Statistics of Income

Volume 6, Number 1

## Contents of This Issue

Page

1 Taxpayer Usage of Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ, 1985
21 Sole Proprietorship Returns, 1984
37 Partnership Returns, 1984
57 Demographic Characteristics of Taxpayers, 1983
63 Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1982: An Industry Focus
87 Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax, Third Quarter 1985
95 Selected Statistical Series, 1970-86

## Statistics of Income

# SOI BULLETIN 

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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Information-on the availability of additional-unpublished data concerning the topics in this issue may be obtained by writing to the Statistics of Income Division, D:R:S, Internal Revenue Service,, Washington, DC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.
: Ralph B. Bristol, Jr., Chief, Tax Statistics, Office of Tax Analysis performed the overall policy review and provided comments. For this issue, he was assisted by Lowell Dworin, Marcia D. Field, John Hakken and Susan Nelson. Robert A. Wilson and Bettye Jamerson were the technical editors of the publication. Clementine Brittain provided editorial assistance and copy preparation.

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## Articles in Preparation for Upcoming Issues

- Foreign Tax Credit by Country, 1982
- Nonresident Alien Income and Tax, 1984
— Projections of Tax Return Filings, 1987-1994
- Linkage of Returns of Partnerships and Partners, 1982
- Interest Income and Deductions, 1968-1984

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## CONTENTS

Individual Income Tax Returns for 1985: Selected Characteristics from the Taxpayer Usage Study ..... 1
By Elizabeth L. Gross
Although still the most common filing status, the number of joint returns decreased for TaxYear 1985, according to early statistics. The percentage fell from 49.6 for 1984 to 47.0 for 1985returns. Returns of single persons, on the other hand, increased from 41.1 percent to 42.1.
Sole Proprietorship Returns, 1984 ..... 21
By Raymond Wolfe
For 1984, overall annual profits from nonfarm proprietors rose to $\$ 70.8$ billion, their highest level in a decade. The increase in reported profits for 1984 was shared by proprietorships in all in- dustrial divisions except trade.
Partnership Returns, 1984 ..... 37
By Alan Zempel
than the $\$ 7.3$ billion loss reported for 1982, in part, reflecting the reduced number of partner- ships engaged in oil and gas extraction.
Demographic Characteristics of Taxpayers, 1983 ..... 57
By Bryan Musselman and Paul Grayson
According to a recent mail survey of taxpayers, 90 percent of the 1040EZ filers were under the age 35. The median age was 45.5 for the 1040 filers. The 1040 EZ filers appeared to be better educated than their 1040A counterparts: almost 50 percent of the former had at least some col- lege education compared with 32 percent of the latter.
Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1982: An Industry Focus ..... 63
By Ronald Simenauer
For 1982, nearly 27,000 CFC's controlled by large U.S. multinational corporations generated pre-tax earnings and profits of $\$ 36.7$ billion from business receipts of $\$ 648$ billion. Assets of these foreign subsidiaries amounted to more than $\$ 0.5$ trillion and the foreign taxes they paid totaled $\$ 14.1$ billion.
Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax, Third Quarter 1985 ..... 87
By Edward Chung
For the third quarter of 1985, the reported number of barrels of domestically-produced crude oil subject to the windfall profit tax was 482 million, down from 474 million the quarter before. As a result, the tax continued its long decline, from $\$ 1.5$ billion to $\$ 1.3$ billion.
Selected Statistical Series ..... 95
Appendix--General Description of SOI Sample Procedures and Data Limitations.... ..... 115
Cumulative Index of Previously Published SOI Bulletin Articles ..... Back Cover

## NEW STATISTICAL SERVICES

## (Available from Statistics of Income Division)

As part of the Statistics of Income program a series of new services is now being offered (see below). Detailed information on these statistical services can be obtained by writing to Director, Statistics of Income Division (D:R:S), Internat Revenue Service, 1111 Constitutional Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224. Purchase is by check made payable to the IRS Accounting Section.

## Studies of International Income and Taxes - Price $\$ 45.00$

Purchase price includes a 516-page document for 1979-83 that presents information from 13 Statistics of Income studies in the international area, including:

- Foreign activity of U.S. corporations
- Foreign interests in U.S. corporations
- Data presented by-geographical area or
- Activity of foreign corporations in the U.S.
- Statistics related to individuals, trusts, and estates industrial activity, as well as other classifiers

Purchasers of this service also will be provided with additional information for one year as it becomes available. The one year period for receiving additional information can be extended at a cost of $\$ 35.00$ per year. A long-term subscription (\$150) includes the compendium and additional information as it becomes available through August 1990. (The next compendium is scheduled for release in September 1990.)

## Individual Income Tax Returns - Price $\$ 20.00$

Purchase price includes a 115-page document for 1983 presenting Statistics of Income data and tables on:

- Source of income
- Itemized deductions
Exemptions
Tax computations
- Data presented by -size of adjusted gross income, marital status

Purchasers of this service also will be provided with preliminary 1984 and 1985 data as they become available and will be notified of future statistical releases relating to individual income tax returns.

## Partnership Returns - Price $\$ 22.00$

Purchase price includes a 314-page document for 1978-82 presenting previously unpublished statistics of Income data for 1980, 1981 and 1982, as well as data previously issued in other publications. Features include:

- Receipts
- Deductions
- Data presented by .-
- Cost of sales
- Net income industry and operations
- Capital gains
- Limited partnerships size of total assets State number of partners

Purchasers of this service also will be provided with data for 1983 and 1984 as they become available and will also be notified of future statistical releases relating to partnership returns.

## Other Services - Price dependent on the request

- Unpublished tabulations from SOI program are available. Includes detailed tables underlying those published in SOI Bulletin.


## - Special tabulations <br> produced to user specifications.

- Public use tape files, including the Individual Tax Model (1978-83), among others. (Earlier files are available from the Machine Readable Branch (NNSR) of the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408


## buSiness source books

## (Available from Statistics of Income Division)

In addition to the Corporation Source Book, two others are now being offered by the Statistics of Income Division (see below). Information can be obtained by writing to Director, Statistics of Income Division ( $D: R: S$ ) at the address above. Purchase of Source Books should be made at time of request by check payable to the IRS Accounting Section.

## Corporation Source Book, 1982 - Price $\$ 175.00$

This is a 481-page document that presents detailed income statement, balance sheet, tax and investment credit items by major and minor industries and size of total assets. This report is part of an annual series and can be purchased for $\$ 175$ (earlier issues at $\$ 150$ ). A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for 1982 can be purchased for $\$ 1,500$.

## Partnership Source Book - Price $\$ 30.00$

This is a 291-page document showing key partnership data for 1957 through 1983, at the minor, major and division industry level. Includes an historical definition of terms and legislative changes affecting partnerships during that period. Tables feature:

- Number of partnerships
- Depreciation
- Payroll
- Number of partners
- Taxes paid deductions
- Payments to partners
- Business receipts
- Interest paid
- Net income

Purchasers of this service also will be advised of the release of subsequent years' data. A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics can be purchased for an additional $\$ 200$.

## Sole-Proprietorship-Source-Book-In=preparation

This Source Book is a companion to that for partnerships, shown above. It is expected to be available later in 1986. Included will be data on:

- Number of businéss
- Depreciation
- Payroll
- Business receipts
- Taxes paid deductions
- Net income
- Interest paid

As with Partnerships, a magnetic tape will also be available.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(Available from Superintendent of Documents GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402)
The Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin (Quarterly) - Publication No. 1136
Subscription price $\$ 20.00$; Single copy price $\$ 5.50$

