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


[^15]Table 4.-Charitable Bequests and Their Components, by Filing Year and for 1986 Decedents
[Estimates are based on samples-money amounts are in thousands]


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

Table 5.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Decedents: Gross Estate, Taxable Estate, and Estate Tax, by State
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| State | Gross estate |  | Taxabte estate |  | Estate tax before credits |  | State death tax credit |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Total............................. | 45,795 | 66,018,791 | 41,674 | 35,893,130 | 41,707 | 13,703,817 | 25,409 | 1,531,134 | 21,961 | 6,321,067 |
| Alabama. | 511 | 714,168 | 452 | 333.829 | 452 | 120.709 | 230 | 10,258 | 198 | 47,217 |
| Arizona................................. | 738 | 954,173 | 660 | 520.954 | 660 | 197.717 | 311 | 21.540 | 284 | 84,950 |
| Arkansas .............................. | 211 | 313,550 | 196 | 129,059 | 197 | 44,383 | 86 | 3.313 | 72 | 13,862 |
| California .................................. | 7.072 | 10.133,198 | 6,506 | 5,524,091 | 6,507 | 2,072,088 | 3.694 | 215,027 | 3.358 | 907,593 |
| Colorado ................................. | 598 | 714.572 | 553 | 378,868 | 553 | 137.490 | 235 | 11,179 | 219 | 49,577 |
| Connecticut............................. | 1,077 | 1.724,878 | 1,008 | 997.304 | 1,008 | 397,325 | 770 | 54,464 | 618 | 199,586 |
| Delaware | 122 | 130.169 | 105 | 76,702 | 105 | 26,285 | 57 | 1.952 | 52 | 8,943 |
| District of Columbia................. | 191 | 390,058 | 185 | 250,498 | 185 | 107.046 | 136 | 16,535 | 132 | 65,566 |
| Florida .................................... | 3.992 | 6.796.207 | 3.682 | 3,375,899 | 3.693 | 1,310,820 | 2,105 | 147,649 | 2,027 | 637.829 |
| Georgia .................................. | 796 | 1.398.471 | 749 | 764,045 | 749 | 312,154 | 416 | 41.448 | 392 | 162,756 |
| Hawaii .................................. | 164 | 207.076 | 158 | 125,556 | 158 | 45,476 | 88 | 4,231 | 83 | 18,835 |
| Idaho. | 169 | 155,613 | 149 | 85.756 | 149 | 29,378 | *32 | -1,665 | -46 | $\cdot 7,256$ |
| lllinois. | 2.362 | 3,319,421 | 2,257 | 1,954,139 | 2,259 | 752.185 | 1.300 | 84.957 | 1,165 | 352,626 |
| Indiana. | 718 | 846,863 | 644 | 520,328 | 644 | 193,002 | 430 | 20,004 | 346 | 80,228 |
| lowa .... | 584 | 588.544 | 544 | 367,271 | 544 | 129,538 | 369 | 11,219 | 265 | 43,230 |
| Kansas | 479 | 578.542 | 426 | 341.753 | 426 | 127,371 | 323 | 13,623 | 268 | 52,156 |
| Kentucky | 519 | 677.841 | 441 | 378,546 | 441 | 143,175 | 286 | 14,404 | 208 | 65,537 |
| Louisanna. | 461 | 601,617 | 453 | 395, 189 | 453 | 151,013 | 335 | 15.459 | 265 | 70,145 |
| Maine...... | 178 | 224,009 | 167 | 147,601 | 167 | 55,611 | 112 | 5.847 | 80 | 25,691 |
| Maryland. | 758 | 1,216,749 | $69 \dagger$ | 584,376 | 693 | 219,054 | 445 | 23,410 | 368 | 98.983 |
| Massachusetts. | 1,316 | 1,853,657 | 1.231 | 1,058,916 | 1,243 | 397,632 | 906 | 42,692 | 741 | 184,655 |
| Michigan ................................. | 955 | 1,386,599 | 814 | 726,389 | 814 | 278,996 | 546 | 31,709 | 440 | 135,160 |
| Minnesota. | 551 | 715,997 | 503 | 396.877 | 503 | 150.446 | 262 | 16,977 | 233 | 63,740 |
| Mississippi | 251 | 265,277 | 228 | 138,429 | 228 | 47,203 | 147 | 3,628 | 114 | 14,172 |
| Missouri... | 795 | 1,293,010 | 739 | 652,913 | 739 | 249.796 | 446 | 28,650 | 394 | 117,924 |
| Montana.. | 91 | 101,335 | 88 | 57,101 | 88 | 19,306 | 47 | 1.177 | -21 | -5.458 |
| Nebraska. | 319 | 385,325 | 296 | 206,787 | 296 | 73,695 | 158 | 6,790 | 152 | 28,729 |
| Nevada | 172 | 285,032 | 162 | 157,336 | 162 | 62,870 | 72 | 5,304 | 82 | 32,471 |
| New Hampshire. | 233 | 329,523 | 215 | 168,641 | 215 | 62,762 | 117 | 6,194 | 102 | 27,261 |
| New Jersey ........................... | 1,883 | 2,571,924 | 1,592 | 1,269,517 | 1.591 | 471,326 | 1,027 | 46,330 | 868 | 210,837 |
| New Mexico ............................. | 153 | 223,332 | 137 | 113,234 | 137 | 43.175 | 76 | 4.910 | 76 | 20,451 |
| New York........ | 4.596 | 7,540,158 | 4,081 | 4,025,919 | 4,082 | 1,607,416 | 2,711 | 217.453 | 2,292 | 833,084 |
| North Carolina | 1,003 | 1,332,612 | 896 | 762,166 | 898 | 289,435 | 591 | 31,112 | 477 | 135,747 |
| North Dakota. | 118 | 112.959 | 112 | 68,309 | 112 | 23,782 | 59 | 1,858 | 59 | 8,310 |
| Ohio ..................................... | 1,768 | 2,165,870 | 1,604 | 1,279,898 | 1.608 | 473,701 | 1.184 | 48,358 | 838 | 197.130 |
| Oklahoma.............................. | 547 | 754,537 | 501 | 495,865 | 501 | 196,115 | 371 | 25,836 | 343 | 97,203 |
| Oregon.. | 377 | 676,449 | 343 | 302,487 | 347 | 115,950 | 248 | 14,733 | 168 | 51.581 |
| Pennsylvania ........................... | 1.855 | 2.493.798 | 1.713 | 1.516,985 | 1.713 | 581,050 | 1,215 | 69,322 | 997 | 277,970 |
| Rhode Island ............................. | 173 | 204,670 | 168 | 108,913 | 168 | 37,046 | 124 | 2,984 | 75 | 11,004 |
| South Carolina ......................... | 422 | 583,758 | 395 | 286.513 | 395 | 101,480 | 254 | 8,937 | 200 | 38.872 |
| South Dakota ........................... | 133 | 110,440 | 123 | 68,739 | 123 | 22,395 | *93 | -1,225 | * 65 | $\cdot 3,506$ |
| Tennessee ............................... | 588 | 765,783 | 537 | 448,155 | 524 | 174,911 | 239 | 18,043 | 205 | 85,434 |
| Texas ..................................... | 2,803 | 4.113,459 | 2,491 | 2.121,163 | 2.493 | 814,116 | 1,285 | 88.550 | 1,226 | 371,232 |
| Utah ...... | 114 | 136,748 | 108 | 79,283 | 108 | 28,139 | 34 | 2,111 | 31 | 10,020 |
| Vermont.. | 62 | 104,509 | 62 | 65,382 | 62 | 26,915 | 23 | 4,012 | 21 | 14,576 |
| Virginia .................................. | 1,045 | 1,521,326 | 903 | 848.259 | 906 | 330,726 | 545 | 40,212 | 551 | 163,239 |
| Washington ............................ | 584 | 757,346 | 520 | 382,384 | 520 | 139,695 | 254 | 13,385 | 215 | 54,135 |
| West Virginia ............................ | 195 | 291,544 | 157 | 135.723 | 157 | 52,441 | 72 | 5.920 | 72 | 25,931 |
| Wisconsin ............................... | 774 | 993,447 | 737 | 571,447 | 737 | 212,397 | 463 | 21,720 | 355 | 90,020 |
| Wyoming .....i | 91 | 99,263 | 90 | 56,306 | 90 | 19,663 | 57 | 1,738 | 57 | 6,788 |
| Other areas ${ }^{1}$ | 130 | 163,382 | 101 | 71.332 | 101 | 27,415 | 24 | 1,078 | 44 | 11,861 |

[^16]Table 6.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Male Decedents: Number of Returns and Gross Estate by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and by Size of Gross Estate
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^17]Table 6.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Male Decedents: Number of Returns and Gross Estate by Age and Marital Status of Decedent, and by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Marital status, size of gross estate | Age of decedent (cominued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 70 to 79 years |  |  |  | 80 to 89 years |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Anount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All decedents, total.................. | 7,363 | 12,055,497 | 2,338 | 701,224 | 6,886 | 10,994,789 | 3,416 | 1,106,331 |
| $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\qquad$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,454 \\ .2,909 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,057,748 \\ & 8,997,749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,127 \\ & 1,211 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,996 \\ 645,227 \end{array}$ | 3,982 2,905 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,729,101 \\ & 8,265,688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,652 \\ & 1,764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,186 \\ 1,024,146 \end{array}$ |
| Married decedents, total. $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1 ; 000,000$ or more | $\begin{aligned} & 5,274 \\ & 2,972 \\ & 2,302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,571,858 \\ 2,065,816 \\ 7,506,042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 858 \\ & 211 \\ & 645 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,962 \\ 7,356 \\ 320,606 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 2}$ 1,877 1,725 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 , 4 8 4 , 1 6 7} \\ 1,310,569 \\ 5,173,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 911 \\ & 209 \\ & 702 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 325,740 \\ 7,739 \\ 318,001 \end{array}$ |
| Widowed decedents, total $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more | 1,294 891 403 | $1,518,064$ 608,629 909,435 | 951 <br> 558 <br> 393 | $\begin{array}{r} 253,457 \\ 34,737 \\ 218,720 \end{array}$ | 2,507 1,616 890 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,383,796 \\ 1,104,588 \\ 2,279,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,947 \\ 1,121 \\ 826 \end{array}$ | 627,855 60,617 <br> 567,238 |
| Single decedents, total.............. $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more | 499 <br> 366 <br> 133 | 658,248 239,702 418,546 | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 196 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,468 \\ 8,216 \\ 69,253 \end{array}$ | 610 396 215 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 3 2 , 3 8 2} \\ & 251,904 \\ & 580,478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429 \\ & 262 \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 8 , 4 4 2} \\ 9,792 \\ 78,650 \end{array}$ |
| Other decedents, total $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 296 \\ 225 \\ 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 307,327 \\ 143,601 \\ 163,726 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ 162 \\ 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,336 \\ 5,688 \\ 36,648 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ * * \end{array}$ | 294,443 ** | 130 | 64,295 |
| e of decedent (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital status, size of gross estate |  |  | 90 years and over or unknown |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Gross estate |  |  | Estate tax atter credits |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number |  | Amount | Number |  | Amount |
|  |  |  | (25) |  | (26) | (27) |  | (28) |
| All decedents, fotal |  |  | 2,524 |  | 3,914,220 | 1,374 |  | 487,725 |
| $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,586 \\ 937 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,089,498 \\ & 2,824,722 \end{aligned}$ | $713$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 39,616 \\ 448,110 \end{array}$ |
| Married decedents, total. $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 937 \\ & 561 \\ & 376 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,696,092 \\ 382,553 \\ 1,313,539 \end{array}$ | 256 +108 148 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 107,567 \\ 4,469 \\ 103,098 \end{array}$ |
| Widowed decedents, total $\qquad$ $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\qquad$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more $\qquad$ | ...... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,382 \\ 901 \\ 461 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,928,225 \\ 621,225 \\ 1,307,000 \end{array}$ | 968 539 430 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 330,890 \\ 33,024 \\ 297,866 \end{array}$ |
| Single decedents, total <br> $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$. <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ or more |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ 112 \\ 75 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 225,921 \\ 77,617 \\ 148,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { " } 54 \\ 59 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34,664 \\ & * 1.941 \\ & 32,723 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other decedents, total $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ $\$ 1,000,000$ or more |  |  | 38$* *$ |  | 63,982 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & * \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $14,604$ |  |

[^18]Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample estate tax returns on which it is based.

* Data combined to avoild disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns.

Table 7.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Female Decedents: Number of Returns and Gross Estate by Age and Marital . Status of Decedent and by Size of Gross Estate
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


See note at end of table.

Table 7.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1986 Female Decedents: Number of Returns and Gross Estate by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and by Size of Gross Estate-(Continued)
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^19]
# Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986 

By Marvin Schwartz and Barry Johnson*

Approximately 3.3 million people had gross assets of $\$ 500,000$ or more in 1986 according to estimates of personal wealth derived from estate tax returns using the "estate multiplier technique." These individuals, the Nation's "top wealthholders," represented only 1.6 percent of the Nation's adult population [1]. Their net worth was nearly $\$ 3.8$ trillion and accounted for approximately 28.5 percent of the personal wealth in the United States in 1986 [2]. In contrast, 2.2 million people had gross assets of $\$ 500,000$ or more in 1982 [3]. The net worth of these top wealthholders was approximately $\$ 2.1$ trillion.

Just as the total number of top wealthholders increased between 1982 and 1986, so too did the number of millionaires among them. Approximately 941,000 individuals had a net worth of $\$ 1$ million or more in 1986, nearly twice the 475,000 in 1982. This followed a sharp increase from the 180,000 millionaires estimated for 1976.

## ESTIMATING PERSONAL WEALTH FROM ESTATE TAX RETURNS

The measurement of personal wealth in the United States has attracted considerable attention in recent years. This interest has been stimulated by a number of factors. The effects of changes in the tax law, and other public policies, on the economy and on the concentration of wealth has focused attention on this subject. Accurate and comprehensive estimates of wealth, however, are difficult to obtain because individuals are not required to regularly report wealth information on any tax return or other public document. Several alternative approaches, each with its own merits, have been developed [4]. The estimates presented here are based on the "estate multiplier technique." This approach utilizes administrative records, in particular, estate tax returns filed for the deceased, to estimate the wealth of the living population.

The estate multiplier technique can be used to estimate wealth for all individuals whose assets exceed the estate filing requirement in effect for a particular year. While the increase in the filing requirement from $\$ 60 ; 000$ for decedents who died in 1976 to $\$ 500,000$ for those who died in 1986 has served to limit the scope of the estimates, the estate tax return still serves as a valuable source of information on the wealthy. From these returns, estimates of wealth can be provided for the top 1 to 2 percent of the Nation's wealthholders; that is, those individuals or "top wealthholders" who control the largest portion of the personal wealth in the United States. (The estimation technique is discussed in greater detail later.)

The estimates of personal wealth in 1986 are the result of continuing efforts by the Internal Revenue Service to improve the accuracy of the data [5]. In the past, wealth estimates, such as the preliminary estimates for 1982, were derived from the Statistics of Income sample of estate tax returns filed in a particular year [6]. Because a decedent's estate has up to 9 months to file an estate tax return and an extension of 6 months is not uncommon, returns filed in a given year can include deaths that occurred over several years. Thus, wealth estimates generated from a sample selected on a filing year basis actually reflected the value of wealth held during several years, and are therefore subject to different economic conditions based on the year of death.

The personal wealth estimates for 1986 presented here are based on estate tax returns filed from 1986 through 1988 for individuals who died in 1986 [7]. By sampling returns filed over this 3 -year period, the returns filed for nearly all individuals who died in 1986 can be captured. By looking at the wealth of a single year, rather than a series of years, the estimates more accurately reflect wealth at a particular time.

[^20]As the level of gross estate (or gross assets) required for filing an estate tax return has increased, the definition of top wealthholders also has changed. The level of wealth to which these estimates apply is $\$ 500,000$ or more of gross assets. The gross estate criterion is a Federal estate tax concept of wealth that does not conform to the usual definitions of wealth, primarily because it includes the face value of life insurance in the wealth of the decedent. Therefore, three measures of wealth are used in this article: gross assets (or gross estate), total assets, and net worth.

Gross assets refiect the gross value of all assets, including the full face value of life insurance reduced by policy loans but excluding any reduction for other indebtedness [8]. This measure defines the individuals included in the top wealthholder group. The amount of total assets, a lower wealth value; is still essentially a gross measure. Total assets differs from gross assets in that the cash value of life insurance, i.e., the value of insurance immediately before the policyholder's death, replaces the "at death" value of life insurance included in gross assets [9]. Net worth, the level of wealth after all debts have been removed, also includes the cash value of life insurance.

## PERSONAL WEEALTH IN 1986

Female wealthholders accounted for 41.2 per$\checkmark$ cent of the 3.3 million top wealthholders in 1986 (see Figure A) compared with 36.9 percent at a corresponding level in 1982. While this increase continued a recent trend, it was also due, in part, to a change in the estate tax law in 1982. This change permitted bequests to the surviving spouse of a decedent to go untaxed.

Figure A.-Top Wealthholders With Gross Assets of

[Number of wealthholders in thousands; amounts in billions]

| Hem | Total | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of top wealthnolders | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | 3,329 | 1,957 | 1,372 |
| Total assets | \$4,321 | \$2,557 | \$1,764 |
| Debts and mortgages | 554 | 395 | 160 |
| Net worth....................................... | 3,767 | 2,163 | 1.604 |
| Average net worth | 1.131 | 1.105 | 1,169 |

Note: Detail does not add to totals because of rounding

Women, holding 42.6 percent of the net worth of top wealthholders, were on average wealthier and had fewer debts than their male counterparts. Their
average net worth was 6 percent higher than that of male top wealthholders. The debt burden, i.e., amounts owed as debts and mortgages, of women was only 9 percent of their total assets compared to 15.4 percent for men. In part because they had fewer debts, just 15 percent of the female top wealthholders had net worth below $\$ 500,000$, while nearly one third of the male top wealthholders had net worth below that level.

## Composition of Assets

In 1986, corporate stock constituted the largest share of the assets held by top wealthholders (see Figure B). This is a departure from the portfolio mix observed in 1981 and 1982 when real estate was the predominant asset. Previous to that, corporate stock comprised the largest share of the portfolio of the wealthy. Considering the relative performance of the real estate and stock markets between 1982 and 1986, this reversal was not unexpected. The Dow Jones Industrial Average more than doubled during this period, rising 103 percent; while the Price Index of-New-One-Family-Houses Sold rose a comparatively modest 14 percent $[10,11]$.

Once again, cash at 9.3 percent of the assets was the third most commonly held asset. Bonds and noncorporate business assets; however, switched positions of importance [12]: The share of assets held as bonds increased from 7 percent in 1982 to 9 percent in 1986, while noncorporate business assets remained constant at 7.5 percent. With 70 percent of the bonds held by top wealthholders consisting of State and local Government bonds, the 56 percent increase in the Standard and Poor's Municipal Bond Price index during this period provides some insight into the increase [10].

A look at the composition of assets by sex shows that the share of wealth held in the form of corporate stock was similar for men and women. Real estate, the other major asset in the portfolio of the wealthy, represented a slightly larger share of the wealth of females, 30 percent compared to 28 percent for males. Noteworthy differences in the proportion of assets held by men and women were observed for several other types of assets. Bonds made up 11.2 percent of women's assets in 1986, compared with 7.5 percent for men. Conversely, wealth held by men was characterized by a greater concentration in noncorporate business assets, nearly 9 percent, compared with only 5.7 percent for women. An examination of all other asset types shows that notes

Figure B
Top Wealthholders, by Type of Asset and Sex, 1986


Type of Asset
and mortgages and life insurance constituted a more significant portion of the assets of men, while cash represented a greater share of the assets of women. Another noteworthy difference in the portfolios of men and women was in the share of assets held as "other assets." ("Other assets" includes intangible and depletable assets, annuities, pensions, and personal property.) Nearly 12 percent of the assets of men were classified as "other assets" compared with just 8.3 percent for women.

Although corporate stock constituted the greatest share of assets in the portfolio of top wealthholders, the proportions of wealth held as corporate stock and real estate were quite different for millionaires and "sub-millionaires," that is, those top wealthholders whose net worth was less than $\$ 1$ million (see Figure C). Corporate stock made up more than 36 percent of the assets of millionaires while just 23.6 percent of their assets were held as real estate. In contrast, real estate accounted for over 37 percent of the assets of sub-millionaires while 19.5 percent
of their assets were in corporate stock. In 1982, nearly 42 percent of the assets of sub-millionaires were held as real estate.

Cash and bonds were held in quite different proportions by the two groups. Whereas cash represented more than 12 percent of the assets of the less wealthy group, they were, at 7.5 percent, a less significant asset in the portfolio of millionaires. Proportionately, millionaires held more corporate stock, bonds, and noncorporate business assets, and less real estate, cash, notes and mortgages, life insurance and "other assets," than the sub-millionaires.

## Geographic Distribution of Wealth

Estimates of personal wealth using the estate multiplier technique for a limited population, for instance, by state, are subject to high variance making it difficult to reliably estimate wealth for the extremely wealthy. Thus, the estimates by state presented

Figure C
Top Wealthholders With Net Worth
Under $\$ 1,000,000,1986$


Percentage

Top Wealthholders With Net Worth \$1,000,000 or Rhore, 1986


NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
here are limited to those individuals whose net worth is not in excess of $\$ 10$ million. (Only 25,000 top wealthholders were excluded from these estimates.)

In 1986, nearly 560,000 of these 3.3 million top wealthholders in the United States lived in California. New York, with 340,000 , had the second highest number of top wealthholders, displacing Texas, which dropped to third. Florida with its rapid growth and attractive tax policy (no State income tax) was a close fourth behind Texas whose economy showed the effects of the decline in oil prices.

Looking at wealth on a per capita basis presents a somewhat different picture of wealth in this country by eliminating the distortions caused by the large populations of some states. For instance, Connecticut; the 25th most populous state (adults), had the highest concentration of top wealthholders, 327 per 10,000 adults [13]. This compared with the 198 top wealthholders per 10,000 adults for the Nation. California with 17 percent of the Nation's top wealthholders and 11 percent of the adult population, still had the third highest concentration of top wealthholders with 299 per 10,000. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, ranked seventh in the number of top wealthholders, had a relatively low concentration of wealthy individuals, just 134 per 10,000 adults. As shown in Figure D, wealth appears to be more heavily concentrated in the Southwest--with the exception of New Mexico-and in the Northeast.

## ESTATE RHULTIPLIER TECHNIQUE

Researchers have been using the estate multiplier technique since the beginning of the 20th century to draw conclusions about the wealth of the living population through knowledge of the wealth of the deceased [14]. (Financial records were used as early as 1864 to estimate total personal wealth by a related technique) The technique assumes that estate tax returns taken as a whole represent a random sample, designated by death, of the living population. Death, however, is not a truly random event and therefore is not a simple representative sample of the living population under consideration. It does, however, provide a means of producing reasonable estimates of personal wealth utilizing existing data.

The probability that a person will die in a given year depends on the particulars of one's life. Age and sex are usually taken as indicators of these conditions.

Figure D
Concentration of Top Wealthholders With Net Worth Less Than $\$ 10,000,000$, by State, 1986


NOTE: The median concentration of top wealthholders by State was 143 to 183 per 10,000 adults.

If one knows the mortality rate and the number of deaths for each age and sex group, one can approximate the population of living wealthholders [15].

Vital to the estimation of personal wealth is the use of a mortality rate appropriate to the top wealthholder population. This is essential to the estimates because there is much evidence that the wealthy have mortality rates that are lower than those of the population as a whole. In other words, social class also is a determinant in the "selection of the sample" [16]. Therefore, an adjustment to the general mortality rates is necessary.

The mortality rates assumed to approximate those of the wealthy are based on the mortality experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's preferred-risk policyholders [17]. As part of the effort to improve the accuracy of these estimates, the Internal Revenue Service developed new mortality differentials based on Metropolitan Life data for a series of years. Thus, the effect of the sampling variance of death has been reduced. Multipliers are then derived using the inverse of the adjusted mortality rates for each decedent according to age and sex. These multipliers, applied to sampled estate tax return data, produce wealth estimates for the living population.

The estimates of personal wealth for 1986 are based on a stratified sample of estate tax returns filed between 1986 and 1988 for individuals dying in 1986. This approach, first used for the updated 1982 estimates, is a departure from the filing year approach used for the preliminary 1982 estimates and for the estimates for earlier studies [3,5].

The strength of the estate multiplier technique is due, in part, to the large sample size. The 13,694 returns sampled during the 3 -year period for 1986 decedents was considerably larger than the samples selected for other studies for comparable levels of wealth. Yet, despite the large overall sample size, the limited number of returns filed each year for decedents who were young (under 40 years of age) or very wealthy (gross assets of $\$ 5$ million or more) can make results for these categories subject to considerable variance.

Death's achieved sample of these relatively young and very wealthy decedents in a given year can
distort estimates of the wealth of the living. Death samples at varying rates which tend to average out over a period of years. This can result in large short-term fluctuations for a given year. When death "selects" a smaller sample, i.e., fewer deaths for a segment of the population during a sample year, wealth estimates of that segment will be lower than the true population values. Similarly, too large a sample produces estimates that overstate the wealth of the population:

In order to reduce the variability of the estimates, the sample of estate tax returns is designed so that it is stratified by age as well as by size of gross estate. All returns filed for both the very wealthy (those with gross estates of $\$ 5$ million or more) and the young (those under 40 years of age) were selected for the study. Thus, the sampling variance introduced by the IRS sample for returns of relatively young or wealthy decedents was eliminated.

The variability of the final estimates for very wealthy and relatively young individuals was further reduced by including in the sample all returns filed for non-1986 decedents during the 3 -year period. These segments of the sample were then poststratified and reweighted to represent the true 1986 decedent population. This technique reduces the affect of outliers on the estimates of the type and amount of wealth for the young and very wealthy.

Further adjustments to the estimation technique have been incorporated in a continuing effort to improve the accuracy of the estimates. The use of returns for a particular year of death filed during a 3 -year period is dependent upon all or nearly all the returns being filed timely for that year, or, alternatively, an awareness of the number of missing or yet-tobe filed returns. Data for prior years have enabled us to estimate the number of unfiled returns for 1986 decedents. This adjustment proved to be age dependent since the likeiiinood of the reiurn being iiied timely increases with the decedent's age.

Basing the estimates on returns for a single year of death eliminated much of the distortion of inflation on the estimates. However, the problem was not entirely eliminated due to the use of all returns for the young and wealthy decedents regardless of the year of death. Money amounts for these individuals were converted to 1986 dollars to further reduce the effects of inflation on the estimates.

## SUMMARY

For 1986, approximately 3.3 million people--1.6 percent of the adult population of the United States--held gross assets of $\$ 500,000$ or more. The net worth of these individuals was nearly $\$ 3.8$ trillion and accounted for almost 28.5 percent of the personal wealth in this country.

Wealthy women, although still the minority of top wealthholders, nevertheless increased their representation from just under 37 percent in 1982 to 41.2 percent in 1986. Their average net worth, $\$ 1,169,000$ was 6 percent higher than that of male top wealthholders.

Corporate stock constituted the largest share of the assets held by top wealthholders. Real estate, the predominant asset in the portfolio of the wealthy in 1982, comprised the next largest share of the assets. Together they represented nearly 59 percent of the assets of top wealthholders.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

## Sample Selection Criteria

The 1986 estimates of personal wealth are based on data from a sample of estate tax returns, Form 706, processed by the Internal Revenue Service between 1986 and 1988. The sample was stratified according to the year of death and age of the decedent, along with the size of the gross estate. The returns were selected during the 3 -year period at annual rates that ranged from 7 percent to 100 percent with weights appropriate to each year maintained.

Of the returns filed during the 1986-1988 period, only those filed for individuals dying in 1986 were selected, with two exceptions. All returns for the very wealthy (those with gross estates of $\$ 5$ million or more) and individuals under 40 years of age were selected, regardless of the year of death. The estate sample weights for those returns were adjusted accordingly. Other returns filed during this period for individuals who died in years other than 1986 were not used for these estimates.

## Limitations

Because the data in this article are estimated on the basis of a sample of estate tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service, they are subject to
sampling as well as nonsampling error. For proper use of the statistical data, the magnitude of the potential sampling error should be considered. Estimates of the coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates can be obtained by writing the authors at the Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division R:S:F, P.O. Box 2608, Washington, DC 20013-2608.

Estimates of personal wealth using the estate multiplier technique are subject to further limitations. Since the data are obtained prior to audit, the possibility exists of some understatement of the value of certain assets. This and other issues concerning the accuracy of these estimates are discussed by Scheuren and McCubbin in an earlier publication [5].

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1045, United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988. While the onset of adulthood is more commonly considered to be 18 or 21 years of age, it is defined here as 20 years of age because of the available mortality data used to develop these estimates.
[2] Information on the wealth of the U. S. population is derived from the 1986 Survey of Consumer Finances sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board. See Avery, Robert B. and Kennickell, Arthur B., "Household Saving in the U. S.,"Review of Income and Wealth (forthcoming).
[3] Schwartz, Marvin, "Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1982: A Second Look," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1988, Volume 7, Number 4, 1988.
[4] Scheuren, Fritz, and McCubbin, Janet, "Piecing Together Personal Wealth Distributions," Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research: 1986-1987, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1987.
[5] McCubbin, Janet, "Improving Wealth Estimates Derived from Estate Tax Data," Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research: 1986-1987, U.S. Depart-
ment of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1987.
[6] Schwartz, Marvin, "Preliminary Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1982: Composition of Assets," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1984-1985, Volume 4, Number 3, 1985.
[7] Johnson, Barry Wi,, "1986-1988 Estate Tax Returns," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1990, Volume 9, Number 4.
[8] Post-mortem dividends and interest are included in the value of the life insurance reported on estate tax returns.
[9] For a detailed explanation of the estate multiplier technique and the computation of the equity value of life insurance, see Statistics of Income--1972, Personal Wealth Estimated from Estate Tax Returns, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, 1976.
[10] U.S: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, various issues.
[11] U.S: Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports, Series C-27, Price Index of New OneFamily Houses Sold, First Quarter 1990.
[12] Noncorporate business assets include the net value of sole proprietorships, farms, and inter-
ests in partnerships, except for the value of the real estate associated with the business or farm.
[13] Population estimates by state for 1986 were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1058, State Population and Household Estimates: July 1, 1989. Adults are defined for purposes of this discussion as individuals 21 years of age or over because of the availability of the data.
[14] Lampman, Robert J., The Share of Top Wealthholders in National Wealth, 1922-56, Princeton University Press, 1962.
[15] Smith, James, and Calvert, Staunton, "Estimating the Wealth of Top Wealthholders from Estate Tax Returns," 1965 American Statistical Association Proceedings, Section on Business and Economics Statistics.
[16] Kitagawa, Evelyn M., and Hauser, Philip M., Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology, Harvard University Press, 1973.
[17] The authors are extremely grateful for the continued support received from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, beginning with the late Mortimer Spiegelman and continuing most recently with Frances Baffa, who provided the mortality data used in the computation of the estate multipliers.

Table 1.-All Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-numbers are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^21]*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sampled estate tax returns on which it is based
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

Table 2.—All Male: Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^22]Table 3.—All Female: Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Size of net worth | rotal assets |  | Debts and mortgages |  | Net worth |  | Total assets by type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Real estate |  |  |
|  | Number | Amount |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total .............................. | 1,372.0 | 1,763,838 | 1,200.5 | 159,824 | 1,372.0 | 1,604,014 | 1,238.4 | 527,132 |
| Under \$250,000 ${ }^{1}$ | 42.7 | 15.159 | 40.0 | 9.476 | 42.7 | 5,683 | 38.3 | 8,900 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 ................ | 159.8 | 95,499 | 148.7 | 28,875 | 159.8 | 66,623 | 151.8 | 51,317 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ............... | 759.3 | 564,703 | 641.6 | 42,138 | 759.3 | 522,565 | 675.6 | 201.414 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ............. | 320.9 | 505,853 | 287.6 | 34,700 | 320.9 | 471.153 | 290.3 | 152,366 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ............. | 57.3 | 217.748 | 53.3 | 22,872 | 57.3 | 194.876 | 51.9 | 56,228 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 ........... | 23.3 | 169.900 | 21.1 | 12.979 | 23.3 | 156,921 | 22.0 | 37,682 |
| \$10,000,000 or more.......................... | 8.7 | 194,976 | 8.2 | 8,784 | 8.7 | 186, 192 | 8.5 | 19.224 |
| Total assets by type (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size of net worth | Corporate stock |  | Cash |  | Noncorporate business assets |  | Bonds |  |
|  |  |  | Total bonds |  |  |
|  | Number | Amount |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Total ...................................... | 1,113.0 | 539,981 | 1,343.8 | 189,860 | 429.8 | 99,923 | 779.8 | 197,273 |
| Under \$250,000 ${ }^{1}$............................. | 21.3 | 857 | 40.3 | 1.172 | 10.5 | 678 | *2.6 | *73 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 ................. | 116.4 | 12,578 | 153.3 | 9.421 | 58.6 | 3,285 | 43.4 | 1,941 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 611.2 | 118,347 | 747.3 | 90,751 | 187.3 | 19.998 | 456.3 | 57,372 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ............ | 280.9 | 136,689 | 315.3 | 55.055 | 128.9 | 38,345 | 218.1 | 63.163 |
| \$2.500,000 under \$5,000,000 :............. | 52.7 | 85,577 | 55.7 | 14,693 | 27.0 | 11,266 | 36.9 | 28,479 |
| \$5.000.000 under \$10,000,000 ............ | 22.1 | 73,998 | 23.2 | 9,068 | 12.3 | 10,660 | 15.7 | 24,251 |
| \$10,000,000 or more.......................... | 8.4 | 111,936 | 8.6 | 9,700 | 5.3 | 15,691 | 6.8 | 21,995 |
| Total assets by type (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size of net worth | Bonds (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State and local bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  | Federal savings bonds |  | Other Federal bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total ...................................... | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
|  | 568.5 | 135,915 | 274.7 | 14,777 | 145.8 | 4,816 | 276.4 | 41,766 |
| Under \$250,000 ${ }^{1}$ | ** | - 37 | *** | ** | *** | ** | ** | ** |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 .................. | **28.6 | *1,374 | **11.4 | * 176 | * 14.5 | * 168 | * 10.3 | **296 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ............... | 310.3 | 32,667 | 167.1 | 6,592 | 94.8 | 3,234 | 171.7 | 14,879 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. | 174.5 | 44.258 | 78.2 | 4,370 | 33.3 | 999 | 75.0 | 13,536 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5.000,000 ............ | 35.1 | 23,064 | 10.5 | 1,298 | 2.0 | 351 | 11.7 | 3,765 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 ........... | 13.6 | 19,194 | 4.4 | 838 | 1.0 | 45 | 5.6 | 4,174 |
| \$10,000,000 or more.......................... | 6.5 | 15,358 | 3.1 | 1,503 | 0.3 | 17 | 2.1 | 5,117 |
| Size of net worth |  | Total assots by type (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance equity |  |  | Other assets |  |
|  |  | Number | Amount |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  |  | (25) | (26) |  | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) |
| Total |  | 460.2 |  |  | 690.9 | 7,273 | 1,322.6 | 145,674 |
| Under \$250,000 ${ }^{1}$ |  | 7.5 | 56,721589 |  | 39.3 | 877 | 42.7 | 2,013 |
| \$250.000 under \$500,000 | . | 47.1 | 5.653 |  | 121.9 | 1,254 | 156.5 | 10,049 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. |  | 243.2 | 20,30116,809 |  | 360.5 | 2,886 | 723.7 | 53,634 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 | ......... | 123.5 |  |  | 131.2 | 1,421 | 312.5 | 42,005 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5.000,000 |  | 24.4 | 4,471 |  | 24.5 | 483 | 55.7 | 16,552 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 |  | 8.9 | 2,9625,936 |  | 10.3 | 260 | 23.1 | 11.019 |
| \$10,000,000 or more .................. | -1.a.a...... | 5.6 |  |  | 3.2 | 94 | 8.6 | 10,402 |

[^23]Table 4.-Top Wealthholders Under 50 Years of Age With Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More, by Size of Net Worth [All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^24]Table 5.-Top Wealthholders 50 under 65 Years of Age With Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More, by Size of Net Worth [All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^25]Table 6.-Top Wealthholders 65 Years of Age or Older With Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^26]Table 7.-Top Wealthholders With Net Worth Under $\$ 10,000,000$ and Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More: Total and Selected Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by State of Residence
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| State of residence | Total assets |  | Debts and mongages |  | Net worth |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total.................................................. | 3,304.3 | 3,743,641 | 2,919.8 | 513,691 | 3,304.3 | 3,229,951 |
| Alabama. | 39.0 | 40,469 | 34.5 | 3,585 | 39.0 | 36,884 |
| Alaska | 8.8 | 10,409 | 8.4 | 2.300 | 8.8 | 8.110 |
| Arizona......................................................... | 52.9 | 60.649 | 47.6 | 9.662 | 52.9 | 50,988 |
| Arkansas ........................................................ | 16.7 | 18,753 | 15.5 | 3.596 | 16.7 | 15,157 |
| California | 558.3 | 701,235 | 506.4 | 107.717 | 558.3 | 593,518 |
| Colorado | 52.6 | 48,355 | 46.6 | 7,166 | 52.6 | 41,189 |
| Connecticut. | 74.7 | 90,336 | 70.5 | 9,775 | 74.7 | 80,562 |
| Delaware | 7.1 | 6,332 | 6.9 | 369 | 7.1 | 5.964 |
| District of Columbia | 14.0 | 17,990 | 13.2 | 1,350 | 14.0 | 16,641 |
| Florida. | 238.8 | 294,922 | 202.7 | 39,408 | 238.8 | 255,514 |
| Georgia | 62.6 | 72,469 | 58.9 | 9,540 | 62.6 | 62,929 |
| Hawaii. | 11.0 | 11,330 | 10.1 | 1,475 | 11.0 | 9,855 |
| Idaho. | 11.3 | 10.088 | 9.3 | 1,846 | 11.3 | 8.242 |
| Illinois... | 148.5 | 175,151 | 129.8 | 27,114 | 148.5 | 148.037 |
| Indiana | 39.7 | 39,746 | 31.2 | 5,717 | 39.7 | 34.030 |
| lowa | 34.5 | 28,936 | 30.8 | 4,072 | 34.5 | 24.863 |
| Kansas | 25.9 | 29,258 | 20.6 | 3,453 | 25.9 | 25,805 |
| Kentucky | 34.9 | 38,942 | 30.2 | 6.019 | 34.9 | 32,924 |
| Louisiana....................................................... | 38.3 | 42,047 | 35.2 | 8,472 | 38.3 | 33.576 |
| Maine ...................................................... | 14.9 | 11,792 | 13.9 | 1,477 | 14.9 | 10,314 |
| Maryland | 49.7 | 53,351 | 40.1 | 5,429 | 49.7 | 47,923 |
| Massachusetts | 113.2 | 117,160 | 106.9 | 12,922 | 113.2 | 104,238 |
| Michigan. | 72.4 | 71.707 | 62.5 | 5.465 | 72.4 | 66,242 |
| Minnesota.................................................... | 35.2 | 36.411 | 30.6 | 5.405 | 35.2 | 31,006 |
| Mississippi..................................................... | 23.5 | 23,388 | 22.6 | 6,167 | 23.5 | 17,221 |
| Missouri. | 53.9 | 61,335 | 48.5 | 6,990 | 53.9 | 54,345 |
| Montana. | 7.2 | 6,384 | 5.9 | 1,051 | 7.2 | 5,333 |
| Nebraska....................................................... | 19.8 | 18,352 | 14.9 | 3,699 | 19.8 | 14.654 |
| Nevada......................................................... | 13.3 | 17.953 | 12.0 | 1.249 | 13.3 | 16.704 |
| New Hampshire .............................................. | 20.2 | 24,892 | 16.9 | 4.681 | 20.2 | 20,211 |
| New Jersey | 139.2 | 150,128 | 115.2 | 16,549 | 139.2 | 133,579 |
| New Mexico | 12.3 | 15,797 | 9.9 | 1,646 | 12.3 | 14,151 |
| New York....................................................... | 339.6 | 381,476 | 288.9 | 35,843 | 339.6 | 345,633 |
| North Carolina ............................................... | 66.3 | 80.352 | 61.1 | 8,936 | 66.3 | 71.416 |
| North Dakota. | 9.4 | 7.548 | 7.9 | 3.096 | 9.4 | 4.451 |
| Ohio | 106.4 | 103,880 | 95.7 | 13,218 | 106.4 | 90.662 |
| Oklahoma | 37.6 | 48,605 | 34.9 | 7,331 | 37.6 | 41.273 |
| Oregon......................................................... | 25.4 | 37,008 | 22.9 | 5,221 | 25.4 | 31.788 |
| Pennsylvania .................................................. | 113.8 | 120.914 | 100.8 | 13,171 | 113.8 | 107.743 |
| Rhode Island................................................. | 12.1 | 15,902 | 10.5 | 1,886 | 12.1 | 14.015 |
| South Carolina............................................... | 29.4 | 31,084 | 27.8 | 3,529 | 29.4 | 27.555 |
| South Dakota.................................................. | 7.0 | 4,784 | 5.9 | 1,220 | 7.0 | 3,564 |
| Tennessee .................................................. | 51.4 | 55,303 | 42.2 | 5,736 | 51.4 | 49,567 |
| Texas ............................................................ | 250.6 | 295,471 | 229.9 | 60.646 | 250.6 | 234.825 |
| Utah ............................................................. | 7.3 | 8.787 | 6.2 | 1.276 | 7.3 | 7.510 |
| Vermont. | 4.8 | 5,483 | 4.8 | 445 | 4.8 | 5,038 |
| Virginia .......................................................... | 76.5 | 75,017 | 69.7 | 9,140 | 76.5 | 65,878 |
| Washington .................................................... | 55.6 | 56,618 | 45.0 | 9.034 | 55.6 | 47,584 |
| West Virginia.................................................. | 11.2 | 9,996 | 9.2 | 620 | 11.2 | 9.375 |
| Wisconsin ..................................................... | 44.8 | 48,107 | 39.9 | 5.393 | 44.8 | 42.715 |
| Wyoming ........................................................ | 6.4 | 6,670 | 5.1 | 2,255 | 6.4 | 4,415 |
| Other areas ${ }^{1}$................................................ | 4.5 | 4,566 | 3.3 | 329 | 4.5 | 4,238 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Top Wealthholders With Net Worth Under $\$ 10,000,000$ and Gross Assets of $\$ 500,000$ or More: Total and Selected Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by State of Residence-(continued)
[All figures are estimates based on estate tax return samples-number are in thousands; money amounts are in millions of dollars]


T U. . citizens domiciled abroăd. Persons who acquired U.S. citizenshipsolely by viftue of being a citizen of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands are not included. Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

# The Intergenerational Wealth Study: Basic Estate Data, 1916-1945 

By Janet G. McCubbin*

In 1985 the Statistics of Income Division began to reprocess Federal estate tax returns filed since the inception of the tax in 1916. This project, called the Intergenerational Wealth Study, is designed to provide information about the accumulation, concentration and intergenerational transfer of wealth in the United States. The rich demographic and financial data present on estate tax returns provide for research into a variety of aspects of the U.S. population and economy. Family size and structure, inheritance patterns and differences in wealth holding by sex, age and geographic region are some of the circumstances reflected on the estate tax return.

This article provides an overview of basic demographic and financial data from 348,479 returns filed for individuals who died between 1916 and 1945 [1]. These data show that:

- The portion of returns filed for women increased by about 25 percent between 1916 and 1945. In most years women were, on average, less wealthy than men, but that discrepancy began to decrease during the mid1930's.
- Age was not highly correlated with the size of gross estate, but because older decedents had less debt, net worth increased with age.
- The distribution of estate wealth changed during this period. This coincided with the Great Depression and was consistent with the general decrease in the concentration of wealth in the United States.

The modern Federal estate tax was enacted in September of 1916. An estate tax return (Form 706) must be filed after the death of an individual whose total gross estate equals or exceeds the filing requirement. Total gross estate consists of all real and
intangible property owned by the decedent, including property held jointly with others, before any reduction by debts and mortgages. Assets are included at their fair market value as of the date of death [2]. The estate tax is calculated after the deduction of debts and mortgages, administrative and funeral expenses, losses during administration, property previously taxed, the "specific exemption" and, after 1917, charitable contributions [3]. The credits against the estate tax applicable during portions of the 1916 to 1945 period were those for State and foreign death taxes paid and for gift taxes paid. Data presented here were collected from returns as they were originally filed, without regard to any changes made during audits [4]. Data are tabulated by year of death.

The filing requirement fluctuated between $\$ 40,000$ and $\$ 100,000$ during the 1916 to 1945 period (see Figure A). This filing threshhold limits the scope of the Intergenerational Wealth Study to affluent individuals. Figure $B$ shows the percentage of American decedents age 20 and over for whom estate tax returns were filed, by year of death [5]. The portion of estates subject to the Federal estate tax in each year varied with changes in the filing requirement and other tax provisions, and with changes in real and nominal wealth. Figure C shows the number of estate tax decedents (individuals for whom returns were filed) by year of death. To isolate economic factors from changes in the filing requirement, the number of returns for decedents with estates worth $\$ 100,000$ or more is shown separately.

Figure A.-Federal Estate Tax Filing Requirements, 1916-1942

| Effective date of change | Gross estate filing requirement |
| :---: | :---: |
| September 9, 1916 | \$ 50,000 |
| February 26, 1926 | 100,000 |
| June 6, 1932 | 50,000 |
| August 31, 1935 ................................................................ | 40,000 |
| October 22, 1942............................................................. | 60,000 |

## Figure B

## Percentage of U.S. Adult Decedents for whom Federal Estate Tax Returns Were Filed, 1916 to $1945{ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ U.S. resident decedents age 20 and over. The estate tax became effective on September 9, 1916.

Economic growth during the 1920's, the Great Depression beginning in 1929, the economic boom associated with World War II and the general increase in wealth over time are all reflected in the number of returns filed annually.

## DECEDENTS AND TOTAL GROSS ESTATE

Total gross estate was correlated with other aspects of the economy. Figure $D$ depicts the total gross estate reported for all estate tax decedents and 'to account for changes in the filing requirement) for those who had assets worth $\$ 100,000$ or more. When the estate tax was instituted in September 1916, the American economy was fairly prosperous and operating near maximum capacity, due in part to the demand for goods from allies at war in Europe. This increase in demand extended slightly beyond the end of World War 1 in November 1918. A brief recession occurred in 1920-21 as Europe and the

United States switched from wartime to peacetime economies and the Federal government ran a budget surplus, instead of a deficit [6]. Total gross estate from returns with $\$ 100,000$ or more dropped by 18 percent between 1920 and 1921.

Not surprisingly, the Great Depression had a significant impact on total gross estate Duiring 1929, both industrial production and construction declined significantly and in October the stock market became chaotic. When stock prices bottomed out in December, wealth in securities had declined by about $\$ 25$ billion, a decrease of nearly 30 percent.

Of course, the stock market crash in 1929 was only the beginning of the Depression. The economy continued its downward spiral for 4 years. Total gross estate from returns with $\$ 100,000$ or more fell by 51 percent between 1929 and 1932. During those years; the price of securities in the United States fell

Figure C
All Returns and Returns with Total Gross Estate $\$ 100,000$ or More, 1916-1945

by more than 80 percent. Real national income fell by 36 percent between 1929 and 1933. Gross national product did increase annually from 1933 to 1937 but despite work relief, banking reform and other programs, more than 14 percent of the civilian labor force was still unemployed in 1937, and the economy, operating at only 80 percent of capacity, suffered another setback [7]. Total gross estate also fell, by 17 percent between 1936 and 1938, for returns with $\$ 100,000$ or more.

Spiraling U.S. military expenditures and an increased demand for American products abroad accompanying World War II finally ended the Great Depression. Nominal GNP increased by 86 percent between 1938 and 1942, when the economy finally reached full employment, and it climbed another 34 percent between 1942 and 1945. Total gross estate continued to fall through 1942, but increased, by 66 percent for decedents with $\$ 100,000$ or more, between 1942 and 1945 [8].

The average total gross estate, however, generally did not rebound and, as discussed later, the distribution of wealth was somewhat more equitable
after the Great Depression. Economists generally agree however, that wealth has been highly concentrated throughout this century. The distribution of total gross estate supports this conclusion, as it had a skewed shape throughout the 1916 to 1945 period (see Figure E, for example) [9].

## Male and Female Estate Tax Decedents

Most estate tax decedents were male, although the percentage of decedents who were female did increase over time, from a low of 23.4 percent in 1919 to a high of 35.5 percent in 1937. The relative number of females dropped to about 31 percent of estate tax decedents by 1945 , due in part to the number of male fatalities during World War II. A similar drop in the portion of returns accounted for by female decedents, from 24.9 percent in 1916 to 23.4 percent in 1919, occurred during World War I. Information on cause of death has not yet been coded for analysis, but a review of the causes of death reported for male estate tax decedents under the age of 45 , who died during 1942 through 1945, revealed that at least 253, or 18 percent, were killed in military service [10].

## Figure D

## Total Gross Estate (TGE) from All Returns and From Returns With Gross Estate of $\$ 100,000$ or More, 1916-1945

TGE (Millions of Dollars)


The size of total gross estate also varied by sex. Women were generally less wealthy than men during this period. In most years, fewer than a third of the estate tax decedents were women, and women accounted for an even smaller percentage of gross estate. For example, for year of death 1919, when a low of 23.4 percent of estate tax decedents were women, tine asseets of these women accounted for only 18.7 percent of the total gross estate reported. In 1937, when a high of 35.5 percent of estate tax decedents were women, assets of women accounted for only 31.6 percent of the total gross estate reported.

Figure F shows the average total gross estate for men and women with $\$ 100,000$ or more in gross estate. For all but 5 years, the average gross estate was higher for men. The degree of difference in average gross estate fluctuated from year to year. For example, in 1933, the estates of women were, on
average, 19.0 percent smaller than those of men. In 1934, the estates of women were only 0.7 percent smaller. (Only returns with $\$ 100,000$ or more are featured in Figure $F$ because a significant portion of the fluctuation in the average size of smaller estates is a function of the filing requirement. The correlation between sex and size of gross estate still holds when a!! returns are analyzed.)

Note that average gross estate was significantly higher for women than for men in 1924. A review of the returns for the very wealthiest women for that year confirmed that there were no errors in the data and that the unusual number of extremely wealthy women who died in 1924 was apparently a random variation: Female decedents also had a larger average gross estate than male decedents in 1942 through 1945. This was due in part to the filing of returns for a large number of relatively less wealthy young males who died during World War II. Even

Figure E
Number of Returns and Total Gross Estate by Size of Gross Estate, 1935

after eliminating the returns of decedents under the age of 50 , however, women have a higher average gross estate than men for 1942 through 1945.

## Age of Estate Tax Decedents

Estate tax decedents were, on average, older than decedents in the general U.S. population. Figure G shows that the mean age at death of estate tax decedents was higher than that of the decedents at large from 1920 through 1945. Wealthier individuals could better afford modern health care and adequate nutrition, and they were less likely to be exposed to work-related health hazards. In addition, it generally took time to amass personal wealth, so that the estates of younger decedents were less likely to be
subject to the Federal estate tax. The discrepancy in average age at death between estate tax and other decedents decreased, however, as overall mortality rates decreased.

As in the general U.S. population, the average age at death of estate tax decedents increased over the 1919 to 1945 period. The increase was more pronounced for females, and the average age of male estate tax decedents actually decreased by 2.3 years between 1941 and 1945. By 1945, female estate tax decedents lived, on average, 5.6 years longer than male estate tax decedents. As noted above, fatalities due to World War II resulted in an increase in the number of male estate tax decedents.

Figure $F$
Average Total Gross Estate (TGE) for Returns with Gross Estate $\$ 100,000$ or More, by Sex, 1916 to 1945


Figure G
Average Age of Male and Female Estate Tax Decedents and Average Age of All U.S. Adult Decedents by Year of Death, 1919-1945
Average Age at Death


These deaths also resulted in a lower mean age at death for male estate tax decedents. However, even the average of males aged 50 and over decreased between 1941 and 1945. This is true even after adjusting for the change in the filing requirement.

## Marital Status of Estate Tax Decedents

As would be expected given the mortality patterns noted above, most male estate tax decedents were married and most females were widowed (see the distribution for 1930 in Figure H). This pattern changed little between 1925 (the first year that marital status is available from the estate tax return) and 1945, although the number of separated or divorced decedents did rise from 0.4 percent to 2.0 percent over the period.

The marital status of males and females may contribute to the discrepancy between their gross estates. It is generally believed that few women had assets of their own during this period, and therefore that much of the property owned by women was inherited from their spouses. The inherited property in a widow's estate had already been subject to estate tax at the death of her husband. Thus even if a woman inherited all of her husband's property, it seems likely that her estate was smaller.

