


## SOI BULLETIN

## A Quarterly Statistics of Income Report

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

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## Bulletin Board

## This Issue at a Clance

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

By Edward B. Gross, Jr.
Preliminary data for Tax Year 1991 show that "adjusted gross income" (AGI) reported on the $114: 9$ million individual income tax returns filed for that year totaled just under \$3:5 trillion. This was only 1.2 percent more than 1990 and reflected, in large part, the effects of the economic recession. Salaries and wages, the largest component of AGI, grew by less than half of the increase for 1990, while unemployment compensation in AGI was up by nearly 50 percent. In addition, taxable interest, the second largest income source, declined for the first time since 1987, and net capital gains (less losses) were down by 12.2 percent. Inflation indexing of the earned income credit, the tax bracket boundaries and the exemption and standard deduction amounts contributed to the $\$ 3.2$ billion decline in total income tax to $\$ 448.2$ billion. This was the first decline in the tax since 1983. Indicative of the decline for 1991 was the fact that average tax declined in nearly all of the AGI size classes for which statistics are presented; only taxpayers whose AGI was $\$ 200,000$ or more had a higher average tax for 1991 than for 1990.

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 required annual publication of data on high-income individual income tax returns with income of $\$ 200,000$ or more, including the number that show no income tax liability and the various tax provisions that make these returns nontaxable. In addition to Tax Year 1989, this article presents data for prior years, starting with 1977. Two income concepts are used to classify the returns as high income, the statutory concept of "adjusted gross income" or AGI, and the concept of "expanded income." Beginning with 1977, the number of returns under both concepts increased much more rapidly than the increase in the total number of returns filed. For 1989 , there were 786,063 returns with AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or more and 814,152 with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more. In addition, two concepts of income tax are used: U.S. income tax liability" and "worldwide income tax liability." The reasons why tax was either reduced or completely offset on high income returns are also provided. However, the entire analysis is based on returns selected before any audit examinations by the Internal Revenue Service had taken place.

## Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989

## By Charles Day and Michael Strudler

Tax Years 1988 and 1989 marked the second and third years of taxation under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The average tax rates (based on "adjusted gross income" or AGI) were 13.81 for 1988 and 13.71 for 1989 , compared to 13.67 for 1987. Direct comparison with earlier years is misleading because the 1986 Act broadened the definition of AGI considerably. However, comparisons using a constant definition of AGI based on 1979 (the year before the beginning of the decade in which the most recent major tax law changes occurred) show that the average rates were 13.56 for 1985, 13.59 for 1986, 13.49 for 1987, 13.71 for 1988 and 13.58 for 1989. This article also presents data on how much tax was generated by each of the rates introduced starting with 1988 , and the total tax reported at each marginal rate. Also included are data on the "alternative minimum tax." In addition, the article presents estimates of the shares of total income tax by percentiles based on the size of AGI for each year, 1980 through 1989, using both the AGI definition applicable to each year and a constant (1979) definition.

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

## By Barry W. Johnson

In 1991, there were 53,576 estate tax returns filed for U.S. decedents with ${ }^{-}$gross estate" at or above the $\$ 600,000$ filing threshòld. These decedents had a combined total gross estate of $\$ 90.9$ billion, almost 94 percent more, in real terms, than their counterparts 10 years earlier. The group of U.S. decedents with gross assets of at least $\$ 5$ million changed the most, increasing in number by 137 percent, while the gross assets they accounted for grew by nearly 143 percent. The article focuses on the returns of 1989 decedents $(50,376)$ whose returns were filed during the 1989-1991 period. About 44 percent of these decedents were female, accounting for 40 percent of the gross assets, but 55 percent of the tax. Investments in corporate stock comprised the largest share of the gross estates of 1989 decedents, followed by real estate. As with previous years, bequests to a surviving spouse was the largest single deduction from gross estate, followed by bequests to charity.

## Personal Wealth, 1989

By Barry W. Johnson and Marvin Schwartz For 1989, approximately 3.4 million people, less than 2 percent of the Nation's adult population, held gross assets

## Bulletin Board

of $\$ 600,000$ or more. The net worth of these individuals was estimated at $\$ 4.8$ billion and accounted for between 25 and 30 percent of the personal wealth in the United States. Almost 1.3 million of the individuals had a net worth of at least $\$ 1.0$ million compared to 0.9 million in 1986, the last previous year for which Statistics of Income estimates of personal wealth were made. Real estate comprised the largest share of the assets held by top wealthholders, replacing corporate stock, the predominant asset type in 1986. Real estate and corporate stock, together, accounted for over 57 percent of the 1989 assets of the wealthy. Although women comprised 52 percent of the adult population in 1989, they accounted for only 42 percent of the top wealthholders, up slightly compared to 1986. Statistics on the holdings of the wealthy were derived from Federal estate tax returns, using the "estate multiplier" technnique which assumes that death, represented by the estate tax return, is a random sample of the living population.

## Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990

Data Release

## Transactions Between Forelgn Controlled Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, 1989

Data Release
Some Observations and Insights


Despite the March snowfalls here in Washington, D.C., we are assured that spring is just around the corner. Ah, spring... the season of renewal and rebirth... What better time to take a new look at the service we provide our customers and to reassess our approaches to meet emerging needs? Therefore, as a follow-on to the issues we raised in the winter Bulletin, this column will focus on "Enhancing Customer Service," another "vital issue" being addressed by the Statistics of Income's Total Quality Organization (TQO) Plan.

## Enhancing Customer Service

In the last issue of the SOI Bulletin, we described new initiatives underway to expand customer products. The TQO team which is working on those issues is focusing its efforts on exploring new and better output from SOI studies for our users. While, in the past, there has been an
emphasis on providing customers with the latest end products, now, with a Total Quality orientation to guide us, we have come to realize that customer service is also a more important issue. What is the difference? For the latter, the TQO team will be concentrating on more intangible areas, such as maintaining better relationships, establishing better communication networks, and improving customer satisfaction - to both "internal" and "external" customers.
To do that, the team has identified five "key activities" to help achieve its goals:

- Development of a quality review system, using benchmarking techniques to learn how "the best of the best" can be applied to serving SOI customers;
- Expansion of the customer base for the electronic bulletin board, in conjunction with the Customer Products Team (featured in the winter Bulletin);
- Development of a computerized data contact list, to assist the Statistical Information Services staff in responding to customer inquiries - this effort is long overdue and should go a long way towards improving the speed and accuracy of responses to telephone calls and written correspondence;
- Expansion of the SOI distribution list and improvement of SOI brochures, to provide the most up-to-date information on published data more effectively to a broader and more current customer base - comments and criticisms from current users will help us to make these information packets more informative; and
- Exploration into alternative modes of distributing SOI products - in the past, one of the principal causes of customer dissatisfaction has been inconsistent delivery of subscription publications; the focus of this effort is to ensure more timely delivery to our customers.
Over the next year, the Customer Service Team will test and implement these specific changes and explore other means of improving responsiveness and customer satisfaction. In so doing, your feedback is vital. Please let us know how these efforts are affecting the service we provide to you. Communication is a two-way street, and we can only really improve if we hear from you. To let us know what you think, please write us at:

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

We welcome your input!

## Bulletin Board

## Behind the Scenes



As you no doubt know, all the wonderful data we assemble for you begin as entries on tax returns and information documents, received at the 10 regional service centers. The SOI samples are selected from those tax documents and specially processed to produce statistically accurate data for researchers and policy analysts. However, SOI is just one of many users of those documents within the processing system. Other areas of the IRS also need to look at and handle the same (usually paper) documents, often within overlapping time frames, in order to administer the tax laws - naturally, their needs typically have higher priority.

To help manage the workflow of tax documents held for SOI's statistical processing, the Statistics of Income Automated Return Tracking System (STARTS) has been developed. This effort aims to computerize control of the tax returns, so that those we are finished processing can be returned more quickly for use by other areas of the Service: STARTS is the first system which enables SOI field personnel to direct and monitor the movement of tax documents, not only within a service center, but also among service centers.

To kick off this exciting new effort, SOI held a STARTS training class for SOI field processing personnel from all of the 10 service centers. The training was conducted by the SOI systems analysts who helped develop STARTS - Joe Koshansky, Tom Gangi, Kristine Zahm, Victor Rehula and Doug Shearer, all from the National Office here in Washington, DC. The principal computer programmers who developed the system and assisted with the training are Vern Peek and Tony Doan, from the Ogden Service Center, and Keith Chalk, Jim Poole and Tom Motz from the Cincinnati Service Center. The training, which took place in Ogden, was extremely well-received by the staffers who will be using it, thanks also to the excellent support provided by the Ogden Training Branch. We look forward to the success of this effort as yet another means of improving customer service - to our customers within IRS.

## Your Gall



Tax Year 1992 marks the 80th anniversary of Statistics of Income data. Beginning with the summer Bulletin, we will bring you a series of special feature
articles that highlight SOI's history. We are also in the process of producing a number of papers in the IRS Methodology Reports series in honor of the 80th year. As always, we are very interested in hearing from any of our customers who have used SOI data. Perhaps one of these volumes would be an appropriate place to publish your SOI data applications. Please let us know what you are doing!

## Bulletin Board Update



The last several issues of the SOI Bulletin have mentioned our "new" electronic bulletin board system (BBS). Since the focus of this column is customer service, you may well be wondering how the BBS is doing in that department. Well, if our user statistics are any indication, we must be on the right track. Below are some cumulative data about the bulletin board customers, since its inception last June:
Total number of users. ..... 448
Internal Revenue Service. ..... 140
Other Federal Government. ..... 34
State Government ..... 30
Banking industry. ..... 10
Other private business. ..... 96
Academia ..... 14
Private citizens ..... 109
Media ..... 15
Users from another network. .....  7
Average time on-line (minutes) ..... 15
Number of repeat users. ..... 152
Total number of files or tables available. ..... 139

The latest additions to the BBS include data from the winter Bulletin on foreign-controlled domestic corporations, private foundations and charitable trusts, environmental excise taxes, projections of returns to be filed, foreign trusts, and individual foreign-earned income and foreign tax credits, as well as updates of the historical time series tables from the SOI Bulletin.

To access the BBS or to obtain more information about it, here are the phone numbers you will need to know:
(202) 874-9574 (analog - most users) or (202) 874-0408 (Treasury digital system users) Systems Administrator: Jim Willis (202) 874-0408 Systems Coordinator: Jim Hobbs (202) 874-0268.

## Bulletin Board

## Upcoming Features

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

Sole proprietorships, 1991;

- Partnerships, 1991;

■ Corporation income tax returns, 1990;

- Tax-exempt organizations, 1989; and
- Tax-exempt organization business income and tax, 1988. Future "data releases" include:
- Foreign-Controlled Domestic Corporations, 1990;
- Nonresident alien estate tax returns, 1990;
- Corporate alternative minimum tax, 1987-1990; and
- Foreign Corporations with U.S. Operations, 1989.


# Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary <br> Data, 1991 

by Edward B. Gross, Jr.

Taxpayers filed 114.9 million U.S. individual income tax returns for Tax Year 1991, an increase of 1.1 million returns over the number filed for 1990.
Adjusted gross income less deficit totaled slightly less than $\$ 3.5$ trillion for 1991, only 1.2 percent more than the amount reported for the preceding year. This small change, together with proportionally larger increases in personal exemptions claimed and total deductions taken, as well as lower tax rates due to indexing of the tax brackets, caused total income tax to fall by more than $\$ 3.2$ billion, to $\$ 448.2$ billion. The decline in total income tax was the first since 1983.

The minimal growth in adjusted gross income reflected relatively small dollar changes in a large number of income items. Salaries and wages, the most significant portion of adjusted gross income, grew by less than half of the increase for 1990. Taxable interest, the second largest income item, declined for the first time since 1987. Taxable income from pensions and annuities and net income (less deficit) from a business or profession both had smaller growth rates for 1991 than for the previous year.

There were, however, changes of greater magnitude in a few income items. A major shift occurred in the income from sales of property other than capital assets; net gain (less loss) dropped from an overall gain of $\$ 1.9$ billion for 1990 to an overall loss of $\$ 1.5$ billion for 1991: An increase of 49.4 percent in net losses and a decrease of 24.1 percent in net gains were the main contributors to the decline. Overall, capital gains (less losses) continued a 3year decline, dropping from $\$ 109.9$ billion to $\$ 96.5$ billion. Another large change was observed in unemployment compensation, which grew 49.8 percent.

The comparisons of data for Tax Years 1990 and 1991 in this article are based on preliminary estimates. A few income and tax items tend to be understated in preliminary estimates. As a result, comparisons based on preliminary estimates for one year and final estimates from previous years could be misleading. Comparisons based entirely on preliminary estimates, however, reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation of the data, and afford a more accurate measurement of year-to-year change. Final statistics for Tax Year 1990 are available in the historical tables at the end of this issue of the Bulletin.

## Adjusted Gross Income, Taxable Income and Total Income Tax

Adjusted gross income less deficit (AGI) grew more rapidly than taxable income did for 1991 (Figure A). The
Edward B. Gross, Jr., is an economist with the Individual Returns Analysis Section, Jeffrey Hartzok, Chief.

Income tax
dropped to $\$ 448.2$
billion. This was
the first decline
since 1983.
small growth in taxable income and the drop in the number of taxable returns (i.e., returns with an amount reported for "total income tax") were caused by increases in total deductions and personal exemptions which were proportionally larger than the increase in AGI. The majority of the growth in both total deductions and personal ' exemptions was attributable to inflation indexing (see Deductions and Changes in Law below for details). This led to a decline in total income tax, the sum of income tax after credits and the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Income tax after credits fell 0.08 percent, and the alternative minimum tax increased 62.8 percent.
The mean AGI reported on 1991 individual income tax returns was $\$ 30,207$, a rise of $\$ 49$, or 0.16 percent, over the amount for 1990; by contrast, mean AGI for 1990 was $\$ 844$, or 2.88 percent, larger than for 1989 . Mean taxable income equaled $\$ 24,588$, up $\$ 151$ from 1990. Mean total income tax grew $\$ 23$, to $\$ 5,038$ per taxable return [1].
The average tax rate for 1991 (i.e., total income tax divided by AGI reported on taxable returns) was 12.9 percent, 0.3 percentage points lower than it was for 1990 (Figure B). The average tax rate increased for only three of the ten income size classes shown in Figure B, those with adjusted gross incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more. The principal reasons for the higher average tax rates were the addition of a top marginal tax rate of 31 percent, and the limitation of certain itemized deductions (see Definitions and Changes in Law below). The lower average tax rates in the other seven AGI size classes in Figure. B were mainly the result of the inflation indexing of exemption amounts, standard deduction amounts, the earned income credit and the income tax bracket boundaries.

## Selected Sources of Income

The principal components of AGI are presented in Figure C, which compares the number of returns and amounts for several income (or loss) items for 1990 and 1991. Salaries and wages grew by the largest dollar amount for 1991, $\$ 63.3$ billion. Pension and annuity income increased $\$ 17.9$ billion, and interest received fell $\$ 17.6$ billion. Excluded from Figure C are "statutory adjustments," which are subtracted in the computation of AGI (see Statutory Adjustments below).
"Total positive income" (TPI) is the sum of all positive income line items from individual tax returns. For 1991, TPI grew 1.6 percent, to reach $\$ 3.7$ billion (Figure D) [2].