The SOI Bulletin provides the earliest published financial statistics from the various types of tax and information returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service. The Bulletin also includes information from periodic or special analytical studies of particular interest to tax administrators and economists.

```
Statistics of Income - 1982, Corporation Income Tax Returns, Publication No. 16 Price \(\$ 6.00\)
Presents information on --
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
- Receipts \\
- Deductions \\
- Net income
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Taxable income \\
- Income tax \\
- Tax credits
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Distributions to stockholders \\
- Assets \\
- Liabilities
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Data classified by-- \\
- industry \\
- accounting period \\
- size of total assets \\
- size of business receipts
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

a) The authority conferred by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liadility Act of 1980 (CERCLA) to collect environmental taxes for Superfund and the Post-closure Liability Trust Fund expired September 30, 1985.

The article, as published, stated that the Hazardous Waste Tax portion of CERCLA would remain in effect until the obligated balance of the Post-closure Liability Trust Fund exceeded $\$ 200$ million or until it was repealed. The latter qualifications, however, were overridden by the September 30, 1985 expiration of the Act.

## As Published As Corrected

D) p. 76 Number of Businesses etc.: Total Environmental Tax, (col. 2) (\$000) Post-closure Liability Trust Fund, (col. 2) ( $\$ 000$ ) 978,108 978,105 10,703 10,701
"Superfund" Taxes by Category for Quarters Ending June 30, 1981, through December 31, 1984 (revised)
[Millions of dollars]

| Quarter ending | Total | Petrochemicals | Inorganic chemicals | Petroleum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Total ${ }^{\text {l }}$. | \$967.4 | \$641.8 | \$172.2 | \$150.3 |
| June 1981 | 68.7 | 45.8 | 12.8 | 10.1 |
| Sept. 1981 | 61.0 | 40.0 | 11.6 | 9.3 |
| Dec. 1981 | 68.2 | 43.9 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| Mar. 1982 | 59.2 | 39.4 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
| June 1982 | 60.7 | 40.1 | 10.8 | 9.8 |
| Sept. 1982 | 55.4 | 35.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 |
| Dec. 1982 | 56.8 | 37.2 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Mar. 1983 | 59.7 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| June 1983 | 66.9 | 45.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 |
| Sept. 1983 | 64.8 | 42.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 |
| Dec. 1983 | 66.8 | 45.3 | 11.4 | 9.9 |
| Mar. 1984 | 75.5 | 52.0 | 12.6 | 11.0 |
| June 1984 | 72.5 | 49.2 | 12.8 | 10.5 |
| Sept. 1984 | 63.7 | 42.3 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| Dec. 1984 | 67.2 | 42.2 | 14.6 | 10.4 |

1/Includes tax not allocable to a specific category. For this reason and also because of rounding, detail will not add to total.
c) p. 79-81 Table 1.--Environmental Taxes by Type, etc.:

| Spanner beneath table title | As Published  <br> [Money amounts Corrected <br> are in thou- <br> sands] [Money amounts <br> are in thou- <br> sands except <br> in column 1] <br> Hazardous Waste (col. 1) $10,703,428$ | $10,701,362$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

# Individual Income Tax Returns for 1985: Selected Characteristics From the Taxpayer Usage Study 

By Elizabeth L. Gross*

Recently, two trends have been evident in the filing patterns of individual taxpayers. The first is that fewer taxpayers have been filing their returns by the deadline, submitting only a request for automatic extension of filing time by April 15. Based on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) projections of total 1985 individual income tax returns, this trend has continued (see Figure A).

The second trend has been for taxpayers who do file on or before April 15 to file later in the season (see Figure B). However, in contrast to the pattern of recent years, timely-filed returns for Tax Year 1985 arrived at the 10 IRS service centers on approximately the same schedule as returns for the year before. After a slow start at the beginning of 1986, the rate of filing began to increase, with the usual last-minute filing surge before the April 15 deadline.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF RETURNS

In keeping with the trend of previous years, the long form, Form 1040, accounted for almost 64 percent of all returns filed (see Figure
C). The percentage of taxpayers filing Form 1040A again decreased, while the number filing Form lo40EZ returns continued at the same level. Although still the most common filing status, the number of joint returns of husbands and wives decreased for Tax Year 1985. The percentage fell from 49.6 for 1984 to 47.0 for 1985 returns, while returns of single persons increased from 41.1 percent to 42.1 percent. The average number of exemptions claimed per return was 2.2.

## TWO-EARNER COUPLES

The number of two-earner married couples increased each year through 1984, but data for Tax Year 1985 show a decrease in the number of two-wage-earner households. This change is evidenced by a decline in the number of returns with at least one Form $W-2$ (Wage and Tax Statement) attached for each taxpayer (from 22.0 million for 1984 to 21.3 million for 1985).

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
The number of returns showing "taxable" social security benefits among the sources of

Figure A. Number of Returns Filed, 1980-85
[Number of returns in thousands]

| Returns filed | Tax Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 7983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Returns filed through December of the filing year................... | 94,155 | 95,520 | 95,609 | 95,564 | 99,579 | 102,800 ${ }^{1 /}$ |
| Returns filed through April of the filing year | 89,154 | 90,670 | 89,964 | 90,407 | 92,611 | 95,307 |
| Returns filed through April as a percentage of returns filed through December............. | 94.7\% | 94.9\% | 94.1\% | 94.6\% | 93.0\% | 92.7\% ${ }^{\text {2/ }}$ |

I/The figure for Tax Year 1985 is a projected total by the IRS Research Division of Forms I040, 1040A and 1040 EZ .
2/Estimated based on the projection for Tax Year 1985.

Figure B.
Estimated Cumulative Receipts, Tax Year 1985


Cumulative Through Processing Week
income remained the same at 2.8 million, while those reporting. "gross" social security benefits increased from 6.7 million returns for Tax Year 1984 to 8.1 million for 1985. The number reporting social security benefits rose more than expected, possibly because taxpayers were entering their gross social security amounts even though they were not required to report benefits from the Social Security Administration or the Railroad Retirement Board unless there were taxable amounts.

The increase in returns with gross social security benefits can be attributed, in part, to the aging of the population, the percentage of the total population in the 65-or-over age group increasing from 11.8 percent to 11.9 percent [1]. The Social Security Administration reported an increase in the number of persons
receiving social security benefits from 36.5 million for 1984 to 37.1 million for 1985 [2]. The increase in beneficiaries did not translate into a rise in returns with taxable benefits. Figure $D$ shows that the number of social security beneficiaries in the lower adjusted gross income (AGI) classes increased. The exclusion of taxable income, $\$ 25,000$ for single filers and $\$ 32,000$ for joint filers, exempted most filers from having taxable benefits. Since most of the new beneficiaries' income fell below this floor, the number of returns with taxable benefits did not increase.

ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME
Of the .95 .3 million returns filed through April 1986, 15.4 million showed a deduction for payments to an Individual Retirement Arrangement

Figure C. Number of Returns Filed, by Form Type, 1981-85
[Number of returns in thousands]

| Type of return |
| :--- |

N/A - Not applicable.
(IRA). For Tax Year 1984, the comparable figure was also 15.4 million, showing little change in the total over the year before.

As shown in Figure $E$, the number of returns claiming the two-earner marital deduction remained basically unchanged between Tax Years 1984 and 1985. For Tax Year 1985, 32.8 percent of the Form 1040 filers and 18.2 percent of the Form 1040A filers claimed the deduction.

## CHANGES DUE TO NEW LAWS

A number of tax law changes affected the characteristics of returns filed for 1985. One was the change in the deduction for charitable contributions. For Tax Year 1984, nonitemizers could take a maximum deduction of 25 percent of their charitable contributions, up to $\$ 75$. Beginning with Tax Year 1985, taxpayers who did not itemize deductions on Schedule $A$ could deduct 50 percent of their charitable contributions, subject to limitations based on the size of adjusted gross income. The increase in the zero bracket amount and in the "nonitemizers" charitable contributions deduction made it more beneficial for some taxpayers not to itemize [3].

The number of returns with the nonitemized deduction for charitable contributions increased from 22.3 million to 25.0 million for 1985. The increase in the number of returns with nonitemizers' charitable contributions deduction, in combination with the increase in the zero bracket amount and other tax law changes,
resulted in a decline in the number of itemizers. Only 37.8 percent of all returns were filed by taxpayers who chose to itemize deductions, as opposed to 40.7 percent for Tax Year 1984 (see Figure F). This decline reversed the trend towards increasing percentages of itemizers that began 6 years ago.

The indexing of tax rates, introduced by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, came into effect for Tax Year 1985. Historically, taxpayers may have been pushed into higher tax brackets by inflation, even though their real incomes did not increase.

Beginning with Tax Year 1985, the tax rate schedules were adjusted to keep pace with cost-of-living increases, thus avoiding bracket creep, with the change reflecting the percentage rise in the Consumer Price Index. Furthermore, as a part of indexing, the personal exemption amount was adjusted from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,040$. Analysis of Figure $G$ indicates that the percentage of all filers with "total tax" [4] decreased slightly to 81.5 percent for Tax Year 1985. From Tax Year 1984 to Tax Year 1985, the percentage of returns with total tax decreased most in the lower AGI classes and increased most in the top class. The total tax as a percent of AGI decreased in the upper and lowest AGI classes, with a rise for the middle classes.

For the six years prior to the Economic Recovery Tax Act, total tax as a percentage of AGI increased. With the tax cuts that followed

Figure D. Form 1040 Returns: Number with Gross and: Taxable Social Security Benefits, 1984-85
[Number of returns in thousands]

as a result of the 1981 legislation, total tax as a percentage of AGI decreased for 1982 and 1983 and stabilized for 1984. In spite of indexing, Tax Year 1985 figures showed a slight increase in total tax as a percent of AGI, especially in the lowest AGI class, where over one-third of the tax liability was from self-employment tax. Note that, for taxpayers who derive most of their income from self-employment, the effects of indexing were more than offset by the increase in the self-employment tax rate (from 11.3 percent on the first $\$ 37,800$ for 1984 to 11.8 percent on the first $\$ 39,600$ for 1985).

Figure $H$ indicates the proportion of returns in each income class that showed a total tax liability.. While the number of returns in the lowest income class increased between 1984 and 1985, the number of taxable returns decreased.

REFUND RETURNS AND RETURNS WITH.TAX DUE AT TIME OF FILING

Most returns (74.2 percent) indicated that the taxpayer expected to receive a refund, with an average amount of $\$ 869$ claimed. The number of refund returns for 1985 was higher, 70.7 million compared with: 66.5 million for 1984. The average balance due on the 18.2 million returns with tax due at time of filing was $\$ 1,702$. The number of tax-due returns decreased from 19.5 million for 1984.

PAID PREPARER, OFFICIAL LABEL, AND ENVELOPE USE
Most taxpayers, 61.7 percent, used the official pre-addressed, bar-coded envelope. Nearly half: of : the enclosed returns were completed by a paid : preparer ( 45.2 percent). Consistent :with recent years, Tax Year 1985

Figure E. Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns: Number With Selected Statutory Adjustments, 1981-85
[Number of returns in thousands]

| Selected statutory adjustments | Tax Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Form 1040 and Form 1040A returns, total. | 90,670 | 75,179 | 74,946 | 76,284 | 78,603 |
| Form 1040........................... | 53,544 | 54,687 | 55,853 | 57,862 | 60,677 |
| Form 1040A. | 37,126 | 20,492 | 19,094 | 18,422 | 17,926 |
| Individual retirement arrangement (IRA) deduction, total. | 3,2001/ | 11,351 | 12,803 | 15,353 | 15,357 |
| Form 1040................. | 3,200 | 11,351 | 11,876 | 14,046 | 14,301 |
| Form 1040A. | N/A | N/A | 927 | 1,309 | 1,055 |
| Marital deduction, total. | N/A | 20,296 | 20,994 | 22,679 | 23,162 |
| Form 1040................. | N/A | 17,104 | 17,647 | 19,320 | 19,903 |
| Form 1040A. | N/A | 3,193 | 3,347 | 3,359 | 3,259 |

T/Only this rounded estimate was tabulated.
N/A - Those adjustments were either not allowed for the year or not applicable to the return form indicated.

Figure F. Percentage of Returns with Itemized Deductions, 1979-85

| Tax Years | All returns | Form 1040 returns |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $1979 \ldots \ldots$. | $28.9 \%$ | $49.6 \%$ |
| $1980 \ldots \ldots$ | 30.6 | 51.7 |
| $1981 \ldots \ldots$. | 31.1 | 52.7 |
| $1982 \ldots \ldots$. | 34.9 | 57.4 |
| $1983 \ldots \ldots$. | 36.0 | 58.3 |
| $1984 \ldots \ldots$. | 40.7 | 65.1 |
| $1985 \ldots \ldots$ | 37.8 | 59.4 |

data show an increase in the number of paid-preparer returns (Figure I). The increased use of paid preparers may explain some of the decline in use of the official IRS label and bar-coded envelope. Taxpayers may not have passed them on to their preparers, or preparers may have used their own forms and mailed returns to the service centers in bulk. The use of computer-printed returns nearly tripled, increasing from 2.2 percent to 6.5 percent for 1985. This rise resulted in lower label usage, since many computer programs print the taxpayer's name, address, and other information required in the identification block.

Use of the official bar-coded envelope provided in the mailed tax packages was down significantly compared with Tax Year 1984. Nearly 62 percent of all Tax Year 1985 returns were sent to the service centers in official
envelopes. Comparable figures were 70.5 percent and 72.0 percent for Tax Years 1984 and 1983, respectively.

Use of the official label reduces the processing time required by the IRS for each return. When a transcription operator keys in the social security number and check digits provided on the official label, there is no need to enter name(s) or address, provided no changes were made to the label, since the information is already on file.

Official envelope usage speeds the mail and sorting process of returns en route to the IRS service centers. The bar codes on the envelopes, representing ZIP codes and IRS information, allow the Postal Service and the IRS to machine-sort the envelopes. Automation saves time and money over the manual mail-sorting procedures.

Once envelopes reach the service centers, they are further sorted by a computerized mail-processing system that reads bar codes and detects coding on checks, among other features. The system allows for early identification and separation of remittance and refund returns which go through different processing steps. These two factors reduce processing time and costs.

## CHANGES IN IRS PROCEDURES

Two pilot programs conducted by the IRS may have affected data for Tax Year 1985. The Cincinnati Service Center was the test site for the Study of Utilization of Processing

Figure G. All Returns: Adjusted. Gross. Income. (AGI) and Total Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1984-85
[Number of returns in thousands; amounts in millions of dollars]

*bata for Tax Year 984 reflect revisions.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.

Electronically Filed Returns, known as "SUPER." Refund returns from three selected IRS districts were prepared by participating return preparers and transmitted electronically via telephone lines for processing by the IRS.

The pilot was limited to timely-filed Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ with selected attachments [5]. The 26,314 returns filed electronically for Tax Year 1985 bypassed the sampling point for the Taxpayer Usage Study (TPUS) in the service center mailrooms, so they were not included in this study: As the scope of the project expands to seven IRS districts in 1987 (Tax Year 1986), the SUPER returns will be included in next year's TPUS sample.

A second pilot effort involved reducing the number of tax packages mailed to the public.

Selected taxpayers who had used a paid preparer in the past were sent postcards asking whether they needed a tax package to prepare their Tax Year 1985 return. To the postcard was affixed the official IRS label, which was to be attached to the completed return. The drop in use of labels detected early in the 1986 filing. season prompted a study of the postcard recipients to see whether they were providing their labels to their paid preparers. As it turned out, the postcard recipients used the labels no less than other taxpayers who used paid preparers.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

Data for TPUS were derived from a continuous daily sampling of returns as they were received

Figure $H$.
Taxable and Nontaxable Returns by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1984 and 1985
Number of returns


Figure I. All Returns: Number With Selected Characteristics, 1983-85
[Number of returns in thousands]

| Item | Tax Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| All returns, total. | 90,407 | 92,611 | 95,307 |
| Form 1040.. | 55,853 | 57,862 | 60,677 |
| Form 1040A. | 19,094 | 18,422 | 17,926 |
| Form l 040 EZ | 15,462 | 16,327 | 16,703 |
| Paid-preparer signature, total.. | 37,248 | 41,460 | 43,030 |
| Form 1040............ | 31,990 | 36,585 | 37,878 |
| Form 1040A. | 4,652 | 4;114 | 4,409 |
| Form 1040EZ. | 607 | 760 | 744 |
| Official IRS label, total $\qquad$ | 52,256 | 55,280 | -52,494 |
| Form 1040. | 34,290 | 35,444 | 34,652 |
| Form 1040A........... | 10,498 | -10,363 | 9,240 |
| Form 1040EZ.......... | 7,468 | 9,473. | 8,602 |
| Bar-coded envelope, total. | 65,075 | 65,272 | 58,806 |
| Form 1040. | 39,879 | 38,546 | -34,578 |
| Form 1040A | 14,741 | 14,619. | 12,559 |
| Form lo40EZ. | 10,456 | 12,106 | 11,670 |

in the 10 IRS service center mailrooms from January 2 to May 1, 1986. Sampling was conducted for each service center at designated rates between 1-in-3,900 and 1-in-5,500, which yielded a sample of 18,742 returns, more than twice the size of samples selected for previous years' TPUS programs.

The theoretical sampling rates were not used in weighting the file. Rather, a separate weight was computed for each return type for each service center by dividing the TPUS sample into each receipt count. The result was weights ranging from a low of $3,948.58$ to a high of $6,606.79$. The service center population and sample counts are presented by form type in Figure J.

Since the data presented in this article are estimates based on a sample of documents filed with the IRŞ, they are subject to sampling, as well as nonsampling, error. Nonsampling error may be higher for TPUS than for other reports published in the SOI Bulletin, since the sampled returns had not yet been subjected to any. IRS processing. The data were collected exactly as shown on the returns and, thus, include most taxpayer reporting errors. Furthermore, as noted earlier, the sample was drawn from mailroom receipts that did not include those SUPER returns that were electronically transmitted. Figure $K$ provides a comparison of 1984 Taxpayer Usage Study data and 1984 Statistics of Income (SOI) data; TPUS data is intended to provide early indication of trends in SOI data.

To use properiy the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the sampling error must be known. Coefficients of variation, computed from the sample, are used to measure the magnitude of the sampling error. The following table presents approximate coefficients of variation for frequency estimates. The approximate coefficients of variation shown are intended only as a general indication of data reliability. For numbers of returns other than those shown, the corresponding coefficients of variation can be estimated by interpolation.

Figure J. Population and Sample Counts: by Service Center and Form Type, Tax Year 1985
[Population in thousands]

| Service Center | Total |  | Forms 1040 |  | Forms 1040A |  | Forms 1040EZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population Sample. |  | Population Sample |  | Population Sample |  | Population Sample |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |  |  |
| United States, total........ | 95,307 | 18,742 | 60,677 | 12,076 | 17,926 | 3,548 | 16,703 | 3,118 |
| Andover.... | 9,983 | 1,811. | 6,502 | 1,202 | 1,513 | 284 | 1,968 | 325 |
| Atlanta | 10,391 | 2,042 | 6,163 | 1,233 | 2,377 | 464 | 1,851. | 345 |
| Austin........... | 10,541 | 1,992 | 6,135 | 1,167 | 2,437 | 442 | 1,970 | 383 |
| Brookhaven. | 7,914 | 1;787 | 5,236 | 1,172 | 1,560 | 372 | 1,118 | 243 |
| Cincinnati | 9,960 | 1,783 | 6,480 | 1,137 | 1;699 | 321 | 1,782 | 325 |
| Frestno. | 9,494 | 2,238 | 6,262 | 1,586 | 1,694 | 398 | 1,537 | 254 |
| Kansas City | 9,842 | 1.980 | 6,645 | 1,388 | 1,588 | 279 | 1,609 | 313 |
| Memphis. | 9,754 | 1;600 | 5,768 | 873 | 2,217 | 403 | 1,770 | 324 |
| Ogden............. | 9,782 | 1,948 | 6,627 | 1,339 | 1,430 | 282 | 1,725 | 327 |
| Philadel phia..... | 7,645 | 1,561 | 4,859 | 979. | 1,412 | 303 | 1,374 | 279 |

Figure K. --Comparison of 1984 Taxpayer Usage Study (TPUS) Data and Statistics of Income (SOI) Data
[Number of returns in thousands; amounts in millions of dollars]

| Items | 1984 TPUS | 1984 SOI | Difference | Percent Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Al1 returns. | 92,611 | 99,439 | 6,828 | 6.9\% |
| Adjusted gross income. | 2,004,011 | 2,139,904 | 135,893 | 6.4 |
| Marital deduction: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 22,679 | 24,126 | 1,447 | 6.0 |
| Amount.. | 21,571 | 22,407 | 836 | 3.7 |
| Excess itemized deduct |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 35,305 | 37,691 | 2,386 | 6.3 |
| Amount.. | 201,652 | 242,000 | 40,348 | 16.7 |
| Total tax: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 76,659 | 85,049 | 8,390 | 9.9 |
| Amount. . | 258,266 | 313,010 | 54,744 | 17.5 |

Approximate Coefficients of Variation

| Estimated number <br> of returns | Forms <br> 1040 | Forms <br> 1040 A | Forms <br> 1040 EZ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ |
| $50,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .015 | $(*)$ | $(*)$ |
| $20,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .018 | $(*)$ | $(*)$ |
| $15,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .021 | .020 | .020 |
| $10,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .026 | .024 | .025 |
| $5,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .036 | .034 | .035 |
| $1,000,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .081 | .075 | .078 |
| $500,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .115 | .107 | .116 |
| $100,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .257 | .239 | .246 |
| $75,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | .297 | .276 | .284 |
| (*) Not applicable because the estimated number |  |  |  |
| (*) returns was greater than the population |  |  |  |
| estimate. |  |  |  |

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985, April 1986, Table I.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration,

Social Security Bulletin, March 1986, Table M-13.
[3] For example, consider single taxpayers with total income of $\$ 20,000$ for Tax Year 1985 who contributed $\$ 500$ to charity and had total itemized deductions of $\$ 2,500, \$ 110$ over the zero bracket amount of $\$ 2,390$ for single taxpayers. If taxpayers chose not to itemize, opting for the charitable contributions deduction, then $\$ 250$ could be deducted from adjusted gross income--\$140 more than the more complicated route of itemizing deductions.
[4] Total tax represents income tax after credits added to other taxes such as self-employment tax, alternative minimum tax, and advance earned income credit payments.
[5] The selected attachments were Schedules A (Itemized Deductions), B (Interest and Dividend Income), E (Supplemental Income Schedule), R (Credit for the Elderly and the Permanently and Totally Disabled), and W (Deduction for a Married Couple When Both Work) and Forms 2106 (Employee Business Expenses), 2441 (Credit for Child and Dependent Child Care Expenses), 4562 (Depreciation and Amortization), and 8283 (Noncash Charitable Contributions).

Table 1.--All Returns: Number by Marital Status, by Type of Return and Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns-are in thousands]

| Type of return, marital status | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under \$5,000]/ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10 ; 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 30,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| All returns, total | 95,307 | 16,017 | 15,346 | 13,212 | 10,890 | 15,677 | 16,892 | 6,276 | 997 |
| Returns of single persons | 40,079 | 12,289 | 9,139 | 6,624 | 4,414 | 4,710 | 2,366 | 440 | 97 |
| Joint returns of husbands and wives... | 44,789 | 1,979 | 3,722 | 4,438 | 4,930 | 9,240 | 13,876 | 5,708 | 897 |
| Separate returns of husbands and wives. | 780 | 218 | 159 | 145 | 78 | 121 | *49 | *10 | - |
| Returns of heads of households. | 9,559 | 1,514 | 2,319 | 1.993 | 1,454 | 1,586 | 582 | 108 | 4 |
| Returns of survivina spouses | 99 | *17 | *7 | *11 | *15 | *20 | *20 | *11 |  |
| Form 1040 returns, tota | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| Returns of single dersons. | 17,847 | 3,509 | 3,312 | 2,746 | 2,256 | 3,299 | 2,188 | 440 | 97 |
| Joint returns of husbands and wives... | 37,568 | 1,406 | 2,412 | 3,053 | 3,557 | 7,611 | 12,931 | 5,702 | 897 |
| Separate returns of husbands and wives. | 518 | 114 | 94 | 81 | 67 | 107 | *44 | *10 | $=$ |
| Returns of neads of households | 4,645 | 444 | 652 | 841 | 881 | 1,167 | 547 | 108 | *4. |
| Returns of surviving spouses | 99 | *17 | *7 | *11 | *15 | *20 | *20 | *11 | - |
| Form 1040A returns, total | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1,099 | *5 | N/A |
| Returns of single persons.. | 5,534 | 1,599 | 1,555 | 1,027 | 682 | 556 | 115 | - | N/A |
| Joint returns of husbands and wives | 7,221 | 573 | 1,310 | 1.385 | 1,373 | 1,629 | 945 | *5 | N/A |
| Separate returns of husbands and wives. | 262 | 104 | *65 | *65 | *10 | *14 | *4 | - | N/A |
| Returns of heads of households. | 4,909 | 1,069 | 1,661 | 1,152 | 573 | 419 | *35 | - | N/A |
| Form lo40EZ returns, total ${ }^{\text {2/ }}$. | 16,703 | 7,180 | 4,278 | 2,851 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adijusted aross income.
2/Form 1040EZ returns could be filed by single dersons only.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 2.--All Returns: Number With and Without Total Tax, by Type of Return and Size of Adiusted Gross Income
[Ail figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Type of return, total taxI/ | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted aross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,000 \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20 ; 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30 ; 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | 19) |
| All returns, total | 95,307 | 16,017 | 15,346 | 13,212 | 10,890 | 15,677 | 76,892 | 6,276 | 997 |
| Number with total tax. | 77,654 | 4,888 | 12,396 | 12,315 | 10,336 | 14,923 | 15,967 | 5,841 | 988 |
| Number with no total tax. | 17,653 | 11,129 | 2,950 | 897 | 554 | - 754 | 925 | 435 | *10 |
| Form 1040 returns, total | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| Number with total tax. | 52,792 | 2,308 | 4,844 | 6,109 | 6,307 | 11,532 | 14,867 | 5,836 | 988 |
| Number with no total tax. | 7,886 | 3,183 | 1,632 | 623 | 469 | 671 | 863 | 435 | *10 |
| Form 1040A returns, tot | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1,099 | *5. | N/A |
| Number with total tax. | 13,407 | 615 | 3,290 | 3,371 | 2,552 | 2,535 | 1,037 | *5 | N/A |
| Number with no total tax. | 4,519 | 2,730 | 1,301 | 258 | 86 | 82 | *62 | - | N/A |
| Form 1040EZ returns, tot | 16,703 | 7,180 | 4,278 | 2,851 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| Number with total tax.. | 11,455 | 1,965 | 4,262 | 2.835 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| Number with no total tax. | 5,248 | 5,216 | *16 | *16 | - | - | - | N/A | N/A |

NTA - Not applicable
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Total tax is the sum of income tax after credits, self-emplovment tax, alternative minimum tax, tax from recapture of investment credit, social security tax on tip income not reported to employer, and tax on an IRA. (Income tax after credits excludes the earned income credit).
2/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total Decause of rounding.

Table 3.--All Returns: Number With and Without Total Income Tax, by Type of Return and Size of Adiusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Type of return, total income tax]/ | Total | Number of returns by size of adiusted aross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0002 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 30,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| All returns, total. | 95,307 | 16,017 | 15,346 | 13,212 | 10,890 | 15,677 | 16,892 | 6,276 | 997 |
| Number with total income tax. | 72,686 | 3,865 | 10,530 | 11,799 | 10,018 | 14,362 | 15,392 | 5,746 | 972 |
| Number with no total income tax | 22,620 | 12,151 | 4,815 | 1,413 | 872 | 1,315 | 1,500 | 530 | *25 |
| Form 1040 returns, total. | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| Number with total income tax. | 48,842 | 1,364 | 3,870 | 5,636 | 5,990 | 10,977 | 14,292 | 5,741 | 972 |
| Number with no total income tax. | 11,835 | 4,126 | 2,606 | 1,096 | 786 | 1,227 | 1,438 | 530 | *25 |
| Form 1040A returns, total.. | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1.099 | *5 | N/A |
| Number with total income tax. | 12,389 | 537 | 2,399 | 3,328 | 2,552 | 2,530. | 1,037 | *5 | N/A |
| Number with no total income tax | 5,538 | 2,809 | 2,193 | 301 | 86 | 88 | *62 | - | N/A |
| Form l 040 E ( returns, total. | 16,703 | 7,180 | 4,278 | 2,851 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| Number with total income tax. | 11,455 | 1,965 | 4,262 | 2,835 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| Number with no total income tax. | 5,248 | 5,216 | *16 | *16 | - | - | - | N/A | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable.
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Total income tax is computed as the sum of income tax after credits and alternative minimum tax.
$\underline{\underline{2}}$ / Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4.--Form 1040 Returns: Social Security Benefits, bv Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands and amounts are in millions]

| Size of adjusted gross income | Total | Gross benefits |  | Tax-exempt interest |  | Taxable benefits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Form 1040 returns, total | 60,677 | 8,058 | 60,092 | 881 | 8,776 | 2,777 | 8,347 |
| No adjusted gross income | 882 | 115 | 760 | *10 | 656 | *28 | * 62 |
| \$1 under \$5,000. | 4,608 | 742 | 4,534 | *20 | 137 | *5 | *10 |
| \$5,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000$. | 6,476 | 1,525 | 10,975 | *24 | 287 | * 25 | * 67 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 6,732 | 1,250 | 10,104 | * 30 | 363 | *16 | * 36 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 6,776 | 981. | 7,415 | *34 | 181 | *21 | *20 |
| \$20,000 under \$30,000. | 12,204 | 1,272 | 9,375 | 147 | 526 | 530 | 706 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 15,731 | 1,419 | 10,169 | 343 | 1,396 | 1,397 | 3,970 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 6,271 | 599 | 4,962 | 208 | 1,158 | 600 | 2,583 |
| \$100,000 or more. | 997 | 156 | 1,798 | *65 | 4,072 | 156 | 893 |

*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5. --Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns With Positive Total Income: Number With Total Income, Statutory. Adjustments, and Positive Adjusted Gross Income, by Size of Total Income
[All figures are estimates dased on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]


EEstimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Returns are tabulated in this column when the sum of all sources of income and loss is positive.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6.--Joint Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns: Number With and Without Deduction for Two-Earner Married Couple, by Type of Return and Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Deduction for two-earner married couple, type of return | Total | Number of returns by size of adijusted aross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Under } \\ \$ 5,0001 / \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15 ; 000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Joint Form 1040 and Form 1040A returns, total | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | 19) |
|  | 44,789 | 1,979 | 3,722 | 4,438 | 4,930 | 9,240 | 13,876 | 5,708 | 897 |
| Returns with deduction for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 23,162 | 208 | 750 | 1,437 | 2,148 | 5,009 | 9,387 | 3,844 | 378 |
| Amount. | 22,506 | *65 | 198 | 469 | 1,003 | 3,470 | 10,455 | 6,344 | 501 |
| Returns without deduction for two-earner married couple.... | 21,627 | -1,771 | 2,971 | 3,001 | 2,782 | 4,231 | 4,489 | 1,863 | 518 |
| Joint Form 1040 returns, total... | 37,568 | 1,406 | 2,412 | 3,053 | 3,557. | 7,611 | 12,931 | 5,702 | 897 |
| Returns with deduction for |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number... | 19,903 | 96 | 396 | 841 | 1,511 | 4,053 | 8,789 | 3,839 | 378 |
| Amount. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,488 | 52 | 84 | 258 | 681 | 2,778 | 9,793 | 6,341 | 501 |
| Returns without deduction for two-earner married couple........... | 17,666 | 1,310 | 2,016 | 2,212 | 2,046 | 3,558 | 4,142 | 1,863 | 518 |
| Joint Form 1040A returns, total... | 7,221 | 573 | 1,310 | 1,385 | 1,373 | 1,629 | 945 | *5 | N/A |
| Returns with deduction for two-earner married couple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number..................... | 3,259 | 112 | 355 | 596 | 637. | 956 | 598 | *5 | N/A |
| Amount. | 2,018 | 13 | 115 | 211 | 323 | 692 | 662 | *3 | N/A |
| Returns without deduction for two-earner married çouple........... | 3,961 | 461 | $955^{\circ}$ | 789 | 736 | $\therefore 674$ | 346 | - | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable.
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 7. --All Returns: Presence of Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statement, by Type of Return and Size of Adiusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--number of returns are in thousands]

| Number with Form W-2, type of return | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0001 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 15,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| All returns, total | 95,307 | 16,017 | 15,346 | 13,212 | 10,890 | 15,677 | 16,892 | 6,276 | 997 |
| Forms W-2 attached, total | 152,583 | 22,746 | 22,434 | 18,870 | 16,307 | 25,996 | 32,695 | 12,008 | 1,527 |
| One. | 39,329 | 6,470 | 6,444 | 6,426 | 5,500 | 7,115 | 5,274 | 1,742 | 357 |
| Two or more for same taxpayer | 20,566 | 5,809 | 5,145 | 3.170 | 2,017 | 2,366 | 1,491 | 418 | 150 |
| Two or more for different taxpayers ${ }^{2} /$ | 21,329 | 268 | 658 | 1,296 | 1,811 | 4,616 | 8,815 | 3,555 | 309 |
| Form W-2 not attached. | 14,082 | 3,469 | 3,099 | 2,319 | 1,562 | 1,580 | 1,313 | 560 | 181 |
| Form 1040 returns, total. | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| Forms W-2 attached, total. | 92,384 | 4,410 | 6,569 | 7,922 | 9,521 | 19,993 | 30,445 | 11,997 | 1,527 |
| One.. | 21,053 | 1,447 | 2,029 | 2,559 | 2,967 | 5,096 | 4,855 | 1,742 | 357 |
| Two or more for same taxpaye | 8,543 | 989 | 1,341 | 1,298 | 1,121 | 1,860 | 1,366 | 418 | 150 |
| Two or more for different taxpayers $2 /$ | 18,019 | 125 9 | 289 | $\begin{array}{r}687 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,174 | 3,679 | 8,206 | 3,550 560 | 309 |
| Form W-2 not attached. | 13,061 | 2,929 | 2,817 | 2,188 | 1,514 | 1,569 | 1,303 | 560 | 181 |
| Form 1040A returns, total. | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1,099 | *5 | N/A |
| Forms W-2 attached, total. | 31,781 | 5,433 | 8,111 | 6,512 | 4,595 | 4,958 | 2,162 | *11 | N/A |
| One. | 9,307 | 1,565 | 2,362 | 2,085 | 1,564 | 1,348 | 382 | - | N/A |
| Two or more for same taxpaye | 4,590 | 1,285 | 1,633 | 840 | 410 | 322 | 99 | - | N/A |
| Two or more for different taxpayers-2/ | 3,310 | 144 | 369 | 609 | 638 | 937 | 609 | *5 | N/A |
| Form W-2 not attached. | 720 | 351 | 228 | 94 | *26 | *11 | *9 | - | N/A |
| Form 1040EZ returns, total | 16,703 | 7,180 | 4,278 | 2,851 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| Forms W-2 attached, total. | 28,419 | 12,903 | 7,754 | 4,437 | 2,191 | 1,045 | 89 | N/A | N/A |
| One........ | 8,969 | 3,458 | 2,053 | 1,782 | 970 | 671 | *36 | N/A | N/A |
| Two or more for same taxpa | 7,433 | 3,534 | 2,171 | 1,032 | 485 | 184 | *26 | N/A | N/A |
| Form W-2 not attached... | 301 | 189 | *54 | *37 | *21 | - | - | N/A | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable
*Estimate should be used with caution because of small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted aross income.
$\underline{\underline{2}}$ /For purpose of this table, even if each spouse on a joint return had two or more forms $W$-2, the return was counted only in the statistics for "Two or more for different taxpayers."
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 8.--All Returns: Number With and Without Nonitemizers' Charitable Contributions Deduction, Size of Contribution, by Type of Return and Size of Adjusted Giross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Contribution status, type of return | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0001 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 1.5,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 30,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 100,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| All returns, total. | 95,307 | 16,017 | 15,346 | 13,212 | 10,890 | 15,677 | 16,892 | 6,276 | 997 |
| With charitable contributions, total | 25,029 | 2,730 | 5,530 | 5,354 | 4,196 | 4,576 | 2,363 | 265 | *15 |
| \$1 under \$25. | 2,426 | 428 | 595 | 498 | 444 | 306 | 154 | - | - |
| \$25 under \$50. | 3,726. | 661 | 928 | 827 | 490 | 583 | 232 | *5 | - |
| \$50 under \$75. | 3,584 | 571 | 885 | 815 | 504 | 550 | 255 | - | * |
| \$75 under \$100. | 1,840 | 152 | 380 | 470 | 375 | 317 | 126 | *20 | - |
| \$100 under \$500. | 11,083 | 837 | 2,376 | 2,252 | 1,936 | 2,281 | 1,240 | 152 | 10 |
| \$500 under \$1,000. | 1,573 | *31 | 263 | 361 | 347 | 313 | 221 | *37 | - |
| \$1,000 under \$5,000. | 560 | * 41 | *63 | 109 | 73 | 182 | 70 | *22 |  |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000 | 76 | *10 | *40 |  |  | *5 | *15 | *6 | - |
| \$10,000 or more. | 160 |  |  | *21 | *26 | *39 | *52 | *22 |  |
| Without charitable contributions | 70,278 | 13,286 | 9,816 | 7,858 | 6,694 | 11,101 | 14,529 | 6,011 | 982 |
| Form 1040 returns, total. | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| With charitable contributions, total | 13,268 | 968 | 2;533 | 2,741 | 2,310 | 2,755 | 1,687 | 259 | *15 |
| \$1 under \$25. | 915 | 86 | 183 | ${ }^{156}$ | 232 | ${ }^{-154}$ | 104 | - | - |
| \$25 under \$50. | 1,458 | 177 | 290 | 352 | 201 | 296 | 137 | *5 | - |
| \$50 under \$75. | 1,491 | 189 | 258 | 349 | 257 | 260 | 173 | - | *5 |
| \$75-under \$1.00. | 1,064 | 51 | 203 | -270 | 239 | 202 | 79 | *20 |  |
| \$100 under \$500. | 6,729 | 419 | 1,326 | 1,348 | 1,119 | 1,439 | 922 | 146 | *10. |
| \$500 under \$1,000. | 1,079 | *15 | 209 | 199 | 215 | 246 | 158 | *37 |  |
| \$1,000 under \$5,000 | 378 | *26 | *49 | 67 | *42 | 118 | *53 | *22 |  |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000. | *45 | *5 | *14 | - | * | *5 | *15 | *6 | - |
| \$10,000 or more. | 108 |  |  |  | *5 | $* 34$ *,449 | $* 47$ 14,043 | *22 |  |
| Without charitable contributio | 47,409 | 4,522 | 3,943 | 3,992 | 4,466 | 9,449 | 14,043 | 6,011 | 982 |
| Form 1040A returns, total. | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1,099 | *5 | N/A |
| With charitable contributions, total..................... | 7,097 | 586 | 1,580 | 1,563 | 1,305 | 1,402 | 656 | *5 | N/A |
| \$1 under \$ 25. | '750 | 76 | ${ }^{1} 205$ | 176 | $\cdots$ | 103 | *50 |  | N/A |
| \$25 under \$50. | 1,251 | 154 | 333 | 295 | 197 | 188 | 85 | - | N/A |
| \$50 under \$75. | 1,068 | 120 | 281 | 213 | 162 | 210 | 82 | - | N/A |
| \$75 under \$100. | 464 | * 40 | 98 | 120 | 83 | 76 | *47 |  | N/A |
| \$100 under \$500. | 2,967 | 161 | 596 | 609 | 593 | 695.- | 308 | *5 | N/A |
| \$500 under \$1,000. | 371 | *15 | *33 | 108 | 90 | *62 | *63 | - | N/A |
| \$1,000 under \$5,000. | 154 | *15 | *14 | *26 | *19 | *64 | *16 | - | N/A |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000 | *26 | *5 | *20 |  |  |  | - |  | N/A |
| \$10,000 or more... | *47 |  |  | *16 | *22 | *4 | *5 | - | N/A |
| Without charitable contribution | 10,829 | 2,760 | 3,012 | 2,066 | 1,333 | 1,216 | 443 | - | N/A |
| Form 1040EZ returns, total. | 16,703 | 7,180 | 4,278 | 2,851 | 1,476 | 855 | *63 | N/A | N/A |
| With charitable contributions, total. | 4,663 | 1,176 | 1,417 | 1,050 | 582 | 419 | *20 | N/A | N/A |
| \$1 under \$ 25. | 761 | 265 | 207 | 166 | 73 | *49 |  | N/A | N/A |
| \$25 under \$50. | 1,017 | 330 | 305 | 181 | - 92 | 99 | *10 | N/A | N/A |
| \$50 under \$75... | 1,025 | 262 | 345 | 252 | -85 | 81 | - | N/A | N/A |
| \$75 under \$100. | 312 | *61 | 79 | 80 | *53 | *38 | - | N/A | N/A |
| \$100 under \$500. | 1,388. | 258 | 454 | 295 | 224 | 147 | *10 | N/A | N/A |
| \$500 under \$1,000. | 122. |  | *21 | *53 | *43 | *5 | - | N/A | N/A |
| \$1,000 under \$5,000. | *28 | - | - | *16 | *12 | - | - | N/A | N/A |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000 | *5 | - | - | *5 | - | - | - | N/A | N/A |
| $\$ 10,000$ or more.............. Without charitable contribution | 12, $\begin{array}{r}\text { * } \\ \text { - }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | *43 | N/A | N/A |
| Without charitable contribution | 12,040 | 6,005 | 2,861 | 1,801 | 895 | 436 | *43 | N/A | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable.
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 9.--Form 1040 Returns: Number With Selected Forms and Schedules, by Size Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Form or schedule |  | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0001 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Forms | 1040, total. | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| A | Itemized Deductions | 38,219 | 1,055 | 1,738 | 2,694 | 3,401 | 8,678 | 13,712 | 5,973 | 968 |
| ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | Interest and Dividend Income. | 33,675 | 2,515 | 3,417 | 3,443 | 3,186 | 6,135 | 9,399 | 4,646 | 934 |
|  | Business or Profession. | 10,453 | 1,235 | 1,065 | 1,120 | 1,193 | 1,898 | 2,404 | 1,238 | 301 |
| D | Capital Gains and Losses | 10,113 | 718 | 600 | 855 | , 865 | 1,550 | 2,694 | 2,199 | 631 |
| $\varepsilon$ | Supplemental Income Schedule. | 11,653 | 839 | 945 | 1,083 | 1,000 | 2,006 | 2,959 | 2,089 | 732 |
| F | Farm Income and Expenses..... | 2,261 | 497 | 234 | 197 | 257 | 409 | 375 | 220 | 73 |
| G | Income Averaging. | 3,120 | *15 | *61 | 133 | 282 | 572 | 1,012 | 717 | 328 |
| R/RP | Credit for the Elderly....... | 428 | *27 | 224 | 120 | *44 | *5 | *5 | *4 |  |
| SE | Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax.... | 10,452 | 1,425 | 1,175 | 1,154 | 1,116 | 1,825 | 2,286 | 1,102 | 369 |
| W | Deduction for a Married Couple When Both Work....... | 19,877 | 128 | 386 | 860 | 1,488 | 4,023 | 8,780 | 3,828 | 383 |
| 1116 | Computation of Foreign Tax Credit. $\qquad$ | 441 | *9 | *23 | *24 | *21 | 82 | 115 | 92 | 75 |
| 2106 | Employee Business Expenses... | 6,046 | 105 | 241 | 502 | 622 | 1,215 | 1,974 | 1,219 | 169 |
| 2119 | Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence. $\qquad$ | 1,449 | 69 | 125 | 112 | 123 | 204 | 414 | 348 | *52 |
| $2210 /$ | Underpayment of Estimated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2210 F | Income Tax................... | 3,545 | 101 | 279 | 382 | 466 | 648 | 763 | 648 | 259 |
| 2440 | Sick Pay Exclusion............ | *19 | - |  |  | * 4 |  | *9 | *5 |  |
| 2441 | Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses. | 5,594 | *48 | 179 | 418 | 635 | 1,350 | 2,155 | 732 | 77 |
| 2555 | Foreign Earned Income......... | 69 | *25 | - | - | *10 | *10 | *14 | *10 | - |
| 3468 | Computation of Investment Credit. $\qquad$ | 4,060 | 538 | 252 | 360 | 350 | 541 | 975 | 687 | 357 |
| 3903 | Moving Expense Adjustment.... | 1,359 | *43 | 114 | 161 | 234 | 294 | 301 | 202 | *10 |
| 4136 | Computation of Credit for Federal Tax on Gasoline, Special Fuels, and Lubricating 0il.............. | 848 | 228 | 117 | 91 | 112 | 111 | 130 | *43 | *15 |
| 4137 | Computation of Social Security Tax on Unreported Tip Income. | 112 | *15 | *5 | *20 | *25 | *15 | *27 | *5 | - |
| 4255 | Recapture of Investment Credit. | 726 | 114 | *44 | *39 | *63 | 80 | 169 | 95 | 122 |
| 4562 | Depreciation...... | 10,063 | 962 | 768 | 861 | 1,032 | 1,784 | 2,579 | 1,594 | 483 |
| 4684 | Casualties and Thefts.. | 224 | *5 | *15 | *10 | *31 | *62 | 87 | *9 | * 4 |
| 4797 | Supplemental Schedule of Gains and Losses. | 2,169 | 281 | 129 | 206 | 183 | 281 | 453 | 391 | 245 |
| 4835 | Farm Rental Income and Expenses. $\qquad$ | 537 | *39 | 87 | *55 | 72 | 98 | 89 | 76 | *21 |
| 4868 | Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File... | 126 | *11 | *22 | *5 | *9 | *17 | *33 | *19 | *10 |
| 4952 | Investment Interest Expense Deduction. | 346 | *19 | *16 | *24 | *10 | *45 | *54 | 108 | 70 |
| 4972 | Special 10-Year Averaging Methods. | 676 | *33 | *25 | *60 | 79 | 197 | 134 | 101 | *47 |
| 5329 | Return for Individual Retirement Arrangement Taxes...... | 246 | *21 | *14 | *10 | *36 | *60 | 75 | *24 | *5 |
| 5695 | Residential Eneray Credit.... | 2,827 | *18 | 121 | 217 | 296 | 615 | 1,071 | 443 | *47 |
| 5884 | Jobs Credits. | *30 | - | - | - | - | - | *20 | *10 | - |
| $\begin{gathered} 6249 / \\ 6249 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | Windfall Profit Tax Credit. | *62 | - | *11 | - | *5 | *5 | *17 | *16 | *9 |
| 6251 | Al ternative Minimum Tax Computation. | 2,954 | 91 | 76 | 149 | 151 | 376 | 697 | 936 | 478 |
| 6252 | Computation of instailiment Sale Income. $\qquad$ | 1,433 | 78 | 69 | 116 | 145 | 270 | 356 | 259 | 140 |
| 8283 | Noncash Charitable Contributions..... | 731 | *5 | *4 | *18 | *41 | *33 | 236 | 261 | 133 |
| 8332 | Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents......... | 110 | - | *5 | - | *41 | *18 | *38 | *7 | - |
| 8396 | Mortgage Interest Credit..... | *14 | - | *4 | - | - | *9 | - | - | - |

ㅌstimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
17 Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
$\bar{N} O T E:$ Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 10.--All Returns: Number With Dividends Before Exclusion or With Interest Income, by Type of Return and Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]


N/A- Not applicable.
*Estimate should de used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted aross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total decause of rounding.

Table 11.:-All Returns: Number With Official IRS Label or Preaddressed Envelope, by Type of Return and Paid Preparer Status
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Use of IRS mailing label, official |
| :--- |
| envelope,type of return |

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

Table 12.--Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns: Number With Unemployment Compensation, by Type of Return and Marital Status
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Unemployment compensation, type of return | Total | Number of returns by marital status |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Joint returns of husbands and wives | Separate returns of husbands and wives | Returns of heads of households | Returns of surviving spouses |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Form 1040 and Form 1040A returns, total... | 78,604 | 23,382 | 44,789 | 780 | 9,554 | 99 |
| Unemployment compensation, total............ | 7,391 | 1,817 | 4,655 | 67 | 852 | - |
| Taxable and nontaxable amounts reported.. | 4,094 | 741 | 3,042 | *34 | 277 | - |
| Only total of taxable and nontaxable amounts reported. $\qquad$ | 3,124 | 1,021 | 1,551 | *32 | 520 +55 | - |
| Only taxable amount reported.............. | 172 | *55 | *62 | - | *55 | - |
| Form 1040 returns, total. | 60,677 | 17,847 | 37,568 | 518 | 4,645 | 99 |
| Unemployment compensation, total............ | 4,843 | 884 | 3,577 | *39 | 342 | - |
| Taxable and nontaxable amounts reported.. | 3,253 | 439 | 2,627 | *20 | 167 | - |
| Only total of taxable and nontaxable amounts reported. | 1,533 $* 57$ | 416 | 928 | *19 | 170 $* 5$ | - |
| Only taxable amount reported.............. | *57 | *29 | *22 | - | *5 | - |
| Form 1040A returns, total................. | 17,926 | 5,534 | 7,221 | 262 | 4,909 | N/A |
| Unemployment compensation, total............ | 2,548 | 933 | 1,077 | *28 | 510 | N/A |
| Taxable and nontaxable amounts reported.. | 841 | 302 | 416 | *14 | 109 | N/A |
| Only total of taxable and nontaxable amounts reported. | 1,591 | 605 | 622 $* 39$ | *14 | 350 $* 50$ | N/A |
| Only taxable amount reported.............. | 115 | *26 | *39 | - | *50 | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable.
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based. NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 13.--All Returns:. Selected Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands and amounts are in millions]

| Size of adjusted gross income | Adjusted gross income. |  | Itemized deductions. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Charitable } \\ & \text { contributions } \\ & \text { deductionl/ } \end{aligned}$ |  | Exemptions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of exemptions | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| All returns, total. | 95,307 | 2,105,392 | 36,038 | 227,311 | 25,029 | 9,931 | 212,962 | 221,480 |
| No adjusted gross income | 1,265 | -13,047 | 205 | 2,911 | 152 | 120 | 2;576 | 2,679 |
| \$1 under \$5,000........ | 14,752 | 39,524 | 289 | 1,292. | 2,578 | 308 | 14,915 | 15,511 |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000. | 15,346 | 115,054 | 1,261 | 3,786 | 5,530 | 1,164 | 26,372 | 27,426 |
| . $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$. | 13,212 | 163,575 | 2,286 | 6,929 | 5,354 | 1,248 | 26,064 | 27,107 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000.. | 10,890 | 189,929 | 3,147 | 10,580 | 4,196 | 1,264 | 25,238 | 26,248 |
| \$20,000 under \$30,000.. | 15,677 | 387,979 | 8,370 | 30,702 | 4,576 | 1,921 | 41,589 | 43,253 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000.. | 16,892 | 647,010 | 13,578 | 76,626 | 2,363. | 2,435 | 52,459 | 54,558 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 6,276 | 397,192 | 5,930 | 65,031 | - 265 | 1,468 | 20,484 | 21,303 |
| \$100,000 or more. | 997 | 178,176 | 973 | 29,454 | *15 | *2 | 3,265 | 3,395 |



EEstimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1 /Amount claimed by nonitemizers on line $34 e$ on Form 1040, line 16 c : on Form 1040A, or line 4 on Form $1040 E Z$.
$\frac{2}{3} /$ For the definition of "total tax", see note on Table 2.
3/Includes returns with amounts used to reduce "total tax" to zero, and returns with refundable amounts (where the credit exceeded "total tax"):
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 14.--Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns: Number With and Without Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses, by Type of Return and Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates Dased on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Item | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0001 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 30,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| returns, total.......... | 78,604 | 8,836 | 11,068 | 10,361 | 9,414 | 14,822 | 16,830 | 6,276 | 997 |
| No credit for child and dependent care expenses. | 70,595 | 8,690 | 10,271 | 9,232 | 8,327 | 13,039 | 14,573 | 5,544 | 920 |
| With credit for child and dependent care expenses.......... | 8,008 | 146 | 797 | 1,130 | 1,087 | 1,783 | 2,256 | 732 | 77 |
| Form 1040 returns, total....... | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| No credit for chila and dependent care expenses. | 55,104 | 5,443 | 6,297 | 6,314 | 6,132 | 10,864 | 13,596 | 5,538 | 920 |
| With credit for child and dependent care expenses......... | 5,574 | *48 | 179 | 418 | 644 | 1,340 | 2,135 | 732 | 77 |
| Form 1040A returns, total...... | 17,926 | 3,346 | 4,592 | 3,629 | 2,638 | 2,618 | 1,099 | *5 | N/A |
| No credit for child and dependent care expenses. | 15,492 | 3,247 | 3,974 | 2,918 | 2,195 | 2,175 | 977 | *5 | N/A |
| With credit for child and dependent care expenses. | 2,435 | 98 | 617 | 711 | 443 | 443 | 122 | - | N/A |

N/A - Not applicable.
*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
1/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 15. --Form 1040 Returns: Number With and Without Itemized Deductions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income
[All figures are estimates based on samples--numbers of returns are in thousands]

| Number by size of itemized deductions | Total | Number of returns by size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 5,0001 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Form 1040 returns, total.... | 60,677 | 5,490 | 6,476 | 6,732 | 6,776 | 12,204 | 15,731 | 6,271 | 997 |
| With itemized deductions, total. | 227,203 | 4,203 | 3,786 | 6,929 | 10,505 | 30,689 | 76,606 | 65,031 | 29,454 |
| \$1 under \$500. | 1,708 | * 46 | 224 | 270 | 261 | 538 | 325 | *38 | * 5 |
| \$500 under \$1,000. | 2,291 | *50 | 178 | 329 | 376 | 777 | 514 | *62 | *5 |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500........... | 2,480 | * 45 | 130 | 267 | 347 | 878 | 702 | 111 | - |
| \$1,500 under \$2.000. | 2,403 | *26 | 159 | 195 | 322 | 822 | 809 | 70 | - |
| \$2,000 under \$3,500........... | 6,340 | 99 | 242 | 567 | 801 | 1,992 | 2,261 | 372 | *5 |
| \$3,500 under $\$ 5,000 \ldots . . . . .$. | 5,150 | 79 | 120 | 264 | 444 | 1,275 | 2,422 | 547 | - |
| \$5,000 under \$7,500. | 6,304 | * 50 | 111 | 210 | 328 | 1,287 | 3,180 | 1,083 | *54 |
| \$7,500 under \$10,000.......... | 3,401 | *40 | * 36 | 111 | 104 | 463 | 1,634 | 990 | *24 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000......... | 3,211 | * 30 | *30 | *53 | 87 | 216 | 1,328 | 1,277 | 190 |
| \$15,000 under $\$ 25,000 . . . . . . .$. | 1,859 | *16 | *32 | *15 | *60 | 109 | 347 | 1,036 | 245 |
| \$25,000 under $\$ 50,000 \ldots . . . .$. | 731 | *8 | - | * 4 | * 6 | *9 | *46 | 326 | 331 |
| \$50,000 or more. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 140 | *5 | - | - | - | - | *4 | *18 | 113 |
| Without itemized deductions..... | 24,660 | 4,997 | 5,215 | 4,446 | 3,639 | 3,839 | 2,158 | 341 | *24 |

[^0]1/Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

For Tax Year 1984 and for the second consecutive year, nonfarm proprietors reported the highest level of annual profits in more than a decade [l]. As can be seen below, this continued the upward trend in profits that began with 1983 [2].

| Tax Year | Net income less deficit (billions) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1974. | \$39.0 |
| 1976. | 44.4 |
| 1978. | 53.5 |
| 1980. | 54.9 |
| 1981. | 53.1 |
| 1982. | 50.6 |
| 1983. | 60.4 |
| 1984. | 70.8 |

The increase in reported profits for 1984 was shared by proprietorships in all industrial divisions except trade [3]. Industries in several divisions realized increases in profits that were more than 30 percent higher than tine previous year, as shown in Figure A below [4].

Figure A.--Profits by Industrial Division, 1983 and 1984

| Industrial |  | 1983 <br> Division |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 1984 |  |
| (billions) |  |  |  |

The decrease in profits for the trade division resulted from a 12 percent drop in retail profits. This drop counteracted the 21 percent gain in profits reported by wholesalers.

The main contributors to the drop in retail profits were automotive dealers and service stations furniture stores, and eating and drinking places. Wholesalers reporting profit gains included those selling motor vehicles, lumber and construction materials, and farmproduct raw materials. Increases in profits were reported by all major groups of service industries.

The number of individual income tax returns reporting nonfarm sole proprietorship activity increased by 5.2 percent, from 10.7 million for 1983 to 11.3 million for 1984. Proprietorship business returns increased in number in all industrial divisions except manufacturing and trade. The number of returns reporting manufacturing and trade activity dropped 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively. However, the increase in the number of returns reporting business activity in the construction and service industries more than compensated for the small declines in manufacturing and trade. This was a continuation of the long-term upward trends in the number of proprietorships engaged in these activities. These trends may have, in part, resulted from favorable interest rates and the continued shift to an economy in which service industries play an increasingly important role.

Just as profits rose, so did the total receipts on which they were based. Reported receipts increased 10.9 percent, from $\$ 465$ billion for 1983 to $\$ 516$ billion for 1984. This increase represented a gain in real (1982) dollar sales of $\$ 47.1$ billion [5]. The percentage ratio of profits to receipts also continued to rise, as figure B shows. Other detailed industry statistics and income statement items on nonfarm sole proprietorships are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

[^1]

SUMMARY
In summary, the continuing improvement in the economic climate in 1984 produced good results for most nonfarm sole proprietors. Overall, compared with 1983, larger amounts of receipts and profits were reported by a larger number of proprietorships.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

A general description of sampling procedures and data limitations applicable to the Statistics of Income (SOI) tabulations is contained in the Appendix to this report. Specific information applicable to 1984 sole proprietorship data is presented below.

Sample Selection Criteria
The 1984 sole proprietorship estimates are based on a sample of individual income tax returns, Forms 1040, processed by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) during 1985. The sample was stratified based on presence or absence of Schedule C, Profit. (or Loss) from Business or Profession; Schedule F, Profit (or Los's) from Farm; the larger of total income or total loss; and size of business plus farm receipts. The returns were selected at rates that ranged from 0.02 percent to 100 percent. For 1984, there were 34,855 nonfarm sole proprietorship returns in the sample drawn from a population of 11,707,742. The corresponding totals for 1983 were 33,272 and $11,132,732$ returns.

## Limitations

Because the data presented in this article are estimates based on a sample of returns filed with the IRS, they are subject to sampling, as well as nonsampling, error. To use the statistical data provided properly, the magnitude of the potential sampling error must be known.

Approximate coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates are presented in the following table. These CV's can be used to obtain measures of the potential sampling error. They are shown here only as a general indication of data reliability. For numbers other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation. The reliability of estimates based on samples and the use of CV's for evaluating the precision of sample estimates are discussed in the Appendix.

| Estimated <br> Number of returns |  | Approximate <br> CV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | .015 |
| $4,262,000$ |  | .020 |
| 681,900 |  | .050 |
| 170,500 |  | .100 |
| 42,000 |  | .200 |
| 18,900 |  | .300 |
| 13,900 |  | .350 |
| 6,800 |  |  |

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Unless otherwise noted, all money amounts in this article are as reported and are not adjusted for inflation.
[2]. Profits are represented by net income less deficit. Net income less deficit was the sum of net income (for businesses reporting a profit) offset by the net deficit (for businesses reporting a loss) for all businesses within a particular industrial classification. Net income or net loss for each business was business receipts minus cost of sales and operations and business deductions. Changes in the SOI sole proprietorship program and in the tax laws affect the comparability of data for different tax years. A tax law change of particular relevance to sole proprietors affected the rules governing the calculation of the depreciation deduction. Chief among these changes was the extension of the recovery period for real property placed into service after March 15, 1984. For such property, the period under the accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) was extended from 15 years to 18 years. Other changes included the reduction in the maximum amount deductible for depreciation of passenger automobiles and the limitation on. the amount which could be expensed currently.

Tax law changes for other recent years and changes in processing that affected the year-to-year comparability of data are described in detail in Wilson, Robert A., "Unincorporated Business Activity for 1981," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1983; in Wolfe, Raymond M., "Sole

Proprietorship Returns, 1982," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1983; and in the annual editions of the Statistics of Income, Sole Proprietorship Returns and Statistics of Income, Individual Incoine Tax Returns series of statistical reports.

For a discussion of trends in the SOI Partnership statistical series, see "Partnership Returns, 1984" in this edition.
[3] For purposes of this article, sole proprietors and sole proprietorships are used interchangeably. In fact, there were slightly more sole proprietorships than sole proprietors because some individuals owned more than one business. Over the past two decades, the ratio of proprietorships to proprietors has remained constant at approximately 1.1 to 1 . For a fuller explanation of the relationship between proprietors and proprietorships
see, Statistics of Income--1981, Sole Proprietorship Returns.