## DEBTS AND NET WORTH

Figure I shows debts and mortgages reported on estate tax returns as a percentage of total gross estate in each year [11]. The peak in 1932 corresponded with the low value of total gross estate for that year, one of the worst of the Great Depression. In most years, debt as a percentage of total gross estate decreased somewhat as the size of the estate increased. This was particularly true for decedents with estates of $\$ 250,000$ or more.

Male decedents incurred significantly more debt than female decedents. Even after subtracting debts, however, women were generally still less wealthy than men. In 20 of the 30 years, the average net worth (total gross estate less debts) was greater for men. As with average gross estate, however, there was some fluctuation in the percentage difference between the average net worth of men and women. The average net worth of women eventually overtook that of men in 1940.

Women may have incurred less debt than men because they were more risk adverse. The larger

Figure H
Marital Status of Estate Tax Decedents by Sex, 1930


Males


Females
amount of debt incurred by men may also be due to the younger age at death of men, as indebtedness tended to be inversely correlated with the age of the decedent. Figure $J$ shows debts as a percentage of total gross estate for selected age groups and years of death. The total gross estate was only slightly correlated with the age of the decedent. Debts,

Figure I
Debts and Mortgages as a Percentage of Total Gross Estate by Sex, 1916-1945

however, decreased significantly as age increased, so that net worth did increase with age.

## THE ESTATE TAX

The reach of the estate tax, like that of the individual income tax, was extended significantly during the first half of this century. The Federal estate tax reported grew from $\$ 11.7$ million to $\$ 597.2$ million between 1916 and 1945 . Figure K shows the effective rate structure of the tax in 1920 and 1940. Most returns for decedents from the 1916 to 1945 period were taxable (see Figure L ).

Given that the estate tax was progressive and women were generally less wealthy than men, it should follow that higher taxes were paid for men's estates. This was generally true (see Figure M). Proportionately more taxes were paid for estates of women who died in 1916, 1917, 1924, 1940 and 1944, but average net worth was also greater for women in 1924, 1940 and 1944. In addition to estate size, two other factors contributed to a smaller tax

Figure J.-Debts and Mortgages Expressed as a Percentage of Total Gross Estate by Age, Selected Years of Death; 1920-1945

| Year of death | Age group |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 60 Under 70 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \text { Under } \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | 80 and over |
| 1920. | 15.5\% | 11.0\% | 6.4\% | 4.9\% |
| 1925. | 14.7 | 10.2 | 6.4 | $\because 4.3$ |
| 1930. | 17.1 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 3.7 |
| 1935. | 16.0 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 3.9 |
| 1940 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 5.1 |
| 1945. | 9.2 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.0 |

for women's estates: most women were widowed and many would have received the deduction for property previously taxed in their husbands' estates. Secondly, women as a group contributed a larger portion of their estate to charities [12].

## DISTRIBUTIONAL CHANGES OVER TIME

As shown in Figure E, the distribution of gross estate is skewed to the right. Net worth, defined here as gross estate less debts, is similarly concentrated. While the distributions of wealth and income in the

Figure K
Federal Estate Tax as a Percentage of Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth, 1920 and 1940
Percentage of Net Worth


Percentage of Net Worth


Figure L.-Number of Taxable Returns Expressed as a Percentage of All Returns, by Sex, Selected Years of Death, 1920-1945

| Year of death | Percentage taxable |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Fernales |
| 1920. | 82.1\% | 81.3\% |
| 1925 | 79.2 | 78.4 |
| 1930 | 79.6 | 80.1 |
| 1935 | 80.7 | 82.7 |
| 1940 | 82.1 | 84.1 |
| 1945 | 87.1 | 84.2 |

United States remain unequal, many economists have reported "a significant shift toward greater equality in the 20th century which some writers refer to as a modern social revolution" [13]. Lampman used estate tax data to estimate that the top 1 percent of adults held 36.3 percent of U.S. wealth in 1929, but only 23.3 percent in 1945 [14]. He suggested that price changes, decreases in the rate of saving by the wealthy and changes in wealth transfer and wealth holding practices which led to an increase in the number of women and younger persons among the wealthy contributed to the decrease in wealth inequality between 1922 and 1953. This change in the distribution of wealth is reflected in the estate tax data [15].

## Data in Constant (1945) Dollars

Because these data span 30 years, it is useful to isolate the real increases in estate tax wealth by converting the data to constant dollars. The aggregate value of total gross estate generally exhibited an upward trend over the 1916 to 1945 period (see Figure N) [16]. The average total gross estate decreased, however, particularly after 1930. For example, the average total gross estate reported on returns with gross estate $\$ 150,000$ or more was nearly $\$ 618,000$ in 1919 [17]. After falling to under $\$ 484,000$ for those who died in 1921, it rose to $\$ 680,000$ in 1930: It generally fell from that peak, dropping to $\$ 440,000$ by 1945 . Average net worth of this group of decedents fell from $\$ 613,000$ in 1930 to $\$ 417,000$ in 1945. This decrease is one indication of the shift in the distribution of wealth that occurred after 1929. Another sign is the dramatic decrease in the number of millionaires for whom estate tax returns were filed after 1929 (see Figure O). The portion of gross estate (from returns with $\$ 150,000$ or more) held by these millionaire decedents also fell, from 57 percent in 1930 to 35 percent in 1945.

Figure M
Estate Tax as a Percentage of Net Worth by Sex, 1916-1945

## Percentage of Net Worth



Figure N
Total Gross Estate (TGE) in Current and 1945 Dollars, 1916-1945
TGE (Millions of Dollars)


Figure 0
Number of Returns with Gross Estate of $\$ 1,000,000$ or More in Constant Dollars, 1916-1945

Number of Returns


## The Wealthiest 0.5 Percent of U.S.Decedents

Federal estate tax returns provide data on the upper tail of the estate wealth distribution. These data captured a different portion of the wealth distribution in each year, because of changes in the filing requirement and increases or decreases in wealth. This variation was illustrated in Figure B. Converting total gross estate to constant dollars and looking only at returns exceeding some amount, such as $\$ 100,000$ or $\$ 150,000$, eliminates the effects of fluctuations in the filing requirement and inflation, but it does not account for real changes in the size and shape of the wealth distribution. The percentage of U.S. decedents represented by estate tax data adjusted in this way still varies because of real growth (or declines) in wealth and changes in the shape of the distribution.

However, in every year from 1917 to 1945, at least the wealthiest 0.5 percent of adult U.S. decedents were affected by the Federal estate tax. Distributional changes in estate wealth over time can be more consistently evaluated by studying the distribution of
estate wealth among just these returns. (Data for 1916 are not analyzed in this section, because the estate tax was not effective until September of that year.)

Figure $P$ shows all returns and the number of returns representing the wealthiest 0,5 percent of adult U.S. decedents. The top 0.5 percent of decedents was much more stable, although variations did occur, as the number of U.S. deaths fluctuated. For example, in 1918 the number of deaths was unusually high, due in large part to World War. I and an influenza pandemic. Because primarily young people (who are less likely to have estates above the estate tax filing requirement) died from these causes, the total number of estate tax returns filed for 1918 was equal to only 0.7 percent of adult deaths.

The allocation of wealth among these decedents can be analyzed by comparing the cumulative distribution of returns to the cumulative distribution of net worth. Graphs of these distributions, known as Lorenz curves, are shown for 1930 and 1945 in

Figure $P$
All Returns and Returns for the Wealthiest 0.5 Percent of U.S. Adult Deaths, 1917-1945 ${ }^{1}$


[^27]Figure Q. If net worth were equally distributed among decedents, the plot of the cumulative distribution of net worth against the cumulative distribution of returns would form the straight line, AC. If the distribution were completely unequal (if one individual accounted for all estate wealth), the result would be the right angle ABC [18].

Figure Q
Cumulative Distribution of Returns Compared to Cumulative Distribution of Net Worth, Top 0.5
Percent of U.S. Adult Decedents, 1930 and 1945


The distribution of estate wealth became more unequal until 1930. Inequality then decreased between 1930 and 1945, as depicted in Figure Q. This is the same pattern described by Lampman for the living U.S. population. Data on the distribution of net worth among the top 0.5 percent of adult decedents in other years are provided in Table 5.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The Internal Revenue Service has been working for 5 years to collect data from all Federal estate tax returns filed since 1916. Estate tax returns filed from 1916 to 1950 are stored at the Seattle Federal Records Center in Washington. Returns filed after 1950 are stored at eight Federal Records Centers around the country. The data presented here were recently collected from estate tax returns filed for
individuals who died during the years 1916 to 1945 and stored at the Seattle Federal Records Center.

Because all returns are included in the study, the data are not subject to sampling error. However, some returns from the 1916 to 1945 period may be missing. It is likely, for example, that a small number of returns are stored in other Federal Records Centers. Data will be collected from these returns as the study progresses. Comparisons of these new data to tabulations published in the Statistics of Income series for filing years 1916 to 1945 indicate that nearly all of the returns filed during this period have been included in the new study [19]. For some filing years, the number of recoded returns exceeds the number originally tabulated. This probably is due to delays or omissions experienced during the original processing.

The data are subject to nonsampling error. Estate valuations are generally believed to be of good quality however, largely because estate tax returns are usually completed by professional tax advisors who exhibit high levels of skill and integrity.

Data collection from returns filed for individuals who died during the 1946 through 1950 period is nearly complete. Data collection from the returns for individuals who died during 1951 through the 1970's will resume in July 1990. In addition, a collection of detailed cross-tabulations of data from the Intergenerational Wealth Study is scheduled for publication later in 1990. These tables will include data on the characteristics of estate tax decedents, the composition of estates, debts, estate taxes, and the characteristics of bequests and beneficiaries. Efforts to trace the transfer of wealth from generation to generation by linking the estate tax returns within families will be reviewed.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Data are collected from all estate tax returns for the Intergenerational Wealth Study. Data from the 22,004 returns with gross estate less than the filing requirement and from the few returns filed for nonresident aliens are not included in this article. Preliminary data for 1916 through 1931 were published in Medve, Kathy, "Estate Tax Returns Revisited, 191631," SOI Bulletin, Spring 1987, Volume 6, Number 4.
[2] All tabulations are presented by year of death, rather than by filing year. Assets included in the total gross estate are included. at their value as of the date of death, except when the optional valuation date of 1 year after death was elected. Optional valuation was available August 1935 and thereafter. The number for which the optional valuation date was elected is not known for these returns. (Currently, both the alternate value and the date of death value are captured.) See the appendix for a description of alternate valuation and other tax law provisions.
[3] In 1976, the specific exemption was replaced by the unified credit in effect today. The unified credit is applied after the computation of the tax. See the appendix for information on the specific exemption and other tax law provisions.
[4] For a review of changes in the valuation of estates through audits, see Harriss, C. Lowell, "Wealth Estimates as Affected by Audit of Estate Tax Returns," National Tax Journal, December 1949; and McCubbin, Janet G., "Improving Wealth Estimates Derived from Estate Tax Data," Statistics of Income and Related Adminstrative Record Research: 1986-1987, Internal Revenue Service, 1987.
[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Mortality Statistics, annual volumes 1916-1936 and Vital Statistics of the United States, annual volumes, 19371945. Deaths were not reported by every State prior to 1933. For 1916 to 1932, deaths for the United States were estimated by applying the death rate and the deaths of individuals under 20 years of age as a percentage of all deaths, calculated from the death registration states, to the mid-year population of the entire United States. Deaths of individuals under 20 years of age are excluded because very few estate tax decedents are under 20 years of age and because the death rate for children declined markedly over the period. For 1940 through 1945, the number of U.S. deaths excludes deaths of U.S. military personnel abroad. Such deaths are included in the estate data.
[6] Gunderson, Gerald, A New Economic History of America, McGraw Hill, Inc., 1976.
[7] Gunderson, op. cit., and Bruchey, Stuart, The Wealth of the Nation, Harper and Row, New York, 1988.
[8] This is not to suggest that war is in all respects good for the economy. For example, between 1940 and 1945, 324,000 firms ( 10 percent of the 1940 total) went out of business. Most of these were small businesses. . The majority of Government contracts during the war went to large businesses with the ability to produce enormous amounts of military materials. See Bruchey, op. cit.
[9] Wealth is generally distributed lognormally. The Pareto curve also fits the upper tail of the wealth distribution. The lognormal distribution and Pareto curve are described in Cowell, F. A., Measuring Inequality, John Wiley and Son, New York, 1977.
[10] The cause of death reported for each of these 253 men clearly indicated that they were killed in action or died as a result of injuries sustained in military services. The causes of death for many other men ("lost at sea," "airplane crash," "gangrene") were less clear. Further analysis will most likely reveal that some of these men died as a result of military service. The United States entered World War I in April 1917 and the Armistice was signed in November 1918. American involvement in World War II began in December 1941 and continued through August 1945. Cause of death is not available for returns filed prior to 1923.
[11] For some decedents, debts and mortgages may have exceeded the value of the estate. For this article however, they are constrained to the value of the estate for each decedent. This treatment seems more consistent with an analysis of estate wealth at death, as payments to creditors cannot exceed the value of the estate.
[12] McCubbin, Janet G. and Rosenfeld, Jeffrey P., "Looking Deeper Into the New IRS Data Base", Trusts and Estates, November 1989. See appendix for a description of deductions and other tax law provisions.
[13] Poulson, Barry W., Economic History of the

United States, Macmillan Publishing Co., New York, 1981.
[14] Lampman, Robert J., The Share of Top WealthHolders in National Wealth, 1922-1956, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1962. Analyses of the concentration of wealth can also be found in Smith, James D. and Franklin, Stephen D., "The Concentration of Personal Wealth, 1922-1969," American Economic Review, May 1974; and Wolff, Edward N. and Marley, Marcia, "Long-Term Trends in U.S. Wealth Inequality: Methodological Issues and Results," in Lipsey, Robert E. and Tice, Helen Stone, ed., The Measurement of Saving Investment, and Wealth, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1989. Estimates by Lampman, Schwartz and Johnson, and Smith and Franklin are derived from estate tax data. Discussions of the limitations of estate data for constructing estimates of wealth held by living individuals can be found in the chapter by Wolff and Marley and in Scheuren, Fritz and McCubbin, Janet, "Piecing Together Personal Wealth Distributions," Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research: 1986-1987, Internal Revenue Service, 1987. A current estimate of wealth concentration derived from estate tax data can be found in Schwartz, Marvin and Johnson, Barry, "Personal Wealth Estimates, 1986," in this volume.
[15] Note that the following discussion focuses on wealth reported on estate tax returns rather than on wealth estimates for living individuals.
[16] The Consumer Price Index, produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used to convert data for all years to constant dollars. The index for 1947-1949=100 was adjusted so that $1945=100$.
[17] Returns with $\$ 150,000$ or more are used in the discussion of average gross estate to eliminate the effect of changes in the filing requirement. $\$ 100,000$ was used as the cutoff in previous sections, when data were presented in current dollars. The highest constant dollar value of the filing requirement is $\$ 131,752$ (for the first 5 months of 1932). A cut-off of $\$ 150,000$ is used instead of $\$ 131,752$ simply because it is more convenient.
[18] For a discussion on how to derive and interpret Lorenz curves and other measures of inequality, see Loehr, William and Powelson, John P., The Economics of Development and Distribution, Harcourt Brace Janovich, Inc., New York, 1981.
[19] Data in the Statistics of Income series were presented by filing year. Data in this article are organized by year of death, although they can be tabulated by filing year for comparisons to the older series.

## APPENDIX

## Overview of Estate Tax Provisions

The Appendix provides a brief overview of the Federal estate tax laws applicable to citizens and residents of the United States. Provisions affecting only non-residents are not discussed.

## The Revenue Act of 1916, Effective September 9, 1916

The Revenue Act of 1916 required that a Federal estate tax return be filed after the death of any individual who died on or after September 9, 1916, and whose total gross estate exceeded $\$ 60,000$ or whose net estate exceeded $\$ 50,000$.

Total gross estate was defined as all tangible and intangible assets owned by the decedent, transfers made in contemplation of death and all transfers made within 2 years of death, except for bona fide sales. (It was presumed that gifts made within 2 years of death were made in contemplation of death and thereby subject to estate taxation.) Property owned jointly by the decedent and others was fully included in the gross estate except for the portion that could be shown to have been contributed by the other joint owner(s).

Net estate was defined as total gross estate less the deduction of debts and mortgages, funeral and administrative expenses, payments for the support of the decedent's dependents required by local law, uninsured losses during administration arising from casualty (fire, storm, etc.) or theft and a specific exemption of $\$ 50,000$.

Estate tax rates were progressive and ranged from 1 percent of the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 10
percent of the portion of net estate exceeding $\$ 5,000,000$. There were no credits against the tax. The tax was due 1 year after the date of death and a 5 percent per annum discount was provided for early payment.

## The Act of March 3, 1917

The tax rate in each bracket was increased by 50 percent, so that rates ranged from 1.5 percent on the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 15 percent on the portion of net estate over $\$ 5,000,000$.

## The Revenue Act of 1917, Effective October 4,1917

Rates were increased further to range from 2 percent on the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 25 percent of the portion of net estate over $\$ 10,000,000$. The rate increase did not apply to the estates of decedents who died while serving in U.S. military forces during World War I or if death from injuries sustained or disease contracted in military service occured within 1 year of the end of the War.

## The Revenue Act of 1918, Effective February 24, 1919

Returns were required for all gross estates exceeding \$50,000.

Three items were specifically mentioned as includable in total gross estate: 1) the interest of the surviving spouse in property existing at the time of a decedent's death as dower or curtesy, 2) property passing under a general power of appointment exercised by the decedent by will or in contemplation of death and 3 ) all insurance proceeds from policies taken out by the decedent on his or her own life accruing to the estate and such proceeds in excess of $\$ 40,000$ accruing to beneficiaries other than the estate.

Two new deductions from total gross estate were allowed in the computation of net estate: 1) property received by the decedent as a share in the estate of any person dying within 5 years of the decedent (or any property received in exchange for such inherited property), if the property had been previously subject to estate tax under the Revenue Acts of 1917 or 1918, and if the property previously taxed was included in the decedent's gross estate; and 2) bequests to charitable, educational or artistic organizations. The deduction for charitable bequests was allowed retroactively to the estates of decedents who died after December 31, 1917.

Tax rates on the first $\$ 450,000$ of net estate were reduced by 50 percent and tax rates on the portion of net estate between $\$ 450,000$ and $\$ 1,500,000$ were reduced by a smaller percentage. Tax rates ranged from 1 percent of the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 25 percent of the portion of net estate exceeding \$10,000,000.

The Act stipulated that the estate tax did not apply to the estates of decedents who died while serving in U.S. military forces in World War I or from injuries received or diseases contracted while in military service. It provided for a refünd of taxes already collected from such estates under the 1916 and 1917 Acts. (The data presented in this article probably include some returns for servicemen filed before this refund was authorized, but'because the cause of death was not present on the returns at that time, it is not possible to identify and adjust for such returns.)

The tax was due 1 year after the date of death with no provision for a discount for early payment. An extension of up to 3 years could be granted if payment of tax imposed undue hardship on the estate. (The tax not paid within 18 months of the date of death was subject to 6 percent per annum interest, irrespective of the extension of time to pay as provided under earlier acts.)

## The Revenue Act of 1921; Effective November 23, 1921

The 1921 Act retained the provisions outlined in the 1918 Act and extended the deduction for property previously taxed to the estates of all decedents dying after September 8, 1916. It further stipulated that the deduction was limited to the value of the property used in determining the tax on the first estate and to the extent that deductions for charitable bequests or losses during administration were not already applied against the property.

The Revenue Act of 1924, Effective June 2, 1924
The definition of total gross estate was expanded to include any property that the decedent had transferred or placed in trust but over which he or she had retained a power of appointment, exercisable by the decedent alone or with others. This type of power relinquished in contemplation of death was also included in the gross estate.

The deduction for property previously taxed was extended to property received as a gift within 5 years
of the decedent's death and previously subject to the gift tax (see below). The charitable deduction was limited to the value of the donated property reduced by any estate or inheritance taxes paid out of the charitable bequest. This limitation was later eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1926.

Tax rates were increased to range from 1 percent on the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 40 percent on the portion of net estate over $\$ 10,000,000$. The maximum extension of time to pay the tax was increased from 3 to 5 years. This change was retroactive November 23, 1921, the effective date of the 1921 Act.

A gift tax and corresponding estate tax credit for gift taxes paid on property included in the estate was also introduced by the Revenue Act of 1924. (The tax rate schedule applied to taxable gifts was the same as that for net estate.) A credit for death taxes paid to States, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia was introduced. The credit was limited to 25 percent of the Federal estate tax, after the deduction of the credit for gift tax.

The estate tax rate increase described above was rescinded by the Revenue Act of 1926, so that estates of individuals who died between June 2, 1924 and February 26, 1926 were subject to the rates established in the Revenue Act of 1921. The gift tax was also repealed, and gift tax rates for Calendar Years 1924 and 1925 were reduced retroactively. The reductions were larger in the upper brackets. The maximum gift tax rate was reduced to 25 percent on the portion of taxable gifts over $\$ 10,000,000$. Taxes collected under the original 1924 Act in excess of the taxes imposed under the revised Act were refunded without interest.

Original Statistics of Income data for returns filed January 1, 1925 through December 31, 1926 (primarily for individuals who died January 1924 through December 1925) were adjusted to account for the refunds. The effect of the refunds on the new data is unclear. Editors were instructed to record the final tax figure shown on each return, but it is not known how often the refund had been incorporated on the original return. Certainly some returns showed the correct final tax figure, since a return was not due until 1 year after the date of death. Therefore, if an individual died after February of 1925, the Revenue Act of 1924 would have already been rescinded at the time the return was due and it seems
likely that the return would reflect the revised law. However, from the data presented in this article, the average effective tax rate for year of death 1924 is over 20 percent higher than that for 1923. Thus, for some returns, the new data may reflect the 1924 Act before its amendment.

## The Revenue Act of 1926, Effective February 26, 1926

The filing requirement was increased from $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 100,000$.

The definition of transfers made within 2 years of the decedent's death but after the enactment of the 1926 Act was modified to include only gifts to any one person of $\$ 5,000$ or more. All gifts made within 2 years of death but before the effective date of the 1926 Act were still fully included in the gross estate. The same $\$ 5,000$ criterion was used to determine which transferred assets over which the decedent retained a power of appointment were included in the gross estate.

As noted, the Revenue Act of 1926 rescinded the tax rate increase provided for by the Revenue Act of 1924. In addition, rates for estates of individuals dying February 26, 1926 and after were further reduced. They ranged from 1 percent on the first $\$ 50,000$ of net estate to 20 percent on the portion of net estate exceeding $\$ 10,000,000$.

The State death tax credit was revised such that the credit was limited to 80 percent (rather than 25 percent) of the Federal estate tax. The gift tax credit was repealed along with the other gift tax provisions, but was revived retroactively by the 1928 Act. (The Revenue Act of 1928 contained no other significant estate tax provisions.)

## The Revenue Act of 1932, Effective June 6, 1932

The filing requirement was reduced to $\$ 50,000$.
In the Revenue Act of 1932 the gift tax was re-introduced and an additional tax was superimposed on the basic estate tax. The basic estate tax remained as provided for by the Revenue Act of 1926. It was applicable to the net estate after the deduction of the $\$ 100,000$ specific exemption with rates ranging form 1 to 20 percent. Credits against the basic tax included the gift tax credit for any gift tax paid under the 1924 act, a credit for gift tax paid
under the 1932 Act limited to the the proportion of the basic tax that the included gifted property bears to the entire gross estate. The credit against the basic tax for state death taxes paid was limited to 80 percent of the basic tax after deduction of the gift tax credits.

The additional tax was defined as the excess of the tentative tax over the basic tax before credits. The exemption used in computing net estate for tentative tax purposes was $\$ 50,000$ (rather than $\$ 100,000$ ). Tentative tax rates ranged from 1 percent on the first $\$ 10,000$ of net estate to 45 percent on the portion of net estate exceeding $\$ 10,000 ; 000$.

No credit for gift taxes paid under the 1924 Act was allowed against the tentative tax. A credit for gift taxes paid under the 1932 Act, limited to: 1) the proportion of the additional tax that the value of the included gift bears to the entire gross estate and 2) the difference between the total gift tax and the gift tax credit allowed against the basic tax, was allowed. No state death tax credit was allowed against the tentative tax. The total Federal estate tax was then the basic tax + the additional tax which is equal to the basic tax after credits + (tentative tax after credit - basic tax before credits).

## The Revenue Act of 1934, Effective Rlay 11, 1934

The tentative tax rates on the portion of net estate exceeding $\$ 70,000$ were increased. Tentative tax rates ranged from 1 percent on the first $\$ 10,000$ of net estate to 60 percent of net estate over $\$ 10,000,000$.

## The Revenue Act of 1935, Effective August 31, 1935

The filing requirement was reduced to $\$ 40,000$.
The optional valuation date was introduced. If elected, the entire gross estate was valued as of 1 year after the date of death (rather than as of the date of death). Property disposed of during the year was valued as of the date of disposition. (The optional value is now referred to as the alternate value.)

The basic tax remained the same as provided for in the Revenue Act of ${ }^{1926}$. The specific exemption used in computing net estate for the purposes of the tentative tax was reduced to $\$ 40,000$. The tentative
tax rates were increased. They ranged from 2 percent on the first $\$ 10,000$ of net estate to 70 percent on the portion of net estate in excess of $\$ 50,000,000$.

Returns were due 15 months after the date of death.

## The Revenue Act of 1939, Effective June 30, 1939

The State death tax credit was extended to allow credit for death taxes paid to any U.S. possession.

## The Revenue Act of 1940, Effective June 26, 1940

A "defense tax" of 10 percent of the sum of the total tax (basic and additional taxes) after credits was imposed.

## The Revenue Act of 1941, Effective September 21, 1941

The "defense tax" was repealed. The tentative tax rates were increased. They ranged from 3 percent on the first $\$ 5,000$ of net estate to 77 percent of the portion of net estate exceeding $\$ 10,000,000$.

## The Revenue Act of 1942, Effective October 22, 1942

The filing requirement was increased to $\$ 60,000$.
There were three changes to the composition of total gross estate:

1) The full value (rather than 50 percent) of community property was included in the gross estate, except where the property could be shown to have been received in compensation for services rendered by the surviving spouse or derived from separate property originally owned by the surviving spouse. Previously, community property was included only to the extent of the State law. Community property states included Arizena, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington.
2) The exclusion of up to $\$ 40,000$ of proceeds of life insurance receivable by beneficiaries other than the estate was disallowed. All insurance on the life of the decedent payable to the estate and all insurance on the life of the decedents which the decedent owned or for which he or she paid premiums became fully taxable.
3) Nearly all property over which the decedent had a power of appointment (a right to determine who may enjoy a property or income from it) was included in the gross estate, even if the power was not exercised. Previously, only general powers of appointment that had actually been exercised were included in the gross estate. Powers of appointment not included were those for which a) the decedent could only appoint to members of his or her or the donor's immediate family, b) the decedent could appoint only to charity and c) powers which could only be exercised by a disinterested fiduciary in favor of a restricted class of
persons.
Deductions of debts and mortgages, funeral and administrative expenses, and for support of dependents were limited to the value of property included in the gross estate subject to claims.

The basic and tentative taxes remained as provided for under the Revenue Act of 1941. The State death tax credit against the basic tax was revised such that it was limited to 80 percent of the basic tax before (rather than after) deducting the credit for gift taxes paid.

Table 1 _-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax; by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of
Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945


[^28]Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| Year of death, size of gross estate | All decedents (continued) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | Taxable returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estate } \\ \text { tax } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total 1926 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 8,305 | 3,083,817 | 292,669 | 6,504 | 48,963 |
| Under \$100,000 | 1,031 | 73,767 | 6,742 | 678 | 111 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 2,428 | 297,562 | 27,515 | 1.503 | 308 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000... | 2,091 | 400,824 | 41,521 | 1.769 | 1,147 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 1,574 | 540,212 | 58,863 | 1,442 | 2,671 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ..................................... | 723 | 503.414 | 49,579 | 680 | 4.463 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................. | 458 | 1,268,038 | 108,449 | 432 | 40.262 |
| 1927 | 7,217 | 3,276,772 |  |  |  |
| Total .. |  |  | 314,799 | 5,749 | 39,315 |
| Under \$100,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000....................................... | 2,281 | 279,645 | 24,232 | 1,332 | 226 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000........................................ | 2,066 | 394,991 | 41,538 | 1,737 | 586 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000......................................... | 1,629 | 563,271 | 50,328 | 1,496 | 2.048 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 719 | 490,459 | 48,689 | 676 | 3,342 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 522 | 1,548,407 | 150,012 | 508 | 33,113 |
| Fotal ....................... 1928 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 7,890 | 3,618,213 | 293,949 | 6,452 | 48,234 |
| Under \$100,000 ..................................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................ | 2,353 | 290,297 | 25,242 | 1,463 | 121 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000........................................ | 2,267 | 435,094 | 43,504 | 1,933 | 590 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 1,812 | 632,719 | 64,077 | 1,658 | 2,703 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 870 | 604,418 | 55,459 | 831 | 4,249 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 588 | 1,655,685 | 105.667 | 567 | 40,570 |
| 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 8,418 | 4,082,871 | 358,630 | 6,847 | 47,208 |
| Under \$100,000. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 2.458 | 303,965 | 28,645 | 1,470 | 465 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000..................................... | 2,373 | 455,186 | 43,957 | 2,044 | 771 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000......................................... | 1,930 | 665,491 | 69,868 | 1,755 | 2,108 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 934 | 651,459 | 59,889 | 887 | 4,105 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 723 | 2,006,770 | 156,271 | 691 | 39,759 |
| 1930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .... | 7,785 | 3,927,856 | 386,493 | 6,210 | 44,177 |
| Under \$100,000 ..................................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 2,337 | 288,153 | 29,064 | 1,360 | 196 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 2,243 | 431,047 | 49,078 | 1,874 | 511 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 1,748 | 609,846 | 71,124 | 1.596 | 2,200 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 795 | 552,657 | 65,092 | 751 | 3,126 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 662 | 2,046,154 | 172,136 | 629 | 38,144 |
| 1931 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 6,704 | 2,843,649 | 327,880 | 5,131 | 21,678 |
| Under \$100,000 ................................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................... | 2,073 | 254,975 | 29.724 | 1.158 | 75 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000......................................... | 2,007 | 383,509 | 51,890 | 1,596 | 566 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 | 1.478 | 511.334 | 61,404 | 1,320 | 1,538 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 694 | 472,655 | 56,194 | 637 | 2,334 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 452 | 1,221,175 | 128,668 | 420 | 17,164 |
| 1932 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 7,610 | 1,938,147 | 280,995 | 5,775 | 45,329 |
| Under \$100,000. | 2,455 | 174,848 | 19,670 | 1,609 | 557 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1,859 | 226,559 | 30,841 | 1,330 | 1.723 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000........... .............................. | 1.542 | 295,650 | 45,657 | 1,269 | 3,809 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1,048 | 360,659 | 59,634 | 922 | 6,803 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 462 | 316,510 | 53.416 | 417 | 7.880 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................... | 244 | 563,921 | 71,777 | 228 | 24,557 |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 9,913 | 2,189,824 | 276,440 | 7,879 | 97,996 |
| Under \$100,000 ........................................................ | 4.704 | 336.524 | 39,375 | 3,206 | 1,195 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................... | 1,912 | 233,393 | 31.949 | 1,664 | 3,215 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 1,530 | 291,913 | 46,721 | 1,351 | 6,995 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1,036 | 354,773 | 46,229 | 964 | 14,008 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$....................................... | 450 | 306,253 | 41,942 | 421 | 16,180 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................... | 281 | 666,968 | 70,225 | 273 | 56,403 |
| 1834 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,311 | 2,285,146 | 244,545 | 8,292 | 138,272 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 4,988 | 354,296 | 37,967 | 3,463 | 1,288 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000...................................................................... | 2,033 | 247,759 | 33,489 | 1.784 | 3,378 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 1,491 | 284,316 | 37.837 | 1,355 | 8,243 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1,037 | 354,610 | 42,775 | 976 | 17.475 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 470 | 321,114 | 36,393 | 439 | 21,955 |
| \$,1000,000 or more.................................................. | 292 | 723,051 | 56,085 | 275 | 85,934 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .......................................................... | 11,792 | 2,495,064 | 241,875 | 9,594 | 217,317 |
| Under \$100,000 ........................................................ | 6,302 | 430,726 | 47.143 | 4,522 | 2,581 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................... | 2,001 | 243,860 | 29,468 | 1,788 | 5,298 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 1,525 | 290,879 | 34,064 | 1.414 | 11.762 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1,155 | 398,412 | 43,810 | 1,088 | 26,750 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 514 | 353,136 | 31,283 | 498 | 33,618 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 295 | 778,050 | 56,107 | 284 | 137,307 |

[^29]Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


[^30]Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| Year of death. size of gross estate | Mate decedents |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debis and mortgages | Taxable returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estate } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1916 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 1,634 | 433,756 | 41,630 | 1,429 | 8,648 |
| Under \$100,000 | 724 | 52,823 | 4.497 | 579 | 107 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000......................................... | 315 | 38.074 | 4,575 | 286 | 185 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 260 | 49,165 | 6,357 | 248 | 431 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 196 | 68,109 | 6,550 | 189 | 1,363 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $1,000,000$. | 81 | 54.452 | 5.929 | 75 | 1,289 |
| \$1,000.000 or more....................................................... | 58 | 171,134 | 13.722 | 52 | 5,272 |
| Total ........................ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,685 | 1,334,011 | 144,563 | 4,980 | 41,927 |
| Under \$100,000 | 2.765 | 199,856 | 18,622 | 2,211 | 704 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1,071 | 129,566 | 14,760 | 993 | 992 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 797 | 152,369 | 18.893 | 763 | 2,029 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000........................................................................ | 582 | 199.766 | 24,642 | 561 | 4,593 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 288 | 197,233 | 19.491 | 279 | 7,631 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................. | 182 | 455,222 | 48,154 | 173 | 25,978 |
| 1918 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ... | 6,737 | 1,638,820 | 181,577 | 5,739 | 81,274 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 3,291 | 237,528 | 23.825 | 2,520 | 989 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1,332 | 161,992 | 20,610 | 1.200 | 1.588 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 ......................................... | 891 | 170,930 | 22,674 | 845 | 2,912 |
| \$250,000 under $\$ 500,000$........................................ | 710 | 243,603 | 31,092 | 676 | 7.398 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 311 | 215,069 | 24.752 | 304 | 10.561 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 202 | 609,698 | 58.624 | 194 | 57,826 |
| Total 1919 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,917 | 2,117,508 | 217,970 | 6,690 | 108,069 |
| Under \$100,000 | 3.939 | 281,782 | 26,969 | 2,935 | 808 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000 ......................................... | 1.528 | 186,249 | 22,079 | 1,395 | 1.198 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1,096 | 208,492 | 27,320 | 1.048 | 2,121 |
| \$250,000 under \$500.000. | 748 | 259,290 | 30,209 | 725 | 4,706 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... | 357 | 243,235 | 27,334 | 347 | 7.463 |
| \$1,000,000 or more...... ........................................... | 249 | 938.460 | 84,060 | 240 | 91,773 |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ........................................................ | 8,772 | 2,110,637 | 231,587 | 7,206 | 103,029 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 4,455 | 317,568 | 32.499 | 3,175 | 639 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.. | 1,696 | 206,735 | 26,323 | 1,527 | 1.021 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 ......................................... | 1,187 | 225,867 | 27,808 | 1,128 | 1,951 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 806 | 276,747 | 38,055 | 768 | 4.027 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 363 | 250,598 | 29,097 | 355 | 6.567 |
| \$1,000,000 or more............. | 265 | 833,122 | 77,804 | 253 | 88,824 |
| Total 1921 ................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,142 | 1,687,885 | 214,545 | 6,511 | 50,373 |
| Under \$100,000 | 4,185 | 296,995 | 35,079 | 2.876 | 550 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.. | 1.478 | 179,052 | 26,257 | 1,297 | 849 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1.143 | 218,031 | 30,138 | 1.063 | 1.796 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 768 | 266,358 | 35,872 | 733 | 3,904 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... | 366 | 251,532 | 30.812 | 351 | 6,310 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.............. | 202 | 475,918 | 56,386 | 191 | 36,965 |
| 1922 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ..................................................... | 8,510 | 1,983,607 | 280,671 | 6,745 | 69,193 |
| Under \$100,000 ............. | 4,168 | 295,041 | 35,185 | 2,788 | 520 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................... | 1,589 | 193.546 | 28,163 | 1.371 | 893 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000... | 1,217 | 231,928 | 32.206 | 1,125 | 1,919 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 864 | 299,643 | 44,713 | 818 | 4.438 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 $\ldots$ | 426 | 293.804 | 35,121 | 411 | 7.298 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................ | 246 | 669,645 | 105,283 | 232 | 54,125 |
| Total 1923 ..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,739 | 1,923,552 | 238,539 | 6,887 | 57,042 |
| Under \$100,000 ..................................................... | 4,323 | 306,369 | 35,712 | 2,842 | 498 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1,576 | 191,672 | 26,138 | 1,372 | 871 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1,273 | 244,505 | 34,012 | 1,159 | 1,970 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 886 | 305,251 | 37,134 | 852 | 4,520 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 432 | 296,167 | 36,505 | 417 | 7,334 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 249 | 579,589 | 69,037 | 245 | 41,850 |
| 1924 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 9,116 | 1,957,815 | 230,625 | 7,074 |  |
| Under \$100,000 ............ | 4,430 | 315.834 | 37,785 | 2,836 | 466 861 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000 .................................................. | 1,728 | 209,593 | 27,984 | 1.480 | 861 1 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 .......................................... | 1,301 | 249,860 | 33,873 | 1,197 | 1,895 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 981 | 339,568 | 43,549 | 918 | 5,068 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 423 | 287,965 | 34.072 | 405 | 7,296 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 253 | 554,994 | 53.362 | 238 | 40,726 |
| Total 1925 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,378 | 2,392,759 | 246,388 | 7,429 | 75,673 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 4.402 | 315,359 | 34,277 | 2.920 | 542 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 1.771 | 215,176 | 29,395 | 1.520 | 830 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000........................................... | 1,398 | 269,365 | 33,821 | 1,274 | 1,934 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1,054 | 364,577 | 48,931 | 986 | 4,327 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 433 | 300,964 | 32,282 | 418 | 6,589 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................................................ | 320 | 927,319 | 67,682 | 311 | 61.451 |

[^31]Table. 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate; Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross:Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


[^32]Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| Year of death. size of gross estate | Male decedents (continued) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of raturns | Gross estate | Debts and mortages | Taxable returns | Estato tax |
| 1936 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  |  |  |  | 8,186 | 255,929 |
|  | 9,906 5,672 | $2,128,027$ 362,461 | 219,878 42,192 | 8,186 | 25,929 3,325 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 1,479 | 179.425 | 23.993 | 1,355 | 6.196 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1,217 | 232,348 | 28.759 | 1.133 | 14,041 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 859 | 297.973 | 33.640 | 828 | 26,345 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 408 | 281,205 | 34.429 | 388 | 32,443 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................ | 271 | 774.616 | 56.865 | 257 | 173,577 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,074 | 1,911,450 | 216,566 | 8,222 | 178,773 |
| Under \$100,000 | 6,038 | 381,699 | 42.984 | 4.446 | 3,284 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | t,563 | 189,898 | 24.876 | 1,438 | 6,723 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.. | 1.103 | 210.574 | 26.654 | 1,045 | 12.569 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 805 | 273.600 | 37,291 | 754 | 23,175 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 328 | 221,252 | 21,044 | 313 | 25.318 |
| \$1,000,000 or more......... | 237 | 634,427 | 63,718 | 226 | 107.703 |
| 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .. | 9,718 | 1,772,867 | 170,936 | 8,015 | 188,150 |
| Under \$100,000 | 5,901 | 372.705 | 41,992 | 4.424 | 3.222 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1.437 | 174.440 | 21,811 | 1,328 | 6,339 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1.125 | 216,023 | 26,820. | 1,058 | 12.981 |
| \$250,000 under \$500.000... | 734 | 252,257 | 28,252 | 700 | 22,401 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 316 | 214,563 | 16.907 | 310 | 25,099 |
| \$1,000,000 or more............. | 205 | 542,879 | 35.152 | 195 | 118,108 |
| 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10,150 | 1,812,795 | 182,664 | 8,332 | 174,219 |
| Under \$100,000: | 6.232 | 392,665 | 43,875 | 4.623 | 3.454 |
| \$100.000 under \$ $\$ 50.000$. | 1,495 | 180,639 | 23,159 | 1.390 | 6.231 |
| \$150.000 under \$250,000.. | 1,130 | 216,367 | 26,476 | 1.072 | 13,184 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 773 | 265,684 | 27.293 | 748 | 23,957 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 310 | 215.269 | 23,299 | 299 | 24,546 |
| \$1,000,000 or more......... | 210 | 542,170 | 38,561 | 200 | 102,848 |
| 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,444 | 1,749,278 | 185,331 | 8,577 | 160,659 |
| Under \$100,000 | 6.435 | 404,260 | 42,604 | 4,800 | 3.850 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 1,548 | 188,712 | 23,231 | 1,427 | 6,870 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 ....................................... | 1.133 | 217.210 | 25,074 | . 1,078 | 14.119 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000......................................... | 819 | 281,261 | 30,846 | 786 | 25,920 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ....................................... | 342 | 232,453 | 24,102 | 327 | 27.937 |
| \$1,000,000 or more............ | 167 | 425.383 | 39,473 | 159 | 81,963 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,887 | 1,813,367 | 181,728 | 8,938 | 203,269 |
| Under \$100,000 ...................................................... | 6.779 | 426,354 | 46,920 | 5,010 | 5,857 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................ | 1.651 | 200,235 | 23,921 | 1,550 | 10.068 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1.152 | 219,158 | 23,156 | 1,103 | 18,455 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 792 | 272,901 | 27.575 | 771 | 32,083 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000......................................... | 325 | 228,586 | 21,826 | 319 | 33,690 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................................................. | 188 | 466,133 | 38,330 | 185 | 103,116 |
| 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,218 | 1,694,290 | 172,929 | 8,406 | 223,862 |
| Under \$100,000 | 6,141 | 398,090 | 39,450 | 4,536 | 7,891 |
| \$100.000 under \$150.000.......................................... | 1,650 | 200,272 | 23,057 | 1,523 | 14,031 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 1,163 | 222,355 | 26,357 | 1.109 | 26,375 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 796 | 277,654 | 28.869 | 780 | 47,440 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 283 | 193,414 | 16,857 | 278 | 39,585 |
| \$1,000,000 or more ................................................. | 185 | 402,505 | 38,339 | 180 | 88,540 |
| 1943 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 10,149 | 2,070,609 | 182,413 | 8,610 | 279,380 |
| Under \$100,000 | 4,374 | 340,297 | 26,310 | 3.100 | 3,418 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 2,364 | 286,105 | 27.014 | 2.210 | 14,071 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 ........................................ | 1.780 | 338,050 | 31,279 | 1.713 | 35,217 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 ......................................... | 1.013 | 343,460 | 30,022 | 985 | 54,529 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 405 | 276,814 | 29,789 | 395 | 51,525 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 213 | 485,884 | 37,999 | 207 | 120,619 |
| 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................................................... | 11,324 | 2,328,831 | 166,319 | 9,831 | 329,341 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 4,955 | 387,581 | 24,176 | 3.722 | 4,235 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 2,680 | 325,340 | 24,356 | 2.529 | 16,917 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000 ........................................ | 1,822 | 346,236 | 27,839 | 1,759 | 37,430 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 1.147 | 389,877 | 29,300 | 1,115 | 62,437 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 474 | 322,358 | 23,045 | 466 | 63,616 |
| \$1,000.000 or more.................................................. | 246 | 557,439 | 37,603 | 240 | 144,706 |
| Total ............................ |  | 2,707,103 |  |  |  |
|  | 13,0435,546 |  | 166,927 | 11,364 | 414,711 |
| Under \$100,000 |  | 433,016 | 24,135 | 4,166 | 4,882 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000............................................................................. | 3,149 | 382,700 | 24,478 | 2,990 | 20,306 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000............................................ | 2,142 | 406,406 | 28,314 | 2,071 | 44,710 |
| \$250,000 under \$500.000.......................................... | 1,374 | $\begin{aligned} & 466,883 \\ & 388,717 \\ & 629,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,883 \\ & 24,847 \\ & 32,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,325 \\ 545 \\ 267 \end{array}$ | 74,792 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000......................................................................... | 558 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78,436 \\ 191,584 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................... | 274 |  |  |  |  |

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


[^33]Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| Year of death, size of gross estate | Femate decedents (continued) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | Taxable returns | Estate tax |
| 1926 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 2,299 | 753,947 | 31,007 | 1,769 | 12,628 |
| Under \$100,000 | 327 | 23,446 | 1,228 | 214 | , 33 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000...................................................................... | 684 | 83,357 | 4,166 | 430 | 87 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 608 | 116,390 | 5,714 | 498 | 278 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 403 | 139,317 | 7,268 | 369 | 706 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 188 | 130,609 | 6,480 | 174 | 1.060 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 89 | 260,829 | 6,152 | 84 | 10,464 |
| 1927 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,069 | 767,789 | 41,578 | 1,638 | 5,513 |
| Under \$100,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 707 | 86,848 | 3,701 | 446 | 47 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.. | 586 | 112,142 | 6,354 | 485 | 143 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000......................................... | 463 | 159,693 | 6,288 | 413 | 566 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 196 | 133,397 | 6,459 | 181 | 951 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 117 | 275,710 | 18,776 | 113 | 3,807 |
| Total 1928 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ......................... | 2,220 | 827,271 | 34,712 | 1,799 | 7,132 |
| Under \$100,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000........................................ | 706 | 86,826 | 4,172 | 462 | 30 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000... | 675 | 130,072 | 7,358 | 563 | 148 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000... | 493 | 168,516 | 7,508 | 444 | 844 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 218 | 149,732 | 8,244 | 206 | 1.000 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........... | 128 | 292,125 | 7,431 | 124 | 5,110 |
| Total ........................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,420 | 1,029,119 | 37,625 | 1,972 | 12,029 |
| Under \$100,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.. | 733 | 90,385 | 3,864 | 475 | 221 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000... | 718 | 136,784 | 6,886 | 614 | 381 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000... | 539 | 185,767 | 9,427 | 469 | 573 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000$. | 245 | 166,673 | 5,576 | 236 | 1,185 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................. | 185 | 449,510 | 11,872 | 178 | 9,670 |
| Total ........................ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,211 | 975,932 | 43,404 | 1,771 | 8,176 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 706 | 86,894 | 4.974 | 438 | 31 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 633 | 121,513 | 7.854 | 534 | 147 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 488 | 170,271 | 9.470 | 441 | 853 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 216 | 148.213 | 7.247 | 202 | 821 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................... | 168 | 449,040 | 13,859 | 156 | 6,324 |
| Total 1931 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,003 | 814,358 | 46,167 | 1,560 | 5,412 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 645 | 79,139 | 5.296 | 381 | 19 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000. | 573 | 108.552 | 6.317 | 462 | 113 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 454 | 156,714 | 7,318 | 408 | 451 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 212 | 145,890 | 9,881 | 196 | 669 |
| \$1,000,000 or more............................................................................. | 119 | 324,063 | 17,356 | 113 | 4,160 |
| Total ..................... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ....................................................... | 2,370 | 532,841 | 41,173 | 1,850 | 13,300 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 861 | 60,815 | 3,744 | 597 | 226 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000 .......................................... | 594 | 72.025 | 4,771 | 447 | 586 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 442 | 84,978 | 6,107 | 377 | 1.224 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 295 | 100,534 | 8,720 | 262 | 2.046 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 114 | 78,394 | 4,194 | 105 | 2,125 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 64 | 136,095 | 13,636 | 62 | 7,094 |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ........................................................ | 3,167 | 590,389 | 37,496 | 2,608 | 22,596 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 1.610 | 114,601 | 7.723 | 1,161 | 407 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000.......................................... | 581 | 70.809 | 5,408 | 529 | 999 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 460 | 86,665 | 6,458 | 420 | 2,200 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 322 | 108.678 | 5,964 | 308 | 4,289 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ...................................... | 132 | 88,784 | 5.075 | 129 | 4,921 |
| \$1,000,000 or more..................................................... | 62 | 120.852 | 6.868 | 61 | 9,781 |
| Total 1934 ..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,458 | 744,797 | 40,372 | 2,886 | 46,135 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 1,734 | 122,685 | 8,109 | 1,286 | 519 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000............................................ | 649 | 78,803 | 5,851 | 586 | 1,167 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.................................................................... | 493 | 94.352 | 8.179 | 459 | 2.678 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000........................................ | 341 | 115,961 | 7.451 | 324 | 5,725 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000....................................... | 158 | 105.427 | 4,165 | 153 | 7,295 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................................. | 83 | 227,569 | 6,617 | 78 | 28,752 |
| Total 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ........................................................ | 3,890 | 713,343 | 39,948 | 3,217 | 49,768 |
| Under \$100,000 ....................................................... | 2,188 | 147,015 | 10,347 | 1.611 | 848 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000 ......................................... | 633 | 77,153 | 5.398 | 585 | 1,784 |
| \$150,000 under \$250,000.......................................... | 490 | 92,679 | 6,036 | 462 | 3,861 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.......................................... | 354 | 121,073 | 6,832 | 341 | 8,280 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000........................................ | 147 | 100.627 | 6,922 | 140 | 8,723 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................... | 78 | 174,795 | 4,414 | 78 | 26,273 |

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Gross Estate' and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1916-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


[^34]Table 2.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate and Debts and Mortgages, by Age and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1919-1945
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| Year of death, age group | All decedents |  |  | Male decedents |  |  | Female decedents |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgagas | Number of returna | Gross estate | Debts and montgages | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages |
| 1919 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) | (7) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | (9) |
|  | 2.151 | 461368 | 67.166 | 1.711 | 381,627 | 61,941 | 419 | 76,470 | 4,925 |
| 60 under 70 | 2,240 | 756,196 | 74,798 | 1.748 | 653,161 | 69,373 | 464 | 99,820 | 5,202 |
| 70 under 80 | 2,384 | 537,050 | 38,167 | 1.781 | 410,674 | 30,768 | 574 | 118,467 | 6,763 |
| 80 and over. | 1,422 | 414,245 | 26,758 | 1,001 | 323,889 | 22,658 | 390 | 86.153 | 3.919 |
| Age unknown.................................................... | 2,355 | 468,589 | 40,233 | 1.676 | 348,158 | 33,230 | 625 | 112.895 | 6.459 |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60.................................... | 2.675 | 655,939 | 101,967 | 2.166 2.167 | 532,116 478,156 | 92,828 58,848 | 488 579 | 120,864 102,684 | 8,772 5,518 |
|  | 2,770 | 586,259 | 64,695 50.166 | 2.167 2.142 | 478,156 627,682 | 58,848 43,956 | 579 831 | 102,684 146,381 | 5,518 5,830 |
| 70 under 80 ................................ | 3,024 | 781.054 | 50.166 20.482 | 2.142 1.258 | 627,682 292,201 | 43,956 15,174 | 831 539 | 146,381 117,749 | 5,830 4,876 |
| 80 and over | 1,831 | 415.570 | 20.482 | 1,258 1,039 | 292,201 180,482 | 15,174 20,779 | 539 419 | 117,749 75,751 | 4,876 3,363 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 1,486 | 261.228 | 24,639 | 1,039 | 180,482 | 20,779 | 419 | 75,751 | 3,363 |
| Under 60............. | 2352 | 433,170 | 89.322 | 1,909 | 352,343 | 80.010 | 426 | 78,224 | 8,274 |
| 60 under 70 ..................................... | 2,626 | 541.089 | 69,294 | 2,060 | 426,188 | 62,826 | 544 | 110,368 | 6,306 |
|  | 2.864 | 644.140 | 42,309 | 2,087 | 467.131 | 33.384 | 738 | 172,213 | 8.555 |
| 80 and over. | 1,723 | 369,149 | 16,456 | 1.146 | 269.419 | 12,662 | 544 | 94,902 | 3.620 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 1,389 | 272,021 | 31,181 | 940 | 172,804 | 25,663 | 425 | 95,818 | 5,253 |
| Under 60.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.511 | 519,395 | 100,838 | 1,979 2 | 426,293 488.471 | 93,105 70,373 | 517 648 | 91,378 116527 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,640 \\ & 6,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 60 under 70. | 2,922 3,190 | 608,147 719,385 | 77,113 54,565 | 2,249 $\mathbf{2 , 2 6 9}$ | 488,471 527,072 | 70,373 43,881 | 648 874 | 116.527 185.508 | 10,250 |
| 70 under 80 . | 3,190 1,881 | 719,385 536,726 | 54,565 53,638 | 2,269 1,212 | 527,072 384,642 | 43,881 48,350 | 874 637 | 185,508 147,515 | 5,136 |
| 80 and over.... | 1,881 1.168 | 536,726 225,384 | 53,638 28,512 | 1.212 801 | 384,642 157,129 | 48,350 24,962 | 637 358 | 147,515 65,992 | 3,506 |
| Under 60................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.669 | 577,879 | 113,249 | 2,033 | 450,001 | 102,234 | 605 | 122,358 | 9,448 |
| 60 under 70 | 3,175 | 657.611 | 70.188 | 2,434 | 514,349 | 63.400 | 726 | 140,071 | 6,691 |
| 70 under 80 | 3,360 | 743,725 | 57,028 | 2,349 | 560,554 | 48,257 | 974 | 177,176 186,701 | 8,314 6,715 |
| 80 and over. | 2,085 | 481,054 | 19,889 | 1,323 | 290,885 | 13,076 | 736 269 | 186,701 48.626 |  |
| Age unknown .............................. | 879 | 157,877 | 14,933 | 600 | 107,763 | 11,571 | 269 | 48,626 | 3.232 |
| Under 60............. | 2.813 |  | 91.035 | 2,187 | 427,548 | 79,812 | 611 | 157,991 | 11,046 |
| 60 under $70 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 3,310 | 712,022 | 80,341 | 2,497 | 551,820 | 70,532 | 789 | 156,746 | 9.345 |
| 70 under 80 ........................................ | 3,425 | 827,217 | 56,918 | 2,390 | 540,607 | 45,802 | 1,003 | 280,167 | 10,960 |
| 80 and over................................... | 2,173 | 493,354 | 20,061 | 1,403 | 325,988 | 15,084 | 754 | 165,184 | 4.931 |
| Age unknown .............................. | 927 | 172.863 | 22,323 | 639 | 111,851 | 19,395 | 277 | 59,905 | 2,630 |
| Under 60............... |  |  |  |  | 511362 | 82,076 | 597 | 118,197 | 10,012 |
|  | 2,792 | 631,271 861,523 | 92.590 88,211 | 2,181 2,551 | 702,234 | 79,219 | 798 | 155,965 | 7,852 |
| 60 under 70 | 3,365 3,595 | 8656.734 | 88,217 55,037 | 2,479 | 628,901 | 47,409 | 1,099 | 225,079 | 7.509 |
| 80 and over.... | 2,259 | 599,989 | 26,065 | 1,385 | 388,862 | 17,980 | 860 | 208,491 | 8,007 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 1,134 | 228,344 | 22,692 | 782 | 161,400 | 19,704 | 337 | 64.327 | 2.920 |
| Under 60 1926 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.730 | 565,047 | 97,190 | 1,351 | 460,702 | 89,714 | 375 | 103,746 132,870 | 7,436 |
| 60 under 70 | 2.192 | 810,828 | 96,869 | + 804 | 677,630 653672 | 88,863 52,108 | 486 672 | 132.870 208,317 | 7,992 6,937 |
| 70 under 80 | 2,289 | 863,071 | 59,056 | 1.612 | 653,672 | 52,108 15886 | 672 565 | 208,317 253,681 | 6,937 6,062 |
| 80 and over... | 1,430 | 661,950 | 21,959 | 862 | 407,615 | 15,886 14,965 | 565 | 253,681 55,333 | 2,581 |
| Age unknown................................. | 664 | 182,922 | 17.595 | 461 | 127,169 | 14,965 | 201 | 55,333 | 2,581 |
| 1927 |  | 745,888 | 103,520 | 1.196 | 637,352 | 91,072 | 303 | 108,244 | 12,300 |
|  | 1,954 | 808,339 | 97,807 | 1.495 | 645,168 | 90,674 | 458 | 163,065 | 7,129 |
| 70 under $80 .$. | 1,960 | 941,379 | 65,628 | 1,324 | 717,034 | 57.789 | 633 | 223,942 | 7.811 |
| 80 and over. | 1,239 | 586,545 | 26,720 | 760 | 375,822 | 15,277 | 478 | 210,473 | 11,442 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 563 | 194,621 | 21,125 | 366 | 132,556 | 18,230 | 197 | 62,065 | 2,896 |
| Under $60 \quad 1928$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,652 | 686,308 | 96,749 | 1,307 | 571,599 | 88,182 | 344 | 114,585 | 8.533 |
| 60 under 70. | 2.041 | 871,981 | 90, 122 | 1.545 | 688,338 | 79,848 | 495 | 183,532 | 10,274 |
|  | 2.186 | 1,127,795 | 59,943 | 1.511 | 859,132 | 52,388 | 674 | 268,531 | 7.541 |
| 80 and over. | 1,367 | 605,777 | 20,964 | 841 | 403,819 | 15,525 | 525 | 201.474 | 5.425 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 644 | 326,352 | 26.171 | 460 | 266,869 | 23,187 | 182 | 59.150 | 2,939 |
| 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 60... | 1.868 | 849,477 | 133,622 | 1,433 | 676.720 | 121,952 | 435 | 172.757 | 1,670 7.566 |
| 60 under 70................................ | 2.181 | 1,104,168 | 109,780 | 1,676 | 872,188 | 102,212 | 504 | 231.430 308333 | 7,566 9.947 |
| 70 under 80. | 2,289 | 1,192,687 | 67.763 | 1.570 | 884,165 | 57.812 | 718 | 308.333 | 9,947 3,992 |
| 80 and over.. | 1,367 | 696,734 | 21.266 | 824 | 455,820 | 17,270 | 541 | 240,672 | 3,992 |
| Age unknown ............................. | 713 | 239,805 | 26,199 | 488 | 163,274 | 21,602 | 222 | 75,927 | 4,451 |
| Under 60................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.696 |
|  | 1,657 | 853,015 | 145,576 113,329 | 1,328 1,598 | 699,382 835,146 | 133,873 104,216 | 327 462 | 163,282 16387 | 11,696 9,112 |
|  | 2,061 2,201 | 999,042 $1,084,752$ | 113,329 71,708 | 1,598 1,498 | 835,146 796,031 | 104,216 62,077 | 462 703 | 288,721 | 9,631 |
| 80 and over....................................................... | 621 | 371,888 | 32,685 | 421 | 284,883 | 26,855 | 199 | 86.905 | 5.830 |
| Under 60................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,333 | 541,454 | 103,856 | 1,057 | 442,381 | 94,923 | 275 |  | 8,892 |
| 60 under 70 | 1,688 | 631,391 | 99,336 | 1,266 | 492,304 | 89,356 | 420 | 138,784 | 17,235 |
| 70 under 80 | 1,939 | 862,105 | 69,704 | 1,302 | 565,674 | 52,469 | 637 494 | 296,431 212,613 | 17,235 6,411 |
| 80 and over................................. | 1.204 | 638,824 | 34,513 | 708 | 425,507 | 27,651 | 494 | 212,613 | 6,411 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 540 | 169,875 | 20,471 | 360 | 101,638 | 16,706 | 177 | 67.737 | 3,703 |
| Under 60............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.429 | 326,383 | 77,023 | 1,118 | 251,275 | 65,429 | 474 | 98,114 | 7.555 |
|  | 1,874 | 484,099 | 94,763 | 1,397 | 383,753 | 86,712 | 758 | 168,533 | 7.585 9.704 |
|  | 2,226 | 623,022 | 69,258 | 1,466 | 454,217 | 59,546 | 758 603 | 168,533 143,993 | 9,704 10,128 |
| 80 and over................................ | 1.467 | 379,217 | 23,933 | 863 | 235,099 | 13,804 | 603 | 143,993 47181 | 10,128 2,244 |
| Age unknown.............................. | 614 | 125,427 | 16,019 | 387 | 78,059 | 13,774 | 225 | 47,181 | 2,244 |

[^35]Table 2.-All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate and Debts and Mortgages, by Age and Sex of Decedent, Years of Death, 1919-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


Note: Returns with gross estate under the filing requirement are not included in this table.
Data on males and females may not add to total for all decedents because the sex of some decedents is unknown.