Adjusted Gross Income, Taxable Income and Total Income Tax, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} 1990 \\ \text { (preliminary) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1991 \\ \text { (preliminary) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit).... | 113,799 | 3,431,906 | 114,926 | 3,471,537 | 1.2 |
| Taxable income................................ | 93,336 | 2,280,920 | 92,967 | 2,285,892 | 0.2 |
| Total income tax............................. | 90,012 ${ }^{1}$ | 451,425 | 88,969 1 | 448,186 | -0.7 |
| Income tax after credits.................. | 89,998 | -450,808 | 88,956 | 447,182 | -0.8 |
| Alternative minimum tax................ | 119 | 617 | 226 | 1,004 | 62.8 |

${ }^{1}$ The number of returns with total income tax is less than the sum of returns with income tax after credits and returns with alternative minimum tax because some returns reported both.

## Figure B

Number of Returns, Adjusted Gross Income and Total Income Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Tax year, item | Total | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No adjusted gross income | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Tax Year 1991 (preliminary):.. <br> Number of returns. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|  | 114,926 | 887 | 31,339 | 25,480 | 17,616 | 21,187 | 14,976 | 2,601 | 668 | 119 | 52 |
| Number of returns. <br> Adjusted gross income (less deficit) | $\begin{array}{r} 3,471,537 \\ 448,186 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -41,297 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,473 \\ 3,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 374,885 \\ 20,761 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 434,437 \\ 38,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 828,617 \\ 88,655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 991,027 \\ & 135,018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 338,975 \\ 63,005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 194,077 \\ 46,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,704 \\ 20,715 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,639 \\ 32,397 \end{array}$ |
| Total income tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax as a percentage of adjusted gross income (less deficit) | 12.9 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2.3 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Tax Year 1990 (preliminary):.. | 113,799 | 799 | 31,480 | 25,507 | 17,429 | 21,123 | 14,281 | 2,329 | 653 | 133 | 64 |
| Number of returns................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) | $\begin{array}{r} 3,431,906 \\ 451,425 \end{array}$ | -33.27241 | $\begin{array}{r} 153,682 \\ 3,861 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 375,522 \\ 22,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429,965 \\ 39,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 821,266 \\ 90,128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 940,565 \\ & 132,297 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 305,813 \\ 58,125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 190,873 \\ 44,413 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89,284 \\ & 21,674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,208 \\ 38,980 \end{array}$ |
| Total income tax.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax as a percentage of adjusted gross income (less deficit). | 13.2 | (') | 2.5 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 19.0 | 23.3 | 24.3 | 24.6 |
| Change in percentage points, tax as a percentage of adjusted gross income (less deficit), 1991 over 1990 | -0.3 | (') | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 |

1 Percentage not computed.
NOTE: Detail mav not add to totals because of rounding

In contrast, the consumer price index (CPI-U) grew at an annual rate of 4.2 percent during 1991 [3]. The rate of growth of TPI for 1991 was less than that for any of the 3 previous tax years.

Nine of the sixteen sources of TPI reported on individual income tax returns increased for 1991, two fewer than for the previous year. For the second consecutive
year, unemployment compensation showed the largest percentage increase, 49.8 percent, totaling $\$ 23.3$ billion. Taxable distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's) and income from taxable pensions and annuities both rose significantly, 17.6 and 11.2 percent, respectively. Salaries and wages, which made up 73.3 percent of TPI for 1991, increased only 2.4 percent,

Figure $\mathbf{C}$
Comparison of Total and Selected Sources of Adjusted Gross Income (Less Deficit); Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | $\begin{gathered} 1990 \\ \text { (preliminary) } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1991(preliminary) |  | increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Numbèr of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3). | (4) | (5) |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) '.......................................... | 113,799 | 3,431,906 | -114,926 | 3,471,537 | 39,631 |
| Salaries and wages. | . 97,048 | 2,615,307 | 97,454 | 2,678,571 | 63,264 |
| Taxable interest....... | 70,564 | 222,994 | 70,396 | 205,431 | -17,563 |
| Dividends. | .22,921 | 80,119 | 23,257 | 77,218 | -2,901 |
| Business or profession net income (less loss) | 14,629 | 138,576 | 14,981 | 138,680 | 104 |
| Net capital gain (less loss).............................................................. | 14,163 | 109,939 | - 14,983 | 96,505 | -13:434 |
| Net gain (less loss), sales of property other than capital assets............ | - 1,654 | 1,924 | 1,576 | -1,478 | $:-3,402$ |
| Social security benefits in adjusted gross income............................... | 5,133 | 19,949 | 5,421 | 21,789 | 1,840 |
| Rent and royalty net income (less loss)......... | 10,084 | 4,757 | 11,037 | 3,388 | -1,369 |
| Partnership and S Corporation net income (less loss). | 5,664 | 74,322 | 5,257 | 66,216 | -8,106 |
| Estate and trust net income (less loss). | 502 | 3,778 | 458 | 3,528 | -250 |
| Farm net income (less loss)............................................................ | 2,329 | -814 | 2,306 | -2,273 | -1,459 |
| Unemployment compensation......................................................: | 8,080 | 15,569 | 9,979 | 23,315 | .7,746 |
| Pensions and annuities in adjusted gross income.......... | 17,155 | 160,978 | 18,102. | 178,959 | 17,981 |
| Taxable Individual Retirement Arrangement distributions. | 3,561 | 17,581 | 4,028 | 20,674 | 3,093 |
|  | n.a. | $-5,520$ | n.a. | -11,154 | -5,634 |

n.a.- Not available.
${ }^{T}$ includes sources of adjusted gross income not shown separately.
2 "Other net income (less losṣ)" represents only data reported on the "other income" residual line on Form 1040 , and does not include the foreign earned income exclusion.

## Figure D

Comparison of Total and Selected Sources of Total Positive Income, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]


> n.a. - Nọt available.
${ }^{1}$ Includes sources of income not shown separately.
2 "Other net income" represents only data reported on the "other income" residual line on Form 1040.
following a gain of 5.9 percent for 1990 .
Much of the $\$ 7.7$ billion growth in unemployment compensation was a consequence of higher unemployment in the United States during 1991. The number of
returns with income from unemployment compensation increased 1.7 million, or 23.5 percent. The national unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent for 1990 to 6.7 percent for 1991 [4].

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

Net gain from the sale of capital assets fell for the third consecutive year, dropping 11.9 percent, for a total decline of 34.4 percent from 1988 to 1991 [5].

## Losses

Total losses included in AGI rose to $\$ 142.9$ billion for 1991, an 8.9 percent increase over 1990 (Figure E). The largest percentage change was in the net loss from the sale of property other than capital assets, which increased 49.4 percent. Business or profession net loss was also higher, climbing 16.3 percent to $\$ 484$ million, a likely result of the continuing recession [6].

Taxpayers again sustained most of their losses through participation in partnerships and S Corporations, which accounted for 24.7 percent of the total (Figure F). Other net losses, representing the total amount reported on the "all other" residual line of Form 1040 (except the foreign earned income exclusion), were responsible for 22.7 percent of the total. The net operating loss carryforward accounted for 92.1 percent of "other" net losses.

## Statutory Adjustments

Statutory adjustments edged up 2.9 percent for 1991 (Figure G). The deduction for self-employment tax was the largest of all statutory adjustments, representing 30.5 percent of the total. Deductible payments to IRA's, despite a downward trend which began with 1986, accounted for 26.7 percent of all statutory adjustments. The self-employed health insurance deduction showed the largest percentage change for 1991, increasing 21.1 percent.

## Deductions

The aggregate amount of all standard deductions claimed rose 6.0 percent for 1991 , from $\$ 332.8$ billion to $\$ 352.8$ billion (Figure H). Total deductions, the sum of the standard deductions and total itemized deductions, equaled $\$ 811.8$ billion, an increase of 3.4 percent. The rise in total deductions, which was proportionally larger than the growth in AGI, was a primary cause of the slow growth in taxable income.

The number of returns claiming a standard deduction accounted for 71.0 percent of all returns filed for 1991, and 43.5 percent of total deductions. For 1990, the same percentage of returns claimed a standard deduction, but it accounted for 42.4 percent of the total amount. The increase was due, in large part, to the fact that the aggregate amount of standard deductions grew at a higher rate than total itemized deductions. About 75 percent of the growth in total deductions was attributable to growth in total standard deductions, and about 76 percent of the growth there came from inflation indexing.

Itemized deductions were claimed on 28.2 percent of all returns filed and represented 56.5 percent of total deductions. The remaining 0.8 percent of the returns claimed neither the standard deduction nor itemized deductions, because AGI on these returns was equal to zero.

Total itemized deductions increased 1.4 percent for 1991, despite the complete elimination of the deduction for personal interest following a 5 -year phase-out, and the introduction of a limitation on certain itemized deductions for individuals with AGI's exceeding certain levels (see Definitions and Changes in Law below for details). Total

## Figure E

Comparison of Total and Selected Sources of Net Losses Included in Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dotlars]

| Item | 1990(preliminary) |  | 1991(preliminary) |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number <br> of <br> returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total net losses '.............................................................. | n.a. | 131,188 | n.a. | 142,881 | 8.9 |
| Partnership and S Corporation net loss..................................... | 2,621 | 32,306 | 2,209 | 35,349 | 9.4 |
| Rent and royalty net loss....................................................... | 5,052 | 26,897 | 4,949 | 28,211 | 4.8 |
| Estate and trust net loss........................................................ | 71 | 416 | 61 | 484 | 16.3 |
| Business or profession net loss................................................ | 3,408 | 18,289 | 3,457 | 19,737 | 7.9 |
| Farm net loss...................................................................... | 1,327 | 12,438 | 1,361 | 12,052 | -3.1 |
| Net capital loss included in adjusted gross income....................... | 5,011 | 9,405 | 4,585 | 8,617 | -8.3 |
| Net loss, sales of property other than capital assets...................... | 796 | 3,999 | 835 | 5,975 | 49.4 |
| Other net loss ${ }^{2}$..................................................................... | n.a. | 27,438 | n.a. | 32,456 | 18.2 |

[^0]Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

## Figure F

Positive Income and Net Losses Included in Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991


## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

## Figure G

Total and Selected Statutory Adjustments, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | 1990(preliminary) |  | 1991(preliminary) |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|  | 16,611 | 33,263 | 16,977 | 34,217 | 2.9 |
| Payments to Individual Retirement Arrangements........................... | 5.255 | 9,929 | 4,715 | 9,150 | -7.9 |
| Self-employment tax deduction..................................................... | 10,990 | 9,647 | 11,732 | 10,447 | 8.3 |
| Self-employed health insurance deduction..................................... | 2,680 | 1,558 | 3,032 | 1,887 | 21.1 |
| Payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans........................ | 819 | 6,637 | 841 | 6,807 | 2.6 |
| Penalty on early withdrawal of savings............................................ | 909 | 191 | 999 | 195 | 2.1 |
| Alimony paid............................................................................ | 638 | 4,694 | 661 | 5,086 | 8.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes statutory adjustments not shown separately.

## Figure $\boldsymbol{H}$

Total and Selected Itemized Deductions After Limitation and the Standard Deduction, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | 1990(preliminary) |  | 1991(preliminary) |  | Percentage increase in amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns ${ }^{1}$ | Amount | Number of returns ${ }^{1}$ | Amount |  |
| , | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total itemized deductions after limitation ${ }^{2} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 32,157 | 452,380 | 32,417 | 458,905 | 1.4 |
| Medical and dental expenses............................................ | 5,039 | 21,164 | 5,305 | 23,316 | 10.2 |
| Taxes paid.............. ...................................................... | 31,597 | 139,955 | 31,916 | 146,489 | 4.7 |
|  | 29,356 | 203,499 | 27,346 | 208,119 | 2.3 |
| Home mortgage............................................................ | 26,681 | 187,125 | 26,941 | 197,936 | 5.8 |
| Contributions................................................................. | 29,290 | 57,245 | 29,541 | 60,162 | 5.1 |
| Casualty or theft losses. | 114 | 745 | 122 | 811 | 8.9 |
| Moving expenses............................. ........................ ... | 907 | 4,191 | 803 | 3,536 | -15.6 |
| Miscellaneous expenses after limitation....... ......... ............. | 7,381 | 23,242 | 7,408 | 24,994 | 7.5 |
| Gambling loss deduction +.................. | n.a. | n.a. | 675 | 2,031 | n.a. |
| Other miscellaneous deductions ........... .......................... | 747 | 2,339 | 36 | 68 | n.a. |
| Standard deduction..................................................... | 80,826 | 332,803 | 81,612 | 352,862 | 6.0 |

n. a. - Not available.
${ }^{1}$ Returns with no adjusted gross income are not included in the deduction counts. For this reason, the sum of the number of returns with total itemized deductions after limitation and the number of returns with total standard deduction is less than the total number of returns for all filers.

2 Includes itemized deductions not shown separately; for amounts in excess of the limitation, see Figure $I$.
${ }^{3}$ Also includes investment interest and deductible "points", not shown separately.
"For the 1990 statistics, the gambling loss deduction was included in total "non-limited miscellaneous deductions." For the 1991 statistics, "non-limited miscellaneous deductions" are described as "other miscellaneous deductions" and exclude the gambling loss deduction.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
itemized deductions disallowed by the limitation amounted to $\$ 10.6$ billion for 1991 (Figure I), or 2.3 percent of the total that would have otherwise been allowed. In the absence of the itemized deductions limitation, taxable income would have declined 0.2 percent instead of increasing by 0.2 percent.

Interest paid constituted the largest part of total itemized deductions for 1991 , representing 45.4 percent of all
itemized deductions. Home mortgage interest accounted for 95.1 percent of total interest deducted. The remaining portion was divided between investment interest and deductible points paid on a mortgage.
The deduction for gambling losses (not in excess of winnings) was separated from "other" miscellaneous deductions on tax returns beginning with 1991. The deduction for gambling losses totaled $\$ 2.0$ billion.

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

## Figure 1

Itemized Deductions in Excess of Limitation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands-money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Size of adjusted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gross income |

NOTE: For married taxpayers filing separately with adjusted gross income greater than $\$ 50,000$, certain itemized deductions were subject to a limitation. For all other taxpayers, the limitation threshold was $\$ 100,000$.

## Tax Credits

Total tax credits increased 8.0 percent for 1991 , from $\$ 6.6$ bilion to $\$ 7.1$ billion (Figure J). There were increases in only two credits, the foreign tax credit and the earned income credit, which represented a combined 65.0 percent of total tax credits.
Despite a slight reduction in the average foreign tax credit, a 13.6 percent increase in the number of returns claiming the credit caused the total amount of the foreign tax credit to increase 12.9 percent.
The earned income credit (EIC) grew more than all other credits for 1991, as a result both of inflation indexing and of changes in the tax code; which included an increase in the rate of the credit, a higher credit for taxpayers with two or more eligible dependents, and the
introduction of a health insurance credit and an extra credit for a child born in 1991 (see Definitions and Changes in Law below for details). The portion of the EIC used to offset income tax before credits increased to $\$ 2.1$ billion, 28.6 percent more than the previous year.
The largest segment of the EIC was the refundable portion, which was paid directly to taxpayers who had no tax against which to apply the credit, or whose EIC exceeded income tax (and other taxes, such as the selfemployment tax). The refundable portion of the EIC amounted to $\$ 8.2$ billion for 1991 ; up from $\$ 5.3$ billion $\cdot$ for 1990 . The number of returns on which the refundable portion was claimed grew from 5.7 million to 10.4 million, an increase of 82.5 percent. The total EIC, including the refundable portion, equaled $\$ 11.1$ billion, a 46.1 percent increase over 1990.