[4] Agricultural services have been onitted as a group because of their close relationship to farming industry data, which are not tabulated on an annual basis. For Tax Year 1982 (the latest year for which detailed data are available), the number of farm returns was 2,691,722, and the number of returns with agricultural service businesses was 211,282. Reported receipts were $\$ 99.3$ billion and $\$ 7.3$ billion, respectively.
[5] Constant dollars were based on the Gross National product implicit price deflator (1982 = 100; $1984=108.2$ ) calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. For discussions of the deflator, see: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1986, Vol. 66, No. 4.

| Industry | usinesses with and without net income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income less deficit | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income |
| All nonfarm industries | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) 1 | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  | 11,262,390 | 516,036,944 | 23,900,034 | 14,278,260 | 11,025,276 | 47,695,007 | 70,766,610 | 8,002,865 | 421,536,357 | 15,225,938 | 10,415,707 | 5,957,742 | 38,012,253 | 89,849,570 |
|  | 2,92 | 10,700,001 | 950,230 | 255,014 | 282,149 | 1,202,251 | 900,369 | 191,896 | 8,105,033 | 562,071 | 159,733 | 181,374 | 893,652 | 1,644,856 |
| Agricultural services <br> Veterinary services <br> Livestock breeding | $\begin{array}{r} 241,546 \\ 16,367 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,604,319 \\ & 1,542,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 678,191 \\ & 199,685 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184,115 \\ 34,741 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 209,143 \\ 56,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.007 .025 \\ 308,774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 712,938 \\ & 324,601 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 148,994 \\ 14,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.731,381 \\ & 1,493,491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399,02,998 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,977 \\ 34,74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,398 \\ 55,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 798,2004 \\ 300,876 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.228 .387 \\ 329,239 \end{array}$ |
|  | 10,572 | $129,663$ |  | 96434,438 |  |  | - 111,324 | 1,14033,037 | 70,753 | - 321 |  |  | -58 |  |
| Livestock breeding...... ${ }_{\text {Animal sevic.i............................. }}$ | 124,711 | $1,849,085$ <br> $3,871,420$ | 143,275 <br> 319,356 <br> 1036 |  |  | 113,218 | -26,0161 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1+2,816 \\ & 3,126,249 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56.198 \\ 208.572 \end{array}$ | 84,357 | [113 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,962 \\ 385,36 \\ \hline 6406 \end{array}$ | 4.803 485042 |
| Landscape and horticultural services ............................. |  |  |  | 95,824 | 61,410 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,037 \\ & 82,697 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 41,051 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 185,042 \\ & 580,459 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other agricultural services... | 25,551 | 1,211,275 | 65,322 | 18,152 | 41,845 | 86,074 | 72,727 | 17,434 | 928,073 | 29,934 | 4,870 | 32,667 | 46,962 |  |
| Forestry $\qquad$ Fishing, hunting, and trapping $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,641 \\ & 53,737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,325,112 \\ 770,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143,008 \\ & 129,030 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,056 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,153 \\ 15,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,981 \\ 71,449 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,042 \\ & \hline 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771,327 \\ & 602,324 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 112,329 \\ 50,719 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{4800}{ }$ | 20.030 | 81.809 | $\begin{aligned} & 169,884 \\ & 246,585 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining........... | 153,445 | 13,190,105 | 1,113,804 | 135,220 |  | 733,525 | 364,844 | 84,445 | 9,696,007 | 630,485 | 65,367 | 225,547 | 529,274 | 1,773,093 |
| Metal mining <br> Coal mining <br> Oil and gas extraction <br> Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | $\begin{array}{r} 4,519 \\ 717 \\ 146,037 \\ 2,172 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,124 \\ \therefore 345,535 \\ 12,723,541 \\ 102,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,603 \\ 24,157 \\ 1,064,207 \\ 12,838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,436 \\ 1,711 \\ 131,061 \\ 1,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 809 \\ 5.272 \\ 656,930 \\ 1,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.920 \\ 38,881 \\ 675,194 \\ 18,531 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -12,190 \\ 42,715 \\ 361,184 \\ -26,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore 1,159 \\ 620 \\ 82,361 \\ 275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 16,571 \\ 318,493 \\ 9,273,323 \\ 87,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} *, 022 \\ 20,311 \\ 599962 \\ 4,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \bullet 231 \\ 1 ; 509 \\ 63: 220 \\ 407 \\ \hline 407 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .482 \\ 4,568 \\ 200.229 \\ 268 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 169 \\ +\begin{array}{r} 32,781 \\ 479,646 \\ 16,678 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 3,174 \\ 51,471 \\ 1,702,823 \\ 15,625 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction............................................................ | 1,386,099 | 66,311,253 | 2,633,745 | 641,263 | 1,149,078 | 10,120,376 | 10,126,530 | 1,169,865 | 57,038,934 | 2,022,119 | 544,176 106,432 | 740,101 | 8,669,992 | 11,452,305 |
| General building contractors and operative builders General building contractors Operative builders $\qquad$ | 342,827339,493,336 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,321,387 \\ 23,155,300 \\ 166,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 827,267 \\ 826,739 \\ 528 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131,668 \\ & 131.56 \\ & 131.516 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 590,062 \\ 570,008 \\ 19,964 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,908,539 \\ & 2,907,078 \\ & \hline, 1.461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,939,735 \\ 2,933,606 \end{array}$ | $282,354$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,190,576 \\ & 19,140,518 \end{aligned}$ | 592.1 |  | 327,75t | 2,378,589 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,504,363 \\ 3,487,065 \\ .17,298 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 592,07 | 106,432 | 310,799 | 2,379,585 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy construction contractors Highway and street construction Heavy construction, except highway | $\begin{gathered} 46,117 \\ 6,812 \\ 39,305 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,837,632 \\ & 640,248 \\ & 3,197,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201,937 \\ 39,288 \\ 162,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,775 \\ 6009 \\ 28,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,802 \\ & 5,5,040 \\ & 78,762 \end{aligned}$ | 605,749138,136467.613 | $\begin{array}{r}474,361 \\ 70.415 \\ 403,947 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,257 \\ 6 \\ 63,303 \\ 37,954 \end{array}$ | $3,250,869$631,504$2,619,366$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165,781 \\ & 36,790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.624 \\ & \hline 524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57,880 \\ -4,728 \\ 53160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 567.513 \\ -137.620 \end{array}$ | 557,37982,292475,087 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special trade contractors <br> Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning. $\qquad$ <br> Painting, paper hanging, and decorating <br> Electrical work <br> Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering <br> Carpentering and flooring <br> foofing and sheet metal work |  | 39,080,293 | 1,601,102 | 475,978 | 472,056 | 6,599,883 | 6,678,697 | 844,727 | 34,532,454 | 1,263,117 | 408,30 | 351,607 | 5,720,609 | 7,349,788 |
|  | 95,466 | 6,844,907 | 214,267 | 45.537 | 58,887 | 970,177 | 766,86 | 72.663 | 5,722,132 | 178,148 | 31,95 | 44,96 | 756,145 | 869.031 |
|  | 180,209 | 5,266,138 | 164,851 | 63,965 | 36.902 | 884.515 | 1,184,957 | 159,989 | 4,700,365 | 136,820 | 50.23 | 32,079 | 856,628 | 1,231,302 |
|  | 93.695 | 4,039,411 | 151,528 | 30,45 | 55,76 | 522,728 | 519,225 | 64.54 | 3,545,225 | 100,30 | 23,66 | 26,245 | 491.24 | ${ }^{6568.307}$ |
|  | 71,408 | 4,312,721 | 149,231 | 83,93 | 53,443 | 1,212,63 | 653,08 | 60.5 | 3,403,148 | 114,64 | 74.1 | 32,02 | 827,76 | 717,165 |
|  | 312,842 | 6,985,992 | 276,067 | ${ }^{80,084}$ | $\stackrel{67,455}{ }$ | 805182 | 2,043,23 | 287.92 | ${ }^{6,373,217}$ | 240,345 | 73,30 | 57,455 | 727,722 | 2,116,119 |
|  | 58,539 | 3,718,268 | 103,383 | 33,907 | 20,516 | 827,010 | 03,33 | 53,50 | 3,664,062 | 102,680 | 33,881 | 20,470 | 822,437 | 520,175 |
| Concrete work. | 18.410 | 1.589,371 | 72.064 | 40,792 | 16,143 | 343,488 | 111.855 | 14.48 | 1,529,230 | 60,255 | 40,29 | 15,231 | 331,545 | 142,123 |
| Water well drilling........................... | 7,245 154,278 | $\begin{array}{r}377,728 \\ \hline 5,945,756\end{array}$ | 52,561 417,149 | 97,067 | -15,286 |  | 26,785 869,362 | -55,032 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{2} 260,140}$ |  | 80,70 | 738 122,391 | $\stackrel{-20,089}{ } 887$ | - 48,447 1.047 .122 |
| Contractors not allocable | 5,063 | 71,940 | 3.439 | *,842 | -3,159 | *,204 | *33,737 | *4,527 | *65,034 | 1,102 | 4.816 | -2,853 | $\stackrel{*}{*}, 281$ | -40,775 |
| Manufacturing ... | 320,106 | 18,176,27 | 996,303 | 651,070 | 433,823 | 2,999,680 | 1,435,916 | 187,616 | 13,819,335 | 550,458 | 508,7 | 159,466 | 2,421,745 | 2,162,847 |
| Food and kindred products | 5,628 | 922,038 | 46,491 | 15,393 |  | 25,370 | 19,806 |  | *321,785 | -18,643 |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products. | $\cdot 1,986$ | -49,933 | -3,946 | *1,421 | -438 | $\cdot 2.512$ | -16,765 | 207 | * 48,418 | -3,464 | $\cdot 1,39$ | 40 | $\bullet 2,485$ | -18,420 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 26,684 | -592,268 | 39,738 | 15,616. | 3,208 | 163,277 | 126,223 | 21,564 | 560,995 | 14,008 | 14,560. | -1,497 | 163,230 | 156,113 |
| Lumber and wood products, except turniture | ${ }^{65,064}$ | 3,894,688 | 258,704 | 10.0.505 | 123,995 | 443.507 | 309,621 | 41,319 | 2,481,863 | 130,222 | 90.174 | 39,557 | 250,608 | 446,990 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 14,566 | 407,798 | 17,889 | -17.179 | 1,959 | -92,301 | 48,067 | 7,883 | 359,725 | 5,518 | -5,21 | -1,074 | -91,509 | 86,635 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 68,586 | 3,334,524 | 233,489 | 93,925 | 161,813 | 653,061 | 160,913 | 31,405 | 2,061,511 | 115,885 | 44,256 | 36,45 | 430,166 | 392,906 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 2,396 | $\cdot 36,574$ | *541 | ${ }^{16}$ | -207 | -3,353 | 5,002 | -1.119 | -36,335 | -541 |  | '20 | -3,353 | -10,755 |
| Leather and leather products... | -2,210 | $\cdot \cdot 10,627$ | -862 | *45 | -220 | -1,346 | --456 | -1,708 | ${ }^{10} 10,177$ | ${ }^{3} 36$ | -45 | -220 | $\cdot 1,346$ | -839 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 18,157 | 478,948 | 51,084 | 14,408 | -28,465 | -52,155 | 22,388 | 9,642 | 170,530 | $\cdot 13,788$ | $\cdot 8,319$ | $\bullet 4.43$ | $\cdot 10,901$ | 48,244 |
| Primary metal industries.. | 4,972 | 589,018 | 18,742 | *11,441 | -7,722 | -163,475 | 122,577 | 4,433 | 580,379 | -17,779 | -11,422 | -7,72 | -163,459 | 124,172 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 17,101 | 1,223,291 | 73,272 | 40,430 | 19,699 | 269,794 | 142,090 | 13,107 | 894,288 | 62,862 | 29,496 | 11,166 | 244,340 | 170,711 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 22,467 | 2,010,082 | 135,216 | 67,077 | 47,625 | 357,872 | 39,156 | 9.178 | 1,807,207 | -84,777 | 43,126 | 38,269 | 291,027 | 119,432 |
| Electrical and electronic equipme | 9,459 | 446,143 | 18,049 | 1,736 | 5,000 | 21,722 | 49,612 | 5,571 | 433,380 | 4,720 | $\cdot 1,459$ | -3,010 | -20,434 | 67,590 |
| Transportation equipment .... | 2,732 | 55,838 | -5,651 | -773 | 752 | -1,317 | 6,216 | -1,615 | -52,809 | $\cdot 5,191$ | 12 | -442 | ${ }^{636}$ | $\cdot 15,438$ |
| Other manufacturing industries | 55,805 | 4,078,669 | 90,339 | 270,828 | 17,028 | 746,450 | 347,894 | 33,116 | 3,954,631 | 70,555 | 249,678 | 13,220 | 740,182 | 424,584 |
| Manufacturing not allocable ................... | 2,296 | 45,83 | -2,28 | -276 |  | 2,16 | 20,04 | -1,787 | -45,30 | -2,141 | 159 |  | 1,31 | -32,154 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and santtary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| services ........................................................... | 572,325 | 29,087,904 | 2,424,113 | 637,712 | 768,634 | 2,748,725 | 3,271,595 | 430,270 | 23,127,966 | 1,655,968 | 466,177 | 500,440 | 1,784,344 | 4,142,118 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 59,920 | 957,061 | 71,527 | 70,781 | 32,707 | 23,819 | 299,431 | 53,59 | 900,6 | 66,898 |  | 31,37 | 17,9 | 308,573 |
| Taxicabs. | 42,975 | 600,100 | -22,031 | ${ }_{*}^{69,269}$ | *22,667 |  | 196,432 | 38,453 | 569,758 | -19,463 | -67.252 | -22.639 |  | 200,823 |
| Other passenger transportation |  | .356,960 | 49,496 | *1,511 | 10,039 | 23,819 | 102,999 | 15.144 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Business Receipts, Selected Deductions, Payroll, and Net Income, by Industry, 1984 - Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industry | Businesses with and without net income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interast | Payroll | Net income less deficit | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucking and warehousing. | 370,711 | 21,611,891 | 1,908,994 | 412,623 | 591,839 | 1,951,729 | 2,383,413 | 282,814 | 16,986,793 | 1,362,626 | 299,993 | 413,076 | 1,291,165 | 2.940 .410 |
| Trucking, local and long distance | 369,780 | 21,511,118 | 1,901,075 | 411,962 | 583,216 | 1,940,973 | 2,394,079 | 282,775 | 16,938,792 | 1,362,268 | 299,974 | 413,002 | 1,290,329 | 2,937,722 |
| Public warehousing and trucking terminal | 931 | 100,773 | 7,919 | *661 | 8,623 | 10,756 | -10,665 |  | *48,001 | ${ }^{*} 359$ |  | $\cdot 74$ | -836 | -2,688 |
| Water transportation. | 12,108 | 160,858 | 55,245 | 3,143 | 14,881 | 2,098 | -5,424 | 7.553 | 106.838 | 7.973 | *41 | -938 | ${ }^{6} 635$ | 57,296 |
| Air transportation... | 10,560 | 510,533 | 79,188 | 19,983 | 17,954 | 125,052 | 1,173 | 5.525 | 438,055 | -33,046 | -6,083 | $\cdot 745$ | -120,188 | 77,157 |
| Transportation services . | 56,452 | 3,467,958 | 102,971 | 64,594 | 53,199 | 329,238 | 234,478 | 36,697 | 2,589,055 | 42,805 | 36,281 | 14,294 | 74,610 | 299,642 |
| Passenger transportation arrangemen | 27,265 | 2,296,903 | 28,345 | 54,696 | 23,492 | 205,736 | 80,172 | 15,746 | 1,723,640 | 19,599 | 30,121 | -5,301 | -21,505 | 108,581 |
| Fright transportation arrangement | 6,414 | 474,889 | 12,384 | *2,877 | 2,526 | ${ }^{15,083}$ | 89,376 | 6,385 | 460,423 | -10,059 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | -656 | -14,122 | 95,725 |
| Other transportation services. | 22,773 | 696,165 | 62,242 | 7,021 | 27,181 | 108,418 | 64,930 | 14,566 | 404,992 | 13,146 | -3,378 | -8,337 | 38,982 | 95,336 |
| Communication. | 11,163 | 374,281 | 17,128 | 11,922 | 8.092 | 65,549 | 87,953 | 8.839 | 333,328 | 10,431 | 7,084 | 2,719 | 59,669 | 110,373 |
| Electric, gas, and water services | 4.034 | 101,383 | 22,230 | $\cdot 11,263$ | -2,352 | *517 | 12,461 | -1,746 | ${ }^{-62,320}$ | -2,443 | -11,204 | $\bullet 1,522$ | $\stackrel{6}{ } 6$ | -22,078 |
| Sanitary services ............ | 47,377 | 1,903,940 | 166,830 | 43,405 | 47,611 | 250,723 | 258,111 | 33,499 | 1,710,948 | 129,746 | 37,330 | 35,767 | 220,021 | 326,590 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 2,380,838 | 195,961,164 | 4,435,818 | 4,733,493 | 2,591,581 | 12,014,236 | 7,708,348 | 1,369,095 | 154,647,747 | 2,658,578 | 3,102,771 | 1,463,234 | 9,325,461 | 12,880,376 |
| Wholesale trade. | 224,603 | 29,760,685 | 555,178 | 262,519 | 286,709 | 1,345,849 | 1,633,015 | 158,503 | 24,367,424 | 332,390 | 179,150 | 170,961 | 1,115,216 | 2,099,636 |
| Motor vehicles and automotive equipment. | 9,793 | 1,599,554 | 23,240 | 25,132 | 17,905 | 102,677 | 84,107 | 7,655 | 1,541,078 | 21,117 | 24,880 | -14,245 | 99,324 | 105,036 |
| Lumber and construction materials | 10,933 | 1,164,618 | 12,833 | 1,070 | 14,304 | 20,713 | 99,776 | 6,992 | 1,16,391 | 7.857 | $\bullet 1,051$ | 10,751 | 16,705 | 104,327 |
| Electrical goods. | 9,102 | 351,792 | 6,645 | 7,526 | 10,397 | 10,450 | 99,317 | 7,320 | 344,273 | 5,045 | 7.401 | 10,155 | 9,517 | 104,109 |
| Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment | 3,401 | 241,932 | -12,028 | *36 | ${ }^{1,435}$ | *28,097 | 55,776 | $\cdot 2,124$ | -235,733 | -11,135 | -836 | $\cdot 1,421$ | -27,926 | -56.455 |
| Farm machinery and equipment. | 2,615 | 274,210 | 20,733 | 637 | 11,995 | 13,256 | -33,293 | -1,149 | -33,081 | -301 | \% 8 | 539 | -485 | -7,752 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 32,910 | 2,981,298 | 95,002 | 38,219 | 60,109 | 590,725 | 335,476 | 24,600 | 2,504,503 | 70,527 | 12,946 | 51,625 | 579.462 | 400,775 |
| Other durable goods. | 25,183 | 2,982,733 | 43,068 | 23,770 | 20,329 | 48,734 | 285,930 | 19,034 | 2,530,656 | 28,525 | 17,419 | 10,837 | 25,742 | 342,500 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and allied products | 5,960 | 598,302 | 3,199 | -27,876 | ${ }^{38}$ | *2,713 | 13,556 | 3,234 | 562,603 | *2,906 | -27,255 |  | -1,891 | 29,453 |
| Apparel, piece goods, and notions | 12,012 | 1,035,757 | 26,404 | 10,865 | 3,642 | -45,664 | 104,886 | 10,358 | 1,021,940 | 18,264 | 10,841 | -3.069 | -45,399 | 116,635 |
| Groceries and related products | 28,711 | 6,697,538 | 158,257 | 31,302 | 48,756 | 236,005 | 113,506 | 15,226 | 5,112,178 | 59,80 | 17,895 | 5,832 | 130,216 | 225,412 |
| Farm-products raw materials. | 9,819 | 5.345,408 | 50,320 | 25,614 | 45,206 | 107,601 | 96,546 | 7,179 | 4,039,110 | 41,016 | 11,267 | 33,772 | 56,030 | 122,184 |
| Alcoholic beverages.. | 1,624 | 398,272 | 8,118 | -4,977 | *5,025 | -20,542 | 42,148 | $\cdot 1,620$ | -384,896 | -7,537 | $\cdot 4,717$ | $\cdot 4,483$ | -19,214 | *42,945 |
| Other nondurable goods | 53,889 | 5,056,265 | 73,443 | 53,843 | 36,078 | 60,205 | 200,182 | 35,062 | 3,940,122 | 41,022 | 31,943 | 16.025 | 46,203 | 274,870 |
| Wholesalers not allocable | 18,651 | 1,033,008 | 21,887 | 10,852 | 11,490 | 58,467 | 135,101 | 16,950 | 1,000,860 | 17,242 | -10,593 | -8,206 | 57,102 | 167.185 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mobie home deaiers Lumber and other................... | ${ }_{18,183}$ | 2,100,442 |  | 130,102 | 87,165 | 608,0 | 428,4 | 48,973 | 5,688 | 128,006 | 61,174 | 55,118 | 488.832 | 665,447 |
| Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores... | 9,448 | 966,692 | -7,215 | -59,885 | -14,019 | *57,932 | 66,371 | ${ }_{*} 6,133$ | -598,460 | -4,105 | -11,492 | ${ }_{-11,722}$ |  | -111.241 |
| Hardware stores | 19,974 | 1,789,292 | 43,534 | 22,617 | 13,242 | 134,432 | 147,966 | 12,123 | 1,563,310 | 23,846 | -19,117 | -7,433 | 132,418 | 100,552 |
| Retail nurseries and garden supply stores | 22,683 | 1,087,647 | 80,388 | 21,290 | 12,293 | 73,774 | 29,820 | 15,410 | 911,174 | 53,296 | -17,343 | -2,282 | -40,805 | 102,886 |
| Mobile home dealers | 4,718 | 1,054,450 | 10,731 | -2,151 | 12,826 | -115,423 | 91,866 | 4,500 | 844,407 | ${ }^{9} 9,428$ | *2,128 | -4,434 | -109,973 | 101,029 |
| General merchandise stores | 35,648 | 3,364,146 | 102,581 | 75,683 | 67,820 | 209,596 | 21,495 | 16,429 | 1,850,207 | 69,638 | 53,902 | 20,683 | 82,089 | 148,761 |
| Variety stores. | 11,067 | 1,607,616 | 45,457 | -38,980 | 22,240 | 94,989 | 62,129 | *6,631 | *1,175,728 | -35,042 | *37,685 | -17,767 | -64,135 | -76,560 |
| Other general merchandise stores. | 24,581 | 1,756,530 | 57,124 | 36,703 | 45,580 | 114,608 | -40,634 | 9,788 | 674,479 | 34,597 | 16,216 | -2,916 | 17,954 | 72,201 |
| Food stores | 181,496 | 31,515,783 | 618.148 | 589,551 | 327,761 | 1,707,070 | 818,477 | 119,466 | 26,285,321 | 410,511 | 414,573 | 212,969 | 1,421,013 | 1,294,250 |
| Grocery stores. | 94,782 | 23,056,063 | 359,102 | 298,819 | 237,442 | 1,260,285 | 445,961 | 64,851 | 19,349,135 | 238,273 | 242,391 | 153,398 | 1,087,648 | 731,649 |
| Meat and fish markets, including freezer provisioners | 19,558 | 2,697,011 | 32,683 | 48,325 | 9,513 | 80,161 | 94,036 | 13,987 | 2,401,558 | 25,463 | 36,061 | *3,686 | -69,114 | 132,159 |
| Fruit stores and vegetable markets | 10,463 | 1,332,838 | 24,736 | 20,339 | 4,058 | 34,616 | 46,781 | 9,143 | 1,242,534 | 21.183 | 16,591 | -2,903 | -29,161 | 78,317 |
| Candy, nut, and contectionery stores. | 6,775 | 202,575 | -12,162 | $\cdot 10,194$ | -4,118 | -16.063 | 46,055 | -4,523 | -189,174 | -11,876 | -9,704 | $\cdot 4,073$ | $\cdot 14,010$ | 50,304 |
| Dairy products stores. | 6.852 | 731,943 | 36,401 | -58,478 | *6,019 | -76,372 | -28,477 | *38 | -234,561 | -3,666 | *947 | $\cdot 1,592$ |  | *5,942 |
| Retail bakeries.. | 10,665 | 385,814 | -27,664 | -21,232 | ${ }^{*} 9,100$ | -1,072 | 56,331 | $\bullet 8,956$ | *305,717 | -25,758 | *20,864 | ${ }^{3} 3,650$ | ${ }^{+677}$ | -58,095 |
| Miscellaneous food stores | 32,401 | 3,109,538 | 125,401 | 132,164 | 57,511 | 238,502 | 157,791 | 17,968 | 2,562,641 | 84,293 | 87,915 | 43,668 | -208,237 | 237,784 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 159,646 | 50,182,868 | 529,381 | 661,763 | 468,963 | 2,100,801 | 1,041,916 | 102.796 | 41,260,406 | 384,990 | 519,309 | 320,357 | 1,727,977 | 1,546,454 |
| Motor vehicle dealers - now car dealors (franchised) | 8,024 | 3,904,893 | 22,122 | 16,091 | 21,099 | 124,953 | 79,068 | 5,011 | 3,769,194 | 19,482 | 14,361 | 17,740 | 121,636 | 97,757 |
| Motor vehicle dealers - used cars only . | 48,681 | 8,696.061 | 50,675 | 68,303 | 136,531 | 146,886 | 232,457 | 31,905 | 6,305,543 | 28,097 | 59,919 | 63,130 | 117,265 | 382,457 |
| Auto and home supply stores. | 23,224 | 4,185,031 | 68,029 | 56,810 | 65,478 | 335,305 | 186,777 | 15,024 | 3,781,754 | 61,454 | 53,445 | 56,015 | 326,548 | 217,643 |
| Gasoline service stations....... | 61,859 | 31,152,214 | 325,002 | 475,816 | 183,015 | 1,319,913 | 540,807 | 43,297 | 25,969,246 | 249,048 | 378,941 | 148,966 | 1.049.570 | 757,154 |
| Boat dealers | 5,635 | 193,892 | 16,807 | $\cdot 17,871$ | 13,225 | *2,665 | 16,082 | *2,259 | *30,150 | ${ }^{6} 6$ |  | -272 |  | $\cdot 18,781$ |
| Recreational vehicles | $\bullet 2,887$ | *136,515 | *9,682 | *244 | -7,627 | -4,146 | *6,918 | $\cdot 1,741$ | -120,219 | $\cdot 6,153$ | -240 | $\cdot 6,742$ | -4,112 | -10,591 |
| Motorcycle dealers ... | $\cdot 1,947$ | *879,087 | -10,280 | -12,530 | -23.452 | -88,222 | -27,162 | ${ }^{83} 8$ | -878,045 | $\cdot 9,660$ | -12,397 | $\cdot 23,452$ | -88,222 | -28,146 |
| Miscellaneous aircraft and automotive dealars ........ | 7,389 | 1,095,176 | 26,784 | 14,099 | 18,535 | -78,710 | -15,192 | -2,720 | -406,255 | -10,477 |  | $\cdot 4,040$ | $\cdot 20,624$ | -33,924 |


| Industy | Businesses with and without net income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business recilipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income less deficit | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) 1 | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Wholesale and retall trade - Continuad Retail trade - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores. | 61,338 | 6,508,858 | 107,355 | 233,978 | 107.11 | 509,198 | 521,065 | 44,146 | 5,774,437 | 79,660 | 178,560 | 69,483 | 447,942 | 657,709 |
| Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores. | ${ }^{1} 1,645$ | *648,561 | $\cdot 5,277$ | -27,694 | $\bullet 1,722$ | -37,406 | -59,410 | ${ }^{1.645}$ | * 648,561 | $\cdot 5,277$ | -27,69 | -1,72 | -37,406 | -59,410 |
| Women's ready-to-wear stores.............. | 7.576 | 1:253,745 | 16,706 | 58,022 | 13.091 | 159,256 | 121,063 | 6,418 | 1,163,851 | 14,944 | 50,762 | 0,191 | 144,780 | 128,045 |
| Women's accessory and specialty stores Children's and infants' wear stores. | ${ }_{9}^{9}, 438$ | -13,865 | * ${ }^{353}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}11.503 \\ \\ 2 \\ 2.170\end{array}$ | *154 | -1,286 | $\begin{array}{r}34,398 \\ -3,656 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6,433}$ | ${ }^{7} 74,1671$ | -267 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \hline 9,049 \\ \hline 190\end{array}$ | 13 | "804 ${ }^{38}$ |  |
| Family clothing stores. | 12,788 | 1,027,702 | 21,327 | 25,668 | 28,161 | 97,986 | 30,424 | 7,647 | 756,890 | 10,821 | $\cdot 7,444$ | *10,778 | 73.174 | 87,206 |
| Shoe stores ............. | 7.034 | 854,917 | 14,517 | 35,746 | -13,670 | $\cdot 72,276$ | 85,972 | $-5.748$ | -813.102 | -12,479 | -31,977 | -13,650 | -64,130 | -87,464 |
| Furriers and fur shops | *2,223 | -487,572 | *140 |  | -2,111 | -3,258 | *26,296 | -2,217 | -481,083 |  |  | -1,965 | -3,258 | -26,785 |
| Apparel and accessory stores, not elsewhere classified..... | 20,122 | 2,128,499 | 48,840 | 73,174 | 47,811 | 136,952 | 167,158 | 14,032 | 1,835,237 | 35,753 | 51,445 | 32,158 | 124,252 | 229,444 |
| Furniture and home furrishings stores.. | 90,361 | 6,956,804 | 171,568 | 298,944 | 142,432 | 540,457 | 427,927 | 58,869 | 4,941,045 | 98,078 | 181,720 | 55,468 | 438,932 | 651,868 |
| Furniture stores ...... | 29,208 | 2,196,915 | 69,663 | 122,634 | 65,809 | 124,032 | 143,959 | 13,947 | 1,180,248 | 32.796 | 50,865 | 9,878 | 49,170 | 264,021 |
| Floor covering stores. | 14,135 | 1,690,025 | 33,532 | 34,491 | 23,233 | 155,737 | 64,756 | 9,096 | 1,087,086 | 12,578 | 9,917 | -9,548 | 151,197 | 77,749 |
| Drapery, curtain and upholstery stores | 17,508 | 720,096 | 7,132 | -20,728 | 10,380 | -100,292 | 93,865 | 15,803 | 719,853 | 6,850 | 0,685 | -10,380 | 100,292 | 94,342 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| appliances ...i.................................... | 8.895 | -568,129 | 19,735 | $31,184$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,606 \\ & 3,174 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{27,967}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67,712 \\ 42,200 \end{gathered}$ | 7,130 5037 | 557,878 | $\begin{array}{r}15,735 \\ 7,044 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | "30,668 | $\stackrel{*}{* 8,308}$ | -53,523 | 80,540 51,546 |
| Radio and television stores | 7,276 | [939,978 | 23,678 | 31,979 | 25,721 | 63,069 | 7.570 | 4.626 | 652,448 | 13,535 | -16.463 | -10,537 | -46,925 | 59,737 |
| Music stores ................................................................. | 4,944 | 344,690 | 9,867 | 19,117 | *4,510 | -13,477 | 7,865 | 3,230 | 263,853 | 8,540 | -15,029 | -3,880 | -10,537 | 23,931 |
| Eating and drinking placesEating places ......... | 238,366 | 21,753,276 | 934,924 | 1,220,932 | 456,085 | 2,862,061 | 281,383 | 121,124 | 13,618,817 | 469,599 | 719,704 | 173,057 | 1,870,803 | 1,330,014 |
|  | 179,418 | 16,529,777 | 714,943 | 99, 194 | 308,876 | 2,329,350 | 305,731 | ${ }^{96,593}$ | 10,997,776 | ${ }^{387,150}$ | ${ }^{643,085}$ | $\begin{array}{r}148,558 \\ \hline 24,498\end{array}$ | 1,627.460 | 1,088,194 |
| Eating places s...........Drinking places.......Miscollaneous retail stores | 58,948 | 5,223,500 | 219,981 | 221,738 | 149,209 | 532,711 | -24,347 | 24,593 | 2,621,041 | 82,449 | 76.820 | 24,488 | 243,443 | 241,821 |
|  | 1,150,427 | 32,914,148 | 998,703 | 1,050,739 | 534,537 | 1,882,257 | 1,849,078 | 594,977 | 25,644,584 | 560,994 | 622,578 | 330,073 | 1,524,362 | 3.522,630 |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores Liquor stores | 14,128 | 4,051,323 | ${ }^{83,509}$ | 78,809 | 73,668 | 306,327 | 371,906 | 12.849 | 4,049,471 | 81,407 | 78,806 | 73.410 | 305,918 | 375,147 |
|  | 21,120 | 5,226,631 | 92,308 | 92,872 | 76,702 | 173,672 | 106,170 | 13.560 | 3,438,545 | 44,219 | 53,363 | 35,848 | 65,066 | 156,735 |
| Liquor stores ........................................................................ | 103,981 | 2,062,421 | 51,896 | 114,479 | 40,903 | 54,840 | - 104,844 | 41,610 | 1,150,626 | 10,716 | 26,751 | 27,834 | 31,978 | 181,947 |
| Sporting goods and bicycle shops .......................................................................... | 26,731 | 1,328.973 | 41,084 | ${ }^{37.570}$ | 26,730 | 44;731 | 198,818 | 18.655 | 1,235,537 | -35,369 | 33,444 | 25,892 | -41,602 | 22.017 |
|  | 12,529 | 685,294 | 19,665 | 46,846 | 3,148 | 55,355 | 73,731 | 8,148 | 622,305 | -13,387 | -40,190 | -1,021 | -50,853 | 91,048 |
| Stationery stores | 6,451 | 1909,842 | 26,729 | -26,373 | *8,511 | 71,929 | 166,670 | 5,134 | 907,524 | 26,693 | -26,321 | -8,497 | 71,468 | 167,883 |
|  | 34,403 | 1,788,208 | 54,354 | 83,047 | 18,818 | 133,370 | 150,803 | 17,972 | 1,458,024 | 30,212 | 37,090 | 10,208 | 114,841 | 289,433 |
| Hobby, toy, and game shops .......................................................................Camera and photographic supply stores ......... | 43,597 | 411,797 | 26,202 | 30,276 | *2,805 | *20,214 | -47,078 | 12,951 | 239,630 | *5,054 | -6,634 | $\cdot 4,122$ | '206 | 31,709 |
|  | 4,171 | 312.602 | 7.485 |  | -3,445 | ${ }^{126}$ | -3,218 |  | -293,966 | -423 | *40 | - ${ }^{1,003}$ | *126 | -6,832 |
| Camera, and photographic supply stores Gift, nowelty, and souvenir shops | 40,892 | 1;834,645 | 90,978 | 185,936 | 65,405 | 281,954 | 89,300 | 22,336 | 1,257,163 | 56,799 | 80,347 | 34,880 | 237,464 | 189,508 |
| Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops Luggage and leather goods stores | -7,232 | -32,611 | *114 |  |  | - | -6,376 | -5,020 | *31,085 | -114 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{-6,519}{ }$ |
|  | 28,794 | 690,454 | 22,887 | 42,925 | *21,870 | $\stackrel{75,563}{ }$ | 41,339 | 17,791 | ${ }^{656.079}$ | 18,444 | -34,878 | *20,822 | $\bullet 73,676$ | 62,465 |
| Mail order houses ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Merc........................ | 11,584 | 208,816 | 11,792 | *11,852 | -12,060 | -22,634 | -39,743 | 3,728 | 132,505 | -6,224 | $\cdots 10,599$ | *2,548 | -21,680 | 33,757 |
|  | 84,647 | .1167335 | -36,074 | -4,113 | *5,329 | -6,260 | -17,284 | $\stackrel{-1.658}{ }$ | -39,750 | -1,530 | ${ }^{-1.022}$ | -126 | -918 | -10.950 $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 4 , 2 5 3}$ |
| Merchandising machine operators............................................................. | 641,777 | 6,267,303 | 247,494 | 100,403 | 82,564 | 67,169 | 588,481 | 321,186 | 4,914,375 | 127,458 | 53.287 | 42,955 | 46,776 | 1,154,253 |
| Direct selling organizations <br> Fuel and ice dealers, except fuel oil dealers and bottled gas dealers | 4,312 | 83,694 | -5,464 | -834 | 6,00 | 31,227 | -18,675 | 2,822 | -37,918 | -390 | $\cdot 33$ | $\cdot 10$ | -21,295 | $\cdot 1,151$ |
|  | 93 | 388,208 | 4,620 | 8 | 62 |  | 12,519 | 1,898 | 333,540 | 3.001 | 20 | -220 | 2,9 | 20,560 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 332.596 | 38,672 | 17.551 | 1,565,651 |  | 36,025 | 24,459 | 277,009 |  |
|  |  | 2,096,096 |  | 53,567 | 32,003 | 332.596 | 38,67 | 17,551 | 1,565,651 | 40,556 | 36,025 | 24,458 | 27,009 | 80,318 |
| Nows dealers and newsstands | 21,817 | 1,122,069 | 32,383 | -12,527 | *4,938 | *54,135 | 55,826 | 16,780 | 855,083 | -19,118 | *12,491 | -4,921 | -53,642 | 98,735 |
|  | 85,224 | 3,248,132 | 82,684 | 127,661 | 47,936 | 145,128 | 177,182 | 53,181 | 2,378,590 | 39,238 | 90,768 | 14,124 | 105,572 | 339,741 |
| Other miscellaneous retail stores Retail trade not allocable ........ | 20,190 | 422,846 | 24,902 | 5,918 | 7,230 | 3,715 | 32,684 | 7.155 | 330,258 | 11,993 | $\stackrel{*}{3}, 806$ | -2,482 | . 717 | 78,171 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable. | 143,757 | 5,583,426 | 195,052 | 203,363 | 95,765 | 245,151 | 652,863 | 96,717 | 4,886,357 | 112,718 | 168,29 | 52,582 | 206,578 | 885,439 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate................................. | 984,029 | 29,977,330 | 1,691,844 | 743,155 | 1,327,254 | 1,297,934 | 9,464,360 | 720,682 | 25,492,388 | 1,060,461 | 556,233. | 498,690. | 918,733 | 11,522,388 |
| Finance | 90,509 | 3,528,812 | 156,986 | 90,090 | 222,725 | 110,085 | 894,868 | 64,903 | 2,656,622 | 102,65 | 52,386 | 52,045 | 80,272 | 1,299,777 |
| Bainking and miscellaneous finance Credit agencies other than banks.. | 24,734 | '880,152 | 49,429 | 27,309 | 36,053 | 36,459 | 151,848 | 16,248 | 601,903 | 22,663 | 15.670 | 13,47 | 26.343 | 283.116 |
|  | 6,291 | 372,092 | 30,134 | 12,170 | 8,625 | 10,802 | 102;486 | 5,152 | 303,432 | -28,944 | -11,88 | -4,618 | -10,257 | 115,392 |
| Security and commodity brokers and services...-.... | 59,484 | 2,276,568 | 77,423 | 50,611 | 178,048 | 62,824 | 640,533 | 43,5 | 1,751,287 | 51,050 | 24,854. | 33,952 | 43,671 | 901,269 |
| $\therefore$ Security brokers and dealers, except undenwriting syndicates |  |  |  |  |  | $26,272$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23,031 | 1,058,977 | 24,275 | 21,668 | 87,630 | 36.552 | 222,790 | 15,985 | 834,748 | 13,676 | 9,234 | 23,702 | 30.108 | 339,260 |
|  | 289,175 | 10,544,250 | 436,073 | 351,682 | 196,814 | 647,215 | 3,452,318 | 225,972 | 9,705,211 | 343,691 | 315,715 | 148,253 | 598,812 | 3,734,148 |

Table 1. - Nonfarm Sole Proprletorship Businesses: Business Receipts, Selected Deductions, Payroll, and Net Income, by Industry, 1984 - Continued [All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industry | Businesses with and without net income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business receipts | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payoil | Net income less daficit | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receipts } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Depreciation | Rent paid deduction | Interest | Payroll | Net income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate | 604,345 | .904,268 | 1,098,784 | 383 | 907,714 | 540,634 | 5,117,173 | 9,80 | 130,555 | 614,113 | 188,132 | 93 | 649 | 60 |
| Operators and lessors of buildings | ${ }^{16,638}$ | 712.572 | $\begin{array}{r}147,795 \\ 28.542 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,771 | 133,426 <br> 14,351 | 50,658 1,493 | 30,668 6,250 | 10,343 <br> 1,274 <br> 1,68 | 285,768 <br> 85 | 42,871 <br> 1,799 | 4,69 | 28,210 | ${ }^{13,048}$ | 80,367 46.875 |
| Lessors, other tean buidings...............e. | 572,759 | 14,546,538 | 899,632 | 248,985 | 661,375 | 460,426 | 5,150,915 | 411,608 | 12,433,939 | 562,019 | 167,463 | 250, 160 | 215,487 | 6,204,911 |
| Titte abstract companies. | $\bullet 3,830$ | *67,736 | -208 | *623 | 302 | 1,122 | -41,591 | *2,720 | *53,598 | 48 | -206 | * 123 | *86 | 46,685 |
| Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cemetery subdividers and developers. Combined real estate, insurance, loans, law offices | 4,247 | 117,640 | 7,465 | 5,80 | 19,65 | -3,808 | 15,2 | 2,95 | 74,271 | 3.512 | *4,563 | -489 | -423 | 37,407 |
| Services ............................................ | 4,989,999 | 147,438,458 | 9,454,843 | 6,363,720 | 3,691,420 | 16,476,543 | 36,025,238 | 3,734,292 | 125,923,503 | 6,013,164 | 4,963,455 | 2,149,372 | 13,430,327 | 43,240,345 |
| Hotels and other lodging places Hotels | 42, | $3,480,165$301694 | 604,233 <br> 47,378 | 55,90860.501 | 529,684 <br> 44.138 | $\begin{array}{r} 390,595 \\ 39,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -189,195 \\ -68.619 \end{array}$ | 84 | $2,031,572$115,3351 | 7,90 | 40,995 | *5,89 | 2315 | 264,65721,840 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,804 |  |
| Motels, motor hotels, and tourist courts............................... | 23,728 | 2,504,982 | 413,823 | 32.542 | 358,818 | 280,588 | $\begin{array}{r}-6,535 \\ -44,065 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,479 \\ \hline 503\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,620,895 \\ 4,013 \end{gathered}$ | 198,088 | 24,4 | 156,59 | $\begin{array}{r} 165,134 \\ -240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,773 \\ 594 \\ 27,596 \end{array}$ |
| Rooming and boarding houses... Sporting and recreational camps | 5,5495,390 | 280,508 | 43,889 <br> 85,203 | $\begin{array}{r}796 \\ \hline 15,256\end{array}$ | 21,48873,350 | 48,583 | $-16,681$$-46,697$ | 2,972 | $\begin{array}{r} 213,561 \\ 77,767 \end{array}$ | $\cdot 11,696$5,974 | $\cdot{ }^{\bullet} \cdot \mathbf{5 6 7 7} \mid$ | $* 10,978$2,592 | -43,066 6,827 |  |
| Trailering parks and campsites for transients |  |  |  |  |  | 14,235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}27,585 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ |
|  | $\cdot 1,117$ | -13,832 | -2,267 | -197 | -2,128 | -2,785 | -6,598 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal services <br> Coin-operated laundries and dry cleaning <br> Other laundry, cleaning, and garment services <br> Photographic portrait studios. <br> Beauty shops | 925,751 <br> 24.196 | $15,006,471$ <br> $1,263,396$ | 1,009,819 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,247,066 \\ 105,529 \end{array}$ | 335,946 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3,36,350 \\ & 164,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,832,784 \\ 70,218 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 741,475 \\ 13,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,804,919 \\ 828,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 603,745 \\ 80.2689 \end{array}$ | 922,901 | 202,514 | 1,744,015 | 3,481,771 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -121,472 | 3, 149,049 |
|  | 37,936 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,895,724 \\ & 1,578,173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117,277 \\ & 143,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,204 \\ 86,140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,128 \\ & 19,241 \end{aligned}$ | 349,048 <br> 92,941 <br> 1,939 | 183,51073,3251,12081 | 27,134 <br> 39,000 | $\xrightarrow{1,383,282} 1$ | 82,278 <br> 83,476 | 86,696 <br> 66,894 | 29,1661313,795 | 273,498 67 | $\begin{array}{r}238,535 \\ 18889 \\ \hline 1230977\end{array}$ |
|  | 83,277 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 245,467 | 5,159,875 | 262,406 | 481,103 | 76,885 | 1,327,980 | 1,120,081 | 212,047 | 4,403,160 | 185,211 | 395,673 | 64,666 | 1,017,512 | 1,230,877 |
| Batber shops. | $\begin{array}{r} 73,957 \\ -8,435 \\ 5697 \\ 446,512 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,134,494 \\ \times 292,493 \\ 568,861 \\ 3,113,824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,828 \\ * 6,963 \\ 21,935 \\ 259,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 122,901 \\ { }_{4}^{43,9990} \\ -67,618 \\ 213,581 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} *, 750 \\ * 1,686 \\ -15,407 \\ 124,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125,443 \\ +33,841 \\ 31,468 \\ 243,847 \\ 24, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500,695 \\ +67,315 \\ 66,571 \\ 751,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,248 \\ 96 \\ 3,7221 \\ 367,946 \end{array}$ | $1,044,708$ <br> $+289,559$ 299,816$2,578,613$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,456 \\ +6,963 \\ -12,548 \\ 135,541 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,880 \\ \hline \\ \hline 42,557 \\ \\ \hline 3,152 \\ 155,803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} * 4,680 \\ -1,66 \\ -21,17 \\ 61,862 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,2031 \\ .33,84 \\ \hline 15,316 \\ 141,557 \end{array}$ | 508,065 ${ }^{-68,262}$ 986,662 |
| Shoe repair and hat cleaning shops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Funeral service and crematories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous personal sarvices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business services. | 1,456,137 | 35,179,326 | 2,489,625 | -805,141 | 894,627 | 3,593,827 | 8,490,464 | 1,075,995 | 28,876,52 | 1,402,510 | $\begin{array}{r} 523,546 \\ 34,659 \end{array}$ | 438,856 | 2,877,900 | 986,662 10,497,833 |
| Advertising .. | 65,457 | 2,278,051 | 106,375 | 41,384 | 30,219 | 80,624 | 564,901 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 50,642 } \\ 170,774 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,393,634 | 60,93992,131 |  | 12,117 | $\begin{array}{r} 60,800 \\ 477,715 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,848 \\ & 804,758 \\ & 636,255 \end{aligned}$ |
| Services to buildings | 197,656 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,719,538 \\ & 2,015,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,363 \\ & 152,904 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,850 \\ & 46,829 \\ & 46,82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,543 \\ & 36,855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 570,563 \\ 58,340 \end{array}$ | 727,273 |  |  |  | 27,932 | 16,752 |  |  |
| Computer and data processing services | 84,662 |  |  |  |  |  | 494,302 | 55,873 | 1,339,905 | 75,801 |  | 11.507 | 44,131 |  |
| Management and public relations | 488,896 | 10,998,842 | 657,234 | 310,363 | 343,118 | 956,959 | 4,622.767 | 372,114 | 9,718,674 | 397,314 | 194,319 | 168,188 | 810,047 | $\begin{array}{r} 636,255 \\ 5,237,748 \\ 226,518 \\ 2,950,705 \end{array}$ |
| Equipment rental and leasing | 46,622 | 1,850,686 | 581,255 | 53,251 | 205,896 | 99,218 | -129,596 | 18,141 | 1,415,622 | 225,791 | 38,379 | 86,813 | 80,380 |  |
| Other business services.. | 572,844 | 15,317,022 | 876,494 | 317,465 | 254,997 | 1,828,125 | 2,210,816 | 408,451 | 11,917,404 | 550,533 | 195,282 | 143,480 | 1,424,828 |  |
| Automobile repair and services. | 281,363 | 16,084,694 | 831,643 | 655,429 | 399,263 | 1,693,307. | 1,427,783 | 206,861 | 12,399,933 | 517,634. | 407,626. | 204,873. | 1,144,627. | $1,811,874$$\square$. |
| Automobile rentals, without driver |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile parking, ..... |  |  |  |  | 18,300 | 96,276 | 234,430 | 26,330 | 1,301,798 | 60,701 | 73.459 | 10,359 | 82.009 | 257,795 |
| Automobie top and body repair sh | - 142,3200 | $\xrightarrow{1,4978,871}$ | 365,459 | 376,567 | 265,940 | 1,115,732 | 843,320 | 114,145 | 7,175,148 | 236,351 | 177,106 | 122,706 | 636,003 | 1,050,589 |
| Other automotive repair shops.. | 27,070 | 1,348,209 | 47,677 | 61,873 | 10,321 | 236,228 | 175,726 | 23,237 | 1,269,358 | 39,671 | 47,498 | 10,313 | 218,654 | 197,225 |
| Automotive services, except repair. | 48,782 | 2,644,718 | 173,590 | 128,740 | 57,621 | 231,452 | 179,191 | 36,797 | 2,394,333 | 112,157 | 106,012 | 39,264 | 196,894 | 255,925 |
| Miscellaneous repair services. | 290,489 | 9,947,406 | 560,935 | 239,686 | 172,669 | 982,252 | 1,460,006 | 211,373 | 9,102,554 | 456,605 | 204,933 | 159.513 | 917.664 | 1,665,533 |
| Radio and TV repair shops | 22,988 | 961,807 | 57,061 | -26,812 | -16,498 | -79,214 | 136.613 | 17,289 | 951,501 | 47,383 | -23,212 | -16.498 | -79,214 | 157.104 |
| Electrical repair shops, except radio and TV | 34,875 | 1,129,362 | 51,195 | 20,133 | 10,357 | 99,094 | 168,728 | 25,835 | 1,004,051 | 42,433 | 11,934 | 9,813 | 99,094 | 184,806 |
| Reupholstery and furniture repair. | 42,177 | 805,972 | 34,305 | 40,171 | 17,071 | 107,703 | 163,379 | 33,662 | 767,454 | 31,304 | 38,685 | 14,541 | -107,702 | 183,487 |
| Other miscellaneous repair shops.. | 190,449 | 7,050,265 | 418,375 | 152,570 | 128,742 | 696,241 | 991,286 | 134,587 | 6,379,548 | 335,485 | 131,102 | 118,662 | 631,654 | 1,140,136 |
| Motion pictures | 26,931 | 1,140,851 | 153,832 | 62,177 | 54,893 | 117,046 | -6,627 | 11.064 | 724.822 | 83,444 | 29,088 | 28,277 | -48.526 | 129,432 |
| Motion picture production, distribution, and services | 24,476 | 782,113 | 111,235 | 40,421 | 31,748 | -75,079 | - 22,396 | 10,527 | ${ }_{6}^{648,781}$ | 76,250 | 26,410 | 25,847 | - 38,378 | 117.515 |
| Motion picture theaters.. | -2,455 | -358,738 | *42,596 | *21,756 | *23,145 | -71,967 | - 29,023 |  | -76,040 | 7,194 | 2,678 | 2,430 | -10,148 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { "11,918 } \\ \hline 1,291,578\end{array}$ |
| Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures | 346,662 | 5,609,021 | 620,450 | 198,313 | 148,519 | 434,83 | 227,653 |  | 4,268,957 | 261,005 | 116,925 | 53,702 | 332.5 | 1,291,578 |
| Producers, orchestras, and enter | 171,165 | 2, $2 \times 845,440$ | ${ }^{1960483}$ | ${ }_{-5,355}$ |  | 216,897 | -14,031 | ${ }_{-1,114}$ | ${ }^{1} \cdot 8.60,444$ |  | -5,355 |  |  | ${ }_{-14,031}$ |
| Bowling units............. | 1,456 | -264,277 | -32,497 | *12,033 | $\cdot 1,436$ | $\cdot 4,390$ | 32,523 | *1,283 | -256,947 | *30,063 | -10,173 | 102 | $\cdot \mathbf{~} 2,295$ | -37,179 |
| Protessional sports clubs and promoters | 7,769 | 63,252 | 845 | -2,785 | -591 | -229 | 10,860 | 4,946 | 59,184 | -275 | $\cdot 1,553$ |  |  | 19,751 |
| Racing, including track opera | 58,381 | 714,122 | 197,291 | 18,185 | 26,917 | 33,052 | -419.214 | 10,572 | 396,193 | 16,990 | $\cdot 7.141$ | 4.015 | . 917 | 144,195 |
| Other amusement and recreation services | 106,777 | 2,141,285 | 192,287 | 100,011 | 84,508 | 172,137 | 172,524 | 67,305 | 1,665,344 | 100,361 | 48,012 | 36,074 | 127,077 | 380,334 |

Table 1. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Business Recelpts, Selected Deductions, Payroll, and Net Income, by Industry, 1984 - Continued All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 2. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Income Statement for Selected Industries, 1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Alit } \\ \text { nontarm } \\ \text { industries } \end{gathered}$ | Agriculural services, forestry and flishing |  |  |  |  | Mining |  |  | Construction |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Livestock breecing |  | Landscape horticultural services | Otheragricultural services. and fishing | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oil and } \\ \text { gas } \\ \text { extraction } \end{gathered}$ | Othermining | Totat | Generalcontractors and builders | Special trade contractors |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Plumbing, heating, and airl conditioning |  | Elactrical work |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| Businesses with and without net income | 11,262,390 | 322,924 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,572 \\ 129,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,345 \\ 1,849,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,711 \\ 3,871,420 \end{array}$ | 123,296$4.849,833$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153,445 \\ 13,190,105 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146,037 \\ 12,723,541 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,408 \\ 466,564 \end{array}$ | $1,386,099$$66,311,253$ | $\begin{array}{r} 388,944 \\ 27,159,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 992,092 \\ 39,080,293 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,466 \\ 6,844,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,209 \\ 5,266,138 \end{array}$ | 93,695 |
| Number of returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business recelpts, total. | 516,036,944 | $10,700,001$ <br> $10,550,941$ 149,055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,039,411 |
| Income from sales and operations $\qquad$ Other business income <br> Windtall profit tax credit or refund | $\begin{array}{r} 507,234,292 \\ 8,741,587 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 129,663 \\ 122,939 \\ \varepsilon, 792 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,760,354 \\ 88,727 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 3,858,910 \\ 12,510 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,808,737 \\ 41,096 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,732,414 \\ 436,679 \\ 21,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,278,178 \\ 424,458 \\ 21,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454,236 \\ 12,321 \\ -77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}65,885,777 \\ 420,605 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $26,937,607$ 216,658 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 38,876,395 \\ 203,782 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,840,789 \\ 4,118 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 5,246,957 \\ 19,181 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000,496 \\ 32,900 \end{array}$ |
| Business deductions, total .. | 445,270,334 | 9,799,632 | 240,987 | 1,875,101 | 3,418,469 | 4,265,074 | 12,825,260 | 12,362,357 | 462,903 | 56,184,723 | 23,744,923 | 32,401,596 | 6,078,045 | 4,081, 181 | 3,520,187 |
| Cost of sales and operations, total. Cost of labor. | 229,905,960 <br> 13,008,803 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,421,089 \\ 268,042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,449 \\ \hline 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 809,102 \\ & { }_{27,161} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 1,379,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,157,667 \\ & 55,099 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,918,899 \\ 279,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,799,703 \\ 263,916 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,196 \\ 15,982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,282,692 \\ 5,068,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,836,682 \\ 1,953,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,437,049 \\ 3.110 .854 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,071.920 \\ 480,576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,077.222 \\ 403,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,063,046 \\ 170,532 \end{array}$ |
| Bad debts from sales or services Car and truck expenses.......... | 17,523,843 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,855 \\ 479,084 \\ 41,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 28 \\ 3,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 23 \\ 59,291 \\ \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 5003 } \\ 282,855 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,201 \\ 133,437 \\ \hline 1.661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,180 \\ 183,356 \\ 899,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,822 \\ 177,998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3358 \\ 5,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,5220 \\ 3059989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,814 \\ 865,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,703 \\ 2,191,655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,086 \\ 311,819 \end{array}$ | -2,365 | $\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ 222,428 \end{array}$ |
| Depletion ..... | 17,980,350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,318 | 3,059,897 |  |  | 214,267 | 164,851 |  |
| Depreciation | 23,900,034 | 950,230 | 40,554 | 143,275 | 318,356 | 447,046 | $\begin{array}{r} 899,480 \\ 1,113,804 \end{array}$ | 1,064,207 | 49,598 | 2,633,745 | 1,029,205 | $\begin{array}{r} 543 \\ 1.601 .102 \end{array}$ |  |  | 151.528 |
| Dues and publications | 1,574,766 | 24,664 | 1,049 | 4,636 | 5,966 | 13,013 | 14,295 | 14,044 | 251 | 71,425 | 18,999 | 52,109 | 6,765 | 14,093 | 8,280 |
| Interest on business indebtedness | 11,025,276 | 282,148 | 7,268 | 42,454 | 61,410 | 171,017 | 664,214 | 656,930 | 7,284 | 1,149,078 | 673,864 | 472,056 | 58,887 | 36,902 | 55,767 |
| Office expense. | 3.512,825 | 86,101 | 301 | 10,153 | 32,623 | 43,024 | 42,709 | 41,919 | 790 | 243,789 | 76,530 | 167.141 | 29,845 | 29,843 | ${ }^{25,822}$ |
| Pension and profit-sharing plans | 258,070 | . 122 |  |  |  | -122 | 30,312 | 27,909 | $\cdot 2,403$ | 22,892 | 492 | 22,399 | ${ }^{*} \mathbf{4 , 2 7 3}$ | -217] | -1,956 |
| Rent on business property | 14,278,260 | 255,014 | 960 | 34,438 | 95,624 | 123,791 | 135,220 | 131.061 | 4,160 420 | -641.263 | ${ }_{1}^{160.443}$ | 475.978 | 45,537 | -63,965 | 30,451 |
| Net salaries and wages ...... Gross salaries and wages | 34,686,204 | -934,209 | 2,554 2,572 | ${ }_{99,423} \mathbf{8 6 , 0 5 7}$ | 310,623 <br> 341,167 | 534,975 | 453,628 | 411,279 411,382 | 42,349 42,348 | 5,051.540 <br> 5,094 | $1,561,286$ $1,563,068$ | $3.459,030$ $3,529,723$ | 489,600 489,600 | 480.893 483,707 | 352,195 $\mathbf{3 8 7 , 3 9 2}$ |
| Less: Jobs credit..... | 359,125 | -43,933 | :18 | -13,366 | *30,544 |  | -103 | ${ }^{1} 103$ |  | 42,476 | -1,782 | * 40,693 | $\cdot$ | $\cdot 2,814$ | ${ }^{\text {-35, } 197}$ |
| Windfall profit tax withheld | 223,657 | $\begin{array}{r} 70,011 \\ 4,361,993 \end{array}$ | - 110,243 | $685,588$ | 929,339 | $\begin{array}{r} 3302 \\ 1,636,819 \end{array}$ | 188,230 <br> $5,145,833$ | 188,002 | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{*} 2288 \\ 208,612 \end{array}$ | - ${ }^{\text {10,992,762 }}$ | +269 | - ${ }^{38}$ | 4 | ${ }^{298}$ | 608,466 |
| Other business deductions | 106,901,581 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,937,321 |  |  | 4,499,653 | 6,479,795 | 844,047 | 863,897 |  |
| Net Income less deficlt. | 70,766,610 | $\begin{array}{r} 900,369 \\ 1,644,856 \\ 744,487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -111,324 \\ 4,803 \\ 16,127 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{- 2 6 , 0 1 6} \\ & 185,042 \\ & 211,058 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 452,951 \\ & 580,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 584,758 \\ & 874,552 \\ & 289,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 364,844 \\ 1,773,093 \\ 1,40,, 249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361,184 \\ 1,702,823 \\ 1,341,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,660 \\ 70,270 \\ 66,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,126,530 \\ 11,452,305 \\ 1,325,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,414,096 \\ 4,0617,74 \\ 647,446 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,678,697 \\ 7,349,788 \\ 671,091 \end{array}$ | 766,862869,0311020 102,168 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,184,957 \\ 1,231,302 \\ 46,345 \end{array}$ |  |
| Net income .. | 89,849,570 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 659,2207658,307138,082 |
| Deficit ................ | 19,082,960 |  |  |  | 127,508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .. | 8,002,885 | 191,896 | 1,140 | $33,037$ | 82,697 | 75,022 | 84,445 | $82,361$ | $2,004$ | 1,169,865 | $320,611$ | 844,727 | 72,663$5,722,132$ | 159,988 | $\begin{array}{r}64,546 \\ \hline \mathbf{5 4 5 , 2 2 5}\end{array}$ |
| Business recelpts, total | 421,536,357 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 8,105,033 \\ 7,997,638 \\ \hline 107,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,753 \\ & 67.170 \\ & 3,583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,042,358 \\ 70,459 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,128,248 \\ 3,118,164 \\ \hline 8,085 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,795,215 \\ 3,769,946 \\ \mathbf{2 5 , 2 6 9} \end{array}$ | 9,696,007 | 9,273,323 | 422,684 | 57,038,034 | 22,441,446 | 34,532,454 |  | 4,790,365 |  |
| Income from sales and operations. Other business income | $\begin{array}{r} 414,588,227 \\ 6,896,776 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,994,080 \\ 289,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,982,801 \\ 277,626 \end{array}$ | 411,279 | $\begin{array}{r} 56,694,145 \\ 340,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,293,254 \\ 143,469 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,335,886 \\ 196,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,718,056 \\ \hline 4,077 \\ \hline 0^{\prime}, \\ \left.\hline 0^{\prime}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,773,525 \\ 16,840 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 6,460,177 | 65,949 | 927,774 | 2,545,700 | 2,920 | 7,922,914 | 7,570,500 | 352,414 | 45,586,629 | 18,379,703 | 27,182,6 | 4,853, | 3,559,063 |  |
| Cost of sales and operations, total | 176,897,396 | 2,361,175 | $\bullet 60,37$ | 345,617 | 1,023,337 | 931,849 | 2,683,874 | 2,579,708 | 104,166 | 26,084,127 | 11,702,329 | 14,378,299 | 3,203,231 | 1,741,089 | 1,723,655 |
| Cost of labor. | 10,675,070 | , 896 |  | 6,084 | 135,340 | 51,456 | 209,471 | 195,18 | 14,288 | 4,187,19 | 1,564,699 | 2,620,812 | 336,38 | 382,822 | 165,077 |
| Bad debts from sales or services | 286,990 | 678 | *26 | -20 | -552 | *82 | 10,359 | 10,118 | -240 | 24,026 | 14,370 | 10,553 | -1,433 | -2,365 | -248 |
| Car and truck expenses... | 13,795,032 | 349,589 | *27 | ,963 | 209,637 | 99,961 | 141,469 | 137,887 | 3.582 | 2,654,769 | 741:943 | 1,910,460 | 260,675 | 323,763 | 159,251 |
| Depletion... | 727,895 |  |  |  |  |  | 673,769 | ${ }^{651,856}$ | 21,911 | 66 | 174 | A8 |  | 254 |  |
| Depreciation. | 15,225,938 | 562,071 | -321 | 56,198 | 208,572 | 296.980 | 630,485 | 599,692 | 30,793 | 2,022,118 | 757,900 | 1,263,117 | 178,148 | 136,820 |  |
| Dues and publications | 1,215,578 | 18,089 | -113 | 2,833 | 3,715 | 11,429 | 8,996 | 8,837 | 539, | 54,887 | 14,125 | 40,486 | 3,771 | 11.480 | 7,388 |
| Interest on business indebtedness | 5,957,742 | 181,374 | $\cdot 113$ | 20,982 | 41,051 | 119,228 | 225,547 30,222 | 220,229 | 5.319 | 740.101 185,005 | 385,644 55.51 | 351,607 129,414 | 44,969 22.754 | 32,079 | 26,245 20.172 |
| Office expenses ................... | $\begin{array}{r}2,727,204 \\ \hline 250,978 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {62,226 }}^{122}$ | -23 | 6,092 | 19,120 | 36,991 | 30,222 29,374 | $\stackrel{\text { 29,799 }}{ }$ | -2,381 | 185,005 <br> 22,868 | 55,5197 | 129,414 <br> 22,382 | 22,754 <br> 21273 | 18,992 | 20,172 $-1,956$ |
| Rent on business property ... | 10,415,707 | 159,733 | *56 | 28,953 | 84,357 | 46,367 | 65,367 | 63,220 | 2,147 | 544,176 | 131,056 | 408,304 | 31,954 | 50,236 | 23,664 |
| Net salaries and wagos. | 27,337,183 | 680,756 | *50 | 38,878 | 249,997 | 391,831 | 319,803 | 284,464 | 35,339 | 4,482,794 | 1,382,403 | 3,099,797 | 419,759 | 473,806 | 326,165 |
| Gross salaries and wages | 27,687,226 | 724,689 | *68 | 52,244 | 280,544 | 391,836 | 319,803 | 284,46 | 35,338 | 4,525,119 | 1,384,182 | 3, $140,30,543$ | 419,759 | 476.620 $\cdot 2.814$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361,362 \\ -35,197 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Windiall profit tax withheld | - 168,008 |  |  |  |  |  | 146,432 | 146,222 | *210 | 30 | ${ }^{18}$ |  |  | (1) |  |
| Other business deductions | 78,680,535 | 2,084,333 | 4,848 | 388,208 | 705,452 | 985,825 | 2,857,218 | 2,811,474 | 145,744 | 8,770,158 | 3,193,738 | 5,567,757 | 684,134 | 767,963 | 497,875 |
| Net Income... | 89,849,570 | 1,644,856 | 4,803 | 185,042 | 580,459 | 874,552 | 1,773,093 | 1,702,823 | 70,270 | 11,452,305 | 4,061,743 | 7,349,788 | 869,031 | 1,231,302 | 658,307 |



Table 2. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Income Statement for Selected Industries, 1984 —Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-monay amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Wholosale trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Motor } \\ \text { velicies } \\ \text { aund } \\ \text { automotive } \\ \text { equipment } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lumber } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { constuction } \\ \text { materials } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Farm } \\ \text { machinery } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { equipment }}}{ }$ equipmen | Othermachinery, equipment supplies | Groceries related products | $\begin{gathered} \text { Farm- } \\ \text { procucts } \\ \text { raw } \\ \text { materfals } \end{gathered}$ | Otherwholesaletrade | Total | Building materials, paint, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Lumber and other buiking dealers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paint } \\ & \text { palas. } \\ & \text { wallipaper } \\ & \text { stores } \end{aligned}$ | Hardware stores |
|  | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) | (39) | (40) | (41) | (42) | (43) |
| Businesses with and without net income | 2,380,838 | 224,603 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,793 \\ 1,599,554 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,933 \\ 1,164,618 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,615 \\ 274,210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,910 \\ 2,981,298 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,711 \\ 6,697,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,818 \\ 5,345,408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,822 \\ 11,698,081 \end{array}$ | 2,012,478 | $\begin{array}{r} 75,006 \\ 6,998,523 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,183 \\ 2,100,442 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,448 \\ 966,692 \end{array}$ |  |
| Number of returns.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business recelpta, total. | 195,961,164 | 29,760,685 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160,617,052 |  |  |  | 1,789,292 |
| Income from sales and operations Other business income $\qquad$ | $194,126,676$ <br> $1,833,080$ <br> 1 | 29,391,747 "408 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,463,623 \\ 135,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,158,822 \\ \times 5,795 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 260,468 \\ 13,742 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,954,411 \\ 26,929 \\ -58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 955 \\ 5,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,295,367 \\ 50,041 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,567,101 \\ 130,609 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159,268,790 \\ 1,347,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,804,307 \\ 194,216 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,003,956 \\ 6,485 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 932,081 \\ { }_{34,611} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,782,423 \\ 66,869 \end{array}$ |
| Buslness deductions, total... | 188,252,816 | 28,127,670 | 1,515,447 | 1,064,842 | 307,503 | 2,645,821 | 6,584,031 | 5,248,862 | 10,761,165 | 155,194,583 | 6,570,079 | 2,004,021 | 904,321 | 1,641,326 |
| Cost of sales and operations, total $\qquad$ Cost of labor $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138,783,716 \\ 2,378,825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,341,804 \\ 513,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,024,421 \\ & { }_{3}, 517 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 947,978 \\ * 5,088 \end{gathered}$ | 223,952 | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,627,410 \\ : 323,364 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,763,032 \\ 17,524 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,217,621 \\ 94,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113,460,394 \\ 1,828,669 \end{array}$ | $4,407,778$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,451,091 \\ \hline 43,892 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{597,376}{{ }^{2}, \mathbf{2}, 938}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,227,593 \\ \cdot 28,919 \end{array}$ |
| Bad debts from sales or services. | 189,413 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,690 \\ 610,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 2,113 \\ 37,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \bullet 159 \\ 16,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 896 \\ 7,125 \\ \pm 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,079 \\ 85,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8852 \\ 140,062 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,339 \\ 48,781 \end{array}$ | 28,253 | 2.286.517 | 10,385 | 1,811 | 12,778 | 5,573 |
| Car and truck expenses... | 3,154,102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 273,976 |  | 108.250 | 26.531 |  | 22,559 |
| Depletion.... | 21,857 | 6,620 |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ |  | 15.055 |  |  |  |  |