Table 3.-All Returns: Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by State of Residence, Selected Years of Death, 1920-1945
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| State of residence | Year of death |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1920 |  |  |  | 1925 |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estate } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ | Number of retums | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | Estate tax |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total ..................................... | 11,786 | 2,700,050 | 261,949 | 124,214 | 13,145 | 3,177,861 | 284,595 | 94,295 |
| Alabama | 80 | 10.523 | 1,582 | 101 | 78 | 15,805 | 1,274 | 348 |
| Arizona and New Mexico ${ }^{1}$................... | 22 | 3.935 | 598 | 10 | 22 | 1,999 | 371 | 3 |
| Arkansas ........................................... | 39 | 5,341 | 812 | 44 | 54 | 8.586 | 1,332 | 79 |
| California.......................................... | 607 | 138,272 | 13,093 | 4,695 | 967 | 195.023 | 18,944 | 3,573 |
| Colorado ............................................. | 111 | 16,162 | 1,723 | 212 | 112 | 21.546 | 1,863 | 440 |
| Connecticut. | 249 | 77.584 | 8.713 | 2,420 | 327 | 73,395 | 6,719 | 1.159 |
| Delaware .......................................... | 26 | 6,447 | 444 | 209 | 31 | 8.727 | 561 | 186 |
| District of Columbia............................ | 93 | 28,156 | 1,662 | 1,808 | 123 | 25.977 | 5,249 | 334 |
| Florida........................................................ | 71 | 11,783 | 1,912 | 144 | 194 | 81.995 | 5.867 1.817 | 5.430 229 |
| Georgia ............................................ | 139 | 27,332 | 3.804 | 532 | 122 | 17.258 1,304 | 1,817 76 | 229 18 |
| Idaho.............................................. | 18 | 2,987 | 859 | 16 4 | 7 1.120 | 1,304 20989 | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 249\end{array}$ | 18 3677 |
| Illinois .............................................. | 1.197 | 209.916 | 20,011 | 4,228 | 1,120 | 229,489 | 24,239 4,128 | 3,677 469 |
| Indiana ............................................. | 317 | 41,798 | 3,293 | 784 | 254 | 38,051 | 4.128 0.119 | 469 |
| Iowa ................................................ | 884 | 92,801 | 10,017 | 639 | 565 | 63,778 19,715 | 9,119 | 814 |
| Kansas ............................................. | 196 | 27.586 | 2,023 | 346 | 176 | 19,715 | 1,009 | 211 |
| Kentucky .......................................... | 152 | 18,449 | 1,879 | 149 | 193 | 33,321 | 3,817 | 483 |
| Louisiana | 70 | 17,123 | 1.848 | 331 | 89 | 14,775 | 2,039 | 111 |
| Maine.............................................. | 66 | 19.552 | 521 | 1,085 | 103 | 27,030 | 1,054 | 1,767 |
| Maryland........................................... | 170 | 39,738 | 2,491 | 1,275 | 214 | 42,961 | 2.716 | 926 |
| Massachusetts ................................... | 627 | 199,780 | 14,200 | 13,267 | 788 | 191,294 | 11,707 | 4,573 |
| Michigan .......................................... | 312 | 159,464 | 12.181 | 17.238 | 381 | 93,472 | 7,451 | 1,976 |
| Minnesota ...................................... | 236 | 33,061 | 3.809 | 525 | 186 | 30,731 | 3,242 | 365 |
| Mississippi. | 47 | 7,218 | 1.550 | 62 | 54 | 7,618 | 1,308 | 45 1.041 |
| Missouri ........................................ | 350 | 61.064 | 5.963 | 1,227 | 343 | 65,271 | 7.113 | 1.041 |
| Montana.......................................... | 43 | 5.830 | 733 | 64 | 20 | 50,953 | 500 | 8,459 |
| Nebraska ......................................... | 338 | 37,488 | 3.675 | 333 | 231 | 25.945 | 1,987 | - 150 |
| Nevada ............................................ | 6 | 698 | 200 | 2 | 6 | 578 | 239 | ${ }^{(213}$ |
| New Hampshire ................................ | 85 | 17,240 | 1.602 | 261 | 85 | 14,448 | 790 13245 | 213 |
| New Jersey ....................................... | 456 | 105,270 | 9.227 | 2,843 | 626 | 232,533 | 13,245 | 8.983 |
| New York.......................................... | 1.627 | 615,057 | 61,234 | 44,766 | 2,192 | 755,703 | 62.061 | 31.999 |
|  | 106 | 19,196 | 3,298 | 250 | 130 | 28,840 | 4.053 | 473 |
| North Dakota and South Dakota ${ }^{\text { }}$......... | 153 | 15,163 | 1,901 | 69 | 75 | 8,832 | 1,074 | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ \hline 600\end{array}$ |
| Ohio .................................................. | 589 | 120,401 | 11,368 | 3.531 | 615 | 146,211 | 12,259 | 2,600 |
| Oklahoma | 43 | 8,850 | 4,807 | 30 | 72 | 10,681 | 1,142 | 86 |
| Oregon............................................ | 83 | 12,482 | 2,233 | 119 | 77 | 12,533 | 1,237 | 195 8 |
| Pennsylvania ...................................... | 1,006 | 219,506 | 20,418 | 6,015 | 1,272 | 330,330 | 33,086 | 8,482 |
| Rhode Island .................................... | 92 | 73,067 | 3,787 | 10,703 | 120 | 35,729 | 2,403 | 922 |
| South Carolina ..................................... | 77 | 10,592 | 1,661 | 81 | 71 | 9,800 | 1,539 | 51 |
| Tennessee. | 95 | 14,668 | 2,456 | 149 | 120 | 22,865 | 2,832 | 297 |
| Texas ............................................... | 272 | 49.643 | 6.014 | 1,013 | 296 | 63,778 | 10.517 | 1,240 |
| Utah ................................................ | 25 | 4.897 | 1,215 | 93 | 19 | 2,702 | 622 | 14 |
| Vermont.......................................... | 51 | 14,418 | 1,024 | 442 | 27 | 3.971 | 318 | 39 |
| Virginia ... | 140 | 27,821 | 3,465 | 521 | 160 | 25,816 | 3,229 | 246 |
| Washington ...................................... | 93 | 14,682 | 1.446 | 310 | 81 | 15,110 | 1,486 | 123 |
| West Virginia .................................... | 79 | 14.823 | 1,442 | 327 | 75 | 15,253 | 2,141 | 219 |
| Wisconsin.......................................... | 221 | 38,061 | 3,341 | 896 | 246 | 46,515 | 3,531 | 863 |
| Wyoming......................................... | 11 | 1,124 | 187 | 4 | 10 | 1,782 | 319 | 12 314 |
| Other ${ }^{3}$............................................. | 16 | 3,002 | 227 | 47 | 16 | 7,832 | 964 | 314 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.-All Returns: Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by State of Residence, Selected Years of Death, 1920-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.-All Returns: Total Gross Estate, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by State of Residence, Selected Years of Death, 1920-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of current dollars]

| State of residence | Year of death |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 |  |  |  | 1945 |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | Estate $\operatorname{tax}$ | Number of returns | Gross estate | Debts and mortgages | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estate } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total ...................................... | 16,156 | 2,649,492 | 229,816 | 252,963 | 19,000 | 3,934,978 | 204,074 | 597,177 |
| Alabama | 118 | 13,921 | 1,753 | 726 | 130 | 26.282 | 2,494 | 3,593 |
| Arizona and New Mexico ${ }^{\text {'................... }}$ | 50 | 4,001 | 409 | 85 | 103 | 15,138 | 848 | 1,393 |
| Arkansas ......................................... | 60 | 6,787 | 717 | 312 | 99 | 14,079 | 913 | 1,415 |
| California. | 1,554 | 236,860 | 16,599 | 22,233 | 2,103 | 385,462 | 20,755 | 52,560 |
| Colorado .......................................... | 144 | 21,411 | 1,490 | 2,152 | 173 | 45,022 | 1,236 | 10,435 |
| Connecticut................................................................... | 453 | 117,073 | 12,176 | 11,858 | 534 | 144,763 | 4,456 | 24,018 |
| Delaware.......................................... | 45 | 8,142 | 1,506 | 602 | 46 | 9,490 | 345 | 1,362 |
| District of Columbia............................ | 182 | 30,681 | 3,241 | 2,476 | 178 | 38,971 | 1,531 | 5,346 |
| Florida............................................ | 282 | 48,799 | 4,088 | 4,903 | 375 | 84,421 | 3,926 | 14,190 |
| Georgia ............................................ | 162 | 38.657 | 6,054 | 1,671 | 187 | 36,959 | 2,366 | 4.936 |
| Idaho............................................... | 26 | 2,824 | 300 | 82 | 58 | 6,944 | 854 | 335 |
| Illinois ............................................... | 1,068 | 154,878 | 12,833 | 13,573 | 1,408 | 277,723 | 12,778 | 40,694 |
| Indiana | 299 | 45,856 | 4,051 | 3,694 | 403 | 88,255 | 2,276 | 21,882 |
| Iowa | 352 | 30,430 | 2,774 | 1.122 | 465 | 58,021 | 3,117 | 4,721 |
| Kansas | 252 | 23,175 | 1,816 | 942 | 319 | 41,480 | 1,229 | 3,679 |
| Kentucky .......................................... | 201 | 20.224 | 2,184 | 947 | 224 | 36,096 | 3.114 | 3,792 |
| Louisiana.......................................... | 155 | 24,726 | 3,029 | 1,646 | 212 | 35,770 | 3,604 | 3,992 |
| Maine............................................. | 151 | 27,238 | 1,501 | 2,525 | 142 | 23,707 | 1,448 | 2,367 |
| Maryland.......................................... | 324 | 46,297 | 2,817 | 3,013 | 319 | 65,956 | 2,815 | 9,530 |
| Massachusetts | 1,000 | 176,711 | 9,920 | 19,436 | 862 | 188,351 | 6,187 | 27,669 |
| Michigan ............................................ | 406 | 67,843 | 5.497 | 8,114 | 461 | 96,223 | 3.178 | 13,952 |
| Minnesota ........................................ | 247 | 30,774 | 1,809 | 2,009 | 288 | 62,373 | 2,075 | 10,934 |
| Mississippi........................................ | 67 | 8,304 | 1,390 | 420 | 80 | 16,407 | 1,262 | 2,226 |
| Missouri ............................................ | 368 | 56,510 | 5,746 | 3.859 | 454 | 98,836 | 6,304 | 13,326 |
| Montana. | 27 | 2,972 | 181 | 118 | 53 | 7.636 | 303 | 702 |
| Nebraska ......................................... | 157 | 20,385 | 1,233 | 1,065 | 197 | 32,296 | 1,331 | 3,685 |
| Nevada ........................................... | 17 | 3.125 | 260 | 363 | 15 | 10,494 | 261 | 3,487 |
| New Hampshire ................................ | 89 | 11,167 | 534 | $\begin{array}{r}642 \\ \hline 9.467\end{array}$ | 114 850 | 20,113 213,933 | 911 7332 | 1,225 45,132 |
| New Jersey ....................................... | 765 | 121,882 | 11.084 | 9,467 | $\begin{array}{r}850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 213,933 | 7,332 47581 | 1,225 45,132 12289 |
| New York.......................................... | 2.716 | 518,432 | 48,520 | 58,433 | 2,794 | 721,875 39,675 | 47,581 2,012 | 122,689 5,453 |
| North Carolina................................... | 146 | 29,043 | 2,270 | 4,773 | 214 | 39,675 | 2,012 | 5,453 647 |
| North Dakota and South Dakota '.......... | 54 | 4,876 | 310 8207 | 225 21312 | 66 | 8,477 | 365 8.588 | 647 27888 |
| Ohio ................................................ | 795 | 147,072 | 8,227 | 21,312 | 965 | 189.289 | 8,588 | 27,888 3,212 |
| Oklahoma ........................................ | 135 | 16,921 | 2,074 | 1.050 | 164 | 27,237 | 2,167 | 3,212 2,185 |
| Oregon............................................. | 101 | 12,902 | 2,102 | 696 | 160 | 23,866 | 1,140 | 2,185 |
| Pennsylvania .................................... | 1,300 | 233.512 | 23.440 | 20,910 | 1,346 | 273,220 | 12,539 | 38.470 |
| Rhode Island .................................... | 166 | 25.341 | 1,329 | 1,672 | 128 | 28,502 | 758 | 4,460 |
| South Carolina ................................... | 78 | 9,854 | 1,631 | 529 | 107 | 16,918 | 2,029 | 1,492 |
| Tennessee ......................................... | 147 | 20,564 | 2,419 | 1,318 | 198 | 34,176 | 2,228 | 3,976 |
| Texas ................................................ | 449 | 69,322 | 9,701 | 4,991 | 723 | 141,182 | 13,287 | 17,760 |
| Utah ............................................... | 23 | 2,862 | 105 | 175 | 54 | 9,084 | 712 | 942 |
| Vermont............................................. | 59 | 7.984 | 303 | 594 | 43 | 11,347 | 303 | 1,358 |
| Virginia .............................................. | 252 | 34,942 | 3,084 | 2,602 | 260 | 49,474 | 3,373 | 7,000 |
| Washington ....................................... | 175 | 33,666 | 2,653 | 5,947 | 313 | 51,114 | 2,674 | 5,764 |
| West Virginia ..................................... | 85 | 11,600 | 1,122 | 851 | 115 | 19,221 | 1,081 | 2,247 |
| Wisconsin.......................................... | 388 | 57,333 | 2,496 | 5,763 | 372 | 66,969 | 2,332 | 9,382 |
| Wyoming......................................... | 19 | 3,242 | 256 784 | 421 | 37 89 | 5,192 36,956 | 422 1.236 | 452 9,219 |
|  | 47 | 8,369 | 784 | 645 | 89 | 36,956 | 1.236 | 9,219 |

[^36]Table 4.—All Returns: Number, Total Gross Estate by Size of Gross Estate in 1945 Dollars, Years of Death,' $1916-1945$..
[Money amounts are in thousands of 1945 dollars]


[^37]Notes: Returns with gross estate under the filing requirement are not included in this table.
The price index used is based on the Consumer Price Index developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5.-Returns for the Wealthiest 0.5 Percent of U.S. Adult Decedents: Net Worth, Percentage Distribution of Returns and Net Worth, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Net Worth, Years of Death, 1917-1945
[Money amounts are in thousands of 1945 dollars]

| Year of death |  |  | All returns for top 0.5 percent of U.S. adutt decedents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Percentage of returns |  | Net worth |  | Parcentage of net worth |  | Debts and mortgages | Estatetax |  |
|  |  |  | (1) |  | (2) |  |  | (4) |  | (5) |  | (6) |
| 1917 <br> 1918. <br> 1919 <br> 1920 <br> 1921 <br> 1922. <br> 1923. <br> 1924 <br> 1925. <br> 1926. <br> 1927. <br> 1928.. <br> 1929 <br> 1930 <br> 1931. <br> 1932. <br> 1933. <br> 1934. <br> 1935.. <br> 1936. <br> 1937 <br> 1938... <br> 1939. <br> 1940... <br> 1941 <br> 1942 <br> 1943 <br> 1944 <br> 1945. |  |  | 5,145 6,626 4,841 4,942 4,483 4,767 5,056 4,984 5,163 5,465 5,268 5,687 5,763 5,587 5,582 5,632 5,586 5,798 5,862 6,286 6,188 5,906 6,025 |  | 0.0 0.0 .0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 2,08 2,19 2,09 1,78 1,603 1,9 1,976 2,101 2,39 2,59 2,86 3,251 3,61 3,58 2,87 2,060 2,330 2,407 2,52 2,97 2,52 2,469 2,503 2,41 2,33 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 163,679 \\ & 199,598 \\ & 183,606 \\ & 149,973 \\ & 145,563 \\ & 217,674 \\ & 168,161 \\ & 170,856 \\ & 179,153 \\ & 216,098 \\ & 229,072 \\ & 228,101 \\ & 280,775 \\ & 305,331 \\ & 247,188 \\ & 242,751 \\ & 217,361 \\ & 183,721 \\ & 160,466 \\ & 187,218 \\ & 182,881 \\ & 145,782 \\ & 155,264 \\ & 160,734 \\ & 159,079 \\ & 142,012 \\ & 139,240 \\ & 118,068 \\ & 112,977 \end{aligned}$ |  | 85,664 126,142 126,883 110,494 63,633 91,976 79,141 101,982 95,405 49,498 40,604 50,536 49,071 47,432 25,634 59,580 135,322 184,973 282,753 442,535 313,469 340,522 316,476 318,870 364,564 367,064 404,984 501,832 562,944 |
| Size of net worth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year of death | Under \$150,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$150,000 under \$250,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Percent of returns | Net worth | Percent of net worth | Debts and mortgages | Estate tax | Number of returns | Percent of returns | Net worth | Percent of net worth | Debts and mortgages | Estate tax |
|  | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| 1917 | 1,844 | 35.8 | 227,998 | 10.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1918 ............................... | 3,506 | 52.9 | 374,541 | 17.1 | 42,917 | 1,318 |  |  | 278,091 | 13.3 | 30,438 | 3.423 |
| $1919$ | 1,844 | 38.1 | 224,344 | 10.7 | 22,917 2, | 1,125 1,628 1,763 | 1,397 1,365 | 28.2 | 265,237 258,746 | 12.1 12.3 | 27,170 24,978 | 4,815 3,106 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1920 \\ & 1921 \end{aligned}$ | 2,282 1,568 | 46.2 350 | 260,707 195,156 | 14.6 | 27,780 | 1,763 | 1,227 | 24.8 | 233,244 | 13.1 | 22,927 | 2,761 |
| 1922 .................................. | 1,568 1,285 | 27.0 | 195,156 166,727 | 12.2 8.4 | 20,456 20,556 | 1,224 | 1,315 | 29.3 | 251.582 | 15.7 | 25.523 | 2,549 |
| 1923.............................. | 1,464 | 29.0 | 187,907 | 8.4 9.5 | 19,368 | 1,979 1,154 | 1,563 1,585 | 32.8 31.3 | 296,965 305,559 | 15.0 15.5 | 32,123 31,334 | 3,023 2.982 |
| 1924 ............................... | 1,206 1,184 | 24.2 | 159,741 157 | 7.6 | 18,265 | 893 | 1.658 | 33.3 | 316,900 | 15.1 | 36,350 | 2.826 |
| 1926.......................................................... | 1,184 1,071 | 22.9 19.6 | 157,198 144,864 | 6.6 56 | 18,561 15,790 | 934 | 1,753 | 34.0 | 336.508 | 14.1 | 31,887 | 2,673 |
| 1927...................................... | $\begin{array}{r}1.0718 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13.6 | 144,864 100,052 | 5.6 3.5 | 15,790 10,588 | 196 | 1,929 1,875 | 35.3 35.6 | 369,057 357,909 | 14.2 | 37.160 31.807 | 1,212 |
| 1928............................. | 477 | 8.4 | 68,368 | 2.1 | 7.113 | 65 | 2,122 | 37.3 | 406,409 | 12.5 | 31,807 44,214 | 625 642 |
| 1929 ................................ | 139 411 | 2.4 | 20,542 | 0.6 | 2,364 | 14 | 2,273 | 39.4 | 435,484 | 12.1 | 46,163 | 876 |
| 1931 ................................ | 900 | 7.4 16.1 | 59,192 124,052 | 1.7 4.3 | 5,801 14,708 | 30 74 | 2,139 | 38.3 | 412,259 375,576 | 11.5 | 49,029 | 547 |
| 1932............................... | 1,870 | 33.2 | 223,656 | 10.9 | 42,085 | 1,344 | 1,954 1,713 | 35.0 30.4 | 375,576 328,095 | 13.0 15.9 | 45,150 46,361 | 522 4,313 |
| 1933 ............................... | 1,554 1,797 | 27.8 | 200,362 | 8.6 | 24.551 | 1.979 | 1,814 | 32.5 | 346,914 | 14.9 | 37.513 | 7,720 |
| 1934............................................................... | 1,797 1,716 | 31.0 29.3 | 227,150 218,562 | 9.4 8.7 | 27,811 25,077 | 2,179 | 1,817 | 31.3 | 347.550 | 14.4 | 32,761 | 8.439 |
| 1936..................................................... | 1,716 1,489 | 29.3 23.7 | 218,562 195,526 | 8.7 6.6 | 25,077 15,907 | 3,764 6,584 | 1,837 2,082 | 31.3 33.1 | 351,748 398877 | 13.9 | 32,636 | 13,139 |
| 1937 | 1,825 | 29.5 | 234.231 | 9.3 | 21,316 | 7,608 | +1,988 | 33.1 32.1 | 378.550 | 13.4 15.0 | 33,274 29,813 | 22,405 21,701 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \text {...................................... } \\ & 1939 \text {............................. } \end{aligned}$ | 1,744 1,676 | 29.5 | 224,045 | 9.1 | 17.759 | 7,204 | 1,877 | 31.8 | 356.185 | 14.4 | 30,116 | 20,274 |
| 1939 ............................................................. | 1,676 1,756 | 27.8 28.4 | 218,434 228,599 | 8.7 9.5 | 17,967 | 6.976 | 1,979 | 32.8 | 379,204 | 15.1 | 28,500 | 21,295 |
| $1941$ | 1,817 | 28.4 29.9 | 228,599 234 | 9.5 10.0 | 18,820 17,550 | 7.539 11,856 | 2,016 2.028 | 32.6 33.3 | 384,953 387,519 | 16.0 16.6 | 25,956 33,626 | 22,848 32,848 |
| $1942 \text {...................................... }$ | 2,341 | 38.6 | 285,536 | 14.2 | 22,932 | 21,813 | 1,745 | 28.8 | 331,433 | 16.5 | 33,626 26,982 | 4, 4 ,322 |
| $\qquad$ | 1,773 1,164 | 27.8 18.8 | 234,236 | 10.6 | 19,837 | 15,545 | 2,321 | 36.4 | 440.748 | 19.9 | 28,421 | 51,717 |
| 1944 ........................................................... | 1,164 424 | 18.8 6.8 | 161,393 61,970 | 6.5 2.4 | 10,041 3,161 | 12,626 5,447 | 2,452 | 39.6 | 467,789 | 18.8 | 26,456 | 56,485 |
| 194.............................. | 424 | 6.8 | 61,970 | 2.4 | 3.161 | 5,447 | 2,832 | 45.7 | 537,220 | 20.6 | 29,302 | 65,401 |

Table 5.-Returns for the Wealthiest 0.5 Percent of U.S. Decedents: Net Worth, Percentage Distribution of Returns and Net Worth, Debts and Mortgages and Estate Tax, by Size of Net Worth, Years of Death, 1917-1945-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of 1945 dollars]


[^38]
# Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1984: A Geographic Focus 

By John J. Bradford*

Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC's) of large, U.S. multinational firms continued their important role in the world economy during 1984. Overall, the rate of return on assets for CFC's increased from 6.6 percent for 1982 to 8.2 percent for 1984, a 24 percent jump [1]. This is perhaps an indication that the worldwide recession of the early 1980's, which limited growth and caused a decline in profits, had begun to ease by 1984.

CFC earnings and profits have generally shown the effects of the economic climate of the country in which their business is primarily conducted. This trend continued in 1984, though not for all countries. CFC's located in nations where the economic growth was strong proved to be among the more profitable. For all industrialized nations, as classified by the World Bank, there was a 3.3 percent increase in gross national product (GNP) per capita during 1984. CFC's located in Europe, a highly industrialized area, reported an increase in earnings of 33.3 percent from 1982 levels. These numbers contrast with figures for developing nations, which showed a decline in per capita GNP of 2.7 percent for 1984 [2]. CFC's incorporated in Latin America, a less industrialized area, showed a decrease in earnings of 3.1 percent from 1982. Factors such as large foreign debt and the resulting fiscal constraints limited potential for recovery in many of these nations.

Between 1982 and 1984, there was a modest increase of 6 percent in the total number of foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets. For 1984, more than 1,100 U.S. firms controlled over 28,500 foreign corporations and financial information was reported for 27,000 of these $[3,4]$. Gross business receipts of $\$ 625$ billion were recorded on assets of $\$ 595$ billion for these corporations.

Pre-tax earnings and profits for CFC's showed a substantial increase from 1982 to 1984 and the amount of foreign income taxes paid rose accordingly. Roughly $\$ 48.6$ billion in earnings before taxes were reported, an increase of 32 percent. Taxes paid rose by 40 percent to a level of $\$ 19.7$ billion for 1984. All of this occurred while gross business receipts showed an almost 4 percent decrease from 1982.

CFC's paid out $\$ 17.4$ billion as dividend distributions in 1984. As controlling shareholders, U.S. parent corporations received $\$ 11.8$ billion ( 68 percent) of total dividend payments.

The 27,000 CFC's were incorporated in over 125 countries, but more than three-quarters were incorporated in only 20 nations (those listed in Figure A). These 20,800 CFC's also accounted for $\$ 521$ billion in assets ( 88 percent of the total) and $\$ 494$ billion in gross business receipts ( 79 percent of the total). The United Kingdom, Canada and West Germany were the most prevalent among countries of incorporation. The 8,340 CFC's from these three nations generated $\$ 274$ billion in gross business receipts and accounted for $\$ 227.6$ billion in assets.

## BACKGROUND

Before World War II, relatively few U.S. corporations had operations outside of the United States, and these companies were located mainly in Canada and Western Europe [5]. After the war, however, U.S. corporations were encouraged by political and economic means, such as the Marshall Plan, to increase overseas expansion in order to aid in recovery from the war [6]. Many U.S. corporations took advantage of these new incentives as well as other factors (such as financial environment, safety of investment, and access to markets for raw materials and final products) to launch foreign opera-

[^39]

[^40]tions. A U.S. corporation could establish a presence in a foreign country either by using a foreign branch operation or by forming or purchasing a separate subsidiary company incorporated under the laws of that nation (i.e., a Controlled Foreign Corporation). However, in certain countries, local law required U.S. companies to use a locally-incorporated entity (CFC) in lieu of a branch operation. The reason for this was that a portion of the stock of the foreign corporation could be held by residents of the host country while the U.S. corporation held the majority of the CFC stock.

A foreign branch operation is treated as part of the U.S. corporation for U.S. tax purposes. Therefore, branch income is taxable to the U.S. corporation and is not deferrable (see below). Similarly, foreign branch losses can reduce U.S. taxes because they are deductible from domestic earnings. For this reason, U.S. corporations often utilize branch operations in industries where high "start-up" costs are expected. There are other advantages to operating through a branch rather than incorporating in a foreign nation. For example, dividend payments from CFC's to their U.S. shareholders may be subject to a withholding tax while the repatriation of branch earnings may not be subject to this tax.

Operating through a CFC has several advantages as well. First, there is the potential ability to defer U.S. taxation on CFC earnings. Except for some notable types of income, such as Subpart $F$ (see the "Explanation of Selected Terms" section of this article for a definition of Subpart F), CFC earnings are not taxable to the parent until repatriated. Therefore, U.S. taxation may be deferred until earnings are actually paid to the shareholders. To the extent that foreign taxes are lower than U.S. taxes, this is an important reason for U.S. companies to form overseas subsidiaries. Tax strategies may be developed to take advantage of loss or low income years, excess foreign tax credits [7], or changes in U.S. tax policies. CFC's also have certain advantages because, unlike branches, they legally reside in the foreign country. This status could entitle a CFC to benefits under tax treaties into which the foreign nation has entered. In addition, the U.S. parent can be insulated from various types of liability in a foreign country through organization by CFC.

The CFC continued to be the more prevalent form of overseas operations during 1984. There were
over 1,100 U.S. giant corporations that controlled more than 27,000 CFC's and there were 307 U.S. corporations which operated roughly 2,600 foreign branches. Taxable income of foreign branches was $\$ 14.4$ billion compared to $\$ 48.6$ billion in pre-tax earnings and profits for the CFC's [8]. This comparison is limited by the extent to which taxable income differs from pre-tax earnings and profits.

Before 1960, U.S. corporations were not required to file information on foreign subsidiaries. Public Law 86-780 was passed in 1960 requiring U.S. persons to furnish, as a part of their tax return, information on any directly-controlled foreign corporation ("tier-one" subsidiary) or on a foreign corporation controlled by a directly-controlled foreign corporation ("tier-two" subsidiary). Control was defined as direct or indirect ownership of more than 50 percent of all classes of stock or more than 50 percent of the total value of all shares of stock.

Under the Revenue Act of 1962, certain types of income which were previously eligible for tax deferral were restricted. These were referred to as Subpart F income and were taxable to the U.S. shareholders of CFC's even though they may have remained undistributed. Over the years, the definition of Subpart $F$ income has changed due to amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. These actions have reduced the tax deferral benefits of CFC's [9]. The 1962 Act also redefined the term Controlled Foreign Corporation. In general, a foreign corporation was considered controlled if more than 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation was owned by U.S. shareholders for 30 days or more in the foreign corporation's taxable year, but only if they had at least 10 percent interest. In addition, the 1962 legislation restricted the conversion of tax-deferred accumulated earnings and profits into capital gains, thus preventing regular income from being taxed at the lower capital gains rate.

In recent years, control by a U.S. corporation was extended to lower-tier foreign corporations through a chain of control. Thus, a U.S. corporation could own more than 50 percent of a foreign corporation (jirsi-tier) which, in turn, could own more than 50 percent of a second-tier foreign corporation, which, in turn, could own more than 50 percent of a third-tier foreign corporation, and so forth. A Form 5471 had to be filed for each of these foreign corporations.

## CFC ACTIVITY BY COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

In 1984, of the 27,000 CFC's controlled by U.S. corporations with assets of $\$ 250$ million or more, there were 20,736 that had active business operations. Of these, 13,875 companies ( 67 percent) reported positive earnings and profits before taxes. Total pre-tax earnings for these corporations equaled $\$ 57.5$ billion. These corporations also paid $\$ 19.9$ billion in foreign income taxes.

The effective foreign tax rate was 35 percent: This rate was calculated as the percentage of foreign taxes paid by profitable CFC's compared to their current pre-tax earnings and profits. This rate may vary from the statutory tax rate of a given country because: (1) certain earnings and profits; and the associated foreign taxes paid, were applicable to operations in countries other than the country in which the CFC was incorporated; (2) earnings and profits were computed according to U.S. tax law and do not necessarily equal the tax base upon which the foreign tax was imposed; (3) many countries taxed various types of income at different rates; and (4) many countries had progressive tax rates.

During 1984, the most predominant industrial activity of active CFC's was manufacturing, comprising 35 percent of the total. CFC's located in Europe and Latin America were the most likely to be engaged in manufacturing. For example, in several nations, more than 40 percent of active CFC's were predominantly in manufacturing industries. These included Mexico ( 64 percent), Spain ( 50 percent), Italy (48 percent); France ( 42 percent) and Japan (40 percent). Among Other Western Hemisphere nations (primarily Bermuda, Bahamas, and the Netherlands Antilles), the most common industrial activity was in the finance, insurance; or real estate category [10]. Specifically, these CFC's comprised 84 percent of the total number of active CFC's in the Netherlands Antilles, 68 percent in Bermuda; and 34 percent in the Bahamas [11].

Generally, the effective tax rate of a foreign country which had a finance-related majority of CFC's was low when compared to the rates of those in which manufacturing was the most common. This has evolved because certain countries are not particularly attractive as manufacturing sites for economic and other reasons. In order to encourage U.S. investment in other business activities (such as finance), these nations have provided tax incentives and other
enticements to enhance their desirability. For example, Bermuda imposed no corporate income tax and, in the Netherlands Antilles, income was generally subject only to local taxation, which was generally at a lower rate than that of most countries. Also, certain countries have entered into tax treaties with the U.S. which reduce U.S. withholding taxes on payments to CFC's located in that country. Effective tax rates remained the highest in certain developing nations, such as Bolivia (108 percent), Nigeria (76 percent); and Uganda ( 57 percent). In contrast, Bermuda had an effective tax rate of 6 percent and the Netherlands Antilles had a rate of 9 percent:

Overall, a total of $\$ 17.4$ billion was paid out in dividend distributions from CFC's. United Kingdom CFC's paid the highest amount, $\$ 4.8$ billion. They were followed by CFC's located in Canada ( $\$ 3.5$ billion), West Germany (\$1.1 billion), and Panama (\$. 6 billion).

## CFC's AND THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

By 1984, the U.S. economy had begun its rebound from the worldwide recession of the early 1980's. One indication of this recovery was the net income of U.S. giant corporations that owned CFC's, which rose from $\$ 85.7$ billion for 1982 to $\$ 118.2$ billion for 1984 . This represents an increase of $37: 8$ percent. The recovery in other parts of the world; however, lagged behind that of the United States as indicated by the change in per capita GNP. By 1984, many of the industrialized nations had begun experiencing higher rates of growth; but most less-developed nations had not yet responded.

Overall CFC profitability (as determined by the ratio of earnings. and profits, less deficits, before taxes to total assets) rose 1.6 percent from 1982 to 1984. Total CFC earnings rose from $\$ 36.7$ billion to $\$ 48.6$ billion, a 32.4 percent increase: On average, a CFO Eanned an 8.2 percent return on assets compared to 2.3 percent for U.S. parent corporations. Figure B compares the rates of return for CFC's from different countries as well as U.S. parent companies. These rates were determined by dividing net income of parent corporations and pre-tax earnings and profits of CFC's by their respective total assets [12]. This supports the general trend of CFC's being more profitable (as measured by rate of return on assets) than their U:S. parents [13]. Despite the overall higher rates of profitability for 1984, the percentage of CFC's reporting deficits remained stable at approximately one-third of all active CFC's.

Figure B.-Earnings Before Taxes, Total Assets and Rate of Return on Assets of U.S. Corporations and CFC's, 1982 and 1984

| Selected country of incorporation | 1982 |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income batore taxes | Total assets | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rate } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { return }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Income betore taxes | Total assets | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rate } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { return }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) |
| U.S. corporations .................................... | \$85,748 | \$4,198,723 | 2.0\% | \$118,654 | \$5,062,765 | 2.3\% |
| Alf CFC's.............................................. | 36,696 | 557,209 | 6.6 | 48,592 | 595,406 | 8.2 |
| Canada .......................................................... | 5,346 | 91,100 | 5.9 | 10,886 | 99,796 | 10.9 |
| Latin Arnerica.................................................. | 5,326 | 66,796 | 8.0 | 5.164 | 66,544 | 7.8 |
| Brazil | 1.881 | 20.132 | 9.3 | 1,852 | 17,776 | 10.4 |
| Mexico....................................................... | -293 | 7,504 | -3.9 | 824 | 9,422 | 8.7 |
|  | 1,730 | 18,561 | 9.3 | 1,295 | 18,890 | 6.9 |
| Other Western Hernisphere................................ | 3,460 | 70,992 | 4.9 | 3,270 | 90,638 | 3.6 |
| Bahamas .................................................... | 468 | 6,702 | 7.0 | -112 | 7.950 | -1.4 |
| Bermuda ..................................................... | 1,609 | 22,045 | 7.3 | 1,131 | 22,346 | 5.1 |
| Netherlands Antiles ...................................... | 1,402 | 41,956 | 3.3 | 2,269 | 60,116 | 3.8 |
| Europe | 17,212 | 246,156 | 7.0 | 22,937 | 252,554 | 9.1 |
| France | 1,010 | 23,336 | 4.3 | 1.553 | 19,700 | 7.9 |
| Netherlands | 967 | 18,394 | 5.3 | - 1,348 | 25.551 | 5.3 |
| United Kingdom........................................... | 7.762 | 83,330 | 9.3 | 11.508 | 83,826 | 13.7 |
| West Germany............................................. | 3.020 | 45,909 | 6.6 | 2,762 | 43,968 | 6.3 |
| Atrica............................................................. | 1,216 | 18,494 | 6.6 | 1.049 | 15,151 | 6.9 |
| South Africa ................................................ | 515 | 5,212 | 9.9 | 320 | 4,167 | 7.7 |
| Asia .............................................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,261 | 35,565 | 9.2 | 3,718 | 39,490 | 9.4 |
| Hong Kong ................................................. | 691 | 10,933 | 6.3 | 704 | 12,223 | 5.8 |
| Japan ......................................................... | 978 | 10,378 | 9.4 | - 1.507 | 12,466 | 12.1 |
| Singapore................................................... | 502 | 4,212 | 11.9 | 356 | 4,422 | 8.0 |
| Oceania.......................................................... | 847 | 23,657 | 3.6 | 1,389 | 24,794 | 5.6 |
| Australia ..................................................... | . 739 | 22,319 | 3.3 | 1,257 | 23,327 | 5.4 |

${ }^{\dagger}$ For returns of U.S. corporations, this is "net income (less deficit)." For CFC's, it is "current earnings and profits (less deficit) before taxes."
2 Derived by dividing income before taxes (columns 1 and 4) by Total assets (columns 2 and 5), respectively.
${ }^{3}$ Corporations included in this category are only those with assets of $\$ 250$ million or more and that owned CFC's.
Note: CFC data shown include only those foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets

CFC's from certain nations showed extreme fluctuations in rates of return on assets from 1982 to 1984. Included among these were CFC's from Mexico, whose rate of return moved from from -3.9 percent to 8.7 percent, and the Bahamas, decreasing from 7.0 percent to -1.4 percent. Among the nations showing strong recoveries from 1982 were many with which the United States is heavily engaged in trade. In Canada, the largest U.S. trading partner, pre-tax earnings and profits of CFC's increased 103.6 percent from 1982 to 1984. Large increases in CFC earnings between these two years were also achieved in Common Market nations such as France ( 53.7 percent) and the United Kingdom ( 48.2 percent). Profitability of CFC's increased at a higher rate in regions such as Europe and Oceania than in Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Other Western Hemisphere, where there is a higher proportion of less-developed nations. CFC's located in the developing countries oi the Paciiic Rim, such as Hong Kong and Singapore, showed a decline in rate of return on assets of CFC's from 1982 to 1984. CFC's from African nations such as Nigeria and South Africa showed similar declines in profitability. Generally, nations with a greater degree of in-
dustrialization show higher rates of growth than other nations. One major exception to this should be noted for West Germany, where CFC's experienced a decrease in the rate of return on assets from 6.6 percent for 1982 to 6.3 percent for 1984.

## CFC's AND THE MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE

Figure C shows a comparison of transactions between large U.S. multinational corporations and their CFC's and the U.S. merchandise trade balance for 1984.- CFC purchases of stock in trade (i.e., purchases of merchandise in the ordinary course of business) from their U.S. parent groups totaled $\$ 71.1$ billion, representing 32.6 percent of all U.S. exports. Sales of stock in trade from CFC's to U.S. parent groups equaled $\$ 54.9$ billion, or 16.8 percent of all U.S. imports. As in past years, CFC merchandise transactions with their U.S. parent groups did not contribute to the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for 1984. Rather, the U.S. parent groups showed a net surplus of $\$ 16.2$ billion in trade with their foreign subsidiaries; which served to limit the overall merchandise trade deficit to $\$ 107.8$ billion [14].

Figure C.-Purchases and Sales of Stock in Trade Between CFC's and Their U.S. Parent Groups and the U.S. Merchandise Trade Balance, by Selected Area and Country of Incorporation; 1984
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ U.S. Department of Commerce, Büreau of the Census, Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade, FT 990, monthly.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Note: CFC data shown include only those foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets.

The U.S. merchandise trade account showed increasingly negative figures in the years preceding 1984. For each year since 1976 there was a trade deficit, although in the years from 1982 to 1984, there was a sharp rise in the deficit levels. For 1982, the merchandise trade deficit was $\$ 31.7$ billion and by 1984, it had grown to $\$ 107.8$ billion. A geographic distribution of the trade numbers for 1984 is shown in Figure C. As in the past, Canada remained the largest trading partner of both U.S. parent groups and the United States as a whole. U.S. parent groups recorded a $\$ 1.6$ billion deficit with their Canadian CFC's, and the overall trade balance showed a $\$ 20$ billion deficit with Canada. The largest U.S. merchandise trade deficit for 1984 was with Japan, totaling $\$ 33.6$ billion. U.S. parent groups, however, reported a $\$ 1.2$ billion surplus in trade with their Japanese CFC's. Another region where parent group deficits were common was in the Other Western Hemisphere nations. Trade with CFC's in this area as a whole resulted in a $\$ 5.4$ billion U.S. parent group deficit. By comparison, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with this region was $\$ 2.2$ billion in 1984. The parent group deficits are at least partly attributable to transactions with finance-related CFC's based in so called "tax-haven" countries.

These nations are attractive conduits for the flow of capital from a third country into the United States because of low tax withholding rates on payments to foreign persons and low effective income tax rates on foreign persons operating within the countries.

Differences in the preparation of the statistics in Figure C should be recognized. The U.S. Bureau of the Census data credit U.S. imports to the country of origin while CFC sales are based on the CFC's country of incorporation. This could explain why, Panamanian CFC's, for example, reported $\$ 1.2$ billion in sales to U.S. parent groups and only $\$ 328$ million is reflected in Census data for imporis irom. Panama. In this instance, perhaps a shipping company incorporated in Panama carried cargo from a third country into the United States. CFC data would credit the sales to Panama while the Census data would report them under the country of origin. Also, Census data are for the Calendar Year 1984; CFC data, on the other hand, reflect business activities for. parent corporations whose accounting periods, ended between July 1984 and June 1985 and those CFC's which had accounting periods ending therein: However, most CFC aćtivity did occur in 1984.

## RECENT INCORPORATIONS

During 1984, there were 1,086 new CFC's incorporated by U.S. giant companies. This represented an 8 percent increase over the number of new incorporations in 1983, possibly another indication of recovery from the earlier recession. Figure D shows the geographic representation of countries of incorporation for the CFC's which were incorporated in 1984.

Figure D. $\mathbf{- 1 9 8 4 \text { CFC Incorporations }}$

| Selected area and country of incorporation | Number of incorporations | Total assets | Pre-tax earnings and profits (less deficit) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| All geographic areas ................ | 1,086 | \$11,098 | \$32 |
| Canada ......................................... | 115 | 1,388 | 12 |
| Latin America ................................. | 162 | 1,489 | 23 |
| Other Western Hemisphere ................ | 92 | 3,298 | 39 |
| Bermuda .................................... | 45 | 769 | -22 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 31 | 1.861 | 67 |
| Europe | 444 | 2,832 | 12 |
| France | 46 | 250 | 2 |
| Netherlands. | 48 | 301 | 3 |
| United Kingdom .......................... | 134 | 1,432 | -2 |
| West Germany ............................ | 49 | 209 | 14 |
| Africa. | 45 | 71 | -6 |
| Asia | 138 | 436 | -50 |
| Hong Kong. | 46 | 164 | -45 |
| Japan ....................................... | 44 | 139 | 4 |
| Oceania........................................ | 39 | 433 | -4 |
| U.S. Possessions ............................. | 51 | 1.151 | 6 |

For CFC's incorporated prior to 1984, the average asset size was $\$ 22.5$ million and the rate of return on assets averaged 8.2 percent. Newly incorporated CFC's generally have smaller assets and lower rates of profitability than more well-established companies. This trend continued for CFC's incorporated in 1984. These companies had an average asset size of $\$ 11.1$ million and a return on assets of less than 1 percent. The trend becomes even more evident when subtracting out finance-related corporations. Then, the average asset size is $\$ 5.1$ million and there is a deficit in earnings and profits of $\$ 46$ million.

European countries led the world in attracting new CFC's. However, nations in the Other Western Hemisphere category attracted new CFC's with the greatest assets. Though there were just 92 new CFC's in the Other Western Hemisphere countries, these companies held assets of $\$ 3.3$ billion. These nations also led in pre-tax earnings and profits with $\$ 39$ million. Netherlands Antilles' CFC's held the
bulk of the region's numbers in both categories, with $\$ 1.9$ billion in assets and $\$ 67$ million in reported earnings.

Figure E shows a comparison of CFC's incorporated in the last 10 years to the total number of CFC's. Traditional trading partners, such as Canada, the United Kingdom and the other Common Market nations, remain the most prevalent nations for the establishment of CFC's. Since 1974, however, there has been rapid growth in countries which previously had not had large numbers of CFC's. For example, in the Netherlands Antilles, 76 percent of the total number of CFC's owned by U.S. giant companies were established since 1974. The other three countries which had a majority of their CFC's incorporated between 1974 and 1984 are Bermuda ( 69 percent), Hong Kong ( 60 percent), and Japan ( 52 percent). The recent and rapid growth of incorporations in Japan reflects its rising economic status. In the other countries listed (Netherlands Antilles, Bermuda, and Hong Kong), the predominant industrial activity of the newly incorporated CFC's was finance or insurance-related. These nations, because of a lack of raw materials or for other reasons, are not suitable for the establishment of a manufacturingbased economy. Therefore, they have tried to attract finance or insurance corporations through tax incentives and other concessions. The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 exempted most types of interest payments made to foreign persons from U.S. tax withholding. Previously, this withholding could only be reduced or eliminated through the use of a tax treaty [15].

## SUMMARY

Controlled Foreign Corporations remained the predominant vehicle for large U.S. multinational corporations to conduct international operations in 1984. There were over 1,100 U.S. corporations controlling over 27,000 CFC's. These foreign subsidiaries generated pre-tax earnings and profits of $\$ 49$ billion on receipts of $\$ 625$ billion. U.S. shareholders received $\$ 12$ billion in dividend payments from CFC's.