## Summary

Adjusted gross income and total positive income grew at lower rates for 1991 than they had for 1990; both income indicators were outpaced by inflation. The average tax rate decreased for most taxpayers; only individuals reporting AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or more had a higher average tax rate for 1991 than for 1990.

Unemployment compensation rose 49.8 percent, and net capital gain (less loss) decreased 12.2 percent for 1991. Itemized deductions, even though subject to limitation by a change in the tax code, grew 1.4 percent. Taxable income grew by just 0.2 percent. The inflation indexing of the earned income credit, the tax bracket boundaries, and the personal exemption and standard deduction amounts contributed to a decline in total income tax of $\$ 3.2$ billion.

## Figure J

Total and Selected Tax Credits, Tax Years 1990 and 1991
[Number of returns is in thousands--money amounts are in millions of dollars]


[^1]Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

## Definitions and Changes in Law

In general, the definitions used in this article are the same as those explained in Statistics of Income-1989, Individual Income Tax Returns. The following is a partial list of tax law and Internal Revenue Service administrative changes that had a bearing on the 1991 preliminary data discussed in this article.
Alternative Minimum Tax Rate. -The alternative minimum tax rate on "tax preferences" was raised to 24 percent for 1991, from 21 percent for 1990.

Capital Gains Tax.-A maximum tax rate of 28 percent for net long-term (assets held more than one year) capital gains went into effect for 1991, compared to a maximum tax rate of 31 percent on other types of income. For 1990, long-term capital gains were taxed at the same rate as other types of income. The maximum rate for all types of income for 1990 was 28 percent.

Earned Income Credit. -If a taxpayer's "earned income" and adjusted gross income for 1991 were both less than $\$ 21,250$, and a qualifying child lived with him or her, the taxpayer may have been able to claim the earned income credit. Beginning with 1991, Schedule EIC, Earned Income Credit, was used to figure the credit. The new form allowed for the computation of the three components of the credit: the basic credit, the health insurance credit and the extra credit for a child born in 1991. The basic credit could be as much as $\$ 1,192$ for one qualifying child, and as much as $\$ 1,235$ for two or more qualifying children. The health insurance credit was available to individuals who paid health insurance that covered a qualifying child. The maximum amount of the health insurance credit was $\$ 428$. The maximum amount of the extra credit for a child born in 1991 was $\$ 357$.

Exemption Amount.-A taxpayer was allowed a $\$ 2,150$ deduction for each exemption to which he or she was entitled for 1991, an increase over the $\$ 2,050$ allowed for 1990. Beginning with 1991, the deduction for exemptions was limited for taxpayers with AGI above certain levels (see Phaseout of Personal Exemptions below for details).

Itemized Deductions. - If a taxpayer's AGI was greater than $\$ 100,000$ ( $\$ 50,000$ if married filing separately), his or her itemized deductions may have been limited. The limitation did not apply to the deductions for medical and dental expenses, investment interest expenses, casualty or theft losses, and gambling losses; all other deductions were subject to the limitation. To arrive at allowable itemized deductions, total itemized deductions were reduced by the smaller of: a) 80 percent of the non-exempt deductions, or b) 3 percent of the amount of AGI in excess of $\$ 100,000$ ( $\$ 50,000$ if married filing separately).

Also, the phase-out of the deduction for personal inter-
est (such as interest on car loans and credit card balances) was completed. No personal interest could be deducted for 1991.

Phaseout of Personal Exemptions.-Beginning with 1991, a taxpayer's personal exemption deduction was limited, based on filing status, if he or she reported AGI in excess of certain amounts. For single taxpayers, the phaseout began at $\$ 100,000$ and was completed at $\$ 222,500$; for married taxpayers filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s, the phaseout began at $\$ 150,000$ and was completed $\$ 272,500$; for heads of households, the phaseout began at $\$ 125,000$ and was completed at $\$ 247,500$; and for married taxpayers filing separately the phaseout began at $\$ 75,000$ and was completed at $\$ 136,250$. Thus, for each filing status, if a taxpayer reported AGI below the bottom threshold, his or her deduction for exemptions was allowed entirely; if AGI was more than the upper limit, the deduction for exemptions was disallowed entirely.

The phaseout of exemptions for 1990 was based on taxable income, and began at $\$ 97,620$ for single filers, $\$ 162,770$ for joint married filers and qualifying widow(er)s, $\$ 134,930$ for heads of households, and $\$ 123,570$ for separate married filers. The amount of taxable income at which the 1990 phaseout was completed depended on the number of exemptions claimed by the taxpayer.

Standard Deduction. - The standard deduction increased for 1991. For single filers, the standard deduction rose from $\$ 3,250$ to $\$ 3,400$; for persons married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)s, from $\$ 5,450$ to $\$ 5,700$; for persons married filing separately, from $\$ 2,725$ to $\$ 2,850$; and for heads of household, from $\$ 4,750$ to \$5,000.

Tax Rates.-For 1991, the tax rate schedule contained three basic rates: 15,28 and 31 percent. For 1990, there were two rates: 15 and 28 percent, plus a phase-out of the benefits of the 15 percent tax rate.

## Data Sources and Limitations

These preliminary statistics are based on a sample of individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ) filed during Calendar Year 1992. Returns in the sample were stratified based on return type (Form 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ); the presence or absence of specific forms or schedules; and the larger of positive income or negative income [7]. Returns were then selected at rates ranging from 0.02 percent to 100 percent. The preliminary 1991 data are based on a sample of 106,924 returns and an estimated final population of $115,438,439$ returns. The corresponding sample and population for the preliminary

Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

## Figure K

Coefficients of Variation for Selected Frequency Estimates, Tax Year 1991

| Number of returns | Approximate coefficient of variation |
| :---: | :---: |
| 44,550,900................................. | 0.01 |
| 11,137,700................................ | 0.02 |
| 1,782,000................................. | 0.05 |
| 445,500................................ | 0.10 |
| 111,400................................ | 0.20 |
| 49,500................................ | 0.30 |
| 36,400................................ | 0.35 |
| 17,800................................ | 0.50 |

1990 data were 89,970 and $114,467,245$ returns, respectively.
The data presented here are estimates based on a sample of returns filed and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. To properly use the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the potential sampling error must be known; coefficients of variation (CV's) are used to measure that magnitude.
Approximate CV's for frequency estimates are presented in Figure K. These approximate CV's shown are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For a number other than those shown, the corresponding CV can be estimated by interpolation. The reliability of estimates based on samples, and the use of coefficients of variation for evaluating the precision of estimates based on samples, are discussed in the appendix to this issue of the Bulletin.
While the preliminary estimates are intended to represent a full year of taxpayer reporting, they are actually based on returns processed for tax administration pur-
poses between January and late September of 1992. In general, returns processed during the remainder of each year tend to have somewhat different characteristics compared with the returns processed earlier. These characteristics include disproportionately large amounts of investment income and alternative minimum tax.

All comparisons between 1991 and 1990 are based on preliminary estimates for each year. Figure $L$ provides a comparison of 1990 preliminary and final data. Certain items, such as AGI and salaries and wages, which are reported on most returns, changed little between preliminary and final data. In contrast, other items, including partnership and S Corporation net losses and the alternative minimum tax tend to be understated in all preliminary estimates.

## Notes and References

[1] Mean or average taxable income is defined as the amount of taxable -income divided by the number of taxable returns. Mean total income tax is defined as the amount of total income tax divided by the number of taxable returns.
[2] For the purposes of this article, total positive income was a compilation of all income items on individual tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ) for which a positive amount was reported by the taxpayer. The Form 1040 income tax return entry for Schedule E, Supplemental Income and Loss, was separated into the following components: rent and royalty net income, partnership and $S$ corporation net income, and estate and trust net income. When any of

## Figure L

## Comparison of Selected Preliminary and Final Data, Tax Year 1990

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Item | 1990 preliminary data | 1990 <br> final data | Increase from preliminary to final data | Percentage increase from preliminary to final data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)... | 3,431,906 | 3,405,427 | -26,479 | -0.8 |
| Salaries and wages. | 2,615,307 | 2,599,401 | -15,906 | -0.6 |
| Net capital gain (less loss). | 109,939 | 114,231 | 4,292 | 3.9 |
| Partnership and S Corporation: |  |  |  |  |
| Net income............... | 106,628 | 112,030 | 5,402 | 5.1 |
| Net loss. | 32,306 | 45,007 | 12,701 | 39.3 |
| "Other income:" |  |  |  |  |
| Net income. | 21,918 | 22,405 | 487 | 2.2 |
| Net loss. | 27,438 | 39,558 | 12,120 | 44.2 |
| Total itemized deductions.................................................... | 452,380 | 458,485 | 6,105 | 1.4 |
| Interest paid deduction.................................................... | 203,499 | 208,354 | 4,855 | 2.4 |
| Total tax credits................ | 6,584 | 6,831 | 247 | 3.8 |
| Total income tax............................................................... | 451,425 | 447,127. | -4,298 | -1.0 |
| Alternative minimum tax................................................. | 617 | 830 | 213 | 34.5 |

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

these components was positive on a return, the corresponding income (rather than the netted total amount from Schedule E) was included in the statistics for total positive income.
[3] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review. Represents annual averages of monthly figures. Reflects buying patterns of all urban consumers. Indices used were: 1991 CPI-U=136.2; 1990 CPI-U=130.7
[4] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, monthly.
[5] Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1992, Volume 9, Number 4, 1992.
[6] Detailed information regarding sole proprietorships will be included in the Fall 1993 issue of the Bulletin.
[7] Returns in the sample are stratified based on the presence or absence of one or more of the following forms or schedules: Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income; Form 1116, Computation of Foreign Tax Credit; Schedule C, Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession; Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses; and Form 4835, Farm Rental Income (or Loss).

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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


Note and footnotes at end of table.

## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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

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


[^2]
## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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


## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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

| Size of adjusted gross income | Selected sources of income or loss-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Farm |  |  |  | Social security benefits |  |  |  |
|  | Net income |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { loss } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total |  | In adjusted gross income |  |
|  | Number <br> of returns | Amount | Number <br> of retums | Amount | Number <br> of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
|  | (49) | (50) | (51) | (52) | (53) | (54) | (55) | (56) |
|  | 944,431 | 8,779,474 | 1,381,247 | 12,052,388 |  | 109,708,854 | 5,421,074 | 21,788,613 |
| No adjusted gross income......... | 19,027 | 199,600 | 124,037 | 2,671,740 | $\begin{aligned} & 108,686 \\ & 813,292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 887,383 \\ 6,657,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444 \\ 2,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 3 7 1} \\ & \mathbf{7 , 4 7 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1 under \$5,000....................... | 81,278 | 185,583 | 70,909 | 505,484 |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000.............. | 101,600 | 423,594 | 105,522 | 741,969 | $\begin{array}{r} 813,292 \\ 1,571,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,657,735 \\ 13,789,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,800 \\ 24,126 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,470 \\ 84,188 \end{array}$ |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000............ | 111,915 | 603,173 | $\begin{aligned} & 122,728 \\ & 106,624 \end{aligned}$ | 763,168 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,571,788 \\ & 1,536,291 \end{aligned}$ | $14,995,026$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,126 \\ & 29,383 \end{aligned}$ | 104,739 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000............ | 70,860 | 370,326 |  |  | $1,050,351$ | 10,173,461 | $51,026$ | $51,836$ |
| \$ $\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}$ under \$25,000............ | 96,941 | 745,239 | $\begin{aligned} & 119,452 \\ & 108,922 \end{aligned}$ | 757,128 | $\begin{aligned} & 980,491 \\ & 775,155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,883,356 \\ & 7,676,027 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382,654 \\ & 583,735 \end{aligned}$ | 409,894 |
| \$25,000 under $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 , 0 0 0}$............ | 75,659 | 688,560 |  | 621,010 |  |  |  | 1,032,334 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000............ | 122,187 | 1,301,527 | $\begin{aligned} & 108,922 \\ & 172,134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,119,153 \\ 989,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 775,155 \\ 1,463,772 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,181,354 \\ 9,642,082 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583,735 \\ 1,461,755 \end{array}$ | 4,663,350 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000............ | 98,362 | 1,452,609 | $147,032$ |  | $998,699$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,461,755 \\ 998,699 \end{array}$ | 4,530,487 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000............ | 101,453 | 1,570,682 | $\begin{aligned} & 147,032 \\ & 160,081 \end{aligned}$ | 1,156,191 | 1,111,025 | 12,044,617 | 1,111,025 | 6,012,546 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000.......... | 29,532 | 575,425 | 50,886 | 426,203 | 339,339 | 3,879,126 | 339,339 | 1,939,557 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000......... | 24,614 | 853,873 | 49,74116,748 | 719,016 | $\begin{array}{r} 317,096 \\ 92,486 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,097,152 \\ & 1,380,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 317,096 \\ 09 \text { A86 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,048,575 \\ 690,004 \end{array}$ |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000......... | 8,493 | 461,460 |  | 536,746 |  |  |  |  |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . \ldots .$. | 1,612 | 137,931 | 16,748 4,113 | 203,280 | $\begin{aligned} & 92,486 \\ & 17,875 \end{aligned}$ | $276,555$ | 17,875 | 138,278 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................. | 899 | 209,891 | 2,316 | 281,825 | $8,627$ | 143,962$89,107,363$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,627 \\ 5,329,821 \\ 01,254 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,981 \\ 21,473,400 \\ 315,213 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Taxable retums, total............. | 716,625 | 8,556,112 | 1,005,171 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,935,712 \\ & 2,249,263 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Nontaxable retums, total......... | 227,006 | 1,223,362 | 356,076 | $4,434,461$ |  | $20,599,491$ |  |  |
| Size of adjusted gross income | Total statutory adjustments |  | Selected statutory adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Individual Retirement <br> Arrangement payments (primary taxpayer) |  | Individual Retirement Arrangement payments (spouse) |  | Deduction for self-employment tax |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of returns | Amount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of retums | Amount |
|  | (57) | (58) | (59) | (60) | (61) | (62) | (63) | (64) |
| All returne.......................... | 46,976,517 | 34,217,293 | 4,257,175 | 6,472,831 | 1,947,840 | 2,677,232 | 11,732,258 | $10,446,710$ |
| No adjusted gross income......... | 175,440 | 241,842 | 16,073 | 28,358 | 6,896 | 11,945 | 133,379 | 88,021 |
| \$1 under \$5,000...................... | 1,077,948 | 426,475 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,066 \\ 211,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,641 \\ 321,686 \end{array}$ | 6,817 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,542 \\ & 53,722 \end{aligned}$ | 930,509 | $\begin{aligned} & 179,468 \\ & 508,234 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000.............. | 1,570,133 | 1,117,195 |  |  | 32,520 |  | 1,286,328 |  |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000............ | 1,491,186 | 1,502,313 | 290,017 | 477,488 | 59,022 | $83,117$ | 1,101,439 | 574,326 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000............ | 1,548,936 | 1,874,728 | 421,832 | 649,452 | 102,484 | 127,687 | 1,059,283 | 678,216 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000............ | 1,488,811 | 2,095,691 | $\begin{aligned} & 543,015 \\ & 525,898 \end{aligned}$ | 840,181 | 143,229 | 190,658 | 900,409 | 637,443 |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000............ | 1,394,946 | 2,122,992 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 750,209 \\ 1,113,685 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,688 \\ & 410,078 \end{aligned}$ | 266,817 | 842,257 | 672,563 |
| \$3,000 under \$40,000............ | 2,211,607 | 3,807,002 | $\begin{aligned} & 525,898 \\ & 807,236 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $611,518$ | 1,310,882 | 1,142,067 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000............ | 1,761,388 | 3,002,154 | 557,461 | 683,007 | 358,542 | $366,403$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,035,286 \\ & 1,773,007 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000............ | 2,143,363 | 4,887,501 | 375,216 | 674,130 | 263,532 | 399,020 | 1,578,195 |  |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000.......... | 843,030 | 3,284,682 | $\begin{aligned} & 168,985 \\ & 198,725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 323,565 \\ & 379,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131,834 \\ & 160,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,469 \\ & 252,760 \end{aligned}$ | 604,917 | 1,031,978 |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 200,000 . . . . . . .$. | 911,338 | 5,701,827 |  |  |  |  | 666,242 | 1,505,440 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . . .$. | 281,011 | 3,190,920 | 58,630 | 112,296 | 47,699 | 77,447 | 178,472 | 509,300 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000...... | 52,574 | 658,523 | 10,377 | 20,077 | 8,086 | 12,377 | 28,271 | 81,549 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................. | 24,806 | 323,450 | 4,175 | 8,054 | 3,148 | 4,743 | 11,676 | 29,813 |
| Taxable returns, total............. | 13,923,530 | 31,854,220 | 4,034,694 | 6,149,664 | 1,848,860 | 2,534,857 | 9,074,796 | 8,224,695 |
| Nontaxabie retume, total......... | 3,052,988 | 2,363,073 | 222,280 | 323,167 | 88,980 | 142,375 | 2,657,462 | 1,222,015 |