| Dopreciation.... | 4,435,818 | 555,178 | 23,240 | 12,833 | 20,733 | $\begin{array}{r}95,002 \\ 3 \\ \hline 659\end{array}$ | 158,257 | 50,320 | 194,793 9,143 | 3,685,588 | 198,025 6,600 | 56,157 1,210 | $\begin{array}{r}-7,215 \\ \hline 1,455\end{array}$ | 43,534 1,500 |
| Oues and publicaions............... | 2,591,581 | 286,700 | 17,905 | 14,304 | 11,995 | 60,109 | 48,756 | 45,206 | 88,435 | 2,209,108 | 97,165 | 44,785 | -14,019 | 13,242 |
| Office expense.................. | 629,542 | 88,547 | 5,839 | 1,001 | 674 | 12,572 | 11,296 | 6,564 | 50,501 | 498,488 | 26,698 | 6,097 | -6,020 | 5.675 |
| Pension and profit-sharing plans | 13,222 | 704 | 18 | . 44 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{203}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | "14 | 385 | 12,156 | - 309 | -110 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-198 } \\ \hline 22617\end{array}$ |
| Rent on business property........ | 4,733,493 | 262.518 | 25,132 | 1,070 | 637 | 38,218 | 31,302 | 25,614 90,077 | 140,545 180721 | ${ }_{8,594}^{4,566}$ | 130,102 507495 | - $\begin{array}{r}24,158 \\ 182688 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | *59,885 | 22,617 105,513 |
| Net salaries and wages ...... Gross salaries and wages | 9,763,257 | -832,388 | 99,160 99,160 | 15,625 <br> 15 | 12,306 | 267,361 | 167,138 | 90,077 | 188,092 | 8.715 .041 | 507.502 | 182,628 | -54,995 | 105,519 |
| Less: Jobs credit. | 127,856 | ${ }^{706}$ |  | 54,292 | 29, ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 488, ${ }^{\circ}$ | \% ${ }^{\circ} 8$ | ${ }^{6} 650$ | 9,706 | 1,077,55 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | - | ${ }^{-4}$ |
| Winctall profit tax' withheld. Other business deductions. | - $\begin{array}{r}10,571 \\ 29,895,356\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 148,000 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 84,107 \\ 105,036 \\ 20,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,776 \\ 104,327 \\ 4,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -33,293 \\ -7,752 \\ 41,044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 335,476 \\ 40,775 \\ 45,298 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113,5006 \\ & 225,412 \\ & 11,905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,546 \\ 122,184 \\ 25,638 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income less defict Nat income. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,708,348 \\ 12,880,376 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,633,015 \\ 2,099,636 \\ 466,621 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 936,896 \\ 1,134,151 \\ 197,256 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,422,469 \\ & 9.859,301 \\ & 4,472,832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,4444 \\ & 6655,447 \\ & 237,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,4 \times 1 \\ 159,738 \\ 63,317 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,241 \\ \\ 48,871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,552 \\ 42,585 \end{array}$ |
| Deficit... | 5,172,028 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Businesses with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 1,369,095 | 158,503 | 7,655 | 6,992 | -1,149 | 24,600 | 15,228 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,179 \\ 1039110 \end{array}$ | $95,702$ | $1,113,875$ | 48,973 | 10,807 | * 6,133 | $12,123$ |
| Business receipts, total. | 154,647,747 |  | 1,541,078 | 1,116,391 | ${ }^{* 33,081}$ | 2,504,503 | 5,112,178 | 4,039,110 | 10,021,083 | 125,393,967 | 5,688,881 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,771,532 \\ 1,765,733 \\ 5,799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 598,460 \\ & * 598,460 \end{aligned}$ | 1,563,310 |
| Income from sales and operations Other business income | $153,276,716$ $1,370,088$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,405,444 \\ & -135,634 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,110,626 \\ 75,766 \\ -5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,667 \\ & \hdashline 1,413 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,478,089 \\ 26,358 \\ .56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,107,756 \\ 4,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,997,364 \\ & 41,746 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,907,552 \\ 113,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,449,942 \\ 943,158 \\ \hline 000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.533,739 \\ 155,143 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,556,449 \\ \hline 6,861 \end{array}$ |
| Business deductions, total... | 141,767,371 | 22,267,788 | 1,436,042 | 1,012,065 | *25,329 | 2,103,729 | 4,886,766 | 3,916,926 | 8,886,932 | 115,498,666 | 5,023,435 | 1,611,793 | -487,218 | 1,372,758 |
| Cost of sales and operations, total Cost of labor | $\begin{array}{r} 107,980,416 \\ 2,008,142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,880,829 \\ 419,548 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{966,944}{ } 1,266$ | 923.892 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 1 . 7 5 3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,235,596 \\ \times 317,793 \end{array}$ | 4,280,061 | ${ }^{3,629,208}$ | 6,823,376 | 87,452,729 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,373,011 \\ 84,039 \end{array}$ | 1.183,522 | -323,737 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,032,489 \\ =27,574 \end{array}$ |
| Bad detts from sales or services | 139,954 | 26,226 | $\cdot 1,722$ | *159 | 5 | 76 | -514 | 1,699 | 22,051 | 105,513 | 10,014 | $\cdot 1,870$ | -2,575 |  |
| Car and truck expenses.. | 2,196,969 | 487,169 | 36,664 | 11,448 | -1,189 | 67,593 | 103,909 | 36,882 | 229,483 | 1,513,832 | 78,042 | 18,373 | $\bullet 6,006$ | 13,408 |
| Dopletion... | 19,502 | -5,801 |  |  | 1 | -5,490 |  | * 18 | *291 | 13,522 |  |  |  |  |
| Deprociation. | 2,658,578 | 332,390 | 21,117 | 7,857 | 301 | 70.527 | 59,897 | 41,016 | 131,676 | 2,213,470 | ${ }^{128,006}$ | 37,331 | -4,105 | 23,846 |
| Dues and publications.. | 112,259 | 13,071 |  | -308 |  | 3.480 | 595 | 842 | 7,355 | 93,583 | 5.023 | 607 |  | 1,494 |
| interest on business indebtedness. | 1,463,234 | 170,961 | *14,245 | 10,751 | -539 | 51,625 | 5,832 | 33,772 | 54,197 | 1,239,691 | 55,118 | 29,248 | -11,722 | -7,433 |
| Office expenses.. | 418.080 | 65,334 | 5,870 | 984 | $\stackrel{25}{ }$ | 11,378 | 5,867 | 3,651 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 328,000 \\ 10,721 \end{array}$ | 21,256 |  | -3,668 | 5.040 |
| Pension and profit-sharing plans | 11,729 | 646 |  |  | * 8 | ${ }^{1203}$ |  |  |  | 2,755,327 | 82,174 | 11,094 |  | - ${ }^{198}$ |
| Rent on business property... | 3,102,771 | 179,150 | 28,980 | -15,172 | -330 | ${ }^{1261,669}$ | 113,357 | 39,851 | 167,230 | 6,445,598 | 404,794 | 162,003 | $\cdot 11,201$ | -19,17 104,844 |
| Net salaries and wages .atic.... | 7,440,859 | 703,038 | 88,059 | -15,172 | -330 | 261,669 | 113,357 | 39,851 | 174,600 | 6,561,768 | 404,794 | 162,003 | -11,201 | 104,844 |
| Less: Jobs credit -................................... | 123,540 | $\stackrel{7,370}{ }$ |  | - |  |  |  | $\cdot 7$ | 7,370 | 116,170 |  |  |  | - |
| Windfall profit tax withheld | - 3 3,709 | - ${ }^{\text {2,409,933 }}$ | 265,835 | 40,396 | $\cdot 1,172$ | -383,108 | 298,806 | 118,699 | 1,301,817 | 13,323,681 | 886,729 | 162,857 | $\cdot 111,968$ | 159,325 |
| Net Income .................................................. | 12,880,376 | 2,099,636 | 105,036 | 104,327 | 7,752 | 400,775 | 225,412 | 122,184 | 1,134,151 | 9,895,301 | 665,447 | 159,738 | *111,241 | 190,552 |



Table 2. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Income Statement for Selected Industries, $\mathbf{1 9 8 4}$ —Continued


Table 2. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: :Income Statement for Selected Industries, 1984 - Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 2. - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Businesses: Income Statement for Selected Industries, 1984 —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|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{Item} \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Services-Continued} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Business senvices} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Automobile repair and services} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Miscellaneous repair
senvices services} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amusement and recreation services, including motion pictures} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sevrices } \\
& \text { builidings }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Managoment } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { puntic } \\
\text { relations }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{- Other business services} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Automobile repair shops} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Automobile parking services} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Producers, orchestras, entertainers} <br>
\hline \& Total \& Advertising \& \& \& \& \& Total \& General automobile repair shops \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { automoblle } \\
& \text { repair }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& (88) \& (89) \& (90) \& (91) \& (92) \& (93) \& (94) \& (95) \& (96) \& (97) \& (98) \& (99) \& (100) <br>
\hline Businesses with and without net income \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,456,137} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{65,457} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
197,656 \\
2,719,538 \\
2,714,284 \\
5,253
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
488,896 \\
10,998,842 \\
10,276,088 \\
722,359 \\
395
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
704,128 \\
19,182,895
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
281,363 \\
16,084,694
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
223,429
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
154,320 \\
0.070 .074
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
69,109
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{57,934
3,265,851} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
290,489
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{373,593} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{171,165} <br>
\hline Number of returns .... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Business recelpts, total... \& 35,179,326 \& 2,278,051 \& \& \& \& \& 12,818,844 \& 9,978,871 \& 2,839,973 \& \& 9,947,406 \& 6,749,871 \& 2,345,640 <br>
\hline Income from sales and operations. Other business income \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
33,848,287 \\
1,30,377 \\
27,662
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,190,118 \\
87,933
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}18,667,797 \\ 487,831 \\ \hline 27,267\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}15,928,206 \\ 156,16 \\ \hline 172\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
12,747,335 \\
71,509 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
9,928,375 \\
50,495 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,818,959 \\
\bullet 21,013 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,180,871 \\
84,807 \\
\hline 172
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 34,035
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6,274,950 \\
474,824 \\
\hline 97
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,171,288 \\
\begin{array}{r}
174,299 \\
\hline 53
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline Business deductions, total. \& 26,688,862 \& 1,713,150 \& 1,992,265 \& 6,376,075 \& 16,607,373 \& 14,656,911 \& 11,565,368 \& 9,135,551 \& 2,429,817 \& 3,091,543 \& 8,487,400 \& 6,528,846 \& 1,928,712 <br>
\hline Cost of sales and operations, total $\qquad$ Cost of labor. $\qquad$ \& 9,771,263 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 777,132 \\
& \hline 19,857
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
497,819 \\
172,091
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 709,959 \\
& 197,254
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7,786,353 \\
412,796
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7,693,811 \\
511,272
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6,596,440 \\
486,629
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
5,329,184 \\
338,942
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1,267,257 \\
147,687
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,097,371 \\
& \\
& 24,643
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 413,423 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1,197,852 \\
44,352
\end{array}
$$ \& 96,347
$\mathbf{1 4 , 3 8 9}$ <br>
\hline Bad debts from sales or services. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
64,321 \\
1,688,929 \\
28,281
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{141,793} \& $\cdot 2,604$ \& 37,052 \& 24,656 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12,235
414,216} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
10,953 \\
283,744
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,160 \\
217,438 \\
\hline 18
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\bullet 4,794 \\
66,306
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}1,282 \\ 130.47 \\ \hline 2.178\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,935
431961} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,470 \\
283,046
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
491 \\
124,025 \\
\hline 299
\end{array}
$$} <br>
\hline Car and truck expenses... \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\stackrel{268.036}{2,937}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}503,248 \\ 22,826 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& 775,85
2,517 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Deplation.... \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,610,653 \\
55,593
\end{array}
$$} \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
414,216 \\
-2,146
\end{array}
$$ \& \&  \& 118,436 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
-2,128 \\
347
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
219 \\
560,935
\end{array}
$$ \&  \& - ${ }^{2969}$ <br>
\hline Dues and publications. \& -161,616 \& 106,375 \& $\begin{array}{r}115,363 \\ 5,689 \\ \hline 1743\end{array}$ \& 657,234 \& \& 21,546 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
18,558 \\
294,561
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
10,533 \\
265,940
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,025 \\
28,621
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,988
104,703} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1172,669} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,885
35,067} <br>
\hline Interest on business indebtedness \& 894,627 \& 30,219 \& 23,543 \& 343,118 \& 497,748 \& 399,263 \& \& \& \& \& \& 203,412 \& <br>
\hline Office expense.. \& 392,219 \& 25,735 \& 17,421
108

10, \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{151,093
26,807} \& 197,970

4,289 \& 73,627 ${ }_{11}$ \& 56,214 \& 44,406 \& 11,809 \& 17.413 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
58,491 \\
750
\end{array}
$$ \& 64,0631 \& 18,922 <br>

\hline Pension and profit-sharing plans \& 31,369 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41,384} \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 376,567 \\
& 776,791
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 143,919 \\
& 184,817
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 134,943 \\
& 220,428
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& 260,490 \& <br>

\hline Rent on businoss property. \& 805,141 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
35,850 \\
398,472
\end{array}
$$} \& 310,363 \& 417,544

1.572 .886 \& 665,429 \& ${ }^{520,486}$ \& \& \& \& 666,829 \& 507,530 \& - 59,943 <br>

\hline Net salaries and wages ....... \& 2,791,829 \& ${ }_{60,766}^{6074}$ \& \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
765,234 \\
55,529 \\
2,955 \\
2,765,481
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,573,350 \\
464 \\
440 \\
3,660,901
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}962,320 \\ \hline 713\end{array}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{184,817} \& 220,428 \& 668,829 \& 507,644 \& 202,616 <br>

\hline Gross salaries and wages. Less: Jobs credit................ \& $2,798,256$

6,428 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 398,799 |
| ---: |
| 327 |
| 22 |
| 624,440 |} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{7} 713$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-656} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- ${ }^{-37}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(1,161} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}113 \\ \hline 279 \\ \hline 17359\end{array}$} <br>

\hline Windiall profit tax withheld \& 3.490 \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2,338,890} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other business deductions \& 7,566,151 \& \& \& \& \& 3,370,293 \& \& 1,743,056 \& 595,835 \& 1,031,402 \& 1,738,308 \& 3,186,004 \& 1,173,559 <br>

\hline Net income less did \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,490,464 \\
10,497,83 \\
2,007,369
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
564,901 \\
641,848 \\
76,947
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
727,273 \\
804,758 \\
77,485
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}4,622,787 \\ 5,2377 \\ 644,981 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& 2,575,522 \& 1,427,783 \& \& 843,320 \& 410,156 \& 174,308 \& 1,460,006 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
221,026 \\
1,421,010 \\
1,199,984
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& <br>

\hline Net income \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,815,249 \\
& 3,813,478 \\
& 1,237,956
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,811,874 \\
384,091
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,250,4709 \\
1,505,609 \\
252,133
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,050,589 \\
107,269
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{455,020} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 306,265 |
| :--- |
| 131,958 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,665,533 \\
205,527
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 696,089 \\
& 279,161
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline Deficit....... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Businesses with net income \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Number of returns \& 1,075,995 \& 5,642 \& 170,774 \& 372,114 \& 482,465 \& $$
206,861
$$ \& \[

163,712

\] \& 114,145 \& 49,567 \& 43,149 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
211,373 \\
9,102,554
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& 190,826 \& 94,542 <br>

\hline Business receipts, total... \& 28,876,522 \& 2,091,283 \& 2,393,634 \& 9,718,674 \& 14,672,932 \& 12,399,933 \& 9,746,305 \& 7,175,148 \& 2,571,156 \& 2,653,628 \& \& 4,993,778 \& 1,810,845 <br>
\hline Income from sales and operations \& 27,825,885 \& 2,003,545 \& 2,388,479 \& 9,201,134 \& 14,232,727 \& 12,248,355 \& 9,677,127 \& 7,126,877 \& 2,550,250 \& 2,571,228 \& 9,073,840 \& 4,616,739 \& 1,656,748 <br>
\hline Other business income ...............
Windfall profit tax credit or retund \& $1,023,322$
27,316 \& 87,738 \& $\cdot 5,155$ \& 517,484 56 \& 412,946
$\cdot 27,260$ \& 151,578 \& 69,178 \& 48,271 \& -20,907 \& 82,400 \& 28,714 \& 377,033 \& 154,097 <br>
\hline Business deductions, total \& 18,378,689 \& 1,449,435 \& 1,588,875 \& 4,480,925 \& 10,859,454 \& 10,588,059 \& 8,240,696 \& 6,124,559 \& 2,116,137 \& 2,347,363 \& 7,437,021 \& 3,572,769 \& 1,114,756 <br>
\hline Cost of salas and operations, total \& 6,585,329 \& 717,163 \& 436,882 \& 526,364 \& 4,904,920 \& 5,916,080 \& 4,848,709 \& 3,733,955 \& 1,109,754 \& 1,067,371 \& 4,080,476 \& 866.011 \& - 99.5131 <br>
\hline Cost of labor.... \& 675.672 \& *10,064 \& 153,951 \& 176,919 \& 334,739 \& 276,083 \& 251,489 \& 123,726 \& -127,763 \& -24,593 \& 293,960 \& 31,358 \& -12.131 <br>
\hline Bad debts from sales or services. \& 23,990 \& \& -1,579 \& 9,010 \& 13,392 \& 8.114 \& 7,056 \& 3,587 \& $\bullet 3,469$ \& ${ }^{*} 1.058$ \& 8,186 \& 2,405 \& -435 <br>
\hline Cas and truck expenses. \& 1,291,369 \& 122,030 \& 213,690 \& 342,186 \& 613.463 \& 351,735 \& 238,679 \& 181,365 \& 57.513 \& 112,856 \& 372,256 \& 142,509 \& 65,846 <br>
\hline Depletion.. \& 14,449 \& \& 2, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 13 \& 10,300 \& 852,125 \& \& 336,723 \& 236,351 \& 100,372 \& 180,911 \& 456,605 \& - 344,450 \& -111,828 <br>
\hline Depreciation............ \& $1,402,510$
114,884 \& 12,241 \& 3,341 \& -63,345 \& 35,958 \& 8,445 \& 7,318 \& 4,876 \& 2,442 \& 1,126 \& 9,261 \& 18,376 \& 9,688 <br>
\hline Interest on business indebtedness \& 438.856 \& 12.117 \& 16.752 \& 168,188 \& 241,800 \& 204,873 \& 143,378 \& 122,706 \& 20,672 \& 61,496 \& 159,513 \& 81,979 \& 13,511 <br>
\hline Office expenses. \& 300,936 \& 21,770 \& 13,200 \& 108,008 \& 157,959 \& 46,007 \& 31,119 \& 20,697 \& 10,422 \& 14,888 \& 48.549 \& 36,614 \& 8,512 <br>
\hline Pension and profit-sharing plans. \& 30,559 \& \& \& 26,005 \& 4,283 \& \& \& \& \& 11 \& 750 \& 695 \& 275 <br>

\hline Rent on businoss property ....... \& 523,546 \& 34,652 \& 27,932 \& 194,319 \& 266,644 \& 407,626 \& 298,063 \& 177,106 \& 120,957 \& 109,563 \& | 204,933 |
| :--- |
| 623 |
| 105 | \& 146,012 \& $\begin{array}{r}44,690 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>

\hline Net salaries and wages ..........
Gross salaries and wages.... \& 2,202,228
$2,208,566$ \& 50,736

50,755 \& | 323,763 |
| :--- |
| 24,091 | \& 633,128

638,657 \& $1,194,600$
$1,195,064$ \& -868,544 \& -685, 689 \& 512,990 \& 172,900 \& 183,367 \& 623,705 \& 349,698 \& 180,973
18073 <br>
\hline Less: Jobs credit.......... \& 6,336 \& ${ }^{18}$ \& 327 \& $\stackrel{5,529}{ }$ \& -464 \& \& 713 \& 3 \& \& - \& (') \& \& <br>
\hline Windtall profit tax witheld \& 2,467 \& \& 562 \& 2000,391 \& 2,573,000 \& 2,258,989 \& 1,644,274 \& 1,126,638 \& 517,635 \& 614,716 \& 1,472,529 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ \& 1,582.714 ${ }^{* 608}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 619,293 } \\ \hline 81\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Other business deductions \& 544,367 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Net income................................................ \& 10,497,833 \& 641,848 \& 804,758 \& 5,237,748 \& 3,813,478 \& 1,811,874 \& 1,505,60s \& 1,050,589 \& 455,020 \& 306,265 \& 1,665,533 \& 1,421,010 \& 696,089 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



[^2]
## Partnership Returns, 1984

By Alan Zempel*

Large losses reported by partnerships, frequently generated by deductions in excess of the amount invested, allow many taxpayers to shield other income from taxation [1, 2]. This trend is again evident for Tax Year 1984, although to a somewhat lesser extent. For several years, the two leading industries in terms of losses generated have been oil and gas extraction and real estate. For 1984, 0 il and gas extraction produced a positive amount of net income for the first time since 1976 (\$0.8 billion) while real estate continued to show a large loss (\$21.2 billion).

## DATA HIGHLIGHTS

The number of returns filed by active partnerships for 1984 rose to more than 1.6 million [3]. This was a 6.6 percent increase over the number filed for 1983. The increase was in line with those experienced for other recent
years. Overall, partnerships for 1984 reported a loss in excess of $\$ 3.5$ billion, almost $\$ 0.9$ billion more than the $\$ 2.6$ billion loss posted for 1983. Figure $A$ shows, by industrial division, a comparison of the number of partnerships and the net income less deficit for 1983 and 1984.

Losses incurred by real estate partnerships, particularly operators and lessors of buildings, dominate the 1984 statistics as they have in previous years. Only about 42 percent of the returns in this industry had a positive net income amounting to less than $\$ 15$ billion. Losses in this industry totalled more than $\$ 33$ billion, which was more than 54 percent of the total partnership deficit of $\$ 73$ billion. The net income (less deficit) in this industry exceeded that of any other industry and all industrial divisions except services, which had almost $\$ 25$ billion in net income (less deficit).

Figure A. --Number of Partnerships and Net Income Less Deficit, by Industrial Division, 1983 and 1984
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industrial division | Number of partnerships |  |  |  | Net income less deficit |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1984 | Change |  | 1983 | 1984 | Change |
|  |  |  | Number | Percentage |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Total Agriculture, l/............ | 1,541,539 | 1,643,581 | 102,042 | 6.68 | \$-2,610,041 | \$-3,500,024 | \$-889,983 |
| fishing ................... | 136,603 | 139,306 | 2,703 | 2.0 | -144,856 | -749,030 | -604,174 |
| Mining ..... | 59,596 | 56,548 | -3,048 | -5.1 | -4,109,760 | 69,112 | 4,178,872 |
| Construction ............ | 63,592 | 64,607 | 1,015 | 1.6 | 2,167,975 | 2,193,322 | 25,347 |
| Manufacturing .............. | 26,451 | 29,606 | 3,155 | 11.9 | -744,064 | -1,100,943 | -356,879 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 20,132 | 20,578 | 446 | 2.2 | -703,495 | -2,007,032 | -1,303,537 |
| Wholesale and retail trade .. | 194,360 | 184,841 | -9,519 | -4.9 | 1,539,779 | 1,666,476 | 126,697 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate $\qquad$ | 730,067 | 790,902 | 60,835 | 8.3 | -13,105,211 | -19, 243, 718 | -6,138,507 |
| Services .................... | 306,294 | 331,103 | 24,809 | 8.1 | 12,456,811 | 15,583,256 | 3,126,445 |

$1 /$ Includes Nature of business not allocable, which is not shown separately.

Figure $B$ shows, by industrial division, the percentage of returns with net loss for 1983 and 1984. The decline in the percentage of returns in mining that showed a loss; from 60 to 46 percent, is most notable. For the first time in a number of years this industry showed positive net income (less deficit) [4]. For most of the other divisions, there are very few changes from one year to the next.

Figure B
Percent of returns with net loss, by industrial division, 1983 and 1984


Overall partnership statistics for 1984 are once again dominated by one industrial division, finance, insurance, and real estate. This division accounted for 790,902 partnerships, nearly one-half of all partnerships. Within this division, one industry, operators and lessors of buildings, accounted for 536,216 returns, or almost one-third of all partnerships. In addition, operators and lessors of buildings accounted for almost 50 percent. of the total assets reported by all partnerships.

Partnerships in the services division showed the highest level of net income (less deficit) ( $\$ 15.8$ billion). Within this division, partnerships operating as legal services showed the largest : amount of net income (less deficit)
( $\$ 10.0$ billion). Other service industries showing significant amounts of net income were medical and health service ( $\$ 4.6$ billion) and accounting; auditing, and bookkeeping services (\$2.3 billion).

Of special interest in Table 2 is the first publication in a recent partnership Bulletin article of the depreciation deduction. In previous articles, the amount of depreciation has not been presented because it is incompletely reported on the deduction schedule for partnerships in the farming and in real estate industries. The depreciation deduction shown in Table 2 was tabulated from the Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, and is the total depreciation deduction available to the partnership.

Table 2 also contains an entry for payroll which is new for 1984. This item is the sum of two deduction items from the partnership form, salaries and wages before the jobs credit reduction and cost of labor from the cost of goods sold schedule. The last data introduced in Table 2 are the number of limited partnerships. These were defined as partnerships with at least one partner with liability limited to the amount actually invested in the partnership. By law, every partnership must have at least one general partner liable for the partnership's obligations.

Impact of Tax Shelters on Partnership Data
Tax shelter activity has a major impact on profits reported by partnerships. Tax shelters provide investors with a means of realizing a profit, while minimizing the taxable income they must report on their tax returns [5]. 'Partnerships are an effective vehicle for accomplishing these goals, because partners' investment resources can be pooled for a particular activity, and business income (or losses) can be passed through to the partners. Partnership income is not taxed directly [6].

A tax shelter creates a mismatching of income and deductions to create tax losses and converts ordinary income (which is fully taxed) into tax-favored capital gains income, which is effectively taxed at lower rates [7]. For example, oil and gas partnerships initially produce deductions (and resulting losses) mainly through the expensing of dry hole and intangible drilling costs; only later (if at all) does the oil or gas production result in income.: In addition, once wells become productive, they are often sold by the partnership, and the resulting profit receives favorable long-term capital gains treatment.

Two of the most common means by which a tax shelter partnership generates deductions (and thereby losses) are through borrowing, which creates a deduction for interest paid, and
through acquiring property, for which a deduction for accelerated depreciation may be taken. Because real estate is usually acquired by means of a mortgage and buildings are entitled to accelerated depreciation deductions, this industry is well suited to generating these deductions. When property is held for more than a year, there is a further tax advantage because any gain on the sale of that property is a long-term capital gain.

There are other reasons why real estate tax shelters are attractive to investors. One reason is that real estate activities are exempt from the "at risk" rules. These rules limit the amount of losses most investors may deduct to the amount the investors have "at risk" in the activity [8]. For partnerships in general, the "at risk" amount is equal to the amount of cash or value of property contributed to the partnership by the partner, plus any amounts borrowed by the partnership for which the partner is personally liable.

Exemption of real estate from the "at risk" rules has made this industry particularly attractive since the partner may be entitled to deduct losses far in excess of actual investment in the activity. In fact, losses deducted for the first year of operation can be 10 (or more) times the size of investment required to become a partner. A high ratio of losses-deducted-to-investment can subject the activity to scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service to determine if it is "economically viable." If it is not, the losses are disallowed.

Figure $C$ shows the impact of limited partnerships on the overall data. While partnership losses have consistently ranged in the \$3-billion to \$7-billion range in the 1981-84 period, the breakdown for limited and general partnerships shows significantly different circumstances. For limited partnerships, losses have exceeded $\$ 15$ billion in each of the last four years, while for general partnerships, the amount of income has been at least $\$ 10$ billion. Since the limited partnership form of organization is the most attractive to a potential tax shelter investor, the overall magnitude of the losses attributable to limited partnerships may be indicative of tax shelter losses.

Net income (less deficit) for limited partnerships is shown by industrial division for 1984 in Figure D. Although less than 16 percent of all partnerships are limited partnerships, and even in finance, insurance, and real estate only slightly more than 23 percent are limited partnerships - these partnerships account for virtually all partnership losses. Within this industrial division one industry group, real estate, accounted for $\$ 18.1$ billion in partnership losses. Operators and lessors of buildings within real estate showed a $\$ 16.4$ billion loss.

Figure C. -- Net Income (Less Deficit) By Type of Partnership for 1981-1984
[All figures are estimates based on samples -money amounts are in billions of dollars]

| Year | Total | Limited <br> partnerships | General <br> partnerships |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ |
| $1981 \ldots$ | -2.7 | -15.7 | 13.0 |
| $1982 \ldots$ | -7.3 | -17.5 | 10.2 |
| $1984 \ldots$ | -2.6 | -18.7 | 16.1 |

Note: Data for 1981-83 published in Dworin [4].

The impact of real estate tax shelters in producing losses is clearly shown in the statistics. For 1984, real estate activities produced an overall net loss of $\$ 21.3$ billion. Of this, $\$ 18.9$ billion was reported by partnerships that were operators or lessors of buildings. Nearly 59 percent of the partnerships in this industry reported a loss, while only 49 percent of the total number of all partnerships realized losses.

## SUMMARY

As was the case for 1981 through 1983, partnerships reported an overall net loss for 1984. Losses climbed to $\$ 3.5$ billion for 1984 , up from $\$ 2.6$ billion for 1983. The 1984 loss, however, was much less than the $\$ 7.3$ billion loss for 1982, in part reflecting the reduced activity of partnerships engaged in oil and gas extraction. The dominant industry in the statistics is operators and lessors of buildings, which accounted for almost 33 percent of the total number of partnerships and almost 50 percent of the assets reported by all partnerships.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

## Sample Selection

Tax Year 1984 statistics were estimated from a probability sample stratified by combinations of receipts, total assets, net income (or loss) and industry. More than 30,000 returns were selected from a total population of about 1.6 million returns filed during Calendar Year 1985. All partnerships engaging in business or having income from sources within the United States were required to file Form 1065, Partnership Return of Income, to report the income or loss, deductions, credits, and other taxrelated items generated by the partnership. Strata sample rates ranged from 0.1 percent to 100 percent.

Figure D. -- Net Income (Less Deficit) by Type of Partnership and Industrial Division, 1984
[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Industrial division |
| :--- |

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding and exclusion of returns with nature of business not allocable.

## Data Limitations

Because the data presented in this article are based on a sample of returns, they are subject to sampling error. To insure proper use of the estimates, the magnitude of the sampling error should be known.

The following table presents approximate coefficients of variation (CV's), for frequency estimates. The approximate CV's shown here are intended only as a general indication of data reliability and are not applicable to money amounts. For numbers of partnerships other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

| Estimated |
| :---: |
| Number of Returns | | Approximated <br> Coefficient of Variation |
| :---: |
| 4,000 |
| 8,000 |
| 25,000 |
| 98,000 |
| 390,000 |

The reliability of estimates based on samples and the use of CV's for evaluating the precision of sample estimates are discussed in the Appendix.

Data reported for deductions in the tables are understated in both the farming and the real estate industries. This understatement results from the requirement in these two industries to report only the net income from these two activities in the income statement shown on the partnership (Form 1065) return.

Details for the specific deductions applicable to these two activities are reported on supplemental schedules that were not used for this study. To the extent that these are amounts shown for the detailed deduction items for these two industries in Table 1, they are from business activities other than farming and real estate.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Piet, Patrick, "Partnership Returns, 1983, ${ }^{\text {i }}$ Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1985, Vol. 5, No. 1.
[2] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income, 1978-82, Partnership Returns, June 1985.
[3]-- The statistics include data only for active partnerships, which are defined as those that reported any items of income or deductions. Thus, a partnership reporting assets but no income and deductions is not included.
[4] More detailed analyses of trends in this industry are available in recently published articles such as [1] and Dworin, Lowell, "An Analysis of Partnership Activity, 1981-83," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1986, Vol. 5, No. 4. The Tatter article also contains a detailed discussion of the nature of reporting particular income and deduction amounts in certain industries.
[5] Tax shelter partnerships have been shown to be the largest source of offsets by which high-income individuals reduce their tax liabilities. See Nelson, Susan, "Taxes Paid by High-Income Taxpayers and

[7] For more detailed information on tax shelters, see, for example, Skiba, Jonathan W. and Sullivan, Joseph P., The Tax Shelter Answer Book, Panel Publishers, Inc., Greenvale, NY, 1984.
[8] The "at risk" rules are detailed, for example, in the following works: Skiba and Sullivan, op. cit., pp. 71-77, and Willis, Arthur B., Rennell, John S., and Postlewaite, Philip F., Partnership Taxation, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1983.

Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Partnership Returns/1984
Table. 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

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


Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-ContInued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-monay amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 1－Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries－Continued
［All figures are estimates based on samples－－money amounts are in thousands of dollars］

| Item | Services－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Personal services－Continued |  |  |  | Business services | Automobile repair and services |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Laundries． dry clean－ ing and garment services | Beauty shops | Barber shops | Other personal services |  | Total | Automotile repair shops |  |  | Automobile parking and other services | Miscel－ taneous repair services |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | General automotive repair shops | Other automobile repair |  |  |
|  | （71） | （72） | （73） | （74） | （75） | （76） | （77） | （78） | （79） | （80） | （81） |
| Partnerships With and Without Net Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of partnerships | 6，940 | 10，200 | 3，528 | 12，614 | 80，189 | 35，396 | 25，707 | 14，738 | 10，969 | 9，690 | 11，300 |
| Number of partners ．．． | 15，170 | 23，702 | 9，086 | 31，858 | 451，534 | 76，991 | 55，462 | 32，581 | 22，881 | 21，529 | 25，155 |
| Total assets． | 227，191 | 85，696 | 10，854 | 543，937 | 21，454，480 | 1，851，550 | 822，042 | 426，517 | 395，525 | 1，029，508 | 345，559 |
| Total receipts．．． | 658，199 | 338，901 | 306，775 | 997，113 | 9，956，057 | 3，913，505 | 2，755，762 | 1，406，842 | 1，348，920 | 1，157，744 | 1，058，121 |
| Business receipts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 654，959 | 324，151 | 306，775 | 959，746 | 7，278，916 | 3，808，690 | 2，741，347 | 1，401，086 | 1，340，261 | 1，067，343 | 1，026，279 |
| income from other partnerships and fiduciaries | － | － | － | 97 | 83,765 | ${ }^{323}$ | 6897 | 2894 | 4，004 | 323 4703 | 231 |
| Nonqualifying interest and dividends． | 1.065 | 501 | － | 7.040 | 325,162 $1,313,933$ | 11,600 46814 | 6,897 1,614 | 2,894 1,505 | 4,004 108 | 4,703 45,200 | 29,723 |
| Rents received | 1.067 | 2.496 |  | 385 | 1，313，933 | 46，814 | 1，614 | 1，505 | 108 | 45，200 | 29，723 |
| Royalties ．．．．．．it | － | － | 二 | 二 | 16，449 | 21 | 二 | 二 | 二 | 21 | 二 |
| Net gain，noncapital assets． | 711 | 902 | － | 667 | 258，563 | 26，556 | 3,824 |  | 3，824 | 22.732 | 6 |
| Other receipts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 397 | 10，851 | 275，093 | 29，178 | 679，269 | 19，501 | 2，079 | 1，357 | 723 | 17.422 | 1，882 |
| Total deductions | 605，520 | 344，424 | 275，033 | 861，722 | 9，659，306 | 3，563，425 | 2，438，502 | 1，258，164 | 1，180，338 | 1，124，923 | 911，342 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 80，656 | 58，822 | 37，413 | 270，075 | 2，245，430 | 1．962．105 | 1．481，284 | 798，872 | 682,411 | 480，822 | 547,993 93,066 |
| Inventory，beginning of year | 181 | 2,535 14.489 | 536 | 18,532 220,060 | 92,790 905,918 | 249，804 $1,436.811$ | 209，587 $1,114,965$ | 27，728 676,841 | 181,859 <br> 438,124 | 40,217 321,846 | $\begin{array}{r} 93,066 \\ 424,411 \end{array}$ |
| Purchases．．．． | 2,126 11,661 | 14,489 28,291 | 35，259 | 220，060 <br> 1375 | 304，926 | －203，805 | ＋165，410 | 66，995 | 98，416 | 38，394 | 56，993 |
| Other costs．． | 67.561 | 15，868 | 1，619 | 34，320 | 1．067，378 | 268，620 | 146.120 | 58，401 | 87.719 | 122，499 | 79，254 |
| Less：Inventory，end of year | 872 | 2，362 | － | 16，612 | 125，583 | 196，955 | 154，821 | 31.094 | 123，727 | 42，134 | 105，723 |
| Salaries and wages | 119，908 | 57，442 | 104．670 | 106．139 | 800,752 4381 | 310,845 3 | 220.415 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 81,206 \\ , 306 \end{array}$ | 139，209 | 90.430 | 47，852 |
| Less：Jobs credit |  |  |  |  | 4,381 213,954 | 2,306 119,770 | 2,306 <br> 80,613 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,306 \\ 36,715 \end{array}$ |  |  | 25，025 |
| Guaranteed payments to partners | 15,183 49,437 | 48,396 46,357 | 15，882 | 39,934 <br> 46,640 | 2195，954 | 174，382 | 122，309 | 79，716 | 42，593 | 52，073 | 23，451 |
| Interest paid | 16，841 | 12.884 |  | 17.777 | 869，171 | 119,028 | 36，478 | 17.093 | 19,385 <br> 2783 | 82.550 | 19,690 14.431 |
| Taxes paid | 17，054 | 13，723 | 3，756 | 20.096 | 135，198 | 75，057 | 48，354 | 20，571 | 27，783 | 26,703 <br> 1,679 |  |
| Bad debts | 123 | 40 | － | 3，612 | 71，398 | 7,727 28,829 | 6,048 13,356 | 4,218 8,094 | 1,830 5,262 | 15，474 | 1，411 |
| Repairs． | 18，669 | 3，920 | － | 12，706． | 148，116 | 28，829 | 13，356 | 8，094 | 5，262 | 15，47． |  |
| Depletion．．．． | － | － | － | － | 2.464 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Pension，profit sharing，annuity and bond purchase plans |  | － | － | 470 | 14．180 | 76 |  |  |  | 76 1.872 | 77 232 |
| Employee benefit programs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，471 |  | － | 2，044 | 12，359 | 6，729 | 4，857 | 2，068 | 2，789 | 1，872 | 232 |
| Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries | 466 | 91 | － | 291 | 109.447 | 430 |  | 72 | － | 4130 |  |
| Rent net loss．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | － | 6，142 | 814，906 | 31，913 | 172 | 172 |  | 31，741 |  |
| Royalty net loss | 二 | 二 | 二 | 1，246 | 5,826 805 | 573 | 24 | 24 |  | 549 |  |
| Farm net loss Net loss，noncapital a | － | 93 |  | 1，246 | 30，260 | 3，143 | 2.677 | 5 | 2，671 | 467 | 10 |
| Other deductions ．．．．． | 230，836 | 81，338 | 108，080 | 263，820 | 2，095，333 | 519，124 | 360，505 | 174，774 | 185，731 | 158，619 | 167，395 |
| Net income（less deficit） | 52，679 | －5，523 | 31，743 | 135，391 | 296，751 | 350，080 | 317，260 | 148，678 | 168，581 | 32，820 | 146，779 |
| Net income | 66.653 | 39，265 | 38，082 | 214，422 | 2，581，576 | 488，026 | 363，021 | 167，365 | 195，656 | 125，005 | 177.111 |
| Deficit．． | 13，974 | 44，788 | 6.339 | 79，031 | 2．284，825 | 137，946 | 45，761 | 18，687 | 27，075 | 92，185 | 30，332 |
| Partnerships With Net Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of partnerships | 6，379 | 4，019 | 2，514 | 10，600 | 45，159 | 24，117 | 18，625 | 10，899 | 7，725 | 5，492 | 9，155 |
| Number of partners． | 13，881 | 9，130 | 7，057 | 27，057 | 234，183 | 52，687 | 40，573 | 24，904 | 15，670 | 12，114 | 18，318 |
| Total assets． | 134，660 | 18，625 | 10，854 | 294，350 | 8，948，134 | 1，124，741 | 610，666 | 383，395 | 227，271 | 514，076 | 159，652 |
| Total receipts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 520，344 | 96，696 | 117，288 | 840，277 | 7，391，276 | 2，774，231 | 1，954，427 | 815，131 | 1，139，296 | 819，804 | 1，000，486 |
| Business receipts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 517，493 | 96，567 | 117，288 | 835，432 | 5，394，676 | 2，713，494 | 1，942，176 | 810，584 | 1，131，593 | 771，318 | 968，867 |
| Income from other partnerships and fiduciaries | － | － | － | 97 | 82，894 | 323 | 析 | － |  | 323 |  |
| Nonqualitying interest and dividends ．．．．．．． | 873 | 63 | － | 3，448 | 217，640 | 9，343 | 6，224 | 2，894 | 3，330 | 3.120 | 219 |
| Rents received． | 1，067 | － | － | 261 | 1，039，652 | 33，809 | 1，612 | 1.504 | 108 | 32，197 | 29.719 |
| Royalties ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 二 | 二 | 二 | 二 | 14，122 | 二 | 二 | 二 | － | － | － |
| Farm net profit ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $7 \overline{707}$ | 27 |  | 83 | 242，777 | 14，197 | 3，700 |  | 3，700 | 10，497 | 6 |
| Other receipts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 204 | 40 | － | 955 | 399，516 | 3，065 | 715 | 150 | 565 | 2，350 | 1，675 |
| Total deductions ．．．．．． | 453，691 | 57，431 | 79，207 | 625，854 | 4，809，700 | 2，286，204 | 1，591，406 | 647，766 | 943，640 | 694，799 | 823，375 |
| Cost of sales and operations． | 41.773 | 12，860 | 37，413 | 231.556 | 1，482，120 | 1，317，856 | 892,479 | 371，610 | 520,869 | 425，377 | 517.728 |
| Inventory，beginning of year | 181 | 83 |  | 12，327 | 76，255 | 196，935 | 181，064 | 20，720 | 160，345 | 15，871 | 81,956 |
| Purchases ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，759 | 9,842 | 536 | 191，151 | 675，627 | 915，686 | 626.198 | 305，277 | 320，920 | 289，488 | 400，941 |
| Cost of labor | 11，661 | 3，470 | 35，259 | 13，775 | 256，109 | 150,999 | 112.664 | 31，972 | $\begin{aligned} & 80,692 \\ & 56.266 \end{aligned}$ |  | 55,917 69376 |
| Other costs ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28，523 | 535 | 1，619 | 27,205 12,903 | 563,488 89,360 | 189,296 135,081 | 88,986 116,454 | 32,720 19080 | $\begin{aligned} & 56,266 \\ & 97,374 \end{aligned}$ | 100,310 18,627 | 69，376 $\mathbf{9 0 , 4 5 5}$ |
| Less：Inventory，end of year ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Salaries and wages．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 351 90,302 | 535 3,301 | － | 12,903 59,835 | 89,360 600,277 | 135,081 225,478 | 116,454 173,335 | 19,080 44.094 | 97，374 129,241 | 18,627 52,143 | 90,455 46,432 |
| Salaries and wages Less：Jobs credit | 90，302 | 3，301 | 二 | 59，835 | 600,278 4,380 70 | 225,478 2,306 51 | 17,335 2,306 4020 | 44,094 2,306 5 | 129，24 | 11.455 | 24，900 |
| Guaranteed payments to partners | 14，946 |  |  | 39，229 | 79，296 | $\begin{array}{r}51,484 \\ 120.975 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,029 92028 | 5,176 56,654 | 34,853 35,374 | 11,455 28,947 | 24,900 18.099 |
| Rent paid．．．． | 43,182 10292 | 11.617 | 15，882 | $\begin{array}{r}14,43 \\ 8,080 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 261，696 | 44，189 | 92，145 | 9，446 | 9,699 | 25，044 | 12，806 |
| Interest paid． | 10，292 | 1，121 | 3.756 | 12，114 | －99，896 | 56，077 | 39，513 | 15，253 | 24，259 | 16，564 | 14，044 |
| Bad debts． | 103 | － | － | 1，878 | 62，298 | 2，726 | 2，494 | 1，002 | 1.492 | 232 | 1，205 |
| Repairs．．．． | 13，583 | 328 | － | 9，961 | 65，389 | 19，446 | 10，003． | 5，741． | 4，262． | 9，443， | 3，659 |
| Depreciation． Depletion | － | － | － | － | 410 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Pension，profit sharing，annuity and bond purchase plans | － | － | － | 449 | 12，656 | 76 | 7 | 2068 | $2 \overline{-}$ | 76 | 77 |
| Employee benefit programs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.410 | － | － | 969 | 9，245 | 5.417 | 4，857 | 2.068 | 2，789 | 560 | 16 |
| Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries | － | － | － | 291 | 8.520 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Rent net loss． | － | － | － | 664 | 12，707 | 二 | － | － |  | － |  |
| Royalty net toss | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |
| Farm net toss ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | 二 | 二 | 1，246 | $\begin{array}{r} 769 \\ 17,512 \end{array}$ | r 24 | 24 41 |  |  | 62 |  |
| Net loss，noncapital assets | 186，799 | 24，634 | 18，310 | 203，987 ${ }^{2}$ | 1，302，353 | 355.578 | 274，591 | 113，058 | 161，533 | 80，987 | 147，602 |
| et income | 66，653 | 39，265 | 38，082 | 214，422 | 2，581，576 | 488，026 | 363，021 | 167，365 | 195，656 | 125，005 | 177，111 |

Table 1-Total Assets and Income Statement for Selected Industries-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


[^3] tems, by Industry.

Table 2 - Selected Items, by Industry
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industry | Number of parnerships |  | Number of partners | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yotal } \\ & \text { assels }\end{aligned}$ | Business receipts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost of } \\ \text { sales and } \\ \text { operations } \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation | Taxes paid deduction | interest paid | Payroll | Guaranteed payments to partners | Net income (less deficit) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { income } \end{gathered}$ | Deficit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Limit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| All industries | 1,643,581 | 257,164 | 12,426,721 | 1,030,848,519 | 357,802,613 | 180,857,822 | 46,939,395 | 6,673,186 | 25,437,588 | 36,348,857 | 7,517,503 | -3,500,024 | 69,696,922 | 73,196,946 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ......................... | 139,306 | 7,950 | 494,392 | $26,738,825$22.043 .910 | 5,885,672 | 3,498,298 | 2,380,076 | 88,031 | 363,290 | 556,635 | 254,850 | -749,030 | 2,478,151 | 3,227,181 |
|  | 112,817 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,110,767 \\ \hline 445,414\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,019,052 \\ 628,48 \\ 69,001 \end{array}$ | 40,128 | 194,734 | 222,319 | 199,687 | - 606,945 | 2,038,860 | 2,645,806 |
| Field crop |  | 1,415 <br> 150 | 156,679 |  | 3. 891.685 |  |  | $22.115$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.850 \\ 1,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,244 \\ 7,853 \end{array}$ | 70,339 | 163,432 | $1,023,547$ <br> 182.323 | 18.890 |
| Vegetable and melon | 1,968 |  | 5,38576,204 | 971,935$4,691,527$ | 71,548213,040 | 58,982 |  |  |  |  | 4.856 |  |  |  |
| Fruit and tree nut.. | 11,379 | 150 3,698 |  |  |  | 107,225 | 274,796 | 6,856 | 38,372 | 30,894 | 25,727 | - 369,356$-30,339$ | 150,97454,186 | 520,33184.52530,071 |
| Horticultural specialty | 4,054 | 25 | 9.223 | 438,539 | 266.690 | 35,215 | 40,262 | 521 | 3,687 | 16,604 9.467 | 1,722 |  |  |  |
| Hogs, sheep, and goats. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,714 \\ 18,328 \\ 978 \\ 6,418 \\ 490 \end{array}$ | 1.75 | 13,509 | 267,581 | 187,610 | 178,009 | 59,540 |  | 4,1249,424 | $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 8,914 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,023 | -16.480-84740 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,002 \\ 227,359 \end{array}$ | 61.482312,099 |
| Dairy farms... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}42,257 \\ 2,552 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,173,120 \\ 542,866 \\ 1,776,755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 336,130 \\ & 324,627 \\ & 200,974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231,429 \\ & 230.516 \\ & 153,158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519,592 \\ 55,018 \\ 145,048 \end{array}$ | 2,290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry and eggs |  | 1.015 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,168 | 7.065 | 9,397 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,909 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.156$-39,447$ | 52,052 | 44,896381,3774,839 |
| General livestock, including animal specialty |  | 306 | 20,607 1,093 |  |  |  |  | 1,534 | 19,273 | 11,479 | 7,268 |  | 61,930 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 20,349 \\ 593 \\ 2,185 \end{array}$ |  | 63,5126,67614,076 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,750,055 \\ 71,712 \\ 883,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 155,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000,845 \\ 19,118 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249,864 \\ 5,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,022 \\ 2,362 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 82,178 \\ 1,331 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,522 \\ 19,873 \end{array}$ | 23,5022,401 | $\begin{array}{r}-56,460 \\ \hline 7,294\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 357,435 \\ 65,718 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 413,895 \\ 58,424 \\ 198,562 \end{array}$ |
| Agricultural services. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 835 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock breeding. |  |  |  |  | 137,159 | 72.248 | 93,866 | 3,680 | 17,39 | 2,878 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,650 \\ 605 \\ 11,933 \\ 4,913 \end{array}$ | - 174,295 | 24,267 |  |
| Animal services, except livestock breeding and veterinary | $\begin{aligned} & 3,824 \\ & 6,313 \\ & 7.432 \end{aligned}$ | 182 | 14,076 |  | 134,318 | 94,125 | 35,882 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -52,299 \\ 142,662 \\ 20,178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,207 \\ 23,584 \\ 164,793 \\ 79,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,883 \\ & 2,131 \\ & 58,895 \end{aligned}$ |
| Landscape and horticultural services.. |  |  | 14,020 | 355,432 | 660,801 | 241,443 | 24,074 | 21,286 | 18,426 | 117,970 |  |  |  |  |
| Other agricuilural services ............. |  |  | 18,327 | 909,312 | 867.541 | 573,912 | 90,418 | 10,009 | 41,100 | 78,628 |  |  |  |  |
| Forestry | $\begin{aligned} & 2,473 \\ & 3,667 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 1,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,050 \\ & 17,157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,374,173 \\ 570,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397,397 \\ & 420,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182.073 \\ & 204,613 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,812 \\ & 79,348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,425 \\ & 2,456 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,375 \\ & 41,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,963 \\ & 47,831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,362 \\ & 10,299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -43,335 \\ & -42,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,039 \\ & 38,817 \end{aligned}$ | 86,37481,106 |
| Fishing, hunting, and trapping. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining ... | $\begin{array}{r}56,548 \\ 2.037 \\ 2,323 \\ 50,980 \\ 1,208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,028 \\ 1,329 \\ 50 \\ 18,93 \\ 717 \end{array}$ | $2,007,460$38,55977,473$1,883,264$8,164 | $\begin{array}{r} 52,415,093 \\ 4,493,521 \\ 4,827,240 \\ 41,265,540 \\ 1,828,792 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 18,637,767 \\ 1,095,562 \\ 24.520,109 \\ 14,177,38 \\ 844,820 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,238,631 \\ 29,063 \\ 284,585 \\ 2,525,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 626,753 \\ 56,059 \\ 89,920 \\ 471,390 \\ 9,383 \end{array}$ |  | 985,781119,214325,450362,32178,797 | 132,832 | 69,112 | 7,857,115 | 7,788,002 |
| Metal mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -559,439 | 112,812 | 672,251 |
| Coal mining ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,292 116,652 | -77,410 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,30,377 } \\ \hline 748,703\end{array}$ | 407,787 $6,561,361$ |
| Nonmetalic minerals, except fuels. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.156 | -81,381 | 65,222 | 146,603 |
| Construction. | 64,607 | 3,024 | 173,273 | 13,783,426 | 23,198,439 | 17, 192,497 | 556,881 | 223,235 | 475,227 | 2,613,680 | 405,140 | 2,193,322 | 2,966,387 | 773,065 |
| General building contractors and operative builders. | 23.729 | 831 | 60.950 | 9,293,978 | 10.093,291 | 8,235,145 | 143,475 | 95,354 | 327,731 | 816,144 | 237,375 | 520,887 | 1,006,968 | 486,080 |
| General building contractors. | 22,857 | 643 | 58,418 | 7,541,857 | 9,381,045 | 7,694,233 | 115.179 | 88.828 | 288,008 | 792,818 | 236,717 | 405,337 | 824,612 | 419,275 |
| Operative builders .............. | 873 | 188 | 2,532 | 1,752,120 | 712,246 | 540,913 | 28,296 | 6,525 | 39,723 | 23,326 | 658 | 115.550 | 182,35 | 66,805 |
| Heavy construction contractors | 1,845 | 69 | 4,145 | 2,456,762 | 5,653,302 | 4,740,238 | 118,453 | 20,900 | 44,813 | 726,934 | 12,597 | 592,257 | 700,148 | 107,891 |
| Highway and street construction.. | 146 | 63 | 522 | 256.833 | 821,625 | 762,043 | 15,514 | 2,598 | 7,323 | 66,283 | 1,680 | 29,157 | 44,780 | 15,623 |
| Heawy construction, except highway | 1,698 |  | 3,624 | 2,199,929 | 4,831,677 | 3,978,195 | 102,940 | 18,302 | 37,491 | 660,651 | 10,918 | 563,101 | 655,368 | 92,268 |
| Special trade contractors. | 39,001 | 2,124 | 108,083 | 2,032,516 | 7,414.330 | 4.217.114 | 294,953 | 106,982 | 102,683 | 1,070,602 | 155,167 | 1,053,985 | 1,233,078 | 179,094 |
| Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning | 4,252 |  | 11,279 | 298,494 | 1,214,737 | 716.868 | 39,192 | 13,013 | 6,759 | 114,378 | 7.686 | 252,801 | ${ }^{263.268}$ | 10,466 |
| Painting, paper hanging, and decorating. | 6,345 | - | 14,156 | 98,408 | 573,770 | 211,148 | 10,063 | 15,952 | 2,108 | 90,484 | 25,211 | 181,855 | 186,834 | 4,979 |
| Electrical work............................... | 4,599 |  | 10,711 | 280,884 | 759,450 | 430,061 | ${ }^{20,197}$ | 8,401 | 11,124 | 142,008 | 723 | 124,147 | 126,637 | 2,490 |
| Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering ... | 4.199 | 1,500 | 9,072 | 6,86 | 796,947 | 367,445 | 16,703 | 12,407 | 12,204 | 227,500 | 25,431 | 80,023 | 86,475 | 6,451 |
| Carpentering and flooring | 4,326 | - | 8,914 | 47.918 | 359,735 | 142,191 | 6.291 | 4.514 | 2.451 | 51,345 | 24,781 | 90,388 | 91,809 | 1,421 |
| Roofing and sheet metal work | 1,126 | - | 2.739 | 74,579 | 365,692 | 227,075 | 7,223 | 4,957 | 4,034 | 74,604 | 11,017 | 49,573 | 51.038 | 1,465 |
| Concrete work.. | 1,589 |  | 3,179 | 111,964 | 557,477 | 362,612 | 16,407 | 19,444 | 5,891 | 75,885 | 109 | 77,808 | 85,003 | 7,195 |
| Water well driling | 485 |  | 970 |  | 1,542 | 1,281 | 1,314 | 14 | 1,155 |  |  | -3,439 |  | 3,439 |
| Miscellaneous special trade contractors | 12,081 | 624 | 47,064 | 1,023.402 | 2.784,980 | 1,758,432 | 177,564 | 28,280 | 56,957 | 294,399 | 60,207 | 200,827 | 342,015 | 141,188 |
| Contractors not allocable. | 31 |  |  | 170 | 37,515 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26.192 | 26.192 | - |
| Manufacturing. | 29,606 | 1,116 | 93,601 | 19,574,057 | 18,326,382 | 14,237,424 | 1,481,903 | 209,394 | 614,043 | 2,366,219 | 132,861 | -1,100,943 | 1,165,440 | 2,266,383 |
| Food and kindred products | 465 | 49 | 1,758 | 1,347,257 | 2,535,348 | 1,949,258 | 78,974 | 29,493 | 50,543 | 312,180 | 8,478 | 13,543 | 77,841 | 64,298 |
| Textile mill products |  |  | 495 | 93,980 | 279,249 | 211,080 | 5,305 | 1,784 | 4,746 | 45,557 | 436 | 16,561 | 18,342 | 1,781 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 2,712 |  | 5,487 | 649,652 | 1,189,089 | 860,912 | 14,649 | 10.210 | 34,932 | 148,272 | 1,906 | 45,996 | 60.011 | 14,015 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture | 2,162 | 32 | 6,534 | 2,053,582 | 2,213,383 | 1,760,942 | 178.406 | 43,364 | 146.083 | 386,999 | 18,488 | -219,853 | 73.457 | 293,310 |
| Furniture and fixtures... | 1,757 |  | 4,016 | 129,662 | 269,131 | 224,187 | 5,996 | 306 | 6,718 | 58,972 | 198 | - 14,181 | 6,952 | 21,134 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries.. | 4,414 | 467 | 19,094 | 1,260,481 | 1,561,892 | 788,160 | 99,420 | 29,026 | 42,849 | 347,183 | 38,559 | 34,818 | 212,446 | 177,628 |



Table 2 - Selected Items, by Industry - Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 2 - Selected Items, by Industry - Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industry | Number of partnerships |  | Number of parners | Totalassets | Business receipts | Cost of sales and operation | Depreciation | Taxes paid deduction | $\begin{gathered} \cdot \text { Intererest } \\ \text { paid } \end{gathered}$ | Payroll | Guaranteed payments to partners | Net income(loss deficit) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { income } \end{gathered}$ | Deficit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Limited |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Wholesale and retail trade-Continued Retail trade-Continued Miscellaneous retail stores-Continued |  |  |  | - " |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mail order houses. | 1,467 |  | 2,947 | 99,307 | 399,048 | 266,815 | 1,428 | 1,996 | 325 | 29,894 | 321 | 65 | 39,224 | 9 |
| Merchandising machine operators | 636 |  | 1,422 | ${ }^{23,767}$ | 34,242 | 17,307 | 4,655 | 342 | 54 | 3,475 | 553 | 2,67 | 2,676 |  |
| Direct selling organizations <br> Fuet and ice dealers, except fuel oil dealers and bottled gas dealers. $\qquad$ | 3154 |  | 7,325 499 | 88,304 22,541 | 279,498 202.073 | 113,522 173,782 | 5,174 <br> 3,789 | 2,611 3,007 | 1,432 | 8,043 | 504 | 2.196 | 3,936 | 7.709 $\mathbf{1}, 740$ |
| Fuet oil dealers ................................... | 169 | 4 | 431 | 51,181 | 302,810 | 257,517 | 3,032 | 3,382 | 1,612 | 14,168 | 3,974 | ${ }^{6,268}$ | 6,787 | 519 |
| Liquitied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers Florists | 64 3,080 | 1,014 | 145 6,159 | 17,979 42,388 | $\begin{array}{r}77,313 \\ \hline 169,708\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}68,945 \\ 118,172\end{array}$ | 2,679 3,555 | 276 4,333 | 197 750 | 1,412 <br> 19,464 | 141 16 | 1,867 $-33,745$ | 1,927 8,024 | 60 41.766 |
| Cigar stores and stands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |
| News deaters and nowstands. |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $111-7$ |
| Other miscellaneous retail stores... | 17,624 | 49 | 42,020 | 1,144,144 | 2,339,990 | 1,636,057 | 66,696 | 38,341 | 44,664 | 189,147 | 39,882 | 4.210 | 156,165 | 111,955 |
| Retail trade not allocable $\qquad$ Wholesale and retail trade not allocable |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,99 \\ 12,111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,812 \\ & 32,518 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,085 \\ & 28,523 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 \\ 111 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 403 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,981 \\ & 1,584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,961 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $-7.2977$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433 \\ & 748 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,730 \\ 294 \end{array}$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 790,902 | 183,578 | 7,408,313 | 770,457,317 | 94,362,434 | 38,507,475 | 26,384,809 | . 1,859,838 | 15,487,083 | 2,956,778 | 1,392,157 | - 19,243,718 | 25,646,379 | 44,890,098 |
| Finance. | 144,175 | 39,934 | 2,163,044 | 168,934,031 | 37,526.636 | 22,016,952 | ,217,707 | 286,617 | 5,097,467 | 1,331,159 | 419,345 | 1,359.929 | 6,413,803 | 5,053,874 |
| Banking | 1,090 |  | 236,749 | 15,072,696 | 1,332,028 | 564,314 | 2,792 | 831 | 116.229 | 43,342 | 2,332 | 561.590 | 561,952 | 363 |