Countries of incorporation spanned the globe but traditional U.S. trading partners such as Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany continued to be the most dominant. However, since 1975, several nations such as the Netherlands Antilles, Bermuda, Japan, and Hong Kong witnessed a rapid rise in the number of CFC incorporations.

Figure E.-All Controlled Foreign Corporations Compared to Controlled Foreign Corporations Incorporated After 1974: Number and Total Assets, by Selected Country of Incorporation, 1984
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars).

| Selected country of incorporation | Totalnumber of CFC's | Total CFC assets | CFC's incorporated ather 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Assets | Percentage of total |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number | Assets |
|  | , (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| All geographic areas .............................. | 27,008 | \$595,406 | 9,849 | \$166,410 | 36\% | 28\% |
| United Kingdom.............................................. | 4,135 | 83,826 | 1,380 | 16,617 | 33 | 20 |
| Canada ......................................................... | 2.840 | 99,796. | 1,028 | 24,792 | 36 | 25 |
| West Germany ................................................ | 1.455 | 43,968 | 514 | 3.826 | 35 | 9 |
| Australia ....................................................... | 1,389 | 23,327 | 428 | 1.797 | 31 | 8 |
| France ........................................................... | 1.207 | 19,700 | 366 | 1,672 | 30 | 8 |
| Netherlands.................................................... | 1.071 | 25,551 | 436 | 7,699 | 41 | 30 |
| Brazil ............................................................. | 993 | 17,776 | 401 | 2,613 | 40 | 15 |
| Mexico-........................................................ | 835 | 9,422 | 186 | 2.499 | 22 | 27 |
| Switzerland ................................................ | 781. | 21,732 | 274 | 2,802 | 35 | 13 |
| Bermuda-...................................................... | . 775. | 22,346 | 536 | 9,202 | 69 | 41 |
| Italy............................................................... | 741 | 17,896 | 291. | 3,132 | 39 | - 17 |
| Hong Kong ................................................................................................ | 597 | 12,223 | 361 | 3.873 | 60 | 32 |
| Belgium ....................................................... | - 594 | 12,396 | 191 | 2,022 | 32 | 16 |
| South Africa .............................................. | 582 | . 4.167 | 142 | 263 | 24 | 6 |
| Netherlands Antilles ....................................... | - 578 | 60.116 | 440. | 48,169 | 76 | 80 |
| Panama :..................................................... | - . 509 | 18,890 | 210 | 2,644 | 41 | 14 |
|  | 502 | 8,766 | 167 | 2,413 | 33 | 27 |
|  | . $\because 489$ | . 12,466 | 255 | 4,103 | 52 | 33 |
| Venezuela ................................................ | - 377 | 3,525 | 28 | 80 | 7 | 2 |
|  | $\therefore \quad 350$ | 2,887 | 89 | 159 | 25 | 5 |

Note: CFC data shown include only those foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets.

In the aggregate, CFC's tended to have higher profit margins than their U.S. parent corporations. CFC's achieved an 8.2 percent rate of return on assets while the comparable rate for U.S. parent corporations was 2.3 percent. Both of these figures reflected marked improvements over their 1982 levels. This is perhaps a sign of recovery from the recession which plagued the early 1980's.

Although the U.S. merchandise trade deficit exceeded $\$ 107.9$ billion for 1984 ; transactions between U.S. affiliated groups and their CFC's resulted in a U.S. trade surplus of $\$ 16.2$ billion. These transactions accounted for nearly 33 percent of total U.S. exports and nearly 17 percent of total U.S. imports in 1984: Canada remained the largest U.S. trading partner and Canadian CFC's maintained the highest volume of transactions with U.S. parent corporations and their affiliates.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The statistics in this article were derived from all U.S. corporation income tax returns with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more and with accounting periods ended Jully 1984 through June 1985, and from attached Form(s) 5471 ; Information Return with Respect to a Foreign Corporation. This form replaced Form 2952, Information Return with Respect to Controlled Foreign Corporations, in 1983. Only a handful of Forms 2952 were filed for Income Year 1984 and are included in the data:

Sampling variability was not originally a factor in this-study,-since returns were selected at a rate of 100 percent and thus equaled the complete population. However, certain taxpayers did not provide the necessary information or provided only partial information for some CFC's. These CFC's (approximately 1,500 corporations) are not included in the data presented here and no attempt was made to weight the sample to adjust for them. For purposes of this article, the sample was considered to be the population (see footnote 3).

Not all of the information regarding CFC transactions (e.g., transactions with "unrelated" parties) is available from Statistics of Income data. However, total business receipts, earnings and profits, foreign taxes and transactions between CFC's and related parties (U.S. parent corporations and their domestic and other foreign subsidiaries) are reported as part of the parent corporation's U.S. income tax return and are included in this article.

Controlled Foreign Corporations were required to identify both their country of incorporation and principal place of business on Forms 5471 . In some instances, a CFC's principal place of business differed from its country of : incorporation. In other cases, a CFC's country of incorporation and principal place of business were the same, but the CFC conducted a significant portion of its business activities outside this country: The CFC's country of
incorporation and principal place of business were the same in more than 95 percent of all instances. As the statistics in this article are primarily classified by the CFC's country of incorporation, there is an undetermined amount of receipts, earnings, taxes, and transactions which are actually attributable to a country other than the country of incorporation. Additionally, the term "country" as used in this article includes not only countries, but also other separate taxation authorities, such as U.S. possessions.

Controlled Foreign Corporations were classified by their principal business activity as reported on Form 5471. As such, certain receipts, profits, and transaction items may have been related to secondary business activities. It is not possible to measure the extent of these secondary operations.

When U.S. corporations filed consolidated Forms 5471 with aggregated data for several foreign companies, follow-up requests were made in cases where large money amounts were reported in an attempt to obtain the CFC information on a disaggregated basis. More than 75 percent of these requests were successful. Where no information was received, the data were left consolidated under the country in which it was originally reported. Less than 1 percent of the CFC's included in the statistics reported contain financial information for a consolidated group of CFC's.

In some cases, sufficient detail was not provided to indicate by whom the CFC was directly controlled (i.e., by a domestic corporation or a foreign affiliate of the U.S. parent corporation). This was resolved by using the transactions they reported with related corporations to determine the recipient of any dividends. If this information was not conclusive, a previous-year record of the CFC or other reference material was used to determine the ownership.

The 1984 data are based on returns filed by U.S. corporations with full-year accounting periods ending between July 1984 and June 1985. Generally, part-year returns were deleted from the sample to avoid double counting of financial data. According to IRS regulations, a U.S. corporation had to submit a Form 5471 for any Controlled Foreign Corporation with an accounting period ending with or within the U.S. parent's accounting period. Therefore, CFC accounting periods may have ended as early as August 1983 (and, thus, began in September 1982) or as late as June 1985. However, most CFC activity did occur in Calendar Year 1984.

## EXPLANATION OF SELECTED TERMS

Business Receipts of Controlled Foreign Corpora-tions.--Business receipts were, in general, gross receipts or gross sales less returns and allowances reported for CFC's on Forms 5471. In the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, business receipts were generally the total income or receipts of the CFC and may have included other types of income such as interest, rents, royalties and other investment income. This definition differs from that used for the business receipts statistics for domestic corporations which generally excludes investment income.

Current Earnings and Profits of Controlled Foreign Corporations.--This item represents the difference between the accumulated beginning and ending year balances of earnings and profits available for distribution to the stockholders. In this report, pretax current earnings and profits are shown. For Form 5471 purposes, the earnings and profits reported for a foreign corporation had to be calculated under U.S. accounting standards, as required by Internal Revenue regulations.

Distributions of Controlled Foreign Corpora-tions.--The distributions of CFC's consisted mostly of dividends. Liquidating dividends may have also been included. Capital gain distributions, and distributions paid out of capital (including capital stock, paid-in capital, and capital surplus) were generally not included.

Foreign Income Taxes Paid by Controlled Foreign Corporations.--These were foreign income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or accrued by CFC's to foreign countries or U.S. possessions (including Puerto Rico). Also included were taxes imposed by other countries (including the United States) in cases in which the CFC had business operations in countries other than the one in which it was incorporated.

Inactive Controlled Foreign Corporations.-- Inactive Controlled Foreign Corporations were those that reported no income, deductions, or foreign income taxes paid, but which may have reported dividends paid out of prior-year earnings and profits. These dividends, plus the total assets of these CFC's, are included in the statistics.

Related Persons of Controlled Foreign Corpora-tions.--Five categories of related persons of CFC's were shown on Forms 5471 for the purpose of
reporting transactions. They were the U.S. corporation filing the return, a domestic corporation controlled by the U.S. corporation filing the return, a foreign corporation controlled by the U.S. corporation filing the return, a 10-percent-or-more U.S: shareholder of the CFC (other than the controlling shareholder), and a. 10-percent-or-more U.S. shareholder of the $\mathrm{U}: \mathrm{S}$. corporation filing the return.

Sales (and Purchases) of Stock in Trade.--These were sales (and purchases) of merchandise in the ordinaly course of trade or business:

Subpart F Income.--Subpart F provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code (section 952) allowed the United States to tax U.S. shareholders on certain types of CFC income. These earnings, although undistributed to shareholders, were deemed to have been distributed and were thereby taxable currently, generally at the same rate(s) as dividends. Subpart Fincome included the following for 1984: income derived from the insurance of.U.S. risks; international boycott participation income; illegal bribes, kickbacks, or other payments to a government official; and "foreign base company income" (i.e., income from a foreign Personal Holding Company and certain types of sales, service, shipping and oil-related income from a foreign base company). Also includible as income from CFC's were amounts of previously excluded Subpart F income meeting certain criteria and increases in foreign corporations' earnings invested in U.S. property.

Tax Haven"Countries.--Countries having tax and secrecy laws favorable to foreign individuals and organizations are generally considered to be tax havens. They attempt to attract foreign investors by offering taxation lower than that imposed by the investor's own country or by other foreign countries. The tax haven country typically benefits by collecting certain fees or hy imposing taxes at a low rate.

Transactions of Controlled Foreign Corpora-tions.--Contrölled Foreign Corporation transactions were reported on Forms 5471 for five categories of related persons (described previously under "Related Persons of Controlled Foreign Corporations") which dealt with the CFC's. The transactions shown include receipts and payments for such items as stock in trade, dividends, rents and royalties, commissions, services rendered, interest, insurance premiums, and property rights.
U.S. Affiliated Groups.--The U.S. parent corporation and all of its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries included in the filing of a consolidated U.S. income tax return.
U.S. Parent Merchandise Trade Balance.--This is the relationship between CFC purchases of stock in trade from U.S. parent groups (exports) and CFC sales of stock in trade to their U.S. parent groups (imports). The excess of exports over imports results in a surplus, while the excess of imports over exports results in a deficit. For 1984, U.S parent groups realized a $\$ 16.2$ billion surplus with respect to merchandise trade with their CFC's.

U:S. Merchandise Trade Balance.--This is the relationship between total U.S. merchandise exports and total U.S. merchandise imports. An excess of exports results in a surplus and an excess of imports results in a deficit. The United States realized a merchandise trade deficit of $\$ 107.8$ billion for 1984.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] For purposes of this analysis, a CFC's return on assets is defined as the ratio of earnings and profits (less deficits) before taxes to total assets.
[2] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Tables, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.
[3] Due to incomplete reporting of financial information on Forms 5471, approximately 1,500 Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC's) are not included in the data. However, it is estimated that the 27,008 CFC's for which data are presented in this article represent 95 percent or more of all the financial data for the population and therefore, are comparable to 1982 data. Throughout the rest of this article, all references to the CFC population will inclüde only the data for the 27,008 CFC's. (See also "Data Sources and Limitations" at the end of this article.)
[4] For purposes of this article, data are included only for foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets. Subsequent use of the terms "large U.S. multinationals" or "U.S, giant cor-
porations" refers to this group of corporations. Historically, more than two-thirds of all U.S.controlled foreign corporations have been controlled by U.S. giant corporations. More significantly, both the assets and business receipts of CFC's controlled by these large U.S. corporations have accounted for more than 90 percent of the total assets and business receipts of all CFC's. See statistics on Controlled Foreign Corporations for 1980 in the Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1984, Volume 3, Number 4.
[5] Heller, Kenneth, The Impact of U.S. Taxation on the Financing and Earnings Remittance Decisions of U.S.-based Multinational Firms with Controlled Foreign Corporations, Arno Press, 1980, pp. 2-3.
[6] Heller, Op. cit., pp. 3-4.
[7] U.S. corporations and individuals may claim a credit on their U.S. taxes for certain taxes paid to foreign governments. An excess foreign tax credit is the amount of creditable foreign taxes that the corporation did not claim in the current year. This could be due to U.S. tax law limitations or deferral to future years. For further information on foreign tax credits, see Mose, Vergie, "Corporate Foreign Tax Credit, 1984," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1989-90, Volume 9, Number 3.
[8] For a further discussion of income from foreign branches, refer to Mose, Vergie, "Corporate Foreign Tax Credit, 1984," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1989-90, Volume 9, Number 3.
[9] More recently, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 expanded further the definition of Subpart F income. Generally, these changes apply to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 1986.
[10] For Statistics of Income purposes, countries that fall under the Other Western Hemisphere
category include Bahamas, Bermuda, Netherlands Antilles, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Antigua, Barbuda, the French West Indies, Falkland Islands and Greenland.
[11] For a further discussion of CFC activity by industry, see Lewis, Margaret P., "Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1984: An Industry Focus," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall 1989, Volume 9, Number 2.
[12] There are differences in these figures which limit this comparison. Net income (before taxes), i.e., net income computed under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, is used in place of earnings and profits for purposes of computing the U.S. parent corporations' return on assets because earnings and profits, as such, is not reported by the parent. To the extent that the concept of earnings and profits differs from that of net income, the comparison of a CFC's return on assets to the U.S. parent corporation's return on assets is limited.
[13] Pearson, John, Business Week, March 22, 1985, p. 155.
[14] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade, FT 990, monthly. Data from this source are based on the 1984 calendar year, while CFC data are based on accounting periods of U.S. parent corporations ended July 1984 through June 1985 and accounting periods of CFC's ending with, or within, the U.S. parent corporation's accounting period.
[15] For a further discussion of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and its effects on finance-related operations in the Netherlands Antilles, see Lewis, Margaret P., "Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1984," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall 1986, Volume 6, Number 2.

Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart F Income, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation

| Selected country of incorporation and selected industry of controlled foreign corporation | Number of U.S. corporations | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of toreign corporation returns | Total | Business recelpts | Curremt earnings and profils (loss deficit) before taxes | Forbign corporations with curremt earnings and profits (+) betore taxes |  | Foreign income taxes (net) | Actual <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { distribution } \\ \text { in curnert } \\ \text { year }\end{array}$ | Subpart $F$ income |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current earnings and profits betore taxes | Foreign taxes (net) |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | ( 7 | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| All geographic areas, total.................... | 1,103 | 27,008 | 595,406,489 | 624,529,988 | 48,591,785 | 57,469,606 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,888,594 \\ 31,682 \end{array}$ | 19,663,431 | 17,429,494 | 4,420,024 |
| All Industries, total.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, torestry and fishing. | 46 | 161 | 978,638 | 1,006,480 | 38,633 | 88,809 |  | 33,787 | 19,072 |  |
| Mining .................................. | 123 | 821 | 25,901,284 | 19,534,830 | 6,564,057 | 7,263;299 | 4,016,773 | 4,021.775 | 2,088,531 | 151,361 |
| Construction-1...-...................... | -51- | $396-$ | -4,778,866 | 5,840,113 | 431,745 | - 561,290 | 164,504 | 165.775 | 171,063 | 14.108 |
| Manufacturing | 571 | 7,259 | 219,484,327 | 341,427,774 | 23,123,025 | 27,510,932 | 9,923.041 | 9,686,985 | 7,396,511 ${ }^{-}$ | 845,682- |
| Transportation and public utilities | 156 | 626 | 16,223.121 | 10,011,858 | 641,795 | 1,330,717 | 232,909 | 226,388 | 537,151 | 158.425 |
| Wholesale and retail trade........... | 467 | 4,646 | 74.983.155 | 199,002,412 | 9,143,205 | 10.579,211 | 3,971,057 | 3,977,831 | 4,430,170 | 682,542 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ... | 671 | 3,915 | 228,186,477 | 34,113,467 | 6,917,561 | 8,143,221 | 1,116,328 | 1,100,551 | 2,379,836 | 2,391,587 |
| Services. | 399 | 2,571 | $19,438,781$758,852 | 12,937,029 | 1,658,857 | 1,900,428 | 414,495 | 432,473 | 395,550 | 175,611 |
| Nature of business not allocable...... | 133 | 341 |  | - 656,025 | 72,907 | -91,700 | -17,805 | 17.866 | 11,610 | 709 |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 761 | 2,840 | 99,795,914 | 117,740,139 | 10,885,548 | 11,387,673 | 4,216,902 | 4,195,403 | 3,546,748 | 172,649 |
| Agriculture, torestry and fishing..................... | 4 | 4 | 54.133 | 39,973 | 11,991 | 11,991 | 5,358 | 5,358 |  |  |
| Miring .................................. | 85 | 147 | 11,013,230 | 7,785,807 | 2,032,111 | 2,098,216 | 925,219 | 923,890 | 945,802 | 2,405 |
| Construction .... | 24 | 46 | 614,067 | 1,004,362 | 118,350 | 121,269 | 35,542 | 35,263 | 51,597 | - |
| Manufacturing : | 404 | 777 | 48,561,760 | 81,451,382 | 7,251;577 | 7,441,940 | 2,746,463 | 2,739,060 | 2,060;588 | 93,452 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 61 | 121 | 5,702,587 | 3,727,483 | 308,475 | 360,829 | 126,239 | 115,096 | 50,942 | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 193 | 505 | 8,781,552 | 18,439,208 | 509,640 | 590.938 | 179,825 | 183,967 | 127,082 | 4,129 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .. | 145 | 297 | 21,945,837 | 3,662,546 | 488,021. | 574,020 | 134,669 | 120,265 | 294,401 | 60,302 |
| Services.. | 124 | 279 | 2,202,408 | 1,613,333 | 164,845 | 187,182 | 62.937 | 71,870 | 14,822 | 12,361 |
| Nature of business not allocable...................- | 25 | 34 | 56,637 | 16,044 | - 539 | - 1,290 | $--\quad-$ | - $\quad$634 | 1,514 | $-\quad-$ |
| Latin America, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................... | 624 | 4,395 | 66,543,615 | 68,071,722 | 5,164,258 | 7,012,933 | 1,873,808 | 1,940,589 | 1,905,702 | 603,824 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing.. | 30 | 81 | 380,612 | 178,441 | -24,128 | 14,860 | 2.254 | 2.325 | 2.014 |  |
| Mining ..... | 56 | 208 | 3,987,140 | 1,327,916 | 239,846 | 442,123 | 85,477 | 87,925 | 183,441 | 69,043 |
| Construction ... | 19 | 51 | 690.670 | 307,248 | 25,166 | 56,371 | 13,571 | 13,998 | 5,679 | 5,344 |
| Manutacturing ... | 327 | 1,500 | 28,855,140 | 33,182,336 | 3,008,006 | 4,086,872 | 1,378,351 | 1,409,159 | 979,584 | 193,814 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 47 | 105 | 1,822,536 | 801,868 | -1,193 | 155,889 | 18.042 | 22.443 | 15.798 | 16,229 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.......... | 174 | 529 | 8,309,527 | 25,969,143 | 712,664 | 843,402 | 186.144 | 209,444 | 395,306 | 100,089 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 209 | 481 | 19,554,043 | 5,066,938 | 816,914 | 989,316 | 124,851 | 130.547 | 252,171 | 190,090 |
| Services................................... | 142 | 333 | 2,055,276 | 1,225,884 | $357.746^{\circ}$ | 393,973 | 64,724 | 64,358 | 71,307 | 29,118 |
| Nature of business not allocable <br> Brazll | 34 | 52 | -84,427 | 1, 11,949 | 29,236 | - 30,126 | - 394 | - 390 | . 401 | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total.: | 371 | 993 | 17,775,652 | 18,493,699 | 1,851,911 | 2,466,141 | 677,779 | 720,788 | 589,256 | 47,079 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing. | 11 | 15 | 43,921 | 17,062 | -5,161 | 2,144 | 807 | 837 | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| Mining ............................... | 27 | 60 | 530,430 | 68,056 | -2,510 | 14,807 | 3,418 | 3,407 | 2,339 | 183 |
| Construction ............................................. | 8 | 9 | 171,821 | 110,698 | . 6,828 | -14,984 | 4,258. | 4,199 | 4,183 |  |
| Manutacturing .:...................... | 202 | 362 | 10,775,822 | 10,068,950 | 1,189,123 | 1,633,090 | 504,583 | 519,638 | 490,717 | 28,516 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 8 | 12 | 16,265 | 10,765 | 347 | 2,322 | 904. | 1,349 | -538 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade............. | 70 | 103 | 2.109,684 | 6,050,632 | 225;551 | 281,149 | 68,231 | 90,446 | 53,250 | 3,839 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 77 | 130 | 3,651,973 | 1,806,787 | 264,902 | 331.571 | 89,609 | 93,872 | 37.075 | 13,232 |
| Services........................... | 9 | 92 | 20,947 | 1,090 | 173.221-391 | $\therefore \begin{array}{r} 186,021 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | - 60 | 6,981 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,304 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Nature of business not allocable. |  | - 12 |  |  |  |  |  | : . ${ }^{60}$ |  |  |
| Mexico |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 327 | 835 | 9,422,497 | 11,637,194 | $\begin{array}{r} 824,093 \\ 435 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,056,003 \\ .1,228 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 543,721 \\ 396 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552,997 \\ 420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,764 \\ .513 \end{array}$ | 13,212 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing... | 5 | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,122 \\ & 58,124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,053 \\ 49,230 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 12,477 |
| Mining .......... | 8 | 12 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 435 \\ -2,995 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,228 \\ 1,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 396 \\ 499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ -2,306 \end{array}$ | $513$ |  |
| Construction.. | 6 | 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,705 \\ 5,623,771 \end{array}$ | 18.549 7.95770 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,513 \\ 707,640 \end{array}$ | 4,915 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,109 \\ 485,253 \end{array}$ | 2,071 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,252 \\ 106,241 \end{array}$ | $5 \overline{5}$ |
| Manutacturing ......................................... | 210 | 4053 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,857,770 \\ 4,146 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 863,186 \\ -\quad 191 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilites ........ | 3 |  | 6,061 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 707,640 \\ -67 \end{array}$ |  |  | 496,8986742865 |  | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade.............. | 56 | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,342,567 \\ & 1,878,044 \end{aligned}$ | $1,922,677$$1,480,551$ | 90,600$-23,978$ | 105,65030,531 |  |  | 17,11631,892 |  |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 47 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,407. | $\begin{array}{r} 42,865 \\ 5,600 \end{array}$ |  | 185 |
| Senices | 36 | 45 | 338,421 | 295,015 | 18.780 | 20,030 | 7,360 | 7,376 | 3,749 | 393,643 |
| Nature of business not allocable........... | 4 | 4 | $50,703$ | $202$ | - 29,167 | 29,178 | - 5 | - ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| Panama |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total.................................. | - 196 | 509 | 18,889,886 | 20,833,290 | 1,294,847 | 1,507,205 | 231,090 | 235,466 | 646,575 |  |
| Agricutture, forestry and fishing.................... |  | 5312717148657137 |  |  |  |  |  | '22,261 |  | *49,504 |
| Mining :........... | -18 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,598,822 \\ 299,202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 318,185 \\ 57,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,638 \\ 3,436 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,117 \\ 9,202 \end{array}$ | *21,587 |  | *119,262 |  |
| Construction ...i |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,850 | 4,884 | 88,962 | - |
| Manufacturing .......................................... | 45 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,420,321 } \\ 1,327,226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,743,089 \\ 559,996 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 513,279 \\ -92,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519,430 \\ 48,992 \end{array}$ | 135,004 | 135,300 |  | 156,24413,311 |
| Transportation and public utilities .................. | 29 |  |  |  |  |  | 997 | 4,467 | 5,025 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade........................... | 47 |  | $2,950,505$ <br> 812,515 | $13,948,466$$1,056,610$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216,209 \\ & 419,672 \end{aligned}$ | 226,013 | 26,643 | 26,557 | 231,931 | 77,007 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 46 |  |  |  |  | 431,754 | 8.141 | 8,140 | 153.367 | 94,475 |
| Services............... | 21 |  | 348,202 | 149,056 | 78.758 | 79,545 | 33,866 | 33,856. | 48.027 | 3,014 87 |
| Nature of business not allocable................... | 5 |  | 2.681 | 159 | 152 | 153 | 2 | 2 | - | 87 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart F Income, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation and selected industry of controlled foreign corporation | Number of U.S. corporations | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { foreign } \\ & \text { corporation } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assols } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts | Cuirrent earnings and profits (less deticit) before taxes | Foreign corporations with current eamings and profits ( + ) before taxes |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foreign } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { taxes (net) } \end{gathered}$ | Actual <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { distribution } \\ \text { in current } \\ \text { year }\end{array}$ | Subpart F income |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current earnings and profits betore taxes | Foreign income taxes (net) |  |  |  |
| Venezuela | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | (9) | (10) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total $\qquad$ Agriculture, forestry and fishing $\qquad$ | 181 | 377 | 3,524,672 | 2,794,877 | 139,460 | 316,423 | 103,158 | 103,089 | 101,857 | 10,657 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101,85 |  |
|  | -9 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | -253,148 | *103,075 | -15,533 | -18,936 | -10,269 | -10,660 | *47 | *2,955 |
| Manufacturing .................................................... | 5 84 | - 147 | 59,293 $2,402,918$ | 45,264 $2,233,733$ | 1,462 | 4.363 | 1,366 | 1,366 | - | - |
| Transportation and public utilities ..................... | 7 | 15 | $2,402,918$ 55.298 | $2,233,733$ 40,875 | 1,785 9 9 | 209,036 10,111 | 69,665 | 70,233 | 74,786 | 6,949 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............. | 35 | 44 | 441,648 | 262.163 | - 21,561 | 10,111 | 2,314 7,581 | 2.314 | 3,664 | $\bar{\square}$ |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 14 | 20 | 102,934 | -17,775 | 21.561 9.108 | 35,090 11,397 | 7,581 3,104 | 7,886 3 | 4.684 | 278 |
| Services. | 21 | 29 | 171,152 | 91,993 | 18,068 |  | 8,845 | 7,140 7476 | 6,963 | 363 |
| Nature of business not allocable.... | , | 4 | +656 | 91,993 | 18,068 -8 | 17.487 3 | 8,845 15 | 7,476 15 | 11,705 | 112 |
| Other Western Hemisphere, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total. $\qquad$ Agriculture, forestry and fishing. | 566 | 1,610 | 90,638,424 | 40,799,282 | 3,269,817 | 4,321,555 | 355,870 | 356,637 | 920,398 |  |
|  |  |  |  | -7, |  | 4,321,55s | 355,870 | 356,637 | 920,398 | 2,090,179 |
| Mining .................................................... | *34 | - 100 | * 1,212,864 | *20,391 | *-42.781 | *113,334 | *25,690 | *25,873 | -64.229 | "64,096 |
| Construction... | 6 | 14 | 164,224 | 73,564 | 1,698 | 12,961 | -16 | -16 | 1,975 | 408 |
| Manulacturing ....................... | 47 | 59 | 3.162.671 | 4,169,261 | -49,557 | 240,063 | 24,071 | 23,387 | 46,111 | 25,650 |
| Transportation and public utilities .............. | 32 | 52 | 1,301.068 | 845,731 | -52,017 | 55,275 | 737 | 732 | 12,446 | 5,282 |
| Wholesale and retai! trade...................... | 56 | 90 | 5,095,866 | 24,937,159 | 196.732 | 287,575 | 69,035 | 70,533 | 49,257 | 137,940 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .................. | 465 56 | 928 83 | $76,942,617$ 2418,928 | 10,003,703 | 3,013,946 | 3,402,651 | 212,163 | 211,666 | 700,016 | 1,791,810 |
| Services. <br> Nature of business not allocable | 13 | 15 | $2,418,928$ 26,222 | 565,953 | 201,402 393 | 209,215 481 | 24,157 33 | 24,428 33 | 46,364 | 64,772 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 22 |
| Bahamas    <br> All industries, total.....................................    | 97 | 234 | 7,949,971 | 15,390,781 | -111,831 | 401,217 | 56,517 | 58,209 | 140,396 | 90,934 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing.............................................. |  |  |  |  | 1,831 | 4,217 | 56,517 |  | 140,356 | 90,934 |
|  | $?$ | 16 | 594,972 | 78.724 | 23,770. | 55,503 | 4,624 | 4,624 | 40,229 | 49,968 |
| Manufacturing | 14 |  | 1137.230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities ....................... | 13 | 20 | +1,585,457 | 2,257,208 | $\begin{array}{r}-176,836 \\ -59747 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 67,434 | 16,460 | 16,476 | 35,046 | 12,316 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ................................ | 20 | 27 | 1,916,197 | 12,004,612 | $\begin{array}{r}-59,747 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26,179 85,128 | 17709 | 58 | 1,412 |  |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .................... | 39 | 58 | 3,051,346 | 254,132 | -18,303 | 76,330 | 17,709 | 19.207 | 22,179 | 2,446 |
| Services................................................ | 14 | 24 | 527,767 | 309,138 | 88.418 | 90,331 | 14,661 | 3,183 | 33,447 | 18,559 |
|  | 4 | 4 | 24,035 |  | 250 | 312 | 14,661 | 14,661 | 8,083 | 7.511 |
| Bermuda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 360 | 775 | 22,346,050 | 17,586,532 | 1,131,376 | 1,519,013 | 93,184 | 92,306 | 425,125 |  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... | - | - | -32,0 |  | 1,131,376 | 1,519,013 | 93,104 |  | 425,125 | 504,636 |
| Mining .................................................... | 18 | 68 | 496,337 | 114,064 | -74,015 | 48,887 | 19,271 | 19,454 | 19,400 | 7.735 |
| Construction... | 3 | 9 | 82,546 | 70,468 | 12,715 | 12,791 | -16 | -16 | - | 408 |
| Manufacturing ......................................... | 19 | 24 | 1,764,968 | 1,806,981 | 108,227 | 149,809 | 4,993 | 4,284 | 9,000 | 9,918 |
|  | 17 | 25 | 413,317 | 203,084 | 22,750 | 23,826 | 137 | 74 | 10,310 | 1,665 |
| Transportation and public utitities .................................... Wholesale and retail rrade.......... | 32 | 46 | 2.628,030 | 12,113,511 | 99,944 | 132,102 | 49,430 | 49,430 | 27,078 | 108,023 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .................... | 300 | 467 | 16,128,143 | 3,104,490 | 895,873 | 1,080,781 | 15,869 | 15,390 | 325,497 | 364,515 |
| Nature of business not allocable | 30 | 37 | 687.649 | 173,935 | 65,807 | -70,731 | 3,500 | 3,689 | 33,841 | 12,283 |
|  | 4 | 6 | 1,151 | - | 77 | -97 | 3,50 | 3,689 | 33,841 | 12,89 |
|  | 363 | 578 | 60,116,451 | 7,624,978 | 2,268,851 | 2,398,867 | 205,808 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 60,16,451 | 7,624,370 | 2,260,851 | 2,396,867 | 205,808 | 205,788 | 352,177 | 1,494,442 |
| Agriculture, torestry and fishing. Mining $\qquad$ | 11. | 12 | 102,832 | 10,298 | 7,806 | 7,912 | 1,696 | 1.696 | 4,600 | 6,393 |
| Manufacturing | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 15 | 256,706 | 99,990 | 19,721 | 22,820 | 2,618 | 2,618 | 2,065 | 3.417 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.......... | 11 | 13 | 141,768 539837 | 21,445 | 3,889 | 5,207 | 600 | 600 | - | 3.617 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .................. | 279 | 401 | 57,726,967 | 6,645,032 | 63,809 $2,136,521$ | 68,121 | 1.535 | 1,535 | - | 27,304 |
| Nature of business not allocable.................................................. | 20 | 22 | 1,203,511 | 82,881 | $2,136,5178$ | 2,245,539 | 193,231 | 193,128 | 341,072 | 1,408,736 |
|  | 5 |  | 1,036 | 82,881 | 47, 66 | 48, 72 | 5,995 33 | 6,077 33 | 4,439 | 44,977 |
| Europe, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 771 | 12,353 | 252,554,023 | 309,494,761 | 22,936,539 | 26,829,711 | 10,359,804 | 10,104,525 | 8,280,034 | 1,107,221 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing......................................... | 12 | 39 | 150,726 | 213,702 | 18,590 | $26,32,711$ 23,106 | 11,354 | 1,11,030 | $\begin{array}{r}8,280,077 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,107,221 |
| Mining . | 59 | 193 | 7,304,172 | 8,295,517 | 3,610,258 | 3,738,266 | 2,342,128 | 2,344,436 | 838,452 | 50 |
| Construction . | 32 | 186 | 2,310,998 | 2,882,703 | 173,795 | 227,052 | 2,32,004 | 63,283 | 58,874 | 442 |
| Manutacturing .. | 430 | 3.422 | 108,050,148 | 178,370,001 | 9,511,408 | 11,781,524 | 4,274,173 | 4,039,399 | 2,991,300 | 477,449 |
| Transportation and public utilities . | 59 | 161 | 1,581,078 | 2,147,823 | 376,955 | 394,089 | 4, 33,562 | 33,615 | 2,97,159 | 11,710 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............ | 347 | 2,481 | 39,111,255 | 98,388,519 | 6,306,634 | 7,258,853 | 2,918,026 | 2,898,463 | 3,283,771 | 253,143 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 337 | 1,471 | 82,190,403 | 11,516,550 | 2,177,138 | 2,505,896 | 504,258 | 491,660 | 907,536 | 306,749 |
| Scrvice:................................ | 263 | i,430 | 10,007,037 | 7,063,484 | 719,632 | 843,079 | 198,466 | 206,698 | 150,164 | 57,288 |
|  | 81 | 170 | 537,628 | 616,464 | 42,129 | 57,846 | 15,834 | 15,940 | 8,802 | 391 |

Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart F Income, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation and selected industry of controlled foreign corporation | Number of U.S. corporations | Controlled Forrign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { foreign } \\ & \text { corporation } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assots } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts | Current earnings and profits (less deficit) betore taxes | Foreign corporations with current earnings and profits (+) before taxes |  | Foreignincometaxes (net) | Actualdistribution in current year | Subpan $F$ income |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current earnings and profits before taxes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foreign } \\ & \text { income } \\ & \text { taxes (net) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Austria | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  |  |  | 2,501,320 | 3,309,232 | 183,185 | 200,625 | 59,706. | 60,087 | 60,239 | 17,635. |
| All industries, total............... | 168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... |  |  |  | 4,157 | 741 | 1,408 | 1,107. | 1,107 | 1,006 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Mining ........................................... | 4 | 4. | 4,185. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction <br> Manufacturing | 57 | 75 | 872,475 | 1,166,151 | 80,904 | 90,769 | 35.549 | 35,405 | 23.843 | 4,481 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5 | 6 | 35,792 | 12.624 | 3.704 | 4,204 | . | 170 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 74 | 98 | 729.742 | 1,901.597 | 48,133 | 52,957 | 15,413 | .15,443 | 18,251 | 740 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate. | 30 | 15 | 753,991 | 119,227 | 37,424 | 38,742 | 1.226 | 1,551 | 12.689 | 12,249 |
| Services ................................... |  | 35. | 72,131 | 70,153 | - 9.736 | 10,001 | - 5,262 | 5,262 | 2.844 | 166 |
| Nature of business not allocable .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 303 | 594 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industrles, total................ |  |  | 12,396,043 | 15,837,221 | 511,641 | 789,866 | 267,832 | 239,985 | 218,257 | 65,545 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |
| Mining ................................ | $\cdot 10$ | $\cdot 11$ | $\cdot 115,819$ | *83,266 |  | *1,872 | *3,788 | *3,794 | $\bullet 1,133$ | - |
| Construction ......................................... | -10 | -11 | -115,819 $6,308,628$ | 11,780,757 | +18,560 | 1,872 553,746 | 208.617 | 180,191 | 188,017 | 55,203 |
| Transportation and public utilities.. | 10 | 12 | 7.523 | 3.911 | 749 | 818 | 189 | 189 | - | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 109 | 149 | 1,666,677 | 3,223.936 | 31,685 | 102,043 | 26,265 | 26,766 | 21,416 | 9,201 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ..... | 32 | 53 | 3,597.582 | 512.472 | 43,881 | 45,588 | 16,478 | 16,546 | 4,138 | 149 |
| Services................................................. | 66 | 94 | 682,345 | 204,941 | 38.513 | 41,289 | 12.130 | 12.127 | 3.553 | 992 |
| Nature of business not allocable................... | 7 | 7 | 14,509 | 27.937 | 27,009 | 27,662 | 366 | 372 | - |  |
| - - - - Denmark | $-{ }^{134}{ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industries, total.................... |  | 208 | $-\overline{1,776,780}$ | 3,102, $\overline{316}$ | 124,194 | 173,997 ${ }^{-}$ | 64,321 | -61;851 ${ }^{-}$ | - 37.273 | -621 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisisiing | 7 | -8 | *2,119 | -3,934 | - $-3,486$ | *234 | - | - | . - | - |
| Mining .................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | -98 | ${ }^{-98}$ | "103. | $\bigcirc$ |
| Construction..... | 49 | 59 | 1,044,342 | 1,848,685 | 124,452 | 137.916 | 52,358 | 49.735 | 32,339 | 5 |
| Manufacturing .......................... |  | 59 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade........ | r 3 | 70 | - 2.850 | 1,195,926 | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ -6.768 \end{array}$ | 24,988 | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 8.628 \end{array}$ | 8.703 | 2,834 | 1 615 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate. | 55 8 | 10 | 79,212 | 7.574 | - 3,725- | 3,841 | 826 | 905 | 449 | 615 |
| Services............................. | 193 | 303 | 81,234$\mathbf{5 5 2}$ | 44.724 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [,989 } \\ \hline 111\end{array}$ | 116 | 57 | 57 | - - |  |
| Nature of business not allocable... |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - | - |
| France (including Andorra) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 396 | 1;207 | 19,699,801 | 34,520,834 | 1,552,693 | 1,874,127 | 802,341 | 793,273 | 526,380 | 39,605 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... | 3 | 3 | 4,693 | 6,113 | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & 699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 813 \\ 7,622 \end{array}$ | 194215 | 194104 | - | - - |
| Mining ........... | 10 | 1227 | 261,436 | 188,386 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{60}$ |  |
| Construction.. | 13 |  |  | 937,065 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,194 \\ 136745 ? \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,823 \\ 1,581,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,111 \\ 690711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,427 \\ 690,084 \end{array}$ | 19.628 | 38,195 |
| Manufacturing | 2229 | 461 | 13,056,367 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,833,185 \\ 11,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,367,452 \\ 1,974 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 442,415 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities ... |  | 11 | 18.435 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.581,069 \\ 2.119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 690,711 \\ 441 \end{array}$ | 436 | - | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade................. | 160 | 329 | 2,817.536 | 7,238,693 | 68,206 | 138,908 | 57,778 | 49,524 | 30,124 | 338 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................. | 59 | 89 | 2,820,256 | 411,305 | - 51,166 | 58,770 | 16,146 | 15.436 | 17.091 | 1.068 |
| Services......................................... | 91. | 151 | 650,887 | 1,049,817 | 38,869 | 55,438 | 25.634 | 25,956 | 17.013 | 3 |
| Nature of business not allocable........ | 15 | 19 | 17.632 | 15,214 | 320 | 565 | 112 | 113 | 49 | () |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Italy } \\ \text { (including San Marino) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................ | 321 | 741 | 17,896,156 | 23,969,229 | 1,543,138 | 1,790,373 | 669,357 | 669,156 | 353,619 | 9,457 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining .................................................. | * 14 | *15 | *81,838 | *60,876 | *4,622 | -10,833 | -5,232 | *5,002 | *3.310 | - |
| Construction... | 9 | 12 | 704,964 | 426,843 | 31,190 | 32.632 | 8.810 | 8,810 | 277 | 80 |
| Manufacturing | 161 | 311 | 10,232,652 | 17,165,909 | 1,226,642 | 1,416.702 | 530,646 | 528,552 | 289,548 | 7.051 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 4 | 4 | 297,457 | 242,310 | 27,143 | 27.143 | 8,494 | 8.494 | 3,008 | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade........................... | 116 | 175 | 2,097,712 | 5.001,798 | 130,812 | 168,450 | 66,286 | 68.185 | 27,980 | 27 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................ | 35 | 50 | 4,117,352 | $\therefore \quad 712,060$ | 90,41.1 | 97,091 | 35.713 | . 34.811 | 13,731. | 2,299 |
| Services.................................................. | 51 | 76 | 364,995 | 356, 045 | 36,305 | 35,920 | 13,090 | 15,048 | 15.759. | - |
| Nature of business not allocable. | 7 | 7 | 1,514 | 2,588 | 553 | 595 | 236 | 236 | 6 | - |
| Netherlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 349 | 1,071 | 25,551,110 | 22,780,455 | 1,347,828 | 1,673,177 | 310,384 | 296,296 | 388,720 | 172,025 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... | 3 | 4 | 13.719 | 52,235 | 140 | 1,123 | 248 | 169 | - | - |
| Mining .................................................... | 15 | 24 | 71,521 | 9,336 | 190 | 1,954 | 541 | 1.039 | - | - |
| Construction.. | 11 | 21 | 166,774 | 205,011 | 3.972 | 13,449 | 5,550 | 5,640 | 4,915 | 122.109 |
| Manufacturing . | 154 | 257 | 9,000,337 | 15,554,887 | 974.941 | 1,142.383 | 225,167 | 216,793 | 133,662 | 122.109 |
| Transportation and public utilities .................. | 22 | 24 | 330,398 | 193.092 | 64,978 | 66,621 | 6,567 | 6.576 | 24,575 | 2.038 |
| Wholesale and retail trade... | 121 | 189 | 2,354,341 | 4,681,757 | 99,677 | 170,917 | 38.494 | 34,155 | 105, 167 | 4.613 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................ | 112 | 220 | 12,136,874 | 1,432,063 | 174.080 | 234,609 | 25,941 | 25.007 | 109.593 | 41.715 |
| Services................................................ | 64 | 111 17 | 1,432,239 | 642,381 | 28,636 | 40,844 | 7.780 | 6,857 | 10.808 | 1,527 |
| Nature of business not allocable.:-..............: | 10. | 17 | 10,366 | 9,694. | 1.215 | 1.276 | 61 | 61 | (') | 23 |

[^41]Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart FIncome, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation and selected industry of controlled foreign corporation | Number of U.S. corporations | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of foreign corporation returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assets } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts | Current earnings and profits (less deficit) before taxes | Foreign corporations with current earnings and profits ( + ) before taxes |  | Foreign income taxes (net) |  | Subpart F income |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current earnings and profits before taxes | Foreign income taxes (net) |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  |  | 191 | 510,676 | 2,706,337 | 180,722 | 241,587 | 95,847 | 98,508 | 28,827 |  |
| All Industries, total | 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | - | - | - - | 62.610 | -780 | 13,234 | - | $5, \overline{026}$ | - | 38, |
| Mining ........................................................ | 20 | 25 | 100.743 |  | $-26,444$-2.731 |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,011 \\ \hline 220\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,432 \\ \hline 885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - |
| Construction ............................................. | 4 | 4 | 24,903 | 18,837 |  | 474 |  | 1,292 |  |  |
| Manufacturing ......................................... | 37 | 44 | 719,978 | $1,338,086$532$1,251,746$ | 128,037 | 136,483 | 51,426 | 52.491 | 18,190 | 34,710 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 3 | 3 | 40,459 |  | 9,114 | 9,130 | 5,261 | 5,261 | - |  |
| Wholesale and retait trade. $\qquad$ Finance, insurance and real estate | 54 | 66 | 554,881 | $1,251,746$ | 68,348 | 77,009 | 31,876. | 32,078 | 7,458 | 4,000 |
| Services...................................................... | -16 | *28 | *65,322 | *34,525 | *4,398 | *5.256 | -2,053 | *2,360 | -763 | - |
| Nature of business not allocable ..................... Spain | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industries, total.................................. | 245 | 502 | 8,766,051 | 7,426,418 | 347,978 | 662,943 | 186,750 | 181,625 | 158,859 | 419 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | 5 | 10 | 23,763 | 69,061 | -429 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,549 \\ 3,406 \end{array}$ | 292 | , 298 | - |  |
| Mining ...... | 6 | 7 | 12,012 | 14,665 | -1,304 |  | 1.275 | 1,275 | 384 | - |
| Construction... | 4 | 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 104,474 \\ 5,311,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}144,177 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,964 \\ 258.513 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,318 \\ 524,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,886 \\ 149,624 \end{array}$ | 2,886 | 3,387 | - |
| Manutacturing ........................... | 120 | 206 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,404,805 \\ 10,070 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 144,735 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $132,212$ | 13 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 7 | 8 | 22,569 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 258,513 \\ -502 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 524,220 \\ 310 \end{array}$ | 49 |  |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.............. | 68 | 94 | 950,240 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,331,816 \\ 279,879 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,225 \\ & 22,606 \end{aligned}$ | 79,27024,600 | 20,669 | 20,366 | 14,636 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{06}$ |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................. | 23 | * 49 | 2,043,002 |  |  |  | 7,671 | 7,735 | 3,071 | 406 |
| Services...................................... | *38 |  | $\stackrel{*}{*} \times 266,482$ | *201,944 | -11,048 | *19,270 | *,285 | $\cdot 4,280$ | *5,169 | - |
| Sweden |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 192 | 350 | 2,837,453 | 4,750,250 | 308,637 | 330,836 | 159,191 | 157,447 | 75,568 | 140 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75,56 | - |
| Mining ..................................................... | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | ־ |
| Construction ................... |  | ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manutacturing ............................ | 694 | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{*} 1,274,851$ | $\begin{array}{r} *, 872,150 \\ 2,609 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,305 \\ 151 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 220,859 \\ 357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127.008 \\ 64 \end{array}$ | -127,091 | *46.257 | - |
| Transportation and public utilities ... |  |  | 7.426 |  |  |  |  | 64 | - |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade............. | 86 | 113 | 1,367,646 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.731,078 \\ 5,625 \end{array}$ | 80,266 | $\begin{array}{r} 95,033 \\ 3,480 \end{array}$ | 26,887 | 25,310 | 23,111 | 14 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate . | 10 | 15 | 57,677 |  | 3.445 |  | 106 | 106 | 5,232 | - |
| Services............................. | 27 | 36 | 120,003 | 138,788 - | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,087 | 5,120 | 4,868 | 968 | 126 |
| Nature of business not allocable. | 5 | 5 | 1,200 |  |  |  | 5 | 7 | - |  |
| Switzerland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industries, total................................. | 335 | 781 | 21,732,084 | 26,415,104 | 1,687,732 | 1,790,875 | 301,521 | 310,773 | 339,130 | 519,641 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 301,52, | 10,73 | 33, 30 |  |
| Mining ..................................................... | 3 | * 3 | *387 | - | - 78 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction... |  | 31 | 258,217 | 222,826 | -850 | 5,671 | 583 | 716 | 1,848 | - |
| Manufacturing ... | 92 | 160 | 4,055,697 | 3,472,939 | 466,296 | 495,044 | 100,060 | 100,654 | 90,157 | 48,693 |
| Transportation and public utilities .... | 5 | 5 | 1,426 | 3,339 | 122 | 139 | 26 | 26 | 45 | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade........................... | 132 | 214 | 7,820,772 | 21,010,208 | 714,687 | 750,843 | 116.712 | 122,690 | 99,224 | 219.561 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................ | 108 | 155 | 8,448,633 | 1,102,472 | 367,653 | 397,054 | 54,021 | 56,387 | 117,398 | 199,082 |
| Services............................................................ | 90 | 131 | 1,100,832 | 601,127 | 139,502 | 141,706 | 29,995 | 30,176 | 30,458 | 52,279 |
| Nature of business not allocable................... | 13 | 15 | 3,619 | 2,194 | 400 | 419 | 124 | 124 | (') | 26 |
| United KIngdom |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 634 | 4,135 | 83,826,123 | 96,419,493 | 11,507,602 | 12,796,451 | 5,771,757 | 5,770,696 | 4,802,692 | 137,822 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | 7 | 10 | 59,105 | 28,204 | 11,241 | 13,346 | 7,525 | 7,524 | 3,977 | - |
| Mining .......... | 43 | 80 | 6,908,388 | 8,010,081 | 3,637,925 | 3,674,088 | 2,316,294 | 2,318,488 | 818,459 | 50 |
| Construction.. | 16 | 42 | 470,102 | 522.178 | 61,809 | 80,472 | 24,893 | 25,176 | 9,538 | - |
| Manufacturing | 319 | 787 | 28,484,426 | 50,303,576 | 1,823,816 | 2,377,468 | 783,453 | 773,250 | 675,079 | 102,756 |
| Transportation and public utilities ............... | 34 | 55 | 717,857 | 1,591,668 | 264,550 | 276,250 | 11,273 | 11,153 | 8.866 | 9,672 |
| Wholesale and retail trade........................... | 214 | 449 | 11,623,935 | 28,855,436 | 4,621,724 | 5,044,652 | 2,341,745 | 2,339,861 | 2,753,800 | 4,089 |
|  | 179 | 598 | 31,098,947 | 4,723,289 | 934,490 | 1,116,377 | 223,713 | 224,555 | 498,356 | 18,807 |
| Services................................................................ | 176 | 424 | 3,373,054 | 2,360,000 | 156,351 | 212,918 | 62,911 | 70,629 | 34,436 | 2,107 |
| Nature of business not allocable West Germany | 37 | 51 | 91,926 | 25,060 | -4,303 | 881 | -50 | 60 | 182 | 341 |
| All Industries, total................................. | 425 | 1,455 | 43,967,625 | 59,558,385 | 2,761,622 | 3,446,100 | 1,507,775 | 1,301,009 | 1,058,055 | 54,625 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | 3 | 4 | 5,376 | 9,251 | , 634 | , 650 | - 310 | 310 | - | , |
| Mining ........... | 8 | 9 | 48,126 | 63,812 | 19,069 | 19,793 | 10,052 | 10,052 | 12.255 |  |
| Construction. | 12 | 16 | 194,194 | 315,183 | 11,508 | 12,927 | 5,477 | 4,853 | 3,595 | - |
| Manufacturing . | 253 | 510 | 24,060,170 | 40,014,117 | 1,888,348 | 2,418,691 | 1,218,805 | 1,037,454 | 788,901 | 54,361 |
| Transportation and public utilities ..... | 15 | 17 | 115,525 | 72,896 | 4.582 | 6.550 | 941 | 941 | 664 | 1 |
| Whotesale and retail trade .............. | 167 | 354 | 5,217.538 | 15,854,902 | 281.126 | 385,848 | 131,822 | 121,243 | 152,310 | 53 |
| Finance, insurance and real estato . | 64 | 134 | +1,205,455 | 1,601,492 | 3:2,521 | 340.756 | 104,085 | 30,122 | 79,008 | 2:0 |
| Services ................................................. | 99 | 190 | 1,690,957 | 1,159,462 | 215,363 | 234,697 | 21,378 | 21,123 | 12,759 | - |
| Nature of business not allocable ................... | 21 | 29 | 320,515 | 467,269 | 22,471 | 26,187 | 14,924 | 14,911 | 8.564 | - |

Footnotes at end of table

Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart F Income, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued


[^42]Table 1.-U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More: Controlled Foreign Corporation Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Subpart F Income, by Selected Country of Incorporation and Selected Industry of Controlied Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation and selected industry of controlled foreign corporation | Number of U.S. corporations | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of foreign corporation returns | Total assets | Business receipts | Current earnings and profits (less deficit) before taxes | Foreign corporations with current earnings and profits ( + ) before taxes |  | Foreign income taxes (net) | Actualdistribution in current year | Subpart $F$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current earnings and profits betore taxes | Foreign income taxes (net) |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, Philippines | 93 | 136 | 1,541,417 | 2,119,186 | 124,874 | 162,232 | 59,698 | 65,959 | 11,954 | 598 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing.Mining | 4 | 4 | 54,682 | 56,603 | 5,437 | 5,954 | 4,324 | 4,324 | 354 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining ................................ | 3 | 3 | 4,468 | 4,126 | -488 | 470 | 125 | 125 | 36 | - |
| Manufacturing $\qquad$ Transportation and public utilities $\qquad$ | 54 | 61 | 1,148,793 | 1,860,954 | 112.796 | 142,450 | 52,282 | 54,848 | 11,526 | 270 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities $\qquad$ Wholesale and retail trade $\qquad$ | 19 | 23 | 66,005 | 80,851 | 8,136 | 9,194 | 2.626 | 2,632 | 3 | 327 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................. | 9 | 14 | 229,932 | 86,758 | -4,841 | 175 | 79 | 3.768 | - | (1) |
| Services $\qquad$ Nature of business not allocable. $\qquad$ | 9 | 9 | 31,589 | 29,839 | 3,905 | 3,979 | 262 | 262 | 35 |  |
| Oceania, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Industries, total. | 409 | 1,709 | 24,793,848 | 22,724,806 | 1,388,828 | 1,721,058 | 617,054 | 612,643 | 562,861 | 73,893 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | 10 | 13 | 154,336 | 364,610 | 3,167 | 8,731 | 1,993 | 3,479 | 4,976 | - |
| Mining .......... | 31 | 54 | 410,613 | 177.691 | -25,852 | 24,973 | 8,749 | 8,811 | 11,989 | 2 |
| Construction ... | 10 | 21 | 134,887 | 210.760 | 7,865 | 17,332 | 6,180 | 6,174 | 5,465 | - |
| Manufacturing .. | 205 | 442 | 9,040.848 | 12,087,470 | 832,052 | 974,267 | 398,876 | 396,369 | 281,983 | 2,180 |
| Transportation and public utilities .................... | 14 | 22 | 238,272 | 204,406 | 25.111 | 28.678 | 10,586 | 10.586 | 10.381 | 245 |
| Wholesale and retail trade........................... | 124 | 249 | 3,773,057 | 7.688,456 | 242,832 | 302,770 | 100,354 | 98.797 | 53.284 | 36,883 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................. | 89 | 251 | 10,343,107 | 1,612,964 | 284,142 | 317,430 | 68,240 | 66,405 | 177.158 | 33,762 |
|  | 76 | 145 | 515,975 | 377,003 | 27.120 | 45,295 | 21,321 | 21,265 | 16,931 | 820 |
| Services. <br> Nature of business not allocable | 10 | 13 | 25,044 | 1,446 | 1,390 | 1,580 | 755 | 758 | 694 | - |
| Australia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 394 | 1,389 | 23,327,255 | 20,499,758 | 1,257,208 | 1,566,171 | 551,002 | 547,202 | 532,213 | 73,510 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing..................... | 10 | 13 | 154,336 | 364,610 | 3,167 | 8,731 | 1,993 | 3.479 | 4.976 | - |
| Mining .................................................. | 30 | 45 | 354,504 | 160,245 | -27,048 | 19,452 | 8,749 | 8,810 | 11,989 | 2 |
| Construction.. | 6 | 13 | 119.425 | 174,405 | 13,128 | 14,675 | 5,097 | 5,117 | 4,935 | - |
| Manufacturing . | 200 | 353 | 8.657,910 | 11,458,199 | 771,827 | 915,741 | 373,634 | 372,839 | 264.065 | 2.097 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 12 | 20 | 230,487 | 201.579 | 25.074 | 28.598 | 10.550 | 10.550 | 10,381 | 245 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............................... | 110 | 196 | 3,297,110 | 6,334,712 | 193.867 | 250,532 | 72,263 | 69,579 | 44,752 | 36,583 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ................ | 81 | 214 | 9,841,648 | 1,452,329 | 252,736 | 285,721 | 57,201 | 55,365 | 173,736 | 33.762 |
| Services.................................................. | 70 | 130 | 493,739 | 352,234 | 23,068 | 41,140 | 20,760 | 20,704 | 16,685 | 820 |
| Nature of business not allocable .................... | 10 | 13 | 25,044 | 1,446 | 1,390 | 1,580 | 755 | 758 | 694 | - |
| Puerto Rico and U.S. Possessions, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries, total................................. | 162 | 376 | 6,438,158 | 5,652,425 | 179,306 | 208,992 | 60,587 | 62,459 | 34,382 | 12,383 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing...................... | 4 | 7 | 18,203 | 8,690 | 772 | 779 | 126 | 126 | - | - |
| Mining ..................................................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction.............................................. | - | $\checkmark$ | -780, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing ........................................... | 23 | 26 | 1.786,903 | 4,452,420 | 41,867 | 61,140 | 15,221 | 15,221 | 10,656 | 22 |
| Transportation and public utilities ..................... | 14 | 17 | 221.919 | 122,093 | 13,763 | 14,320 | 4.572 | 4,572 | 299 | 2,671 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............................ | 32 | 63 | 556,342 | 773,254 | 67,399 | 68,699 | 20,827 | 20,858 | 15.956 | 9.669 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate ......... | 41 | 131 | 3,703,226 | 205.729 | 41,027 | 49.344 | 17,060 | 18,905 | 2,698 | 21 |
| Services................................... | 23 | 29 | 137,917 | 90,240 | 14,459 | 14,690 | 2.780 | 2,776 | 4.773 | - |
| Nature of business not allocable................... | 3 | 3 | 2,048 | - | 19 | 19 | - | - | - | - |

[^43]- Data deleted or combined to avoid disclosure of information on individual corporations.