[^3]
## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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


## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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

| Size of adjusted gross income | Selected iternized deductions--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contributions deduction |  | Moving expense deduction |  | Net miscellaneous deductions after limitation |  | Gambling loss deduction |  |
|  | Number <br> of returns | Amount | Number <br> of returns | Anount | Number <br> of returns | Amount | Number <br> of returns | Amount |
|  | (81) | (82) | (83) | (84) | (85) | (86) | (87) | (88) |
|  | 29,540,981 |  |  |  | 7,407,728 | 24,903,797 | 674,972 | 2,031,259 |
| No adjusted gross incorne | -- | - 05 |  | -1,298 | 56,296 | 80,089 | -4,300 | -12,219 |
| $\$ 1$ under \$5,000. | 108,386 | 65,177 | -1,308 | $\cdot 1,288$ | 58,296 | 80,089 | *4,300 | -12,219 |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000............. | $417,205$ | 402,385 | 8,938 | 26,546 | 133,527 | 181,399 | $11,470$ | $32,891$ |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000 . . . . . . . . . . . .1$. | 804,997 | 985,176 | 20,311 | 60,150 | 234,737 | 561,315 778,630 | 14,404 39,939 | $34,773$ $57.876$ |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000........... | 1,104,988 | 1,208,029 | 18,427 | 32,833 | 323,859 | 778,630 | 39,939 | $57,876$ |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000........... | 1,577,739 | 1,824,819 | 38,977 | 115,144 | 442,852 519,530 | $1,029,477$ $1,522,899$ | $34,310$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,245 \\ 218,412 \end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000........... | 1,808,326 | 2,247,179 | 38,191 | 86,251 | 519,530 1,181750 | 1,522,899 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 218,412 \\ & 179,192 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000............ | 4,383,229 | 5,782,380 | 82,896 | 265,392 | 1,181,750 | $3,184,501$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,041 \\ 94.247 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,192 \\ & 202.478 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$40,000 under $\$ 50,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 4,712,913 | 6,593,211 | 129,113 223,591 | 490,613 897,546 | $1,184,124$ $1,900,397$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,219,478 \\ & 5,841,584 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,247 \\ 182,312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,478 \\ & 382,181 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 75,000 . . . . . . . . .$. . | 8,344,995 | 14,046,443 | 223,591 | 897,546 | 1,900,397 | 5,841,584 | 182,312 $59308$ | 382,181 <br> 244109 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000.......... | 3,152,455 | 7,082,607 | $105,588$ $103,372$ | $599,087$ <br> 808,858 | $750,895$ $541,509$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,119,997 \\ & 3,359,291 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,308 \\ & 53,851 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244,108 \\ & 222,125 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 200,000 . . . . . . .$. | 2,356,567 | $8,249,447$ | 103,372 | $808,658$ | 541,509 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,359,291 \\ & 1,306,413 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,851 \\ & 15,630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222,125 \\ & 212,264 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . .$. | 818,308 | 5,034,826 | $20,069$ | 199,167 | $110,122$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,306,413 \\ 343,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,630 \\ 2,962 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 212,264 \\ 84,973 \end{array}$ |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000...... | 107,524 47,348 | $2,179,877$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,055 \\ 651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,774 \\ 9,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,881 \\ 5,288 \end{array}$ | $464,780$ | $1,517$ | $108,523$ |
| \$1,000,000 or more................. | $\begin{array}{r}47,348 \\ \hline 90959\end{array}$ | $4,500,298$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,253 \\ 3,498,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,268 \\ 8,964,142 \end{array}$ | $23,743,184$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 108,523 \\ 1,736,605 \end{array}$ |
| Taxable returne, totel............ | 28,204,583 | 56,400,566 | 777,101 | 3,448,968 | 8,984,142 | $23,743,164$ | 631,633 | 1,736,605 |
| Nontaxable returns, total........ | 1,336,398 | 1,761,290 | 26,386 | 88,712 | 443,566 | 1,250,632 | 43,339 | 294,654 |
| Slee of adjusted gross income | Selected itemized deductions-Cont'd |  | Itemized deductions in excess of limitation |  | Exemptions |  | Taxable income |  |
|  | Other miscollaneous deductions, except garmbing |  |  |  | Total |
|  | Number <br> of returns | Amount | Number <br> of returns | Amount |  |  | Number of exemptions | Amount | Number <br> of returns | Amount |
| All returne........................... | (69) | (90) | (91) | (92) | (93) | (94) | (95) | (96) |
|  | 35,782----3,653 | 68,400 | 3,282,788 | 10,623,006 | 231,425,110 | $491,587,404$ | 92,967,044 | 2,285,891,914 |
| No acfusted gross income........ |  | - | - | - | 1,756,976 | $3,745,395$ | 4,457,972 | 2,810,784 |
| $\$ 1$ under $\$ 5,000$. |  |  | - | - | 13,017,665 | 27,923,482 |  |  |
| $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$. |  | - | - | - | 22,608,121 | 48,528,224 | 8,987,804 | 20,576,630 |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. |  | 635 |  | - | 25,027,763 | 53,727,639 | 11,500,172 | $\begin{aligned} & 58,164,350 \\ & 98,411,396 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000............ |  | $\bullet 8,571$ | - | - | 22,613,230 | 48,560,105 | 11,180,131 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000............ | *1,367 |  | - | - | 20,236,326 | $43,462,195$ | $9,573,214$ | $122,217,430$ |
| $\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 30,000$............. |  | .414 | -- | - | 17,615,771 | $37,832,318$ | $7,784,607$ | $131,568,541$ |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000........... | *3,576 | *,080 | - | - | 29,936,822 | 64,292,913 | 12,292,393 | 280,066,605 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000............ | *3,400 | *4,933 | - | $\cdots$ | 24,192,044 | 51,957,003 | 8,809,336 | $\begin{aligned} & 266,793,178 \\ & 482,942,977 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 75,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 14,421 | 3,049 | 86,391 | 22,847 | $\begin{aligned} & 33,675,670 \\ & 10,616,932 \end{aligned}$ | 72,358,857 | 11,391,662 |  |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000.......... | *1,142 | ${ }^{*} 89$ | 14,318 | 17,534 |  | 22,801,125 | 3,555,628 | 221,462,173 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000........ | 5,752 | 28,666 | 2,402,614 | 2,232,928 | 7,658,104 | 15,590,805 | 2,596,486 | 259,189,666 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . .$. | 1,899 | 8,886 | 624,312 | 3,558,584 | 1,984,440 | 786,420 | 667,433 | 164,415,475 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$..... | 365 | 2,892 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,033 \\ 47,119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,833,592 \\ & 2,957,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345,062 \\ & 140,184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,181 \\ 6,744 \end{array}$ | $51,480$ | $108,889,301$ |
| \$1,000,000 or more................. | 155 | 4,244 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable returns, total............. | 34,378 | 62,884 | 3,277,507 | 10,613,756 | 179,529,880 | 380,230,394 | 88,939,774 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,275,136,794 \\ 10,755,121 \end{array}$ |
| Nontaxable returns, total........ | 1,404 | 5,578 | 5,281 | 0,339 | 51,895,230 | 111,357,010 | 4,027,270 |  |

[^4]
## Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1991

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


# High-Income Tax Returns, 1989 

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 required annual publication of data on individual income tax returns reporting income of $\$ 200,000$ or more, including the number of such returns reporting no income tax liability and the importance of various tax provisions in making these returns nontaxable [1]. This article presents summary data on high-income tax returns for the period 1977 to 1989, and detailed data for 1989. Data for the years 1974 through 1988 have been published previously [2].

Two income concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as high-income: the statutory income concept of adjusted gross income (AGI), and the expanded income concept [3]. Expanded income uses items reported on tax returns to obtain a more comprehensive measure of income than AGI. Specifically, expanded income is AGI plus tax-exempt interest, nontaxable social security benefits, and items of tax preference for alternative minimum tax purposes; less unreimbursed employee business expenses, moving expenses, investment interest to the extent it does not exceed investment income, and miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI floor [4]. Note that although expanded income is a more comprehensive measure of income than AGI, for some taxpayers the subtractions from AGI to arrive at expanded income exceed the additions, with the result that expanded income is less than AGI.

## Number of High-Income Returns

For 1989, there were 786,063 individual income tax returns reporting AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or more, and 814,152 reporting expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more. These returns represented, respectively, 0.701 and 0.726 percent of all returns for 1989 (see the top panel of Figure A).

Since 1977, the number of returns reporting income of $\$ 200,000$ or more increased much more rapidly than the total number of returns filed. This pattern is true under both income concepts. Each year these high-income returns have comprised a larger share of all returns than in the preceding years (Figure A). The difference in the number of high-income returns between the two income concepts significantly decreased beginning for 1987, when AGI began to include 100 percent of long-term capital gains. This change in the definition of AGI makes the income concepts of AGI and expanded income more

Therese Cruciano and Robert Kalish are economists with the Individual Returns Analysis Section. Therese Cruciano was responsible for the overall production of the article. Robert Kalish was responsible for the overall production of the tables and developed portions of the text. The article was prepared under the direction of Jeffrey Hartzok, Chief, Individual Returns Analysis Section.
comparable. In addition, the inclusion of tax-exempt interest in expanded income starting with 1987 made expanded income for years after 1986 not strictly comparable to expanded income for years before 1987.
In the top panel of Figure A the $\$ 200,000$ threshold for high-income returns is measured in current year (nominal) dollars. As a result of inflation, the real (constant) dollar level of the threshold has fallen over time, and some returns are classified as high-income that would not have been classified as high-income in earlier years. To maintain the comparability of the threshold over time, the threshold has been adjusted for inflation to constant 1976 dollars for all years, and the number of high-income tax returns has been recomputed [5].
The results using the constant 1976 dollar threshold are shown in the lower panel of Figure A. Using the expanded income concept, the number of returns for 1989 measured in current year dollars was 13 times as large as for 1977. Measured in constant 1976 dollars, the number of returns for 1989 was nearly four times the number for 1977. Note that since 1977, the number of returns with income of $\$ 200,000$ or more in constant 1976 dollars has increased at a much more rapid rate than the total number of returns filed. Between 1977 and 1989, the share of such returns rose from 0.067 percent to 0.204 percent of all returns.

Based on AGI, the number of returns for 1989 measured in current year dollars was 14 times as large as for 1977. Measured in constant 1976 dollars, the number of returns for 1989 was over four times the number for 1977. Between 1977 and 1989, the share of such returns rose from 0.052 percent to 0.194 percent of all returns.

## Nontaxable High-Income Returns

Two tax concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as taxable or nontaxable. The first concept, "U.S. Income Tax," is total Federal income tax liability (including the alternative minimum tax), less all credits against income tax (except the earned income tax credit). Since the U.S. income tax applies to worldwide income and since a credit (subject to certain limits) is allowed against U.S. income tax for income taxes paid to foreign governments, a return could be classified as nontaxable under this first concept even though income taxes had been paid to a foreign government. The second tax concept, "Worldwide Income Tax," addresses this circumstance by adding back to U.S. income tax the allowed foreign tax credit [6].

For 1989, of the 786,063 income tax returns with AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or more, 1,081 , or 0.138 percent, had no U.S. income tax liability; and 987 , or 0.126 percent, had no worldwide income tax liability (see the top panel of Figure B). For 1988, 822 returns with AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or

Figure A

All Returns and Returns with Income of $\$ 200,000$ or More Measured in Current Dollars and in Constant 1976 Dollars, by Income Concept, Tax Years 1977-1989

more had no U.S. income tax liability; and 731 returns had no worldwide income tax liability.

Of the 814,152 tax returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more for 1989,779 , or 0.096 percent, had no U.S. income tax liability; and 691, or 0.085 percent, had no worldwide income tax liability: Of the 737,659 returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more for $1988 ; 397$ had no U.S. income tax liability; and 309 had no worldwide income tax liability. Although the number of nontaxable returns has gone up greatly between 1977 and 1989, because the number of all returns - taxable and nontaxable - with income of $\$ 200,000$ or more has risen
substantially, the percentage of nontaxable returns has not changed as significantly.

Since the inclusion of tax-exempt interest in expanded income starting with 1987, the concept of expanded income is no longer strictly comparable to expanded income calculated for years before 1987. Despite the rise in the number of nontaxable returns for 1989, the percentage of returns that was nontaxable actually decreased when compared to 1986 . For 1986, the percentage of nontaxable returns was 0.112 . For 1989, the percentage of nontaxable returns had decreased to 0.096 .