| Credit agencies other than banks | 2,617 | 1,142 | 16,149 | 2,208,515 | 306,622 | 35,729 | 10,332 | 5,077 | 95,853 | 31,334 | 11.066 | 15.702 | 88.758 | 73.057 |
| Security and commodity brokers and services | 5,906 | 3,494 | 98,369 | 54,851,976 | 26,830,663 | 20,284,623 | 26,954 | 77,463 | 3,273,752 | 999,579 | 236,070 | -90.981. | 1,184,823 | 1.275.804 |
| Socurity underwriting syndicates ................. | 1,050 | 13 | 3.885 | 1,583,284 | 1,366,821 | 914,577 | 2,233 | 6,439 | 140,110 | 144,858 | 17,956 | 148,066 | 166,449 | 18,383 |
| Security brokers and dealers, except underwriting syndicates. | 1,325 | 351 | 12,345 | 44,412,686 | 19,591,472 | 14,124,556 | 6,017 | 60,499 | 2,946,483 | 749,522 | 205,985 | 123.572 | 809,7 | 686,198 |
| Commodity contracts brokers, exchanges, | 3,530 |  |  | 8,856,006 | 5,872,36 | 5,245,49 | 8,703 | 10.525 | 187,158 | 105,200 | 12.129 | -362,619 | 208,603 | 571,222 |
| $\therefore$ Molding and investment companies | 134,562 | 35,295 | 1,811,777 | 96,800,843 | 9,057,323 | 1,132,286 | 1,177,630 | 203,246 | 1,611,634 | 256,903 | 169,878 | 873,618 | 4,578,269 | 3,704,651 |
| Investment clubs | 17,057 | 4,234 | 159,915 | 3,644,730 | 254,283 | 7,337 | 8,751 | 3,148 | 11,751 | 5,353 | 657 | 96,732. | 187,914 | 81, 182 |
| Common trust funds. | 2,559 | 126 | 565,581 | 11,270,448 | 1,011,294 | 58,077 | 3.740 | 410 | 45,903 |  | 6.608 | 870.159 | 938.023 | 65,864 |
| Other holding and investment companies | 114,946 | 30,935 | 1,086,281 | 81,885,665 | 7,791,746 | 1,066,871 | 1,165,138 | 199,687 | 1,553,980 | 251,550 | 162.613 | -93,273. | 3,454,333 | 3,547,606 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and services | 08 | 208 | 114,077 | 3,098,157 | 3,117,331 | 403,175 | 36,266 | 33,619 | 34,675 | 221.707 | 78.559 | 600,341 | 684,586 | 84,245 |
| Real estate.. | 636,920 | 143,436 | 5,131,192 | 598,425,129 | 53,711,466 | 16,087,348 | 25,130,837 | 1,539,602 | 10,354,941 | 1,403,913 | 894,253 | -21,203,988 | 18,547,990 | 39,751,979 |
| Operators and lessors of buildi | 536,216 | 120,193 | 4.510.523 | 508,026.692 | 31,860,273 | 3,401,992 | 23,387,506 | 1,120,793 | 7,050,216 | 762,987 | 611,115 | -18,885,837 | 14,696,416 | 33,582,253 |
| Lessors, other than buildings. | 32,558 | 6,274 | 214,681 | 12,948,716 | 965,269 | 84,462 | 766,442 | 30.535 | 179,002 | 28,967 | 5,368 | -505,972 | 562,541 | 1,067,913 |
| Real estate agents, brokers, and managers | 18,049 | 3,740 | 138,403 | 9,015,244 | 2,622,868 | 581,840 | 236,465 | 65.114 | 324,876 | 228.199 | 140,573 | - 221,749 | 432,887 | 654,636 |
| Title abstract companies | 358 |  | 1,430 | 160,559 | 10,624 | 5,431 | 9,675 |  | 4,273 | 243 |  | -8.543 |  | ${ }^{8,692}$ |
| Subdividers and developers, except cemeterie | 48,716 | 12,921 | 253,596 | 66,844,031 | 17,861,991 | 11,774,107 | 724,196 | 320,733 | 2,763,494 | 377,717 | 134,546 | - 1,651,760 | 2,761,092 | 4,412,853 |
| Cemetery subdividers and developers |  | 6 | 1.031 | 195,700 | 24,203 | 10.573 | 1,433 | 1,448 | 3,786 | 4,582 | 342 | -7,305 | 3,889 | 11,193 |
| Combined real estate," insurance, loans, and law offices | 823 | 63 | 11,527 | 1,234,189 | 373,230 | 228,94 | 5,120 | 826 | 29,294 | 1,218 | 2.309 | 76.577 | 91,016 | 14,439 |
| Services. | 331,103 | 22,177 | 1,577,704 | 87,984,078 | 90,243,640 | 16,818,253 | 9,506,970 | 2,583,201 | 4,817,213 | 20,610,115 | 2,998,483 | 15,583,256 | 24,800,274 | 9,217,019 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 18,917 | 5,106 | 241,166 | 33,129,585 | 14,019,645 | 5,510,319 | 2,000,634 | 636,313 | 2,463,792 | 2,500,836 | 90,669 | -2,109,805 | 817,886 | 2,927,692 |
| Hotels. | 2,431 | 1,342 | 38,505 | 20,396,294 | 9,408,081 | 4.554,646 | 1,147,771 | 400,056 | 1,584,241 | 1,634,716 | 40,211 | - $1.729,091$ | 353,431 | 2,082,522 |
| Motels, motor hotels, and tourist courts | 9,995 | 2,772 | 156,598 | 9,283,527 | 3,957,395 | 717,931 | 646,973 | 201,538 | 744,949 | 801,896 | 33,336 | -271,855 | 339,449 | 611,305 |
| Rooming and boarding houses. | 1,618 | 236 | 24,844 | 921,194 | 96,920 | 30,040 | 49,980 | 5,506 | 17.863 | 12,024 | 335 | - 36,384 |  | 64.840 |
| Sporting and recreational camps. | 1,198 | 10 | 3,508 | 147,708 | 45,731 | 12,472 | 5,877 | 1,656 | 6,998 | 5,048 | 1.577 | -11,858 | 3,360 | 15.218 |
| Trailering parks and camp sites for transients | 3,648 | : 723 | .16,667 | 2,244,839 | 453,480 | 185,334 | 135,393 | 24,486 | 99,814 | 30,605 | 15,164 | -39,735 | 92,928 | 132,663 |
| Organizational hotels and lodging houses, on a membership basis. |  |  | -044 | 136,023 | 58,040 | 9,897 | 14,640 | 3,071 | 27 | 16.547 | 45 | -20,881 | 262 | 21,143 |
| Personal services.. | 33.282 | 588 | 79,816 | 867,678 | 2,245,631 | 446,966 | 157,697 | 54,629 | 47,501 | 477,145 | 103,513 | 214,290 | 358,422 | 144,132 |
| Coin-operated laundries and dry cleaning | 2,964 |  | 6,247 | 166,147 | 360,188 | 39,231 | 43,198 | 10.710 | 13,315 | 51,582 | 360 | 32,203 | 43,323 | 11,120 |
| Other laundry, ċleaning, and garment services | 3,976 |  | 8,923 | 61,044 | 294,771 | 41,425 | 13,205 | 6,344 | 3,525 | 79,987 | 14,823 | 20,476 | 23,330 | 2,854 |
| Photographic studios, portrait. | 1,541 | - | 3,653 | 20,573 | 72,983 | 17,456 | 3,626 | 1,511 | 1,225 | 7.603 |  | 3.154 | 3,720 | 566 |
| Beauty shops. | 10,200 |  | 23,702 | 85,696 | 324,151 | 58,822 | 21,107 | ${ }^{13,723}$ | 12,884 | 85,734 | 48,396 | -5,523 | 39,265 | 44,788 |
| Barber shops.. | 3,528 | - | -9,086 | 10,854 | 306,775 | 37,413 | 6,002 | 3.756 |  | 139,928 | - | 31.743 | 38.082 | 6.339 |
| Shoe repair and hat cleaning shos | 485 | - | 1,456 |  | 7,830 | 2,899 | 203 | 287 |  | 2,523 |  | 1,917 | 1,917 |  |
| Funeral service and crematories | 999 |  | 2,157 | 213,684 | 274,380 | 88,953 | 22,135 | 9,322 | 10,869 | 37,653 | 7.650 | 35,535 | 42,852 | 7,318 71,148 |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 9,589 | 573 | 24,592 | 309,680 | 604,554 | 160,766 | 48,222 | 8,975 | 5,683 | 72,135 | 32,284 | 94,785 | 165,933 | 71,148 |
| Business service | 80,189 | 5,990 | 451,534 | 21,454,480 | 7,278,916 | 2,245,430 | 3,495,424 | 135,198 | 869,171 | 1,105,678 | 213,954 | 296,751 | 2,581,576 | 2,284,825 |
| Adverising. | 2,202 | 138 | 7,102 | 839,092 | 766,168 | 420,148 | 49,780 | 6,330 | 92,341 | 117,103 | 28,69 | 256 | 74,834 | 74,578 |
| Services to buildings | 3,756 | 34 | 8,856 | 142,437 | 173,412 | 91,855 | 25,658 | 2,903 | 3,212 | 41,048 | 2.836 | 50,491 | 71,997 | 21,406 |
| Computer and data processing seri | 5,556 | 133 | 24,347 | 1,150,94 | 522,481 | 196,582 | 141,952 | 6,038 | 26,546 | 54,675 | 10.098 | -59.759 | 89,133 | 148,892 |
| Management and public relations. | 8,881 | 1,430 | 36,387 | 1,668,449 | 1,220,310 | 104,964 | 62,438 | 31,561 | 39,366 | 295,493 | ${ }^{96,166}$ | 266, 873 | 380,531 | 113,659 |
| Equipment rential and feasing. | 39,286 | 3,405 | 287,775 | 13,778,620 | 1,841,093 | 503,542 | 2,923,568 | 34,614 | 534,142 | 82,219 | 54,187 | - 155,413 | \% $11.311,735$ | 1,467, 148 |
| Other business services .......................... | 20,408 | 850 | 87,068 | 3,874,94! | 2,755,452 | 928,338 | 292,027 | 53,752 | 173,564 | 515,140 | 21,970 | 194,305 | 653,446 | 459,141 |

Table 2 - Selected Items, by Industry - Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industry | Number of p | merships | Number of partuers | TotalTssefts | Business receipts' | Cost ofsales and operations | Depreciation | Taxes paid deduction | Interestpaic | Payroll | Guaranteed payments to partners | Net incorme(less deficit) | $\underset{\text { income }}{\substack{\mathrm{Net}}}$ | Defictit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Limited |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Services-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automobile repair and services ............................Automotive rentals, without diviers | 35,396 | 146 | 76,991 | 1,851,550 | 3,808,690 | 1,962,105 | 257,020 | 75,057 | 119,028 | 514.649 | 119,770 | 350,080 | 488,026 | 137.946 |
|  | 2,543 | 48 | 6,192 | 540,326 | 125,76 | 20,316 | 137,833 | 2,290 | 32,648 | 7,391 | T,181 | -32,09 | 31,372 | 63,470 |
| Automobile parking, winc.i.............................. | 220 | 18 | 773 | 206,929 | 95,013 | 3,553 | 7,609 | 6,804 | 15,900 | 21,531 | 2,279 | 10,147 | 11,512 | 1,366 |
| Automotive top and body repair shops. | 5,510 | - | 11,022 | 72,184 | 813,772 | 405,493 | 34,100 | 18,057 | 6,752 | 166,204 | 14.038 | 149.504 | 150,079 | 575 |
| General automotive repair shops ....................... | 14,738 |  | 32,581 | 426.517 | 1,401,086 | 798,872 | 33,270 | 20,571 | 17,093 | 148,200 | 36,715 | 148,678 | 167,365 | 18,687 |
| Other automotive repair shops Automotive sevices, except repair | 5,458 | 16 | 11,860 | 323,341 | 526,488 | 276,918 | 11,010 | 9,725 | 12,633 | 71.421 | 29,860 | 19,077 | 45,577 | 26,500 |
|  | 6,927 | 63 | 14,565 | 282,253 | 846,566 | 456,953 | 33,198 | 17,609 | 34,002 | 99,902 | 35,698 | 54,772 | 82,122 | 27,350 |
| Miscallaneous repair services. Radio and TV repair shops | 11,300 |  | 25,155 | 345,559 | 1,026,278 | 547,993 | 61,387 | 14,431 | 19,690 | 104,846 | 25,025 | 146,779 | 177.111 | 30,332 |
|  | 1,503 |  | 5,402 | 81.349 | 187.562 | 104,613 | 5,395 | 1,979 | 3,866 |  |  | 51,440 | 56,704 | 5,283 |
| Electrical repair shops, except radio and TV......... | 2.109 | - | 4,228 | 31,751 | 91.166 | 60,716 | 1,240 | 686 | 1,400 | 3,597 | 5,070 | 15,861 | 17,032 | 1,171 |
| Reupholstery and furniture repair Other miscellaneous repair shops | 485 |  | 9750 | 232 | 5,100 742,450 | 382,664 | 54,752 | 19 | , | 101.150 | 1,941 | 862 | 862 | 989 |
| Motion pictures <br> Motion picture production, distribution, and services Motion picture theaters | 6,750 | \%8 |  |  | 3,357,708 | 1,333,699 | 1,115,987 | 23,489 | 112,721 | 217,376 | 42,011 | -429,688 | 673.666 | 1,103,375 |
|  | 6,356 | 3,766 | 102,310 | 4,404,229 | 2,978,140 | 1,184,461 | 1,098,000 | 7.574 | 106,647 | 159,035 | 39,463 | - 453,255 | 636,173 | 1,089,428 |
|  | 441 | 23 | 1,403 | 308,810 | 379,561 | 149,237 | 17,987 | 15,915 | 6,073 | 58,341 | 2,548 | 23,567 | 37,513 | 13,946 |
| Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,036 | 936 | 89,680 | 5,580,549 | 3,851,584 | 805,506 | 611,734 | 150,650 | 387,983 | 988,788 | 117,641 | -403,870 | 424,919 | 828,789 |
| Producers, orchestras, and entertainers................. Billiard and pool | 5,064 | 25 | 15,285 | 178,572 | 411,486 | 145,578 |  | 4,949 | 7,048 | 62,119 | 71,458 | -13,014 | 44,178 | 57.193 |
|  | 2,029 | 32 | 4,058 | 17,500 | 38,057 | 15,270 | 11,627 | 2,609 4,325 |  | ${ }^{9,867}$ | 3,804 | - 1,685 | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | 1,728 |
|  |  |  | 871 | 173,179 | 84,011 | 14,879 | 11,164 | 4,325 | 8.539 | 21.126 | 841 |  |  | 8,030 |
| Prowissional sports clubs and promoters | 1,682 | 35 | 5,218 | 804,785 | 533,097 | 117,410 | 22,801 | 20,946 | 33.165 | 296,203 | 13,214 | -80,858 | 29,829 | 110,687 |
| Medical and health services.. | 30,160 | 2.020 | 130.874 | 5,991,946 | 13,598,013 | 22 148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,062 |  | 37,340 | ,988,987 | 6,289,003 | 53,7 |  | 315, |  | 2,997,343 | 416, | 4,639,983 | 5,222, | 582,905 |
| Offices of physicians | 6,499 | - | 16,151 | 268,749 | 1,483,861 | 67,774 | 39,212 | 29,594 | 16,337 | 306,625 | 10,816 | 511,055 | 647,707 | 136,652 |
|  | 62 |  | 123 | 8,251 | 34,148 |  | 476 | 1,019 |  | 12,254 |  | 13,030 | 13,030 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99 |  | 1,412 | 26,337 | 197,031 | 35,834 | 1,578 | 1,700 | 1,231 | 17,133 | 1,936 | 70,425 | 70,425 |  |
| Registared and practical nurses. Nursing and personal care facilities |  |  |  | 1,330 | 18,498 | 3,721 | 62 | 537 |  | 5,743 | 89 | 2.216 | 2,216 |  |
|  | 1,364 | 438 | 12,447 | 2,418,876 | 2,095,526 | 387,949 | 114,429 | 117,248 | 164,596 | 785,492 | 19,912 | 33,856 | 122,665 | 88,809 |
| Hospitals | 117 | 56 | 2.554 | 721,908 | 585,848 | 65,454 | 26,220 | 19,745 | 31,588 | 188,930 | 0,306 | 51,761 | 88,628 | 36,868 |
| Medical laboratories | 1.505 | 72 | 11.905 | 449,764 | 443,628 | 59,441 | 12,640 | 11,354 | 11,555 | 84,350 | 8,477 | -66,618 | 86,874 | 153,492 |
| Mesical laboratories | 1.014 |  | 2.029 | 9,447 | 165,619 |  |  | 2,354 | 1,252 | 20,943 |  | 80,368 | 80,368 |  |
| Other medical and health services ...................... | 9,136 | 1,391 | 46,871 | 1,098,197 | 2,284,849 | 368,273 | 59,863 | 25,273 | 51,292 | 281,445 | 138,020 | 749,104 | 909,099 | 159,995 |
| Legal servicos ........ | 25,152 |  | 121,066 | 5,218,289 | 23,519,781 | 236,101 | 534,248 | 634,875 | 184,177 | 6,095,792 |  | 10,006.130 | 10.056.899 |  |
|  | 6,118 | 72 | 15,282 | 146,732 | 113,490 | 12,131 | 14,868 | 811 | 482 | 7.877 | 22,737 | -1,743 | 19,415 | 21.158 |
| Engineering and architectural services............... | 6.704 | 431 | 18.166 | 799,987 | 3,222,065 | ${ }^{975,248}$ | 53,911 | 75,984 | 31,802 | 906,155 | 217,438 | 337,863 | 408,510 | 70,648 |
|  | 14,253 | 571 | 55,293 | 2,501,793 | 10,383,136 | 155,187 | 207,705 | 345,293 | 104,900 | 3,812,341 | 826,569 | 2,309,180 | 2,349,895 | 40,714 |
| Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services Certified public accountants ............... | 8,233 | 24 | 39,319 | 2,218,028 | 9,743,642 | 141,863 | 185,976 | 324,764 | 98,520 | 3,612,766 | 741,637 | 2,204,732 | 2,223,639 | 18,907 |
| Other accounting, auditing, and bookkeaping services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other services. | 37,798 | 2,849 | 168,968 | 5,382,892 | 3,818,711 | 1,545,420 | 677,192 | 121,314 | 163,168 | 881,289 | $\begin{gathered} 84,832 \\ 164,627 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,448 \\ & 227,306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,256 \\ 1,221,040 \end{array}$ | $893,733$ |
| Nature of buslness not allocable................... | 26,091 | 780 | 86,177 | 17,564,638 | 24,080,177 | 22,972,027 | 77,690 | 15,115 | 66,590 | 88,938 | 1,321,138 | 88,533 | 264,195 | 175,662 |

"The estimate for this caill is not shown separatery to avoic disclosure of intormation about specific partnerships. However, the data is included in the appropriate totals.

Few demographic characteristics can be obtained by analyzing individual income tax returns since only a limited amount of this type of information has to be reported [1, 2]. The demographic data presented in this article are the result of a survey of a small sample of taxpayers. Because many of those in the sample did not respond and because it was not always evident how the data reflected the spouses on joint returns, the distributions shown do not directly reflect the characteristics of all taxpayers. However, they do provide some new insights into the characteristics of the tax filing population [3].

AGE
For Tax Year 1983, the median age was 46.5 for taxpayers filing Form 1040, 33.4 for Form 1040A, and 23.5 for Form 1040EZ. Almost 90 percent of Form l040EZ filers were under the age of 35 , in fact 63 percent of them were under the age of 25 (Figure A). The age group 15 to 34 is expected to peak in 1986, and then decline by approximately 11 percent by the year 2000 [4]. A corresponding trend can be anticipated for filers of Form 1040 EZ.

## EDUCATION

As shown in Figure B, fully 90 percent of Form 1040EZ filers for 1983 had at least a high school diploma (or equivalent) compared to 78 percent for 1040A filers and 84 percent for 1040 filers. Corresponding figures for persons in the general population age 25 and older are presented in Figure C for comparison. The data show that persons filing tax returns are generally better educated than the population at large: as of 1983, about 28 percent of persons 25 years and older had not graduated from high school. Form lo40EZ filers (younger, single taxpayers) were generally the best educated, having the largest proportion with a high-school-or-better education. While only 16
percent of the 1040EZ group were college graduates, it seems clear that this was because many of them were still relatively young; many of the 33 percent with "some college" undoubtedly would be in the "college graduate" class in another 2 or 3 years [5]. Form 1040A filers were the least well educated, having the largest proportion of persons with less than a high school diploma, and the smallest proportion with some college.

## RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Some substantial differences emerged in the distributions by racial or ethnic background of the three tax filing groups. For 1983, almost 90 percent of those filing Form 1040 were white, compared to 70 percent who filed Form 1040A and 82 percent who filed Form 1040EZ (Figure D). Most interesting is that 19 percent of 1040A forms were filed by blacks, since blacks comprise only 12 percent of the U.S. residential population age 16 and over [6]. This most likely is a reflection of the lower median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salaried black Americans, which were $\$ 257$ in 1983 compared to $\$ 309$ for workers overall [7].

SUMMARY
For 1983, the median ages reported for respondents in the three form-filing groups were: 46.5 (1040); 33.4 (1040A); and, 23.5 (1040EZ).

About 90 percent of the $1040 E Z$ filers were under age 35. The EZ-filers, as evidenced by their questionnaire responses, appeared to be better educated than their 1040A counterparts: almost 50 percent of the former had at least some college education compared with 32 percent of the latter. Of the EZ-filers, 90 percent had achieved at least a high school (or equivalent) diploma--a better standing than either of the other two groups.

[^4]Figure A
Age of Respondents Who Filed Form 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ, 1983


Figure B
Last Grade of School Completed by Respondents Who Filed Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ, 1983


Figure C.--Last Grade of School Completed by Population Age 25 and 01der, 1983 1/

| Last grade of school completed | Percentage age 25 and older |
| :---: | :---: |
| Eighth grade or less. | 15.1\% |
| Some high school. | 12.8 |
| High school graduate. | 37.7 |
| Some college. | 15.6 |
| College graduate. | 18.8 |

1/Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

Figure D.--Percentage of Taxpayers, by Racial or Ethnic Background and Type of Return, 1983

| Main racial or ethnic background | Type of Return |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1040 | 1040A | 1040EZ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total......... | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| White.... | - 89 | 70 | 82 |
| Black............. | 4 | 19 | 10 |
| Hispanic... . . . . . . | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Asian or Pacific |  | 2 |  |
| , Islands........... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| American Indian.... | 1/ | 1 | 1 |
| Other. | T. | 1 | $1 /$ |

$1 /$ Less than 0.5 percent.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Some substantial differences appeared in the distribution by race or ethnic background among the three tax-filing groups. Almost-90 percent of 1040 filers were white, compared with only 70 percent of the 1040A group.: Conversely, about 20 percent of the 1040 A filers were black, compared with about 5 percent of the 1040 group. Interestingly, $1040 E Z$ respondents reported white, black and Hispanic proportions intermediate between those of the other two groups.: One also notes that the 10 percent black proportion of 1040EZ respondents closely approximates the black proportion of about 12 percent in the adult population.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

Data for this article were obtained from the approximately 4,000 respondents to a special survey. This survey used the same sample utilized for the 1983 Taxpayer Usage Study (TPUS), results of which have been previously published in the SOI Bulletin [8]: A total of 6,212 questionnaires were mailed to five groups of: individual income taxpayers: , those filing

Form 1040 (joint returns), Form 1040 (nonjoint returns), Form 1040A (joint returns), Form 1040A (nonjoint returns), and Form 1040 EZ returns. The relationship between the sample and the survey response to the questions covered by this article are shown in Figures $E$ and $F$.

The survey itself was conducted for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by Opinion Research Corporation, a subcontractor of Arthur D. Little, Inc., as part of a research effort relating to tax administration. This survey was conducted in the summer 1984, after the 1983 tax return filing season for most taxpayers was over.

The TPUS returns on which the survey was based were selected from a continuous daily sampling of returns as they were received in the ten Internal Revenue service centers. The sampling was conducted at a designated rate of 1-in-15,000. Because only returns filed through April 1984 were subjected to sampling,

Figure E. --Number of Returns, Number in Sample, and Number of Respondents, by Type of Return; Tax Year 1983

| Type of return | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { returns } \\ & \left(000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Returns filed through April 1984 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \left(000^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Sample |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Respond- ents |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Total. | 96,497 | -90,407 | 6,212 | 4,010 |
| Form 1040... | 61,186 | 55,853 | 4,072 | 2,840 |
| Form 1040A. | 19,590 | 19,094 | 1,195 | 651 |
| Form 1040EZ. | 15,721 | 15,462 | 945 | 519 |

Figure F.--Returns for 1983: Actual Number Compared to Number per Questionnaire, by Type of Tax Form

| Tax forms actually filed | Tax forms filed per questionnaire |  |  | Percentage difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Same as actual | Different from actual |  |
|  | (1) | $\therefore$ (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Total. | 4,010 | 3,424 | 586 | 15\% |
| Form 1040. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,840 | 2,483 | 357 | 43 |
| Form 1040A.. | 651 | 502 | 149 | 23 |
| Form 1040EZ. | 519 | 439 | 80 | 15 |

the TPUS estimates covered about 93 percent of the nearly 97.0 million returns that were filed for Tax Year 1983 during 1984.

The sample was random in that it was selected without regard to income or other stratification criteria. Therefore, only frequency estimates, or the percentages based on them, are provided and these are subject to sampling error. To use these frequencies (and therefore the percentages) properly, the magnitude of the potential sampling error of the frequencies needs to be known. Coefficients of variation (CV's) computed from the sample are used to measure the magnitude of the sampling error. The table below presents approximate CV's for the frequencies that underly the percentages in Figures $A, B$, and $D$. The approximate CV's shown are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For frequencies other than those shown below, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

| Number <br> of <br> Responses |
| :---: |
| 4,000 |
| 3,500 |
| 3,000 |
| 2,500 |
| 2,000 |
| 1,500 |
| 1,000 |
| 800 |
| 600 |
| 400 |
| 200 |

## Approximate <br> Coefficient of Variation

The estimates are also subject to several types of nonsampling error. First, they were not adjusted for nonresponse. Overall, the nonresponse rate was 35 percent (generally considered very good for a mail survey), ranging from about one-fourth for jointlyfiled Form 1040 filers to nearly one-half for nonjoint filers of 1040A and for filers of Form 1040EZ. Because of these variations in response, no attempt was made to create U.S. totals representing the sum of the three types of return forms. Also, although they are described as representing 1983, the estimates in fact represent only those taxpayers who filed through April 1984; thus, 7 percent of the tax filing population for 1983 is not represented.

Another aspect of nonsampling error is in having to assume, as the percentages imply, that both spouses on a joint return are in the same age group, attained the same educational level, or had the same racial or ethnic background [9]. If the data are assumed to represent just one of the spouses, it is usually assumed to be those for the husband.

This is especially so because the IRS considers the taxpayer whose name appears first in the tax return mailing label on a joint return to be the "primary" taxpayer; usually this is the husband. However, from an analysis of the survey responses it would appear that a considerable number of wives filled out the questionnaire and that, for these respondents, the data reflected in the percentages may often represent wives rather than husbands.

In addition to the above considerations, it is clear that some respondents relied on faulty memory. This is brought out in Figure $F$ which shows that, overall, 15 percent of the respondents did not correctly recall the type of form they had filed for 1983. Among "actual" 1040A filers, this figure reached almost one-quarter. (The demographic data, it should be emphasized, are based on actual filings.)

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Demographic characteristics that are reported on the tax return include marital status and exemptions claimed (personal, for age 65 and over, and for blindness). In addition, place of residence and taxpayer's sex can be inferred from the name and address; and place of employment and number of jobs held can be obtained from the wage and tax statements (Forms $W-2$ ) attached to the return. Occupation is also called for on the return as well as the business activity of self-employed individuals.
[2] For other recent Statistics of Income Bulletin articles presenting selected demographic characteristics of taxpayers, see Bristol, Ralph B., Jr., "Age and Tax Filing, 1981," Fall 1985; Crabbe, Patricia A., and Gross, Elizabeth L., "Taxpayers Classified by Sex," Spring 1985; and Grayson, Paul E., "Male and Female Operated Nonfarm Proprietorships, Tax Year i980," Spring 1983.
[3] This article is based on one previously released in U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Trend Analyses and Related Statistics: 1985 Update, February 1985, internal document.
[4] See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080, 1984, Table 6.
[5] Bristol, op. cit., notes in his study for 1981 that teenagers (those under age 20) overwhelmingly made use of Form 1040A, and, in more recent years, of Form 1040EZ.
[6] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report, series P-25, 1983.
[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, 1983.
[8] See Riley, Dorothea, "Taxpayer Usage of Forms 1040, 1040A,' and 1040EZ, 1983," Statistics of Income. Bulletin, Summer.
1984. See also, Grayson; Paul E., "The Life Cycle of Individual Income Tax returns," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1984.
[9] Riley, op. cit. For 1983, there were 35.9 . million out of 55.9 million Form 1040 returns and 8.0 million out of 19.1 million Form 1040A returns that were jointly filed.

# Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1982: An Industry Focus 

By Ronald Simenauer*

Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC's) continued to play an important role in the world economy during 1982. The nearly 27,000 foreign corporations controlled by large U.S. multinational corporations generated pre-tax earnings and profits of $\$ 36.7$ billion from business receipts of $\$ 648$ billion [1]. Assets of these foreign subsidiaries amounted to more than $\$ 0.5$ trillion and the foreign taxes they paid totaled $\$ 14.1$ billion for 1982.

Stocknolders of CFC's received more than 40 percent ( $\$ 9.4$ billion) of the $\$ 22.6$ billion of after-tax earnings and profits as dividends. In addition, dividend payments totaling $\$ 4.8$ billion were distributed from prior-year earnings and profits. The U.S. corporations with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more that controlled these CFC's received nearly 75 percent ( $\$ 10.4$ billion) of total dividend payments.

## HISTORY OF THE CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION

Before World War II, most of the foreign affiliates of the relatively few U.S. multinational corporations were located in Canada and Europe and were involved primarily in manufacturing [2]. After World War II, corporations were encouraged to increase overseas investment for economic and political reasons. The Marshall Plan, for instance, was a program that extended economic aid to European countries (and increased exports by U.S. companies) to accelerate their recovery from the war. Western European nations and developing countries also attracted foreign investment through various commercial and industrial concessions.

Most of the U.S. exports and foreign investments came from large U.S. corporations [3]. Selling products overseas was frequently a prelude to foreign investment. Once a foreign market was explored and penetrated via exports, often the next step was to form a branch operation or subsidiary corporation. The former required establishing a place of business in a foreign country, while the latter required establishing legal residence through incorporation in the country.

The underlying reasons for foreign investment are a complex mixture of economic, political, financial, environmental and other factors. Some companies expect high rates of return as a result of lower production costs, while others base their decisions on sources of supply, marketing strategy, tax considerations or competitive position within an industry. Many are influenced by investment incentives and import duties of foreign governments [4]. U.S. tax law allows U.S. corporations to defer payment of U.S. tax on the unrepatriated earnings of foreign subsidiary corporations, with some exceptions ("Subpart F" income). This postponement of tax adds further impetus to the economic reasons for establishing foreign subsidiaries.

Before 1960, U.S. corporations were not required to file information on their foreign subsidiary corporations. Public Law 86-780 was passed in 1960 to obtain information on these foreign holdings. It required a domestic corporation (or other U.S. person) to furnish, as part of its tax return, information on any foreign subsidiary it directly controlled (i.e., a "tier-one" subsidiary) and any foreign subsidiary controlled by any directly-controlled foreign corporation (i.e., a "tier-two" foreign corporation) [5]. Control was defined as direct or indirect ownership of more than 50 percent of the combined voting power of all classes of stock or more than 50 percent of the total value of all shares of stock. These foreign corporations became known as Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC's). In 1961, returns were filed for slightly more than 7,000 CFC's owned by nearly 1,700 U.S. parent corporations [6].

Retention of earnings and profits by foreign subsidiaries made it possible to defer U.S. income taxation indefinitely. More and more, subsidiaries were organized abroad, aided by arrangements between parent and subsidiary corporations to maximize accumulation of profits in low-tax countries for the purpose of reducing overall tax liability. Also, through an ordinary taxable liquidation, sale, or exchange of assets of a foreion subsidiary, it was possible to pay a tax at the lower capital
gains rate on repatriated income which would normally be taxed at the regular, higher rate for dividends, thus further reducing overall tax liability.

After World War II, the United States began running a balance-of-payments deficit (as computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce). The U.S. trade account surplus was being outweighed by a persistent capital and unilateral transfer accounts deficit. Direct foreign: investment, one of the major items in the capital transfer account, represents a capital outflow or payment abroad. The unilateral transfer account includes U.S. Government grants, U.S. Government pensions, private remittances and other transfers.

In 1961, the Kennedy Administration pressed for the elimination of the tax deferral of unrepatriated earnings, in part to reduce the capital outflow and to increase foreign earnings remittances. The President secured from Congress a statute known as the Revenue Act of 1962. This Act placed restrictions on certain types of income previously eligible for tax deferral. It allowed for U.S. taxation of certain types of undistributed foreign earnings and profits [7]. Specifically, owners of Controlled Foreign Corporations were taxed on the undistributed earnings of foreign corporations to the extent that they represented income from the insurance of U.S. risks, "passive" [8] types of income in general, and income derived from certain types of sales and services. These types of income were referred to as "Subpart $F$ income" and taxation of them was generally no longer deferred. Also, conversion of tax-deferred accumulated earnings and profits into capital gains was restricted in order to prevent regular income from being taxed at the lower, capital gains rate.
--The 1962 Act redefined the term Controlled Foreign Corporation. Foreign corporations were considered controlled if more than 50 percent of the voting stock of the foreign corporation was owned by U.S. shareholders, each having at least a 10 percent interest. All such foreign corporation's undistributed earnings and profits could then be subject to taxation through their U.S. shareholders under Subpart F.

The 1962 Act also expanded the filing requirements for CFC's to include all lower tiers of foreign corporations controlled by the U.S. corporation or any other U.S. person [9].

The Tax Reduction Act of 1975 expanded the definition of Subpart $F$ income. An exception permitting tax deferral for a portion of Subpart $F$ income reinvested in tax-defined "lessdeveloped countries" was repealed for parent corporation accounting periods beginning in 1976. Also, before the 1975 Act, no income was treated as Subpart $F$ if it accounted for 30
percent or less of CFC gross income. This percentage was reduced to 10 percent, limiting the amount of income that could avoid treatment under Subpart F. Finally, some types of shipping income received by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations, which were previously excluded from Subpart $F$ income, were now included. As a result of these and other actions, the tax deferral privileges of CFC's were significantly reduced [10].

## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OF CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

## An Overview

There were 21,207 foreign corporations actively involved in business operations during 1982 that were controlled by U.S. "qiant" corporations [11]. As shown : in Figure A, manufacturing (7,682 CFC's); trade (4, 861); finance, insurance, and real estate ( 3,667 ); and services $(2,655)$ were the principal business activities of most CFC's. These particular foreign subsidiaries accounted for nearly 90 percent of active CFC's, 84 percent of all current net earnings and profits before taxes, 77 percent of all foreign taxes paid by CFC's, and almost 84 percent of the total distributions made to stockholders [12].


Manufacturing CFC's were most frequently involved in producing chemicals, machinery, and electronic equipment, accounting for almost 50 percent of all manufacturing CFC's and nearly 40 percent of their total assets.

Examining the trade industry, it can be seen that wholesaling was the dominant activity for 4,053 CFC's. These wholesaling CFC's accounted for more than 85 percent of ali trade CFC's and over 85 percent of total trade assets.

More than 50 percent of all CFC's in service industries were involved in business services. As such, these corporations' total assets
( $\$ 12.5$ billion) made up over 50 percent of total assets for all CFC's in service industries.

Finally, CFC's principally engaged in financial activities accounted for more than 60 percent of all the CFC's in the finance, insurance, and real estate industrial division. Holding and investment CFC's $(1,189)$, accounted for 32 percent of all finance, insurance, and real estate subsidiaries, and 27 percent of their assets. Investment companies generally manage a portfolio of security investments (with little participation in the management of the companies), while holding companies manage the companies they control and act as conduits for the financial transactions between these companies and other corporations. These two types of CFC's distributed $\$ 1.6$ billion of the total $\$ 2.5$ billion in dividends paid by all finance, insurance and real estate CFC's for 1982.

## Recent CFC Incorporations

The following table shows the number of CFC's and their 1982 total assets by their year of incorporation. Included in the table are 950 CFC's with assets of $\$ 12.4$ billion that were incorporated in 1982 by U.S. giant corporations. The total number of CFC's incorporated in 1982 was actually somewhat larger, because under the filing requirements, CFC's incorporated during 1982 with accounting periods ending after the close of the U.S. parent's accounting period are not included in these statistics. Nevertheless, these figures appear to show a reverse in the trend of yearly increases of CFC incorporations in recent years. This slowdown in new incorporations may in part be attributable to the 1982 worldwide recession.

| Year of incorporation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of CFC's } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (millions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All years, total | 26,993 | \$557,209 |
| 1982 | 950 | 12,417 |
| 1981 | 1,753 | 26,270 |
| 1980 | 1,238 | 22,644 |
| 1979 | 1,161 | 18,897 |
| 1978 | 1,043 | 14,698 |
| 1977 | 881 | 15,743 |
| 1976 | 781 | 7,137 |
| 1975 | 833 | 6,385 |
| Pre-1975 | 18,351 | 433,017 |

[^5]The 950 CFC's incorporated during 1982 are listed by industrial division in the following
table. Nearly 290 of these CFC's were inactive for 1982. Of all active CFC's, the finance, insurance, and real estate division accounted for the largest number, with 192 incorporations and $\$ 7.7$ billion in assets. One division, mining, showed 29 new incorporations generating losses of about $\$ 8$ million. All other industries showed net profits for their newly incorporated CFC's.

## 1982 CFC Incorporations

| Selected industrial divisions | Number of CFC incorporations | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (millions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Earnings and profits before taxes (millions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al1 industries. | 950 | \$12,417 | \$193 |
| Mining. | 29 | 190 | -8 |
| Construction. | 9 | 5 | 1/ |
| Manufacturing.. | 157 | 1,526 | 45 |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 29 | 282 | 3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 143 | 747 | 7 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate.. | 192 | 7,729 | 133 |
| Services. | 89 | 1,427 | 10 |
| Inactive. | 287 | 485 | - |

## 1/ Less than $\$ 500,000$

Figure $B$ shows that, as of 1982, approximately one third of all CFC's were incorporated after 1974. Collectively, these CFC's accounted for over 20 percent of total CFC assets for 1982. Thus, newly incorporated CFC's tended, as might be expected, to be smaller than existing corporations.

It is interesting to note which industries experienced the most growth through new CFC incorporations. For instance, 53 percent of CFC's in oil and gas extraction, 50 percent of CFC's involved in insurance, 48 percent of CFC's functioning as credit agencies (other than banks), 41 percent of CFC's classified in water transportation, and 40 percent of CFC's acting as holding and investment companies were incorporated after 1974. Thus, relative to other industrial activities, these industries appear to have been the most active since 1974.

The asset levels of the new corporations in these industries tended to be more variable. For instance, post-1974 incorporations accounted for only 19 percent of the total assets of CFC's in the insurance industry, but accounted for 50 percent of total assets of CFC's in oil and gas extraction.

Although the amount of U.S. investment in CFC's engaged in manufacturing was substantial, the rate of foreign investment after 1974 was

Figure B.
All Controlled Foreign Corporations Compared to Controlled Foreign Corporations Incorporated after 1974, by Selected Industry, 1982 1/
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars].

| CFC selected industry | Total number of CFC's | Total CFC assets 2/ | CFC's incorporated after 1974 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Total assets 2/. | Percentage of |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total number | Total assets |
|  | (1) | ( 21 | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| All industries 3/. | 26,993 | \$557, 209 | 8,642 | \$124;192 | 32\% | 22\% |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing......... | 174 | 702 | 45 | - 81 | 26 | 12 |
| Mining. | 792 | 26,356 | 385 | 11,944 | 49 | 45 |
| Metal mining. | 181 | 3,965 | 71 | 1,218 | $\cdots 39$ | 31 |
| Oil and gas extrac | 563 | 21,272 | 300 | 10,558 | 53 | 50 |
| Construction. | 358 | 5,891 | 128 | 822 | 36 | 14 |
| Manufacturing. | 7,682 | 215,671 | 1,755 | 28,820 | 23 | 13 |
| Food and kindred products | 731 | 14,321 | 147 | 2,121 | 20 | 15 |
| Chemical and allied products | 1.,856 | 38,718 | 349 | 3,546 | 19 | 09 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 141 | 34,834 | 34 | 8,099 | 24 | 23 |
| Primary metal industries.. | 148 | 3,403 | 27 | 182 | 18 | 05 |
| Machinery, except electrical | . 744 | 13,442 | 187 | 1.481 | 25 | 11 |
| Electrical equipment. | 1,036 | $-33,349$ | $\therefore 289$ | 3,717 | 28 | 11 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 287 | 30,392 | - 79 | 2,896 | 28 | 10 |
| Instruments and related products........ | 315 | 6,714 | 102 | 660 | 32 | 10 |
| Transportation and public utilities....... | 730 | 20,506 | 266 | 4,009 | 36 | 20 |
| Water transportation..................... | 394 | 10,357 | 160 | 1,661 | 41 | 16 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,861 | 83,027 | 1,485 | 9,248 | 31 | 11 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate....... | 3,667 | 179,497 | 1,524 | 59,982 | 42 | 33 |
| Banking. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 246 | 46,147 | 86 | 9,368 | 35 | 20 |
| Credit agencies other than banks........ | 673 | 51,596 | 322 | 23,509 | 48 | 46 |
| Insurance carriers.......... | 504 | 23,009 | 253 | 4,460 | 50 | 19 |
| Holding and other investment companies... | 1,189 | 47,911 | 472 | -16,766 | 40 | 35 |
| Services....................................... | 2,655 | 21,903 | 1,008 | 7,721 | 38 | 35 |

1/Includes only those foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets.
2/Assets represent amounts for Tax Year 1-982.
ㅍ/Includes "Nature of business not allocable". and inactive CFC's, which are not shown separately.
considerably lower than the rate of investment in CFC's engaged in financial and insurance activities and in mining. While only 23 percent of manufàcturing CFC's were incorporated after 1974, the rate of growth of new companies involved in food and kindred products; chemicals, and primary metals was particularly slow. Asset figures tend to confirm this trend. Both the mining and the finance and insurance industries show large rates of asset increases ( 45 percent and 32 percent, respectively) resulting from incorporations after 1974; whereas the rate of asset increases resulting from new. incorporations in
the manufacturing industries was comparatively sluggish (13 percent).

RELATIVE PROFITABILITY OF CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND THEIR U.S. PARENT CORPORATIONS

For the purpose of this analysis, profitability was measured by the ratio of earnings and profits or net income (both before taxes) to total assets [13]. According to U.S. parent tax returns, both U.S. corporations and their CFC's were less profitable in 1982 than in 1980. Overall, CFC's realized a profit margin of less than 7 percent for 1982 compared with a
more vigorous 9.3 percent for 1980. Similarly, U.S. parent corporations' profitability fell to 2.0 percent in 1982 from 3.9 percent in 1980 [14]. As can be noted, the profitability of CFC's was higher than that of their parents in both 1980 and 1982.

Figure $C$ shows a comparison between profit margins of CFC's and U.S. parent corporations for selected industries. In the aggregate, manufacturing CFC's were more profitable than U.S. parent corporations. Particularly noteworthy was the electrical and electronics industry, where the CFC and U.S. parent profit margins were 14.0 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. The mining industry showed similar results. The CFC and U.S. parent profit margins were, respectively, 18.1 percent and 2.7 percent. The relatively high profitability of CFC's in mining could be attributed largely to those involved in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and North Sea oil and gas extraction [15].

CFC's involved in water transportation and agriculture, forestry, and fishing were less profitable than U.S. parent corporations in those industries. The water transportation industry had an especially poor year with profit-to-asset ratios of negative 3.2 percent for CFC's and negative 0.9 percent for U.S. parent corporations. The water transportation industry, which reported substantial profits during the 1970's, encountered difficulties during the early 1980's. Many developing countries established significant shipbuilding industries during the 1970's, increasing the world supply of ships and outstripping demand. At the same time, oil discoveries in the North Sea and Mexico effectively shortened the distance between source and destination for many oil shipments, adding further impetus to the ebb in shipping rates [16].

The profit margin for U.S. parent corporations and CFC's in agriculture, forestry and fishing were 5.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The relatively high profit margin of the particular U.S. corporations was largely attributable to the increased profitability of seed hybridization, while the low CFC profitability was due largely to losses incurred by Liberian CFC's operating rubber plantations. Most Liberian rubber was used in the U.S. motor vehicle industry, so the lack of demand for motor vehicles during the 1982 recession resulted in a fall in demand for Liberian rubber [17].
U.S. parent corporations involved in the manufacture of primary metals and transportation equipment (excluding motor venicles) showed losses, while CFC's involved in the same industries reported profits. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. manufacturers
of durable goods (e.g., primary metals, transportation equipment, and fabricated metals) were the most adversely affected by the 1980-82 recession. U.S. parent corporations involved in the manufacture of ferrous metals incurred a major portion of the losses of the primary metals industry. Reasons for these losses included foreign competition and high production costs.

## TRANSACTIONS OF CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS and the u.s. balance of pamments

U.S. investment abroad via CFC's influences the U.S. balance of payments, as do transactions between U.S. affiliated groups and their CFC's (e.g., sales or purchases of stock in trade and amounts borrowed or loaned).

As shown in Figure D, in 1982 U.S. corporate affiliated groups with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more received $\$ 116.5$ billion from their CFC's while in turn paying them $\$ 70.0$ billion, leaving U.S. affiliated groups with an approximate $\$ 46.5$ billion current account balance-of-payments surplus. This was $\$ 9.6$ billion more than the 1980 balance (the last previous year for which CFC data were tabulated). In the aggregate, transactions between U.S. affiliated groups and their CFC's did not contribute to the U.S. current account deficit, which for 1982 exceeded $\$ 8.1$ billion [18].

Those U.S. parent industries having the greatest current account balance-of-payments surplus with respect to their CFC transactions were machinery (except electrical) manufacturing, integrated petroleum extraction and refining, and chemicals and allied products manufacturing. Collectively, these U.S. industries accounted for more than half of the total current account balance-of-payments surplus. There were, though, U.S. affiliated groups with parent corporations in certain U.S. industries that realized small net payment deficits with regard to their transactions with their related CFC's. Specifically, the agriculture, forestry and fishing; motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing; and water transportation industries collectively reported a net deficit of slightly less than $\$ 1$ billion.

## Transactions of Controlled Foreign Corporations

The transactions shown in Figure $E$ between CFC's and their U.S. affiliated groups [19] were substantially greater in dollar amounts than the transactions between related CFC's. In 1982, CFC's received nearly $\$ 108$ billion, over $\$ 70$ billion from their U.S. affiliated groups and over $\$ 37$ billion from related CFC's. In turn, CFC's made $\$ 151$ billion in payments, $\$ 116$ billion to their U.S. affiliated groups and $\$ 35$ billion to related CFC's.

Figure C.
Relative Profit Margins of Large U.S. Multinational Corporations and Their CFC's by Selected Industry, $1982^{1}$

Profit Margin ${ }^{3}$

All industries ${ }^{2}$
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining
Oil and gas extraction
Construction
Manufacturing
Food and kindred products
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum (including integrated) and coal products
Primary metal industries
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic equipment
Motor vehicles and equipment
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles
Transportation and public utilities
Water transportation
Communication
Wholesale and retail trade
Finance, insurance and real estate
Banking
Insurance carriers
Services

${ }^{1}$ U.S. parent corporations were classified in the industry that generated the greatest portion of their total receipts. CFC's were classified on the basis of their own business activity, and not'on the basis of their U.S. parent's business activity.
${ }^{2}$ Includes CFC business activity "Nature of business not allocable," which is not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ The CFC profit margin is defined as the ratio of earnings and profits before taxes to total assets. The U.S. parent profit margin ls defined as the ratio of net income before tax to total assets

Figure D.
Receipts, Payments, and Transaction Balance Between Controlled Foreign Corporations and Trieir U.S.
Parent Groups, by Selected Industry of U.S. Parent Corporation, 1982
[Money amounts in millions of dollars]

| U.S. selected industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CFC } \\ & \text { receipts } \end{aligned}$ | CFC payments | Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| All industries 1/. | \$69,967 | \$116,476 | \$46,509 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing................................ | 28 | 19 | -9 |
| Mining............................................................... | 417 | 2,012 | 1,595 |
| 0il and gas extraction. | 401 | 1,939 | 1,538 |
| Construction. | 98 | 337 | 239 |
| Manufacturing. | 58,540 | 92,648 | 34,108 |
| Food and kindred products....................................... | 1,289 | 2,695 | 1,406 |
| Chemicals and allied products................................ | 3,516 | 11,049 | 7,533 |
| Petroleum (including integrated) and coal products......... | 27,513 | 35,497 | 7,984 |
| Primary metal industries...................................... | 1,400 | 1,519 | 119 |
| Machinery, except electric.................................... | 4,107 | 13,365 | 9,258 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment............................ | 12,601 | 11,659 | -942 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 2,071 | 3,235 | 1,164 |
| Water transportation. | 12 | 7 2 | -10 |
| Wholesale and retail trade....................................... | 2,228 | 7,311 | 5,083 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate............................. | 6,386 | 10,280 | 3,894 |
| Banking. | 4,666 | 7,887 | 3,221 |
| Insurance carriers............................................... | 556 | 970 | 414 |
| Services. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 200 | 634 | 434 |

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

their domestic subsidiaries whose corporate tax returns reported $\$ 250 \mathrm{mili} i o n$ or more in total assets.

Purchases of stock in trade (i.e., purchases of merchandise in the ordinary course of trade or business) by CFC's from affiliated groups and related foreign companies accounted for more than the combined total of funds loaned, compensation paid for services, dividends, and other payments. CFC's purchased $\$ 70.1$ billion in stock in trade from their U.S. affiliated groups and $\$ 12.2$ billion in stock and trade from related Controlled Foreign Corporations. The remaining $\$ 69.2$ billion of CFC payments went to related parties for all other transactions.

The significance of purchases from U.S. affiliated groups can be especially appreciated when their dollar value is compared with the dollar value of total U.S. exports for 1982. The CFC's purchases of stock in trade (\$70.1 billion) accounted for about one third of total U.S. exports (\$212.3 billion) [20].

Sales of stock in trade totaling \$64.5 billion, $\$ 50.9$ billion of which were to related U.S. corporations, accounted for 60 percent of total CFC receipts. This amounted to more than one fifth of the $\$ 244.0$ billion in U.S. imports [21].

Borrowed and loaned funds were the second 1 argest type of transaction, accounting for 19 percent of total CFC receipts and 22 percent of total CFC payments. It is interesting to note, however, that borrowed and loaned funds were a much more dominant transaction between related CFC's than between CFC's and U.S. affiliated groups. The CFC borrowings from related Controlled Foreign Corporations were 32 percent of total receipts from related CFC's, and CFC loans to related CFC's made up 31 percent of all payments to related CFC's [22]. These percentages are significantly higher than those for loan transactions between CFC's and their U.S. affiliated groups.

Further analysis shows that CFC's tended to turn to related financial CFC's for funds. Specifically, 41 percent ( $\$ 4.4$ billion out of $\$ 10.8$ billion) of all loans between related CFC's were extended by corporations involved in finance. A significant portion (46 percent) of these loans originated in the Netherlands Antilles, Bermuda, and Switzerland [23].

Dividends paid by CFC's to all related corporations amounted to $\$ 13.8$ billion, $\$ 10.4$ billion of which were remitted to U.S. affil-

Figure $E$.
Flow of Receipts and Payments Between Controlled Foreign
Corporations and Related Corporations, 1982
(Percent of Total and Billions of Dollars) ${ }^{1}$

iated groups. The amount of dividends paid was partly dictated by the dividend policy prescribed by the U.S. parent corporations and by. the U.S. corporations' foreign tax credit position [24].

## SUMMARY

A large portion of the international operations of large U.S: multinational corporations is conducted through Controlled Foreign Corporations. For 1982, these U.S. multinationals controlled nearly 27,000 CFC's. Their foreign subsidiaries generated pre-tax earnings and profits of almost $\$ 37$ billion from business receipts of nearly $\$ 650$ billion. U.S. corporations that controlled CFC's received from them more than $\$ 10$ billion in dividend payments.

Of the more than 21,000 CFC's actively involved in business operations in 1982, nearly 60 percent were engaged in manufacturing or trade-related activities: After 1975 though, there was a shift in CFC incorporations toward the finance; insurance; oil and gas extraction, and water transportation industries.

In the aggregate, Controlled Foreign Corporations tended to have higher profit margins than their U.S. parent corporations. CFC's achieved an almost 7.0 percent profit margin, whereas the profit margin for their U.S. parent corporations was a more modest 2.0 percent.

Although the U.S. current account balance-of-payments deficit exceeded $\$ 8.1$ billion for 1982, transactions between U.S. affiliated groups and their CFC's resulted in a current account surplus of $\$ 46.5$ billion. The predominant transactions between CFC's and U.S. affiliated groups were sales and purchases of stock in trade. These transactions accounted for about 33 percent of total U.S. exports and 21 percent of total U.S. imports in 1982.
data sources and limitations

## Data Sources

The statistics in this article were derived from all U.S. corporation returns with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more, accounting periods ended July 1982 through June 1983, and
attached Form(s) 2952 (Information Return with Respect to Controlled Foreign Corporations) or Form(s) 5471 (Information Return with Respect to a Foreign Corporation).

Sampling variability (i.e., the degree to which statistics based on a sample differ from similar data based on a complete count or census) was not a factor in this study, since returns were selected at a rate of 100 percent and thus equaled the complete census.

## Limitations

Not all of the information regarding CFC transactions is avallable from Statistics of Income data. However, total business receipts, earnings and profits, and foreign taxes and transactions between CFC's and related parties (U.S. parent corporations and their domestic and foreign subsidiaries) are reported as part of the parent corporation's U.S. income tax return and included in this article.
U.S. parent corporations were classified by the principal business activity reported on Form 1120 (U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return). Many returns were filed by diversified corporations, and therefore included significant receipts, profits, and other items related to activities other than the principal business activity.

Controlled Foreign Corporations were also classified by their principal business activity as reported on Form 2952 or 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.

About 50 U.S. corporations filed consolidated Forms 2952 or 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 90 percent of these requests were successful.

In some cases, sufficient detail was not provided to indicate by whom the CFC was directly controlled (i.e., by a domestic or a foreign parent). Data for these CFC's were corrected by using the transactions 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.

## Time Covered

The 1982 data are based on returns filed by U.S. corporations with full-year accounting
periods ending Detween July 1982 and June 1983. Generally, part-year returns were deleted from the sample. According to IRS regulations, a U.S. corporation had to submit Forms 2952 or 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 1981 (and, thus, began in September 1980) or as late as June 1983. However, most CFC activity did occur in Calendar Year 1982.

## explanation of selected terms

Business Receipts of Controlled Foreign Corporations.--Business receipts were, in general, gross receipts or gross sales less returns and allowances reported for CFC's on Forms 2952 or 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 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, pre-tax current earnings and profits are shown. The earnings and profits of a foreign corporation must be calculated under U.S. accounting standards, as required by Internal Revenue regulations.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Distributions of } & \text { Controlled } & \text { Foreign } & \text { Cor- } \\ \text { porations. }--T h e ~ & \text { distributions } & \text { of } & \text { CFC's }\end{array}$ consisted of dividends paid, capital gains distributions, and distributions paid out of capital (including capital stock, paid-in capital, and capital surplus). Liquidating dividends may have also been 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 foreion 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.

Includible Income of Controlled Foreian Corporations.--This income represents mostiv Subpart $F$ income (described below), and was taxed to U.S. shareholders even though it was only constructively received by them. A more complete definition of Subpart $F$ income can be found in footnote [10] of this article.

Related Persons of Controlled Foreign Corporations. --Five categories of related persons of CFC's were shown on Forms 2952 or 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 U.S. corporation filing the return.

Sales and Purchases of Stock in Trade. --These were sales and purchases of merchandise in the ordinary course of trade or business. These items were reported as transactions for the five categories. previously described under "Related Persons of Controlled Foreign Corporations."

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 income that, al though undistributed to them, were deemed to have been distributed and thereby taxable, generally at the same rate(s) as dividends. Subpart $F$ income included income from the insurance and reinsurance of U.S. risks, "foreign base company income," boycott participation income, and illegal bribes and kickbacks (for further explanation, see footnote [10]).

Transactions of Controlled Foreign Corporations. --Controlled Foreign Corporation transactions were reported on Forms 2952 or 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, amounts borrowed or loaned, rents and royalties, commissions, services rendered, interest, insurance premiums, and property rights.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] For purposes of this study, only foreign corporations controlled by U.S. corporations having $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets have been included in the data.
[2] 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.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Historically, this information was filed on Forms 2952, Information Return with Respect to Controlled Foreign Corporations. In 1983, Form 5471, Information Return with Respect to a Foreign Corporation, was introduced as a replacement for the Form 2952. As a result, the statistics in this article include data from both forms. However, the Form 2952 was by far the most prevalent form filed for Tax Year 1982.
[6] These estimates were based on an unpublished Internal Revenue Service study of 1961 corporation income tax returns with Forms 2952 attached.
[7] Book earnings of CFC's were required to be adjusted to comply with the U.S.-tax concept of earnings and profits as specified by Internal Revenue regulations. An early study concluded that al though substantial differences in accounting practices existed among countries, there were even greater variations among countries in the types of taxes and methods of taxation used. See Harmon, Murl D., "Calculating Earnings and Profits for Foreign Subsidiaries: Background and Some Actual Results Showing Differences Among Countries," Taxes--The Tax Magazine, July 1973.
[8] Passive types of income include such .recei.pts as interest, - dividends and certain types of rents and royalties.
[9] Control by the U.S. corporation was extended to lower-tier foreign corporations through a chain of control. Namely, the U.S. corporation owned more than 50 percent of a foreign corporation (first-tier) which, in turn, owned more than 50 percent of a second-tier foreign corporation, which, in turn, owned more than 50 percent of a third tier corporation, and so forth. Forms 2952 had to be filed for each of these foreign corporations. Additionally, it was not necessary that a foreign corporation be controlled by a U.S. parent corporation. Rather, a foreign company controlled by any U.S. person was subject to these revised filing requirements.
[10] More recent amendments to the Internal Revenue .Code redefined Subpart F income.