Table 2.-Number of U. S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Counitry of Incorporation of Controlled Foreign Corporation

| Selected country of incorporation of controllea foraign corporation | Number of U.S. corporation returns | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of foreign corporation retums | Total assets | Business receipts | Current earnings and profits. (less deficit) before taxes | Net taxas | Actual cistributions in current year | Subpart F income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| All geographlc areas, total ...................... | 1,103 | 27,008 | 595,406,489 | 624,529,988 | 48,591,785 | 19,663,431 | 17,429,494 | 4,420,024 |
| Canada ... | 761 | 2,840 | 99,795,914 | 117,740,139 | 10,885,548 | 4,195,403 | 3,546,748 | 172,649 |
| Latin America, total.......................... | 624 | 4,395 | 66,543,615 | 68,071,722 | 5,164,258 | 1,940,589 | $1,905,702$ 160,764 | 603,824 |
| Mexico............................................... | 327 | 835 | 9,422,497 | 11,637,194 | 824,093 | 552.997 | 160,764 | 13.212 |
| Central America, total. | 243 | 841 | 20,439,675 | 22,350,601 | 1,389,665 | 279,266 | 687,990 | 394,037 |
| Costa Rica. | 64 | 101 | 397,426 | 407,338 | - 6,246 | 10,061 | 5.799 | (1) |
| El Salvador | 22 | 29 | 100,454 | 173.574 | 9,824 | 2,949 | 11,202 | 378 |
| Guatemala: | 62 | 98 | 584,010 | 409,488 | 49,449 | 10,886 | 15.553 | 16 |
| Honduras .. | 29 | -69 | - 408,111 | - 470,762 | 23,480- | --13,233 | -6,839 - | - - |
| Nicaragua: | 22 | 26 | 50,858 | 44,827 | 8,903 | 6,414 | - 1,468 | 393.6 |
| Panama.... | 196 | 509 | 18,889,886 | 20,833,290 | 1,294,847 | 235.466 | 646,575 | 393,643 |
| Caribbean countries, total | 231 | 471 | 6,904,915 | 2,080,590 | 532,915 | 57,884 | 87.264 | 135,752 |
| Cayman Islands (British)...................... | 158 | 285 | 6,026,613 | 1,597,675 | 405,657 | 36,695 | 75,955 | 116,218 |
| Dominican Republic........................... | 30 | 52 | 386,700 | 161,470 | 72,926 | 13,165 | 2,832 | - |
| Jamaica .......................................... | 40 | 57 | 81,582 | 74,006 | 6.763 | 3,842 | 2,571 | 008 |
| South America, total ............................... | 440 | 2.247 | 29,776,529 | 32,003,337 | 2,417,584 | 1,050,442 | 969,684 | 60,823 |
| Argentina. | 165 | 303 | 4,189,898 | 4,616,407 | 25,490 | 21.911 | 91,607 | 2.544 |
| Bolivia............................................ | 19 | 23 | + 30,864 | 36,448 | -9,239 | 445 | 589,256 | - $\overline{7}$ |
| Brazil | 371 | 993 | 17,775,652 | 18,493,699 | 1,851,911 | 720.788 | 589,256 | 47.079 |
| Chile.. | 97 | 140 | 1,267.548 | 1.335,081 | 127,676 | 58,113 | 79,830 | 149 |
| Colombia. | 92 | 134 | 1,887,114 | 3,388,675 | 210,220 | 91,641 | 72,953 | 393 |
| Ecuador. | 48 | 69 | 365,166 | 299,038 | 50,432 | 14,944 | 8,217 | - |
| Peru... | 80 | 123 | 474,464 | 693,040 | 38,086 | 35,288 | 18,725 |  |
| Uruguay .- | 45 | 62 | 233,556 | 270,098 | -20,100 | 2,632 | 6,008 | (1) |
| Venezuela. | 181 | 377 | 3,524,672 | 2,794,877 | 139,460 | 103,089 | 101,857 | 10,657 |
| Other Western Hemisphere, total........... | 566 | 1,610 | 90,638,424 | 40,799,282 | 3,269,817 | 356,637 | 920,398 | 2,090,179 |
| Bahamas. | 97 | 234 | 7,949,971 | 15,390,781 | -111,831 | 58,209 | 140,396 | 90,934 |
| Bermuda:.............. | 360 | - 775 . | - 22,346,050 | -17,586.532 | 1,131,376 | 92,306 | 425, 125 | 504,636 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 363 | 578 | 60,116,451 | 7,624,978 | 2,268,851 | 205,788 | 352,177 | 1,494,442 ${ }^{-}$ |
| Europe, total ....................... | 771 | 12,353 | 252,554,023 | 309,494,761 | 22,936,539 | 10,104,525 | 8,280,034 | 1,107,221 |
| Common Market countries, total .............. | 753 | 9,961 | 213,118,312 | 261,451,172 | 19,915,540 | 9,205,619 | 7,537,182 | 507,363 |
| Belguim ... | 303 | 594 | 12,396,043 | 15,837,221 | 511,641 | 239,985 | 218,257 | 65,545 |
| Denmark | 134 | 208. | 1.776,780 | 3,102,316 | 124,194 | 61,851 | 37.273 | 621 |
| France (including Andorra).................. | 396 | 1,207 | 19,699,801 | 34,520,834 | 1,552,693 | 793,273 | 526,380 | 39,605 |
| Greece ........ | 69 | 91 | 363,942 | 978,341 | 8.608 | 7,294 | 7,269 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Ireland.. | 172 | 380 | 3,949,672 | 3,399,273 | 474,026 | 26,693 | 113,661 | 19,872 |
| Italy (including San Marino). | 321 | 741 | 17,896,156 | 23,969,229 | 1,543,138 | , 669,156 | 353.619 | 9,457 |
| Luxembourg..................................... | 55 | 77 | 3,690,504 | 885,624 | 84,086 | 39,311 | 31,256 | 7.791 |
| Netherlands........ | 349 | 1,071 | 25,551,110 | 22,780,455 | 1,347,828 | 296,296 | 388,720 | 172,025 |
| United Kingdom ................................ | 634 | 4,135 | 83,826,123 | 96,419,493 | 11,507,602 | 5,770,696 | 4,802,692 | 137,822 |
| West Germany .................................. | 425 | 1,455 | 43,967,625 | 59,558,385 | 2,761,622 | 1,301,009 | 1,058,055 | 54,625 |
| Other West European countries, total........ | 458 | 2,376 | 39,418,816 | 48,026,567 | 3,016,245 | 895,611 | 742,852 | 599,858 |
| Austria.. | 168 | 267 | 2,501,320 | 3,309,232 | 183,185 | 60,087 | 60,239 | 17.635 |
| Finland | 89 | 100 | - 986,685 | 1,485,917 | 103.054 | 45,658 | 35,600 | 512 |
| Liechtenstein | 32. | 39 | - 329,939 | - 252,559 | 92,855 | - 2,582 | 21,818. | 22.726 |
| Norway.. | 126 | 191 | 1,510,676 | 2,706,337 | 180.722 | 98,508 | 28.827 | 38.710 |
| Portugal........................................... | 80 | 106 | - 555,089 | 1,106,274 | 74,842 | 25,907 | 10,497 | 11 |
| Spain.... | 245 | 502 | 8,766,051 | 7,426,418 | 347,978 | 181,625 | 158.859 | 419 |
| Sweden.. | 192 | 350 | 2,837,453 | 4,750,250 | 308,637 | 157,447 | - 750,568 | -140 |
| Switzerland | 335 | 781 | 21,732,084 | 26,415,104 | 1,687,732 | 310,773 | 339,130 | 519,641 |
| . Turkey ............................................. | 15 | 21 | 138,820 | 463,313 | 28.876 | .11,045 | .3,823 | - |
| East European countries, total '................. | 8. | 15 | 16,894.: | 17,023 | 4,754 | 3,294 | . - | - |
| Atrica, total ....................................... | 301 | 1,328 | 15,150,943 | 14,962,139 | 1,049,382 | 991,805 | 667,272 | 147,673 |
| Egypt. | 17 | 17 | 186,401 | 356,841 | 28,823 | 7.653 | 12,960 | - 948 |
| Kerya ............................................... | 38 | 52 | 278,365 | -401.575 | 61.448 | 26,845 | 21,797 |  |
| Liberia | 86 | 291 | 6,322,948 | 2,165,305 | -252.578 | 10,303 | 349,185 | 143,386 |
| Morocco | 16 | 19 | 113.550 | - 81,402 | 6,328 | - 3,496 | -821 | - |
| Nigeria ................................. | 50 | 67 | 2,727,744 | 2,177,045 | 824,374 | 633,708 | 33,559 | 2,563 |
| South Africa (including Namibia).............. | 212 | 582 | 4,166,745 | 7.083,989 | 320,494 | 271,906 | 214,017 | 194 |
| Zaire .................................................. | 17 | 21 | 116,202 | 153,026 | 22,879 | 10,113 | 2,935 | - |
| Zimbabwe.. | 38 | 65 | 140,805 | 171,238 | 30,480 | 15,778 | 10,002 | - |
| Asla, total ......................................... | 505 | 2,381 | 39,489,839 | C. 45,084,714. | 3,718,107 | 1,399,370 | 1,512,097 | 212,204 |
| Chimin. | 24 | 29 | 391,976 | 1,162,254 | 72,780 | 15,800 | 13,120 | 45 |
| Hong Kong. | 282 | - 597 | $\therefore 12,223,191$ | 6,772,075 | 704:134 | 135,046: | 348,785 |  |
| India .......... | 23 | - 34 | -402,724 | 584,546 | 62,703 | 40,224 | 10,046 | 2 |
| Indonesia | 50 | 63 | $\therefore 435,877$ | $\because 460,359$ | 87,990 | .51,021 | 22,271 | 2 |
| Israel................................................... | 32 | 58 | 1,228,677 | 322.576 | 19,474 | 7,682 | 5,884 | - - |
| Japan. | 280 | 489 | .12,465,704. | 19,243,618 | 1,507,235 | 831,498 | 534,721 | 68,569 |
| Malaysia | 112 | 170 | 1,515,836 | 3,059,592. | 235,710. | 73,512 | 59,781 | 130 |
| Phitippines. | 93 | 136 | 1,541,417 | 2,119,186 | 124.874 | 65,959 | 11,954. | 598 |
| Saudi Arabia | 25 | 29 | 1,043,870 | 1,402,816 | 128,013 | 15,226 | 101,043 | 151 |
| Singapore............................................ | 226 | 364 | 4,422,246 | 4,550,530 | 355,822 | 54,169 | 269,236 | 32,534 |
| South Korea | 36 | 43 | 508,225 | 525,315 | 69.068 | 17.532 | 20.568 | - |
| Taiwan... | 85 | 120 | 1,400,373 | 1,846,838 | 184,247 | 27.521 | 45,309 | 55 |
| Thailand. | 85 | 117 | 1,191,502 | 2,016,941 | 86,076 | 29,191 | 35,830 | 15 |
| Oceanla, total. | 409 | 1,709 | 24,793,848 | 22,724,806 | 1,388,828 | 612,643 | 562,861 | 73,893 |
| Australia. | 394 | 1,389 | 23,327,255 | 20,499,758 | 1,257,208 | 547,202 | 532,213 | 73.510 |
| New Zealand........................................ | 156 | 289 | 1,341,438 | 2,070,379 | 124,439 | 64,878 | 26,432 | 303 |
| Puerto RIco and U.S Possessions, total .. | 162 | 376. | - 6,438,158 | 5,652,425 | 179,306 | 62,459 | 34,382 | 12,383 |
| Puerto Rico.......................................... | 117 | 290 | 4,766,749 | 1,316,203 | 143.108 | 50,164 | 33,253 | 1,062 |
| U.S. possessions, total ........................... | 65 | 86 | 1,671,409 | 4,336,222 | 36,199 | 12,294 | 1,129 | 11,321 |
| Virgin Islands, U.S............................. | 49 | 62 | 1,653,731 | 4,315,976 | 33,368 | 11,891 | 755 | 8,650 |

[^44]Table 2.-Number of U. S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Country of Incorporation of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation of Controlled Foreign Corporation | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Selected receipts by foreign corporations from: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All related persons | U.S. corporation filing returns and domestic corporation controlled by the U.S. corporation filing the return |  |  |  | Any foreign corporation controlled by the U.S. corporation filing return |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Sales of stock in trade | Compensation received for certain sorvices | Interest, rents, and royalties received | total | Sales of stock in trade | Compensation received for certain services | Interest, rents, and royalties received |
| All geographic areas, total <br> Canada $\qquad$ | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
|  | 83,528,175 | 68,589,582 | 54,859,629 | 4,208,307 | 7,207,392 | 14,648,044 | 873,549 | 3,718,226 | 3,734,962 |
|  |  | 22,574,438 | 22,004,788 | 325,162 | 131,752 | 2,427,370 | 130,267 | 270,330 | 592,231 |
| Latin Amertca, total Mexico | $\begin{array}{r} 25,050,722 \\ 6,338,727 \end{array}$ | $4,973,104$ $1,284,197$ | $3,648,411$ $1,166,339$ | 398,383 44,626 | 599,051 56795 | $\mathbf{1 , 3 5 8 , 9 9 5}$ 106533 | 160,869 7395 | 111,533 | 640,136 |
| Mexicol ${ }^{\text {Central }}$ America, total | $\begin{aligned} & 1,391,435 \\ & 2,373,112 \end{aligned}$ | $1,284,197$ $1,729,437$ | $1,166,339$ $1,377.055$ | 44.626 43.006 | 56,795 222,209 | 106,533 640,705 | 7,395 120,118 | 24,398 21,825 | 33,374 240,505 |
| Costa Rica............ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,373,112 \\ 80,566 \end{array}$ | -76,731 | 73,603 | 168 | 2,370 | 64,836 | 12,099 | $\begin{array}{r}21,825 \\ \hline 290\end{array}$ | 240,505 |
| Et Salvador |  |  |  | 168 | 2,370 | 1.512 | , | 865 | 2 |
| Guatemala. | $\begin{aligned} & 55,684 \\ & 68,270 \end{aligned}$ | 53,374 | 50,197 | 1,032 | 50 | 2,311 | - | 1.355 | 675 |
| Honduras. |  | 67,455 | 67,383 | - | 72 | 815 | - | 169 | 624 |
| Nicaragua. | - 200 |  |  | - | - 19 | 200 | - | - | - |
| Caribbean countries, total | $\begin{array}{r} 2,166,741 \\ 555,063 \end{array}$ | 1,531,739 | 1,185,735 | 41.806 | 219,717 | 632,032 | 117.019 | 19,147 | 239,111 |
| Cayman Islands (British) |  | 501,231 452,482 | 297,420 260,578 | 19,578 9,746 | 143,478 142,514 | 51,820 45,928 | 19,614 19,614 | 9.112 | 14.144 |
| Dominican Republic....... | $\begin{array}{r} 500,423 \\ 1,109 \end{array}$ | 1.066 | 853 | 72 | 18 | 43 | - | 31 | - 12 |
| Jamaica............. | $\begin{array}{r} 8,170 \\ 2,019,116 \end{array}$ | 7,990 | 7.034 | - 72 | 945 | 180 | , - | 28 | 152 |
| South America, total .... |  | 1,458,239 | 807,597 | 291,172 | 176,568 | 559,937 | 13.742 | 56,198 | 352,114 |
| Argentina.............. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,019,116 \\ 173,574 \end{array}$ | 147,206 | 124,364 | 13,337 | 2.422 | 26,369 | 1,720 | 12,703 | 2,546 |
| Bolivia Brazil | $\begin{array}{r} 907 \\ 1.440 .969 \end{array}$ | 907 | 646 | 21 | - | - | - | - |  |
| Chile... |  | 1,026,108 | 443,949 | 268,455 | 167.635 | 414,232 | 11,713 | 23,551 | 322,471 |
| Colombia | $38,197$ | 11,230 83,319 | 8,375 | 510 | 1.607 | 26,967 | - | 282 | 665 |
| Ecuador. | $\begin{array}{r} 104,388 \\ 4.878 \end{array}$ | +4,320 | 70,072 3,241 7 | $\begin{array}{r}3.169 \\ \hline 409\end{array}$ | 1,238 | 21,030 | 89 | 5.599 | 9,739 |
| Peru.... | 15,243 | 11,535 | 7,499 | 1.345 | 17 | . 508 | $\overline{10}$ | 109 | 437 |
| Uruguay | $\begin{array}{r} 1.946 \\ 238.060 \end{array}$ | 1,106 | 17 | 246 | 798 | 840 | 49 |  |  |
| Venezuela |  | 172,044 | 149,435 | 3.398 | 2,565 | 65,746 | 161 | 12,135 | 66 15,451 |
| Other Western Hemisphere, total. $\qquad$ <br> Bahamas $\qquad$ <br> Bermuda $\qquad$ <br> Netherlands Antilles | $\begin{array}{r} 14,632,154 \\ 3,879,508 \\ 5,439,961 \\ 5,303,982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 3 , 6 3 4 , 5 3 0} \\ 3,725,969 \\ 4,969,706 \\ 4,933,879 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,955,772 \\ 3,586,099 \\ 3,922,992 \\ 441,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 1 , 3 7 5} \\ 10,417 \\ 37,613 \\ 3,345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,654,743 \\ 78,458 \\ 184,925 \\ 4,394,559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 882,373 \\ & 144,111 \\ & 469,866 \\ & 264,669 \end{aligned}$ | 7,654 | 38,698 | 441,862 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,943 | 77,726 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.654 | 27,115 | 158,754 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 526 | 203,822 |
| Europe, total ............... | 23,988,165 | 15,399,022 | 11,404,527 | 2,162,714 | 1,369,356 | 8,511,909 | 310,195 | 2,880,892 | 1,705,345 |
| Common Market countries, total | 20,290,604 | 12,945,583 | 9,537,352 | 1,787,345 | 1,273,639 | 7,276,977 | 197,104 | 2,587,164 | 1,437,060 |
| Belguim.. | 1,311,122 | 627,969 | 429,784 | 82.562 | 80,478 | 680,846 | 40,527 | 553,235 | 49,671 |
| Denmark. | $\begin{array}{r} 68,351 \\ 2,060,540 \end{array}$ | 32.476 | 29,311 | 2,221 | 229 | 35,875 |  | 16,304 | 6.139 |
| France (including Andorra). |  | 1,181,894 | 739,075 | 394,271 | 21,551 | 877,121 | 37,068 | 478,491 | 238,731 |
| Greece | $2,080,540$ 10,712 | 8,273 | 1,945 | 3,554 | 62 | 2,440 | - | 574 | 134 |
| Ireland. | 450,799 | 324,850 | 307.578 | 4,861 | 10,636 | 125,949 | 1,537 | 14,190 | 28,016 |
| Italy (including San Marino).. | 900.537 | 472,051 | 363,966 | 75,935 | 9,052 | 427,510 | 94,515 | 233.474 | 50,481 |
| Luxembourg.... | 313,264 | 237.674 | 57,667 | 63,328 | 114.747 | 75,590 | ,515 | 30,284 | 39,364 |
| Netherlands.. | 1,465,498 | 953,606 | 562,487 | 93,988 | 248,300 | 498,913 | 5,017 | 125,658 | 207,903 |
| United Kingdom. | 11,011,055 | 7,222,937 | 5,781,364 | 656,684 | 653,514 | 3,741,003 | 14,552 | - 699,504 | 682,246 |
| West Germany ........................... | 2,698,727 | 1,883,853 | 1,264,174 | 410,041 | 135,071 | 811,732 | 3,889 | 435,450 | 134,375 |
| Other West European countries, total Austria .......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 3,689,241 \\ 135,876 \end{array}$ | 2,445,879 | 1,860,972 | 374.748 | 95,712 | 1,234.173 | 113,091 | 293,041 | 268,213 |
| Austria <br> Finland |  | 38,390 | 11,552 | 21,448 | 3,800 | 97.487 | 27,427 | 14,101 | 3.347 |
| Finland ......................................................................... | 16,215 | 9,397 | 1.359 | 3,672 | 3,599 | 6.796 | - | 2,002 | 144 |
| Liechtenstein .................................... | 62,909 | 20,520 | 575 | 60 | 227 | 42,389 | - | 1,286 | 3,850 |
| Norway ......................................... | 138,813 | 104,695 | 96.619 | 2,061 | 2.940 | 34,046 | 255 | 21,724 | 3,827 |
| Portugal.......................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 12,170 \\ 287,042 \end{array}$ | 8.711 | 7,285 | 1,254 |  | 3.459 | - | 1.667 | 514 |
| Spain.... |  | 198,917 | 149,319 | 23,726 | 13,158 | 87.009 | 6,065 | 24,678 | 39,404 |
| Switzerland | $\begin{array}{r} 160,481 \\ 2,861,246 \end{array}$ | 1,961,318 | 1,540,750 | 298,328 | 71,172 | 891,986 | 78,856 | 207.976 | 207,160 |
| Turkey. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,861,246 \\ 11,574 \end{array}$ | 9,307 | 45 | 25 | - | 2,267 | 7,8 | 2,220 | 2 |
| East European countries, total ................. | 8,320 | 7,561 | 6,204 | 621 | 5 | , 759 | - | 687 | 72 |
| Atrica, total ..................................... | 1,413,462 | 1,166,040 | 650,677 | 337,363 | 171,311 | 247,047 | 221 | 60,712 | 116,457 |
| Egypt. | , 2,803 | , 305 |  | 68 | 162 | 2,499 |  | 143 | 2,345 |
| Kenya. | $\begin{array}{r} 51,769 \\ 853,504 \end{array}$ | 45,876 | 44,735 | 168 | 974 | 5,893 | - | 801 | 199 |
| Liberia |  | 686.133 | 211,809 | 306,866 | 165,644 | 167,341 | - | 33,970 | 98,483 |
| Morocco ... | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 317.621 \end{array}$ | 21 310.599 | 2120 21 | 7397 | 512 | 736 | - | $\cdots$ | 33 |
| Nigeria....... South Atrica | 164,354 | 310,599 110,577 | 302,600 82,125 | 7,397 $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 6 1}$ | 512 | 7,021 |  | 6,908 | 9 |
| Zaire .......... | $\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ 4,853 \end{array}$ | 110,546 | 82,125 | 21,761 | 2,016 | $\begin{array}{r}53,433 \\ \hline 286\end{array}$ | 221 | 16,424 187 | 11,236 |
| Zimbabwe................................................... |  | 19 | - | 19 | 346 | 4,834 | - | 209 | 1,708 |
| Asia, total ....................................... |  | 6,662,421 | 5,699,000 | 645,806 | 127,445 | 744,065 | 243,839 | 167,443 | 135,910 |
| China. |  | 178,689 | 170,144 | 8,545 |  | 133 | - | -7 | 91 |
| Hong Kong. | $\begin{array}{r} 178,822 \\ 1,122,170 \end{array}$ | 873,261 | 591,758 | 53,747 | 111.772 | 248.861 | 5.748 | 24,248 | 68,365 |
|  | - 9.276 | 7.868 31.360 | 7.425 | 331 | - | 1.408 | - | 7 | 35 |
| Indonesia | 32,859 | 31,360 55,840 | 29,701 23,472 | 6,034 | 1,585 576 | 1.500 | 1,305 | - | 82 |
| Japan.... | 1,189,097 | 1,088,989 | 753,272 | 284,650 | 576 6,541 | 4,964 99,031 | 78.8 | 620 21.448 | 2,847 43,169 |
| Malaysia | 1,371,290 | 1,213,639 | 1,174,592 | -36,622 | 603 | 157,652 | 114,678 | 21,448 39,619 | 43,169 |
| Philippines.. | 355,640 | 338,956 | 300,628 | 35,507 | 1,384 | 16,675 | $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,603 | 653 |
| Saudi Arabia. | 54,509 | 20,665 | 35 | 20,568 | 12 | 33,843 | 8 | 33,748 | 95 |
| Sinyapure... | 1,943,220 | 1,791,759 | 1,680,926 | 104,134 | 2.362 | 111,843 | 62,907 | 25,907 | 15,530 |
| South Korea | $\begin{aligned} & 224,901 \\ & 698,894 \end{aligned}$ | 221,730 | 150,484 | 54,283 | 200 | 3,171 | - | 2,894 | . 59 |
| Taiwan... |  | 650,517 | 638,376 | 3.567 | 418 | 48,376 | 43,064 | 1,835 | 1,679 |
| Thailand......................................... | $151,582$ | 140,056 | 102,318 | 35,527 | 1,623 | 11,527 | 8,272 | 1,710 | 1,531 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,245,552 \\ 1,185,264 \\ 36,172 \end{array}$ | 781,914 | 262,186 | 201,841 |  | 463,415 | 20,496 | 183,883 | 96,436 |
| Australia............................................. |  | 743,330 | 226,826 | 199,621 | 132,641 | 441,711 | 19,301 | 181,071 | 91,483 |
| New Zealand <br> Puerto Rico and U.S Possessions, total .. <br> Puerto Rico. <br> U.S. possessions, total Virgin Islands, U.S. |  | 16,012 | 12,789 | 2,220 | 746 | 20,159 | 1,195 | 2,808 | 3.412 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 , 4 1 0 , 9 8 2} \\ 148,273 \\ 3,262,709 \\ 3,262,465 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3,398,112 | 3,264,269 | 85,663 | 20,348 | 12,870 | 8 | 4,735 | 6,584 |
|  |  | 135,508 $3,262,604$ | 22,682 3,241587 | 85,663 | 16,532 | 12,765 | 8 | 4,630 | 6,584 |
|  |  | 3,262,604 | 3,241,587 | - | 3,816 | 104 | - | 104 | - |
|  |  | 3,262,360 | 3,241,382 |  | 3,816 | 104 | - | 104 |  |

Table 2.-Number of U. S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More: Number, Total Assets; Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Country of Incorporation of Controlled Foreign Corporation-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected country of incorporation of Controlled Foreign corporation | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Selected payments by toreign corporations to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All related persons | U.S. corporation filing return and domestic corporations controlled by the U.S. corporation filling the return |  |  |  |  | Any toreign corporations controlled by the U.S. corporation filing return |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Purchases of stock in trade | Compensation paid tor cernain services | Dividends paid | Interest, rents and royalties paid | Total | Purchases of stock in trade | Compansafor certain services | Dividends paid | Interest, rents and royalties paid |
|  | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) |
| All geographic areas total | 112,600,816 | 96,424,708 | 71,095,809 | 4,137,396 | 11,783,824 | 7,968,640 | 14,966,599 | 757,373 | 4,013,396 | 5,203,748 | 4,084,009 |
| Canada | 27,183,986 | 24,461,216 | 20,367,519 | 1,008,388 | 1,910,873 | 865,190 | 2,586,668 | 33,162 | 366,131 | 1,517,059 | 557,178 |
| Latin America, total. | 9,783,522 | 8,509,502 | $5,531,804$ 1,179723 | 260,633 -71560 | 1,617,542 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 886,883 } \\ \hline 239943\end{array}$ | $1,241,287$ 194586 | 248,428 | 122,658 10803 | 231,054 46.899 | 561,113 3,328 |
| Mexico.. | 1,839,365 | 1,644:023 | 1:179,723 | -711560 | 107.205 | 239,943 289,362 | 194.586 <br> 404 <br> 1 | 87,987 145,970 | 10,803 $-46,625$ | 46.899 71,774 | 32,328 $-109,917$ |
| Central America, total. | 4,268,904 | 3,863,370 17.622 | $2,844,627$ 5,352 | 101,560 2,090 1, | 608,204 4,691 4,54 | 289,362 4,224 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 404,051 } \\ \text { 2,359 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{145,970}{\square}$ | 46.625 828 | $\begin{array}{r}71,774 \\ 1,040 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 109,917 482 |
| Costa Rica. | 19,980 | 17.622 4.939 | 5,352 1,198 | 2,090 1,041 | 4,691 <br> 2,304 | 4,224 390 | 2.359 7.937 | $\therefore$ - | 828 865 | 1.040 6,397 | 482 250 |
| El Salvador Guatemala. | 12,876 35.026 | 4.939 33.591 | 1,198 11,952 | 1,041 2.256 | 2,304 15,059 | 390 2.680 1.69 | 7.937 <br> 1.425 | - | 865 211 50 | $\begin{array}{r}6,397 \\ \hline 281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 250 596 |
| Honduras. | 10,913 | 9.624 | 2,102 | 556 | 5,122 | 1,639 | 1,289 | - | 552 | 16 | 722 |
| Nicaragua | 4.541 | 4.286 | 424 | 1.276 | 1,292 | 307 | 255 | 145,970 | 255 |  |  |
| Panama... | 4,184,805 | 3,792,544 | 2,823,600 | 94,133 | 579.190 | 280.115 | 390,786 | 145,970 | 43,914 | 64,040 | 107,867 5 |
| Caribbean countries, total | 727.711 | 669.249 | 425,594 | 43,584 | 74,580 | 113,155 | 27.989 |  | 14,297 | 6.747 | 5.750 |
| Cayman Islands (British). | 668.615 | 613,273 | 383.701 | 42,382 | 67.190 | 109.884 | 24,870 |  | 14,297 | 4,745 | 4.669 |
| Dominican Republic. | 5.886 | 5.030 | 834 | 361 | 2,721 | 976 | 856 |  |  |  | 838 |
| Jamaica................. | 9.480 | 9,236 | 6,154 | 622 | 712 | 732 | 245 |  |  | 52 | 193 |
| South America, total | 2,947,542 | 2,332,859 | 1,081,860 | 43,928 | 827,553 | 244,423 | 614,660 | 14.471 | 50,933 | 105.635 | 413.118 |
| Argentina. | 410,389 | 377,847 | 204.374 | 23,221 | 78,231 | 50,555 | 32,542 | 2,179 | 12,180 | 10,639 | 5,246 |
| Bolivia. | 721 | 714 | 266 | 74 |  | 370 | ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  | - |
| Brazil | 1,669,990 | 1,245,300 | 500.995 | 1,973 | 535,577 | 144,287 | 424,667 | 9,229 | 21,846 | 50,337 | 330,589 |
| Chile. | 175,813 | 117.242 | 43,739 | 3,832 | 52,745 | 12,887 | 58,571 | 403 | 233 | 11.500 | 43,948 |
| Colombia | 174,433 | 151,130 | 53,321 | 7.146 | 67,127 | 13,355 | 23,303 | 658 | 3,317 | 4,033 | 13,133 |
| Ecuador... | 23.148 | 22.140 | 9,805 | 1,710 | 7.746 13178 | 1.053 | 1,008 | 136 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ +240 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 296 7 | 390 |
| Peru........ | 84,615 17,222 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 82,036 } \\ -16868 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,055 \\ -\quad 831 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,392 \\ -\quad 799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,178 \\ -5856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,679 \\ -1,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2.579 \\ -.354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 188 | $\begin{array}{r}1,240 \\ -233 \\ \hline 1.85\end{array}$ |  | 891 |
| Uruguay ... Venezuela | $\begin{array}{r} 17,222 \\ 389,111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 ; 868 \\ & 317,483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,531 \\ 199,705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -799 \\ 2,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -5,856 \\ 65.864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,600- \\ -16,169 \end{array}$ | -354 71,628 | 1,678 | 11,804 | $2 \overline{8}, 748$ | 18,899 |
| Other Western Pemisphere, total. | 5,136,377 | 4,094,470 | 2,591,780 | 70,364 | 646,732 | 564,511 | 1,017,249 | 31,548 | 60,856 | 268,230 | 608,675 |
| Bahamas | 1,884,852 | 1,479,333 | 1,244,243 | 39,216 | 109,264 | 85,394 | 393,364 | 29,601 | 24.904 | 30.924 | 306,290 |
| Bermuda | 1,897,988 | 1,606,586 | 1.036,728 | 21,358 | 292,068 | 39,495 | 279,993 | 1.947 | 22,016 | 131,795 | 80,412 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1,350,109 | 1,007,956 | 310,809 | 9,246 | 245,400 | 439,571 | 341.059 |  | 13,803 | 102,811 | 221,972 |
| Europe, total . | 51,798,299 | 42,620,724 | 30,667,930 | 1,765,110 | 5,546,462 | 4,216,413 | 8,216,411 | 283,842 | 2,886,335 | 2,645,747 | 1,792,905 |
| Common Market countries, total | 45,166,434 | 37,013,141 | 26,544,666 | 1,493,742 | 4,999,808 | 3,624,492 | 7,218,507 | 195,433 | 2,435,966 | 2,457,384 | 1,609,008 |
| Belguim | 3,680,125 | 3,129,027 | 2,551,854 | 84.010 | 203,184. | 267,392 | 549,070 | 52,419 | 346,419 | 14,605 | 72.614 |
| Denmark | 964,403 | 915,609 | 816.962 | 16,328 | 33,525 | 46,198 | 48,794 | 4.184 | 27.048 | 3.594 | 10,308 |
| France (including Andorra) | 4,712.553 | 3,975,903 | 2,847,986 | 159.197 | 403.242 | 510,687 | 728,268 | 51,308 | 444,125 | 90,054 | 101,772 |
| Greece ....................... | 40,840 | 38,175 | 25,825 | 1,240 | 7,707 | 2,555 | 2,665 | 468 | 1.164 | 154 | 531 |
| Ireland. | 588.244 | 386,677 | 290,353 | 18.601 | 40,957 | 30,363 | 196,987 | 764 | 32.549 | 92.896 | 15,694 |
| Italy (including San Marino). | 2,835,282 | 2,560,627 | 1,890,071 | 82,637 | 308.151 | 259,630 | 273.257 | 24,528 | 117.367 | 40,106 | 58,962 |
| Luxembourg | 298,598 | 241,806 | 154,643 | 17,619 | 30,199 | 33,019 | 56,792 | 361 | 36,737 | 1,057 | 17.833 |
| Netherlands. | 4,933,821 | 3,302,443 | 2,256,440 | 171,061 | 262.460 | 573.677 | 771,201 | 6.694 | 144,719 | 119,422 | 451,310 |
| United Kinigdorn | 13,880,322 | 10.571,223 | 5,882,983 | 513.551 | 2,901,239 | 1,155,472 | 3,262,471 | 27,949 | 626,713 | $1,873,887$ 241659 | 635.966 244 |
| West Germany.. | 13,232,245 | 11,891,651 | 9,827,549 | 429,498 | 810,040 | 745.498 | 1.329,003 | 26.758 | 659, 126 | 241,659 | 244.017 |
| Other West European coun tries, total....... | 6,629,757 | 5,605,783 | 4,122,518 | 270,348 | 546,656 | 591,889 | 997.596 | 88,409 | 450,254 | 188.364 | 183.703 |
| Austria. | 330,505 | 283,676 | 150,780 | 11,348 | 49,366 | 70.857 | 46.632 | 3.270 | 17,223 | 10,381 | 13,747 |
| Finland | 120,005 | 105.156 | 29.247 | 2,981 | 34,239 | 38,466 | 14,814 | 589 | 9,180 | 1.095 | 3.563 |
| Liechtenstein | 80,038 | 59,970 | 45,905 | 295 | 12,159 | 1.575 | 20,068 | - | 5,979 | 9,658 | 3,450 |
| Norway..... | 618.490 | 580.581 | 498.197 | 18.030 | 26,379 | 34, 175 | 37,909 | 3,026 | 13,515 | 2.037 | 16,910 |
| Portugal. | 128,359 | 118.474 | 86.392 | 3.197 | 7,923 | 17.911 | 9,885 165782 | 1.455 | 4, 4.117 | ${ }_{21}^{2,061}$ | 1,989 25.240 |
| Spain.... | 784,159 | 617,741 696722 | 300,292 491595 | 43,639 27989 | $\begin{array}{r}133.573 \\ 38.734 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 117,383 120.586 |  | $\begin{array}{r}7,487 \\ 10,938 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 95.411 39.545 | 21,055 36,801 | 25,240 10,095 |
| Sweden ..... <br> Switzerland | 804,166 $3,739,856$ | 696,722 $3.121,396$ | 4,512,5951- | 27,989 162,048 | 38,734 234,374 | 120.586 188,316 | 107,445 592,952 | 10,938 61,644 | 39,545 265,072 | 36,801. | 10,095 108.297 |
| Turkey | 3. 14.484 | - 13,775 | 8,019 | 524 | 2,319 | 2,214 | 709 |  | 1.19 | 346 | 98 |
| East European countries, total | 2.108 | 1.800 | 747 | 1,021 |  | 32 | 308 | - | 115 | - | 193 |
| Africa, total ...................................... | 1,985,182 | 1,685,812 | 572,677 | 368,536 | 566,320 | 93,288 | 298,949 | 5,890 | 64,521 | 81,336 | 138,360 |
| Egypt. | 52.731 | 46,983 | 35,874 | 649 | 10,161 | 292 | 5,749 | 664 | 490 | 2,595 | 1.696 |
| Kenya | 108,486 | 100,437 | 84,751 | 619 | 13,305 | 1,753 | 8,049 |  | 267 | 6,635 | 1.104 |
| Liberia. | 909,259 | 733,847 | 300 | 330,504 | 317,634. | 23,476 | 175,412 | - | 34,507 | 30,857 | 104,904 |
| Morocco. | 3,177. | 2,409 | 706 | 421 | 431 | 74 | 768 | - | O | 252 | 516 |
| Nigeria | 64.815 | 58,768 | 21,035 | 7,622 | 28,714 | 360 | 6,047 |  | 1,270 | 372 | 4,301 |
| Smuth Africa | 705,295 | 614,022 | 342,620 | 26,556 | 171,409 | 63,830 | 90,852 | 5,226 | 25,467 | $\begin{array}{r}35,868 \\ \hline 599\end{array}$ | 21,608 100 |
| Zaire Zimbabwe. | 10,512 13,501 | 9,760 8.483 | 6.512 4,053 | 461 91 | 1.725 4,233 | 121 106 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ 5,018 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - 214 | 2,303 | 2,501 |
| Asia, total . | 11,185,551 | 10,568,115 | 7,771,891 | 508,544 | 1,193,776 | 926,831 | 566,719 | 96,193 | 117,338 | 197,094 | 128,373 |
| China | 35,887 | 29,476 | 12,765 | 7.155 | 7.634 | 630 | 6,410 | 5.129 | 1,031 |  | 243 |
| Hong Kong. | 1,712,401 | 1,504,515 | 983,358 | 24.123 | 197,318 | 290.021 | 201,930 | 9,983 | 19,467 | 108,316 | 55,732 |
| India. | 23,936 | 21,400 | 13.438 | 1.127 | 5.745 | 253 | 2,536 | 1022 | 1,404 | 972 | 98 |
| Indonesia. | 59,317 | 54,501 | 21,782 | 2.980 | 19,995 | 4,373 | 4.817 | 1,022 | 805 | 368 | 2,623 |
| Israel | 72,195 | 66,843 | 15,152 | 3,371 | 4,927. | 41,264 | 5,353 | - | 1.541 | 894 | 2.769 |
| Japan. | 3,209,579 | 3,064,927 | 1,982,154 | 117,978 | 503,876 | 430,427 | 103.330 | 12,319 | 27.552 | 14,332 | 36,028 |
| Malaysia ............................................ | 1,262.026 | 1,214,895 | 1,121.778 | 8.975 | 45,492 | 9,058 | 47,014 | 824 | 34,551 | 5,542 | 5,393 |
| Philippines.......................................... | 837,051 | 793,031 | 740,308 | 7,167. | 7,288 | 22,053 | 44,019 | 34,614 | 1,547 | 4,544 | 1,832 |
| Saudi Arabia....................................... | 398,740 | 371.557 | 14,892 | 272.145 | 41,585 | 42,438 | 27,183 | - | 3.683 | 22,294 | 1,207 |
| Singapore.......................................... | 2,044,065 | 2,003,343 | 1,626,595 | 26,939 | 265,391 | 45.605 | 38,646 | 1,338 | 17.945 | 3,467 | 13,145 |
| South Korea ....................................... | 192,052 | 190,312 | 121.579 | 18,928 | 20,384 | 12.059 | 1,740 |  | $1,651$. | 89 | 9 |
| Taiwan... | 295,359 | 271,593 | 217.919 | 5,833 | 30.639 | 11.240 150 | 23,765 | $\begin{array}{r}7,719 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | 1.915 3 | 12,728 2 261 | 729 7813 |
| Thailand............................................ | 978.113 | 939,392 | 875,767 | 9,189 | 32,805 | 15,033 | 37,474 | 23,246 | 3,795 | 2,461 | 7.813 |
| Oceania, total. | 4,172,368 | 3,147,369 | 2,381,477 | 122,639 | 274,442 | 349,728 | 1,021,284 | 57,706 | 393,069 | 256,501 | 290,034 |
| Australia ............................................ | 3,758,766 | 2,806,167 | 2,093,859 | 113.408 | 252,389 | 329,087 | 948,884 | 17,016 | 386,988 | 248,232 | 273,365 |
| New Zealand............................ | 372,114 | 300,464 | 253,958 | 7,672 | 17.840 | 19,334 | 71,649 | 40.690 | 5,335 | 8,265 | 16,669 |
| Puerto Rico and U.S Possessions, total .. | 1,355,533 | 1,337,501 | 1,210,731 | 33,182 | 26,676 | 65,796 | 18,032 | 603 | 2,487 | 6,697 | 7,371 |
| Puerto Rico........................................ | 357,886 | 340,794 | 254,044 | 18,338 | 26,573 | 41,724 | 17,092 | 603 | 2.420 | 6,672 | 7.371 |
| U.S. possessions, total .......................... | 997,646 | 996,706 | 956,687 | 14,844 | 1,104 | 24,072 | 940 | - | 67 | 25 | - |
| Virgin Islands, U.S............................ | 985,215 | 984,339 | 944,681 | 14,831 | 755 | 24,072 | 876 | - | 28 | - | - |

[^45]Table Page
1-Individual Income Tax Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items, for Selected Tax Years, 1970-1988 ..... 137
2-Individual Income and Tax, by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1988 ..... 138
3-Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1985-1988 ..... 156
4-Reconcilation of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Personal Income Used in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Selected Tax Years, 1970-1987 ..... 158
5-Personal Income and Total Adjusted Gross Income, Based on Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Years 1947-1989 ..... 158
6-Total Adjusted Gross Income and Adjusted Gross Income Reported on Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Years 1947-1988 ..... 159
7-Standard and Itemized Deductions, Taxable and Nontaxable Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Years 1944-1988 ..... 160
8-Personal Income, Taxable Income and Individual Income Tax, Tax Years 1947-1989 ..... 161
9-Number of Individual Income Tax Returns, by Type of Tax Settlement, Tax Years 1944-1988 ..... 162
10-Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income and Deduction Items, for Selected Tax Years, 1970-1987 ..... 163
11-Partnership Returns: Selected Income Statement and Balance Sheet Items, for Selected Tax Years, 1970-1987 ..... 163
12-Number of Business Income Tax Returns, by Size of Receipts and Assets, for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987 ..... 164
13-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items, for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987 ..... 165
14-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items, by Industrial Division, for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987 ..... 167
15-Corporation Profits Before Taxes and Income Subject to Tax, Income Years, 1960-1989 ..... 169
16—Gross Internal Revenue Collections: Amount Collected, by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1985-1990 ..... 170
17-Internal Revenue Refunds: Amount Refunded, by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1985-1990 ..... 170
18-Classes of Excise Taxes, by Selected Fiscal Year, 1970-1989 ..... 171
19-Selected Returns and Forms Filed During Selected Calendar Years, 1970-1990 ..... 172
20-Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, by Tax Year of Return, 1985-1988 ..... 173
Notes to Selected Statistical Series Tables ..... 175