Using the constant 1976 dollar threshold, the number of

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

nontaxable returns was significantly lower. Yet the percentages of returns which are nontaxable are not significantly different. Of returns with AGI of $\$ 200,000$ or more in current dollars, 0.138 percent reported no U.S. income tax for 1989; 0.126 percent had no worldwide income tax. For returns in constant 1976 dollars, the percentage of returns without U.S. income tax liability was 0.135 ; the percentage of returns without worldwide
income tax liability was 0.124 (see the lower panel of Figure B). Of the returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more in current dollars, 0.096 percent reported no U.S. income tax; 0.085 percent reported no worldwide income tax. For returns in constant 1976 dollars, the percentage of returns without U.S. tax liability was 0.056 ; the percentage of returns without worldwide income tax liability was 0.046 . Beginning with 1987, the

## Figure B

Nontaxable Returns with Income of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More Measured in Current Dollars and in Constant 1976 Dollars, by Tax and Income Concept, Tax Years 1977-1989

| Tax year | \$200,000 income threshold measured in current dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of nontaxable returns with income of \$200,000 or more |  |  |  | Percentage of all returns with income of \$200,000 or more |  |  |  |
|  | Returns with no U.S. income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no worldwide income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no U.S. income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no worldwide income tax, by income concept |  |
|  | Adjusted grass income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1977. | 60 | 85 | 37 | 64 | 0.112 | 0.126 | 0.069 | 0.095 |
| 1978. | 98 | 105 | 60 | 67 | 0.143 | 0.123 | 0.088 | 0.079 |
| 1979. | 70 | 114 | 28 | 64 | 0.075 | 0.093 | 0.030 | 0.052 |
| 1980... | 143 | 198 | 56 | 114 | 0.122 | 0.132 | 0.048 | 0.076 |
| 1981.. | 226 | 304 | 79 | 114 | 0.164 | 0.174 | 0.057 | 0.065 |
| 1982. | 262 | 299 | 109 | 153 | 0.155 | 0.144 | 0.064 | 0.074 |
| 1983. | 447 | 579 | 321 | 437 | 0.225 | 0.232 | 0.162 | 0.175 |
| 1984. | 532 | 325 | 471 | 271 | 0.218 | 0.105 | 0.193 | 0.087 |
| 1985.......... | 612 | 613 | 442 | 454 | 0.206 | 0.166 | 0.149 | 0.123 |
| 1986.......... | 659 | 595 | 437 | 379 | 0.176 | 0.112 | 0.117 | 0.072 |
| 1987.......... | 857 | 472 | 740 | 364 | 0.159 | 0.085 | 0.137 | 0.065 |
| $1988 . .$. 1989 | 822 1,081 | 397 779 | 731 987 | 309 691 | 0.113 0.138 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.054 \\ & 0.096 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.101 \\ & 0.126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.042 \\ & 0.085 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1985. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax year | \$200,000 income threshold measured in constant 1976 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of nontaxable returns with income of \$200,000 or more |  |  |  | Percentage of all returns with income of $\$ 200,000$ or more |  |  |  |
|  | Returns with no U.S. income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no worldwide income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no U.S. income tax, by income concept |  | Returns with no worldwide income tax, by income concept |  |
|  | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income | Adjusted gross income | Expanded income |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| 1977. | 54 | 75 | 32 | 56 | 0.118 | 0.127 | 0.070 | 0.095 |
| 1978.......... | 62 | 70 | 31 | 39 | 0.126 | 0.112 | 0.063 | 0.062 |
| 1979........... | 38 | 71 | 15 | 39 | 0.068 | 0.093 | 0.027 | 0.051 |
| 1980............ | 56 | 71 | 22 | 39 | 0.107 | 0.099 | 0.042 | 0.054 |
| 1981.......... | 53 | 87 | 21 | 55 | 0.104 | 0.122 | 0.041 | 0.077 |
| 1982.......... | 58 | 68 | 27 | 36 | 0.098 | 0.084 | 0.045 | 0.044 |
| 1983............ | 138 | 135 | 113 | 108 | 0.205 | 0.144 | 0.168 | 0.115 |
| 1984............ | 170 | 78 | 160 | 66 | 0.210 | 0.067 | 0.198 | 0.057 |
| 1985............ | 190 | 155 | 137 | 99 | 0.198 | 0.115 | 0.143 | 0.073 |
| 1986............ | 201 | 189 | 138 | 120 | 0.168 | 0.099 | 0.115 | 0.063 |
| 1987............. | 312 | 126 | 271 | 85 | 0.193 | 0.074 | 0.168 | 0.050 |
| 1988............ | 277 | 141 | 251 | 116 | 0.118 | 0.058 | 0.107 | 0.048 |
| 1989........... | 293 | 128 | 269 | 106 | 0.135 | 0.056 | 0.124 | 0.046 |

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

number of high-income returns whose nontaxability may be attributed to foreign tax credits has been reduced substantially. The reduction appears to be attributable to changes in the foreign tax credit provisions of the "alternative minimum tax" (AMT).

Note that the number of nontaxable returns with incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more are based on samples. Thus, year-to-year differences in the numbers and percentages of nontaxable returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more may represent sampling variability in addition to actual changes in the numbers of such returns [7].

Figures $C$ and $D$ show the number of nontaxable highincome returns in both current year and constant 1976 dollars, and their proportion of all high-income returns between 1977 and 1989. Figure $\mathbf{C}$ is for returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more and no U.S. income tax liability measured in both current year and constant 1976 dollars. Figure D is for returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more and no worldwide income tax liability. In both figures, the spread between the two percentage lines is small in the late 1970's, increased in the early 1980's, and decreased again in recent years.

## Detailed Data for 1989

Tables 1 through 12 present data based on 1989 income tax returns, mainly those with incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more (measured in current year dollars) of AGI or expanded income: Most of the data are shown for taxable and nontaxable returns, both separately and combined. In summary, the tables show:

- The numbers of returns under the two tax concepts, cross-classified by broad AGI and expanded income classes (Tables 1 and 2);
- The distributions of taxable income as a percentage of AGI and expanded income (Tables 3 and 4);
- The frequencies and amounts of various sources of income, exclusions, deductions, taxes, and tax credits, as well as the relationship between the two income concepts (Tables 5 and 6);
- The frequencies with which various deductions and tax credits are the most important and the second most important items in reducing (or eliminating) income taxes (Tables 7 and 8);

Figure $\mathbf{C}$
Number and Percentage of Returns with No U.S. Income Tax and with Expanded Income of \$200,000 or more, Tax Years 1977-1989


## Figure D

Number and Percentage of Returns with No Worldwide Income Tax and with Expanded Income of $\$ 200,000$ or more, Tax Years 1977-1989


- The frequencies with which various itemized deductions, tax credits, and preferences occur as certain percentages of income (Tables 9 and 10); and
- The distributions of effective tax rates, i.e., income tax under each definition as percentages of income, by broad income classes (Tables 11 and 12).
Tables 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 use the "U.S. Income Tax" concept to classify returns as taxable or nontaxable, whereas Tables $2,4,6,8,10$ and 12 use the concept of "Worldwide Income Tax."


## Size of Income

Tables 1 and 2 show the number of all returns, taxable returns, and nontaxable returns, cross-classified by broad AGI and expanded income size classes. The tables show that most returns fall in the same broad income size class under both income concepts, but that expanded income tends to be a broader measure of income and therefore classifies more total and taxable returns in each of the $\$ 50,000$-and-over income size classes. However, for nontaxable high-income returns, AGI tends to be a broader measure. For example, Table 1 shows that 1,081 returns with no U.S. income tax had AGI's of $\$ 200,000$ or more, but only 779 had expanded incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more.

## Distribution of Tax Levels

Tables 3 and 4 show the distributions of high-income returns by the ratios of adjusted taxable income (adjusted to reflect tax credits and special tax computations) to AGI or expanded income. Taxable income has been adjusted for these tables by subtracting from taxable income the deduction equivalents of tax credits and other items [8]. The tables illustrate three important facts about highincome tax returns. (The examples in the paragraphs below are drawn from the "expanded income" columns in Table 4.)

1. As already described, only a small proportion of highincome taxpayers were able to escape all income taxes ( 0.085 percent).
2. Another group of high-income taxpayers-also a small group, but larger than the nontaxable groupwas able to offset a very substantial fraction of its income before being subject to tax. This type of highincome taxpayer pays income tax equal to only a small share of his or her income. Such taxpayers may be called "nearly nontaxables." (About 0.9 percent of high expanded-income taxpayers were able to reduce their taxable income to less than 25 percent of their expanded income.)

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

3. Overall, a large portion of high-income taxpayers were subject to tax on a large share of their income and reported very substantial amounts of tax. (About 67 percent had taxable income exceeding 80 percent of expanded income. Over 95 percent had taxable income of more than 50 percent of expanded income.)

Tables 11 and 12 present another way of showing the distributions of tax returns: by tax burden. These two tables classify all tax returns by both the size of income and the effective tax rate, i.e., income tax as a percentage of income. These tables show that on average, highincome taxpayers do have higher effective tax rates. The tables also illustrate the wide dispersion of effective tax rates for high-income returns. For example, Table 12 shows that while 2.5 percent of returns with expanded incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more had either no worldwide income tax or worldwide income tax of less than 10 percent of expanded income, 31.9 percent had effective tax rates exceeding 25 percent. More than 93 percent had average tax rates ranging from 15 percent to 30 percent, with over 50 percent of high-income taxpayers having effective tax rates between 20 percent and 25 percent.

## Charectaristics of vox Returns

Tables 5 and 6 show, in the aggregate, the frequencies and amounts of the types of income, the items of "tax preference," and the various deductions, credits, and income taxes shown on high-income returns. By comparing the columns for nontaxable returns with those for taxable returns, some of the different characteristics of nontaxable returns can be deduced. For example, nontaxable returns, under both income concepts, are much more likely to have sizable partnership and S Corporation losses than are taxable returns.

## RResons for Nomutaxobility

It is possible for certain itemized deductions and certain exclusions from income to cause nontaxability by themselves, but high-income returns are more often nontaxable as a result of a combination of reasons, no one of which by itself would result in nontaxability. Moreover, some items which singly or in combination may eliminate regular tax liability cannot eliminate an AMT liability since these items give rise to offsetting adjustments or preferences for AMT purposes.

Because they do not generate AMT adjustments or preferences, tax-exempt bond interest, itemized deductions for interest expense, miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI floor, moving expenses, casualty losses, and medical expenses (exceeding 7.5 percent of AGI) can, by themselves,
produce nontaxability [9].
Due to the AMT exclusion of $\$ 40,000$ on joint returns ( $\$ 30,000$ on single and head of household returns and $\$ 20,000$ on returns of married taxpayers filing separately), a return may be nontaxable even though it includes some items which produce AMT adjustments or preferences [10]. Further, since the starting point for AMT income is taxable income for regular tax purposes, a taxpayer can have adjustments and preferences exceeding the AMT exclusion without incurring AMT liability. This situation occurs if taxable income for regular tax purposes is sufficiently negative as a result of itemized deductions and personal exemptions exceeding. AGI that the taxpayer's AMT adjustments and preferences are less than the sum of the AMT exclusion and the amount by which regular taxable income is below zero. Note that because of the AMT, taxpayers may find it beneficial to report additional deduction items on their tax returns, even if the items do not produce a benefit for regular tax purposes.

Tables 7 and 8 classify tax returns by the items that had the largest and second largest effects in reducing or eliminating income tax. For returns on which each primary item was most important, the tables show the distributions of the second most important item. For example, on taxable returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more, the most important item in reducing the amount of tax reported on 54 percent of the returns was the itemized deduction of State and local taxes; for these returns, the itemized deduction for interest payments was the second reason 48 percent of the time and the deduction for charitable contributions was the second reason 41 percent of the time (Table 8). Conversely, on nontaxable returns (with no worldwide income tax), partnership and S Corporation losses were the most important item 34 percent of the time. Where these were the primary item, the interest paid deduction was the second most important item 34 percent of the time, the taxes paid deduction was the second most important item 24 percent of the time, and the deduction for charitable contributions was the second most important item 19 percent of the time.

The four categories which are most frequently the largest item in reducing taxes are: the itemized deduction for casualty or theft losses ( 66 returns, or 19.1 percent of the 346 returns with expanded income of $\$ 200,000$ or more and with no worldwide tax liability); net losses from partnerships or S Corporations (119 returns, or 34.4 percent); the itemized deduction for interest paid ( 62 returns, or 17.9 percent); and the charitable contributions deduction ( 39 returns, or 11.3 percent). The four items which were most frequently the second largest factor in

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reducing regular tax liability were partnership and $S$ Corporation losses, the interest paid deduction, the deduction for taxes paid, and the deduction for charitable contributions. Note that the net losses from partnerships and S Corporations reduce AGI; the other three items reduce taxable income.

Tables 9 and 10 represent another way of illustrating the importance of various tax provisions in reducing or eliminating income tax. Unlike Tables 7 and 8, these tables cover only nontaxable returns. Tables 9 and 10 show the number of times that various items reduced income by different fractions of income. The items shown are the various categories of itemized deductions, the deduction equivalents of two different types of tax credits, and total tax preferences excluded from income. For example, for high expanded-income returns with no worldwide income tax (see Table 10), the itemized deduction for casualty or theft losses exceeded 100 percent of expanded income on 37 of the 691 returns, but there was no casualty or theft loss deduction on 622 returns. The total interest paid deduction exceeded total expanded income on 22 returns.

## Notes and References

[1] The statutory requirement is contained in section 2123 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. at 1915).
[2] Lerman, Allen H., "High-income Tax Returns: 1974 and 1975, A Report on High-income Taxpayers Emphasizing Tax Returns with Little or No Tax Liability," U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, March 1977, and "High-income Tax Returns: 1975 and 1976, A Report Emphasizing Nontaxable and Nearly Nontaxable Income Tax Returns," U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, August 1978.
U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, reports for 1977 through 1982 and 1985 through 1988. (For 1977 and 1978, only the number of nontaxable high-AGI returns were published.)
Lerman, Allen H., "High-income Tax Returns, 1983," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1986, Volume 5, Number 4, pp. 31-61, and "High-income Tax Returns, 1984," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1987, Volume 6, Number 4, pp. 1-29.
[3] The 1976 Act specified four income concepts for classifying tax returns: adjusted gross income (AGI), expanded income, AGI plus excluded preferences,
and AGI less investment interest not in excess of investment income. Section 441 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 ( 90 Stat. at 815) eliminated the requirement for using the last two income concepts.
[4] The definition of adjustments to AGI to obtain expanded income given in the text is for 1989. See Appendix A for a discussion of AGI and expanded income, and a list of adjustments covering all years since 1977.
[5] The price deflator used was the consumer price index (CPI) for all items as reported in Table B-56, page 361 of the 1992 Economic Report of the President.
[6] See Appendix B for a discussion of the tax concepts. In previously published data (see footnote 4), the "U.S. Income Tax" concept was referred to as "Total Income Tax", and the "Worldwide Income Tax" concept was referred to as "Modified Total Income Tax".
[7] Beginning with Tax Year 1991, nontaxable returns with expanded incomes of $\$ 200,000$ or more will be sampled at higher rates for Statistics of Income, which will reduce the sampling variability of these returns.
[8] See Appendix B for a description of how the deduction equivalent of credits is computed.
[9] The deduction for charitable contributions would also fall into this class were it not limited to 50 percent of AGI.
[10] The AMT exclusion phases out above a certain level of AMT income, but since taxpayers will have some AMT liability in the phaseout range, the phaseout is not relevant for nontaxable returns.

## Appendix A: Income Concepts

The Congress wanted data on high-income taxpayers classified by an income concept that was more comprehensive than adjusted gross income (AGI), but that was based entirely on items already reported on income tax returns. In order to derive such an income concept, it is necessary to begin with a broad, inclusive concept of income. AGI must then be compared to this broad income concept, and the differences (both additions and subtractions) that can be determined from items reported on tax returns identified.