In total, Subpart $F$ included: income derived from the insurance of U.S. risks; international Doycott 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 previously excluded Subpart F income withdrawn from qualified investments in tax defined less developed countries, previously excluded Subpart F income withdrawn from foreign base company shipping operations, and increases in foreign corporations' earnings invested in U.S. property.
[11] Subsequent use of the term "U.S. giant corporations" refers to U.S. corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets.
[12] Additional data, including assets, are shown in the tables at the end of this article.
[13] For purposes of this analysis, a CFC's profit margin is defined as the ratio of earnings and profits before taxes to total assets (see also footnote 7). 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 corporation's profit margin. To the extent that the concept of earnings and profits differs from that of net income, the comparison of CFC profit margins to U.S. parent corporation profit margins is limited. Profit margin is also known as the earnings power percentage. It is considered a good measurement of profitability because it relates a company's profits to the amount of assets a company has at its disposal. This measurement replaces the ratio of earnings and profits before taxes (net income before taxes for U.S. parent corporations) to business receipts which was used in the article, "Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1980," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1984, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 38-39. Under that method, U.S. parent corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in total assets realized a profit margin of 3.5 percent as compared to 5.8 percent for 1980, and their CFC's realized a profit margin of about 5.7 percent as compared to 6.8 percent for 1980.
[14] Although the 1980 Controlled Foreign Corporation statistics include all U.S. parent corporations (regardless of size of assets) and their CFC's, the 1980 profitability statistics shown in this article were
based only on those U.S. parent corporations with $\$ 250$ million or more in assets and their CFC's. For additional 1980 statistics see Gianelos, Arthur and Sutton, william, "Controlled Foreign Corporations, 1980," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1984, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 37-57.
[15] According to CFC statistics, the earnings and profits to assets ratio was considerably higher for oil-related companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, Norway and OPEC countries than in other oil producing countries (Mexico, Canada, etc.).
[16] Willoughby, Jack, "Shipwreck," Forbes, July 29, 1985, p. 116.
[17] Blackburn, Peter, "Brighter Outlook for Liberian Rubber," Financial Times, May 11, 1983, p. 35.
[18] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, June 1985, D. 41. The current account is defined as exports of goods and services minus both imports of goods and services and net unilateral transfers (excluding military grants of goods and services).
[19] For the purpose of this article, the U.S. affiliated group is defined as the U.S. parent corporation and its domestic subsidiaries.
[20] U.S. export and import data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade, March 1983, D. 25. Data from this source are based on the 1982 calendar year, while CFC data are based on accounting periods of U.S. parent corporations ended July 1982 through June 1983.
[21] Ibid.
[22] The total dollar value and percentages of receipts and payments between related CFC's are comparable but not identical due to differing CFC accounting periods. For example, $\$ 11.8$ billion ( 32 percent of receipts from related CFC's) were borrowed from related CFC's, while CFC's extended only $\$ 10.8$ billion in loans to related CFC's ( 31 percent of payments to CFC's). In this instance there is a $\$ 1$ billion excess of borrowings over loans which is attributable to the nonuniformity of related CFC accounting periods. Specifically, $\$ 1$ billion (net) were loaned by CFC's whose accounting periods ended outside the 1982 study to CFC's whose accounting periods fell within the criterion for the study.
[23] There will be an article in the Winter 1986-87 issue of the Statistics. of Income Bulletin presenting geographically classified Controlled Foreign Corporation data for Tax Year 1982.
[24] For further information, see "Corporate Foreign Tax Credit, 1982: An Industry Focus" in the Spring 1986 Statistics of Income Bulletin.

Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Forelgn Corporations, by Major Industry and Size of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation Filling the Return
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^6]Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Major Industry and Size of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^7]Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More ans Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Major Industry and Size of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^8]Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets; Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of TheirControlled Foreign Corporations, by Major Industry and Size of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Major Industry and Size of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^9]Table 1.-Number of Returns, Total Assets, Income, Deductions, Tax and Credits of U.S. Corporations with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions, and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Major Industry and SIze of Total Assets of U.S. Corporation FIIIng the Return-Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^10]Table 2.-Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes and Distributions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Industry of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return and by Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes and Distributions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Industry of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return and by Selected Industry of Controlled Forelgn Corporation - Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 2.-Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes and Distributions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Industry of U.S. Corporation Filing the Return and by Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation - Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Recelpts, Earnings, Taxes and Distributlons of their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Industry of U.S. Corporation. Filling the Return and by Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation - Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

"Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific corporations.
Less than $\$ 500$
Not

Table 3.-Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\$ 250$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Forelgn Corporations, by Selected Industry of Controlled Forelgn Corporation
[Money amounts are in thousands of doliars]

| Selected industry of Controlled Foreign Corporations | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { corporation } \end{gathered}$$\begin{gathered} \text { corporation } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { forpign } \\ \text { corporations } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Business receipts | Current earnings (less deficit) belore taxes | Foreignincometaxes (net) | Distributions |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Out of currem earnings profits |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| All Industries, total |  |  | $557,208,923$ | 647,877,371 | 36,696,077 | 14,077,332 | 14,650,375 | 9,426,001 | 107,583,891 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing .. |  |  | $702,04$ | 774,636 | 9,759 | 17,665 | 9,310 | 8,244 | 96,851 |
| Mining.......... | 127 | 792 | 26,356,262 | 17,758,811 | 4,764,411 | 2,675,602 | 1,631,339 | 996,599 <br> 950,528 |  |
| Oil and gas extraction | 94 |  | 21,272,169 | 15,842,511 | 4,722,394 | 2,607,421 | 1,478,563 |  | $4,614,129$ |
| Construction .......... | 58 | 563 358 | 5,891,320 | 8,399,631 | 635,609 | 242,252 | 245,023 | 137,975 | 728,789 |
| Manufacturing ... | 541 | 7,682 | 215,670,841 | 324,431,580 | 18,602,215 | 7,363,231 | 6,690,545 | 4,671,870 | 52,382,837 |
| Food and kindred products Chemicals and allied products. | 76 131 | $\begin{array}{r} 731 \\ 1,856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,320,545 \\ & 38,717,673 \end{aligned}$ | 24,973,243 50,885,687 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,843,456 \\ & 3,225,104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 716,151 \\ 1.403 .205 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 659,006 \\ 1,187,963 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 506,889 824,153 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,497,287 \\ & 6,856,304 \end{aligned}$ |
| Petroleum (including integrated) and coal products.... | 30 | 141 | 34,834,190 | 70,367,086 | 3,624,940 | 1,071,356 | 1,144,446 | 904,053 | 6,856,304 |
| Machinery except electrical. | 139 | 744 | $7,081,662$ $13,442,259$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,315,207 \\ 15,841,455 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} i 12,807 \\ 897,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 336,347 \\ 487839 \end{array}$ | $251,135$ | 148,561 199,454 | 819,108 2,750,698 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 132 | 1,036 | 33,349,305 | 43,489,807 | 4,683,444 | 1,915,750 | 1,207,878 | 1,012,788 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,320,989 \\ 16,875,522 \end{array}$ |
| Motor vehicles and equipment ...... | 47 | 287 |  | 54,595,250 | 362,570 | 261,524 | 492,311 | 242,323 |  |
| Transportation and public utilltes .......... | 155 | 730 | $20,505,600$ | 14,716,347 | 528,574 | 286,316 | 466,057 | 261,838 | 3,950,903 |
| Water transportation. | 86 | 394 | 10,356,552 | 5,026,167 | -329,838 | 16,934 | 236,783 | 46,989 | 3,214,293 |
| Wholesale and retall trade. | 44 | 4,861 | 83,027,190 | 226,746,827 | 3,791,375 | 1,638,921 | 2,440,661 | 1,359,625 | 25,238,264 |
| Wholesale trade | 400 | 4,053 | 70,949,811 | 201,957,791 | 3,147,059 | 1,378,112 | 1,933,403 | 1,138,057 | 24,609,299 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate... | 636 | 3,667 | 179,496,977 | 33,064,459 | 6,248,836 | 1,053,498 | 2,484,021 | 1,496,453 |  |
| Banking ...... | 61 | $\begin{array}{r}2,68 \\ \hline 673\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,147,096 \\ & 51,595,726 \\ & 23,009,126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6}, 037,391 \\ & 7,299,330 \\ & 7,619,863 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 688,053 \\ 1,34,72 \\ 1,314,998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158,071 \\ & 310,175 \\ & 10,720 \end{aligned}$ |  | 78,152 |  |
| Credit agencies other than banks ..................... | 188 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138,8011 \\ & 179,411 \\ & 419,811 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147,149 \\ & \mathbf{1 4 7 1}, \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Holding and other investment companies, except bank holding companies | 254 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 873,859 | 6,051,848 |
| Services .................. | 407 | 2,655 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 47,911,431 } \\ & 21,902,522 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,404,654 \\ 21,852,379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,302,395 \\ & 2,109,596 \end{aligned}$ | 797,940 | 674,593 | 490,904 | 3,166,558 |
| Business services | 286 | 1,488 | 12,464,105 | 9,071,272 | 1,270,910 | 72 | 333,682 | 278,983 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,845,960 \\ 7,373 \end{array}$ |
| Nature of business not allocable $\qquad$ Inactive | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 663 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ \mathbf{5}, 786 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 186,544 \\ 3,469,625 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 132,650 | 5,704 | $\stackrel{1,907}{-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,638 \\ & 1,188 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2,494 |  |
| Selected industry of Controlled Foreign Corporations |  |  |  | Controlled Foreign Corporations - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Selected receipls by foreign corporations from - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | U.S. corporation filing return |  |  | Any domestic corporation controlled by U.S. corporation filing return |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |
|  | Total | Sales of stock trade | $\begin{gathered} \text { Compensation } \\ \text { receivad } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { cortain } \\ \text { servicos } \end{gathered}$ | Amounts borrowed | Total | Sales of stock in | Compensation received for certain services | Amounts borrowed | Total |
|  | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| All Industries, total. | 51,166,875 | 40,289,992 | 1,708,239 | 4,789,204 | 18,799,809 | 10,640,308 | 2,035,690 | 3,370,180 | 37,292,277 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing . | 59,663 | 55,754 | 1,771 | 1,698 | 9,030 | 3,511 | 18 | 5,448 | 28,157 |
| Mining.................. | 841,644 | 572,209 | 19,142 | 193,582 | 2,930,288 | 2,832,018 | 7,470 | 39,378 | 979,450 |
| Oill and gas extraction.. | 651,446 | 404,905 | 18,960 | 174,748 | 2,879,314 | 2,786,298 | 7,455 | 34,561 | 887,005 |
| Construction.. | 74,849 | 15,079 | 33,022 | 22,831 | 149,355 | 62,216 | 75,462 | 7,202 | 504,586 |
| Manufacturing . | 27,817,416 | 24,858,650 | 700,165 | 1,738,192 | 5,117,615 | 3,873,395 | 776,323 | 266,505 | 19,321,281 |
| Food and kindred products.... | 412,259 | 240,910 | 10,162 | 139,591 | 157,562 | $\begin{gathered} 83,599 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3,227 | 62,034 | 863,768 |
| Petroleum (including integrated) and coal products. | 5,929,092 | 5,807,159 | 69,119 | 654,656 7 | 1,460,931 | 1,394,027 | 39,193 | 15,698 | 4,270,507 |
| Fabricated metal products ............................. | 191,251 | 110,367 | 9,456 | 56,822 | 56,449 | 34,713 | 2,118 | 15,123 | 571,408 |
| Machinery except electrical.... | 1,232,504 | 992,745 | 58,461 | 135,404. | 133,245 | 88,825 | 24,474 | 3,034 | 1,384,949 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment Motor vehicles and equipment | $\begin{array}{r} 3,302,784 \\ 11,646,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,954,942 \\ 10,869,567 \end{array}$ | 251,438 77,964 | 53,490 478,480 | $\begin{array}{r}1,881,786 \\ 372,654 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,314,701 \\ 187,974 \end{array}$ | 485,297 160,710 | 53,161 3,753 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,136,384 \\ & 4,845,064 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transportation and public utilities... | 1,261,913 | 373,160 | 482,048 | 204,274 | 665,542 | 70,066 | 483,083 | 6,069 | 2,023,441 |
| Water transportation ....................... | 949,740 | 326,650 | 438,704 | 115,846 | 459,020 | 43,425 | 329,063 | 5,726 | 1,805,533 |
| Wholasale and retail trade ..... | 15,519,539 | 14,236,260 | 162,806 | 599,634 | 3,840,985 | 3,510,161 | 108,881 | 74,086 | 5,876,507 |
| Wholesale trade | 15,294,715 | 14,045,427 | 157,413 | 593,061 | 3,790,281 | 3,488,126 | 107,370 | 54,341 | 5,523,221 |
| Finance, Insurance and real estate.. | 4,756,870 | 49,503 | 14,329 | 1,793,045 | 5,101,309 | 163,312 | 78,385 | 2,751,641 | 7,206,293 |
| Banking .............................. | 532,212 | 196 | 6,328 | 353,748 | 1,888,227 |  | 14,058 | 1,568,433 | 370,813 |
| Credit agencies other than banks ........................ | 1,826,088 | 186 | ${ }_{1}^{2,210}$ | ${ }^{513,683}$ | 1,683,459 | - 92 | [ 586 | 1,044,508 | 1,792,291 |
| Insurance carriers ........................................... | 532,439 |  | 1,058 | 32,638 | 430,141 | 35,339 | 3,463 | 20,951 | 741,601 |
| holding companies ........................................ | 1,684,386 | 2,721 | 4,214 | 856,252 | 637,123 | 13,168 | 13,146 | 49,150 | 3,730,338 |
| Services ............. | 833,681 | 128,748 | 294,670 | 235,685 | 985,132 | 125,627 | 506,068 | 219,803 | 1,347,043 |
| Business services. | 442,360 | 113,460 | 184,756 | 28,829 | 648,671 | 124,815 | 283,956 | 174,039 | 754,413 |
| Nature of business not allocable Inactive $\qquad$ | 1,301 | 628 |  |  | 553 | 二 | - | 47 | 5,519 |

Footnote at end of table.

Table 3.-Number of U.S. Corporation Returns with Total Assets of $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0}$ Million or More and Number, Total Assets, Receipts, Earnings, Taxes, Distributions and Selected Transactions of Their Controlled Foreign Corporations, by Selected Industry of Controlled Foreign Corporation - Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

## Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax, Third Quarter 1985

By Edward Chung*

The Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 imposed a Federal excise tax on domestic crude oil extracted on or after March 1, 1980.

Tables 1 through 3 provide summary data for the third quarter of 1985, while Tables 4 through 6 give the cumulative results for the first nine months of 1985. Figures $A$ and $B$, as well as Table 7, provide a historical perspective.

The reported amount of tier one ( 70 percent) Sadlerochit oil, on which tax was paid, dropped from 88.5 million barrels in the first quarter of 1985 to 2.7 million barrels in the second quarter. The same phenomenon occurred again in the third quarter of 1985. The decline was primarily due to the removal price falling below the adjusted base price. Reported production of tier three oil declined for the same reason.

Tables 1 and 2 each show a negative windfall profit for tier three oil and a positive
windfall profit tax liability. The loss is a result of either the adjusted base value plus State severance tax adjustment being larger than the removal value or taxpaver reporting errors. However, even though a loss was reported by some producers there cannot be a negative tax liability.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The windfall profit tax is reported on the Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return, Form 720. Form 6047, Windfall Profit Tax, shows how the tax is computed and is filed as an attachment to Form 720. Tabulations in this article are based on the Form 6047. Returns are due 2 months after the end of the quarter in which the oil is removed. Data are based on all returns with a tax liability of $\$ 1$ million or more before adjustments and a 10-percent sample of all other returns.

Sampling and nonsampling errors were controlled by a variety of methods. Although

Figure A
Components ${ }^{1}$ of Windfall Profit Tax Liability Before Adjustments: Aggregate Values By Quarter Oil Removed Bllions of Dollars


[^11]*Foreign Special Projects Section. Prepared with the assistance of Patricia Slaughter under the direction of Michael Alexander, Chief.

Figure B
Components of Windfall Profit Tax Liability:
Averages per Barrel by Quarter Oil Removed
Dollars



## Quarter Oil Removed

NOTE: Because of price controls during 1980, there were cases where the removal price was less than the adusted base price and no Form 6047 was filed. The data In the figure are based on information reported.

1 One month only
efforts were made to secure missing returns, some returns may have been omitted because of time and resource constraints. Attempts were made to correct imbalances in taxpayer entries for the components of windfall profit. If this proved impossible, an out-of-balance return was treated as a return on which the components were not reported, and therefore only the tax liability for each tier was tabulated. However, for returns that did not report the tax computation detail (for Figures $A$ and $B$ only), the components were estimated using a factor derived from the relationship of the tax liability for those reporting all of the tax computation detail to the total reported tax liability. A number of verification checks were performed at all stages of manual data abstraction and computer tabulation.

The Statistics of Income Bulletin also includes data on excise tax collections. The excise tax collection figures show the liability after adjustments, as reported on Form 720, from returns entered into the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) computerized Business Master File (BMF). each quarter. A number of considerations affect comparisons of data from these two sources. Returns are not due until 2 months after the close of the taxable quarter; however, the interval between the close of the taxable period and the final recording of the return of ten varies, so that the quarterly BMF totals may represent more than one taxable period. On the other hand, the data presented here have been tabulated for
specific taxable periods. As a result, the two sets of statistics are not directly comparable.

## DEF INITIONS

Brief definitions of the terms used in the tables are given.

Adjusted Base Price.--The base price multiplied by the inflation adjustment, which is derived from the Gross National Product (GNP) "implicit-price deflator."

Adjustments to Liability.--Corrections applied to the current quarter's liability to correct for the net income limitation and overand under-withholding in previous quarters.

Base Price.--For tier one oil, the upper tier ceiling price, as defined by Department of Energy price control regulations, which would have applied to the oil had it been produced and sold in May 1979, reduced by $\$ 0.21$. For tiers two and three oil, the base prices were $\$ 15.20$ and $\$ 16.55$, respectively, adjusted for grade and quality.

Crude 0il. --The term applies only to natural crude petroleum and does not include synthetic petroleum, such as oil from shale or tar sands. It does, nowever, include natural gas liquids treated as crude oil under the June 1979 energy pricing regulations issued by the Department of Eneray.

Deposit Requirements.--The timing of any first purchaser to deposit amounts withheld depends on the identity of the first purchaser. Major refiners, other than independent refiners, are required to make semimonthly deposits of the withholding tax. All other first purchasers are required to make withholding deposits no later than 45 days after the oil is removed from the premises, except independent refiners that purchase oil under delayed payments contracts. The latter are required to make deposits by the first day of the third month beginning after the month of removal.

Exempt Alaskan 0il.--0il from a reservoir other than the SadTerochit reservoir that has been commercially exploited by any well north of the Arctic Circle; and oil produced north of the divides of the Alaska and Aleutian Ranges, and at least 75 miles from the nearest point of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System.

Exempt Charitable 0il.--0il produced from economic interests held by qualified charitable medical facilities, educational institutions, and child care organizations (as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 170), if such interests were held on January 21, 1980, and at all times thereafter; and oil produced from interests held by a church on January 21, 1980, if, before January 22, 1980, the net proceeds from such oil were dedicated to the support of a medical facility, educational institution, or child care facility.

Exempt Governmental 0il.--0il produced from an economic interest held by a state or a political subdivision (including agencies and instrumentalities), the net income from which is used for public purposes.

Exempt Indian 0il. - 0il produced from mineral interests held by or on behalf of Indian tribes or individuals on January 21, 1980, which is one of the following: (a) production received by Indian tribes and individuals from Tribal Trust Lands (the title to such land is held by the United States in trust for the tribes); (b) production from land or mineral interests held by an Indian tribe eligible for services provided to Indians by the Secretary of the Interior; or (c) oil, the proceeds from which are paid into the U.S. Treasury to the credit of tribal or native trust funds pursuant to law. This exemption also applies to production of any Alaskan Native Corporation prior to 1991, including wholly-owned subsidiaries of such corporations.

Exempt Royalty Oil.--Qualified royalty owners are exempt from the windfall profit tax on two barrels of oil per day for each day of the calendar quarter for oil removed after December 31, 1981. For 1985 and thereafter, three barrels per day will be exempt.

Exempt Stripper 0il.--0il removed from stripper wells may qualify for exemption from the windfall profit tax if the following conditions are met:
(1) The oil must be removed from a stripper well property after 1982;
(2) The oil must be extracted by an independent producer;
(3) The oil must be attributable to the independent producer's working interest in the property; and
(4) The stripper well property must not be a property transferred by a nonindependent producer on or after July 23, 1981.

Net Income Limitation. --The windfall profit on a barrel of oil may not exceed 90 percent of the net income attributable to the barrel.

Net Revenue.--This equals the gross revenue from the winafall profit tax, or excise tax (excluding that amount attributable to U.S. government interests), less the reduction of income tax resulting from taxpayers claiming deductions for windfall profit tax paid. Figures presented in this report are the gross liabilities reported by the withholding agents on Form 6047 and are before the reductions mentioned above.

Removal Price.--Generally, the price for which a barrel of oil is sold. In some instances, a constructive sales price is used.

Sadlerochit 0il.--Crude oil production from the Saderochit reservoir in the Prudhoe Bay oil field in Alaska.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { State } & \text { Severance Tax Adjustment. } \\ \text { imposed } & \text { by a } \\ \text { state }\end{array}$ extraction of oil. The windfall profit is reduced by the amount by which the severance tax exceeds that which would have been imposed had the oil been valued at its adjusted base price.

Stripper 0il.--In general, oil from a property for which the average daily production per well has been 10 barrels or less for any consecutive 12 -month period after 1972.

Tier One 0il.--All domestically-produced crude oil other than any oil classified in tier two or three, or explicitly exempted by law from the tax. This includes the bulk of domestic oil from reservoirs proven to be productive before 1979.

Tier Two 0il.--Any oil from a stripper well property within the meaning of the June 1979 Department of Energy pricing regulations and oil from a U.S. economic interest in a Naval Petroleum Reserve. Note that the Crude 0il Winafall Profit Tax Act of 1980 defined tier two oil as from a "National" Petroleum Reserve. This was
amended to read "Naval" Petroleum Reserve by the Technical Corrections Act of 1982.

Tier Three 0il, Heavy 0i1.--All crude oil (1) produced from property that had a weighted average gravity of 16.0 degrees or less on the American Petroleum Institute (API) scale, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenneit, for the last month of production before July 1979, or (2) oil from a property with a weighted average gravity of 16.0 degrees API or less, corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit,for the taxable period.

Tier Three 0il, Incremental Tertiary 0il.-Production in excess of a base level on a property on which a qualified tertiary recovery project lone using one of several specific chemical, fluid or gaseous recovery methods to
extract oil not recoverable using standard techniques) has been undertaken. The nonincremental oil (i.e., the amount of production up to the base level) remains in the otherwise applicable tier.

Tier Three Oil, Newly Discovered Oil.--Crude oi sold after May 31, 1979, and produced from (1) an outer continental shelf area for which the lease was entered into on or after January 1, 1979, and from which there was no production in Calendar Year 1978 or (2) an on-shore property developed after Calendar Year 1978.

Windfall Profit. --The excess of the removal price of the barrel of oil over the sum of the adjusted base price and the State severance tax adius tment.

Table 1.--Windfall Profit Tax Liability oy 0il Tier, Tax Rate and Aggregate Components of Windfall Profit for Quarter Ending September 1985
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Oil tier and tax rate | Number of barrels of oil (000's) | Removal value | Adjusted base value | State severance tax adjustment | Windfall profit | Tax <br> liability before adjustments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Returns with tax liability shown by oil tier and tax rate, total $\qquad$ | 481,848 | 12,094 | 9,988 | 88 | 2,018 | 1,439 |
| Tier one, other than Saderochit oil: Taxed at 70 percent | 234,439 | 6,104 | 4,183 | 69 | 1,852 | 1,234 |
| Taxed at 50 percent | 17,791 | 470 | 327 | 8 | 134 | 67 |
| Tier one, Sadlerochit oil: <br> Taxed at 70 percent... | 2,137 | 39 | 38 | - | 1 | - |
| Taxed at 50 percent. |  |  | - | - | - |  |
| Tier two oil: | 52,406 | 1,287 | 1,056 | 8 | 223 | 124 |
| Taxed at 30 percent | 2,495 | , 36 | 31 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Tier three ofl (taxed at. 30 percent): Newly discovered oil ${ }^{1}$ | 97,057 | 2,356 | 2,520 | 2 | -166 | 4 |
| Incremental tertiary oil ..... | 49,992 | 1,272 | 1,277 | 1 | -5 | 3 |
| Heavy oil ............... | 25,532 | 529 | 555 | - | -26 | 1 |
| Returns with total tax liability only | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

${ }^{1}$ Newly aiscovered oil is taxed at 22.5 percent from 1984 to 1987.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 2.--Hindfall Profit Tax Liability for Returns Reporting Components of Windfall Profit by Oil Tier and Tax Rate for the Quarter Ending September $1985^{1}$

| Oil tier and tax rate | ```Average daily production (000's) (barrels)``` | Removal price | Adjusted Dase price | State severance tax adjustment | Windfall profit | Tax liability before adiustments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Returns with tax liability shown by oil tier and tax rate, total $\qquad$ | 5,237 | 25.09 | 20.72 | . 18 | 4.19 | 2.98 |
| Tier one, other than Sadlerochit oil: <br> Taxed at 70 percent <br> ................ <br> Taxed at 50 percent | 2,548 193 | 26.03 26.39 | 17.84 18.40 | .29 .45 | 7.90 7.54 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.26 \\ & 3.78 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tier one, Sadlerochit oil: <br> Taxed at 70 percent ... <br> Taxed at 50 percent ... | 23 | 18.29 | 17.99 | . 02 | . 28 | . 19 |
| Tier two oil: <br> Taxed at 60 percent <br> Taxed at 30 percent | 570 27 | 24.56 14.49 | 20.15 12.57 | .15 .09 | 4.26 1.83 | 2.37 2.12 |
| Tier three oil (taxed at 30 percent): Newly discovered oil ${ }^{2}$. Incremental tertiary oil Heavy oil $\qquad$ | 1,055 543 278 | 24.27 25.45 20.73 | 25.96 25.53 21.75 | .02 .01 .00 | -1.71 -.09 -1.02 | .03 .06 .02 |

${ }^{1}$ All amounts are average dollars per barrel.
${ }^{2}$ Newly discovered oil is taxed at 22.5 percent from 1984 to 1987.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3. --Exempt $0 i 1$ Volume by Tier and Category, Quarter Ending September 1985
[Thousands of barrels]

| Exempt 0 il |
| :--- |

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

Table 4. --Windfall Profit Tax Liability by Oil Tier, Tax Rate and Aggregate Components of Windfall Profit for January to September 1985
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Oil tier and tax rate | Number of barrels of oil (000's) | Removal value | Adjusted base value | State severance tax adjustment | Windfall profit | Tax liability before adjustments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -.. -... | (1) | - (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Returns with tax liability shown by oil tier and tax rate, total | 1,569,233 | 39,206 | 32,239 | 301 | 6,666 | 4,653 |
| Tier one, other than Sadlerochit oil: <br> Taxed at 70 percent <br> Taxed at 50 percent | 709,776 60,932 | 18,668 1,591 | 12,648 1,101 | 221 30 | 5,799 461 | 3,934 233 |
| Tier one, Sadlerochit oil: <br> Taxed at 70 percent <br> Taxed at 50 percent | 93,318 | 1,634 | 1,633 | 5 | -4 | 18 |
| Tier two oil: <br> Taxed at 60 percent | 149,756 | 3,837 | 3,111 | 28 | 699 | 396 |
| Taxed at 30 percent | 7,872 | , 116 | 99 | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| Tier three oil (taxed at 30 percent): Newly discovered oi ${ }^{1}$. | 322,520 | 7,998 | 8,323 | 11 | -336 | 24 |
| Incremental tertiary oil | 137,005 | 3,496. | 3,428 | 4 | - 63 | 25 |
| Heavy oil ..... | 88;055 | 1,865 | 1,897 | $-$ | -32 | 5 |
| Returns with total tax liability only ....... | - | - | - | - | - | 292 |

${ }^{1}$ Newly discovered oil is taxed at 22.5 percent from 1984 to 1987.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5. --Windfall Profit Tax Liability for Returns Reportina Components of Windfall Profit by Oil Tier and Tax Rate for January to September $1985^{1}$

| Oil tier and tax rate |
| :---: |

${ }^{1}$ All amounts are average dollars per barrel.
${ }^{2}$ Newly discovered oil is taxed at 22.5 percent from 1984 to 1987.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6. --Exempt 0il Volume by Tier and Cateaory, for January to September 1985
[Thousands of barrels]

| Exempt 0i1 | Total | Tier one | Tier two | Tier three |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Newly discovered oil | Incremental tertiary oil | Heavy oil |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total | 217,828 | 50,035 | 120,121 | 42,129 | 3,813 | 1,731 |
| Exempt governmental interest | 50,186 | 38,367 | 2,346 | 5,919 | 2,182 | 1,372 |
| Exempt charitable interest | 2,603 | 1,203 | 823 | 277 | 277 | 23 |
| Exempt Indian 011 | 3,125 | 1,274 | 527 | 1,109 | 204 | 10 |
| Exempt Alaskan oil | 24,608 | 343 | - | 24,264 | - | - |
| Exempt rovalty oil | 30,552 | 8,847 | 9,669 | 10,559 | 1,149 | 327 |
| Exempt stripper oil | 106,755 | - | 106,755 | - | - | - |

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

Table 7. --Windfall Profit Tax Before and After Adjustments [Millions of dollars]

|  | Quarter ending | Tax before adjustments | Total adjustments | Tax after adjustments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total |  | \$82,414 | -\$5,702 | \$76,712 |
| March 1980 |  | 788 | - | 788 |
| June 1980 |  | 2,842 | -21 | 2,821 |
| September 1980 |  | 3,413 | -88 | 3,325 |
| December 1980 |  | 3,918 | -927 | 2,991 |
| March 1981 |  | 6,953 | +242 | 7,195 |
| June 1981 |  | 7,253 | -107 | 7,146 |
| September 1981 |  | 6,344 | -251 | 6,093 |
| December 1981 |  | 6,007 | -497 | 5,510 |
| March 1982 |  | 5,222 | -221 | 5,001 |
| June 1982 |  | 4,283 | -295 | 3,988 |
| September 1982 |  | 4,404 | -445 | 3,959 |
| December 1982 |  | 4,440 | -634 | 3,806 |
| March 1983 |  | 3,320 | -193 | 3,127 |
| June 1983 |  | 2,951 | -203 | 2,748 |
| September 1983 |  | 2,822 | -300 | 2,522 |
| December 1983 |  | 2,736 | -465 | 2,271 |
| March 1984 |  | 2,622. | -228 | 2,394 |
| June 1984 |  | 2,468 | -218 | 2,250 |
| September 1984 |  | 2,447 | -200 | 2,247 |
| December 1984 |  | 2,236 | -256 | 1.,980 |
| March-1985 |  | 1,850 | -117 | 1,733 |
| June 1985 |  | - 1,653 | -132 | 1,521 |
| September 1985 |  | 1,442 | -146 | 1,296 |

One month only.

## Selected Statistical Series, 1970-1986

Table Page
1- Individual Income Tax Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1984 ..... 96
2 - Individual Income and Tax Data by State, 1984 ..... 97
3 - Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1981-1984 ..... 100
4 - Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income and Deduction Items for Selected Years, 1970-1984 ..... 102
5 - Partnership Returns: Selected Income Statement and Balance Sheet Items for Selected Years 1970-1984 ..... 102
6 - Number of Business Income Tax Returns, by Size of Receipts and Assets, for Selected Years 1970-1984 ..... 103
7 - Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Selected Years, 1970-1983 ..... 104
8 - Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1983 ..... 106
9-Gross Internal Revenue Collections: Amount Collected by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1982-1986 ..... 107
10-Internal Revenue Refunds: Amount Refunded by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1982-1986 ..... 107
11. Classes of Excise Taxes by Selected Fiscal Year, 1970-1986 ..... 108
12-Selected Returns and Forms Filed During Selected Calendar Years, 1970-1985 ..... 109
13-Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, by Tax Year of Return, 1982-1984 ..... 109
Notes to Selected Statistical Series Tables ..... 110

## 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 Years, 1970-1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (i) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns: All returns. Joint returns ... | $\begin{aligned} & 74,279,831 \\ & 42,376,365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,229,332 \\ & 44,140,085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,902,469 \\ & 45,243,211 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,337,432 \\ & 46,697,648 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,321,310 \\ & 46,363,787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99,438,708 \\ & 47,484,266 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total gross income, amount $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. Salaries and wages: | 639,357,791 | 962,886,872 | 1,642,345,558 | 1,917,022,530 | 2,023,982,876 | 2,229,649,431 |
| Number of returns | 66,965,659 | 73,520,046 | 83,802,109 | 83,106,842 | 83,120,588 | 85,925,617 |
| Amount | 531,883,892 | 795,399,462 | 1,349,842,802 | 1,564,995,190 | 1,644,572,655 | 1,807,137,587 |
| Interest received: Number of returns | 32,630,355 | 40,378,240 | 49,019,575 | 52,841,721 | 57,076,334 | $62,059,703$ |
| Amount | 22,021,267 | 43,433,554 | 102,009,444 | 157,021,475 | 153,805,163 | $176,369,305$ |
| Taxable pensions and annuities: Number of returns | 3,249;558 | 5,088,937 | 7,373,704 | 8,824,885 | 10,120,721 | 1,551,051 |
| Amount | 7,878,808 | 20,886,871 | 43,339,736 | 60,123,166 | 69,813,961 | 80,447,934 |
| Dividends: <br> No. of returns before exclusion .. | 12,452,227 | 13,370,427 | 14,640,139 | 17,186,673 | 17,620,109 | 8,665,034 |
| Amount . | 17,018,148 | 23, 270,182 | 43,567,241 | 54,044,825 | $\because 50,411,519$ | 50,554,837 |
| No. of returns after exclusion | 7,729,939 | 8,853,491 | 10,738,982 | 13,172,360 | 13,326,556 | 14,259,407 |
| Anount | 15,806,924 | 21,892,126 | r38,761,253 | 52,142,410 | 48,556, 7.03 | 48,640,734 |
| Net capital gain less loss: Number of returns | 7,962,663 | 7,574,823 | 8,929,474 | 9,636,414- | 10,917,709 | 2,558,688 |
| Amount | 9,006,683 | 14,071,893 | 29,659,600 | 34,403,728 | 49,407,678 | 54,519,368 |
| Business net income (less loss): Number of returns | 6,159,985 | 7,242,542 | 8,881,119 | 10,092,322 | 10,682,124 | 1,237,218 |
| Amount . | 30,554,201 | 39,421,478 | 55,129,154 | 50,573,164 | 60,359,154 | 70,766,610 |
| Total adjustments: <br> Number of return |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount .... | 7,665,251 | 15,101,999 | 28,614,061 | 64,887,065 | 8,393,011 | 9,745,075 |
| Married couple who both work: <br> - Number-of-returns $\qquad$ | N/A | N/A | N/A | -21,690,558 | 22,557,433- | 24,126,180 |
| Amount <br> Re. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9,048,263 | 19,762,365 | 22,407,621 |
| Number of retu | N/A | 1,211,794 | 2,564,421 | 12,010,038 | 13,613,167 | 15,232,856 |
| Amount . ....................... | N/A | 1,436,443 | 3,430,894 | 28,273,852 | 32,060,627 | 35,374,424 |
| Amount . | 847,692 | 1,603,788 | 2,007,666 | 2,482,594 | 2,937,980 | 4,072,409 |
| Adjusted gross income | 631,692,540 | 947,784,873 | 1,613,731,497 | 1,852,135,465 | 1,942,589,865 | 2,139,904,356 |
| Exemptions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number | 204,126,402 | 212,202,596 | 227,925,098 | 232,191,565 | 234,390,944 | 240,886,327 |
| Number, age 65 or ov | 8,904,331 | 9,937,208 | 11,847,168 | 13,955,570 | 14,819,860 | 15,890,548 |
| Total amount .... | 127,531, 204 | 159,140,845 | 227,569,280 | 232,142,140 | 234,390,944 | 240,886,327 |
| Total deductions: Number of retur | 448 | 541 | 88,491,251 | 236 |  |  |
| Amount | 120,549,755 | 233,181,778 | 346,000,155 | 425,157,106 | 448,667,194 ${ }^{1}$ | 499,585,197 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retu | $35,430,047$ $88,178,487$ | 122,074,061 | 28,950,282 | -33,432,809 | $35,230,292$ 309 | $38,203,092$ $358,876,015$ |
| Medical and dental expense | 10,585,749 | 11,422,312 | 14,972,082 | 21,705,262 | 18,074,335 | 21,450,276 |
| Taxes paid | 32,014,673 | 44,141,289 | 69,404,275 | 88,037,196 | 99,750,645 | 115,245,288 |
| Interest paid | 23, 929,477 | 38,885,282 | 91,187,006 | 121,852,419 | 134,691,655 | 158,176,338 |
| Contributions | 12,892,732 | 15,393,331 | 25,809,608 | 33,471,694 | 37,677,955 | 42,119,812 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns Amount .......... | 59,593,598 | 65,852,602 | 88,104,696 | 89,717,836 | 90,816,724 | 94,178,183 |
| Amount | 401,154,285 | 595,492,866 | 1,279,985,360 | 1,473,348,899 | 1,544,872,497 | 1,701,365,731 |
| Income tax before cred Number of returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of. | 84,156,695 | 132,452,044 | 256,294,315 | 283,931,862 | 279,841,890 | $84,440,481$ $306,686,024$ |
| Total tax credits | 369,610 | 8,069,846 | 7,215,839 | 7,854,493 | r8,190,737 ${ }^{3}$ | 9,263,308 ${ }^{3}$ |
| General tax credit | N/A | 5,020,477 | N/A |  | N/A | N/A |
| Investment credit | 30,554 | 1,593,150 | 3,288,415 | 4,139,897 | 4,161,453 | 6,347,422 |
| Foreign tax credit | 169,623 | 381,985 | 1,341,645 | 757,326 | 617,749 | 738,014 |
| Child care credit | N/A | N/A | 956,439 | 1,501,453 | 2,051,462 | 2,648,834 |
| Credit for the elderly | 167,656 | 128,968 | 134,993 | 131,074 | 116,324 | 107,002 |
| Residential energy credit ........... | N/A | N/A | 562,141 | 582,857 | 549,024 | 645,093 |
| Earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits .. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 252,141 \\ 124,382,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 451,366 \\ 249.078,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 359,717 \\ 276.077,369 \end{array}$ | $314,499$ | $280,783$ |
| Income tax after credits ............. | $83 ; 787,323$ 121,988 | $\begin{array}{r} 124,382,197 \\ 144,100 \end{array}$ | $249,078,475$ $1,262,964$ | $276,077,369$ $1,519,921$ | $271,651,153$ $2,530,170^{4}$ | $297,703,498$ $4,500,342$ |
| Total income tax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | 59,317,371 | 61,490,737 | 73,906,244 | 77,035,300 | 78,016,323 | 81,639,509 |
| Anount ........ | 83,909,311 | 124,526,297 | 250,341,440 | 277,597,290 | 274,181,323 | 301,923,057 |
| Payment status: Returns with payment due | 16,478,813 | 15,842,400 | 21,755,516 | 20,326,807 | 18,467,829 | 21,157,790 |
| Returns with refund or credit due | 55, 273,385 | 63,825,188 | 69,868,451 | 72,425,701 | 74,993,969 | 75,563,505 |

Table 2. - Individual Income and Tax by State, 1984 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| State | Number of returns | Number of exemptions ${ }^{1}$ | Adjusted gross income (AGI) | Salaries and wages |  | Dividends after exclusion |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| United States, total ${ }^{2}$ | 99,752, 249 | 239,616,963 | $2,134,035,012$ | 85,071,114 | 1,781,778,658 | 14,128,770 | 51,039,143 |
| Alabama. | 1,466,037 | 3,729,138 | 27,510,149 | 1,289,812 | 23,629,019 | 127,636 | 403,651 |
| Alaska | 235,342 | 541,176 | 6,521,339 | 209,237 | 5,935,380 | 55,035 | 61,434 |
| Arizona. | 1,276,456 | 3,148,503 | 26,266,331 | 1,065,927 | 21,281,793 | 184,515 | 737,987 |
| Arkansas | 844,657 | 2,183,289 | 14,591,720 | 709,625 | 12,027,646 | 67,634 | 210,964 |
| California | 11,360,495 | 27,319,945 | 261,437,661 | 9,659,268 | 218,707,697 | 1,602,037 | 6,106,276 |
| Colorado. | 1,410,396 | 3,252,922 | 31,260,319 | 1,216,918 | 26,693,694 | 208,977 | 635,461 |
| Connecticut | 1,539,588 | 3,408,010 | 39,026,841 | 1,324,526 | 32,524,805 | 311,475 | 1,335,259 |
| Delaware. | 273,752 | 639,345 | 6,148,020 | 237,402 | 5,097,036 | 48,361 | 230,035 |
| District of Columbia | 316,428 | 648,554 | 7,142,767 | 273,781 | 5,550,460 | 44,738 | 268,233 |
| Florida. | 4,905,553 | 11,594,614 | 101,264,658 | 3,914,520 | 72,842,092 | 857, 128. | 4,558,531 |
| Georgia | 2,375,875 | 5,719,184 | 48,000,006 | 2,133,144 | 42,177,150 | 226,153 | 794,469 |
| Hawaii | 461,424 | 1,055,297 | 9,322,406 | 400,452 | 7,765,670 | 68,520 | $193,874$ |
| Idaho | 368,546 | 990,884 | 6,577,681 | 304,436 | 5,480,486 | 44,599 | 123,598 |
| lllinoi | 4,833,380 | 11,681,835 | 108,791,989 | 4,102,975 | 91,106,811 | 787,363 | 2,738,103 |
| Indiana | 2,237,755 | 5,525,994 | 45,223,206 | 1,906,784 | 38,501,781 | 255,626 | 2,723,368 |
| Lowa. | 1, 165,334 | 2,922,123 | 21,295,026 | 915,219 | 17,030, 232 | 171,997 | 420,979 |
| Kansas. | 1,010,998 | 2,496,801 | 21,020, 130 | 834,098 | 17,088,564 | 140,992 | 415,424 |
| Kentucky. | 1,342,328 | 3,354,595 | 24,936, 186 | 1,136,154 | 20,881,422 | 126,511 | 453,931 |
| Louisiana | 1,644,979 | 4,229,245 | 33,071, 191 | 1,449,850 | 28,111,751 | 151,982 | 529,954 |
| Maine | 488,025 | 1,155,368 | 8,698,656 | 418,654 | 7,084,108 | 65,093 | 249,268 |
| Maryland. | 1,995,849 | 4,555,799 | 47,558,988 | 1,750,954 | 40,335,140 | 305,238 | 1,009,167 |
| Massachusetts | 2,722,247 | 5,953,060 | 61,671,995 | 2,356,725 | 51,139,848 | 464,420 | 1,702,087 |
| Michigan. | 3,687,450 | 8,846,027 | 82,622,589 | 3,150,910 | 71,118,527 | 563,470 | 1,652,243 |
| Minnesota | 1,779,381 | 4,262,333 | 37,501,184 | 1,494,178 | 31,956,812 | 277,593 | 741,500 |
| Mississippi | 892,402 | 2,381,390 | 14,851,519 | 788,880 | 12,809,719 | 65,951 | 185,326 |
| Missouri | 2,053,771 | 4,983,834 | 41,834,149 | 1,718,416 | 34,660,520 | 267,990 | 1,003,425 |
| Montana | 339,743 | 842,948 | 5,758,469 | 270,198 | 4,626,452 | 51,468 | 133,706 |
| Nebraska | 674,745 | 1,671,184 | 12,147,832 | 543,807 | 10,069,618 | 93,451 | 241,259 |
| Nevada. | 430,802 | 971,274 | 9,085,434 | 376,407 | 7,584,574 | 45,460 | 195,355 |
| New Hampshire. | 462,335 | 1,052,678 | 9,988,865 | 405,530 | 8,344,754 | 70,454 | 265,783 |
| New Jersey. | 3,675,451 | 8,555,020 | 89,340,546 | 3,201,037 | 75,690,379 | 689,227 | 2,269,956 |
| New Mexico. | 571,773 | 1,455,538 | 10,432,983 | 493,780 | 8,834,702 | 64,001 | 203,293 |
| New York | 7,464,439 | 17,538,439 | 177,651,309 | 6,383,915 | 143,111, 112 | 1,329,571 | 5,772,435 |
| North Carolina. | 2,565,678 | 6,080,635 | 48,412,116 | 2,291,376 | 41,196,139 | 267,179 | -956,310 |
| North Dakota. | 279,934 | 704,591 | 4,947,038 | 217,194 | 3,791,683 | 30,489 | 56,096 |
| Ohio. | 4,446,458 | 10,681,804 | 93,270,160 | 3,794,796 | 79,290,060 | 631,406 | 2,035,990 |
| Ok.lahoma | 1,263,553 | 3,174,432 | 26,210,357 | 1,057,336 | 21,351,082 | 116,711 | 419,362 |
| Oregon. | 1,109,872 | 2,687,189 | 21,581,695 | 908,679 | 17,488,438 | 160,883 | 487,132 |
| Pennsylvania....... | 4,982,979 | 11,698,481 | 101,855,139 | 4,171,500 | 83, 578,761 | 803,045 | 2,690,682 |
| Rhode lsland. | 429,433 | 960,463 | 8,568,791 | 372,257 | 7,041,410 | 61,557 | 216,796 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,277,317 | 3,134,519 | 23,656,350 | 1,146,993 | 20,302,958 | 114,771 | 399,709 |
| South Dakota. | 283,972 | 718,880 | 4,257,329 | 220,589 | 3,443,240 | 34,962 | 74,311 |
| Tennessee | 1,872,850 | 4,560,547 | 35,085, 784 | 1,644,485 | 30,296,908 | 161,731 | 511,817 |
| Texas | 6,496,390 | 16,312,584 | 145,168, 114 | 5,697,488 | 122,350,345 | 690,999 | 2,783,739 |
| Utah. | 581,082 | 1,643,780 | 11,789,485 | 506,856 | 10,264,958 | 66,679 | 196,383 |
| Vermont | 225,343 | 523,894 | 4,126,972 | 192,524 | 3,353,959 | 39,506 | 150,819 |
| Virginia............ | 2,424,622 | 5,616,057 | 54,403,915 | 2,137,841 | 46,163,560 | 352,374 | 1,117,665 |
| Washington......... | 1,864,365 | 4,418,897 | 40,225,585 | 1,567,647 | 33,236,211 | 281,359 | 825,597 |
| West Virginia...... | 664,129 | 1,694,690 | 12,681,869 | 561,978 | 10,552,624 | 70,470 | 228,527 |
| Wisconsin. | 1,999,972 | 4,789,147 | 39,810,558 | 1,693,936 | 33,752,634 | 298,598 | 861,136 |
| Wyoming. . . . . . . . . . . | 207,546 | 521,993 | 4,372,968 | 178,774 | $3,777,118$ | 26,153 | 92,381 |
| Other areas ${ }^{3}$. | 469,018 | 1,028,034 | 5,058,643 | 271,346 | 10,746,816 | 85, 232 | 368,357 |

Table 2. (Continued) - Individual Income and Tax by State, 1984 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| State | Interest |  | Unemployment compensation in AGI |  | Itemized Deductions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns |  | Average amount |
|  | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| United States, total ${ }^{2}$ | 61,764,997 | 176,077,712 | 4,433,578 | 5,941,097 | 38,803,369 | 357,953,970 | 9,225 |
| Alabama | 734,673 | 1,690,765 | 74,868 | 67,077 | 554,890 | 4,225,055 | 7,614 |
| Alaska | 149,113 | 283,085 | 25,136 | 46,049 | 93,000 | 1,051,437 | 11,306 |
| Arizona | 764,274 | 2,535,925 | 31,619 | 33,965 | 575,399 | 5,334,988 | 9,272 |
| Arkansas | 439,409 | 1,346,519 | 35,122 | 33,854 | 263,815 | 2,046,016 | 7,755 |
| California. | 6,932,440 | 22,990,669 | 498,303 | 696,556 | 4,900,602 | 57,669,065 | 11,768 |
| Colorado. | 917,793 | 2,415,561 | 49,442 | 67,974 | 660,809 | 6,583,216 | 9,962 |
| Connecticut | 1,122,224 | 2,974,001 | 70,970 | 78,958 | 590,781 | 5,864,975 | 9,927 |
| Delaware | 166,224 | 388,021 | 13,203 | 16,701 | 112,369 | 992,000 | 8,828 |
| District of Columbia | 152,386 | 429,500 | 6,159 | 10, 147 | 125,205 | 1,337,924 | 10,686 |
| Florida | 2,877,667 | 12,514,788 | 86,162 | 107,238 | 1,645,345 | 15,198,557 | 9,237 |
| Georgia | 1,154,971 | 2,835,725 | 90,495 | 68,200 | 847,039 | 7,810,394 | 9,221 |
| Hawaii | 336,810 | 722,525 | 19,483 | 30,925 | 189,399 | 1,852,314 | 9,780 |
| Idaho. | 232,642 | 653;898 | 22,346 | 28,600 | 148,914 | 1,228,345 | 8,249 |
| Illinois | 3,238,496 | 9,664,419 | 239,861 | 397,697 | 1,880,875 | 16,186,085 | 8,606 |
| Indiana. | 1,396,756 | 3,519,319 | 104,306 | 102, 314 | 754,052 | 5,731,069 | 7,600 |
| Iowa. | 858,859 | 2,755,526 | 56,801 | 67,475 | 481,774 | 3,537,273 | 7,342 |
| Kansas | 666,179 | 2,090,323 | 39,208 | 45,791 | 405,123 | 3,379,652 | 8,342 |
| Kentucky | 729,630 | 1,950,357 | 73,897 | 76,275 | 490,420 | 3,624,231 | 7,390 |
| Louisiana | 833, 107 | 2,369,123 | 85,416 | 145,280 | 535,576 | 4,615,720 | 8,618 |
| Maine. | 306, 169 | 623,087 | 20,541 | 20,920 | 144,804 | 1,098,377 | 7,585 |
| Maryland. | 1,272,504 | 2,951,296 | 69,046 | 92,992 | 938,285 | 9,261,934 | 9,871 |
| Massachusetts | 1,952,674 | 4,489,950. | 114,388 | 164,808 | 1, 071.732 | 9,386,369 | 8,758 |
| Michigan. | 2,475,017 | 5,619,090 | 270,855 | 375,626 | 1,737,787 | 14;488,031 | 8,337 |
| Minnesota | 1,292,880 | 3,214,151 | 84,973 | 134,641 | 889,916 | 8, 111,663 | 9,115 |
| Mississippi | 379,014 | 1,041,341 | 33,800 | 31,986 | 259,001 | 2,065,620 | 7,975 |
| Missouri | 1,294,489 | 3,866,987 | 85,183 | 71,027 | 730,339 | 5,754,817 | 7,880 |
| Montana | 227,268 | 705,501 | 18,718 | 25,003 | 128,060 | 957,008 | 7,473 |
| Nebraska | 464,074 | 1,463,991 | 19,892 | 20,622 | 232,763 | 1,913,057 | 8,219 |
| Nevada | 231,857 | 780, 392 | 21,331 | 27,165 | 152,867 | 1,494,879 | 9,779 |
| New Hampshire. | 315,819 | 684,510 | 17,650 | 17,141 | 148,399 | 1,243,640 | 8,380 |
| New Jersey | 2,450,145 | 6,573,756 | 166,338 | 260,509 | 1,434,792 | 13,713,251 | 9,558 |
| New Mexico. | 302,271 | 821,022 | 15,463 | 18,815 | 186,565 | 1,538,830 | 8,248 |
| New York | 5,076,747 | 15,594,028 | 303,523 | 458,622 | 3,471,167 | 34,788, 324 | 10,022 |
| North Carolina. | 1,342,650 | 2,969,664 | 116,104 | 86,124 | 949,983 | 7,581,697 | 7,981 |
| North Dakota. | 197,554 | 623,657 | 12,352 | 18,578 | 85,253 | 650;117 | 7,626 |
| Ohio. | 2,860,906 | 7,082,159 | 230,337 | 349,611 | 1,611,069 | 13,455,573 | 8,352 |
| Oklahoma | 702,219 | 2,309,429 | 40,926 | 51,672 | 509,140 | 4,658,308 | 9,149 |
| Oregon. | 731,949 | 2,142,371 | 67,234 | 92,619 | 497,492 | 4,335,801 | 8,715 |
| Pennsylvania. | 3,375,360 | 8,256,718 | 337, 134 | 523,718 | 1,748,152 | 13,671,387 | 7,820 |
| Rhode Island. | 279,628 | 708,202 | 26,733 | 30,528 | . 152,433 | 1,263,209 | 8,287 |
| South Carolina....... | 625,438 | 1,357,682 | 53,834 | 41,724 | 502,822 | 3,928,001 | 7,812 |
| South Dakota... | 187,514 | 601,007 | 5,015 | 5,118 | 72,62 1 | 526,176 | 7,246 |
| Tennessee | 943,603 | 2,443,557 | . 71,379 | 62,090 | 524,811 | 4,215,953 | 8,033 |
| Texas | 3,376,772 | 11,412,430 | 158,929 | 231,376 | 2,086,406 | 20,564,440 | 9,856 |
| Utah. | 371,722 | 742,977 | 23,695 | 30,949 | 292,239 | 2,678,298 | 9,165 |
| Vermoṇt | 150,513 | 329,092 | 9,237 | 10,038 | 73,808 | 572,055 | 7,751 |
| Virginia............ | 1,423,743 | 3,372,886 | 71,358 | 64,675 | 973,200 | 9,355,648 | 9,613 |
| Washington. | 1,228,399 | 3,542,553 | 126,536 | 197,926 | 715,742 | 6,344,082 | 8,864 |
| West Virginia....... | 1 394,420 | 902,224 | 51,829 | 80,102 | 173,160 | 1,317,079 | 7,606 |
| Wisconsin.... | 1,468,345 | 3,441,301 | 152,285 | 203,424 | 869,584 | 7,248,391 | 8,335 |
| Wyoming. | 133,674 | 379,770 | 10,070 | 12,603 | 75,523 | 630,797 | 8,352 |
| Other areas?. | 226,007 | 900,882 | 4,093 | 7,269 | 108,067 | 872,842 | 8,077 |

Table 2. (Continued) - Individual Income and Tax by State, 1984 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| State | Tax liability |  |  | Earned income credit |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total tax |  | Average tax | Number of returns | Amount | Excess of tax liability |  |
|  | Number of Returns | Amount |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| United States, total ${ }^{2}$ | 84,792,349 | 314,228,708 | 3,706 | 5,817,056 | $-1,653,907$ | 4,244,270 | -1, 184, 854 |
| Alabama | 1,213,417 | 3,624,991 | 2,987 | 152,493 | -44,295 | 114,110 | -32,434 |
| Alaska | 206,301 | 1,119,117 | 5,425 | 7,633 | -2,012 | 5,069 | -1,293 |
| Arizona. | 1,077,849 | 3,546,875 | 3,291 | 76,747 | -22,025 | 58,035 | -16,521 |
| Arkansas | 694,900 | 1,890,354 | 2,720 | 86,961 | -25,200 | 62,782 | -17,717 |
| California. | 9,641,659 | 37,923,424 | 3,933 | 680,605 | -197,631 | 536,874 | $-154,380$ |
| Colorado. | 1,217,322 | 4,530,134 | 3,721 | 59,483 | -16,839 | 42,167 | -11,611 |
| Connecticut | 1,359,611 | 6,571,126 | 4,833 | 36,832 | -10,041 | 25,545 | -6,899 |
| Delaware.. | 236,306 | 893,486 | 3,781 | 14,158 | -3,944 | 10,230 | -2,838 |
| District of Columbia | 269,308 | 1,211,412 | 4,498 | 23,345 | -6,734 | 18,250 | -5,178 |
| Florida............ | 4,164,592 | 15,842,190 | 3,804 | 317,994 | -91,648 | 228,383 | -64,440 |
| Georgia. | 2,009,150 | 6,637,944 | 3,304 | 200,529 | -57,686 | 147,214 | -41,547 |
| Hawaii.. | 392,619 | 1,224,322 | 3,118 | 17,085 | -4,464 | 11,188 | -2,940 |
| Idaho. | 306,508 | 831,955 | 2,714 | 25,969 | -7,431 | 17,847 | -4,922 |
| Illinois | 4,115,059 | 16,921,715 | 4,112 | 236,719 | -66,282 | 177,863 | -49, 119 |
| Indiana. | 1,879,545 | 6,451,411 | 3,432 | 119,455 | -33,527 | 85,495 | -23,562 |
| Iowa. | 975,559 | 2,955,652 | 3,030 | 59,511 | -16,080 | 37,324 | -9,528 |
| Kansas | 866,725 | 3,101,764 | 3,579 | 45,466 | -12,557 | 30,491 | -8,202 |
| Kentucky | 1,115,961 | 3,401,332 | 3,048 | 112,879 | -32,372 | 78,702 | -21,871 |
| Louisiana | 1,349,395 | 4,940,774 | 3,661 | 171,674 | -49,246 | 131,653 | -36,976 |
| Maine. | 411,639 | 1,115,650 | 2,710 | 28,404 | -7,968 | 19,011 | $-5,137$ |
| Maryland. | 1,742,179 | 7,498,313 | 4,304 | 84, 822 | -23,692 | 60,739 | -16,749 |
| Massachusetts | 2,392,328 | 9,493,934 | 3,968 | 81,529 | -22,853 | 57,245 | -15,809 |
| Michigan. | 3,131,703 | 11,765,561 | 3,757 | 151,138 | -42,106 | 109,607 | -29,869 |
| Minnesota | 1,528,293 | 4,948,611 | 3,238 | 70,342 | -19,413 | 45,475 | -11,637 |
| Mississippi. | '709,395 | 1,908,928 | 2,691 | 137,867 | -40, 195 | 107,879 | -30,617 |
| Missouri | 1,740,013 | 6,143,123 | 3,531 | 121,944 | -34,177 | 84,917 | -23,098 |
| Montana. | 275,224 | 792,900 | 2,881 | 22,803 | -6,335 | 15,490 | -4,122 |
| Nebraska | 566,719 | 1,726,049 | 3,046 | 34,957 | -9,572 | 22,117 | -5,706 |
| Nevada | 368,593 | 1,417,961 | 3,847 | 20,928 | -5,894 | 15,187 | 4,226 |
| New Hampshire. | 403,276 | 1,496,998 | r3,712 | 14,929 | -4,092 | 9,710 | -2,612 |
| New Jersey. | 3,254,296 | 14,139,138 | 4,345 | 148,258 | -41,352 | 106,635 | -29,837 |
| New Mexico. | 460,255 | 1,401,155 | 3, 044 | 53,458 | -14,952 | 41,170 | -11,337 |
| New York | 6,518,246 | 26,999,427 | 4,142 | 419,762 | -120, 170 | 308,521 | -86,704 |
| North Carolina. | 2,172,911 | 6,331,115 | 2,914 | 196,299 | -55,328 | 134,970 | 37,634 |
| North Dakota. | 236,393 | 702,361 | 2,971 | 15,592 | -4,213 | 9,270 | -2,330 |
| Ohio. | 3,791,923 | 13,066,043 | 3,446 | 208,330 | -57,937 | 149,950 | -40,874 |
| Oklahoma. | 1,061,346 | 3,912,753 | 3,687 | 88,340 | -25,668 | 62,964 | -17,702 |
| Oregon.............. | 930,945 | 2,792,315 | 2,999 | 60, 188 | -17,227 | 43,272 | -12,019 |
| Pennsylvania........ | 4,246,134 | 15,100,412 | 3,556 | 227,307 | -63,280 | 160,290 | -43,912 |
| Rhode Island........ | 370,423 | 1,176,704 | 3,177 | 18,284 | -5,106 | 13,131 | -3,643 |
| South Carolina. | 1,066,420 | 2,973,792 | 2,789 | 112,554 | -32,293 | 82,146 | -23,302 |
| South Dakota. | 229,962 | 593,135 | 2,579 | 21,378 | -5,824 | 13,203 | -3,312 |
| Tennessee........... | 1,563,224 | 4,925,824 | 3,151 | 164,358 | -47,062 | 118,213 | -33,105 |
| Texas. | 5,462,932 | 24,076,502 | 4,407 | 486,404 | -141,089 | 367,373 | -104,976 |
| Utah. | 487,233 | 1,400,287 | 2,874 | 28,291 | -8,011 | 20,193 | -5,561 |
| Vermont............. | 192,569 | 542,700 | 2,818 | 11,977 | -3,275 | 7,780 | -2,034 |
| Virginia............ | 2,103,563 | 7,763,991 | 3,691 | 116,596 | -32,684 | 80,215 | -22,352 |
| Washington.......... | 1,594,103 | 5,887,949 | 3,694 | 80,909 | -22,576 | 58,232 | -15,896 |
| West Virginia....... | 556,564 | 1,697,656 | 3,050 | 52,349 | -14,485 | 38,177 | -10,522 |
| Wisconsin.......... | 1,690,730 | 5,193,758 | 3,072 | 79,776 | -21,825 | 53,823 | -14,014 |
|  | 175,503 | 671,805 | 3,828 | 10,011 | -2,838 | 6,973 | -1,889 |
| Other areas ${ }^{3} . . .$. | 265,526 | 951,880 | 3,585 | 1,434 | -401 | 1,170 | -340 |

Table 3. - Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1981-1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Table 3. (Continued) - Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1981-1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of adjusted gross income | Number of returns for - |  | Total adjusted gross income |  |  | Taxable income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 |  | 1984 | 1983 |  | 1984 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |  | (4) | (5) |  | (6) |
| Total | 96,321, 310 | 99,438,708 | 1,942,589,865 | 2,139 | ,904,356 | 1,544,872,497 |  | 365,731 |
| Less than $\$ 1000 \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 3,415,113 | 3,329,148 | -25,592,802 |  | 984,443 | 75,549 |  | 63,799 |
| \$1,000 under \$3,000 | 7,253,408 | 6,883,760 | 14,482,816 |  | ,732,880 | 6,757,833 |  | ,504,129 |
| \$3,000 under \$5,000 | 7,167,924 | 7,030,537 | 28,679,137 |  | ,151,199 | 17,374,119 |  | ,251,761 |
| \$5,000 under \$7,000 | 6,734,360 | 6,584,434 | 40,321,353 |  | ,617,706 | 26,472,290 |  | ,095,663 |
| \$7,000 under \$9,000 | 6,879,931 | 6,792,931 | 55, 039, 361 |  | ,388,545 | 39,153,168 |  | , 888,493 |
| \$9,000 under \$11,000 | 6,205,165 | 6,051,873 | 61,927,394 |  | ,390,249 | 46,314,016 |  | ,303,739 |
| \$11,000 under \$13,000 | 5,724,798 | 5,877,979 | 68,522,507 |  | 439,379 | 52,529,347 |  | ,708,664 |
| \$13,000 under \$15,000 | 5,161,674 | 5,202,547 | 72,217,107 |  | ,660,372 | 57,062,111 |  | ,397,788 |
| \$15,000 under \$17,000 | 4,593,795 | 4,893,833 | 73,350, 227 |  | ,195,614 | 58,956,588 |  | ,489,602 |
| \$17,000 under \$19,000 | 4,291,218 | 4,561,541 | 77,093,374 |  | ,012,673 | 62,209,794 |  | , 307, 248 |
| \$19,000 under \$22,000 | 5,617,176 | 5,645,759 | 115,071,603 |  | ,466,828 | 93,320, 322 |  | , 889,175 |
| \$22,000 under $\$ 25,000 \ldots \ldots .$. | 5,115,957 | 5,198,716 | 120,238,524 |  | 123,861 | 97,650,110 |  | ,375,159 |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000 | 7,357,487 | 7,635,404 | 201,763,983 |  | ,274,643 | 163,111,031 |  | ,006,165 |
| \$30,000 under \$35,000 | 6,011,290 | 6,020,636 | 194,666,035 |  | ,263,778 | 156,601,086 |  | ,819,230 |
| \$35,000 under \$40,000 ......... | 4,409,645 | 5,054,470 | 164,664,066 |  | ,944,011 | 131,804,272 |  | ,423,027 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 | 5,147,782 | 5,963,041 | 228,225,122 |  | 922,227 | 181,289,066 |  | ,324,094 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 75,000 \ldots . . .$. | 3,591,188 | 4,657,702 | 211,838,450 |  | ,046,849 | 166,095,719 |  | ,921,141 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 | 822,840 | 1,049,444 | 70,011,841 |  | 289,787 | 54,345,021 |  | , 194,901 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000 ...... | 469,391 | 581,498 | 56, 206, 333 |  | 273,546 | 43,403,109 |  | ,604,014 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000 ....... | 152,560 | 179,695 | 26,170,484 |  | 767,972 | 20,312,767 |  | , 865,523 |
| \$200,000 under \$300,000 ....... | 108,379 | 132,306 | 26,016,239 |  | 729,787 | 20,642,936 |  | ,405,339 |
| \$300,000 under \$500,000 ....... | 53,960 | 67,405 | 20,144,746 |  | 780,158 | 15,959,347 |  | ,789,383 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .... | 25,469 | 29,215 | 17,173,250 |  | ,729,296 | 13,706,293 |  | ,798,723 |
| \$1,000,000 or more ........... | 10,800 | 14,834 | 24,358,715 |  | 687,437 | 19,726,601 |  | ,938,970 |
| Size of adjusted gross income | Total income tax ${ }^{1}$ |  | Percent of filers with no income tax liability |  | Filers with income tax liability |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Average tax (whole dollars) | Tax as percent of adj. gross inc. |  |
|  | 1983 | 1984 |  |  | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
|  | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Total | 274,181,323 | 301,923, 057 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 3,514 | 3,698 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| Less than \$1,000 | 127,789 | 419,790 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 13,249 | 16,783 | - | - |
| \$1,000 under \$3,000 | 51,414 | 44,652 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 108 | 104 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| \$3,000 under \$5,000 | 409,533 | 430,167 | 42.0 | 40.8 | 99 | 103 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| \$5,000 under \$7,000 | 1,310,055 | 1,233,034 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 293 | 282 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| \$7,000 under \$9,000 . . . . . . . . . | 2,603,057 | 2,483,282 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 480 | 465 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| \$9,000 under \$11,000 ......... | 3,888,167 | 3,617,920 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 684 | 651 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| \$11,000 under $\$ 13,000 \ldots . .$. | 5,012,113 | 5,013,506 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 914 | 899 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| \$13,000 under \$15,000 ........ | 6,066,527 | 5,831,903 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1,208 | 1,163 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| \$15,000 under \$17,000 ........ | 6,809,411 | 6,785,324 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1,518 | 1,415 | 9.5 | 8.9 |