## 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.

Table 1.-Individual Income Tax Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items for Selected Tax Years, 1970-1988
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | p1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| All returns. | 74,279,831 | 82,229,332 | 93,902,469 | 101,660,287 | 103,045,170 | 106,996,270 | 109,808,729 |
| Form 1040 relurns. | 74,279,831 | 54,527,726 | 57,122,592 | 67,006.425 | 68,909,828 | 71,032,103 | 71,227,348 |
| Form 1040A returns..................................... | N/A | 27,701,606 | 36,779,877 | 18,124,702 | 17,584,689 | 17.446,685 | 19,154,916 |
| Form 1040EZ returns. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16.529.160 | 16.550.653 | 18.517.482 | 19,426,465 |
| Adjusted gross income (AGI)....... | 631,692,540 | 947,784,873 | 1,613,731,497 | 2,305,951,483 | 2,481,681,046 | 2,773,824,198 | 3,097,302,476 |
| Salaries and wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 66,965,659 | 73,520,046 | 83,802,109 | 87,198,001 | 88,217,638 | 90.984,304 | 93,464,145 |
| Amount. | 531,883,892 | 795,399,462 | 1,349,842,802 | 1,928,200,978 | 2,031,025,984 | 2,163,905,509 | 2,347,226,062 |
| Taxable interest received: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 32.630.355 | 40,378.240 | 49,019.575 | 64,526.434 | 65,236,518 | 67,933,810 | 69.594.430 |
| Amount. | 22,021,267 | 43,433,554 | 102,009,444 | 182,109.194 | 167,640,438 | 168,966,067 | 182,574,232 |
| Dividends in AGI: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 7,729,939 | 8,853,491 | 10,738,982 | 15,527.579 | 16,753,537 | 22,324.321 | 22,861,803 |
| Amount. | 15,806,924 | 21,892,126 | 38,761,253 | 55,046,351 | 61,623,348 | 66.791,158 | 77,933.963 |
| Business or profession net income less loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ................................ | 6,159,985 | 7,242,542 | 8,881,119 | 11,900,341 | 12,360,345 | 13,002,055 | 13,548,477 |
| Amount ............. | 30,554,201 | 39,421,478 | 55,129,154 | 78,772,577 | 90.423.763 | 105,460,627 | 122,432.141 |
| Net capital gain less loss in AGI: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ................ | 7,962,663 | 7.574.823 | 9,970.921 | 11,125.595 | 15.560.453 | 15,450,141 | 14,206,164 |
| Amount. | 9,006,683 | 14.071.893 | 30,029,074 | 67,694,001 | 132,841,678 | 137,398,726 | 152,295,243 |
| Pensions and annuities in AGI: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 3,249,558 | 5,088,937 | 7,373,704 | 13,133,295 | 14.771.235 | 16,497,586 | 16,541,165 |
| Amount. | 7,878,808 | 20,886,871 | 43,339,736 | 95,096,003 | 107,696,794 | 124.754,833 | 139,988,167 |
| Unemployment compensation in AGI: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ........................ | N/A | N/A | 1,798,210 | 4,771.546 | 5,106,015 | 7,370.742 | 6,984,679 |
| Amount............... | N/A | N/A | 2,028,456 | 6,355,539 | 6,975,196 | 12,286,674 | 11,639,160 |
| Social security benefits in AGJ: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ........... | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,956,073 | 3,174.904 | 3,637,211 | 4,048,028 |
| Amount............... | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9,594.182 | 10,648.112 | 12,524,112 | 14,500,121 |
| Rents and royalties net income less loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 6.557,498 | 7,143,812 | 8,208,132 | 9,970.604 | 9,394,506 | 9,492,112 | 9,501,497 |
| Amount. | 3,232,817 | 5,202,078 | 4,105,381 | - 12,963,727 | - 15,292,084 | -9,254,758 | -7,071,879 |
| Partnership and S Corporation net income less loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,487.671 | 5,817.455 | 5.574.532 | 5,724,377 |
| Amount. | 12.637.912 | 12.811,091 | 10,099,346 | -2,526,591 | -5.859.500 | 24,314.070 | 62,599,921 |
| Farm net income less loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 3,026,530 | 2,755,041 | 2,608,430 | 2,620,861 | 2,524,331 | 2,420,186 | 2,410,973 |
| Amount. | 2,788,713 | 3,563,325 | - 1,792,466 | - 12,005,483 | -7,284,231 | - 1,323,464 | -3,001,964 |
| Total statutory adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ....... | 6,370.552 | 9,024,255 | 13,148,919 | 37,763.418 | 38,034,061 | 11,620,127 | 10,712,525 |
| Amount. | 7,665,251 | 15,101,999 | 28,614,061 | 95,082,299 | 99,008,229 | 30,116,329 | 27,924,274 |
| Individual Retirement Arrangements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ...................... | N/A | 1,211,794 | 2,564,421 | 16,205,846 | 15,535,531 | 7,318.727 | 6,390,790 |
| Amount. | N/A | 1,436,443 | 3,430,894 | 38,211,574 | 37,758,393 | 14,065.722 | 11,946,011 |
| Self-employed retirement plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. | 591.655 | 595.892 | 568.936 | 675.822 | 773,296 | 759,083 | 796,034 |
| Amount.............................. | 847,692 | 1,603,788 | 2,007,666 | 5,181,993 | 6,194,617 | 6,183,441 | 6,542,546 |
| Married couples who both work: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24,835,278 | 25,647,221 | N/A | N/A |
| Amount. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24,614,983 | 26,672.241 | N/A | N/A |
| Exemptions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of exemptions | 204,126,402 | 212,202,596 | 227,925,098 | 244,180,202 | 245,752,978 | 217,495,163 | 222,111,527 |
| Number, age 65 or over ........................... | 8,904,331 | 9,937,208 | 11,847,168 | 16,748,810 | 17,395,776 | N/A | N/A |
| Total deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 73,862,448 | 81,585,541 | 88,491,251 | 96,848,626 | 98,180,981 ${ }^{4}$ | 106,005,861 |  |
| Amount. | 120,549,755 | 233,181,778 | 346,000,155 | 554,733,523 | 611,293,162 | 607,223,513 | $679,104,111^{5}$ |
| Itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,430,047 | 26,074,061 | 28,950,282 | 39,848,184 | 40,667,008 | 35,627,790 | 31,790,368 |
| Total amount ${ }^{6}$............................................ | 88,178,487 | 122,260,601 | 218,028,139 | 405,023,525 | 447,057,972 | 392,020,128 | 388,565,374 |
| Medical and dental expense | 10,585,749 | 11,422,312 | 14,972,082 | 22,926,214 | 25,112,007 | 17,151,819 | 17,829,495 |
| Taxes paid... | 32,014,673 | 44,141,289 | 69,404,275 | 128,084,618 | 143,446,005 | 119,388,068 | 120,136,673 |
| Interest paid......................................... | 23,929,477 | 38,885,282 | 91,187,006 | 180,094.578 | 196,566,331 | 179,942,422 | 175,148,346 |
| Contributions | 12,892,732 | 15,393,331 | 25,809,608 | 47,962,848 | 53,815,979 | 49,623,907 | 50,519,925 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 59,593,598 | 65,852,602 | 88,104,696 | 96,124,046 | 97,358,296 | 90,079,102 | 90,097.359 |
| Amount................................................. | 401,154,285 | 595,492,866 | 1,279,985,360 | 1,820,740,833 | 1,947,024,584 | 1,850,597,119 | 2,081,050,200 |
| Income tax before credits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .................................... | 59,596,755 | 65,854.734 | 76,135,819 | 85,994,216 | 86,600,724 | 89,717,924 | 90,048,533 |
| Amount................................................. | 84,156,695 ${ }^{7}$ | 132,452.044 | 256,294,315 | 332,165,333 | 367,591,995 | 373,857,125 | 422,186,637 |
| Total tax credits ${ }^{8}$ | 396,610 | 8,069,846 | 7,215,839 | 10,248,044 | 7,020,731 | 6,329,438 | 6,789,387 |
| Child care credit... | N/A | N/A | 956,439 | 3,127,702 | 3,397,090 | 3,438,314 | 3,802,787 |
| Credit for the eiderly and disabled .............. | 167,656 | 128,968 | 134,993 | 108,642 | 85,764 | 66,633 | 67,443 |
| Residential energy credit .......................... | N/A | N/A | 562,141 | 811.675 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Foreign tax credit.................................... | 169.623 | 381.985 | 1,341,675 | 782.561 | 773,939 | 1,099,484 | 968,788 |
| Investment credit ..................................... | 30,554 | 1,593,150 | 3,288,415 | ( ${ }^{9}$ | (9) | $(9)$ | ( ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| General business credit ....................... .... | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4,791,132 | 1,115,836 | 1,018,624 | 622,696 |
| Income tax after credits.......................... | 83,787,323 | 124,382,197 | 249,078,475 | 321,917,289 | 360,571,264 | 367,527,687 | 415,397,250 |
| Total income tax: ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ................................... | 59,317,371 | 61,490,737 | 73,906,244 | 82,846,420 | 83,967,413 | 86,723,796 | 86,984,752 |
| Aīīuruīt .... |  |  | 200,04i,40 | 925, | 307,207,2:3 | 200,200,757 | $116,109,207$ |

[^46]Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


[^47]Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988—(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Inkerest |  | Sales of capital assets, net gain less loss |  | Unempoyment compensation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | ${ }^{(8)}$ | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| United States, total ${ }^{1}$. $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$. <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 9 , 0 9 2 , 4 4 7} \\ 14,431,057 \\ 6,924,098 \\ 18,000,532 \\ 16,497,515 \\ 13,239,245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187,812,998 \\ 21,028,752 \\ 15,083,906 \\ 36,880,121 \\ 33,469,537 \\ 81,410,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,612,979 \\ 1,617,342 \\ 855,413 \\ 2,504,041 \\ 2,874,298 \\ 4,761,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,209,406 \\ 6,446,889 \\ 954,070 \\ 4,268,043 \\ 7,419,668 \\ 133,120,736 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6}, 728,666 \\ 1,342.758 \\ 1,071,367 \\ 2,247,114 \\ 1,535,026 \\ 532,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,320,207 \\ 1,935,653 \\ 1,784,837 \\ 4,031,425 \\ 2.590,085 \\ 978,207 \end{array}$ |
| Alabama, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 2 3 , 9 2 1} \\ 165,975 \\ 86,978 \\ 220,328 \\ 208,471 \\ 142,169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,874,542 \\ 222,411 \\ 167,684 \\ 393,659 \\ 347,779 \\ 743,009 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,727 \\ 15,408 \\ 85,357 \\ 25,945 \\ 30,843 \\ 47,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,288,844 \\ 30,627 \\ 10,129 \\ 44,258 \\ 73,859 \\ 1,129,972 \end{array}$ | 139,851 37,817 24,988 44,947 26,282 5,817 | 130,638 39,216 23,088 41,415 21,777 5,142 |
| Alaska, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 172,909 \\ 53,241 \\ 10,480 \\ 30,931 \\ 34,999 \\ 43,258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 6 5 , 7 7 2} \\ 28,232 \\ 10,025 \\ 34,206 \\ 49,558 \\ 143,751 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 5 0 8}$ 3,615 1,208 4,233 6,188 13,264 | $\begin{array}{r} 160,774 \\ 10,218 \\ 1,208 \\ 6,544 \\ 11,994 \\ 130,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 0 , 1 0 1} \\ 4,746 \\ 3,762 \\ 9,035 \\ 7,597 \\ 4,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 6 , 1 2 1} \\ 7,838 \\ 7,435 \\ 20,487 \\ 18,938 \\ 11,423 \end{array}$ |
| Arizona, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30.000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | 909,835 <br> 179.580 <br> 101,144 <br> 252,143 <br> 214,766 <br> 162,202 | $2,991,688$ 312,719 231,169 595,607 540,130 $1,312.063$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207,231 \\ 27,816 \\ 16,953 \\ 47,248 \\ 48,168 \\ 67,046 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,174,821 \\ 164,716 \\ 11,984 \\ 64,155 \\ 126,398 \\ 1,807,568 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,984 \\ 17,75 \\ 12,852 \\ 23,755 \\ 13,276 \\ 4,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,553 \\ 26,055 \\ 20,220 \\ 35,807 \\ 18,898 \\ 6,573 \end{array}$ |
| Arkansas, total. $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 480,959 \\ 111.780 \\ 58,558 \\ 140,905 \\ 108,058 \\ 61,658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,313,481 \\ 175,314 \\ 137,513 \\ 317,446 \\ 249,553 \\ 433,665 \end{array}$ | 95,458 14,823 9,003 24,702 22,379 24,551 | 797,504 41,165 12,803 49,829 65,366 628,341 | 76,374 20,203 14,448 28,225 11,780 1,718 | $\begin{array}{r} 109,331 \\ 26,891 \\ 20,718 \\ 41,848 \\ 17,010 \\ 2,864 \end{array}$ |
| Calitomia, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000{ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 7,928,165 \\ 1,395,428 \\ 739,074 \\ 1,994,928 \\ 1,901,991 \\ 1,896,744 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,303,609 \\ 2,291,309 \\ 1,508,644 \\ 4,164,995 \\ 4,226,111 \\ 13,112,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 5 5 0 , 4 9 9} \\ 144,062 \\ 88,463 \\ 273,096 \\ 340,036 \\ 684,842 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,807,729 \\ 1,212,271 \\ 89.548 \\ 473,938 \\ 1,017,184 \\ 22,014,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 858,561 \\ 205,790 \\ 135,164 \\ 258,553 \\ 170,880 \\ 88,174 \end{array}$ | $1,377,211$ 297,960 225,300 440,427 269,520 144,004 |
| Colorado, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 988,010 \\ 211,913 \\ 95,057 \\ 260,268 \\ 238,054 \\ 182,718 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,375,337 \\ 302,659 \\ 172,922 \\ 453,721 \\ 436,036 \\ 1,009,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219,952 \\ 31,666 \\ 14,739 \\ 45,748 \\ 52,311 \\ 75,488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 9 0 7 , 5 1 9} \\ 124,176 \\ 11,394 \\ 62,740 \\ 101,733 \\ 1,607,476 \end{array}$ | 89,630 15,177 13,095 28,56 17.548 5,247 | $\begin{array}{r} 145,969 \\ 23,628 \\ 24,392 \\ 55,186 \\ 32,891 \\ 9,872 \end{array}$ |
| Connecticut, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,262,390 \\ 243,703 \\ 101,099 \\ 304,436 \\ 297,794 \\ 315,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 , 6 1 4 , 7 2 4} \\ 365,111 \\ 244,740 \\ 646,165 \\ 680,069 \\ 1,678,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 222,347 \\ 23,324 \\ 10,559 \\ 34,187 \\ 45,900 \\ 108,377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,750,965 \\ 83,031 \\ 9,024 \\ 48,947 \\ 117,535 \\ 3,492,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,468 \\ 8,068 \\ 10,468 \\ 28,145 \\ 25,67 \\ 13,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143,654 \\ 13,715 \\ 17,880 \\ 48,036 \\ 40,790 \\ 23,233 \end{array}$ |
| Delaware, total Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 198,005 \\ 37,294 \\ 18,626 \\ 48,248 \\ 49,629 \\ 44,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441,525 \\ 45,781 \\ 37,524 \\ 91,888 \\ 86,315 \\ 180,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 3 , 5 2 0} \\ 3,302 \\ 1,778 \\ 5,690 \\ 7,622 \\ 15,128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 365,116 \\ 8,385 \\ 1,812 \\ 8,769 \\ 18,565 \\ 327,585 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16,410 \\ 1,901 \\ 1,859 \\ 4,777 \\ 5,745 \\ 2,328 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 0 , 4 6 8} \\ 2,457 \\ 3,260 \\ 10,488 \\ 10,579 \\ 3,684 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Number of returns | Number of exemptions | Adjusted gross income (AGI) | Salaries and wages |  | Divioends |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { District of Columbia, total. } \\ \text { Under } \$ 10,000^{2} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . \\ \$ 10,000 \text { under } \$ 15,000 \ldots \\ \$ 15,000 \text { under } \$ 30,000 \ldots \\ \$ 30,000 \text { under } \$ 50,000 \ldots . \\ \$ 50,000 \text { or more.............. } \end{gathered}$ | 324,211 84,300 45,228 104,924 49,945 39,814 | 591,833 111,779 83,051 198,076 100,058 98,869 | $9,766,300$ 264,283 566,678 $2,241,834$ $1.906,901$ $4,786,604$ | $\begin{array}{r} 276,912 \\ 67,601 \\ 38,249 \\ 93,633 \\ 44,065 \\ 33,364 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,907,891 \\ 347,353 \\ 457,164 \\ 1,918,066 \\ 1,561,922 \\ 2,623,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,708 \\ 6,091 \\ 2,791 \\ 10,456 \\ 12,398 \\ 21,972 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 373,549 \\ 11,039 \\ 5,160 \\ 19.442 \\ 31,204 \\ 306,704 \end{array}$ |
| Florida, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,760,473 \\ 1,793,278 \\ 856,748 \\ 1,558,139 \\ 922.520 \\ 629,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,559,455 \\ 2,582,435 \\ 1,792,177 \\ 3,677,058 \\ 2,580,568 \\ 1,927,217 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159,547,112 \\ 6,277,003 \\ 10,640,084 \\ 33,452,615 \\ 35,518,536 \\ 73,658,874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,590,123 \\ 1,375,516 \\ 665,342 \\ 1,266,782 \\ 779,597 \\ 502,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,935,039 \\ 6,836,323 \\ 7,666,057 \\ 24,953,443 \\ 26,990,313 \\ 37,488,903 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,284,200 \\ 200,908 \\ 131,680 \\ 326,346 \\ 287,916 \\ 337,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,900,083 \\ 388.019 \\ 330,780 \\ 982.795 \\ 1.034,024 \\ 4,164,465 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,741,437 \\ 851,676 \\ 369,162 \\ 712,124 \\ 475,186 \\ 333,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 9 4 6}, 155 \\ 1,133,806 \\ 755,851 \\ 1,655,396 \\ 1,356,256 \\ 1,044,846 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,301,704 \\ 3,007,828 \\ 4.592,584 \\ 15,381,242 \\ 18,388,533 \\ 31,931,517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,437,986 \\ 714,507 \\ 323,524 \\ 647,275 \\ 445,494 \\ 307,186 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 , 3 6 1 , 7 0 4}$ $3,455,780$ $3,824,975$ $13,160,520$ $15,905,768$ $22,014,661$ | 440,588 53,809 24,719 84,138 113,702 164,220 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,317,688 \\ 60,545 \\ 38.393 \\ 124,918 \\ 170,166 \\ 923,666 \end{array}$ |
| Hawall, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50.000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 520,575 \\ 150,713 \\ 69,067 \\ 142,131 \\ 90,175 \\ 68,489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,087,534 \\ 168,090 \\ 126,701 \\ 317,505 \\ 258,042 \\ 217,196 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,215,978 \\ 393,553 \\ 860,481 \\ 3,052,250 \\ 3,494,660 \\ 6,415,034 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444,213 \\ 116,715 \\ 58,805 \\ 125,574 \\ 82,063 \\ 61,056 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,565,916 \\ 554,668 \\ 692,008 \\ 2,503,318 \\ 2,843,566 \\ 3,972,356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,100 \\ 15,602 \\ 7,483 \\ 25,112 \\ 26,071 \\ 34,832 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 298,063 \\ 16,170 \\ 10,045 \\ 35,199 \\ 45,119 \\ 191,530 \end{array}$ |
| Idaho, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 391,193 \\ 131,038 \\ 52,044 \\ 107,981 \\ 69,015 \\ 31,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 971,502 \\ & 193,818 \\ & 125,702 \\ & 312,548 \\ & 232,513 \\ & 106,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,632,145 \\ 200,372 \\ 646,368 \\ 2,352,697 \\ 2,638,454 \\ 2,794,254 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 322,615 \\ 100,636 \\ 40,557 \\ 92,265 \\ 62,488 \\ 26,669 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,569,722 \\ 475,775 \\ 454,263 \\ 1,823,260 \\ 2,149,950 \\ 1,666,474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,705 \\ 12,398 \\ 6.737 \\ 18,729 \\ 18,974 \\ 15,867 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,931 \\ 14,896 \\ 11,294 \\ 32,229 \\ 30,711 \\ 100,801 \end{array}$ |
| Illinois, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> \$10,000 under \$15,000 <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 5,196,346 \\ 1,548,813 \\ 594,529 \\ 1,318,015 \\ 1,004,621 \\ 730,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,192,574 \\ 1,873,479 \\ 1,202,220 \\ 2,942,415 \\ 2,861,324 \\ 2,313,136 \end{array}$ | $154,863,207$ $5,326,701$ $7,398,824$ $28,724,458$ $39,022,158$ $74,391,066$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,386,496 \\ 1,177,896 \\ 464,597 \\ 1,147,923 \\ 930,116 \\ 665,964 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,209,417 \\ 5,228,415 \\ 5,328,504 \\ 23,311,683 \\ 33,294,227 \\ 50,046,588 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,212,627 \\ 188,628 \\ 90,792 \\ 248,686 \\ 295,232 \\ 389,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,015,757 \\ 221,898 \\ 162,756 \\ 480,825 \\ 576,241 \\ 2,574,037 \end{array}$ |
| Indiana, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under \$50,000 <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more <br> ........................... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,443,546 \\ 775,394 \\ 297,211 \\ 616,450 \\ 483,705 \\ 270,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,423,655 \\ 979,485 \\ 610,437 \\ 1,499,675 \\ 1,455,065 \\ 878,993 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,375,784 \\ 2,852,250 \\ 3,695,383 \\ 13,440,541 \\ 18,739,591 \\ 23,648,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,076,271 \\ 598,599 \\ 234,078 \\ 539,407 \\ 454,832 \\ 249,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,984,772 \\ 2,634,118 \\ 2,700,084 \\ 10,979,570 \\ 16,408,705 \\ 16,262,295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 7 0 , 2 6 5} \\ 68,258 \\ 36,869 \\ 98,145 \\ 130,428 \\ 136,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,134,884 \\ 70,509 \\ 53,890 \\ 159,600 \\ 174.476 \\ 676,409 \end{array}$ |
| lowa, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$. <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,225,196 \\ 409,005 \\ 148,897 \\ 322,964 \\ 229,516 \\ 114,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,763,716 \\ 512,777 \\ 317,090 \\ 828,897 \\ 723,307 \\ 381,645 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 8 , 5 4 6 , 2 6 5} \\ 1,083,193 \\ 1,850,602 \\ 7,069,805 \\ 8,823,286 \\ 9,719,379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 7 2 , 6 1 8} \\ 296,970 \\ 106,875 \\ 265,277 \\ 204,833 \\ 98,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,733,496 \\ 1,272,051 \\ 1,179,012 \\ 5,203,919 \\ 6,993,803 \\ 6,084,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 7 6 , 1 4 1} \\ 49,698 \\ 26,574 \\ 69,040 \\ 70,446 \\ 60,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 596,612 \\ 45,494 \\ 37,984 \\ 105,510 \\ 105,600 \\ 302,024 \end{array}$ |
| Kansas, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,077,030 \\ 330,864 \\ 131,809 \\ 285,213 \\ 205,310 \\ 123,834 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,451,014 \\ 420,135 \\ 282,706 \\ 720,233 \\ 626,004 \\ 401,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,071,169 \\ 759,905 \\ 1,639,621 \\ 6,222,922 \\ 7,925,258 \\ 11,523,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 8 9 , 4 8 1} \\ 249,496 \\ 101,541 \\ 243,197 \\ 186,111 \\ 109,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,753,934 \\ 1,126,630 \\ 1,135,124 \\ 4,815,344 \\ 6,446,423 \\ 7,230,413 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 232,070 \\ 34,380 \\ 18,256 \\ 53,715 \\ 61,462 \\ 64,257 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 715,179 \\ 37,309 \\ 26,497 \\ 82,531 \\ 93,918 \\ 474,924 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^48]Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988—(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988—(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Itemized deductions |  |  | Total tax liability |  |  | Earned income credit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Average (whole dollars) | Number of returns | Amount | Average (whole dollars) | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (14) | (15) | (18) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| District of Columbia, total. | 101,948 | 1,533,449 | 15,041 | 270,159 | 1,464,953 | 5,423 | 40,104 | 20,420 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$............. | 3.097 | 36,709 | 11,853 | 39,063 | 16,772 | 429 | 15.752 | 10.500 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 3,830 | 27,627 | 7,213 | 39,341 | 35,829 | 911 | 13,616 | 7.979 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000. | 24,813 | 178,531 | 7,195 | 102,268 | 214,536 | 2,098 | 10.736 | 1,941 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ................... | 32,975 | 308,310 | 9,350 | 49,758 | 252,247 | 5,069 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more............................. | 37,233 | 982.272 | 26,382 | 39,729 | 945,569 | 23,800 | - | - |
| Florida, total. | 1,500,601 | 17,989,427 | 11,988 | 4,709,566 | 23,849,199 | 5,064 | 636,376 | 349,276 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 81.396 | 845,776 | 10,391 | 866,236 | 337.132 | 389 | 292.581 | 198.630 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000................... | 90,671 | 695,833 | 7.674 | 765,150 | 670,361 | 876 | 213,787 | 126,848 23 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000.................. | 374,122 | 3,029,687 | 8.098 | 1,529,291 | 3,082,784 | 2,016 | 130.008 | 23,798 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 467,670 | 4,239,934 | 9.066 | 920,104 | 4,239,008 | 4.607 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more........... | 486.742 | 9,178,197 | 18.856 | 628,785 | 15,519,914 | 24.682 | - | - |
| Georgia, total. | 829,246 | 10,237,236 | 12,345 | 2,229,305 | 9,768,117 | 4,382 | 382,423 | 210,378 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 24,194 | 296,210 | 12,243 | 399,585 | 144,541 | 362 | 179.048 | 120,389 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 ................. | 27.962 | 211,005 | 7.546 | 322,543 | 281.606 | 873 | 126,981 | 75,942 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000. | 171,808 | 1,367,591 | 7,960 | 699,682 | 1,401,176 | 2,003 | 76,394 | 14,047 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 296,660 | 2,737,902 | 9,229 | 474.457 | 2,078,489 | 4,381 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more. | 308,622 | 5,624,528 | 18.225 | 333,038 | 5,862,305 | 17,603 | - | - |
| Hawaii, total ........ | 159,377 | 2,084,818 | 13,081 | 447,779 | 1,925,661 | 4,300 | 38,014 | 18,349 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$........................... | 4,884 | 45,250 | 9,265 | 85,838 | 30,839 | 359 | 12,443 | 8,243 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 ................. | 5,200 | 38,444 | 7.393 | 63,540 | 60,789 | 457 | 14,089 | 8,035 |
| \$15,000 under $\$ 30,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 32,683 | 264,132 | 8,082 | 139,999 | 286,398 | 2,046 4,423 | 11,482 | 2,071 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .................. | 54,627 | 547,208 | 10.017 | 89,973 | 397,921 | 4.423 16,802 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ........................... | 61,983 | 1,189,784 | 19.195 | 68,429 | 1,149,714 | 16,802 | - | - |
| Idaho, total.................................. | 114,198 | 1,176,986 | 10,307 | 317,466 | 1,056,018 | 3,326 | 48,734 | 25,450 |
| Under \$ $10,000^{2} \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 5.821 | 47,461 | 8,153 | 66,834 | 24,127 | 361 | 20.735 | 13,907 |
| \$10,000 under \$15.000 ................ | 5,670 | 40,269 | 7.102 | 45,189 | 38,275 | 847 1905 | 16,402 | 9,492 2,051 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 30,427 | 221,637 | 7,284 | 105,514 | 201.007 | 1,905 | 11,597 | 2,051 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .................. | 44,698 | 396,347 | 8,867 | 68,846 | 286,258 | 4,158 16,290 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ........ .................... | 27,582 | 471,272 | 17.086 | 31,083 | 506,351 | 16,290 | - | - |
| Illinois, total ................................ | 1,436,685 | 16,550,431 | 11,520 | 4,376,820 | 23,201,373 | 5,301 | 446,453 | 231,069 |
|  | 46,098 | 539,213 | 11.697 | 813,051 | 276,390 | 340 | 201,633 | 129,497 |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 47,244 | 383,148 | 8,110 | 533,461 | 487,802 | 914 2150 | 143,280 | 83,434 |
| \$15,000 under $\$ 30,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 251,953 | 1,952,546 | 7,750 | 1,296,798 | 2,788,323 | 2,150 | 101,540 | 18,138 |
| \$30,000 under $\$ 50,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 496,885 | 4,254,607 | 8,563 | 1,003,465 | 4,733,339 | 4,717 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ............................ | 594,505 | 9,420,917 | 15,847 | 730,045 | 14,915,519 | 20,431 | - | - |
| Indiana, total ............................... | 607,387 | 6,005,647 | 9,888 | 2,017,463 | 8,306,737 | 4,117 | 227,070 | 118,971 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$.......................... | 18.519 | 239.857 | 12.952 | 383,557 | 125,848 | 328 | 99.653 | 65,667 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 .................. | 19.948 | 163,264 | 8,184 | 270.468 | 240,229 | 888 | 74.531 | 43,812 9,492 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000................... | 112.199 | 784,702 | 6,994 | 609,424 | 1,256,813 | 2,062 | 52,886 | 9,492 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000.. | 237,228 | 1,868,471 | 7,876 | 483,316 | 2,192,369 | 4,536 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ............................ | 219,493 | 2,949,353 | 13,437 | 270,698 | 4,491,478 | 16,592 | - | - |
| lowa, total ................................... | 327,499 | 3,113,050 | 9,506 | 1,031,125 | 3,725,241 | 3,613 | 94,865 | 47,544 |
|  | 17,639 | 129.577 | 7,346 | 231,071 | 76.113 | 329 | 39,863 | 25,532 17,780 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.................. | 16,804 | 119.221 | 7,095 | 136,912 | 125,769 | 919 2120 | 30,929 | 17,780 4,232 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000.................. | 71,948 | 482,038 | 6,700 | 319,136 | 676,606 | 2,120 | 24,073 | 4,232 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ................... | 123,270 | 959,144 | 7,781 | 229.217 | 1,039,545 | 4,535 | - | $\rightarrow$ |
| \$50,000 or more. | 97,838 | 1,423,070 | 14.545 | 114.789 | 1,807,208 | 15,744 | - | - |
| Kansas, total ............................... | 311,518 | 3,373,943 | 10,831 | 909,480 | 3,873,719 | 4,259 | 93,926 | 47,414 |
|  | 12,752 | 126,869 | 9,949 | 180,798 | 62,842 | 348 | 36,996 | 24,289 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 .................. | 12,524 | 104,999 | 8,384 | 118,718 | 107,032 | 902 2074 | 32,415 | 18,772 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .................. | 63,865 | 469,093 | 7,345 | 281,117 | 582,927 | 2.074 | 24,515 | 4,353 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .................. | 114,887 | 967,139 | 8,418 | 205,069 | 924.635 | 4,509 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ............................. | 107,490 | 1,705,846 | 15,870 | 123,778 | 2,196,283 | 17,744 | - | - |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


[^49]Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Interest |  | Sales of capital assets, nel gain less loss |  | Unemployment compensation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Kentucky, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 801,048 \\ 180,618 \\ 88,381 \\ 217,046 \\ 195,916 \\ 119,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,913,153 \\ 275,068 \\ 199,978 \\ 440,974 \\ 356,017 \\ 641,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,081 \\ 19,050 \\ 10,595 \\ 29,552 \\ 31,446 \\ 41,438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,225,938 \\ 59,673 \\ 18,634 \\ 66,839 \\ 95,681 \\ 985,111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,989 \\ 25,198 \\ 19,482 \\ 45,580 \\ 25,514 \\ 5,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157,841 \\ 31,602 \\ 26,404 \\ 61,989 \\ 30,733 \\ 7,113 \end{array}$ |
| Loulsiana, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 851,565 \\ 195,054 \\ 91,827 \\ 224,840 \\ 199,988 \\ 139,856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,147,481 \\ 275,982 \\ 182,411 \\ 453,217 \\ 396,975 \\ 838,896 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130,810 \\ 17,583 \\ 8,632 \\ 25,995 \\ 30,989 \\ 47,611 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 943,525 \\ 59,323 \\ 7,368 \\ 31,599 \\ 58,229 \\ 787,006 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,733 \\ 34,761 \\ 20,093 \\ 39,610 \\ 18,963 \\ 4,306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191,654 \\ 46,226 \\ 34,172 \\ 70,012 \\ 32,982 \\ 8,262 \end{array}$ |
| Maine, total. $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 372,519 \\ 82,883 \\ 42,886 \\ 107,210 \\ 89,895 \\ 49,645 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 778,814 \\ 90,011 \\ 75,465 \\ 182,418 \\ 155,191 \\ 275,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,405 \\ 7,055 \\ 4,470 \\ 13,023 \\ 14,100 \\ 18,757 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 694,967 \\ 17,181 \\ 9,025 \\ 42,217 \\ 69,087 \\ 557,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,797 \\ 7,289 \\ 6,888 \\ 12,698 \\ 6,773 \\ 1,149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,729 \\ 9,816 \\ 9,601 \\ 19,333 \\ 9,172 \\ 1,807 \end{array}$ |
| Maryland, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,493,494 \\ 261,101 \\ 122,845 \\ 360,972 \\ 370,105 \\ 378,471 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,525,965 \\ 315,924 \\ 210,488 \\ 556,045 \\ 618,148 \\ 1,825,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 235,914 \\ 22,696 \\ 10,469 \\ 34,403 \\ 50,708 \\ 117,638 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,125,198 \\ 113,497 \\ 12,011 \\ 56,373 \\ 117,479 \\ 2,925,838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,474 \\ 14,921 \\ 13,993 \\ 29,866 \\ 21,505 \\ 9,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 162,025 \\ 25,376 \\ 25,887 \\ 55,809 \\ 37,512 \\ 17,441 \end{array}$ |
| Massachusetts, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,205,260 \\ 431,815 \\ 204,038 \\ 595,606 \\ 515,052 \\ 458,749 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,508,609 \\ 546,436 \\ 413,514 \\ 1,059,890 \\ 997,695 \\ 2,491,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 328,015 \\ 35,257 \\ 16,644 \\ 54,243 \\ 70,778 \\ 151,693 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,958,957 \\ 127,483 \\ 17,014 \\ 86,069 \\ 190,269 \\ 4,538,122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 165,659 \\ 19,690 \\ 22,647 \\ 55,689 \\ 46,704 \\ 20,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 404,661 \\ 37,845 \\ 51,911 \\ 143,829 \\ 116,678 \\ 54,398 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,706,856 \\ 574,237 \\ 261,090 \\ 631,325 \\ 678,524 \\ 561,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,782,382 \\ 661,999 \\ 550,170 \\ 1,236,913 \\ 1,087,733 \\ 2,245,567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 468,370 \\ 58,134 \\ 32,636 \\ 91,431 \\ 109,825 \\ 176,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,306,294 \\ 145,141 \\ 31,646 \\ 139,170 \\ 227,113 \\ 2,763,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406,529 \\ 49,744 \\ 48,317 \\ 121,922 \\ 133,132 \\ 53,414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850,427 \\ 89,113 \\ 105,869 \\ 302,436 \\ 250,307 \\ 102,702 \end{array}$ |
| Minnesotn, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,409,904 \\ 332,487 \\ 140,336 \\ 362,523 \\ 337,205 \\ 237,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,128,087 \\ 400,286 \\ 308,537 \\ 696,872 \\ 568,457 \\ 1,153,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 291,306 \\ 42,230 \\ 24,279 \\ 66,624 \\ 67,896 \\ 90,277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,200,573 \\ 111,313 \\ 37,374 \\ 135,942 \\ 157,415 \\ 1,758,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,457 \\ 16,394 \\ 17,174 \\ 44,466 \\ 32,256 \\ 9,167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262,451 \\ 26,496 \\ 33,141 \\ 106,765 \\ 74,957 \\ 21,092 \end{array}$ |
| Mississippi, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | 417,992 92,293 47,066 116,424 101,717 60,492 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,023,175 \\ 134,031 \\ 100,385 \\ 235,058 \\ 198,647 \\ 355,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67,629 \\ 9,117 \\ 5,143 \\ 15,140 \\ 16,720 \\ 21,509 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 566,473 \\ 30,789 \\ 7,739 \\ 32,281 \\ 47,832 \\ 447,832 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,956 \\ 27,893 \\ 13,973 \\ 22,077 \\ 9,588 \\ 1,425 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,758 \\ 31,582 \\ 16,026 \\ 25,021 \\ 10,314 \\ 1,815 \end{array}$ |
| Missouri, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,394,915 \\ 308,842 \\ 150,652 \\ 366,916 \\ 336,242 \\ 232,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,789,808 \\ 452,871 \\ 387,460 \\ 878,027 \\ 715,845 \\ 1,355,605 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272,906 \\ 38,533 \\ 22,650 \\ 62,602 \\ 64,146 \\ 84,975 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,117,936 \\ 67,085 \\ 31,212 \\ 118,904 \\ 157,931 \\ 1,742,804 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,110 \\ 36,565 \\ 25,646 \\ 51,493 \\ 35,447 \\ 8,959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,175 \\ 48,676 \\ 35,142 \\ 73,628 \\ 46,472 \\ 12,257 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^50]Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Number of returns | Number of examptions | Adjusted gross income (AGI) | Salaries and wages |  | Dividends |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Montana, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 341,432 \\ 127,894 \\ 45,152 \\ 88,331 \\ 55,647 \\ 24,408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 783,861 \\ 184,951 \\ 103,377 \\ 238,832 \\ 176,843 \\ 79,858 \end{array}$ | $6,993,799$ 206,462 560,437 $1,919.884$ $2,129,888$ $2,177,128$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266,445 \\ 91,389 \\ 33,807 \\ 72.538 \\ 48.981 \\ 19,730 \end{array}$ | $4,963,883$ 411,917 374,974 $1,403,482$ $1.650,204$ $1.123,306$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,040 \\ 16,969 \\ 8,347 \\ 21,196 \\ 18,971 \\ 13,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 210,628 \\ 19,929 \\ 13,793 \\ 37,304 \\ 36,825 \\ 102,777 \end{array}$ |
| Nebraska, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 707,083 \\ 234,529 \\ 91,402 \\ 189,468 \\ 127,258 \\ 64,426 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,592,462 \\ 290,735 \\ 191.047 \\ 493,127 \\ 403,076 \\ 214.477 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,679,617 \\ 583,886 \\ 1,136,291 \\ 4,128,696 \\ 4,881,458 \\ 5,949,286 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 575,307 \\ 176,656 \\ 70,541 \\ 159,642 \\ 113,366 \\ 55,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,078,419 \\ 795,030 \\ 795,978 \\ 3.130,063 \\ 3.845,975 \\ 3,511,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,962 \\ 25,260 \\ 13,050 \\ 37,695 \\ 39,644 \\ 34,313 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 366,914 \\ 25,885 \\ 20,818 \\ 56,935 \\ 59,957 \\ 203,319 \end{array}$ |
| Nevada, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 538,320 \\ 154,001 \\ 75,414 \\ 149,744 \\ 98,237 \\ 60,924 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 1 1 9 , 8 3 9} \\ 196,744 \\ 141,969 \\ 325,397 \\ 271,607 \\ 184,122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,778,564 \\ 445,779 \\ 939,698 \\ 3,227,397 \\ 3,790,353 \\ 7,375,337 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 465,343 \\ 123,619 \\ 64,770 \\ 133,314 \\ 90,460 \\ 53,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,066,110 \\ 633,865 \\ 762,747 \\ 2,686,263 \\ 3,203,257 \\ 3,779,978 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 , 0 1 0}$ 11,669 6,813 19,982 21,816 25,730 | $\begin{array}{r} 402,436 \\ 19,032 \\ 13,504 \\ 38,414 \\ 43,038 \\ 288,448 \end{array}$ |
| New Hampshire, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> \$10,000 under \$15,000 <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 551,062 \\ 144,472 \\ 61,163 \\ 147,998 \\ 114,340 \\ 83,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,124,535 \\ 137,812 \\ 105,522 \\ 299,087 \\ 321,967 \\ 260,147 \end{array}$ | $16,986,394$ 527,885 765,642 $3,219,716$ $4,457,786$ $8,015,365$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478,948 \\ 113,758 \\ 50,627 \\ 132,443 \\ 106,662 \\ 75,458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,845,715 \\ 526,631 \\ 589,717 \\ 2,680,709 \\ 3,825,450 \\ 5,223,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,770 \\ 17,350 \\ 8,308 \\ 25,149 \\ 30,201 \\ 40,762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 413,199 \\ 19,309 \\ 14,397 \\ 45,967 \\ 57,312 \\ 276.214 \end{array}$ |
| Now Jersey, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> \$15,000 under \$30 000 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 4,012,242 \\ 1,028,280 \\ 476,620 \\ 1,044,813 \\ 749,706 \\ 712,823 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,279,411 \\ 1,072,262 \\ 901,677 \\ 2,147,662 \\ 1,951,367 \\ 2,206,443 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,372,239 \\ 4,046,225 \\ 5,944,409 \\ 22,722,752 \\ 29,182,264 \\ 75,476,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,442,971 \\ 776,828 \\ 389,716 \\ 922,077 \\ 693,302 \\ 661,048 \end{array}$ | $105,202,973$ $3,721,756$ $4,550,704$ $18,862,854$ $24,910,661$ $53,156,998$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,033,703 \\ 153,323 \\ 68,311 \\ 194,081 \\ 233,412 \\ 384,576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,554,631 \\ 183,438 \\ 134,132 \\ 405,368 \\ 489.785 \\ 2,341,908 \end{array}$ |
| New Mexico, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 622,506 \\ 227,516 \\ 86,030 \\ 157,307 \\ 96,558 \\ 55,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,465,152 \\ 370,340 \\ 201,470 \\ 419,939 \\ 298,589 \\ 174,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,547,661 \\ 641.629 \\ 1,067,465 \\ 3,390,365 \\ 3.713 .507 \\ 4.734 .695 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 526,400 \\ 182,677 \\ 71,791 \\ 136,789 \\ 87,054 \\ 48,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,495,568 \\ 846,776 \\ 832,540 \\ 2,746,127 \\ 3,054,451 \\ 3,015,674 \end{array}$ | 107,621 16,903 8,510 25,353 28,062 28,793 | 306,716 21,748 14,471 43,400 51,028 176,069 |
| New York, total $\qquad$ Under $\$ 10.000^{2}$ $\$ 10,000$ under \$15,000 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 8,065,968 \\ 2,239,756 \\ 954,418 \\ 2,162,452 \\ 1,493,352 \\ 1,215,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 6 , 6 9 9 , 1 8 4} \\ 2,686,516 \\ 1,860,420 \\ 4.593,999 \\ 3.885,878 \\ 3,672,371 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 262,846,434 \\ 7,761,180 \\ 11,875,902 \\ 46,989,593 \\ 57,919,723 \\ 138,300,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,793,597 \\ 1,644,684 \\ 752,367 \\ 1,899,223 \\ 1,384,643 \\ 1,112,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,906,331 \\ 7,885,896 \\ 8,629,024 \\ 38,545,721 \\ 49,296,039 \\ 88,549,651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,886,936 \\ 289.131 \\ 139.829 \\ 380,734 \\ 443,074 \\ 634,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,846,635 \\ 361,184 \\ 253,619 \\ 757,207 \\ 880,801 \\ 5,593,824 \end{array}$ |
| North Carolina, total $\qquad$ <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$. <br> \$10,000 under \$15,000 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under \$30,000 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 2,930,193 \\ 938,286 \\ 435,470 \\ 766,113 \\ 498,678 \\ 291,646 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,224,697 \\ 1,203,527 \\ 864,991 \\ 1,804,719 \\ 1,441,562 \\ 909,898 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,136,931 \\ 3,979,765 \\ 5,411,327 \\ 16,487,496 \\ 19,200,102 \\ 27,058,241 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,595,778 \\ 785,434 \\ 383,848 \\ 696,162 \\ 466,915 \\ 263,419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,003,147 \\ 3,731,910 \\ 4,499,673 \\ 13,881,800 \\ 16,379,573 \\ 17,510,191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 507,222 \\ 65,619 \\ 34.922 \\ 109,046 \\ 135,580 \\ 162,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,476,014 \\ 73,403 \\ 53,147 \\ 173,687 \\ 219,364 \\ 956,413 \end{array}$ |
| North Dakota, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$. <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 278,963 \\ 98,232 \\ 37,818 \\ 74,728 \\ 47,628 \\ 20,557 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 644,591 \\ 130,391 \\ 83,831 \\ 204,889 \\ 155,809 \\ 69,671 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,843,679 \\ 185,312 \\ 469,566 \\ 1,619,212 \\ 1,823,288 \\ 1.746,301 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 216,031 71,320 27,447 59,313 41,232 16,719 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,119,608 \\ 319,628 \\ 300,406 \\ 1,118,288 \\ 1,374,946 \\ 1,006,340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,242 \\ 9,683 \\ 5,255 \\ 13,582 \\ 12,685 \\ 10,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,930 \\ 8,495 \\ 7,080 \\ 19,182 \\ 17,641 \\ 41,532 \end{array}$ |

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


[^51]Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Number of returns | Number of exemptions | Adjusted gross income (AGI) | Salaries and wages |  | Dividends |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Ohio, total | 4,910,300 | 10,371,862 | 126,962,086 | 4,168,436 | 99,121,164 | 1,092,878 | 3,076,617 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 1,523,898 | 1,796,902 | 6,012,543 | 1,179.724 | 5,170,682 | 158,655 | 168.010 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 598,455 | 1,177,071 | 7,437,454 | 465,411 | 5,287,023 | 86,731 | 132.402 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 1,314,943 | 2,960,463 | 28,669,276 | 1,153,826 | 23,404,601 | 247.582 | 400,447 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ........................ | 954,449 | 2,760,265 | 36,844,164 | 895,171 | 32,056,738 | 302,638 | 454,698 |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 518.555 | 1,677,161 | 47,998,649 | 474,304 | 33.202,120 | 297,272 | 1,921,060 |
| Oklahoma, total | 1,261,471 | 2,941,589 | 29,223,780 | 1,033,979 | 22,370,959 | 205,269 | 566,469 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 422,406 | 640,227 | 867.148 | 319,477 | 1,511,314 | 28,055 | 36.984 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 166,253 | 384,049 | 2,066.198 | 130,293 | 1,503.567 | 15,196 | 21.955 68.330 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 336,986 | 885.022 | 7,310,901 | 286,357 | 5,777.560 6,831755 | 47,335 56,742 | 68,330 79,978 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .......................... | 216.764 | 654,300 | 8,336,058 | 194,971 | 6,831,755 | 56,742 57,941 | $\begin{array}{r} 79,978 \\ 359,222 \end{array}$ |
| \$50,000 or more .......... | 119.062 | 377,99.1 | 10,643.475 | 102,887 | 6,746,763 | 57,941 | 359,222 |
| Oregon, total ..................................... | 1,244,597 | 2,763,557 | 30,732,270 | 1,019,632 | 22,404,763 | 250,765 | 698,511 |
|  | 403,326 | 549,881 | 1,373,448 | 305,832 | 1,422,200 | 43.000 | 55,409 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 158,651 | 337.428 | 1.969,121 | 120,983 | 1,369,509 | 22.930 | 42.160 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 330,595 | 808.573 | 7,211,112 | 279,735 | 5,603,071 | 60,725 | 117,983 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 | 226.164 | 671,536 | 8,699,656 | 204.031 | $7,071,303$ $6,938,680$ | 61,735 62,375 | $\begin{aligned} & 120,239 \\ & 362720 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$50,000 or more .......... | 125,861 | 396,139 | 11,478,933 | 109.051 | 6,938,680 | 62,375 | 362,720 |
| Pennsyivania, total. | 5,415,730 | 11,437,072 | 144,760,544 | 4,472,325 | 108,488,530 | 1,247,576 | 4,142,760 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$... | 1,662,775 | 2,011,996 | 5,943,457 | 1,211,811 | 5,265,782 | 212,975 | 250,770 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 685,039 | 1,352,723 | 8.519,182 | 521,845 $1,253,366$ | $5,901,411$ $25,232,572$ | 109.728 284,261 | 200,293 560,279 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 1,446,704 | 3,256,778 | 31,496,826 | 1,253,366 | $25,232,572$ $33,532,192$ | 284,261 307621 |  |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ....................... | 1,019.230 | 2,922,541 | $39,268,007$ $59,533,072$ | 944,252 | $33,532,192$ $38,556,573$ | 307,621 332,991 | $\begin{array}{r} 612,840 \\ \dot{2}, 518,578 \end{array}$ |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 601,982 | 1,893,034 | 59,533,072 | 541,051 | 38,556,573 | 332,991 |  |
| Rhode Island, total. | 473,107 | 942,725 | 13,237,315 | 406,480 | 9,844,058 | 102,846 | 306,854 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$... | 136,195 | 140,692 | 561,068 | 106,405 | 492,011 | 15.647 | 14,948 $.12,227$ |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 60,883 | 106,949 | 759,440 | 50,077 1.13514 | 573,615 2268,416 | 8,798 23,553 | 12,227 35,840 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 127.854 | 264,637 | 2,770,180 | $1.13,514$ 84546 | $2,268,416$ $2,974,016$ | 23,553 25.496 | 35,840 44,837 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ....................... | 90,725 | 253,121 | $3,507,490$ $5,639,137$ | 84,546 51,938 | $2,974,016$ $3,536,000$ | 25,496 $29,352$. | 44,837 199,002 |
| \$50,000 or more | 57.450 | 177,326 | 5,639,137 | 51.938 | 3,536,000 | 29,352. | -603,915 |
| South Carolina, total ........................... | 1,462,810 | 3,195,799 | $33,859,836$ $2,050,355$ | $1,305,494$ 418,224 | 26,983,333 | 217,386 27,917 | $\mathbf{6 0 3 , 9 1 5}$ 34,138 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$................................ | 487,202 | 656,035 442,267 | $2,050,355$ $2,659,011$ | 418,224 189,121 | 2,240,072 | 15.058 | 23,150 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 213,741 385,185 | 442,267 939,483 | 8,273,174 | 350,460 | 7,042,809 | 48,217 | 79,025 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 | 244,934 | 734,907 | 9,442,181 | 229,169 | 8,088,531 | 59,824 | 98,504 |
| \$50,000 or more........... | 131.748 | 423,107 | 11,435,115 | 118.520 | 7,629,450 | 66,370 | 369.098 |
| South Dakota, total ............................ | 298,523 | 689,697 | 5,987,482 | 234,481 | 4,167,914 | 56,999 | 131,776 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$.................................. | 109,794 | 151,744 | 137,612 | 80,268 | 353,367 | 11.962 | 12,324 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 41,668 | 94,204 | 518,042 | 31,751 | 349,736 | 6,197 | 8,998 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 ........................ | 81,024 | 225,302 | 1,756,614 | 66,481 | 1,263,011 | 15,576 | 24.590 |
| - \$30,000 under \$50,000 ......................... | 47.326 | 155,426 | 1,795,460 | 41.170 | 1,337,028 | 13,664 | 21,408 |
| \$50,000 or more ................................... | 18,711 | 63,021 | 1,779,754 | 14.811 | 864,772 | 9,600 | 64.456 |
| Tennessee, total. | 2,096,527 | 4,591,827 | 50,987,500 | 1,828,935 | 40,096,007 | 300,751 | 930,112 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 701,635 | 979,046 | 2,537,497 | 572.197 | 2,686,212 | 42,054 | 48,541 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 291,496 | 615,284 | 3,623,433 | 248,335 | 2,900,632 | 22,278 | 31,627 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 555,953 | 1,353,993 | 12,005,895 | 502,409 | 10,188,133 | 66,539 77 | 98,359 113,920 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 | 350,385 | 1,023,015 | 13,458,499 | 328,206 | $11,715,340$ 12605,690 | 77,964 91,916 | - $\begin{array}{r}113,920 \\ 637,665\end{array}$ |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 197,058 | 620.489 | 19,362,176 | 177,788 | 12,605,690 | 91,916 | 637,665 |
| Texas, total....................................... | 7,004,545 | 16,311,182 | 179,976,591 | 5,996,900 | 140,393,813 | 1,094,378 | 4,010,191 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$................................. | 2,371,518 | 3,668,122 | 3,950,686 | 1,896,860 | 9,043,322 | 143,949 66,352 | 220,453 105,966 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 903,783 | 2,128,009 | $11,215,224$ 37720,204 | 1863,469 $1.538,483$ | $8.930,842$ $31,364,706$ | 215,842 | 347,744 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 ....................... | 1,742,305 | 4,468,744 | 37,720,204 | $1,538,483$ $1.059,129$ | $37,852,784$ | 278,478 | 445,860 |
| $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$............................................................ | $1,156,957$ 829,982 | 3,413,327 2,632,980 | $44,752,952$ $82,337,525$ | $1,059,129$ 738,959 | 57,852,784 $53,202,159$ | 278, 757 | 2,890,168 |

[^52]Table 2.—Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Imterest |  | Seles of capital assets, net gain less loss |  | Unemployment compensation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| Ohio, total. $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 , 1 5 4 , 2 2 7} \\ 698,928 \\ 327,349 \\ 851,670 \\ 786,266 \\ 490,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,831,511 \\ 856,542 \\ 709,631 \\ 1,621,985 \\ 1,324,720 \\ 2,318,633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 475,378 \\ 57,697 \\ 33,227 \\ 101,920 \\ 118,623 \\ 163,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,993,992 \\ 91,006 \\ 30,707 \\ 149,520 \\ 267,660 \\ 3,455,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295,039 \\ 49,505 \\ 43,577 \\ 102,368 \\ 78,298 \\ 21,291 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 538,843 \\ 76,768 \\ 79,689 \\ 207,184 \\ 136,929 \\ 38,273 \end{array}$ |
| Oklahoma, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 0 5 , 5 8 1} \\ 155,088 \\ 75,087 \\ 195,380 \\ 169,294 \\ 110,732 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,006,992 \\ 262,375 \\ 179,948 \\ 439,668 \\ 377,831 \\ 747,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,558 \\ 20,486 \\ 10,712 \\ 30,280 \\ 31,643 \\ 39,437 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 4 , 5 0 4}$ 60,873 12,782 45,742 63,966 691,141 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,264 \\ 13,484 \\ 10,662 \\ 22,995 \\ 13,661 \\ 3,462 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,442 \\ 21,269 \\ 17,999 \\ 37,015 \\ 20,099 \\ 5,060 \end{array}$ |
| Oregon, total. <br> Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | 803,759 183,534 87,476 221,057 191,367 120,325 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,041,915 \\ 262,621 \\ 206,793 \\ 469,222 \\ 391,520 \\ 711,759 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182,601 \\ 27,889 \\ 16,287 \\ 43,763 \\ 43,433 \\ 51,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,348,346 \\ 56,132 \\ 16,914 \\ 77,110 \\ 125,112 \\ 1,073,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,804 \\ 20,884 \\ 16,411 \\ 37,570 \\ 22,512 \\ 5,427 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,586 \\ 28,563 \\ 27,894 \\ 65,967 \\ 37,961 \\ 10,201 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,729,601 \\ 855,863 \\ 407,469 \\ 1,007,943 \\ 880,551 \\ 577,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,421,501 \\ 1,124,974 \\ 882,745 \\ 1,934,311 \\ 1,572,556 \\ 2,906,915 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 4 1 , 0 9 2} \\ 71,385 \\ 39,439 \\ 111,435 \\ 124,323 \\ 194,510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,913,040 \\ 135,474 \\ 34,013 \\ 179,558 \\ 324,663 \\ 5,239,332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 410,351 \\ 70,146 \\ 63,354 \\ 148,815 \\ 102,251 \\ 25,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 8 5 , 8 6 3} \\ 106,549 \\ 115,277 \\ 310,921 \\ 197,536 \\ \mathbf{5 5 , 5 8 0} \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 2 3 , 2 0 5} \\ 66,326 \\ 34,535 \\ 88,109 \\ 78,824 \\ 55,411 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 795,701 \\ 84,856 \\ 72,192 \\ 173,308 \\ 157,584 \\ 307,761 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,528 \\ 5,381 \\ 2,841 \\ 8,942 \\ 10,901 \\ 19,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 701,131 \\ 17,478 \\ 3,087 \\ 16,803 \\ 37,326 \\ 626,437 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,418 \\ 5,775 \\ 6,364 \\ 13,111 \\ 10,961 \\ 3,207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,312 \\ 8,826 \\ 11,045 \\ 25,742 \\ 20,749 \\ 6,950 \end{array}$ |
| South Carolina, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000{ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more. | $\begin{array}{r} 725,611 \\ 135,783 \\ 76,323 \\ 203,089 \\ 187,389 \\ 123,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,505,082 \\ 163,180 \\ 125,541 \\ 316,423 \\ 292,205 \\ 607,733 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,763 \\ 13,685 \\ 7,684 \\ 24,387 \\ 30,295 \\ 44,712 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,162,658 \\ 31,575 \\ 10,199 \\ 47,857 \\ 82,969 \\ 990,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,066 \\ 20,649 \\ 15,747 \\ 24,841 \\ 14,303 \\ 2,526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,573 \\ 21,787 \\ 15,059 \\ 24,217 \\ 14,207 \\ 3,303 \end{array}$ |
| South Dakota, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15.000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | 199,833 58,643 25,144 57,466 40,660 17,920 | 511,634 76,042 60,885 137,954 100,057 136,696 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 3 , 3 5 4} \\ 11,118 \\ 6,230 \\ 15,436 \\ 11,708 \\ 8,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 329,091 \\ 24,846 \\ 13,666 \\ 50,352 \\ 53,481 \\ 186,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,068 \\ 2,384 \\ 2,083 \\ 4,396 \\ 1,963 \\ 242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,782 \\ 3,102 \\ 2,720 \\ 6,179 \\ 2,479 \\ 302 \end{array}$ |
| Tennessee, total <br> Under $\$ 10,000^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 30,000$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 1,097,985 \\ 226,739 \\ 117,433 \\ 301,578 \\ 269,046 \\ 183,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,674,033 \\ 322,899 \\ 243,304 \\ 567,367 \\ 485,267 \\ 1,055,196 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,231 \\ 21,715 \\ 12,095 \\ 36,292 \\ 40,672 \\ 63,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,481,960 \\ 101,752 \\ 21,949 \\ 74,913 \\ 117,336 \\ 2,166,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157,896 \\ 39,518 \\ 28,102 \\ 55,125 \\ 28,936 \\ 6,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181,189 \\ 42,463 \\ 31,570 \\ 63,689 \\ 33,796 \\ 9,671 \end{array}$ |
| Texas, total $\qquad$ <br> Under $\$ 10,000{ }^{2}$ <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ $\qquad$ <br> \$15,000 under \$30,000 $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 30,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 3,663,091 \\ 764,936 \\ 346,223 \\ 923,202 \\ 867,836 \\ 760,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,124,331 \\ 1,529,427 \\ 759,420 \\ 2,020,408 \\ 1.990,482 \\ 5,824,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 717,356 \\ 92,664 \\ 43,861 \\ 134,045 \\ 164,312 \\ 282,474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,953,766 \\ 994,542 \\ 47,916 \\ 184,268 \\ 304,169 \\ 7,422,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 4 5 , 5 7 5} \\ 87,919 \\ 61,596 \\ 113,165 \\ 61,263 \\ 21,632 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 649,098 \\ 133,644 \\ 117,912 \\ 227,245 \\ 123,904 \\ 46,393 \end{array}$ |