This appendix begins by defining "Haig-Simons income," a very broad concept of income used by economists and others as a standard. AGI is then compared to HaigSimons income, and the major differences between the two income concepts listed. The final section defines "expanded

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

income," the more comprehensive income measure than AGI based entirely on tax return data.

## Halg-Simons Income

The broadest measure of annual income generally used by economists and others is defined as the value of a household's consumption plus the change, if any, in its net worth. This income concept is referred to as HaigSimons income, or H-S income, after the two economists who wrote extensively about it [A1]. The H-S income of a household that consumed $\$ 25,000$ and saved $\$ 2,000$ in a year would be $\$ 27,000$. Alternatively, the H-S income of a household that consumed $\$ 25,000$ and had no additions to savings but had assets that declined in value by $\$ 1,000$ in a year would be $\$ 24,000$.

H-S income consists of three broad components: labor income, capital income (income from assets), and income from transfer payments. The major elements of each of these three components are as follows:

- Labor income.-This includes all forms of employee compensation, including wages and salaries; employee fringe benefits, such as employer-provided health insurance and accrued pension benefits or contributions; and the employer share of payroll taxes, such as social security taxes. Labor income also includes the labor share of self-employment income. Expenses of earning labor income would be deducted in arriving at H -S income. Deferred labor income would be counted in the year it was earned, rather than in the year it was received.
- Capital income.-This includes all income from assets, including interest, dividends, rents, royalties, accrued capital gains (whether or not realized), the capital income share of self-employment income, and the rental value of consumer durables (most importantly, the rental value of owner-occupied housing). Capital income is measured in real (inflationadjusted) terms, and is net of real economic depreciation and all other expenses (which could exceed capital income).
- Transfer payments.-These include payments in cash, such as social security benefits, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, aid for dependent children (AFDC), and noncash benefits (such as Medicare, Medicaid, and food stamps).

For purposes of tax analysis, H-S income should be measured on a pre-tax basis, the amount that would be earned if there were no Federal income tax in place. Most items of income are unaffected, or little affected, by the
income tax, and so are reported on a pre-tax basis. However, certain income items from tax-preferred sources may be reduced because of the tax preferences. An example is interest from tax-exempt State and local Government bonds. The interest rate on tax-exempt bonds is generally lower than the interest rate on taxable bonds of the same maturity and risk, with the difference being approximately equal to the tax rate of the typical investor in tax-exempt bonds. Thus, investors in tax-exempt bonds are effectively paying a tax, referred to as an "implicit tax," and tax-exempt interest as reported is measured on an after-tax, rather than a pre-tax, basis. Income from all tax-preferred sources should be grossed up by implicit taxes to properly measure $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{S}$ income.

## Adjusted Gross Income

AGI is the statutory definition of income for Federal income tax purposes. AGI differs from H -S income by excluding some components of H-S income and by allowing accelerated business deductions and deductions unrelated to income, but also by disallowing or limiting certain expenses of earning income and certain losses. In addition, AGI is not grossed up for implicit taxes.

The components of H -S income excluded from AGI include most employee fringe benefits, the employer share of payroll taxes, accrued but deferred employee compensation, accrued but unrealized real capital gains, the rental value of consumer durables, most social security benefits and most other cash transfers, all noncash transfers, and the real income of borrowers due to inflation [A2].

Depreciation and certain other expenses allowed in determining AGI may be accelerated (relative to economic depreciation and other costs) in the early years of an investment, thus understating investment income. In later years, however, investment income in AGI will be overstated because depreciation and other accelerated expenses will then be understated. AGI also excludes contributions to individual retirement arrangements (IRA's) and self-employed retirement plans (Keogh's), which are not expenses related to earning income.

AGI generally exceeds H-S income to the extent expenses of earning income and losses are limited or disallowed. Most of the expenses of earning income are deductible from AGI in calculating taxable income, but only if the taxpayer "itemizes" deductions and then in some cases only to the extent that the sum of all such items exceeds 2 percent of AGI. Expenses incurred in the production of income that are itemized deductions include certain expenses of employees (such as union dues; expenditures for items used on-the-job but not reimbursed

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by the employer; and the employees' travel, meal, and entertainment expenses); job-related moving expenses; and expenses attributable to a taxpayer's investments (as opposed to the active operation of a trade or business) including, but not limited to, interest expense incurred in connection with investments in securities.

Although net capital losses reduce economic income, only the first $\$ 3,000$ of net realized capital losses may be deducted in computing AGI. Any additional realized losses must be carried forward to future years.

AGI can also exceed H-S income because of differences in the timing of income between the two concepts. For example, a taxpayer may realize more capital gains in a year than he or she accrues in capital gains. Since AGI includes only realizations of capital gains whereas H-S income includes only accruals, AGI in this circumstance would exceed $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{S}$ income.

Finally, just as AGI understates the income of borrowers due to inflation, it overstates the income of lenders, which include bond owners and owners of bank deposits.

## Expanded Income

Expanded income is meant to be a measure of income that is conceptually closer to H-S income than AGI, but which is derived entirely from items already reported on income tax returns. Figure E shows the adjustments made to AGI to arrive at expanded income. Since the definition of AGI has been changed by legislation several times since 1977, and certain reporting requirements have also changed, the adjustments have differed over the years, as indicated for each item [A3]. Most of these adjustments are relatively straightforward, but the adjustment for investment requires some explanation.

## Figure E

Derivation of Expanded Income from Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1977-1989
Adjusted gross income (AGI)
PLUS: E Excluded capital gains (tax years prior to 1987)

- Tax-exempt interest (1987 and later tax years)
- Nontaxable social security benefits (1987 and later tax years)
Tax preferences for alternative minimum tax purposes [A4]
minus:
- Unreimbursed employee business expenses
- Nondeductible rental losses (Tax Year 1987)
- Moving expense deduction (1987 and later tax years)

Investment interest expense to the extent it does not exceed investment income

- Miscellaneous itemized deductions not subject to the 2-percent-of-AGI floor (Tax Year 1989 only)
EQUALS: - Expanded Income


## Investment Interest

In measuring $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{S}$ income, it generally would be appropriate to deduct all expenses incurred in the production of income, including those related to any income-producing investments, without limit. Investment expenses in excess of investment income would then represent net economic losses. However, such a liberal deduction for investmentrelated expenses is not necessarily correct when not all income items have been included currently. (Investment income includes interest, dividends, and realized capital gains.)

If all income has not been included currently, full deduction of investment expenses might represent a mismatching of receipts and expenses and might result in understating income. For example, if a taxpayer borrowed funds to purchase securities, net income would be understated if the taxpayer deducted all interest payments on the loan but did not include as income any accrued gains or the securities. A similar mismatching of income and expenses would occur if investment expenses that should properly be capitalized were deducted when paid. In these instances, a more accurate measure of income might be obtained by postponing the deduction of the expense until such time as the income was recognized for tax purposes.

Additional problems are created when a person with a loan has both income-producing assets, such as securities, and non-income-producing assets, such as a vacation home or yacht. It is not possible to determine what portion of the interest expense should be attributed to taxable income-producing assets and, therefore, ought to be deductible against the gross receipts from such taxable assets. As a result of these problems, it has been necessary to set arbitrary limits on the amount of investment expenses which are deductible in calculating expanded income.

Investment expenses that have not been deducted in determining AGI generally can appear on a Federal individual income tax return in two places. Investment interest is taken into account in the calculation of the itemized deduction for interest. Deductible investment interest is a separate part of the total interest deduction. Other investment expenses, such as management fees, are included in the miscellaneous category of itemized deductions [A5]. Beginning with 1987, most of the types of income-producing expenses included as miscellaneous itemized deductions are only deductible to the extent that their total exceeds 2 percent of AGI. To determine expenses that should be deductible in calculating an approximation of H -S income, investment expenses have been defined as the entire interest deduction other than the

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interest paid on a home mortgage. Other investment expenses could not be separated from the remainder of "miscellaneous" deductions. Hence, they have not been used in the adjustment for investment expenses.
To the extent that interest expenses do not exceed investment income, they are generally allowed as a deduction in the computation of deductible investment interest and thus expanded income. Investment interest expenses which do exceed investment income are not deductible in calculating expanded income. One consequence of this definition is that investment expenses can never turn positive investment income into investment losses. Generally, allowing investment expenses to offset all investment income is generous and tends to understate broadly-measured income. However, in some instances, limiting investment expenses to investment income may overstate income by disallowing genuine investment losses.

## Notes to Appendix - A

[A1] Haig, Robert M. (ed.), The Federal Income Tax; Columbia University Press, 1921, and Simons, Henry C., Personal Income Taxation, University of Chicago Press, 1938.
[A2] Borrowers receive income due to inflation because the real value of debt is reduced by inflation. Even though inflation may be anticipated and reflected in interest rates, tax deductions for nominal interest payments overstate interest costs because part of these payments represents a return of principal to the lender; rather than interest.
[A3] For 1977, 50 percent of long-term capital gains were included in AGI. During 1978, the inclusion ratio was changed to 40 percent. This inclusion ratio remained unchanged through 1986. Beginning with 1987, there was no exclusion allowed for capital gains in computing AGI, and thus this adjustment was not made in computing expanded income for returns for years after 1986: From this time forward, taxpayers were required to report on their Federal income tax returns the amount of their tax-exempt interest income from State and local Government bonds. Since 1987, tax-exempt interest has been included in expanded income. Taxpayers are also required to report social security benefits. Since 1988, nontaxable social security benefits have been included in expanded income. The subtraction of unreimbursed employee business expense and the moving expense deduction is to make the concept of expanded income comparable to years prior to 1987. Due to subtracting non-limited miscellaneous
deductions and not subtracting the nondeductible rental loss for 1989, the expanded income concept for 1989 is still not strictly comparable to expanded income for 1988. Specific details on the definition of expanded income for any given year are available in the reports and publications enumerated in footnote 2 under Notes and References.
[A4] The tax preferences (obtained from Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation) excluded from adjusted gross income and tabulated in Tables 5 and 6 include the following items: the excess of accelerated depreciation over straight-line depreciation on certain real property and property subject to a lease (for property placed in service before 1987); the excess of rapid amortization allowable on certain capital expenditures (such as pollution control facilities) over depreciation otherwise allowable; the appreciated portion of the value of property contributed to charitable organizations; the excess of percentage depletion over the "adjusted basis" of the property; unrealized gain on the exercise of stock options; and certain intangible drilling.costs to the extent that they exceed the otherwise allowable amortization deductions: Preferences from itemized deductions did not represent omitted income; hence, they were not counted as preference items in calculating a broader measure of income. The preference from taxexempt interest from certain private activity bonds was not included since the interest for all taxexempt State and local Government bonds was considered as omitted income. Specific details on the tax preference items obtained from Form 6251 for earlier years are available in the reports and publications enumerated in footnote 2 under Notes and References.
[A5] Some income deferrals and accelerated expense deductions may also be involved in income or losses from rental property, from royalties, from partnerships, and from certain small business corporations, only the net amounts of which are included in adjusted gross income.

## Appendix B: Tax Concepts

This appendix provides a brief summary of the U.S. taxation of worldwide income and the foreign tax credit: The two tax concepts used in the article are then defined. The following section explains the computation of the deduction equivalent of credits and other items. A final section discusses the possible implications of the use of unaudited tax return data for this article.

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## U.S. Taxation of Worldwide Income and the Foreign Tax Credt

Citizens and residents of the United States, regardless of where they reside, must generally include in income for Federal income tax purposes income from all geographic sources. Thus, for example, dividends and interest received from a foreign corporation or income earned working abroad is subject to Federal income tax in the same manner as income received from sources inside the United States [B1]. Income from sources outside the United States may also be subject to tax by foreign governments.

To reduce, if not eliminate, the possibility of double taxation of the foreign source income of U.S. citizens and residents, the Federal income tax allows a credit for income taxes paid to foreign governments. This foreign tax credit is generally limited to the amount of (pre-credit) U.S. tax liability attributable to foreign-source income. This limit prevents the foreign tax credit from offsetting the U.S. tax on U.S. source income.

As a result of taxing citizens and residents on a worldwide basis but allowing a foreign tax credit, some Federal income tax returns may report substantial income but little or no U.S. tax liability after credits. This may occur, for example, if a taxpayer has income only from foreign sources (the taxpayer may live abroad the entire year and have no income-producing assets in the United States), or if a taxpayer has foreign-source income that exceeds a net loss from U.S. sources, and pays income taxes to a foreign government that are comparable to the U.S. tax [B2].

For taxpayers with income from foreign sources, these procedures understate the taxpayers' true worldwide income tax liabilities and effective income tax rates. For such taxpayers, it does not seem appropriate to classify U.S. income tax credits for foreign tax payments as reducing tax liabilities. That is particularly true for tax filers who appear to be nontaxable because they do not have any U.S. tax liability but who have paid foreign income taxes. A more accurate measure of overall income tax burden, as well as the numbers of nontaxable returns, can be obtained by considering all income taxes - U.S. as well as foreign. Thus, a second tax concept ,"Worldwide Income Tax," has been used in addition to the traditional "U.S. Income Tax."

## Two Tax Concepts

Two tax concepts are used in this article to classify tax returns as taxable or nontaxable and to measure the tax burdens on taxable returns: "U.S. Income Tax" and "Worldwide Income Tax." Worldwide income tax is defined for purposes of this article as U.S. income taxes
plus the amount of foreign tax credits reported on the U.S. income tax return. The amount of the foreign tax credits is used as a proxy for foreign tax liabilities [B3]. The relationship of U.S. income tax to tax items reported on individual income tax returns, and to worldwide income tax is shown in Figure $F$.

## Figure F

## Derivation of U.S. Income Tax and Worldwide Income Tax, Tax Year 1989

Tax at normal rates (tax generated)

> PLUS: Additional taxes (such as tax on accumulation distributions from qualified retirement plans, Form 4972 )

EQUALS: Income tax before credits
PLus: Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)
minus: Tax credits (except the earned income credit)
EqUALS: U.S. Income Tax
PLUS: Foreign tax credit
EQUALS: Worldwide Income Tax

## Comparing Exclusions, Doductions, Tax Credits, and Special Tax Computations

In order to compare the importance of various exclusions, deductions, tax credits, and special tax computations
(such as the alternative minimum tax on tax preferences), the different types of items must be put on the same basis. One way of doing so is to calculate the size of the deduction that would reduce (or increase) income tax by the same amount as a tax credit or special computation. This amount is called the "deduction equivalent" of the tax credit or special computation.

The deduction equivalent of a tax credit or a special tax computation is the difference between the taxable income that, using the ordinary tax rate schedules, would yield the actual tax before the provision in question is considered and the actual tax after the provision. For example, the "deduction equivalent of all tax credits" is equal to the difference between "taxable income which would yield income tax before credits" and "taxable income which would yield income tax after credits."

Using this method of equating the value of deductions, exclusions, credits, and special tax computations, the order in which the various credits and special tax computations are calculated may affect the value of their deduction equivalents. Because the tax rate schedules are

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progressive with successive increments. to income taxed at successively higher tax rates, the deduction equivalent of the credit converted last to a deduction equivalent will be larger (for the same amount of a credit) than the item converted first, unless all relevant taxable income. amounts are within a single tax rate bracket.

The deduction equivalents of tax credits shown in Tables 5 and 6 were computed by assuming that deductions and exclusions reduced taxes before credits. As a result, the deduction equivalent of tax credits may be overstated.