| \$17,000 under \$19,000 | 7,664,811 | 7,775,189 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1,816 | 1,736 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| \$19,000 under \$22,000 | 12,163,958 | 11,677,768 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2,192 | 2,100 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| \$22,000 under \$25,000 ........ | 13,595,791 | 13,237,769 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2,692 | 2,573 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000 ....... | 24,354,551 | 23,793,004 | . 8 | 1.2 | 3,338 | 3,152 | 12.2 | 11.5 |
| \$30,000 under \$35,000 ... . . . . . | 25,156,554 | 23,926,881 | . 6 | . 7 | 4,208 | 4,004 | 13.0 | 12.3 |
| \$35,000 under \$40,000 ........ . | 22,673,889 | 24,678,348 | . 8 | . 5 | 5,182 | 4,907 | 13.9 | 13.1 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000 . . . . . . . | 34,798,186 | 38,675, 241 | . 4 | . 3 | 6,787 | 6,504 | 15.3 | 14.6 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000 ........ . | 38, 352,897 | 47,355,174 | . 4 | . 4 | 10,725 | 10,211 | 18.2 | 17.3 |
| \$75,000 under $\$ 100,000 \ldots . .$. | 15,392,973 | 18,759,377 | . 3 | . 4 | 18,770 | 17,944 | 22.1 | 21.1 |
| \$100,000 under \$i50,000 ...... | 14,351,743 | 17,117,874 | . 4 | . 2 | 30,690 | 29,502 | 25.6 | 24.8 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000 . . . . . | 7,662,455 | 8,644,645 | . 3 | . 2 | 50,365 | 48,205 | 29.4 | 28.2 |
| \$200,000 under \$300,000 ...... | 8,488,945 | 10,013,524 | . 2 | . 2 | 78,513 | 75,844 | 32.7 | 31.6 |
| \$300,000 under \$500,000 ....... | 7,124,258 | 8,761,557 | . 2 | . 2 | 132,313 | 130,272 | 35.4 | 34.1 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .... | 6,463,482 | 7,526,585 | . 2 | . 2 | 254,228 | 258,255 | 37.7 | 38.2 |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 9,658,764 | 14,120,545 | . 3 | . 2 | 896,655 | 954,091 | 39.8 | 40.8 |

See notes following Table 13.

Table 4.-Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income and Deduction Items for Selected Years, 1970-1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns, total ............... Number with net income | 5,769,741 n.a. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,221,346 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $8,931,712^{1}$ n.a. | $\begin{gathered} 10,105,515^{2} \\ 6,761,405 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,703,921^{1} \\ 7,390,395 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 ; 262,390^{1} \\ 8,002,865 \end{gathered}$ |
| Inventory, end of year . .............. | 11,060,775 | 15,578,040 | 21,996,236 | 21,804,915 | n.a. | 23,232,929 |
| Business receipts, total ............. | 198,582,172 | 273, 954, 741 | 411,205,713 | 433,664,897 | 465,168,637 | 516,036,944 |
| Income from sales and operations ... | n.a. | 272,342,560 | 407,169,299 | 428,311,840 | 455,382,492 | 507,234,292 |
| Total deductions .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 168,044,746 | 234,318,288 | 356,258,495 | 383,091,734 | 404,808,647 | 445, 270, 334 |
| Cost of goods sold/operations ...... | 109,148,811 | 146,261,435 | 209,889,809 | 205,471,499 | -212,631,063 | 229,905,960 |
| Purchases .......................... | .88, 585, 913 | 117,722,352 | 168,301,517 | 161,295,256 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cost of labor .................... | 7,704,285 | 8,791,083 | 10,922,221 | 11,424,639 | 9,870,673 | 13,008,803 |
| Materials and supplies ........... | 6,216,057 | 9,090,638 | 12,909,222 | 12,735,789 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Commissions . ........................ | 1,274;016. | 2,225,830 | 3,333,345 | 4,464,026 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Net salaries and wages ............. | 15,107,047 | 20,227,859 | 26,560,821 | 30,403,121. | 31,665,698 | 34,686, 204 |
| Car and truck expenses .............. | n.a. | n.a. | 13,378,289 | n.a. | 14,758,472 | 17,523,807 |
| Rent paid | 4,636,528 | 6,676,314 | 9,636,290 | 11,797,053 | 11,830,835 | 14,278,260 |
| Repairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,444,607 | 3,044,175 | 5,031,573 | 6,006,403 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Taxes paid .......................... | 3,775,502 | 5,423,961 | 7,672,459 | 7,747,540 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Utilities | n.a. | n.a. | 4,790,337 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Insurance | 2,309,608 | 3,503,812 | 6,003,126 | 6,448,494 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Interest paid ........................ | 1,784,276 | 3,390,845 | 7,190,257 | 10,143,489 | 9,925,746 | 11,025,276 |
| Depreciation . . . . . .................. | 5,451,525 | 7,958,143 | 13,952,703 | 19,121,559 | 22,069,530 | 23,900,034 |
| Pension and profit sharing plans ... | . 72,741 | .125,296 | 141,463 | 136,359 | - 122,915 | 258,070 |
| Net income (less loss) . .............. | 30,537,426 | 36,636,453 | 54,947,219 | 50,573,164 | 60,359,153 | 70,766,610 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit .... | 33,735, 732 | 45,624,890 | 68,010,051 | 68,647,384 | 78,618,410 | 89,849,570 |
|  | 3,198,306 | 5,988,437 | 13,062,832 | 18,094,220 | 18,259,256 | 19,082,960 |

See notes following Table 13.

Table 5.-Partnership Returns: Selected Income Statement and Balance Sheet Items for Selected Years, 1970-1984. [All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total number of active partnerships | 936,133 | 1,073,094 | 1,379,654 | 1,514,212 | 1,541,539 | 1,643,581 |
| Number with net income .......... | 639,795 | 661,134 | 774,173 | 791,117 | 783,968 | 844,738 |
| Number with balance sheets | 555,741 | 783, 271 | 1,194,236 | 1,217,386 | -1,190,696 | 1,201,320 |
| Number of partners . | 3,697,818 | 4,950,634 | 8,419,899 | 9,764,667 | 10,589,338 | 12,426,721 |
| Total assets ${ }^{1}$ | 116,752,751 | 235,468,301 | 597,503,923 | 845, 281,449 | 886,992.767 | 1,030,848,519 |
| Buildings/depreciable assets (net) | n.a. | 113,124,969 | 239,139,823 | 310,846,376 | 485,402,717 | 581,643,219 |
| Inventories, end of year. | n.a. | 11,985,431 | 33,218,272 | 100,728,688 | n.a. | 39,446,014 |
| Land .................... | n.a. | 36,731,958 | 70,241,248 | 84,820,308 | 98,427,459 | 122,036,819 |
| Total liabilities | n.a. | 193,875,629 | 488,734, 023 | 701,630,766 | 886,992,774 | 1,030,848,464 |
| Accounts payable | n.a. | 12,302, 055 | 33,899,048 | 37,254,748 | 34,724,772 | 32,780,197 |
| Short-term debt ${ }^{2}$ | n.a. | 22,709,476 | 48,001,839 | 73,277,805 | 67,294,519 | 68,625,844 |
| Long-term debt ${ }^{3}$ | n.a. | 136,296,764 | 178,044,406 | 236,218,378 | 268,268,458 | 322,327,016 |
| Nonrecourse loans | n.a. | n.a. | 118,910,380 | 154,508,961 | 194,828,542 | 260,167,109 |
| Partners' capital accounts | n.a. | 41,592,672 | 108,769,900 | 143,650,646 | 141,839,683 | 175,475,922 |
| Total receipts ${ }^{4}$ | 93,348,080 | 148,417,529 | 291,998,115 | 296,690, 303 | 291,318,703 | 375,192,511 |
| Business receipts ${ }^{4}$ | 90,208,834 | 142,505,781 | 271,108,832 | 251,608,987 | 243,248, 370 | 318,342,380 |
| Interest received | 942,304 | 2,477,173 | 10,869,323 | 15,259,801 | 15,006,055 | 16,651,205 |
| Total deductions ${ }^{4}$ | 83,557,684 | 140,679,959 | 283,749,460 | 304,004,833 | r293,928,744 | 378,692,535 |
| Cost of goods sold/operations | 46,040,874 | 64,672,843 | 113,885,668 | 144,595,111 | 125,330,745 | 180,857,822 |
| Purchases ... | 31,820,581 | 42,608,734 | 70,439,607 | 96,111,197 | n.a. | 100,358,781 |
| Cost of labor | 4,146,927 | 4,585,836 | 7,015,547 | 7,183,865 | n.a. | 7,826,231 |
| Salaries and wages ${ }^{4}$ | 8,129,233 | 12,489,039 | 22,336, 337 | 23,204,883 | 24,733,780 | 28,522,626 |
| Taxes paid ..... | 3,159,258 | 5,770,918 | 9,553,145 | 5,288,971 | 5,909,545 | 6,673,186 |
| Interest paid ${ }^{4} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,470,206 | 12,097,100 | 28,362,385 | 21,517,044 | 22,364,264 | 25,437,588 |
| Depreciation ${ }^{\text {4, }}$ 5....................... | 4,578,820 | 10,108,834 | 21,576,189 | 32,361,640 | 37,340,062 | 46,939,395 |
| Net income (less loss) | 9,790,396 | 7,737,570 | 8,248,655 | -7,314,587 | -2,610,041 | -3,500,024 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit .... | 14,419,124 | 22,431,931 | 45,061,756 | 53,556,856. | 60,308,114 | 69,696,922 |
| Net loss, businesses w/o profit | 4,628,728 | 14,694,361 | 36,813,100 | 60,871,442 | 62,918,155 | 73,196,946 |

See notes following Table 13.

Table 6. - Number of Business Income Tax Returns, by Size of Receipts and Assets, for Selected Years, 1970-1984 [All figures are estimates based on samples - number of businesses are in thousands]

| Size of business | Number of businesses reporting |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| CORPORATIONS | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Receipt size ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$ $25,000{ }^{2}$. | 451.9 | 468.9 | 557.0 | 620.0 | 629.2 |  |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999 | 170.7 | 186.4 | 207.7 | 217.5 | 212.9 | n.a. |
| \$50,000-\$99,999 | 219.8 | 260.7 | 322.7 | 324.7 | 330.0 | n.a. |
| \$100,000 - \$249,999 | 516.9 | 673.9 | 558.4 | 593.4 | 597.8 | n.a. |
| \$250,000-\$499,999 | - 516.9 | 673.9 | 367.3 | 427.9 | 444.9 | n.a. |
| \$500,000-\$999,999 | 141.1 | 184.2 | 279.8 | 296.0 | 315.9 | n.a. |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 165.0 | 249.5 | 417.7 | 446.4 | 468.3 | n.a. |
| Asset size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$100,000 ${ }^{3}$. | 961.0 | 1,177.7 | 1,514.6 | 1,646.6 | 1,665.5 | n.a. |
| \$100,000-\$1 milition.. | 599.1 | 704.6 | 968.9 | 1,033.5 | 1,074.7 | n.a. |
| \$1 million - \$10 million. | 87.0 | 116.4 | 191.8 | 206.5 | 218.3 | n.a. |
| \$10 million - \$25 million | 9.8 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 18.3 | 18.8 | n.a. |
| \$25 million - \$50 million | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | п.a. |
| \$50 million - \$100 million | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | n.a. |
| \$100 million - \$250 million | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | n.a. |
| \$250 million and over | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | n.a. |
| PARTNERSHIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipt size ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 .... | 501.7 | 549.7 | 638.0 | $758.8{ }^{4}$ | $763.4{ }^{4}$ | 801.6 |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999. | 125.2 | 141.0 | 181.8 | 178.1 | 173.4 | 190.9 |
| \$50,000-\$99,999 | 119.6 | 133.7 | 183.6 | 190.6 | 203.7 | 205.6 |
| \$100,000 - \$199,999 | 97.2 | 114.0 | 155.2 | 155.0 | 154.2 | 169.8 |
| \$200,000 - \$499,999 | 65.2 | 90.6 | 135.6 | 137.8 | 143.7 | 156.7 |
| \$500,000 - \$999,999 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 48.1 | 52.1 | 56.0 | 63.9 |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 10.3 | 18.6 | 37.4 | 41.9 | 46.4 | 55.1 |
| Asset size ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 .... | 635.7 | 611.0 | 541.9 | r642.1 | r711.1 | 773.8 |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999 | 80.8 | 105.9 | 156.3 | 143.8 | 115.5 | 118.6 |
| \$50,000-\$99,999 | 73.5 | 106.8 | 180.2 | 186.9 | 164.6 | 170.5 |
| \$100,000 - \$249,999 | 74.7 | 116.0 | 219.1 | 209.6 | 207.0 | 208.5 |
| \$250,000-\$499,999 | 33.8 | 56.9 | 117.9 | 132.2 | 131.2 | 129.0 |
| \$500,000-\$999,999 | 19.3 | 35.3 | 72.1 | 83.7 | 86.3 | 93.8 |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 18.3 | 41.2 | 92.2 | 115.9 | 125.8 | 149.4 |
| NONFARM SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPSReceipt size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$2,500 ...... | 1,894.3 | 2,299.9 | 2,783.1 | 2,882.0 | 2,908.5 | 2,988.9 |
| \$2,500 under \$5,000 | 815.1 | 959.4 | 1,158.6 | 1,220.9 | 1,313.9 | 1,324.4 |
| \$5,000 under \$ $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 891.5 | 1,041.7 | 1,262.9 | 1,361.4 | 1,452.3 | 1,482.4 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000 | 1,137.4 | 1,325.7 | 1,711.8 | 1,738.5 | 1,916.6 | 2,036.4 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 746.4 | 849.5 | 1,079.1 | 1,117.1 | 1,187.0 | 1,261.3 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 562.0 | 644.5 | 835.6 | 843.6 | 919.3 | 1,061.3 |
| \$100,000 under $200,000 \ldots$. | 297.4 | 380.9 9 | 795.8 | 838.3 | 888.7 | 984.4 |
| \$ 500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$ | 122.3 20.8 | 209.2 35.3 | 73.9 | 68.1 | 82.9 |  |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 6.6 | 13.5 | 29.2 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 36.8 |

Table 7. - Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Selected Years, 1970-1983
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industrial division and items | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5). | (6) |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total ....... | 37,283 | 56,280 | 80,883 | 85,370 | 91,320 | 92,125 |
| Number with net income | 19,843 | 33,328 | 43,827 | 44,948 | 47,858 | 47,636 |
| Total assets | 11,909,403 | 21,177,941 | 40,738,977 | 46,081,067 | 50,409,537 | 50,292,891 |
| Total liabilities | 7,897,335 | 14,332,992 | 29,278,042 | 32,492,648 | 36,289,615 | 36,733,559 |
| Total receipts | 14,277,707 | 28,118,514 | 52,089,915 | 65,061,959 | 65,356,911 | 59,208,642 |
| Business receipts | 13,591,763 | 26,624,149 | 48,850,056 | 60,907,045 | 60,643,550 | 55,114,507 |
| Interest received | 69,742 | 171,732 | 476,654 | 751,553 | 758,699 | 580,504 |
| Total deductions | 14,209,713 | 27,369,286 | 51,418,280 | 64,735,599 | 65,442,003 | 59,386,796 |
| Cost of sales and o | 10,555,539 | 19,738,447 | 35,798,332 | 45,552,234 | 43,222,379 | 38,308,491 |
| Interest paid....... | 356,225 | 797,420 | 2,184,441 | 2,738,463 | 3,048,844 | 2,866,689 |
| Net income (less loss) .............. | 65,295 | 746,908 | 673,158 | 328,308 | -86,418 | -196,528 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit .. | 493,400 | 1,493,168 | 2,464,381 | 2,551,988 | 2,528,479 | 2,499,829 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit ... Income tax before credits $\ldots . . . . .$. | 428,105 | 746,260 351,059 | 1,791,222 | 2,223,679 | 2,614,897 | 2,696,357 |
|  | 113,115 107,023 | 351,059 294,584 | 533,768 422,282 | 543,280 474,448 | 490,228 375,422 | 430,119 |
| Distributions to stockholders |  |  |  |  |  | ,537 |
| except in own stock | 65,824 | 244,524 | 304,733 | 512,027 | 409,070 | 172,301 |
| MINING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, tota | 14,465 | 14,242 | 25,576 | 33,363 | 36,676 | 37,066 |
| Number with net income | 7,303 | 8,297 | 12,698 | 17,634 | 15,950 | 15,526 |
| Total assets | 23, 972,812 | 64,505,341 | 126,947,880 | 168,908,241 | 192,380,473 | 194,417,434 |
| Total liabiliti | 10,590,991 | 31,739,651 | 72,879,732 | 98,442,207 | 112,503,993 | 108,814,978 |
| Total receipt | 17,747,750 | 65,909,994 | 176,672,390 | 200,194,751 | 203,098,557 | 132,419,750 |
| Business receipt | 16,699;586 | 63,670,496 | 167,397,918 | 189,552,446 | 191,152,749 | 122,510,903 |
| Interest received | 176,728 | 522,757 | 1,301,266 | 2,432,908 | 2,695,216 | -2,474,270 |
| Total deductions | 15,927,348 | 42,348,765 | 169,051,624 | 195,021,576 | 203,045,736 | 134,305,739 |
| Cost of sales and ope | 9,955,600 | 30,171,612 | 116,989,880 | 150,193, 394 | 151,521,066 | 85,540,564 |
| Interest paid | 388,032 | 1,166,182 | 3,440,080 | 6,051,461 | 7,623,777 | 6,763,864 |
| Net income (less loss) | 1,834,315 | 23,574,833 | 7,750,561 | 5,620,746 | 543,578 | -1,586,098 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit .. | 2,399,507 | 24,347,893 | 10,133,685 | 10,611,609 | 8,429,100 | 5,929,343 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit ... | 565,192 | 773,060 | 2,383,124 | 4,990,863 | 7,885,522 | 7,515,441 |
| Income tax before credits $\mathrm{O}^{\text {a }} \mathrm{i} \ldots \ldots$ | 1,031,550 | 11,361,037 | 3,947,569 | 4,119,612 | 3,203,406 | 2,100,692 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$..... Distributions to stockholders | 342,928 | 1,051,138 | 1,672;492 | 1,685,491 | 1,044;556 | 722,353 |
| except in own stock.. | 1,177,550 | 1,015,895 | 4,757,780 | 3,278,771 | 3,926,230 | 2,710,318 |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 138,905 | 191,219 | 272;432 | 276,395 | 282,345 | 283,519 |
| Number with net income | 82,078 | 108,852 | 150,368 | 145,206 | 138,783 | 150,138 |
| Total assets | 42,719,792 | 76,691,947. | 132,939,026 | 150,764,144 | 153,085,046 | 161,365,795 |
| Total liabilitie | 30,900,188 | 57,662,870 | 100,112,852 | 113,695,252 | 114,150,550 | 119,825,113 |
| Total receipts | 90,610,644 | 146,955,117 | 267,205,356 | 280,172,375 | 281,747,868. | 290,798,843 |
| Business receipts | 88,945,385 | 143,412,715 | 260,387,692 | 270,543,236 | 271,633,721 | 280,896,210 |
| Interest received | 219,698 | 6414,583 | 2,073,650 | 3,122,737 | 3,137,599 | 2,579,301 |
| Total deductions | 89,070,022 | 144,717,309 | 262,116,275 | 276,744,601. | 279,555,128 | 288,574,577 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 73,434,969 | 116,845,554 | 208,064,925 | 214,612,975 | 212,698,363 | 221,189,268 |
| Interest paid | 711,496 | 1,973, 244 | 4,278,502 | 5,318,285 | 5,455,056 | 4,861,075 |
| Net income (less loss.) | 1,538,418 | 2,236,262 | 5,271,209 | 3,455,058 | 2,323,952 | 2,265,564 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit .. | 2,548,013 | 4,514,864 | 8,911,143 | 8,295, 947 | 8,106,061 | 7,990,419 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit ... | 1,009,595 | 2,278,602 | 3,639,934 | 4,840,889 | 5,782,109 | 5,724,855 |
| Income tax before credits $\quad ., \ldots \ldots$ | 776,979 | 1,320,196 | 2,521,507 | 2,316,708 | 2,069,718 | 1,859,927 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$..... Distributions to stockholders | 756,637 | 1,131,960 | 1,973,614 | 1,868,113 | 1,578,992 | 1,393,04? |
| except in own stock... | 299,204 | 464,553 | 793,764 | 889,557 | 916,690 | 846,579 |
| MANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 197,807 | 217,354 | 242,550 | 251,294 | 259,106 | 261,927 |
| Number with net income | 120,814 | 136,839 | 153,640 | 149,964 | 146,415 | 152,304 |
| Total assets | 612,912,516 | 944,581,970 | 1,709;471,700 | 1,933,710,383 | 2,060,710,683 | 2,232,987,922 |
| Total liabilities | 303,989,223 | 501,994,296 | 960, 284,926 | 1,085,493,079 | 1,163,839,539 | 1,279,879,180 |
| Total receipts | 722,952,890 | 1,296,359,650 | 2,404, 323, 844 | 2,613,512,581 | 2,488,331,915 | 2,552,830,718 |
| Rusiness receipts | 700,090,661 | 1,258,338,650 | 2,301,056,550 | 2,487,695,859 | 2,357,973,059 | 2,418,344,305 |
| Interest received | 4,748,499 | 8,691,092 | 28,315,784 | 38,848,407 | 38,134,480 | 37,677,719 |
| Total deductions | 692,455,462 | 1,230,689,496 | 2,290,593,808 | 2,509,134,569 | 2,423,254,936 | 2,469,257,725 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 495,879,549 | 925,111,030 | 1,707,143,900 | 1,822,985,043 | 1,660,537,002 | 1,678,378,729 |
| Interest paid | 12,570,242 | 22,055,903 | 54;177,356 | 73,084,336 | 79,322,435 | -73,973,082 |
| Net income (less loss) .............. | 31, 846,078 | 68, 406,627 | 125,667,815 | 116,775,393 | 75,791,264 | 95,330,965 |
| Net income, businesses w/prof.it | 37,925,489 | 74;466,554 | 141,547,510 | 138,215,539 | 108,170,744 | 124,417,490 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit. Income tax before credits | 6,079,411 | $6,059,927$ $32,306,739$ | 15,879,695 | 21,440,146 | 32, 379,481 | 29,086,525 |
| Income tax before credits ..... | 16,744,905 | 32,306,739 | 59,577,413 | 58,820,480 | 45,015,096 | 50,950,876 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$. $\ldots$... Distributions to stockholders | 13,242,226 | 21,024,964. | 32,701,861 | 30,115,496 | 26,616,529 | 24,960,640 |
| except in own stock ......... | 14,616;282 | 19,973,061 | 37,306,509 | 41,434,134 | 43,912,134 | 43,295,901 |

Table 7. (Continued) - Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Selected Years, 1970-1983
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industrial division and items | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 67,398 | 80,701 | 111,324 | 109,127 | 115,470 | 122,567 |
| Number with net income | 38,204 | 45,360 | 62,232 | 56,480 | 59,793 | 61,588 |
| Total assets | 287,740,207 | 443,236,797 | 758,364,400 | 837,300,816 | 919,861,069 | 998,870,785 |
| Total liabilitie | 166,535,185 | 266,792,390 | 467,708,707 | 516,438,230 | 566,980,444 | 604,586,653 |
| Total receipts | 135,495,271 | 243,480,637 | 523,807,396 | 598,507,994 | 632,294,442 | 657,421,487 |
| Business recei Interest recei | 131,463,171 | 234,689,427 | 507,372,820 | 575,602,089 | 606,039,657 | 627,836,585 |
| Total deductions | 127,931,131 | 233,409,166 | 503,954,285 | 579,172,068 | 614,397,320 | $9,425,382$ $638,194,372$ |
| Cost of sales and operation | 77,743,359 | 143,932,463 | 336,868,172 | 358,354, 512 | 338,796,961 | 339,191,696 |
| Interest paid | 7,364,200 | 13,761,062 | 27,638,591 | 34,085, 384 | 36,839,460 | 36,787,550 |
| Net income (less loss) | 7,543,718 | 10,099,571 | 20,046,155 | 19,573,717 | 18,335,959 | 19,492,314 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit. | 9,471,595 | 12,088,189 | 24,917,293 | 25,739,287 | 27,378,633 | 28,040,349 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit.. | 1,927,877 | 1,988,618 | 4,871,138 | 6,165,570 | 9,042,673 | 8,548,036 |
| Income tax before credits ........ | 4,342,334 | 5,107,158 | 10,532,722 | 10,481,203 | 11,356,073 | 11,621,625 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$... Distributions to stockholders | 4,036,650 | 2,836,470 | 5,322,990 | 5,065,529 | 4,925,936 | 5,429,973 |
| except in own stock | 5,837,565 | 8,900,353 | 17,329,807 | 19,622,705 | 21,438,500 | 24,540,824 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 518,062 | 614,632 | 799,628 | 816,836 | 839,547 | 851,785 |
| Number with net income | 339,987 | 399,668 | 487,300 | 476,877 | 468,108 | 492,057 |
| Total assets | 192,181,800 | 323,496,726 | 646,901,005 | 708,060,408 | 753,351,132 | 804,242,963 |
| Total liabilities | 115,179,668 | 200,846,992 | 424,611,318 | 472, 256,895 | 501,934,034 | 539,020,572 |
| Total receipts | 522,547,923 | 969,938,872 | 1,955,523,778 | 2,039,628,384 | 2,017,701,364 | 2,119,444,862 |
| Business receipts | 511,316,883 | 951,463,550 | 1,919,347,689 | 1,997,262,710 | 1,972,305,356 | 2,071,264,407 |
| Interest received | 1,291,906 | 3,857,318 | 10,503,989 | 14,319,277 | 14,373,589 | 14,522,800 |
| Total deductions | 512,910,193 | 947,511,780 | 1,919,454,218 | 2,006,891,471 | 1,989,739,286 | 2,084,482,953 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 392,391,856 | 745,299,204 | 1,538,128,634 | 1,594,256,679 | 1,556,263,179 | 1,626,952,423 |
| Interest paid | 4,309,663 | 8,587,173 | 25,645,855 | 30,997,865 | 30,429,310 | 27,598,584 |
| Net income (less loss) | 9,671,044 | 22,489,430 | 38,309,671 | 33, 320,403 | 28,442,678 | 35,292,870 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit. | 12,395,411 | 27,681,721 | 49,426,500 | 47,657,374 | 45,747,936 | 50,844,081 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o prof | 2,724,367 | 5,192,291 | 11,116,829 | 14,336,971 | 17,305,258 | 15,551,210 |
| Income tax before credits ..... | 4,476,047 | 8,103,316 | 13,515,653 | 12,329,212 | 11,372,087 | 12,910,870 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$... Distributions to stockholders | 4,237,181 | 7,348,619 | 10,550,255 | 10,282,598 | 9,379,328 | 10,653,391 |
| except in own stock | 2,068,501 | 5,029,897 | 10,343,087 | 10,034,841 | 12,069,015 | 12,722,120 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 406,235 | 411,846 | 493,426 | 469,795 | 461,630 | 479,656 |
| Number with net income | 248,586 | 243, 409 | 273,853 | 258,622 | 252,689 | 269,267 |
| Total assets | 1,401,153,520 | 2,321,965,956 | 4,022,206,073 | 4,486,191,441 | 4,987,466,401 | 5,487,225,439 |
| Total liabilitie | 1,204,673,072 | 2,052,195,429 | 3,491,664,756 | 3,830,001,863 | 4,220,527,191 | 4,670,418,974 |
| Total receipts | 177,321,173 | 315,795,981 | 697,460, 846 | 877,808,946 | 949,867,877 | 902,822,472 |
| Business receipts | 92,091,887 | 157,126,715 | 256,892,475 | 330,631,846 | 337,493,098 | 362,627,365 |
| Interest received | 63,694,046 | 127,040,303 | 315,146,115 | 421,159,015 | 456,333,537 | 439,387,426 |
| Total deductions | 161,630,060 | 297,963,817 | 652,637,787 | 838,764,803 | 915,164,762 | 856,678,689 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 48,434,362 | 84,614,209 | 129,644,330 | 162,447,596 | 169,435,694 | 172,818,057 |
| Interest paid ...... | 34,548,509 | 77,677,659 | 219,167,684 | 314,128,780 | 340,960,344 | 310,356,963 |
| Net income (less loss) ........... | 12,214,079 | 11,663,330 | 33,122,792 | 26,346,494 | 21,804,088 | 31,714,771 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit. | 15,081,939 | 18,825,003 | 46,040,390 | 53,018,005 | 57,745,075 | 601,135,503 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit.. | 2,867,860 | 7,161,673 | 12,917,599 | 26,671,510 | 35,940,986 | 28,398,732 |
| Income tax before credits ........ | 4,404,449 | 5,558,647 | 9,680,755 | 7,968,422 | 7,643,631 | 8,540,701 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$... Distributions to stockholders | 4,150,009 | 4,673,705 | 7,698,134 | 6,037,489 | 5,497,997 | 5,696,723 |
| except in own stock | 7,387,211 | 8,729,977 | 24,692,146 | 41,998,295 | 46,504,963 | 41,592,101 |
| SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total | 281,218 | 435,672 | 671,338 | 752,813 | 819,706 | 848,394 |
| Number with net income | 150,525 | 249,641 | 408,716 | 441,100 | 472,799 | 481,888 |
| Total assets | 61,875,140 | 90,534,067 | 178,163,737 | 213,724,531 | 237,876,895 | 269,797,251 |
| Total liabilities | 42,346,078 | 63,678,693 | 125,298,224 | 152,673,683 | 170,091,510 | 195,086,592 |
| Total receipts | 69,572,626 | 131,377,364 | 279,883,187 | 346,846,723 | 380,767,394 | 416,462,427 |
| Business receipts | 66,459,515 | 125,747,462 | 266,088,619 | 328,053,889 | 355,090,610 | 392,064,594 |
| Interest received | 435,070 | 875,506 | 3,269,412 | 4,696,008 | 5,120,807 | 4,596,725 |
| Total deductions | 68,384,452 | 127,996,443 | 271,792,974 | 338,790,049 | 373,717,841 | 410,486,562 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 37,733,747 | 63,724,869 | 129,352,692 | 157,886,393 | 135,273,962 | 143,277,759 |
| Interest paid | 1,802,802 | 3,279,438 | 8,033,612 | 10,472,892 | 11,265,412 | 11,798,141 |
| Net income (less loss) ........... | 1,198,703 | 3,396,744 | 8,193,903 | 8,197,916 | 7,199,258 | 6,002,928 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit. | 3,384,869 | 6,025,592 | 13,246,601 | 15,182,552 | 16,061,222 | 16,959,225 |
| Deficit, businesses w/o profit.. | 2,186,166 | 2,628,848 | 5,052,698 | 6,984,635 | 8,861,964 | 10,956,298 |
| Income tax before credits ........ | 1,058,264 | 1,625,093 | 3,497, 265 | 4,029,725 | 3,885,618 | 3,779,735 |
| Total income tax after credits ${ }^{1}$... Distributions to stockholders | 1,003,130 | 1,323,637 | 2,613,888 | 2,943,149 | 2,617,390 | 2,673,706 |
| except in own stock ............ | 558,452 | 855,402 | 1,841,945 | 2,491,324 | 3,269,285 | 2,407,362 |

Table 8. - Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1983
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of doilars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns, total | 1,665,477. | 2,023,647 | 2,710,538 | 2,812,420 | 2,925,933 | 2,999,071 |
| Number with net income | 1,008,337 | 1,226,208 | 1,596,632 | 1,597,298 | 1,608,363 | 1,676,288 |
| Small Business Corp. returns | 257,475 | 358,413 | 545,389 | 541,489 | 564,219 | 648,267 |
| DISC returns | N/A | 6,431 | 8,665 | 9,408 | 9,663 | 9,898 |
| Total assets | 2,634,706,564 | 4,286,556,273 | 7,617,238,403 | 8,547,161,872 | 9,357,784,804 | 10,201,084,144 |
| Notes and acc'ts receivabl | 614,667,376 | 1,051,542,806 | 1,984,601,790 | 2,239,832,960 | 2,420,475,398 | 2,677,367,962 |
| Inventories | 190,401,642 | 317,718,545 | 534,806,547 | 588,219,956 | 581,241,455 | 599,445,162 |
| Investments in Gov't obligations | 196,625,390 | 316,131,699 | 472,059,737 | 514,837,697 | 605,513,662 | 685,146,228 |
| Net capital assets, except land ${ }^{1}$ | . $552,838,384$ | 825,107,002 | 1,418,605,742 | 1,591,843,868 | 1,761,860,557 | 1,843,681,474 |
| Total liabilities | 1,882,295,401 | 3,189,491,468 | 5,672,850,147 | 6,303,221,090 | 6,888,211,820 | 7,555,652,594 |
| Accounts payable | 148,812,597 | 263,417,584 | 542,172,368 | 619,969,292 | 678,630,282 | 671,495,438 |
| Short-term debt ${ }^{2}$ | 170,884,261 | 272,123,551 | 504,802,288 | 585,947,678 | 667,060,956 | 759,536,076 |
| Long-term debt ${ }^{2}$ | 362,700,303 | 586,703,526 | 986,663,932 | 1,058,070,877 | 1,224,277,725 | 1,323,209,421 |
| Net worth | 7.52,411,163 | 1,097,064,806 | 1,944,388,256 | 2,243,940,782 | 2,469,572,984 | 2,645,431,550 |
| Total receipts | 1,750,776,503 | 3,198,627,860 | 6,361,284,012 | 7,026,351,839 | 7,024,097,766 | 7,135,494,059 |
| Business receipts | 1,620,885,576 | 2,961,729,640 | 5,731,616,337 | 6,244,678,064 | 6,156;994,009 | 6,334,602,711 |
| Interest on Gov't obligati | 9,687,116 | 17,264,405 | 38,061,592 | 50,519,552 |  | n.a. |
| State and Local | 3,775,917 | 6,711,606 | 12,620,876 | 13,881,460 | 14,124,877 | 16,667,263 |
| United States | 5,911,199 | 10,552,799 | 25,440,716 | 36,638,092 | 515,628,874 | 494,603;803 |
| Other interest | 61,883,309 | 126,034,505 | 328,802,958 | 442,918,194 |  |  |
| Rents and royalties | 16,524,889 | 26,932,271 | 53,821,391 | 67,522,636 | 83,051,513 | 83,456,506 |
| Net short-term capital gain less | 190,439 | 301,601 | 2,013,510 | 2,178,572 | 2,882,207 | 5,048,854 |
| Net-long-term-capital-gain-less net short-term capital loss ....... | 5,481,580 | 8,364,523 | 24,910,957 | 29,064,630 | 26,318,184 | 33,924,549 |
| Net gain, sales of noncap. assets | 5,315,562 | 7,757,287 | 20,117,615 | 16,639,271 | 20,992,023 | 26,134,711 |
| Dividends received from domestic corporations | 5,238,421 | 8,818,282 | 18,654,800 | 17;442,112 | 18,155,559 | 19,696,776 |
| Dividends received from foreign corporations | 3,466,515 | 5,467,726 | 14,563,353 | 13,790,320 | 13,950,906 | 13,892,070 |
| Total deductions | 1,682,778,847 | 3,052,674,597 | 6,125,365,155 | 6,813,841,356 | 6,869,267,462 | 6,945,457,358 |
| cost of sales and op | 1,146,263,273 | 2,129,928,467 | 4,204,905,905 | 4,509,198,199 | 4,270,850,310 | 4,308,238,989 |
| Bad debts | 6,479,814 | 13,781,147 | 18,769,771 | 22,286,815 | 26,690,963 | 30,543,184 |
| Taxes paid | 49,523,243 | 81,530,302 | 163,003,622 | 170,470,926 | 165,888, 353 | 173,420,116 |
| Interest paid | 62,055,010 | 129,307,921 | 344,612,542 | 476,964,684 | 515,032,667 | 475,060,444 |
| Contributions or gifts | 797,029 | 1,202,130 | 2,358,554 | 2,514,425 | -2,906,476 | 3,626,605 |
| Depreciation | 52,941,266 | 86,295,664 | 157,345,828 | 186,195,048 | 21 3,-179,160 | 241,491,819 |
| Depletion | 5,623,339 | 5,341,489 | 8,871,993 | 7,929,396 | 7,021,176 | 7,574,216 |
| Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans .... | 12,225,912 | 26,526,129 | 51,529,310 | 52,952,583 | 54,232,011 | 54,355,062 |
| Net loss, sales of noncap: assets .. | 1,289,305 | 1,804,079 | 5,903,104 | 7,943,607 | 10,367,020 | 7,615,697 |
| Net income (less loss) | 65,901,614 | 142,636,826 | 239,006,542 | 213,648,962 | 154,334,143 | 188,313,928 |
| Net income, businesses w/profit | 83,710,924 | 169,483,336 | 296,787,201 | 301,440,778 | 274,352,942 | 296,932,146 |
| Net loss, businesses w/o profit | 17,809,310 | 26,846,510 | 57,780,659 | 87,791,816 | 120;018,799 | 108,618,218 |
| Income subject to | 72,374,437 | 146,589,287 | 246,598,486 | 240,422,626 | 205,175,407 | 218,686,396 |
| Income tax before credits ${ }^{3}$ | 32,949,937 | 65,769,822 | 103,831,172 | 100,644,417 | 85,077,493 | 90,461,858 |
| Tax credits, total | 5,414,940 | 26,452,791 | 42,167,741 | 43,813,131 | 39,694,245 | 40, 356,349 |
| Foreign tax credit | 4,548,986 | 19,987,724 | 24,861,315 | 21,828,686 | 19,137,201 | 19,951,165 |
| Possessions tax cred | N/A | N/A | 1,565,681 | 1,945,637 | 2,026,980 | 1,583,007 |
| Investment credit | 865,954 | 6,459,746 | 15,102,812 | 18,887,286 | 17,312,702 | 16,145,173 |
| Jobs credit | N/A | N/A | 601,444 | 472,895 | 327,285 | 449,224 |
| Research -credit | N/A | N/A | N/A | 639,302 | 839,220 | 1,277,474 |
| Income tax after credits | 27,534,997 | 39,317,031 | 61,663,431 | 56,831,286 | 45,383,248 | 50,105,509 |
| Additional tax for tax preferences | 265,249 | 156,740 | 438,820 | 524,851 | 478,457 | 561,505 |
| Total income tax ............. | 27,878,078 | 39,691,517 | 62,974,695 | 58,444,720 | 47,071,909 | 51,862,218 |
| Distributions to stockholders, except in own stock | 32,012,677 | 45,224,392 | 97,378,617 | 120,295,338 | 132,478,411 | r128,298,545 |

See notes following Table 13.

Table 9.-Gross Internal Revenue Collections: Amount Collected by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1982-1986 [Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Quarter and fiscal year | Amount collected by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Individual income taxes ${ }^{1}$ | Corporation income taxes 2 | Excise taxes ${ }^{3}$ | Employment taxes 4 | Estate and gift taxes |
| FISCAL YEAR 1982 TOTAL October 1981 - December 1981 January 1982 - March 1982$\qquad$$\qquad$ April 1982 - June 1982 July 1982 - September 1982 $\qquad$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  | 632,241 | 352,609 | 65,991 | 36,779 | 168,718 | 8,143 |
|  | 137,570 | 71,526 | 15,898 | 10,577 | 37,654 | 1,915 |
|  | 154,128 | 85,930 | 14,722 | 9,426 | 41,751 | 2,299 |
|  | 196,506 | 113,852 | 23,115 | 8,389 | 49,165 | 1,986 |
|  | 144,036 | 81,301 | 12,256 | 8,387 | 40,148 | 1,943 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1983 TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1982 - December 1982 <br> January 1983 - March 1983 $\qquad$ <br> April 1983 - June 1983 <br> July 1983 - September 1983 | 627,247 | 349,628 | 61,780 | 35,766 | 173,848 | 6,226 |
|  | 132,205 | 70,312 | 13,404 | 8,498 | 38,404 | 1,588 |
|  | 150,019 | 86,853 | 11,494 | 8,222 | 41,930 | 1,519 |
|  | 194,431 | 111,721 | 22,027 | 8,947 | 50,219 | 1,516 |
|  | 150,591 | 80,742 | 14,855 | 10,097 | 43,294 | 1,602 |
| ```FISCAL YEAR 1984 TOTAL. ......... October 1983-December 1983 January 1984 - March 1984 April 1984 - June 1984 July 1984 - September 1984``` | 680,475 | 362,892 | 74,179 | 38,017 | 199,210 | 6,177 |
|  | 141,849 | 73,379 | 16,208 | 9,654 | 41,132 | 1,476 |
|  | 164,681 | 89,316 | 14,337 | 8,862 | 50,545 | 1,622 |
|  | 208,814 | 114,525 | 25,990 | 9,680 | 57,061 | 1,558 |
|  | 165,131 | 85,672 | 17,644 | 9,822 | 50,472 | 1,521 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1985 TOTAL $\qquad$ <br> October 1984 - December 1984 $\qquad$ <br> January 1985 - March 1985 $\qquad$ <br> April 1985-June 1985 <br> ................ <br> July 1985 - September 1985 $\qquad$ | 742,871 | 396,659 | 77,413 | 37,005 | 225,214 | 6,580 |
|  | 155,919 | 79,775 | 17,546 | 9,732 | 47,286 | 1,580 |
|  | 176,324 | 89,325 | 17,350 | 8,650 | 59,352 | 1,647 |
|  | 233,946 | 136,141 | 24,843 | 9,013 | 62,313 | 1,636 |
|  | 176,682 | 91,418 | 17,674 | 9,610 | 56,263 | 1,717 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1986October 1985 - December 1985January 1986 - March $1986 . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 167,836 | 86,608 | 18,854 | 9,321 | 51,354 | 1,699 |
|  | 186,178 | 97,804 | 16,243 | 8,175 | 62,309 | 1,647 |

See notes following Table 13.

Table 10.-Internal Revenue Refunds: Amounts Refunded by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1982-1986
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Quarter and fiscal year | Amount refunded by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Individual income taxes ${ }^{1}$ | Corporation income taxes ${ }^{2}$ | Excise taxes ${ }^{3}$ | Employment taxes ${ }^{4}$ | Estate and gift taxes |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| FISCAL YEAR 1982 TOTAL | 75,202 | 55,102 | 17,974 | 367 | 1,578 | 181 |
| October 1981 - December 1981 | 5,530 | 1,347 | 3,920 | 42 | 185 | 37 |
| January 1982 - March 1982 | 24,024 | 19,338 | 4,197 | 76 | 377 | 36 |
| April 1982 - June 1982 | 35,793 | 30,481 | 4,298 | 163 | 796 | 54 |
| July 1982 - September 1982 | 9,855 | 3,936 | 5,559 | 86 | 220 | 53 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1983 TOTAL | 89,761 | 61,198 | 26,012 | 493 | 1,849 | 208 |
| October 1982 - December 1982 | 9,411 | 1,875 | 7,030 | 58 | 397 | 52 |
| January 1983 - March 1983 | 23,928 | 16,548 | 6,838 | 108 | 372 | 62 |
| April 1983 - June 1983 | 46,715 | 38,341 | 7,421 | 194 | 721 | 38 |
| July 1983 - September 1983 | 9,705 | 4,434 | 4,723 | 133 | 359 | 56 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1984 TOTAL .... | 85,872 | 64,629 | 17,889 | 657 | 2,486 | 211 |
| October 1983 - December 1983 | 7,201 | 2,064 | 4,548 | 195 | 325 | 69 |
| January 1984 - March 1984 | 25,285 | 19,613 | 4,850 | 129 | 646 | 47 |
| April 1984 - June 1984.... | 44,859 | 38,161 | 5,452 | 230 | 968 | 47 |
| July 1984 - September 1984 | 8,527 | 4,790 | 3,039 | 103 | 547 | 48 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1985 TOTAL | 86,320 | 66,908 | 16,725 | 892 | 1,605 | 190 |
| 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 <br> October 1985 - December 1985 |  |  |  | 128 | 488 | 61 |
| January 1986 - March 1986. | 25,895 | 19,950 | 4,997 | 320 | 477 | 51 |

Table 11.-Classes of Excise Taxes by Selected Fiscal Year, 1970-1986 [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Selected class of tax | Taxes collected by fiscal year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| ALCOHOL TAXES, TOTAL | 4,746,382 | 5,350,858 | 5,704,768 | 5,634,853 | 5,402,467 | 5,398,100 |
| Distilled spirits | 3,501,538 | 3,865,162 | 3,945, 377 | 3,798,148 | 3,566,482 | 3,520,697 |
| Wine | 163,337 | 177,113 | 211,538 | 239,329 | 319,920 | 305,966 |
| Beer | 1,081,507 | 1,308,583 | 1,547,853 | 1,597,375 | 1,516,064 | 1,571,436 |
| TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL | 2,094,212 | 2,315,090 | 2,446,416 | 4,139,810 | 4,663,610 | 4,483,193 |
| Cigarettes | 2,036,101 | 2,261,116 | 2,402,857 | 4,099,226 | 4,623,288 | 4,448,916 |
| Cigars | 56,834 | 51,226 | 39,500 | 33,716 | 30,372 | 24,294 |
| MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL .. | 6,683,061 | 5,516,611 | 6,487,421 | 6,776,023 | r10,107,930 | 10,020,574 |
| Gasoline and lubricating oil 1 | 3,517,586 | 4,071,465 | 4,326,549 | 4,953,267 | 9,020,413 | 9,062,630 |
| Tires, tubes and tread rubber ${ }^{2}$ | 614,795 | 697,660 | 682,624 | 677,966 | 423,315 | 242,923 |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts 3 | 1, 753,327 | 662,556 | 1,088,696 | 516,872 | -14,777 | N/A |
| Recreational products . | 53,427 | 84,946 | 136,521 | 132,672 | 132,448 | 166,666 |
| Black Lung taxes. | N/A | N/A | 251,288 | 490,731 | 525,422 | 548,356 |
| SPECIAL FUELS, AND RETAILERS TAXES, TOTAL 4 | 257,820 | 404,187 | 560,144 | 831,196 | r2,579,747 | 3,802,608 |
| Diesel and special motor fuels | 257,712 | .370,489 | 512,718 | 742,380 | 1,571,437 | 2,430,165 |
| Trucks and buses .............. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 932,645 | 1,289,750 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL | 2,084,730 | 3,306,077 | 6,359,198 | 19,228,685 | r13,319,322 | 11,044,833 |
| Telephone and teletype 5 | 1,469,562 | 2,023,744 | 1,117,834 | 1,048,317 | 2,034,965 | 2,307,607 |
| Air transportation | 250,802 | 850,567 | 1,748,837 | 1,898,786 | 2,456,712 | 2,589,818 |
| Highway use tax | 135,086 | 207,663 | 263,272 | 287,457 | 175,054 | 456,143 |
| Foreign insurance 6 -..... | 8,614 | 19,458 | 74,630 | -44,440 | 56,037 | 73,494 |
| Exempt organization net investment income ....... | N/A | 63,828 | 65,280 | 112,380 | 146,806 | 136,153 |
| Crude oil windfall profit | N/A | N/A | 3,051,719 | 15,660,081 | 8,120,274 | 5,073,159 |
| Environmental taxes (Superfund) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 235,954 | 275,389 | 272,957 |
| Selected class of tax | Fiscal year quarter ending |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. 1984 | Mar. 1985 | June 1985 | Sept. 1985 | Dec. 1985 | Mar. 1986 (Preliminary) |
| ALCOHOL TAXES, TOTAL <br> Distilled spirits <br> Wine $\qquad$ <br> Beer | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,298,724 \\ 888,691 \\ r 105,370 \\ r 304,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,239,795 \\ 859,709 \\ 60,328 \\ 319,758 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,238,983 \\ 752,229 \\ 58,927 \\ 427,826 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,567,328 \\ & 1,048,523 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,020,068 | $\begin{array}{r} 776,644 \\ 77,478 \end{array}$ | $1,048,523$ 138,732 |
|  |  |  |  | 519,189 | 261,853 | 380,073 |
| TOBACCO TAXES, TOTAL |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,601,544 \\ 1,593,363 \\ 5,683 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 914,703 \\ 907,627 \\ 4,261 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,239,589 \\ 1,228,581 \\ 8,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 816,606 \\ 810,418 \\ 3,651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,246,160 \\ 1,237,089 \\ 7,315 \end{array}$ |
| Cigarettes | $\begin{array}{r} 719,345 \\ 5,384 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL ... | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 2,549,116 \\ 2,300,865 \\ 51,738 \\ -2,325 \\ 44,031 \\ 152,577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,547,693 \\ 2,321,965 \\ 51,885 \\ -2367 \\ 23,944 \\ 138,546 \end{array}$ | 2,651,955 | 2,299,302 |  | 2,525,371 |
| Gasoline and lubricating oil ${ }^{1}$ i... |  |  | $2,389,356$64,634 | 2,050,740 |  | $2,275,074$74,557 |
| Tires, tubes and tread rubber ${ }^{2} \cdots$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74,666 \\ \text { N/A } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,890,306 \\ 76,050 \end{array}$ |  |
| Motor vehicles, bodies, parts ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 64,634 \\ 3,744 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N/A } \\ & 46,855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N/A } \\ & 41,697 \end{aligned}$ |
| Recreational products |  |  | 56,960 | 41,750 |  |  |
| Black Lung taxes |  |  | 125,087 | 132,146 | 135,080 | 134,042 |
| SPECIAL FUELS AND RETAILERS TAXES; TOTAL 4 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r886, } 347 \\ 548,487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 915,536 \\ 583,945 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001,597 \\ 631,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,007,787 \\ 666,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 931,944 \\ & 642,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Diesel and special motor fuels ... <br> Trucks and buses, chassis, |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 979,041 \\ & 650,678 \end{aligned}$ |
| bodies, etc | 318,282 | 312,982 | 340,502 | 317,985 | 268,615 | 309,123 |
| MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES, TOTAL | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r2,682, } 278 \\ 521,220 \\ 647,672 \\ 103,260 \\ 18,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { rl, } 838,961 \\ 530,468 \\ 640,055 \\ 49,293 \\ \therefore \quad 14,958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,751,198 \\ 649,170 \\ 683,413 \\ 78,167 \\ 20,462 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,747,992 \\ 606,749 \\ 618,678 \\ 225,423 \\ 19,197 \end{array}$ | 4,557,274 | 4,622,109 |
| Telephone and teletype 5 |  |  |  |  | 556,278 | 633,066 |
| Air transportation |  |  |  |  | 717,665 | 665,993 |
| Highway use tax ................... |  |  |  |  | 53,447. | 135,774 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21,075 | 29,059 |
| investment income .. | $\begin{array}{r} 14,655 \\ 1,289,421 \\ 70,415 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,537 \\ 498,450 \\ 65,902 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,396 \\ 1,189,069 \\ 65,458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,566 \\ 2,096,218 \\ 71,182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,073 \\ 3,079,427 \\ 68,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,476 \\ 3,062,418 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ |
| Crude oil windfall profit ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Environmental taxes (Superfund) .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12.-Selected Returns and Forms Filed During Selected Calendar Years, 1970-1986

| Type of return or form | Calendar Year |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1986 \\ & \text { Projected } \\ & \text { r(Prelim- } \\ & \text { inary) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number Filed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Individual income ${ }^{1}$ | 77,281,384 | 84,026,785 | 93,194,916 | 95,701,801 | 96,651,754 | 99,704,246 | 102,959,400 |
| Form 1040 ....... | 77,143,251 | 61,450,279 | 55,360,030 | 59,580, 123 | 61,185,893 | 64,010,068 | 66,871,500 |
| Nonbusiness | 68, 129,351 | 51,377,153 | 43,057,141 | 46,631,876 | 47,411,432 | 49,873,300 | 52,128,500 |
| Business | 9,013,900 | 10,073,126 | 11,402,889 | 12,948,247 | 13,774,461 | 14,136,768 | 14,743,000 |
| Schedule C | 6,351,304 | 7,438,968 | 8,944,298 | 10,507,205 | 11,326,739. | 11,767,348 | 12,272,100 |
| Schedule F | 2,662,596 | 2,634,158 | 2,458,591 | 2,441,042 | 2,447,722 | 2,369,420 | 2,470,900 |
| Form 1040A | N/A | 22,462,776 | 37,692,282 | 21,045,266 | 19,590,110 | 18,779,084 | 18,372,800 |
| Form 1040E2 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14,915,949 | 15,720,860 | 16,739,767 | 17,555,700 |
| Corporation income: <br> Form 1120 | 1,487,244 | 1,705,789 | 2,030,092 | 2,461,461 | 2,453,162 | 2,432,265 | 2,544,800 |
| Form 1120A |  |  | 2,030, N/A | 2, N/A | N/A | 199,665 | 208,900 |
| Form 1120S | 248,936 | 367,219 | 528,070 | 616,719 | 653,640 | 736,945 | 769,100 |
| Partnership, Form 1065 | 991,904 | 1,132,839 | 1,401,567 | 1,613,493 | 1,675,605 | 1,755,339 | 1,803,000 |
| Fiduciary, Form $1041^{2}$ | 1,149,445 | 1,558,570 | 1,876,392 | 2,019,483 | 2,021,954 | 2,124,969 | 2,153,700 |
| Estate Tax, Forms 706 and 706NA | 141,156 | 225,827 | 147,303 | 106,409 | 81,334 | 80,768 | 61,800 |
| Gift Tax, Form 709 | 146,338 | 273, 184 | 214,389 | 93,260 | 88,991 | 97,720 | 122,200 |
| Exempt Organization ${ }^{3}$. | 387,469 | 433,446 | 438, 153 | 429,115 | 399,987 | 454,097 | 474,100 |
| Form 990 ${ }^{4}$..... | 377,030 | 346,627 | 362,632 | 344,216 | 319,859 | 365,506 | 381,200 |
| Form 990-PF | N/A | 29,637 | 33,137 | 33,232 | 29,107 | 32,005 | 33,500 |
| Form 990-T | 5,041 | 19,683 | 23,455 | 25,598 | 25,115 | 26,181 | 27,700 |

See notes on following Table 13.

Table 13.-Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, by Tax Year of Return, 1982-1984
[Some estimates are based on samples-all data are in thousands]

| Type of assistance | Tax Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Returns with paid preparer signature ${ }^{1}$ : |  |  |  |
| Al 1040EZ ............................... | , 428 | , 694 | , 886 |
| 1040A | 5,701 | 5,144 | 4,773 |
| 1040, total | 35,987 | 37,421 | 42,684 |
| 1040 Business, total | 9,191 | 9,563 | 12,203 |
| Nonfarm | 7,363 | 7,764 | 9,640 |
| Farm | 1,828 | 1,800 | 2,563 |
| 1040 Nonbusiness, total | 26,796 | 27,858 | 30,481 |
| With itemized deductions | 15,334 | 16,475 | 20,197 |
| Without itemized deductions | 11,462 | 11,383 | 10,284 |
| Assistance provided by IRS ${ }^{2}$ : |  |  |  |
| Telephone inauiries | 39,863 | 42,212 | 41,904 |
| Recorded telephone information | 1,855 | 3,406 | 8,307 |
| Office walk-ins, information .. | 8,586 | 8,963 | 8,144 |
| Written inquiries . | 148 | 163 | 160 |
| Special programs: |  |  |  |
| Community classes and seminars (taxpayers assisted) ........................ | 40 | 313 | 400 |
| Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) (returns prepared) .................. | 266 | 285 | 295 |
| Tax Counseling for the Elderly (returns prepared) ......................... | 145 | 185 | 199 |

See notes on following page.

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

## Table 1

[1] Includes total itemized deductions; charitable contributions for nonitemizers, and zero bracket amounts on nonitemized returns.
[2] Includes surcharge of $\$ 2,018,078,000$.
[3] Includes credits not shown separately below.
[4] For Tax Year 1983, the alternative minimum tax was revised and the minimum tax was abolished. The revised alternative minimum tax starting with 1983 covered many of the tax preference items that had previously been subject to the minimum tax. Also, the alternative minimum tax rate was increased. (For 1983 and 1984, data on the former minimum tax could be reported on prior-year returns processed during the current-year filing period).

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error.: Tax law 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 law changes.

Table 2...
[1] Includes exemptions for age and blindness.
[2] 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 l040NR filed by nonresident aliens, as well as selfemployment 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), self-employment
tax, social security tax on tip income, and certain other incomerelated taxes. Total tax is before reduction by earned income credit. (see also footnote (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 (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. The difference between columns 19 and 21 is the refundable portion.

Total tax (column 16) minus earned income credit (column 21) 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 (b), above) and because earned income credit used to offset tax (column 21) also includes amounts offset against these additional taxes.
[3] Includes, for example, returns filed from Army Post Office and Fleet Post Office addresses by servicemen 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 1985. Data have not been edited for Statistics of Income purposes.

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

Table 3
[1]. Includes income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences, i.e., minimum tax and alternative minimum tax.
[2] For many taxpayers in this size class includes additional tax for tax preferences not included in "taxable income."

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error.. Tax law 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 law. changes.

Table 4
[1] Includes breakeven businesses.
SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Sole Proprietorship Returns, appropriate years, and SOI Bulletin, Summer issues. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law 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 law changes.

Table 5
[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, long-term debt included nonrecourse loans.
[4] See footnote 4 Table 6, for changes in the comparability of the statistics for receipts and deductions starting with 1981. Also, statistics for interest received are combined with dividends beginning with 1982.
[5] Beginning with 1981, represents the more all-inclusive amounts reported in depreciation computation schedules rather than the amounts reported as the depreciation deduction (plus depreciation identified in cost of sales and operations schedules).

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Partnership Returns, appropriate years, and SOI Buljetin, Summer issues. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law 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 law changes.

## Table 6

[1] Size classes are based on business receipts, i.e., gross amounts from sales and operations, for industries except 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 3 , below.
[2] Includes returns with no receipts as defined in footnote 1.
[3] Includes corporations with zero assets and liabilities.
[4] Beginning with 1981, "total receipts" in Table 5 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 for 1981-82 to include rental (though not farm) gross receipts in the receipts used for the size distribution in Table 6.

In Table 5, 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 classes.

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 Bultetin, Summer issues. Tax law 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 law changes.

## Table 7

[1] Includes additional tax for tax preferences (minimum tax), tax from recomputing prior year 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 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 law changes.

## Table 8

[1] Net capital assets, except land, consists of depreciable, depletable, and intangible assets less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization.
[2] Short-term debt is the abbreviated title given to mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year. Long-term debt is the abbreviated title given to mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more.
[3] Consists of regular and alternative tax. Tax Year 1970 includes surcharge of $\$ 784,437,000$.

SOURCE: Statistics of Income--Corporation Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law 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 law changes.

Tables 9 and 10
[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). Fidiciary income tax collected was $\$ 4.1$ billion in 1985, $\$ 2.9$ billion in 1984 , $\$ 2.7$ billion in 1983, and $\$ 2.6$ billion in 1982. Presidential election campaign designations amounted to $\$ 34.8$ million in 1985 and 1984, $\$ 35.5$ million in 1983, and $\$ 39.0$ million in 1982.
[2] Corporation income tax collected includes the tax on "unrelated business income" of tax-exempt organizations. Unrelated business income tax collected was $\$ 69.8$ million (1985), $\$ 50.0$ million (1984), $\$ 45.1$ million (1983), and $\$ 64.7$ million (1982).
[3] Excise taxes are imposed on selected products, services and activities, such as those on alcohol and tobacco products and the windfall profit tax on domesticallyproduced crude oil.
[4] Employment taxes include payroll taxes levied on salaries and wages, such. as social security, railroad retirement and unemployment taxes; plus the self-employment tax imposed on "self-employment income".

NOTES: 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. 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 examination and other activities. Individual income tax refunds are net of offsets under a law which requires IRS to act as collection agent for state welfare agencies so that these agencies can be reimbursed for the support they furnished through Aid to Families-with Dependent Children-(AFDC) 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, Revenue and Accounting Branch.

Table 11
[1] Includes a one-time tax of 5 cents per gallon on gasoline and 4 cents per gallon on gasohol imposed on inventories of dealers as of April 1, 1983. Taxes on lubricating oil were repealed effective January 5, 1983.
[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.

Effective January 1, 1083, the excise tax increased from 1 percent to 3 percent.
[6] The negative amounts are due to refunds of this tax under the United States - United Kingdom Income Tax Treaty, which provides for an exemption from the tax retroactive to January 1, 1975. Also, a similar United States - France treaty provides for an exemption retroactive to January 1, 1979.
[7] This amount reflects adjustments made for prior quarters.

NOTES: For 1970 and 1975, the fiscal year was defined as July of the previous calendar year through June of the year noted. For 1980-84, the fiscal year was defined as October of the previous calendar year through September of the year noted.

Additional detail is published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner and Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Returns Processing and Accounting Division, Revenue and Accounting Branch.

## Table 12

[1] Includes Forms 1040C, PR and SS.
[2] Includes Form 1041A in 1970 and 1975.
[3] Included in totals, but not in the detail are Forms 990C, 4720, and 5227.
[4] Includes Form 990A in 1970.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Research Division, Projections and Forecasting Group.

Table 13
[1] 1984 projections are based on converting 1984 Taxpayer Usage Study sample (TPUS) to the equivalent of the Statistics of Income (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 for a calendar year. For additional information about the TPUS sample, see the Summer 1985 issue of the SOI Bulletin.
[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 the fiscal year and are for the tax year ending with the previous December. Therefore, data in Table 13, which are presented on a tax year basis are actually for a fiscal year, e.g., data shown as for Tax Year 1982 are actually for Fiscal Year 1983.

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 obtained from Statistics of Income and Taxpayer Usage Study samples. Data on IRS assistance were compiled by the Taxpayer Service Division.
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:

| 150,000 | (sample estimate) |
| :---: | :--- |
| x 0.02 | (coefficient of variation) |
| $=3,000$ | (standard error of estimate) |
| 150,000 | (sample estimate) |
| +or 3,000 <br> $=147,000-153,000$ (standard error) <br> ( $68 \%$ 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 all possible similarly selected samples. To obtain this interval estimate with 95 percent confidence, the standard error should be multiplied by 2 before adding to and subtracting from the sample estimate. (In this particular case, the resulting interval would be from 144 to 156 thousand returns.)

Further details concerning confidence intervals, including the approximation of CV's for combined sample estimates, may be obtained on request by writing the Director, Statistics of Income Division.

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.

NONSAMPLING ERROR CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS
Although the previous discussion focuses on sampling methods and the limitations of the
data caused by sampling error, there are other sources of error that may be significant in evaluating the usefulness of SOI data. These include taxpayer reporting errors, processing errors, and effects of an early cut-off of sampling. . More extensive information on nonsampling error is presented in SOI reports, when appropriate.

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the returns or forms selected for the sample, checks are imposed to improve the quality of the resultant estimates. Tax return data may be disaggregated or recombined during statistical "editing" in order both to improve data consistency from return to return and to achieve definitions of the data items that are more in keeping with the needs of major users. In some cases not all of the data are available from the tax return as originally filed. Sometimes the missing data can be obtained through field 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 from another return for the same year that has similar characteristics may be substituted. Research to improve methods of imputing data that are missing from returns continues to be an ongoing process [1].

Quality of the basic data abstracted from the returns is subjected to a number of quality control steps including 100 -percent key verification. The data are then subjected to many tests based on the structure of the tax law and the improbability of various data combinations. Records failing these tests are then subjected to further review and any necessary corrections are made. In addition, the Statistics of Income Division in the National Office conducts an independent reprocessing of a small subsample of statistically-processed returns as a further check.

Finally, before publication, all statistics are reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness in light of provisions of the tax laws, taxpayer reporting variations and limitations, economic conditions, comparability with other statistical series, and statistical techniques used in data processing and estimating.

## TABULAR CONVENTIONS

Estimates of frequencies and money amounts that are considered unreliable due to the small sample size on which they are based are noted by an asterisk (*) to the left of the data item(s) in the tabulations. The presence of an asterisk indicates that the sample rate is less than 100 percent of the population and there are fewer than 10 sample observations available for estimation purposes.

## Appendix*

## 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 1 imitations for specific SOI studies can be found in the separate SOI reports (see References). More technical information is available, upon request, by writing to the Director, Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC 20224.

## SAMPLEE 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. The samples are based on such criteria as: industry, presence or absence of a return form schedule, accounting period, state from which filed and various income factors or other measures of economic size (such as total assets in the case of corporations).

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 allowable total cost or predetermined 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 one year's sample are for the most part selected for the next year's, so that a very high proportion of the returns-selected in the current sample are from taxpayers whose previous years' returns were included in earlier samples. This longitudinal character of the sample design improves the estimates of change from one year to the next.

METHOD OF ESTIMATIION
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.

The data on each return in:a stratum are then multiplied by that weight. To produce the tabulated estimates, these weighted data are summed to produce the published statistical totals.

## 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

[^12]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 weighed 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] For an example of the recent SOI Division research, see Hinkins, S., "Matrix Sampling and the Effects of Using Hot Deck Imputation," in 1984 Proceedings: American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods P. 245. Other research efforts are included in Statistical Uses of Administrative Records: Recent Research and Present Prospects, Volume 1, pages 179-184, Internal Revenue Service, March 1984.
[2] Quality control activities for all SOI studies will be published in a series of
forthcoming reports. These reports will provide detailed information relating to quality in all phases of SOI processing.
[3] In the case of geographic statistics, steps to avoid disclosure are taken when a weighted frequency is less than 10.

## REFERENCES

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

Individual Income Tax Returns, 1983, Tables emphasizing returns filed, sources of income, exemptions, itemized deductions and tax computations (see especially page 3).

Statistics of Income--1982, Corporation Income Tax Returns (see especially pages 9-15).

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)

Statistics of Income Bulletin (see each issue).

## USER SURVEY <br> SOI BULLETIN Summer 1986

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．

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$\square$ Selected Statistical Series，1970－86Demographic Characteristics of Taxpayers， 1983
4．Which table（s）in the Selected Statistical Series did you find helpful to your needs？
｜J Individual income tax returns
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Business returns
Corporation industry statistics
Corporation income tax returns Gross Internal Revenue collections Internal Revenue refunds

Classes of excise taxes Number of returns filed Taxpayers receiving assistance

5．If microdata files on computer tape were available in these subject matter areas，would you be interested in purchasing them？
［．］Yes
$\therefore$ No

If yes，which area（s）？（Specify）
6．How would you describe the useability of the text？
$\square$ Too technical
$\square$ Not detailed enough

About right
－Did not use text

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| :--- | :--- |
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| $\square$ 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．）

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# INDEX OF PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED SOI BULLETIN ARTICLES 

## (Issue, Volume and Number)