[^53]Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Number of returns | Number of exemptions | Adjusted gross income (AGi) | Salaries and wages |  | Dividends |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Utah, total ........................................ | 633,791 | 1,638,327 | 15,621,806 | 542,438 | 12,254,310 | 108,687 | 269,422 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$................................. | 205,641 | 246,975 | 602.035 | 163,652 | 734,750 | 16,854 | 20,140 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 72,879 | 168.813 | 906,342 | 57,973 | 664,992 | 8,802 | 13,191 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 164.237 | 486,321 | 3,614,388 | 143,306 | 2,917,295 | 25.936 | 38.151 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ........................ | 127,740 | 486,371 | 4,917,982 | 119.833 | 4,242.706 | 29,742 | 43.110 |
| \$50,000 or more ................................... | 63,294 | 249,847 | 5,581,059 | 57.674 | 3.694,567 | 27,353 | 154,830 |
| Vermont, total................................... | 262,246 | 543,556 | 6,718,500 | 222,860 | 4,872,934 | 60,952 | 214,865 |
|  | 79,827 | 89,983 | 302,213 | 61,108 | 277,507 | 10,606 | 13,646 |
| \$10,000 under \$15.000 ........................ | 34.874 | 63,206 | 435,231 | 28,982 | 328,302 | 5.278 | 10.180 |
| \$15,000 under \$30.000 ........................ | 71,914 | 161,709 | 1,556,749 | 63.926 | 1,262,000 | 13,858 | 30,343 |
| \$30.000 under \$50,000 ......................... | 48,065 | 141,202 | 1,850,125 | 44.605 | 1,535,172 | 15,040 | 34,416 |
| \$50,000 or more ....... | 27.566 | 87,456 | 2.574,182 | 24,239 | 1,469,953 | 16,170 | 126.280 |
| Virginia, total ..................................... | 2,775,451 | 5,801,423 | 82,543,262 | 2,432,977 | 64,001,994 | 599,293 | 1,803,057 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$.................................... | 765,320 | 849,954 | 2,779,078 | 625,908 | 2,934,853 | 73,958 | 78.714 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 335,949 | 629,601 | 4,182,210 | 286,114 | 3,366,568 | 33,013 | 50,831 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000. | 718,213 | 1,570,831 | 15,657,440 | 643,278 | 13,208,764 | 111.096 | 175,898 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 527,629 | 1,433,074 | 20,453.998 | 487,203 | 17,426,339 | 153,239 | 249,920 |
| \$50,000 or more.................................. | 428,340 | 1,317,963 | 39,470,536 | 390.474 | 27,065,470 | 227,987 | 1,247.694 |
| Washington, total. | 2,128,574 | 4,613,926 | 58,391,204 | 1,777,629 | 43,748,858 | 445,400 | 1,323,490 |
| Under \$ $10,000^{2}$ | 616,304 | 748,134 | 1,869,986 | 478,332 | 2,208,136 | 65.625 | 80,500 |
| \$10.000 under \$15,000. | 252,698 | 502,718 | 3,141,726 | 195,789 | 2,243,937 | 35,540 | 63.698 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000. | 560,265 | 1,285,094 | 12,256,767 | 474,834 | 9,669,289 | 101,759 | 190.970 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 | 430,543 | 1,239,659 | 16,655,159 | 391,028 | 13,888,724 | 114.211 | 213,756 |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 268,764 | 838,321 | 24,467,566 | 237,646 | 15,738,772 | 128,265 | 774.566 |
| West Virginia, total............................. | 678,668 | 1,576,116 | 15,439,009 | 565,320 | 11,855,123 | 119,838 | 341,451 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$.................................. | 230,400 | 344,355 | 1,024,842 | 174,686 | 775.868 | 18,258 | 19,080 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 ........................ | 93.599 | 216,290 | 1,159,940 | 71,981 | 808,369 | 11,237 | 16,972 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .......................... | 176,015 | 461,503 | 3.818,660 | 153,398 | 3,059,969 | 28,502 | 48,256 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ........................ | 124,066 | 378,992 | 4,784,212 | 116,505 | 4,170,024 | 33.924 | $53.513$ |
| \$50,000 or more.................................. | 54.588 | 174,976 | 4,651,355 | 48.750 | 3,040,893 | 27,917 | 203,630 |
| Wisconsin, total................................. | 2,168,726 | 4,672,098 | 56,322,304 | 1,841,424 | 43,293,615 | 495,589 | 1,319,282 |
| Under \$10.000 ${ }^{2}$.............................. | 690,184 | 790,149 | 2,583,290 | 532,921 | 2,329,557 | 86,223 | 86,407 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 ........................ | 258,784 | 506,183 | 3,213,605 | 201,014 | 2,242,777 | 44,711 | 72,934 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 ........................ | 546,340 | 1,273,221 | 11,964,859 | 477,614 | 9,551,737 | 112.896 | $196,208$ |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ........................ | 439.116 | 1,336,695 | 16,985,921 | 413,744 | 14,704,635 | 129.151 | $205,631$ |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 234,302 | 765,850 | 21,574,629 | 216,131 | 14,464,909 | 122,608 | 758,102 |
| Wyoming, total .................................. | 198,632 | 461,960 | 4,869,800 | 167,062 | 3,670,475 | 41,455 | 142,817 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$.................................. | 65,558 | 83,972 | 88,468 | 50,625 | 227,959 | 7,040 | 12,884 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 ........................ | 22,911 | 50.071 | 284,492 | 18,376 | 206,221 | 3.356 9.244 | 6,194 18,129 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 ........................ | 49,204 | 130.229 | 1,077,676 | 42,576 | 849.512 1.324 .852 | 9,244 11525 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,129 \\ & 21,295 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .......................................................... | 40,160 | 128,414 | $1,561,065$ $1,858,099$ | 37,125 18,360 | $1,324,852$ $1,061,931$ | 11,525 10,290 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,295 \\ & 84.315 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$50,000 or more .................................. | 20,799 | 69,274 | 1,858,099 | 18,360 | 1,061,931 | 10,290 | 84.315 |
| Other areas, total ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$............................. | 592,936 | 1,141,227 | 10,085,508 | 320,695 | 14,371,062 | 135,393 | 554,397 |
|  | 377,470 | 574,771 | -973,166 | 151,421 | 3,186,606 | 57,786 | 60,780 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 49,822 | 114,384 | 612,633 1557017 | 33,470 55,680 | 781,412 .875027 | 11,050 20,207 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,252 \\ & 63,158 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 72,948 | 184,633 | 1,557,017 | 55,680 35,171 | $1,875,027$ $1,859,318$ | $11,20,207$ 15,386 | 63,158 60,257 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ....................... | 41,393 | 114,110 | $1,591,219$ $7.297,804$ | 35,171 44,953 | $1,859,318$ $6,668,699$ | 15,386 30,964 |  |
| \$50,000 or more ................................... | 51,303 | 153,329 | 7,297,804 | 44,953 | 6,668,699 | 30,964 | 342.950 |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 2.-Individual Income and Tax by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1988-(Continued)
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

| State | Itemized deductions |  |  | Total tax liability |  |  | Earned income credit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nurnber of neturns | Amount | Average (whole dollars) | Number of returns | Amount | Average (whole doliars) | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| Utah, total. | 242,327 | 2,763,786 | 11,405 | 519,318 | 1,785,660 | 3,438 | 62,843 | 32,028 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$. | 9,829 | 86,305 | 8,781 | 105,553 | 34,862 | 330 | 25,844 | 17,104 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 10,065 | 74,600 | 7.412 | 63.719 | 54,261 | 852 | 21,064 | 12,107 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000.................. | 63,670 | 496,985 | 7,806 | 159.495 | 292,495 | 1,834 | 15,935 | 2,817 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .................. | 99,012 | 980,657 | 9,904 | 127,343 | 474,653 | 3.727 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ............................ | 59,751 | 1,125,239 | 18,832 | 63,208 | 929,389 | 14,704 | - | - |
| Vermont, total............................... | 71,773 | 848,745 | 11,825 | 226,301 | 902,309 | 3,987 | 19,853 | 9,872 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$............................ | 2.862 | 37,837 | 13,220 | 46,811 | 16,590 | 354 | 7,815 | 5,023 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.. | 2.703 | 82,189 | 30.407 | 32,781 | 32,426 | 989 | 6,833 | 3,933 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 ................... | 15,165 | 108,437 | 7.150 | 71,178 | 151,459 | 2,128 | 5,205 | 916 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 26,486 | 222,160 | 8.388 | 47,984 | 215,233 | 4.486 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more. | 24,557 | 398,122 | 16,212 | 27,547 | 486,601 | 17,664 | - | - |
| Virginia, total............................... | 947,342 | 12,187,907 | 12,865 | 2,384,297 | 11,376,690 | 4,772 | 240,019 | 127,356 |
| Under \$10.000 ${ }^{2}$............................ | 22.421 | 248,779 | 11,096 | 416,897 | 140,672 | 337 | 98,619 | 67,565 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.. | 27,122 | 213.664 | 7,878 | 304,442 | 279,537 | 918 | 83,546 | 49,394 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .................. | 174,660 | 1,357,849 | 7.774 | 708,090 | 1,474,170 | 2,082 | 57,854 | 10,397 |
| \$330,000 under \$50,000 | 328,573 | 3,176,353 | 9,667 | 526,777 | 2,346,538 | 4.455 | , | 10,397 |
| \$50,000 or more.. | 394,566 | 7.191,262 | 18,226 | 428,091 | 7,135,773 | 16,669 | - | - |
| Washington, total.......................... | 609,609 | 6,468,649 | 10,611 | 1,803,651 | 8,226,418 | 4,561 | 164,165 | 83,199 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$........................... | 25,144 | 288,105 | 11,458 | 322,539 | 113,709 | 353 | 70,140 | 44,893 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.................. | 24.765 | 192.424 | 7.770 | 230,135 | 212,625 | 924 | 53,937 | 31,206 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .................. | 127.879 | 964,507 | 7.542 | 552,430 | 1.180,493 | 2.137 | 40,088 | 7.100 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 224,733 | 1,972,553 | 8,777 | 429,948 | 1,984,879 | 4,617 | , | 7.100 |
| \$50,000 or more.. | 207.088 | 3,051,060 | 14,733 | 268,599 | 4,734,712 | 17,627 | - | - |
| Weat Virginia, total........... | 112,784 | 1,095,659 | 9,715 | 543,065 | 1,892,380 | 3,485 | 88,501 | 46,610 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2} \ldots 1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 3,146 | 24.937 | 7.927 | 106,179 | 35,040 | 330 | 41,023 | 26,348 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.................. | 3.513 | 28,469 | 8,104 | 83,654 | 67,480 | 807 | 28,395 | 16,818 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .................. | 21,047 | 146.196 | 6,946 | 174,690 | 343,947 | 1,969 | 19,083 | 3,444 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 $\ldots \ldots . . . . . .$. | 45,423 | 354,557 | 7,806 | 123,983 | 556,688 | 4,490 | , | , |
| \$50,000 or more.. | 39,655 | 541,500 | 13,655 | 54,559 | 889,225 | 16,298 | - | - |
| Wisconsin, total...................... | 690,165 | 7,135,563 | 10,339 | 1,855,499 | 7,378,982 | 3,977 | 144,322 | 72,626 |
| Under $\$ 10,000{ }^{2}$ | 23,609 | 179,525 | 7,604 | 400,925 | 123,306 | 308 | 61,219 | 39,067 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 .............. | 24.269 | 246,536 | 10,158 | 241,493 | 222,647 | 922 | 47,389 | 27,317 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 .................. | 136,752 | 950,223 | 6.949 | 540,302 | 1,142,565 | 2,115 | 35.714 | 6.242 |
| \$30,000 under $\$ 50,000 . \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 287,583 | 2,390,661 | 8,313 | 438,541 | 1,901,810 | 4,337 | , | 6.242 |
| \$50,000 or more............................ | 217.952 | 3,368,618 | 15,456 | 234,238 | 3,988,654 | 17,028 | - | - |
| Wyoming, total ............................. | 47,687 | 449,606 | 9,428 | 162,950 | 679,182 | 4,168 | 19,658 | 10,191 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{\text {? }}$ | 2,487 | 25.731 | 10,346 | 33,027 | 11,650 | 353 | 8,558 | 5,561 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.. | 1,953 | 14.400 | 7,373 | 20.530 | 18,282 | 891 | 6,536 | 3.813 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000. | 10,191 | 72,706 | 7,134 | 48,508 | 98,690 | 2,035 | 4,564 | 817 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 ................. | 18,805 | 150,237 | 7.989 | 40,100 | 182,922 | 4,562 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more ............................ | 14,251 | 186,532 | 13,089 | 20,785 | 367,638 | 17,688 | - | - |
| Other areas, total ${ }^{3}$........................ | 142,878 | 1,432,067 | 10,023 | 342,413 | 1,592,029 | 4,649 | 2,046 | 1,079 |
| Under \$10,000 ${ }^{2}$............................ | 45,822 | 127,289 | 2,778 | 153,263 | 141,931 | 926 | 890 | 569 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 12,839 | 68,507 | 5,336 | 39,407 | 40,685 | 1,032 | 753 | 434 |
| \$15,000 under \$30,000 | 25,095 | 165,725 | 6,604 | 63,426 | 126,694 | 1,998 | 403 | 76 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000 .................. | 20,771 | 194,666 | 9,372 | 36,583 | 163,753 | 4,476 | - | - |
| \$50,000 or more............................. | 38,351 | 875,880 | 22,839 | 49,734 | 1,118,966 | 22,499 | - | - |

[^54]Table 3.-Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax, and Average Tax, By Size of Income, Tax Years 1985-1988
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars except as indicated]


[^55]Table 3. (Continued)—Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax, and Average Tax, By Size of Income, Tax Years 1985-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except as indicated]


[^56]Table 4.-Reconcilation of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Personal Income Used in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Selected Years, 1970-1987

| Income and adjustment items | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Personal income (per NIPA)............................................................ | 831.8 | 1,313.4 | 2,258.5 | 3,325.3 | 3,526.2 | 3,777.6 |
| 2. Portion of personal income not included in AGI $\qquad$ <br> Transfer payments (except taxable military pay and taxable | 181.2 | 350.5 | 608.5 | 1,021,4 | 1,100.6 | 1,090.0 |
| Transfer payments (except taxable military pay and taxable Government pensions) | 79.3 | 176.9 | 290.3 | 416.8 | 440.8 | 454.3 |
| Other labor income (except fees) .......................................................... | 31.9 | 65.0 | 136.5 | 184.3 | 195.7 | 208.9 |
| Imputed income ................................................................................. | 25.5 | 33.4 | 45.1 | 55.3 | 71.1 | 91.9 |
| Investment income received by nonprofit institutions or retained by fiduciaries. | 7.7 | 11.2 | 21.7 | 34.8 | 33.0 | 33.1 |
| Investment income retained by life insurance carriers and noninsured pension funds ${ }^{1}$ | 12.5 | 23.5 . | 59.9 | 112.8 | 119.0 | 129.1 |
| Differences in accounting treatment (NIPA vs. IRS) | 8.5 | 16.0 | 14.1 | 87.3 | 97.7 | 91.2 |
| Other excluded or tax exempt income. | 15.8 | 24.4 | 41.0 | 130.2 | 143.3 | 81.5 |
| 3. Portion of AGI not included in personal income | 47.7 | 85.1 | 157.8 | 299.4 | 397.8 | 452.2 |
| Personal contributions for social insurance ................................................ | 27.9 | 50.4 | 88.6 | 149.3 | 161.9 | 172.9 |
| Net capital gain from sales of property | 8.9 | 14.2 | 29.7 | 69.8 | 133.6 | 134.2 |
| Taxable private pensions | 6.3 | 13.1 | 28.3 | 72.9 | 94.1 | 110.0 |
| S Corporation income (laxed through shareholders) | 1.7 | 2.1 | $\begin{array}{r}.7 \\ \hline 10 .\end{array}$ | 6.2 | 7.5 | 23.6 |
| Other taxable income | 2.9 | 5.4 | 10.5 | 1.2 | . 6 | 11.4 |
| 4. Total net adjustment for conceptual differences <br> (line 2 minus line 3) $\qquad$ | 133.5 | 265.4 | 450.7 | 722.0 | 702.8 | 637.8 |
| 5. Estimated total AGI (per NIPA) (line 1 minus line 4) ........................... | 698.3 | ' 1,048.0 | 1,807.9 | 2,603.4 | 2,823.4 | 3,139.8 |
| 6. Adjusted gross income (AGI) (SOI).................................................... | 631.7 | 947.8 | 1,613.7 | 2,306.0 | 2,481.7 | 2,773.0 |
| 7. Estimated difference in AGI (NIPA vs. SOI) <br> (line 5 minus line 6) ${ }^{2}$ | 66.6 | 100.2 | 194.1 | 297.4 | 341.7 | r366.0 |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 5.-Personal Income and Total Adjusted Gross Income Based on Individual Income Tax Returns per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA),-Tax Years 1947-1989
[All figures are estimates-money amounts are in billions of dollars]


See notes following Table 20.

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 1947-1988
[All figures are estimates-money amounts are in billions of dollars]

| Tax year | Adjusted gross income (AGI) |  | Difference |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { (per NIPA) }{ }^{1} \end{gathered}$ | Reported on tax returns (per SOI) | Arnount | Percentage of total |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1947 \\ & 1948 \\ & 1949 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170.6 \\ & 184.6 \\ & 181.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.7 \\ & 163.6 \\ & 160.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.9 \\ & 21.0 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & 11.4 \\ & 11.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 201.4 \\ & 228.8 \\ & 241.8 \\ & 257.1 \\ & 256.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179.1 \\ & 202.4 \\ & 215.3 \\ & 228.7 \\ & 229.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.3 \\ & 26.4 \\ & 26.5 \\ & 28.4 \\ & 27.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 \\ & 11.5 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 11.0 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 277.1 \\ & 279.9 \\ & 310.7 \\ & 316.0 \\ & 338.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 248.5 \\ & 267.8 \\ & 280.4 \\ & 281.2 \\ & 305.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \\ & 30.1 \\ & 30.3 \\ & 34.8 \\ & 33.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.3 \\ 10.1 \\ 9.8 \\ 11.0 \\ 9.9 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 352.5 \\ & 365.8 \\ & 387.8 \\ & 408.7 \\ & 442.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315.5 \\ & 329.9 \\ & 348.7 \\ & 368.8 \\ & 396.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.0 \\ & 35.9 \\ & 39.1 \\ & 39.9 \\ & 45.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 9.8 \\ 10.1 \\ 9.8 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | 479.4 <br> 520.0 <br> 555.4 <br> 610.0 <br> 663.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 429.2 \\ & 468.5 \\ & 504.8 \\ & 554.4 \\ & 603.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.2 \\ & 51.5 \\ & 50.6 \\ & 55.6 \\ & 59.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \\ 9.9 \\ 9.1 \\ 9.1 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 698.3 \\ 745.6 \\ 824.7 \\ 926.0 \\ 1,004.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 631.7 \\ & 673.6 \\ & 746.0 \\ & 827.1 \\ & 905.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.6 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 78.7 \\ & 98.9 \\ & 98.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.5 \\ 10.7 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,048.0 \\ & 1,166.7 \\ & 1,297.0 \\ & 1,466.9 \\ & 1,647.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 947.8 \\ 1,053.9 \\ 1,158.5 \\ 1,302.4 \\ 1,465.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.2 \\ & 112.8 \\ & 138.5 \\ & 164.5 \\ & 181.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 9.7 \\ 10.7 \\ 11.2 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,807.9 \\ 1,990.0 \\ 2,059.4 \\ 2,176.3 \\ 2,407.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,613.7 \\ & 1,772.6 \\ & 1,852.1 \\ & 1,942.6 \\ & 2,139.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194.2 \\ & 217.4 \\ & 207.3 \\ & 233.7 \\ & 267.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 11.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,603.4 \\ 2,823.4 \\ 3,139.8 \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,306.0 \\ & 2,481.7 \\ & 2,773.8^{2} \\ & 3,130.7 \\ & 3,097.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 297.4 \\ 341.7 \\ 366.0^{2} \\ \text { n.a. } \\ \text { n.a. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.4 \\ & 12.1 \\ & 11.7^{2} \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ |

Table 7.-Standard, Itemized, and Total Deductions Reported on Individual Income Tax Returns, Tax Years 1944-1988 [All figures are estimates based on samples-number of returns are in millions; money amounts are in billions of dollars]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 8.-Personal Income Per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) and Taxable Income, and Individual Income Tax Per SOI, Tax Years 1947-1989
[All figures are estimates-money amounts are in billions of dollars]

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tax } \\ \text { Year } \end{gathered}$ | Personal income (per NIPA) ${ }^{1}$ | Taxable income (per SO1) ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total income tax (per SOi) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | As a percentage of personal income | Totat | As a percentage of- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Personal income | Taxable income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 190.2 \\ & 209.2 \\ & 206.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.4 \\ & 74.8 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.6 \\ & 35.8 \\ & 34.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.1 \\ & 15.4 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 7.4 \\ & 7.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1950. | 228.1 | 84.3 | 37.0 | 18.4 | 8.1 | 21.8 |
| 1951. | 256.5 | 99.2 | 38.7 | 24.2 | 9.4 | 25.9 |
| 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...................................................... | 390.7 | 166.5 | 42.6 | 38.6 | 9.9 | 23.2 |
| 1960. | 409.4 | 171.6 | 41.9 | 39.5 | 9.6 | 23.0 |
| 1961 ........................................................... | 426.0 | 181.8 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 9.9 | 23.2 |
| 1962 ............... ......................................... | 453.2 | 195.3 | 43.1 | 44.9 | 9.9 | 23.0 |
| 1963 | 476.3 | 209.1 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 10.1 | 23.1 |
| 1964 | 510.2 | 229.9 | 45.1 | 47.2 | 9.3 | 20.5 |
| 1965. | 552.0 | 255.1 | 46.2 | 49.6 | 9.0 | 19.4 |
| 1966 ........................................................ | 600.8 | 286.3 | 47.7 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 19.6 |
| 1967.................................. ...................... | 644.5 | 315.1 | 48.9 | 63.0 | 9.8 | 20.0 |
| 1968 ........................................................... | 707.2 | 352.8 | 49.9 | 76.7 | 10.8 | 21.7 |
| 1969. ...................................................... | 772.9 | 388.8 | 50.3 | 86.6 | 11.2 | 22.3 |
| $1970$ | 831.8 | 401.2 | 48.2 | 83.9 | 10.1 | 20.9 |
| 1971...................................................... | 894.0 | 414.0 | 46.3 | 85.4 | 9.6 | 20.6 |
| 1972 | 981.6 | 447.6 | 45.6 | 93.6 | 9.5 | 20.9 |
| 1973 | $1,101.7$ | 511.9 | 46.5 | 108.1 | 9.8 | 21.1 |
| 1974. | 1,210.1 | 573.6 | 47.4 | 123.6 | 10.2 | 21.5 |
| 1975 | 1,313.4 | 595.5 | 45.3 | 124.5 | 9.5 | 20.9 |
| 1976 ................ ......................................... | 1,451.4 | 674.9 | 46.5 | 141.8 | 9.8 | 21.0 |
| 1977. | 1.607 .5 | 733.8 | 45.6 | 159.8 | 9.9 | 21.8 |
| 1978 | 1,812.4 | 846.4 | 46.7 | 188.2 | 10.4 | 22.2 |
| 1979 | 2,034.0 | 926.6 | 45.6 | 214.5 | 10.5 | 23.2 |
| 1980. | 2,258.5 | 1,045.2 | 46.3 | 250.3 | 11.1 | 24.0 |
| 1981... | 2,520.9 | 1.170 .1 | 46.4 | 284.1 | 11.3 | 24.3 |
| $1982$ | 2.670 .8 | 1,231.9 | 46.1 | 277.6 | 10.4 | 22.6 |
| 1983. | 2,838.6 | 1,300.2 | 45.8 | 274.2 | 9.7 | 21.1 |
| 1984 | 3,108.7 | 1,447.0 | 46.5 | 301.9 | 9.7 | 20.9 |
| 1985. | 3,325.3 | 1,550.5 | 46.6 | 325.7 | 9.8 | 21.0 |
| 1986.......................................................... | 3,526.2 | 1,665.6 | 47.2 | 367.3 | 10.4 | 22.1 |
| 1987........................................................... | 3,777.6 | 1,850.6 | 49.0 | 369.2 | 9.8 | 20.0 |
| p1988......................................................... | 4,064.5 | 2.081 .1 | 51.2 | 416.1 | 10.2 | 20.0 |
| p1989........................................................ | 4.427 .9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 9.—Number of Individual Income Tax Returns, by Type of Tax Settlement, Tax Years 1944-1988
[All figures are estimates based on samples-number of returns are in millions].


See notes following table 20.

Table 10.-Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income and Deduction Items for Selected Income Years,
1970-1987 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| hem | 1970 | 1975 | 1800 | 1885 | 1966 | 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns, totel. $\qquad$ <br> Number with net income $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,769,741 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,221,346 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,931,712 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,928,573 \\ 8,640,701 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,393,700 \\ 9,247,806 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,091,132 \\ 9,884,338 \end{array}$ |
| Inventory, end of year................................. | 11,060,775 | 15,578,040 | 21,998,236 | 24,969,895 | 24,476,892 | 26,332,702 |
| Businesse recelpts, total. $\qquad$ Income from sales and operations | $\begin{array}{r} 198,582,172 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 273,954,741 \\ 272,342,560 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 411,205,713 \\ 407,169,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 540,045,430 \\ 528,675,271 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 5 9 , 3 8 4 , 2 5 9} \\ \mathrm{r} 548,273,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 610,822,732 \\ 598,315,189 \end{array}$ |
| Total deductions. $\qquad$ | 168,044,746 | 234,318,288 | 356,258,495 | 461,272,852 | 468,960,496 | 505,362,105 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 109,148,811 | 146,261,435 | 209,889,809 | 232,294,132 | 232,134,760 | 255,045,271 |
| Purchases | 88,585,913 | 117,722,352 | 168,301,517 | n.a. | n.a. | 173,399,840 |
| Cost of labor ....................................................................... | $7,704,285$ $6,216,057$ | 8,791,083 | 10,922,221 | 14,504,201 | 17,317,871 | 19,631,015 |
| Commissions ............... | $6,216,057$ $1,274,016$ | $9,090,638$ $2,225,830$ | $12,909,222$ $3,333,345$ | n.a. | n.a. | 23,841,762 |
| Net salaries and wages ................................. | 15,107,047 | 20,227.859 | 26,560,821 | 38,265,691 | 3,461,118 | 6,261,859 |
| Car and truck expenses ................................. | n.a. | n.a. | 13,378,289 | 17,044,421 | 16,380,826 | 17,469,744 |
| Rent paid ................................................... | 4,636,528 | 6,676,314 | 9,636,290 | 15,258,690 | 15,653,599 | 16,358,248 |
| Repairs ..... <br> Taxes paid. | $2,444,607$ $3,775.502$ | 3,044,175 | 5,031,573 | ก.a. | n.a. | 7,437,987 |
| Utilities ...... | 3,77,502 | 5,423,961 | $7,672,459$ $4,790,337$ | ก.a. | n.a. | 8,449,142 |
| Insurance. | 2,309,608 | 3,503,812 | 6,003,126 | n.a. | $12,644,624$ $10,783,481$ | $13,361,789$ $11,718,559$ |
| Interest paid. | 1,784,276 | 3,390,845 | 7,190,257 | 11,913,982 | 11,504,437 | 11,615,902 |
| Depreciation. | 5,451,525 | 7,958,143 | 13,952,703 | 26,291,389 | 26,418,043 | 25,557,350 |
| Pension and profit sharing plans.. | 72,741 | 125,296 | 141,463 | 311,323 | 638,262 | 547,886 |
| Net Income (lese deficit). | 30,537,426 | 39,636,453r | 54,947,219 | 78,772,578 | 90,423,763 | 105,460,627 |
| Net income.. | 33,735,732 | 45,624,890 | 68,010,051 | 98,775,563 | 110,496,952 | 123,782,540 |
| Deficit......................................................... | 3,198,306 | 5,988,437 | 13,062,832 | 20,002,986 | 20,073,189 | 18,321,913 |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 11.-Partnership Returns: Balance Sheet Items and Selected Income Statement for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | r1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total number of active partnerships $\qquad$ <br> Number with net income. $\qquad$ <br> Number with balance sheets $\qquad$ <br> Number of partners. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 936,133 \\ 639,795 \\ 555,741 \\ 3,697,818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,073,094 \\ 661,134 \\ 783,271 \\ 4,950,634 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,379,654 \\ 774,173 \\ 1,194,236 \\ 8,419,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,713,603 \\ 875,846 \\ 1,227,498 \\ 13,244,824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,702,952 \\ 850,884 \\ 1,202,737 \\ 15,301,345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,648,032 \\ 864,840 \\ n . a . \\ 16,963,258 \end{array}$ |
| Total assets ${ }^{1}$. | 116,752,751 | 235,468,301 | 597,503,923 | 1,269,434,302 | 1,403,750,213 | 1,381,296,736 |
| Depreciable assets (net) Inventories, end of year. Land. | n.a. n.a. n.a. | $\begin{array}{r} 113,124,969 \\ 11,985,431 \\ 36,731,958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 239,139,823 \\ 33,218,272 \\ \cdot 70,241,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 695,878,822 \\ 27,279,234 \\ 152,179,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779,936,070 \\ 27,463,816 \\ 179,141,689 \end{array}$ | n.a. п.а. n.a. |
| Total liabilities ${ }^{\dagger}$ <br> Accounts payable. <br> Short-term debt ${ }^{2}$ <br> Long-term debt ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ <br> Nonrecourse loans. $\qquad$ | n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. | $\begin{array}{r} 193,875,629 \\ 12,302,055 \\ 22,709,476 \\ 136,296,764 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 488,734,023 \\ 33,899,048 \\ 48,001,839 \\ 178,044,406 \\ 118,910,380 \end{array}$ | $r 1,069,221,714$ $r 46,871,755$ $102,760,363$ $93,319,855$ $327,558,208$ | $11,175,727,564$ $43,621,862$ $92,456,724$ $429,195,599$ $365,044,180$ | n.a. <br> ก.a. <br> ก.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. |
| Partners' capital accounts ${ }^{1}$................................ | n.a. | 41,592,672 | 108,769,900 | r200,212,688 | r228,022,649 | n.a. |
| Total receipts ${ }^{4}$ <br> Business receipts <br> Interest received | $\begin{array}{r} 93,348,080 \\ 90,208,834 \\ 942,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 148,417,529 \\ 142,505,781 \\ 2,477,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 291,998,115 \\ 271,108,832 \\ 10,869,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 367,117,316 \\ 302,733,374 \\ 20,558,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 397,302,544 \\ 327,428,647 \\ 21,715,994 \end{array}$ | $578,243,838$ $411,457,126$ $15,878,744$ |
| Total deductions ${ }^{4}$.............................................. | 83,557,684 | 140,679,959 | 283,749,460 | 376,000,991 | 414,673,405 | 569,361,424 |
| Cost of sales and operations | $46,040,874$ | 64,672,843 | 113,885,668 | 146,315,315 | 164,167,707 | 237,156,859 |
| Purchases <br> Cost of labor | 31,820,581 | 42,608,734 | 70,439,607 | 91,925,923 | 100,010,383 | 167,977,884 |
| Salaries and wages .......................................................................... | $4,146,927$ $8,129,233$ | $4,585,836$ $12,489,039$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,015,547 \\ \hline 233637\end{array}$ | 8,845,106 | 9,789,253 | 9,975,053 |
| Taxes paid.............. | 3,159,258 | $12,489,039$ $5,770,918$ | $22,336,337$ $9,553,145$ | 33,884,204 | 36,304,654 | 44,303,276 |
| Interest paid... | 4,470,206 | 12,097,100 | 28,362,385 | 28,674,933 | $7,866,233$ $29,452,297$ | $17,031,106$ $70,525,574$ |
| Depreciation ${ }^{5}$. | 4,578,820 | 10,108,834 | 21,576,189 | 53,650,790 | 59,847,381 |  |
| Net income (less deficit) <br> Net income. <br> Deficit | $\begin{array}{r} 9,790,396 \\ 14,419,124 \\ 4,628,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,737,570 \\ 22,431,931 \\ 14,694,361 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,248,655 \\ 45,061,756 \\ 36,813,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -8,883,674 \\ & 77,044,693 \\ & 85,928,367 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -17,370,860 \\ 80,214,873 \\ 97,585,733 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -5,419,105 \\ & 87,654,011 \\ & 93,073,116 \end{aligned}$ |

Table 12.-Number of Business Income Tax Returns, by Size of Business, for Selected Years 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-number of businesses are in thousands]


See notes following Table 20.

Table 13.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| ttems | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of relurns, total.................... | 1,665,477 | 2,023,647 | 2,710,538 | 3,277,219 | 3,428,515 | 3,612,133 |
| Number with net income...................... | 1,008,337 | 1.226.208 | 1,596,632 | 1,820,120 | 1,907,738 | 1,995,452 |
| Consolidated returns ${ }^{1,2}$........................... | 19,871 | 38,307 | 57.890 | 79.598 | 81,956 | 80,070 |
| S Corporation returns ${ }^{2,3}$ | 257.475 | 358,413 | 545,389 | 724,749 | 826,214 | 1,127.905 |
|  | N/A N/A | 6,431 N/A | 8,665 | 1,383 | 1,443 | $1,185$ |
| FSC returns ${ }^{2.5}$............................................. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,341 | 2,900 | 2.613 |
| Total assets.. | 2,634,706,564 | 4,286,556,273 | 7,617,238,403 | 12,773,093,888 | 14,163,209,894 | 15,310,615,602 |
| Cash. | 176,924,573 | 290,426,439 | 528,914,747 | 683,204.264 | 762,946.878 | 754,042,297 |
| Notes and accounts receivable... | 614,667,367 | 1,051,542,806 | 1,984,601,790 | 3,317,635,191 | 3,593,528,670 | 3,763,230,257 |
| Less: Allowance for bad debis.. | 20,030,327 | 31,032,998 | 50,057,307 | 61,580,335 | 74,228,426 | 95,203,843 |
| Inventories.................................................. | 190.401,642 | 317,718.545 | 534,806,547 | 714,722,928 | 732,587,518 | 829,272,682 |
| Investments in Government obligations............. | 196,625,390 | 316,131,699 | 472,059,737 | 916,550,098 | 1,058.718,859 | 1,092,370,975 |
| Other current assets. | 73.058,482 | 145,101,716 | 310,177.160 | 629,136,396 | 739,043,506 | 836,599,341 |
| Loans to stockholders | 4,774,082 | 9,355,636 | 29,873,250 | 56,761,232 | 63,653,862 | 71,237,313 |
| Mortgage and real estate loans ....................... | 327.593,354 | 548054,483 | 894,323,489 | 1,258,672,577 | 1,377,441,452 | 1,455,222,233 |
| Other investments ........................................ | 401.389.022 | 626,266,074 | 1,213,986,210 | 2,413,551,474 | 2,847,727,452 | 3,227,237,568 |
| Depreciable assets. | 868,908,018 | 1,276,564,500 | 2.107.027.914 | 3,174,193,649 | 3,382.556,559 | 3,602,960,891 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | 334,646,086 | 483,798,526 | 767,841,763 | 1,232,072,530 | 1.342.114.626 | 1,483,312,181 |
| Depletable assets...................... | 18,517,264 | 38,511,396 | 71,901,490 | 112,339,389 | 116,010,4.59 | 123.104,144 |
| Less: Accumulated depletion ..................... | 6.774,796 | 14,501,561 | 19,569,556 | 37,203,920 | 44,083,149 | 49,686,832 |
| Land.......................................................... | 46,626,157 | 66,819,206 | 92,931,935 | 141,448,357 | 149,522,450 | 158,817,879 |
| Intangible assets (amortizable) | 12,818,168 | 12,823,183 | 45,480,694 | 145,290,625 | 212,265,625 | 262,309,525 |
| Less: Accumulated amortization.................. | 5,984,184 | 4,491,990 | 18,393,037 | 42,505,240 | 46,696.699 | 55.540,169 |
| Other assets ............................................... | 69,838,438 | 121,065,665 | 187,015,106 | 582,949,738 | 634,329,507 | 817.953.526 |
| Total liabilities ............................................ | 2,634,706,564 | 4,286,556,273 | 7,617,238,403 | 12,773,093,888 | 14,163,209,894 | 15,310,615,602 |
| Accounts payable........................................ | 148.812,597 | 263,417,584 | 542,172,368 | $891.571,443$ | 909,090,964 | 997,768,767 |
| Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than 1 year. | 170,884,261 | 272,123,551 | 504,802.288 | 1,001,337,795 | 1,083.947.776 | 1,247,450,987 |
| Other current liabilities.... ............................. | 892,218,397 | 1,577,425,991 | 2,706,796,360 | 4,234,983,432 | 4,599.886.537 | 4,822,312,874 |
| Loans from stockholders ....................... | 24,573,814 | 38,143,936 | 85,718,510 | 174,317,253 | 185,034,570 | 211.854.134 |
| Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in 1 year or more $\qquad$ | 362.700,303 | 586,703,526 | 986,663,932 | 1,699,272,48 $\dagger$ | 1,958,477,161 | 2,141,169,042 |
| Other liabilities............................................... | 283,106,029 | 451,676,880 | 846.696.691 | 1,467,912,913 | 1.728,638,194 | 1,942,679,565 |
| Capital stock. | 201,213,719 | 251,715,862 | 417.153.783 | 920,182,882 | 1,190.628,800 | 1,291.674,344 |
| Paid-in or capital surplus............................... | 196,642,421 | 298,534,854 | 532,039,407 | 1,420,996,805 | 1,725,785,087 | 1,988,355,017 |
| Retained earnings, appropriated..................... | 16,657,051 | 29,955,676 | 41,461,644 | 54,074,364 | 64,975,012 | 83,651,846 |
| Retained earnings, unappropriated. | 349,225,750 | 537,631,026 | 1,027,902,049 | 1,311,512,589 | 1,313,686,600 | 1,257,000,416 |
| Less: Cost of treasury stock ........................... | 11,327,778 | 20,772,613 | 74.168,627 | 403,068,064 | 612,525,394 | 749,174,866 |
| Total receipts ........................................... | 1,750,776,503 | 3,198,627,860 | 6,361,284,012 | 8,398,278,426 | 8,669,378,501 | 9,580,720,701 |
| Business receipts ........................................ | 1,620,886,576 | 2,961,729,640 | 5,731,616,337 | 7,369,538,953 | 7,535,482,221 | 8,414,537,647 |
| Interest on State and local Government obligations | 3,775,917 | 6,711,606 | 12,620,876 | 20,164,514 | 23,578,340 | 30,764,430 |
| Other interest | 67,794,508 | 136,587,304 | 354,243,674 | 617,622,425 ${ }^{6}$ | $638,524.951{ }^{6}$ | 589,989,252 ${ }^{6}$ |
| Dividends received from domestic corporations. | 5,238,421 | 8,818,282 | 18,654,800 | 16,967,379 | 15,156,098 | 13,864.647 |
| Dividends received from foreign corporations ... | 3,466,515 | 5,467,726 | 14,563,353 | 20,770,361 | 22,747.046 | 25,180.395 |
| Rents ......................................................... | 13,938,502 | 21,765,130 | 41,371,141 | 89,700,937 | 93,972,214 | 92,105,433 |
| Royalties ..................................................... | 2,586,387 | 5,167,141 | 12,450,250 | 15,237,421 | 16,411,642 | 20,743,856 |
| Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss | 190,439 | 301,601 | 2,013.510 | 7,032.062 | 17,797.841 | 8,453,030 |
| Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss | 5,481,580 | 8,364,523 | 24,910,957 | 53,771,685 | 93,297,600 | 63,754.106 |
| Net gain, noncapital assets............................ | 5,315,562 | 7,757,287 | 20,117,615 | 33,537,842 | 44,149,339 | 29,568,649 |
| Other receipts............................................. | 22.102,096 | 35,957,620 | 128,721,498 | 153,934,848 | 174,261,151 | 206,857,448 |

Table 13. (Continued)-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^57]Table 14.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division, for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industrial division and items | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 37.283 | 56,280 | 80,883 | 103,156 | 106,634 | 116.544 |
| Number with net income. | 19.843 | 33,328 | 43,827 | 52,776 | 57,810 | 65.059 |
| Total assets. | 11,909,403 | 21,177,941 | 40,738,977 | 52,651,197 | 53,478,288 | 55,374,698 |
| Net worth ..... | 4,012,068 | 6,844,949 | 11,460,935 | 15,406,221 | 17.062,622 | 18,201,394 |
| Total receipts | 14,277,707 | 28,118,514 | 52,089,915 | 70,491,486 | 77,502,215 | 77,057,114 |
| Business receipis ........................................... | 13,591,763 | 26,624,149 | 48,850,056 | 65,419,402 | 71,787,552 | 71,809,603 |
| Interest received..................................................................................... | 69,742 14.209 .713 | 171,732 | 476,654 | 775,383 ${ }^{1}$ | $720,405^{\text {1 }}$ | $490.401{ }^{1}$ |
| Cost of sales and operations | 10,555,539 | $27,369,286$ $19.738,447$ | $51,418,280$ $35,798,332$ | $70,559,478$ $45,085,526$ | 76,330.943 | 75,422,713 |
| interest paid. | 356,225 | 797.420 | 2,184.441 | 2,758,952 | 0.971 .455 $2,570.846$ | 50,565,416 |
| Net income (less deficit) | 65,295 | 746,908 | 673.158 | -74,270 | 1,148,686 | 1,626,501 |
| Net income. | 493,400 | 1,493,168 | 2,464,381 | 2,930,905 | 3,676,645 | 4,010,915 |
| Deficit. | 428.105 | 746.260 | 1,791,222 | 3,005,175 | 2,527,960 | $4,384,414$ |
| Income tax before credits ............................. | $113,115^{2}$ | 351,059 | 533,768 | 540,671 | 589,887 | 508,012 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{3}$........................ | $107,023^{2}$ | 294,584 | 422,356 | 344,626 | 475,606 | 497,427 |
| 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 | 40,354 | 42,050 |
| Number with net income. | 7,303 | 8,297 | 12,698 | 18,031 | 18,150 | 16,764 |
| Total assets. | 23,972,812 | 64,505,341 | 126,947,880 | 240,815,996 | 206,122,125 | 220.137,063 |
| Net worth.... | $13,381,821$ 17,747 | 32,765,690 | 54,068.148 | 104,772,797 | 98,604,268 | 109.553,353 |
| Business receipts | $17,747,750$ 16,699 | 65,909,994 | 176.672.390 | 142,038,595 | . 98,577,216 | 96,805,871 |
| Interest received. | 16.699,586 | $63,670,496$ 522,757 | 167,397,918 | 126,710,610 | 86,873,761 | 85,846,689 |
| Total deductions ........................................... | 15,927,348 | 42,348,765 | 1,624 | 3,584,890 | 3,154,332 | 2,622,570 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 9,955,600 | 30,171,612 | 116,989,880 | 87,972,035 | 58,115,191 | 66,660,686 |
| Interest paid ............................................. | 388,032 | 1,166,182 | 3,440,080 | 7,789,995 | 58.115.191 | 56,325,162 |
| Net income (less deficit)................................ | 1,834,315 | 23,574,833 | 7,750,561 | -2,543,487 | 3,122,565 | 5,442,124 |
| Net income. | 2,399,507 | 24,347,893 | 10,133,685 | 6,166,623 | 5,352,717 | 6.039 .881 |
| Deficit | 565,192 | 773,060 | 2,383,124 | 8,710,110 | 8,475,282 |  |
| Income tax before credits | $1.031 .550^{2}$ | 11,361,037 | 3,947,569 | 1,810,559 | 1,453,090 | 5,764,833 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{3}$. | $342,928{ }^{2}$ | 1,051,138 | 1,674,566 | 557,519 | +694,690 | 1,256,089 |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own stock | 1,177,550 | 1,015,895 | $1,674,56$ $4,757,780$ | 557,519 n.a. | n.a. | 810,619 n.a. |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total ................................ | 138,905 | 191,219 | 272,432 | 318,276 | 341,816 | 371,169 |
| Number with net income.. | 82,078 | 108,852 | 150,368 | 185,613 | 194,446 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 222,498 |
| Total assets | 42,719,792 | 76,691,947 | 132,939,026 | 215,297,771 | 218,880,512 | 222,064,937 |
| Net worth.... | 11.819,604 | 19,029,077 | 32,826,174 | 54,687,270 | 52,781,280 | 53,926,258 |
| Total receipts .............................................. | 90,610,644 | 146,955,117 | 267,205,356 | 387,232,953 | 412,477,214 | 454,831,094 |
| Business receipts <br> Interest received | 88,945,385 | 143,412,715 | 260,387,692 | 374,590,273 | 399,436,063 | 442,491,245 |
| Total deductions ..... | 89,070,022 | 144,717,309 | 2,073,650 | 3,851.628 ${ }^{1}$ | 3,981,459 ${ }^{1}$ | 3,479,339 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Cost of sales and operations ...................... | 73,434,969 | 116,845,554 | 208,064,925 | $382,823,113$ $295,803,244$ | 406,663,574 | 446,096,648 |
| Interest paid ............................................. | 711,496 | 1,973,244 | 4,278,502 | $29,803,244$ $6,407,652$ | $314,065,258$ $6,869,790$ | $344,505,785$ $6,319,837$ |
| Net income (less deficit)................................ | 1,538,418 | 2,236,262 | 5,271,209 | 4,370,924 | 5,781,722 | 8,700,642 |
| Net income... | 2,548,013 | 4,514,864 | 8,911,143 | 11,053,145 | 12,443,085 | 15,360,778 |
| Income tax before credits | 1,009.595 ${ }^{776979}$ | 2,278,602 | 3,639,934 | 6,682,220 | 6,661,363 | 6,660,136 |
| Income tax before credits ...... | $776,979^{2}$ | 1,320,196 | 2,521,507 | 2,312,846 | 2,525,994 | 2,459,657 |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own stock | $756,637^{2}$ 299,204 | $1,131,960$ 464,553 | $1,973,659$ 793,764 | 1,662,563 | $2.183,820$ n.a. | 2,337,107 |
| MANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total ................................ | 197,807 | 217,354 | 242,550 | 276.545 | 285,119 | 294,211 |
| Number with net income............................. | 120,814 | 136,839 | 153,640 | 159,778 | 163,161 | 169,988 |
| Total assets | 612,912,516 | 944,581.970 | 1,709,471,700 | 2,644,393,424 | 2.931.610,462 | 3,111,708.665 |
| Net worth ..... | $308,923,293$ 722952890 | 442,587.674 | 749,186,774 | 1,099,645,876 | 1,124,399,497 | 1,191,672,658 |
| Business receipts | 700,090,661 | $1,296,359,650$ $1,258,338,650$ | $2,404,323,844$ $2,301,05650$ | 2,831,062,496 | 2,810,713,781 | 3,141,406,444 |
| Interest received. | 4,748.499 | 1, 8,691,092 | $2,31,056,584$ | $2,656,345,750$ $47,753,626$ | $2,614,526,752$ $50,749,530$ | $2,946,695,175$ $50,334,403$ |
| Total deductions .......................................... | 692,455,462 | 1,230,689,496 | 2,290,593,808 | 2,733,105,346 | 2,723,698,904 | 3,012,111,231 |
| Cost of sales and operations ..................... | 495,879,549 | 925,111,030 | 1,707,143,900 | 1,797,852,805 | 1,746,954,429 | 2,034,818,784 |
| Interest paid .......................................... | 12,570,242 | 22,055,903 | 54,177,356 | 90,452,072 | 102,372,701 | $100,783,073$ |
| Net income (less deficit)................................ | 31,846,078 | 68,406,627 | 125,667,815 | 113,758,645 | 101,827,271 | 145,493.891 |
| Net income. | 37,925,489 | 74,466,554 | 141,547,510 | 142,541,119 | 136,081,206 | 172,315,960 |
| Income tax before credits | 6,079,411 ${ }^{16,744,905}$ | 6,059,927 | 15,879,695 | 28,782,474 | 34,253,935 | 26,822,069 |
|  | $16,744,905^{2}$ | $32,306,739$ $21.024,964$ | 59,577,413 32 , 22686 | 56,687,476 | 50,222,612 | 57,286,912 |
| Distributions to stockholders except | 13,242,226 | 21,024,964 | 32,726,986 | 25,382,459 | 25,761,951 | 34,048,160 |
| in own stock.............................................. | 14,616,282 | 19,973.061 | 37,306,509 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