## Unauditsd Data

Tax return data used for Statistics of Income have been tabulated as they were reported on tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Certain obvious arithmetic errors have been corrected, and certain adjustments have been made to achieve consistent statistical definitions. Otherwise, the data have not been altered. In particular, the data do not reflect any changes that may have been made or that may be made in the future as a result of IRS audits. While this is true of data throughout the entire Statistics of Income program, it is of particular relevance for high-income tax returns. Because of the greater complexity of these returns, there is a higher probability of error and more scope for disagreement about the proper interpretation of tax laws.

The fact that the data have been drawn from unaudited returns is of even greater importance for those high-
income returns that are nontaxable. Almost any audit changes would make such returns taxable. Even where the tax consequences were minor, such returns would be reclassified from nontaxable to taxable, thereby changing the counts of nontaxable returns:

## Notes to Appendix B

[B1] An exception is that certain income earned abroad may be excluded from AGI. Any foreign taxes paid on such income are not creditable against U.S. income tax. The tables in this article do not reflect either such excluded income or any foreign tax payments on it.
[B2] Although the foreign tax credit is an item of tax preference for AMT purposes, taxpayers below the AMT exclusion thresholds, or with preferences or deductions not subject to AMT, may completely offset their pre-credit U.S. income tax liability: with their foreign tax credit.
[B3] Where foreign tax rates exceed U.S. rates, foreign tax credits will be less than foreign tax liabilities. In such cases, using foreign tax credits as a proxy for foreign tax liabilities understates worldwide income tax liability. In other cases, when foreign tax credits are for taxes paid on income from previous years, use of foreign tax credits as a proxy may overstate or understate worldwide taxes on current year income.

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Table 1.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax: Number of Returns, by Size of Income and by
Tax Liability'
(All figures are estimates based on samples)

| Size of expanded income | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Under \$50,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 100,000$ undier \$200,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 112,135,673 | 96,278,525 | 12,980,727 | 2,090,358 | 786,063 |
| Under \$50,000 | 96,075,122 | 95,658,302 | 412,476 | 2.893 | 1.451 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 13,104,046 | 608.907 | 12,404,026 | -89,976 | 1,137 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 | 2,142,353 | 8,391 | 162,332 | 1,951,779 | 19,851 |
| \$200,000 or more . . . . . | 814,152 | 2,926 | 1.893 | 45,709 | 763,624 |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 91,669,781 | 75,837,365 | 12,959,707 | 2,087,727 | 784,982 |
| Under \$50,000 | 75,633,745 | 75,225,327 | 405,855 | 1,596 | 967 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 13,082,126 | 602,270 | 12,389,674 | 89,146 | 1,036 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 | 2,140.537 | 7,204 | 162,307 | 1,951,302 | 19,723 |
| \$200,000 or more . . . . | 813,373 | 2,563 | ${ }^{*} 1.871$ | 45,683 | 763,256 |
| Returns without U.S. income tax |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20,465,893 | 20,441,160 | 21,020 | 2,631 | 1,081 |
| Under \$50,000 | 20,441,377 | 20,432,975 | 6.621 | 1,297 | 484 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 21,920 | 6,637 | 14,352 | 831 | 101 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,817 | *1.186 | *25 | 477 | 128 |
| \$200,000 or more . . . . . | 779 | 362 | -23 | *26 | 368 |

"Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
'Returns with U.S. income tax include returns on which income tax was entirely ofiset by the earned income credit.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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Table 2.--Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax: Number of Returns, by Size of Income and by Tax Llability'
(All figures are estimates based on samples).


- Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
${ }^{-1}$ Returns with wordowide income tax include returns on which income tax was entirely offset by the earned income credit.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.


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Table 3.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Adjusted Taxable Income to Income Per Concept
(All figures are estimates based on samples)

| Specified item | Adjusted gross income |  |  | Expanded income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Percent of total | Cumulative percent of total | Number of returne | Percent of total | Cumulative percent of total |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 786,063 1,081 | $100.0$ | - | 814,152 779 | 100.0 0.1 | - |
| Retums without U.S. income tax | 1,081 | $0.1$ | - | 779 | 0.1 | - |
| Returns with U.S. income tax: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Ratio of adjusted taxable income to | 784,982 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 813,373 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
| income per concept: Under 5 percent . . . . . . . . . | 234 | () | () | 947 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 5 under 10 percent | 1.383 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 543 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 10 under 15 percent | 1,216 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2,819 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 15 under 20 percent | 1,732 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.995 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| 20 under 25 percent | 2,268 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3,580 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| 25 under 30 percent | 1,003 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 6,118 | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| 30 under 35 percent | 2,266 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 3,858 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| 35 under 40 percent | 2.733 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 6,653 | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| 40 under 45 percent | 3,155 $\mathbf{5}, 379$ | 0.4 0.7 | 2.0 2.7 | 6,429 9,231 | 0.8 1.1 | 4.0 5.2 |
| 45 under 50 percent | 5,379 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 9,231 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| 50 under 60 percent | 18,287 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 33,444 | 4.1 |  |
| 60 under 70 percent | 59,911 | 7.6 | 12.7 | 62,300 | 7.7 | 17.0 |
| 70 under 80 percent | 126,121 | 16.1 | 28.8 | 139,652 | 17.2 | 34.1 100.0 |
| 80 percent or more | 559,294 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 535,805 | 65.9 | 100.0 |

-Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
() Less than 0.05 percent.

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

High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 4.-Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 ; 0 0 0}$ or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Adjusted Taxable Income to Income Per Concept
(All figures are estimates based on samples)

"Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
() Less than 0.05 percent.

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

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 5.-Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits and Tax by Tax Status

| Hem | 隹 with ediusted aross income of \$200,000 or more |  |  |  |  |  | Returns with expanded income of $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or more |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totad |  | Returns with <br> U.S. Income tax |  | Returns without <br> U. S. Income tax |  | Toted |  | Returns with U.S. income tax |  | Returns without <br> U. 8. income tax |  |
|  |  |  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of | Amount |  |  | Number od | Amount | of | Amount | of returns | Amount | of returns | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Amount |
|  | return | (2) | returns | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Selaries and wages. <br> Business or protession: <br> Net lncome. $\qquad$ <br> Net loss. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 041.108 | 788 | 640,821 | 164,727,876 | 287 | 58,349 |
|  | 639,885 | 166,258,971 | 639,191 | 166,149,391 | 694 | 109,560 | 641 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 257 | 26,116 | 184,808 | 22,110,441 | 184,700 | 22,094,130 | 108 | 16,311 <br> 15,203 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 7 8 , 6 8 1} \\ 57,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,598,002 \\ 1713.370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,424 \\ 57,750 \end{array}$ | $21,571,886$ $1,670,768$ | 175 | 42,602 | 58,481 | 1,721,871 | 58,407 | 1,706,667 | 5 |  |
| Farm: <br> Net tncome. $\qquad$ | 11,628 27.949 | $\begin{array}{r} 752,034 \\ 1,228,617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,615 \\ & 27,871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 751,665 \\ 1,208,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ 20,448 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.537 \\ & 29.214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 735,383 \\ \mathbf{1 , 3 5 3 , 9 8 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,534 \\ & 28,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734,903 \\ 1,265,712 \end{array}$ | 6 336 | $\begin{array}{r} 460 \\ 88,275 \end{array}$ |
| Net loss........................................ | 27.949 | 1,228,617 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership and S Corporation net income after section 179 property deduction: <br> Net income. $\qquad$ <br> Net loss. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 157 | 35,349 | 313,290 | 65,529,225 | 313,219 | 65,504,877 | 71 232 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,348 \\ 115,982 \end{array}$ |
|  | 304,369 $\mathbf{2 3 6}$,620 | $\begin{aligned} & 65,665,409 \\ & 11,631,720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304,212 \\ & 235,932 \end{aligned}$ | 11,298,560 | 688 | 333,160 | 239,929 | 11,220,898 | 239,697 | 11,104,916 | 232 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of capital assets: |  | 85,403,561 | 475.352 | 85,094,228 | 688 | 309,333 | 499,674 153,273 | $\begin{array}{r} 86,082,839 \\ 352,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 499,372 \\ & 152,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,966,263 \\ 351,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 302 \\ & 397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116,576 \\ 1,178 \end{array}$ |
| Net gain. $\qquad$ <br> Net loss. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 476,040 \\ & 147,647 \end{aligned}$ | 3,40,685 | 147,395 | 339,965 | 252 | 720 | 153,273 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of property other then capital assets: |  | 1,905,317 | 64,373 | 1,891,452 | 140 | 13,665 | 65,657 | $1,878.510$ 752,483 | 65,595 80,479 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.871,413 \\ 744,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,097 \\ 8,121 \end{array}$ |
| Net gain................................... | 64,513 77,849 | 744,275 | 77,693 | 734,416 | 156 | 9,859 | 80,555 | 752,483 |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss.......................................... |  |  | 779,996 | 38,986,929 | 1,044 | 420,263 | 809.129 | 40,477,572 | 608,387 348,892 | 40,073,857 | 742 | $\begin{aligned} & 103,715 \\ & 192,937 \end{aligned}$ |
| Taxable interest recelved....................... | 781,040 | $39,407,192$ $13,072,075$ | 305,886 | 13,027,256 | 289 | 44,819 | 349,384 | 46,838,320 | 348,892 | 28,057,112 | 666 | 73,194 |
| Tax-exempt interest............................. | 306,175 637,462 | 12,072,075 | 636,620 | 24,963,429 | 842 | 92,321 | 666,405 | 26,130,306 | 665,739 | 28,057,112 | 666 |  |
| Dividends..........................................- | 637,462 | 25,055,750 |  |  |  | 5.503 | 161,525 | 5,227,484 | 161,472 | 5,224,195 | 53 | 3,289 |
| adjusted gross income. | 142,308 | 4,805,013 | 142,180 | 4,799,510 | 128 | 5,503 | 161,525 | 5,27,404 |  |  |  |  |
| Rent | 156.759 | 5,996,238 | 156.555 | 5,980,530 | 204 | 15,709 | 168,880 | 6,083,880 | 168,782 | 8,074,852 | 98 | 9,028 |
| Net tnoome.................. | 150.759 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,263,246 | 183,110 | 3,245,021 | 179 | 18.225 |
| Net loss (deductible and | 180,134 | 3,335,428 | 179,737 | 3,284,734 | 397 299 | 50.694 36.312 | 183,290 137,928 | 3,193,225 | 137,852 | 2,186,004 | 76 | 7,221 |
| $\qquad$ | 135,084 | 2,227,203 | 134,785 | 2,190,691 | 299 | 36,312 | 137,926 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Royalty: |  |  |  |  | 125 | 4,413 | 72,267 | 1,525,978 | 72,222 | 1,524,745 | 45 | 1,233 48 |
| Net income... | 69,763 | $1.462,966$ 21,345 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,638 \\ 6,894 \end{array}$ | $1,458,53$ 21,175 | 19 | 170 | 6,951 | 21,099 | 6,947 | 21,050 | 4 | 48 |
| Net loss........................................... | 6,913 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 717 |
| Estate or trust: |  |  |  |  | 62 | 1.466 | $41,335$ | $2.322,312$ 110,993 | 41,306 <br> 11,615 | 2,321,594 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | -139 |
| Net income........................................... | 38,568 10.578 | 104,463 | 10,553 | 2,2103,705 | 25 | 757 6500 | 11,623 355,572 | 110,993 $1,993,451$ | 11,615 355,398 | 1,989,288 | 174 | 4,163 |
| Net loss.......................................... |  | 1,971,784 | 345,730 | 1,965,193 | 409 | 6,590 | 355,572 | 1,993,451 | 355,356 | 1,380,288 | - | - |
| State income tax refunds....................... | 346, 139 | 1.971,7 |  |  | + | $\dagger$ | -13 | *5 | *13 | . ${ }^{5}$ | - | - |
| Windtail proft tax refunds...................... | ${ }_{-14}^{\dagger}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | $\dagger$ | + | $t$ | + | $\begin{array}{r}* 13 \\ \hline 3.379\end{array}$ | 130,494 | 3,379 | 130,494 | - | - |
| Windtal profit tax withheld | 3,380 | 130,504 | + | + | $\dagger$ | + | 3,379 | 130,494 |  |  |  |  |
| cecurty benefits in |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147814 | 975,416 | 147,730 | 974,925 | 84 | 491 |
| Social securnty benerits in adjusted gross income | 113.811 | 742,503 | 113,645 | 741,501 | 166 | 1,002 | 147,014 | 975,416 | 147730 |  |  | 491 |
| Sociel securtly benofits |  |  |  | 741,555 | 166 | 1,002 | 147,814 | 975,485 | 147,730 7057 | $\begin{array}{r} 974,993 \\ 25.575 \end{array}$ | 4 | 31 |
| (nontaxable) | 113,811 7362 | $\begin{array}{r} 742,558 \\ 25,668 \end{array}$ | $7,356$ | $25.633$ | 6 | 35 | 7,061 | 25,606 | 7,057 | 7,283,377 | 113 | 12,686 |
| Unemployment compensation................. | 7,362 181.914 | 7,558,298 | 181,573 | 7,519,341 | 341 | 38,956 | 183,223 | 7,296,063 | 483,110 | $7,283,377$ 280,781 | 18 | 6,062 |
| Other income...................................... | 181.914 7.654 | 295,068 | 7,620 | 288,233 | 34 | 6,835 | 7,609 | 286,843 | 7,592 |  |  |  |
| Other loss................... | 7.654 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,150 | 424,075 | 30 | 2,434 |
| Foreign earned income | 5,324 | 433,072 | 5,287 | 430,269 | 37 | 2,803 | 5,180 814.152 | $414,913,414$ | 813,373 | 414,744,494 | 779 | 168,920 |
| extai income........................ | 786,063 | 492,281,881 | 784,982 | 411,676,463 | 1,081 | 605,417 | 814.152 |  | 253,890 | 3,160,592 | 109 | 3,250 |
| Totai income...................... |  | 3,184,621 | 250,017 | 3,180,747 | 234 | 3,874 | 253,999 | 3,163,843 | 79,443 | 232,103 | 17 | 45 |
| Statutory edjustments, total.................... | 250,251 76,275 | 224,052 | 76,212 | 223,887 | 63 | 165 | 79,460 | 232,148 1.912 .979 | 79,44, 94,250 | 1,912,484 | 19 | 495 |
| Payments to an IRA.........................t | 76,293 | 1,908,900 | 93,900 | 1,908,135 | 35 | 766 |  | 1,912.979 |  |  |  |  |
| Peyments to a Keogh plan................... |  |  | 784,982 | 408,495,716 | 1,081 | 601,543 | 814,152 | 411,749,571 | 813,373 | 411,583,901 $6,157,164$ | 194 | $50,538$ |
| Adjusted gross income $\qquad$ Investment interest $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 786,063 \\ & 291,299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 409,097.259 \\ 7,265,505 \end{array}$ | 784,982 290,444 | 400,435,76 6,788,080 | + 85 | 477,426 | 287,498 | $6,207,702$ | 287,304 |  | 194 | 235,185 |
| Total tax preferences excluded from edjusted gross income. | 378,250 | 16,045,261 | 377.852 | 15,995,346 | 398 | 49,915 | 420,104 | 20,140,312 | 419,542 | 19,905,127 | 563 | 235,105 |
| Total alternative minimum tax preference thems (exctuding tax-exempt interest from |  |  | 148.862 | 2,838,913 | 167 | 2,707 | 158,669 | 3,016,677 | 158,622 | 3,015,774 | 47 | 904 |
| private activity bonds).......................... | 149,029 | 2,041,620 | 148,82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 112 | 6.999 |
| Passive activity loss (atiemative |  | 1,506,086 | 352.747 | 1,507,205 | 367 | -1,119 | 358,739 | 1,511,581 | 358,627 | 1,518,580 | 2779 | 339,950 |
| minir |  | 416,886,993 | 784,982 | 416,751,031 | 1,073 | 135,962 | 814,152 | 425,383,452 | 813,373 | 425,043,502 |  |  |