```
Corporation income tax returns:
    Investment tax credit:
        1980, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)
    Preliminary Data:
        1983,Winter 1985-86 (5-3)
Domestic International Sales
Corporations:
    1980, Fall }1983\mathrm{ (3-2)
Employee benefit plans:
    1977, Spring 1982 (1-4)
Estate tax returns:
    1983, Fall }1984\mathrm{ (4-2)
```


## Excise taxes:

```
    Environmental:
        1981-1984, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Exempt organizations:
    Nonprofit Charitable Organizations:
        1982, Winter 1985-86 (5-3)
    Other than private foundations:
        1975-1978, Fall 1981 (1-2)
    Private foundations:
        1979, Fall 1982 (2-2)
        1982, Fall }1985\mathrm{ (5-2)
```

Fiduciary income tax returns:
1982, Spring 1985 (4-4)
Foreign income and taxes:
Controlled Foreign Corporations:
1980, Spring 1984 (3-4)
Fall 1984 (4-2)
Foreign Tax Credit:
1982, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Possession corporations tax
credit:
1980, Spring 1983 (2-4)
U.S. corporation foreign tax credit:
1980, Summer 1984 (4-1)
Winter 1984-85 (4-3)
International Boycotts:
1976-1982, Summer 1985 (5-1)
High-income taxpayers and the
growth of partnerships:
1983, Fall 1985 (5-2)
Individual income tax returns:
Age and tax filing:
1981, Fall 1985 (5-2)
High-income Returns:
1983, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Historical summary of income and
taxes:

1913-1982, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)
Income by ZIP code areas: 1969-1979, Spring 1983 (2-4)
1979 \& 1982, Summer 1985 (5-1)
Investment tax credit:
1981, Spring 1984 (3-4)
Life cycle and individual tax
returns:
Spring 1984 (3-4)
Marginal and average tax rates:
1980, Winter 1982-83 (2-3)
1981, Fall 1983 (3-2)
1982, Spring 1985 (4-4)
Individual Income Tax Rates:
1983, Winter 1985-86 (5-3)
Preliminary Data:
1984, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Residential energy credit: 1978-1980, Fall 1982 (2-2)
Sales of capital assets: 1981-82, Winter 1985-86 (5-3)
Taxpayers age 65 and over: 1977-1981, Summer 1984 (4-1)
Taxpayers by sex: 1969-1979, Spring 1985 (4-4)

New SOI Statistical Services:
1985-86, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Nonresident alien income and tax withheld:

1982, Fall 1984 (4-2)
1983, Fall 1985 (5-2)
Partnership returns:
Analysis of Partnership Activity:
1981-1983, Spring 1986 (5-4)
Employment and payroll: 1979, Spring 1984 (3-4)
Income statements by industry: 1982, Summer 1984 (4-1) 1983, Summer 1985 (5-1)

Personal wealth:
Composition of assets, 1982: Winter 1984-85 (4-3)
Realized income and personal wealth: Spring 1983 (2-4)
Trends, 1976-1981: Summer 1983 (3-1)

Private activity tax-exempt bonds: 1984, Winter 1985-86 (5-3)

Projections of returns to be filed: 1986-1993, Fall 1985 (5-2)

Saie Harbor Leasing:
1981-1982, Fall 1983 (3-2)
Sales of capital assets
(See individual income tax returns)
Sole proprietorship returns:
Income statements by industry: 1982, Summer 1984 (4-1) 1983, Summer 1985 (5-1)
Nonfarm proprietorships and sex
of owner:
1980, Spring 1983 (2-4)
Superfund for environmental taxes
'See excise taxes)
Tax incentives for saving: Spring 1984 (3-4)

Underground economy:
Informal suppliers: Summer 1983 (3-1)
Tip income in eating places: 1982, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)

Windfall profit tax: 1985, 1st Quarter, Winter 1985-86(5-3) 1984, 3rd quarter, Summer 1985 (5-1) 1984, 4th quarter and year total Fall 1985 (5-2) 1985, 2nd quarter, Spring, 1986 (5-4)


[^0]:    FEstimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

[^1]:    *Individual Returns Analysis Section. Prepared under the direction of Susan Hostetter, Chief.

[^2]:    This estimate should be used with caution because of the
    NOTEs: thear $\$ 550$.
    Notail may not add to total because of rounding.

[^3]:    partnerships in ferming and real estate. A more accurate estimate of the depreciation deduction, obtained from the Form 4562, the form on which depreciation is computed can be tound in

[^4]:    *Projections and Forecasting Group and Resource Models and Special Studies Group, respectively, Research Division. Compiled and edited for publication by Bettye Jamerson, Coordination and Publications Staff, Statistics of Income Division. Prepared under the direction of Robert A. Wilson, Team Leader.

[^5]:    1/ Total assets are expressed in 1982 dollars. They represent total dollar amounts of assets as of 1982 and not total assets during the year of incorporation.

[^6]:    Footnotes at end of table.

[^7]:    Footnotes at end of table.

[^8]:    Footnotes at end of table.

[^9]:    Footnotes at end of tabte.

[^10]:    *Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific corporations.
    Less then $\$ 500$

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Some returns report windiall profit tax liability only; therafore, data for removal value, adjusted base value and state severance tax adjustment have been adjusted to reflect totals as if all returns reported this detail
    ${ }^{2}$ One month only.

[^12]:    *Compiled by Bettye Jamerson, Coordination and Publications Staff, under the direction of Robert Wilson, Team Leader. Major contributions were made by Paul McMahon, Corporation Statistics Branch, Operations Section.