Table 14. (Continued)-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division, for Selected Income Years, 1970-1987
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Industrial division and items \& 1970 \& 1975 \& 1980 \& 1985 \& 1986 \& 1987 <br>
\hline \& (1) \& (2) \& (3) \& (4) \& (5) \& (6) <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES} <br>
\hline Number of returns, total ............................ \& 67,398 \& 80.701 \& 111,324 \& 138,337 \& 138,428 \& 147,893 <br>
\hline Number with net income. \& 38,204 \& 45,360 \& 62,232 \& 69,938 \& 68,517 \& 80,304 <br>
\hline Total assets. \& 287,740,207 \& 443,236,797 \& 758,364,400 \& 1,246,426,899 \& 1,310.227.440 \& 1,352,512,937 <br>
\hline Net worth \& 121,205,022 \& 176,444.407 \& 290,655,693 \& 490.481.127 \& 502,486.821 \& 510,064.082 <br>
\hline Total receipts \& 135,495,271 \& 243,480,637 \& 523.807,396 \& 772,358,188 \& 762.231.202 \& 786.179.466 <br>
\hline Business receipts \& 131,463,171 \& 234,689,427 \& 507,372,820 \& 733,943,970 \& 717,929,024 \& 736.633.389 <br>
\hline Interest received. \& 930.266 \& 1,520.913 \& 5,760,072 \& 12.310,594 ${ }^{1}$ \& 12,050,844 ${ }^{1}$ \& 12,695,723 ${ }^{1}$ <br>
\hline Total deductions. \& 127,931,131 \& 233,409,166 \& 503,954,285 \& 747,836,158 \& 740.781,131 \& 749,024,805 <br>
\hline Cost of sales and operations ......................... \& 77,743.359 \& 143,932,463 \& 336,868,172 \& 381,028,354 \& 338,754,789 \& 339,840,645 <br>
\hline Interest paid ............................................ \& $-7.364,200$ \& 13,761,062 \& 27,638,591 \& $44.880,858$ \& 47,070,426 \& 47,132.799 <br>
\hline Net income (less deficit)............................... \& 7,543,718 \& 10,099,571 \& 20,046, 155 \& 25,087,629 \& 21.803.663 \& 37,466,726 <br>
\hline Net income. \& 9,471,595 \& 12,088.189 \& 24.917.293 \& 37,880.144 \& 41.098.014 \& 50.070 .763 <br>
\hline Deficit \& 1,927,877 \& 1,988.618 \& 4.871,138 \& 12.792.516 \& 19,294,351 \& 12.604 .037 <br>
\hline Income tax before credits ............................. \& 4,342,334 ${ }^{2}$ \& 5.107.158 \& 10,532,722 \& 15,214,129 \& 16,156,499 \& 17,696,185 <br>
\hline Total income tax after credits ${ }^{3}$. \& $4.036 .650^{2}$ \& 2,836,470 \& 5,322,655 \& 8.432,924 \& 71,005,034 \& 14,769,151 <br>
\hline Distributions to stockholders except in own stock. \& 5,837,565 \& 8,900,353 \& 17,329,807 \& п.a. \& n.a. \& n.a. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE} <br>
\hline Number of returns, total ....... \& 518,062 \& 614.632 \& 799,628 \& 917,301 \& 939.159 \& 971.758 <br>
\hline Number with net income. \& 339,987 \& 399.668 \& 487,300 \& 510.825 \& 527.779 \& 537.686 <br>
\hline Total assets............................. \& 192,181,800 \& 323,496,726 \& 646,901,005 \& 1,009,965,739 \& 1,073,523,697 \& 1,177,668.920 <br>
\hline Net worth. \& 77.002.132 \& 122,649,734 \& 222,289,687 \& 286,260,274 \& 300, 103,440 \& 316,458,705 <br>
\hline Total receipts \& 522,547,923 \& 969,938,872 \& 1,955,523,778 \& 2,473,865,453 \& 2,547,440,986 \& 2.766.717.240 <br>
\hline Business receipts. \& 511,316,883 \& 951,463,550 \& 1,919,347,689 \& 2.408.174.933 \& 2,472,495,351 \& 2.691,275.402 <br>
\hline Interest received.. \& 1,291,906 \& 3,857,318 \& 10,503,989 \& 21,633.480 ${ }^{1}$ \& 23,264.44 ${ }^{1}$ \& $22.041 .565^{1}$ <br>
\hline Total deductions.. \& 512,910,193 \& 947,511,780 \& 1,919,454,218 \& 2,440,403,373 \& 2,512,081,940 \& 2.728.491.327 <br>
\hline Cost of sales and operations \& 392,391,856 \& 745,299,204 \& 1,538,128,634 \& 1,869.766.621 \& 1,895.237,380 \& 2.076.485.794 <br>
\hline Interest paid \& 4,309.663 \& 8,587,173 \& 25.645,855 \& 38.217.998 \& 39,961,980 \& 43,641,104 <br>
\hline Net income (less deficit). \& 9.671,044 \& 22,489,430 \& 38.309.671 \& 33,126,702 \& 34,919,948 \& 38,040,057 <br>
\hline Net income.... \& 12,395.411 \& 27,681,721 \& 49,426,500 \& 51,434,500 \& 55,246,479 \& 60,276,175 <br>
\hline Deficit .................................................. \& 2,724,367 \& 5,192,291 \& 11,116,829 \& 18,307,798 \& 20,326,531 \& 22,236.117 <br>
\hline Income tax before c. $=$ dits ............................ \& 4,476,047 ${ }^{2}$ \& 8,103,316 \& 13,515,653 \& 16,392,896 \& 17,097,449 \& 14.956.044 <br>
\hline Total income tax alter credits ${ }^{3}$........................ \& 4,237,181 ${ }^{2}$ \& 7,348,619 \& 10,564,358 \& 13,396,555 \& 15,166,086 \& 13,994,767 <br>
\hline Distributions to stockholders except in own stock \& 2,068,501 \& 5,029,897 \& 10,343.087 \& n.a. \& n.a. \& n.a. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE} <br>
\hline Number of returns, total ............................... \& 406.235 \& 411,846 \& 493,426 \& 518,432 \& 537,384 \& 521,136 <br>
\hline Number with net income........................... \& 248,586 \& 243,409 \& 273,853 \& 285.273 \& 296,921 \& 275.637 <br>
\hline Total assets.. \& 1,401,153,520 \& 2,321,965,956 \& 4,022,206,073 \& 7.029,452,681 \& 7,985,641,912 \& 8.732.320,235 <br>
\hline Net worth \& 196,480,448 \& 269,770,527 \& $530.541,317$ \& 1,161,968,009 \& 1.502.198,831 \& 1.634.925,235 <br>
\hline Total receipts. \& 177,321,173 \& 315,795,981 \& 697.460,846 \& 1.182,034,309 \& 1,365,095,368 \& 1,589.218,435 <br>
\hline Business receipts \& 92,091,887 \& 157,126.715 \& 256.892.475 \& 501.993.840 \& 618.646 .549 \& 818.286 .705 <br>
\hline Interest received...................................... \& 63,694,046 \& 127,040,303 \& 315.146.115 \& 541,268,193. ${ }^{1}$ \& 75,727.059 ${ }^{\text { }}$ \& 606,143,965 ${ }^{1}$ <br>
\hline Total deductions ......................................... \& 161,630.060 \& 297.963,817 \& 652,637,787 \& 1,104,572,202 \& 1,245,473,109 \& 1,476,737,395 <br>
\hline Cost of sales and operations ...................... \& 48,434,362 \& 84,614,209 \& 129,644,330 \& 237,577,803 \& 320,622,944 \& 470,673,440 <br>
\hline Interest paid ........................................... \& 34,548,509 \& 77,677,659 \& 219,167.684 \& 363.009.417 \& 35,193,465 \& 364.541 .038 <br>
\hline Net income (less deficit)................................ \& 12,214,079 \& 11,663,330 \& 33,122,792 \& 60,670.526 \& 99,808,908 \& 87.403,218 <br>
\hline Net income........ \& 15,081,939 \& 18,825.003 \& 46.040,390 \& 90,546,934 \& 131,284,234 \& 129,179,849 <br>
\hline Deticit. \& 2.867 .860 \& 7,161.673 \& 12.917.599 \& 29,876.408 \& 31,475,326 \& 41,776,631 <br>
\hline Income tax before credits ............................. \& 4.404.449 ${ }^{2}$ \& 5,558,647 \& 9,680.755 \& 13,598.201 \& 18,091,479 \& 19,264.979 <br>
\hline Total income tax atter credits ${ }^{3}$........................ \& 4.150,009 ${ }^{2}$ \& 4.673,705 \& 7.699,628 \& 10,193,877 \& 14,665,774 \& 16,342,990 <br>
\hline Distributions to stockholders except in own stock \& 7,387,211 \& 8,729,977 \& 24,692,146 \& na. \& n.a. \& n.a. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{SERVICES} <br>
\hline Number of returns, total. \& 281,218 \& 435.672 \& 671.338 \& 939,390 \& 1,012.178 \& 1.119 .604 <br>
\hline Number with net income ........................... \& 150,525 \& 249.641 \& 408.716 \& 529,337 \& 575.016 \& 619,923 <br>
\hline Total assets. \& 61.875,140 \& 90,534,067 \& 178,163,737 \& 330.982,941 \& 381,609.099 \& 435.561.919 <br>
\hline Net worth ............................................. \& 19,529.062 \& 26,855,374 \& 52.865.513 \& 89,852,365 \& 100.190,054 \& 112,415.645 <br>
\hline Total receipts ............................................ \& 69,572.626 \& 131,377,364 \& 279,883.187 \& 534,587,609 \& 591,849,715 \& 663.133.101 <br>
\hline Business receipts ..................................... \& 66,459.515 \& 125,747.462 \& 266,088,619 \& 497.980,990 \& 550,590,929 \& 616,469,154
7806,746 <br>
\hline Interest received................................. \& 435,070 \& 875.506 \& 3,269,412 \& $6,561,301$

$528,685,613$ \& $6,871,344$
$584,295,930$ \& $7,806.746$
653 <br>
\hline Total ceductions ............................................................. \& 68,384,452 \& 127,996,443 \& $271,792,974$
$129,352,692$ \& \& $584,295,930$
$196.127,453$ \& $653,953,599$
$219.817,625$ <br>
\hline Cost of sales and operations Interest paid \& $37,733,747$
$1,802,802$ \& $63,724,869$
$3,279,438$ \& $129,352,692$
$8.033,612$ \& $176,070,808$
$15,027,259$ \& $196.127,453$
$15,718,343$ \& $29,817,625$
$19,750,647$ <br>
\hline Net income (less deficit) ............................... \& 1,198,703 \& 3,396.744 \& 8.193.903 \& 5,883,782 \& 7,448.023 \& 9,251.928 <br>
\hline Net income............................................ \& 3,384,869 \& 6,025.592 \& 13,246.601 \& 21,124.460 \& 8,116,081 \& 27.731,097 <br>
\hline Deficit ................................................... \& 2,186,166 \& 2.628.848 \& 5,052,698 \& 15,240,678 \& 4,651,324 \& 18.479, 168 <br>
\hline Income tax betore credits ............................. \& 1,058,264 ${ }^{2}$ \& 1,625,093 \& 3,497,265 \& 4,742,347 \& 4,942,317 \& 5,033.943 <br>
\hline Total income tax atter credits ${ }^{3}$........................ \& 1,003,130 ${ }^{2}$ \& 1,323,637 \& 2,603,370 \& 3,343,830 \& 3.863,565 \& 4.212.339 <br>
\hline Distributions to stockholders except in own stock \& 558,452 \& 855.402 \& 1,841,945 \& n.a. \& n.a. \& n.a. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^58]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, 1960-1989
[All figures are estimates-money amounts are in billion of dollars]


Table 16.-Gross Internal Revenue Collections: Amount Collected by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1985-1990
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Quaner and fiscat year | Amount collected by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Individual income taxes ' | Corporation income taxes ${ }^{2}$ | Excise taxes ${ }^{3}$ | Employment taxes ${ }^{4}$ | Estate and gift taxes |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| FISCAL YEAR 1985, TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1984-December 1984 <br> January 1985-March 1985 $\qquad$ <br> April 1985-June 1985 <br> July 1985-September 1985 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 4 2 , 8 7 1} \\ 155,919 \\ 176.324 \\ 233,946 \\ 176,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 396,659 \\ 79,775 \\ 89,325 \\ 136.141 \\ 91,418 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,413 \\ 17.546 \\ 17.350 \\ 24.843 \\ 17.674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,005 \\ 9,732 \\ 8,650 \\ 9.013 \\ 9.610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,214 \\ 47,286 \\ 59,352 \\ 62,313 \\ 56,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 5 8 0} \\ & 1,580 \\ & 1,647 \\ & 1,636 \\ & 1,717 \end{aligned}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1986, TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1985-December 1985 <br> January 1986-March 1986. <br> April 1986-June 1986 <br> July 1986-September 1986 | $\begin{array}{r} 782,252 \\ 167,836 \\ 186,178 \\ 240,680 \\ 187,558 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 416,965 \\ 86,608 \\ 97,804 \\ 134,129 \\ 98,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 0 , 4 4 2} \\ & 18,854 \\ & 16,243 \\ & 25,703 \\ & 19,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,672 \\ 9,321 \\ 8,175 \\ 8,191 \\ 7.985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 4 3 , 9 7 8} \\ 51,354 \\ 62,309 \\ 70,687 \\ 59,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,195 \\ 1.699 \\ 1,647 \\ 1,970 \\ 1,879 \end{array}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1987, TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1986-December 1986. <br> January 1987-March 1987. $\qquad$ <br> April 1987-June 1987 <br> July 1987-September 1987 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 8 6 , 2 9 0} \\ 180,580 \\ 209,032 \\ 285,477 \\ 211,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 465,452 \\ 92,346 \\ 105.483 \\ 164,008 \\ 103,615 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,859 \\ 22,466 \\ 22,649 \\ 29,748 \\ 27,996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,311 \\ 8,281 \\ 7,925 \\ 8,493 \\ 8,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 277,000 \\ 55,615 \\ 71,156 \\ 81,139 \\ 69,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,668 \\ 1,872 \\ 1,819 \\ 2,089 \\ 1,888 \end{array}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1988, TOTAL. $\qquad$ <br> October 1987-December 1987 <br> January 1988-March 1988. <br> April 1988-June 1988 <br> July 1988-September 1988 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 3 5 , 1 0 7} \\ 197,095 \\ 220,447 \\ 296,175 \\ 221.390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 473,667 \\ 97,479 \\ 111.215 \\ 160.018 \\ 104,955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,683 \\ 24,828 \\ 22,006 \\ 35,991 \\ 26,858 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,934 \\ 6,475 \\ 5,304 \\ 6,550 \\ 7,605 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 318,039 \\ 66,500 \\ 80,161 \\ 91,426 \\ 79,952 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,784 \\ & 1,813 \\ & 1,761 \\ & 2,190 \\ & 2,020 \end{aligned}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1989, TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1988-December 1988 <br> January 1989-March 1989. <br> April 1989-June 1989 <br> July 1989-September 1989 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,013,322 \\ 213,518 \\ 235,883 \\ 331,478 \\ 232,441 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 1 5 , 7 3 2} \\ & 104.522 \\ & 114,475 \\ & 180,947 \\ & 115,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 177,015 \\ 29,551 \\ 20.760 \\ 40,825 \\ 25,879 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 5 , 9 7 7} \\ 6,657 \\ 6,097 \\ 6,900 \\ 6,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345,625 \\ 70,632 \\ 92,587 \\ 100,077 \\ 82,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,973 \\ 2,156 \\ 1,964 \\ 2,729 \\ 2,124 \end{array}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1990 <br> October 1989-December 1989 <br> January 1990-March 1990. | $\begin{aligned} & 220,077 \\ & 249.737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110,077 \\ 127,277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,390 \\ 21,433 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,184 \\ & 5,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,982 \\ & 92,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,444 \\ & 2,291 \end{aligned}$ |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 17.-Internal Revenue Refunds: Amount Refunded By Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1985-1990
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Quarter and Fiscal year | Amount retunded by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Individual income taxes ${ }^{1}$ | Corporation income taxes ${ }^{2}$ | Excise taxes ${ }^{3}$ | Emptoyment taxes ${ }^{4}$ | Estate and gift taxes |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| FISCAL YEAR 1985, TOTAL | 86,322 | 66,908 | 16,725 | 892 | 1,606 | 191 |
| October 1984-December 1984 ...................... | 6.729 | 2,246 | 4.177 | 122 | 138 | 46 |
| January 1985-March 1985............................ | 17.664 | 12,808 | 4,286 | 91 | 439 | 40 |
| April 1985-June 1985 .................................. | 52.376 | 46,370 | 4,701 | 556 | 702 | 47 |
| July 1985-September 1985.......................... | 9,551 | 5.484 | 3,561 | 123 | 326 | 57 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1986, TOTAL ......................... | 94,424 | 73,078 | 18,297 | 962 | 1,800 | 287 |
| October 1985.-December 1985....................... | 7.948 | 3,003 | 4,268 | 128 | 488 | 61 |
| January 1986-March 1986 | 25,895 | 19,950 | 4,997 | 320 | 577 | 51 |
| April 1986-June 1986 ........ | 50,200 | 44.375 | 5.058 | 232 | 435 | 100 75 |
| July 1986-September 1986 | 10,381 | 5.750 | 3,974 | 282 | 300 | 75 |
| 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 | r393 | 56 |
| April 1987-June 1987 | 50,063 | 42,858 | 5.948 | 332 | r869 | 57 |
| Ju1y 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 |  |
| October 1988-December 1988...................... | 8,380 | 3,362 26,759 | 4.461 4.462 | 118 | 359 570 | 80 67 |
| 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 59 |
| July 1989-September 1989............................ | 9,654 | 4.581 | 2.149 | 1.404 | 1,461 | 59 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1990 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1989-December 1989...................... January 1990-March 1990..................... | 8,487 37.121 | 3,094 31.367 | 4,605 4,922 | 300 342 | 409 423 | 79 67 |

See notes following table 20.

Table 18.-Classes of Excise Taxes by Selected Fiscal Years, 1970-1989
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected class of tax | Taxes collected by fiscal year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1989 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL <br> Distilled spirits <br> Wine $\qquad$ <br> Beer $\qquad$ <br> Cigarettes and Cigars $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,840,594 \\ 3,469,508 \\ 180,353 \\ 1.076,148 \\ 2.092,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,665,948 \\ 3,851,837 \\ 172,440 \\ 1,305,034 \\ 2,312,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 , 1 5 1 , 1 8 4} \\ 3,927,235 \\ 211,493 \\ 1,545,441 \\ 2,442,357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 , 8 8 1 , 2 9 3} \\ 3,501,559 \\ 305,339 \\ 1,569,726 \\ 4,473,210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 0 , 4 0 8 , 7 5 3} \\ \mathrm{r} 3,844,421 \\ \mathrm{r} 299,819 \\ 1,678,070 \\ 4,522,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 0 , 2 2 9 , 6 3 8} \\ 3.862,326 \\ 270,061 \\ 1,806,971 \\ 4,290,280 \end{array}$ |
| MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL..... <br> Gasoline and gasohol Tires, tubes and tread rubber Motor vehicles, bodies, parts ${ }^{3}$ Recreational products Black lung taxes. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,683,061 \\ 3,517,586 \\ 614,795 \\ 1,753,327 \\ 53,427 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 5 1 6 , 6 1 1} \\ 4,071,465 \\ 697,660 \\ 662,556 \\ 84,946 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,487,421 \\ 4,326,549 \\ 682,624 \\ 1,088,696 \\ 136,521 \\ 251,288 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,020,574 \\ 9.062 .630 \\ 242,923^{2} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ 166,666 \\ 548,356 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,643,379 \\ 9,453,441 \\ 319,141^{2} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ 169,663 \\ 601,279 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,213,143 \\ 9,957,579 \\ 312,829^{2} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ 224,478 \\ 588,800 \end{gathered}$ |
| SPECIAL FUELS, AND RETAILERS TAXES, TOTAL ${ }^{4}$ <br> Diesel and special motor fuels <br> Truck and trailer chassis and and bodies | $\begin{array}{r} 257,820 \\ 257,712 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 404,187 \\ 370,489 \\ N / A \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 560,144 \\ 512,718 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,802,608 \\ 2,430,165 \\ 1,289,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 , 5 2 8 , 3 0 0} \\ 3,119,934 \\ 1,155,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 6 2 2 , 5 6 4} \\ 3.912 .604 \\ 1,258,900 \end{array}$ |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> Telephone and teletype ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ <br> Air transportation $\qquad$ <br> Highway use tax. $\qquad$ <br> Foreign insurance $\qquad$ <br> Exempt organization net investment income. <br> Crude oil windfall profit ${ }^{6}$ $\qquad$ <br> Environmental taxes ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,084,730 \\ 1.469,562 \\ 250,802 \\ 135,086 \\ 8,614 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,306,077 \\ 2,023,744 \\ 850.567 \\ 207,663 \\ 19,458 \\ 63,828 \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,359,198 \\ 1,117,834 \\ 1,748,837 \\ 263,272 \\ 74,630 \\ 65,280 \\ 3,051,719 \\ \text { N/A } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,044,833 \\ 2,307,607 \\ 2.589,818 \\ 456,143 \\ 73,494 \\ 136,153 \\ 5,073,159 \\ 272,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,717,082 \\ 2,555,082 \\ 3,145,422 \\ 570,053 \\ 97,270 \\ 229,379 \\ 372,847 \\ 924,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,316,603 \\ 2,820,528 \\ 3,569,447 \\ 574,698 \\ 63,511 \\ 168,814 \\ 29,997 \\ 1,009,760 \end{array}$ |
| Fiscal year quarter ending |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June 1988 | Sept. 1988 | Dec. 1988 | March 1989 | June 1989 | Sept. 1989 |
|  | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL...... <br> Distilled spirits <br> Wine <br> Beer <br> Cigarettes and cigars | $\begin{array}{r} 1,267,603 \\ -506,616 \\ 227,073 \\ 428,821 \\ 1,118,325 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 9 2 1 , 5 0 5} \\ 1,312,960 \\ -312,979 \\ 642,068 \\ 1,279,456 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,615,149 \\ 1,039,009 \\ 204,300 \\ 301,664 \\ 1,070,176 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,407,574 \\ 872,127 \\ 165,077 \\ 316,510 \\ 1,053,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 4 8 6 , 4 3 5} \\ 804,609 \\ 202,208 \\ 363,789 \\ 1,115,829 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,591,579 \\ 1,146,581 \\ -301,524 \\ 696,107 \\ 1,050,415 \end{array}$ |
| MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL..... <br> Gasoline and gasohol $\qquad$ <br> Tires, tubes and tread rubber ${ }^{2}$ <br> Recreational products $\qquad$ <br> Black lung taxes $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,635,847 \\ 2,322,096 \\ 76,461 \\ 161,015 \\ 146,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,709,412 \\ \mathrm{r} 2,402,381 \\ 78,861 \\ 45,474 \\ 146,222 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,030,722 \\ \mathrm{r} 2,719,170 \\ 86,524 \\ 53,131 \\ 148,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,836,045 \\ 2,542,787 \\ 76,402 \\ 49,047 \\ 143,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 5 2 3 , 7 4 3} \\ 2,224,923 \\ 70,104 \\ 62,091 \\ 128,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,822,633 \\ 2,470,701 \\ 79,799 \\ 60,211 \\ 168,600 \end{array}$ |
| SPECIAL FUELS AND RETAILERS TAXES, TOTAL ${ }^{4}$ $\qquad$ <br> Diesel and special motor fuels Truck and trailer chassis and bodies. | $\begin{aligned} & 963,679 \\ & 661,684 \\ & 281,747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,562,215 \\ 1,101,412 \\ 298,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 6 9 8 , 2 7 9} \\ 11,225,072 \\ 307,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,657,015 \\ 1,136,524 \\ 313,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,067,603 \\ 729.706 \\ 283,667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,199,666 \\ 821,303 \\ 353,872 \end{array}$ |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL <br> Telephone and teletype ${ }^{5}$ $\qquad$ <br> Air transportation $\qquad$ <br> Highway use tax. $\qquad$ <br> Foreign insurance <br> Exempt organization net investment income Crude oil windfall profit ${ }^{6}$ <br> Environmental taxes ${ }^{7}$. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,051,243 \\ 740,637 \\ 830,224 \\ 96,212 \\ 23,383 \\ 19,011 \\ 17,108 \\ 228,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,781,670 \\ 693,568 \\ 812,162 \\ 300,221 \\ 21,853 \\ 158,425 \\ -22,674 \\ 247,428 \end{array}$ | $1,977,738$ 603,896 865,813 48,462 17,758 26,584 $-25,526$ 254,760 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,352,971 \\ 916,426 \\ 833,030 \\ 124,239 \\ 28,862 \\ 28,128 \\ 49,356 \\ 257,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,195,379 \\ 736,957 \\ 840,613 \\ 102,160 \\ 5,330 \\ 63,630 \\ -2,204 \\ 247,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,790,514 \\ 563,249 \\ 1,029,991 \\ 299,836 \\ 11,562 \\ 50,471 \\ 8,372 \\ 250,130 \end{array}$ |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 19.-Selected Returns and Forms Filed or to be Filed During Selected Calendar Years, 1970-1990

| Type of return or form | Number Filed in Calendar Year- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1989 | $\begin{gathered} 1990 \\ \text { (Projected) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Individual income | 77,281,384 | 84,026,785 | 93,196,076 | 99,704,246 | 107,258,962 | 110,129,357 | 111,362,100 |
| Form 1040 ......................................... | 77,143,251 | 61,450,279 | 55,360,030 | 64,010,068 | 71,055,220 | 71,671,599 | $73.361,000$ |
| Nonbusiness | 68,129,351 | 51,377,153 | 43,957,141 | 49,873,300 | 55,817,370 | 56,076.424 | 57.104,400 |
| Business.......................................... | 9,013,900 | 10,073,126 | 11,402,889 | 14,136,768 | 15,237,850 | 15,595,175 | 16,256,600 |
| Schedule C .................................. | 6,351,304 | 7,438,968 | 8,944,298 | 11,767,348 | 13.125,507 | 13,528,998 | 14,240,800 |
| Schedute F................................... | 2,662,596 | 2,634,158 | 2,458,591 | 2,369,420 | 2,112,343 | 2,066,177 | 2,015,800 |
| Form 1040A................................................................... | N/A | 22,462,776 | 37,692,282 | 18,779,084 | 17,645,149 | 18,713,110 | 18,242,000 |
| Form 1040EZ..................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16,739,767 | 18,328.572 | 19,488,620 | 19.470,000 |
| Other '..................................................... | 138,133 | 113,730 | 143,764 | 175,327 | 230,021 | 261,028 | 179,100 |
| Corporation Income ............................ | 1,758,600 | 2,132,758 | 2,675,704 | 3,437,249 | 4,027,428 | 4,196,872 | 4,439,100 |
| Forms 1120, L, and M ......................... | 1,487,244 | 1,762,920 | 2,115,542 | 2,432,265 | 2,472,376 | 2,438,779 | 2,568,000 |
| Form 1120A .............. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 199,665 | 285.777 | 296,726 | 311,200 |
| Form 1120S,....................................... | 248,936 | 367.219 | 528,070 | 736,945 | 1,169,736 | 1,351,092 | 1,438,100 |
| Other ${ }^{2}$................................................ | , 1,414 | 2.619 | 32,092 | 68,374 | 99,539 | 102,085 | 111,800 |
| Partnership, Form 1065....................... | 991,904 | 1,132,839 | 1,401,567 | 1,755,339 | 1,825,865 | 1,779,617 | 1,759,000 |
| Flduclary, Forms 1041 and 1041S......... | 1,149,445 ${ }^{3}$ | 1,558,570 | 1,876,392 | 2,124,969 | 2,669,014 | 2,625,347 | 2,691,100 |
| Estate Tax, Forms 706 and 706NA ........ | 141,156 | 225,827 | 147,303 | 80,768 | 52,449 | 55,833 | 60,800 |
| Gith Tax, Form 709.............................. | 146,338 | 273,184 | 214,789 | 97,720 | 104,105 | 123,530 | 180,300 |
| Exempt Organization | 387,469 | 403,809 | 442,607 | 454,097 | 482,305 | - 491,060 | 516,900 |
| Form 990 | 377,030 ${ }^{4}$ | 346,627 | 362,632 | 365.506 | 361,184 | 376,654 | 388,300 |
| Form 990-PF | N/A | 29,637 | 33,137 | 32,005 | 42,690 | 43,791 | 44,700 |
| Form 990-T ........................................ | - 5,046 | 19,683 | 23,455 | 26,181 | 35,635 | 37,991 | 39,500 |
| Forms 990C, 4720, and 5227................. | 5,393 | 7.862 | 23,383 | 30,405 | 42,796 | 41,624 | 44,500 |

See notes on following table 20.

Table 20.-Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, by Tax Year of Return, 1985-1988
[Some estimates based on samples-all amounts are in thousands]

| Type of assistance | Tax Year |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Returns with paid preparer signature: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| All returns | 46,685 | 48.049 | r50,991 | 51.507 |
| 1040E2 | 740 | 655 | r836 | 887 |
| 1040A .......................................................................... | 4.389 | 4.135 | r3.922 | 4.290 |
| 1040, total | 41,556 | 43,259 | -46,232 | 46.330 |
| 1040 Business, total .................................................... | 10,658 | 11,087 | 111,398 | 11.570 |
| Nonfarm. | 8,924 | 9,385 | r9,824 | 9.981 |
| Farm...................................................................... | 1.734 | 1.702 | r1,575 | 1.590 |
| 1040 Nonbusiness, total................................................ | 30,898 | 32.172 | r34,834 | 34,759 |
| With temized deductions | 18.996 | 18,732 | 116,965 | 14.929 |
| Without itemized deductions | 11,902 | 12,627 | r17,868 | 19.831 |
| Assistance provided by IRS: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone inquiries ............................................................... | 37.863 | 34,655 | 38.526 | 36,982 |
| Recorded telephone information............................................. | 7.850 | 10,892 | 13.405 | 27,812 |
| Office walk-ıns, information.................................................... | 8.114 | 7.090 | 7.408 | 7.008 |
| Wrtten inquiries | 241 | 169 | 166 | 187 |
| Special programs: |  |  |  |  |
| Community classes and seminars (taxpayers assisted)........... | 374 | 903 | 11,013 | 952 |
| Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) (returns prepared) ...... | 302 | 337 | r387 | 404 |
| Tax Counseling for the Elderly (returns prepared)................... | 333 | 331 | r377 | 419 |

[^59]
## General notations

N/A - Not applicable
n.a. - Not available
p-Preliminary
r-Revised

*     - See also Appendix, General Description of Statistics of Income Sample Procedures and Data Limitations.


## Table I

[1] Starting with 1987, represents total dividends; previously it represented total dividends after statutory exclusion.
[2] Starting with 1987, represents total capital gains; previously it represented total capital gains after statutory exclusion.
[3] Starting with 1988, does not include IRA distributions; previously pensions and IRA distributions in AGl were reported together.
[4] Includes total itemized deductions before subtraction of "zero bracket amount," and charitable contributions and zero bracket amount on nonitemized deduction returns.
[5] Includes itemized deductions, "basic" standard deduction and "additional" standard deduction (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 (or 1989) that were included in the 1987 (or 1988) statistics.
[6] Includes deductions not shown separately below.
[7] Includes surcharge of $\$ 2,018,078,000$.
[8] Includes credits not shown separately below.
[9] Investment credit was included in the more-inclusive general business tax credit beginning with 1984. With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective with 1986.
[10] Includes income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences, i.e., "minimum tax" (applicable for 1970-1982) and "alternative minimum tax" (applicable after 1979).

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] Totals in Table 2 do not agree with Tables 1 and 3 because they were obtained from a different source. For purposes of Table 2:
a. Number of returns by State include, in addition to Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ filed by U.S. citizens and residents, Forms 1040NR filed by nonresident aliens, as well as self-employment tax returns used in Puerto Rico and certain U.S. territories and possessions.
b. "Total tax" liability includes total income tax plus tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, tax applicable to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's), selfemployment tax, social security tax on tip income, and certain other income-related taxes. Total tax is before reduction by earned income credit (see also footnote 1(c), below).
c. Earned income credit, available to certain low-income workers, could result in a refund (1) if there was no "total tax" (as defined in footnote 2(b), above), in which case the full amount was refundable, or (2) if the credit exceeded "total tax," in which case the excess was refundable. Columns 18 and 19 include both the refundable and nonrefundable portions.

Total tax (column 16) minus earned income credit (column 19) is the amount most comparable to total tax in Tables 1 and 3. The total tax which results from this subtraction differs from Tables 1 and 3 because it includes additional taxes (see footnote 1(b), above) and because earned income credit used to offiset tax also includes both the refundable portion (see footnote 1 (c)), as well as amounts offset against these additional taxes.
[2] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.
[3] Includes, for example, returns filed from Army

Post Office and Fleet Post Office addresses by service men and women stationed overseas; returns filed by other U.S. citizens abroad; and returns filed by residents of Puerto Rico with income from sources outside 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 1989. Data have not been edited for Statistics of Income purposes.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Tax Processing Systems Division, IMF Returns Systems Branch.

## Table 3

[1] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.
[2] 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").
[3] Includes income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences, i.e., the "alternative minimum tax" (see footnote 2).
[4] There were major changes in filing requirements and in the definitions of adjusted gross income (AGI) and taxable income starting with 1987. Percentages based on AGI for 1987 and 1988 are therefore not comparable with 1986 and earlier years. See "Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary 1987," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1989, Volume 8, Number 4.

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 specifie-Statistics-of-lncome-repertefore-deseription 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; for years after 1982, 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] Because of major changes in the definition of adjusted gross income, data for 1987 are not comparable with earlier years.

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; for years after 1982, 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] Amount of standard deduction for 1944-1957 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 1958-1987 obtained directly from Statistics of Income tabulations for these years. Represents "zero bracket amount" for 1977-1986. For 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 prioryear returns filed in 1988 (or 1989) that were included in the 1987 (or 1988) statistics.
[2] Returns with standard deduction, 1955-1988, includes 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 and 1988 statistics; see footnote 1.) For 1944-1954, includes a small number with no adjusted gross
income and no deductions. For 1944-1954, returns with no adjusted gross income are included in the number of returns with itemized deductions.
[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 and 1988, total deductions includes "zero bracket amount" reported on a small number of returns (see footnote 1).
SOURCE: Except as indicated in footnote 1, 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 changes mentioned above.

## Table 8

[1] See Table 4 for the differences between personal income and adjusted gross income.
[2] Taxable income excludes "zero bracket amount" for 1977-1986. Because of major changes in law, taxable income starting with 1987 is not comparable with earlier years.
[3] For the definition of total income tax, see footnote 9, Table 1.

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; for years after 1982, Survey of Current Business, various issues; and Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns, appropiate years. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling errors; 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.

## Taibie $\overline{\mathbf{y}}$

[1] Excludes returns with refundable earned income credit only, starting with 1975; excludes returns with refundable crude oil windfall profit tax overpayment only, starting with 1980.
SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Individual Income
come 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

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Sole Proprietorship Returns, appropriate years, and SOI 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 given to mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than 1 year.
[3] Long-term debt is the abbreviated title given to mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in 1 year or more. In addition, for Tax Year 1975, longterm debt included nonrecourse loans.
[4] See footnote 4, Table 12, for changes in the comparability of the statistics for receipts and deductions after 1980. Also, statistics for interest received are combined with dividends beginning with 1982.
[5] After 1980, represents the more all-inclusive amounts reported in depreciation computation schedules rather than the amounts reported as the depreciation deduction (augmented by depreciation identified in cost of sales and operations schedules).
SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Partnership Returns, appropriate years, and SOI 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 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, see also footnote 4, below.
[2] Includes returns with no receipts as defined in footnote 1 :
[3] Includes corporations with zero assets and liabilities. In addition, for partnerships, includes partnerships without balance sheet information (see also footnote 5, below).
[4] After 1980, "total receipts" in Table 11 includes, in part, only the net income or loss from farming and rentals. Previously, "total receipts" included the gross receipts from farming and rentals and, if rental receipts were the principal source of total receipts, they were treated as "business receipts" for the statistics. To help minimize the break in comparability caused by this change in statistical treatment of farm and rental income, an effort was made starting with 1981 to include rental (though not farm) gross receipts in the receipts used for the size distribution in Table 12. In Table 11, since only the net income or loss from farming and rentals was included starting with 1981, the deductions reported in computing these net incomes are excluded from the deduction statistics. For previous years, these deductions are reflected in the deduction statistics.
[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 reported for liquidated partnerships were tabulated as reported and were included in the appropriate asset size clas-

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Corporation Income Tax Returns, appropriate years, Statistics of Income-Partnership Returns, appropriate years, Statistics of Income--Sole Proprietorship Returns, appropriate years, and SOI Bulletin, Summer 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

[*] Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
[ 1] Consolidated returns were filed on an elective basis for affiliated groups of 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.
[ 2] Included in "Number of returns, total" and "Number with net income."
[3] Generally, small corporations with no more than 35 shareholders (10 prior to 1983), most of whom were individuals, that elected to be taxed at the shareholder level.
[4] 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 5. Tax benefits of DISC's remaining after 1984 were limited and an interest charge for tax deferred amounts was imposed on the parent corporations.
[5] Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's) generally replaced DISC's as a means of promoting U.S. exports (see footnote 4). Under the FSC provisions, a portion of these subsidiaries' "foreign trade income" was exempt from U.S: income tax.
[ 6] For 1984, net long-term for capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss from Forms $1120 S$ are not included in computed total receipts or in net income. Therefore, the components of total receipts do not equal the computed total receipts for that year.
[7] 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 3). Based on prior years when Form 1120-S required each to be reported separately, nearly all of the combined amount represents intert.
[8] 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); a variation of this base in combination with net long-term capital gains in certain situations when the lower capital gains tax applied; the special tax bases applicable to S Corporations and insurance businesses; and the amounts taxable 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)throughtheir individual share-holders, so that the net income of these corporations is excluded from income subject to tax.
[ 9] Includes surcharge of $\$ 784,437,000$.
[10] General business credit includes alcohol fuel, investment, jobs, and employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) credits which were reported separately for previous years. With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective 1986. For 1986, research credit was also included in the general business credit.

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

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 7, Table 13.
[2] Seo foctncte 0, Table 10.
[3] Also includes additional tax for tax preferences ("minimum tax"), tax from recomputing prioryear investment credit, and Personal Holding Company tax.

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 adjustment.

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; for years after 1982, 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.

## Tables 16 and 17

[1] Individual income tax collected includes that portion which was designated for the presidential election campaign fund by taxpayers on their returns. Also included is the fidiciary income tax collected (from estates and trusts). Fiduciary income tax collected was $\$ 6.0$ billion in 1989, $\$ 6.5$ billion in $1988, \$ 8.4$ billion in 1987 , and $\$ 4.5$ billion in 1986. Presidential election campaign designations amounted to $\$ 32.3$ million in 1989 , $\$ 33.4$ million in 1988, $\$ 33.2$ million in 1987 , and \$35.9 million in 1986.
[2] Corporation income tax collected includes various taxes applicable to tax-exempt organizations, including the tax on "unrelated business income." Total taxes collected from tax-exempt organizations were $\$ 115.6$ million (1989), $\$ 137.5$ million (1988), $\$ 119.9$ million (1987), and $\$ 30.2$ million (1986).
[3] Excise taxes are imposed on selected products, services, and activities, such as on sales of alcohol and tóbacco pioductis and on tile manufacture of gasoline.
[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 "selfemployment income."
NOTES: Collections (or refunds) are those made during the 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 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.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Returns Processing and Accounting Division, Accounting Branch; and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of Treasury.

## Table 18

[1] Also includes lubricating oil taxes. Effective January 7, 1983, taxes on lubricating oil were repealed.
[2] 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.
[3] 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, motor vehicles are excluded.
[4] Special fuels, total, includes diesel and special motor fuels which were classified as miscellaneous excise taxes in 1970. Beginning with
the quarter ending December 1983, motor vehicles are included.
[5] Effective January 1, 1983, the excise tax increased from 1 percent to 3 percent.
[6] Repealed effective August 23, 1988 (P.L. 100418). Amounts reported for more recent quarters result from amended filings, delinquent taxes, examination activities, and refunds.
[7] Expired September 30, 1985; reimposed in January 1987.
NOTES: 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 defined 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 for alcohol and tobacco 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, Returns Processing and Accounting Division, Revenue and Accounting Branch; and Financial Management Service.

## Table 19

[1] Includes Forms 1040C, 1040NR, 1040PR, and 1040SS; excludes amended returns (Form 1040X).
[2] Includes Forms 1120F, 1120 POL , and 1120 H ; excludes Forms 1120 -DISC/FSC and amended returns (Form 1120X).
[3] Includes Form 1041A.
[4] Includes Form 990A.
SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Research Division, Projections and Forecasting Group.

## Table 20

[1] Estimates of returns with paid preparer assistance for all years except 1986 are based on the full-year sample of returns used for Statistics of

Income--Individual Income Tax Returns. Since data on paid preparers were not available from the 1986 SOI file, estimates were obtained by converting the 1986 Taxpayer Usage Study (TPUS) sample to the equivalent of the SOI sample. This was done because the TPUS sample represents returns filed through April, while the SOI sample represents all individual income tax returns filed in a calendar year. For additional information about the TPUS sample, see "Taxpayer Usage of Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall 1989, Volume 9, Number 2.
[2] 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. Therefore, data in Table 20, which are presented on a tax year basis, are actually for a fiscal year, so that data shown as for Tax Year 1988, for example, are actually for Fiscal Year 1989. However, data shown as for Tax Year 1989 are actually for the first 7 months of Fiscal Year 1990; the revised data will represent the entire Fiscal Year 1990.

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 and Taxpayer Usage Study samples. Data on IRS assistance were compiled by the Taxpayer Service Division.

# General Description of Statistics of Income Sample Procedures and Data Limitations 

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, 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 (noncalendar) 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 File 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 1 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 1 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.

[^60]
## 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 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:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
150,000 \\
x \quad 0.02 \\
=3,000 \\
150,000 \\
+\quad \text { or }-3,000 \\
=147,000-153,000
\end{array}
$$

(sample estimate) (coefficient of variation) (standard error of estimate)
(sample estimate)
(standard error) (68 percent confidence interval)

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 ail possible similarly sélected 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 SOI 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.

## 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 SOl 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 resultànt éstimates. 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 followup. 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 fromanother 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 statisticallyprocessed returns as a further check [2].

Finally, before publication, all statistics are reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness in light of provisions of the tay laws, taxpayer reporting variations and limitations, economic conditions, comparability with other statistical series, and statistical techniques úsed 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 by an asterisk ${ }^{*}$ ) to the left of the data item(s). The presence of an asterisk indicates that the sample 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 [3]. These combinations and deletions are indicated by a double asterisk (**).

## NOTES

[1] See, for example, Hinkins, Susan M., 'Matrix Sampling and the Effects of Using Hot Deck Imputation,' in 1984 Proceedings: 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 of SOI processing.
[3] For geographic statistics, these same steps are taken when a weighted frequency is less than 10.

## REFERENCES

For information about the samples used for specific SOI programs see:

Statistics of Income--1986, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1984, (see especially pages 11-14).

Statistics of Income--1986, Corporation Income Tax Returns (see especially pages 9-17).

Statistics of Income-1978-82, Partnership Returns (see especially pages 237-244).

Statistics of Income-1979-83, 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).

SOI Bulletin (see each issue).

Please take a few moments to answer the following questions concerning this Statistics of Income publication. Your responses will enable us to direct our efforts to meeting the needs of our users. After indicating your responses, please cut, tape, and mail. No postage or envelope is required. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. How did you obtain this publication?
$\square$ Purchased from the Government Printing Office
$\square$ Subscription
Single copy
$\square$ From a public library
$\square$ From a university or college library
$\square$ Other (Specify)
2. Have you ever used any other Statistics of Income publication?
$\square$ Yes (Specify)
$\square$ No
3. What subject matter in the report interests you particularly?
$\square$ SOI Bulletin Board
$\square$ Estate Tax Returns, 1986-1988
$\square$ Basic Estate Date, 1916-1945
$\square$ Estimates of Personal Wealth, 1986
$\square$ Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1988
$\square$ Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1984
$\square$ Selected Historical Data
4. Which table(s) in the Selected Historical Data section did you find helpful to your needs?
$\square$ Individual income and taxes
$\square$ Corporation income and taxes
Internal Revenue refunds
$\square$ Individual income and tax data by State

Comparisons between Commerce
$\square$ Classes of excise taxes
$\square$ Sole proprietorship returns
$\square$ Partnership returns
Department estimates and SOI data $\square$ Number of returns filed
Gross Internal Revenue collections $\quad \square$. Taxpayers receiving
5. If microdata files on computer tape were available in these subject matter areas, please check if you would be interested in purchasing them.
If so, which areas? $\qquad$
If tabulations were available on diskette, please check if you would be interested in purchasing them.
If so, which area?
6. How would you describe the usability of the text?
$\square$ Too technical
About right
$\square$ Not detailed enough
$\square$ Did not use text
7. What type of organization are you connected with?
$\square$ Federal Government
Consulting firm
State or local Government
$\square$ Trade association
$\square$ Other nonprofit organization
$\square$ Other (Specify)
8. What changes (additions, deletions, alterations) would you like to see in the contents or format of this publication?

## 9. Other comments (Use other side if needed.)

9. Other comments

Fold Here

## Internal Revenue Service

Washington, DC 20224

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

## Fold Here

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE
USE, \$300.
pGSTÁGE Will be paitu gy ias
Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income Division R:S:P
1111 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20224

Enclosed is \$ $\qquad$ [ check,

Total charges \$ $\qquad$ Fill in the boxes below.
$\square$ money order, or charge to my Deposit Account No.


Order No. $\qquad$

Credit
Card No.

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

Expiration Date
Month/Year

Please enter my subscription to the Statistics of Income Bulletin at $\$ 20.00$ per year ( $\$ 25.00$ for other than U.S. mailing).



## PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

## Subscription Information

Title: Statistics of Income Bulletin
Issued: Quarterly
Subscription Price: $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}$ domestic, $\$ 25.00$ foreign
Single Copy Price: $\$ 7.50$ domestic, $\$ 9.38$ foreign
Available From: Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Prirting Office Department 39-FF
Washington, D.C. 20402
(Subscription order form above)

## Change of Address Form for

Statistics of Income


Mail this form to: New Address, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402


# INDEX OF PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED <br> SOI BULLETIN ARTICLES 

(Issue, Volume and Number)

Employee benefit plans:
1977, Spring 1982 (1-4)
Estate tax returns:
1983, Fall 1984 (4-2)
1916-31 Revisited, Spring 1987 (6-4)
Excise taxes:
Environmental: 1981-1985, Spring 1987 (6-4) 1987, Fall 1989 (9-2)
Exempt organizations:
Nonprofit charitable organizations:
1983, Spring 1987 (6-4)
1985, Fall 1989 (9-2)
Other than private foundations: 1975-1978, Fall 1981 (1-2)
Private foundations: 1983, Winter 1986-1987 (6-3) 1985, Summer 1989 (9-1)
Fiduciary income tax returns: 1982, Spring 1985 (4-4)
Foreign income and taxes:
Controlled Foreign Corporations: 1982, Summer 1986 (6-1) 1982, Winter 1986-1987 (6-3)
Corporation foreign tax credit: 1984, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)
Foreign corporate investment and
activity in the U.S.: 1983, Summer 1987 (7-1) 1984-1985, Spring 1989 (8-4)
Foreign trusts: 1986, Spring 1988 (7-4)
Individual foreign income and
taxes: 1983, Summer 1987 (7-1)
International boycotts: 1976-I982, Summer 1985 (5-1)
Possessions corporations tax credit: 1983, Spring 1988 (7-4)
Foreign recipients of U.S. income: 1986, Winter 1988-89 (8-3)
Individual income tax returns:
(See also Foreign income and taxes)
Age and tax filing: 1981, Fall 1985 (5-2)
Demographic characteristics of taxpayers:
1983, Summer 1986 (6-1)
High-income returns:

1983, Spring 1986 (5-4)
1984, Spring 1987 (6-4)
High-income taxpayers and the
growth of partnerships: 1983, Fall 1985 (5-2)
Historical summary of income and
taxes (see also, SOI Statistical
Services):
1913-1982, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)
Income by ZIP Code areas:
1969-1979, Spring 1983 (2-4)
1979-1982, Summer 1985 (5-1)
Individual income tax shares and
average tax rates:
1916-1950, Winter 1988-89 (8-3)
1951-1986, Spring 1989 (8-4)
Legally-blind tax filers:
1983, Fall 1987 (7-2)
Life cycle of individual tax returns: Spring 1984 (3-4)
Marginal and average tax rates: 1985, Winter 1987-88 (7-3) 1986, Spring 1989 (8-4)
Personal Income and Adjusted
Gross Income: 1984-1986, Winter 1988-89 (8-3)
Preliminary data: 1987, Spring 1989 (8-4)
Salaries and wages by marital
status and age: 1983, Winter 1987-88 (7-3)
Sales of capital assets: 1981-82, Winter 1985-86 (5-3)
Taxation of social security and
railroad retirement benefits: 1985-1990, Fall 1987 (7-2)
Taxpayers by sex: 1969-1979, Spring 1985 (4-4)
Taxpayer usage of Forms 1040: 1987, Summer 1988 (8-1):
Partnership returns:
Analysis of partnership activity: 1981-1983, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Employment and payroil: 1979, Spring 1984 (3-4)
High-income taxpayers and the
growth of partnerships: 1983, Fall 1985 (5-2)
Income statements by industry: 1986, Summer 1988 (8-1) 1987, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)
Partnerships and passive Losses: 1981-1987, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)

Personal wealth: 1982 revised, Spring 1988 (7-4)
Realized income and personal wealth: Spring 1983 (2-4)
Trends, 1976-1981: Summer 1983 (3-1)
Private activity tax-exempt bonds: 1985, Spring 1987 (6-4) 1986, Summer 1988 (8-1)
Projections of returns to be filed: 1990-1997, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)

## Safe harbor leasing:

 1981-1982, Fall 1983 (3-2)Sales of capital assets:
(See individual income tax returns)
SOI statistical services: 1985-86, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Studies of international income and taxes: Fall 1986 (6-2)
Domestic special studies: Fall 1987 (7-2)
SOI: 75 years of service:
Winter 1987-88 (7-3)
75th anniversary: 1913-1988, Fall 1988 (8-2)
Studies of individual income tax returns: Winter 1987-88 (7-3)
Studies of business income tax returns: 1985, Spring 1988 (7-4)
Sole proprietorship returns:
Income statements by industry: 1986, Summer 1988 (8-1) 1987 Summer 1989 (9-1)
Nonfarm proprietorships and sex of owner: 1980, Spring 1983 (2-4)
Tax gap: 1973-1992, Summer 1988 (8-1)
Tavinnontive for couing: Spring, 1984 (3-4)
Underground economy (see also, Tax gap):
Informal suppliers: Summer 1983 (3-1)
Tip income in eating places: 1982, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)


[^0]:    *Individual Returns Analysis Section. Prepared under the direction of Jeff Hartzok, Chief. Special assistance was provided by Mario Fernandez and June Walters in producing the tables.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes adjustments not shown separately.

[^2]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes credits not shown separately.
     directly to the taxpayer. The total earned income credit for 1987 was $\$ 3.9$ billion (claimed on 8.7 million returns), and for 1988 was $\$ 5.9$ billion (claimed on 11.2 million returns).

[^3]:    *Foreign Special Projects Section. Prepared under the direction of Michael Alexander, with assistance from Marvin Schwartz, Elizabeth Nelson, and Louise

[^4]:    Data represent only a portion of each of these populations because they are based only on returns filed in 1986-1988.
    

[^5]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^6]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^7]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^8]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^9]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ The types of property shown in columns 3 through 26 exclude lifetime transfers shown in columns 27 and 28.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^11]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ The types of property shown in columns 3 through 26 exclude lifetime transfers shown in columns 27 and 28.

    * Estimates should be used with caution because of small number of sample estate tax returns on which it is based.
    *     * Data combined to avoid disclosure of specific estate tax returns.

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

[^13]:    See footnote at end of table

[^14]:    See footnote at end of table.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes relurns with negative net worth.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^16]:    ' In general, includes returns of decedents who were citizens living abroad.

    - Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample estate tax returns on which it is based

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

[^17]:    See note at end of table.

[^18]:    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

[^19]:    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

    * Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample estate tax returns on which it is based.
    ** Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns.

[^20]:    *Foreign Special Projects Section. Prepared under the direction of Michael Alexander, Chief.

[^21]:    1 Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth

[^22]:    Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth

    * Data combined with those for next size class to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns

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

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.
    Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sampled estate tax returns on which it is based

    * Data combined with those for next size class to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns.

    Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth
    *Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sampled estate tax returns on which it is based.

    * *Data combined with those for next size class to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns.

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

[^25]:    includes top wealthholders with negative net worth

    * Data combined with those for next size class to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns.

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

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.
    *Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sampled estate tax returns on which it is based.

    * Data combined with those for next size class to avoid disclosure of information for specific estate tax returns

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

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ U.S. resident decedents age 20 and over:

[^28]:    See notes at end of table.

[^29]:    See notes at end of table.

[^30]:    See notes at end of table.

[^31]:    See notes at end of table.

[^32]:    See notes at end of table.

[^33]:    See notes at end of table.

[^34]:    N/A - Not applicable; the filing requirement was $\$ 100,000$ during these years.
    Note: Returns with gross estate under the filing requirement are not included in this table.
    Data on males and females may not add to total for all decedents because the sex of some decedents is unknown.

[^35]:    See note at end of table.

[^36]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data for residents of Arizona and New Mexico and for residents of North Dakota and South Dakota are combined to preserve the confidentiality of taxpayer information.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes return of U.S. citizens with a place of residence in Puerto Rico, in U.S. possessions or territories, or elsewhere abroad.
    Note: Returns with gross estate under the filing requirement are not included in this table.

[^37]:    N/A - Not applicable; the filing requirement was $\$ 100,000$ during these years.

[^38]:    Notes: Percentages are based only on returns for the top 0.5 perceent of decedents.
    The price index used is based on the Consumer Price Index Developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    
     percentages of decedents áge 20 years and older in the death-registration States to the total U.S. mid-year populations.

[^39]:    *Foreign Returns $A$ Analysis Section. Prepared under the direction of Chris R. Carson, Chief.

[^40]:    * Lárge U.S. multinational corporations are those with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets.

[^41]:    Footnotes at end of table.

[^42]:    Footnotes at end of table

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500$.

[^44]:    Footnote at end of table.

[^45]:    Less than $\$ 500$.

[^46]:    See notes following Table 20

[^47]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^48]:    See notes following Table 20

[^49]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^50]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^51]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^52]:    See notes following Table 20

[^53]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^54]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^55]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^56]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^57]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^58]:    See notes following Table 20

[^59]:    See notes on following page

[^60]:    *Complied by Bettye Jamerson, Coordination and Publications Staff, under the direction of Robert Wilson, Chief, Publications Team. Major contributions were made by Paul McMahon, Mathematical Statistical Team.