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 5.-Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\$ 200,000$ or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits and Tax by Tax Status-Continued


High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 6.-Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More Under Alternative Concepts:
income, Deductions, Credits and Tax by Tax Status


High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 6.-Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under'Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits and Tax by Tax Status-Continued (AA higures are estimates basod on samples-money emounts ere in thousands od dollars)


High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 7.-Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\mathbf{5 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ or More Under Alternative Concepta: Number of Returns and Percentages Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Hem With Second Largest Tax Effect'

| Bame wath weond lergent tax effret |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | introuen prod deciceition |  |  |  | Texat prid derwation |  | Contribucors devection |  | Medical and dernem expenseduchution |  |
|  | Number or | Porcont | Number of reverna | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pucome } \\ & \text { of totan } \end{aligned}$ | Number of refurns | Pwever of total | Number of nexum | Percent | Number of returna | Porcorn | Number of returns | Percent of betal |
|  | remums |  |  |  | (5) | (ब) | ( 7 | (a) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 773,212 | 100.0 | 203.203 | 28.3 | 29.450 | 3.8 | 300,011 |  | 50,703 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.7 \\ 157 \end{array}$ | 3,485 | $23.2$ |
|  | $218.976$ <br> 33.966 | 28.3 | 6.901 | 3.4 | 8.759 | 297 | 179,485 18.883 | 4.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.358 \\ & 2,408 \end{aligned}$ | 157 4.0 | 805 136 | 23.2 39 |
|  |  |  | 6.901 153 |  |  | 44.4 | 18.0.3 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.408 \\ 40.182 \end{array}$ | 67.3 | 1.595 | 460 |
|  | 249.004 | 32.2 23.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 153.376 \\ 24.905 \end{array}$ | 12.3 |  | 44.4 9.8 | 142.378 | 36.5 | - | 0.5 | ${ }^{270}$ | 78 |
| Taxes paid deduction Contributions deduction Mectical and dental expense deduction | 178.625 3.192 | 23.1 0.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,905 \\ 1.096 \end{array}$ | 12.3 0.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.878 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | 0.3 | 1.556 | 0.4 | 312 |  | - | - |
|  | 137 | 1) | 5, | -7 | 1, $\square^{-}$ | 40 | 14.966 | 3.8 | 3.201 | 5.4 | 633 | 18.3 |
| Total muscellaneous deduction ...... | 27,7725,063 | 3.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 643 \\ & 1.057 \end{aligned}$ | 2.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 251 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | 14.453 | 0.9 | 154 | 5.4 0.3 | - | - |
| Foreign tax credit ...... Business credr |  | 0.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2.907 | 0.7 | 276 349 | 0.5 |  | - |
| All other tax credits <br> Partnership and $S$ Corporation net losses. <br> No second largest tiem <br> Raturra with expenced neome of $\$ 200,000$ or more | 6.077 | 0.8 | $\$ .392$ |  |  | 1.5 | 2.065 | 0.5 |  |  | - | 0 |
|  | 37.739 7.295 | 4.9 | 8.178 81 | 4.0 | 2.618 73 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,989 \\ 2.191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.217 \\ 248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | $\xrightarrow{-}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53.2 | 72.651 | 9.1 | 5.816 | 0.7 |
| Totel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 79\%,894 | 100.0 | 204,900 | 28.2 | - | - | $200.021$ | 472 | $11.521$ | 15.9 | 805 | 13.8 |
| truerest pard deduction <br> Investment interest deduction Taxes pard deduction Contributions detuction Medical and dental expense deduction Net casualty or thet loss daduction rotal miscellaneous decuction Foregn tax credit Business credit All other tax credits Partnerstrup and S Corporation net losses | 233.515 | 29.3 | - | - |  | - | 200.021 - |  | $50.645$ | - | - | - |
|  | 260.960 | $\begin{aligned} & 32.7 \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 78.913.3 | - |  |  | 40 |  | 69.7 | 3.165 1.184 | 54.4 20.4 |
|  | 208.892 |  | 27.725 |  | - | - | 172.530 | 0.4 | 312 | 0.4 | 1.184 | 20.4 |
|  | 3.334 | 04 | 1,096 | 0.5 |  | - | ${ }^{138}$ | () | - | - | 639 | - |
|  | 138 21.050 | 2.6 |  | 0.9 |  | - | 11.994 | 2.8 | 4,965 | 6.8 | 639 | 110 |
|  | 21.050 6.096 | 2.8 | . 661 | 0.3 | - | - | 4.241 | 1.0 | 179 377 | 0.2 | - | - |
|  | 5,771 | 0.7 | 1.078 | 0.5 | - | - | 3.083 2.260 | 0.7 0.5 | 439 | 0.6 | - | - |
|  | 6.187 | 0.8 | 1,485 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 0.4 |
|  | 40.412 10.510 | 5.1 1.3 | 10.088 82 | 4.8 | - | - | 24.616 3,158 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3.888 \\ 304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.4 \\ 0.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 | 0.4 |
| No second largest term . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.510 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wemm with me ter | maxan eflot |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | mamex | avadon | nvemment | reat devarion | Texeep | uction | Comation | cuction | Madicer end | experse |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percemit | Numper of | Aorcome |
|  | Number of returne | Percome | Number of reume | Porcowe | $\begin{gathered} \text { number of } \\ \text { netuma } \end{gathered}$ | Perceme of craty | come | of towill | retums | of motal | rourm | of botel |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (b) | (6) | (n) | (B) | (9) | (10) | (1) | (12) |
| Returna without U.S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of 8200,090 or mer |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 0.4 | 24 | 2.2 | 37 | 3.4 |
| Totel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,081 | 100.0 |  |  | 115 | 23.1 |  |  | 1 | $t$ | $\dagger$ | $t$ |
| Interest padd daduction .... | 227 214 | 21.0 19.8 | $\overline{21}$ |  | ${ }^{115}$ | 23.1 | $t$ | $\dagger$ | $t$ | $\pm$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 24.3 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Investment interest dectuction Taxes pard deduction ..... | 214 135 | 12.5 | 24 | 32.0 | 63 | 12.7 | $\pm$ | - | - | - | 9 5 | 13.5 |
| Consmbutions deduction | 117 | 10.8 | 9 | 12.0 | 77 | 15.5 | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | 3 | 12.5 | - | - |
| Medicai and dental expense dectuction | 7 | 0.6 | - | - | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | - | - | $\square$ | - | $\overline{18}$ | 9 |
| Net casuaty or thelt loss deduction | 5 | $\stackrel{\dagger}{\dagger}$ | $\ddagger$ | $\dagger$ | 23 | 4.6 | - | - | $\dagger$ | 1 | 18 | $\stackrel{48}{+}$ |
| Totad miscellaneous detuction Foreign tax | $\stackrel{5}{+}$ | 4.9 | $\pm$ | - | $t$ | $\dagger$ | - | - | - | - | t | $\underline{+}$ |
| Forengn tax c creat Business credit | $t$ | $t$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\dagger$ | $t$ | 1 | $\dagger$ |
| All other lax credirs. .... | 10 | 0.9 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership and S Corporation net losses | 256 | 23.7 | 18 | 24.0 | 211 | 42.4 | - | - | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | - | - |
| No second largast tem .. .... | 57 | 5.3 | t | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retwint whe expanded income of 8200,000 or mere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6 | 40 | 0.2 | 35 | 8.1 |
| Tetel . . . . . . . . . . | 434 | 100.0 | 62 | 14.3 | - | - | 1 |  | 12 | 0 | $t$ | $\dagger$ |
| Interest pard decuction | 118 | 27.2 | - | - | - | - | $\underline{1}$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment interest deduction | 106 | $24 . \overline{4}$ | 27 | 43.5 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 27.5 | 12 | 34.3 |
| Taxes peid dectuction Contributions deduction | 106 52 | 24.4 12.0 | 10 | 16.1 | - | - | $t$ | $\dagger$ | $\overline{4}$ | 10.0 | $\pm$ | - |
| Medical and dental expense coduction | $t$ | $\dagger$ | t | $\dagger$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |
| Net casualty or thet loss decuction ... | $t$ | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | - | - | - | 二 | $t$ | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | $t$ | 16 | 45.7 |
| Total miscestaneous deduction | 32 | 7.4 | $\pm$ | $\underline{-}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\pm$ |
| Foreign tax credit . . . . . . . Business credit . . . . . . | t | $\pm$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\dagger$ | - | - |
| All other lax credits | 8 | 1.8 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnerstip and S Corporation net losses | 47 | 10.8 | 20 | 32.3 | - | - | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\stackrel{10}{ }$ | 25.0 | - | - |
|  | 63 | 14.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 7.-Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\$ 200,000$ or More Under Atternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percentages Classified by them With Largest Tax Effoct and by Hem With Second Largest Tax Effect-Contlinued'



1) Leas then 0.05 percerte

NOTE: Dual may nat edo to thell becouse of rounding.

## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 8.-Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percentages Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect'



[^5]
## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 8.-Returns With and Without Worldwide. Income Tax and With Income of $\$ 200,000$ or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns
and Percentages Classified by them With Largest Tax Effect and by and Pericentages Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect-Continued'


Leme than 0.06 percemt


High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 9.--Returns Without U.S. Income Tax and With Income of $\$ 200,000$ or More Under Altemative Concepts: Number of Returns With Itemized Deductions, Credits, and Tax Preferences, as Percentages of Income

| Income concept and type of deduction or credit | Total | Number of returns on which income was reduced by percentages of income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No deduction or credit | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 10 \\ \text { percent } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 10 percent under 20 percent | 20 percent under 30 percent | 30 percent under 40 percent | 40 percant under 50 percent | 50 percent under 60 percent | 60 percent under 70 percent | 70 percent under 100 percent | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { percent } \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income concept |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total itemized deductions........................... | 1,081 | 44 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 5 | $\uparrow$ | 4 | 103 | 864 |
| Interest paid deduction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total..................................................... | 1,081 | 93 | 112 | 47 | 17 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 30 | 284 | 431 |
| Investment interest per income concept.... | 1,081 | 226 | 99 | 24 | 16 | 27 | 38 | 46 | 39 | 270 | 296 |
| Taxes paid deduction................................. | 1,081 | 96 | 716 | 160 | 54 | 23 | 11 | 9 | + | 6 | t |
| Contributions deduction............................... | 1,081 | 148 | 846 | 87 | 46 | 47 | 68 | 39 | - | - | - |
| Medical and dental expense deduction......... | 1,081 | 1,017 | 16 | + | $+$ | 4 | + | t | $\dagger$ | 18 | 17 |
| Net casualty or theft loss deduction.............. | 1,081 | 1,040 | $\dagger$ | t | - | $\dagger$ | - | 3 | 3 | 21 | 39 |
| Net limited miscellaneous deductions per income concept. | 1,081 | 648 | 299 | 69 | 25 | 16 | 9 | 3 | - | 6 | 6 |
| Non-limited miscellaneous deductions......... | 1,081 | 977 | 35 | 4 | - | t | 5 | t | $\dagger$ | 27 | 29 |
| Deduction equivalent of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total credits.......................................... | 1,081 1,081 | 926 | 33 7 | 4 | 6 | + | - | 5 | 13 | 83 74 | 7 |
| Foreign tax credit. <br> Business credit. | 1,081 1,081 | 987 1,056 | 20 | + | - | - | - | $t$ | + | 74 | 7 |
| Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income $\qquad$ | 1,081 | 683 | 260 | 41 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 26 |
| Expanded income concept |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total itemized deductions........................... | 779 | 411 | 31 | 21 | 63 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 48 | 169 |
| Interest paid deduction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total..................................................... | 779 | 461 | 136 | 60 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 31 | 22 |
| Investment interest per income concept.... | 779 | 589 | 82 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 37 |
| Taxes paid deduction................................. | 779 | 429 | 205 | 102 | 25 | 10 | $t$ | 3 | $\dagger$ | 4 | t |
| Contributions deduction.............................. | 779 | 446 | 230 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 10 |
| Medical and dental expense deduction......... | 779 | 732 | + | 6 | t | 5 | 4 | - | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Net casually or theft loss deduction | 779 | 710 | $\dagger$ | - | - | + | - | t | 5 | 22 | 37 |
| Net limited miscellaneous deductions per income concept. | 779 | 658 | 87 | 22 | 4 | + | - | $\dagger$ | + | $\dagger$ | t |
| Non-limited miscellaneous deductions......... | 779 | 722 | 7 | t | - | - | 22 | t | 24 | t | - |
| Deduction equivalent of: <br> Total credits |  |  |  | 4 | + | 3 | † | 3 |  |  | 9 |
| Foreign tax credit. | 779 | 691 | 5 | 4 | $\pm$ | - | 1 | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | 3 | 83 71 | 9 |
| Business credit........................................................................ | 779 | 766 | $\dagger$ | - | + | $\dagger$ | - | - | + | - | - |
| Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income. | 779 | 216 | 69 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 395 |

[^6]NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 10.--Returns Without Worldwide Income Tax and With Income of \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns With Itemized Deductions, Credits, and Tax Preferences, as Percentages of Income.
(All figures ere estimates based on complos)

+Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 11.--Returns With and Without U.S. Income Tax: Number of Returns and Percentages of Returns Classified by Effective Tax Rate and by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts'
(All figures are estimates based on samples)

| Effective Tax Rate | Size of adiusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Under \$50,000 |  | \$50.000 under \$100,000 |  | \$100,000 under \$200,000 |  | \$200,000 or more |  |
|  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | Percentage of total | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ototal } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | 112,135,673 | 100.0 | 96,278,525 | 100.0 | 12,980,727 | 100.0 | 2,090,358 | 100.0 | 786,063 | 100.0 |
| Returns without U.S. income tax. | 20,465,893 | 18.3 | 20,441,160 | 21.2 | 21,020 | 0.2 | 2,631 | 0.1 | 1,081 | 0.1 |
| Returns with U.S. income tax. | 91,669,781 | 81.7 | 75,837,365 | 78.8 | 12,959,707 | 99.8 | 2,087,727 | 99.9 | 784,982 | 99.9 |
| Effective tax rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 percent | 16,819,791 | 15.0 | 16,678,255 | 17.3 | 121,888 | 0.9 | 14.183 | 0.7 | 5,466 | 0.7 |
| 5 under 10 percent | 35,926,355 | 32.0 | 34,326,014 | 35.7 | 1,558,675 | 12.0 | 35,253 | 1.7 | 6,413 | 0.8 |
| 10 under 15 percent | 27,252,659 | 24.3 | 21,084,940 | 21.9 | 5,910,080 | 45.5 | 240,865 | 11.5 | 16,774 | 2.1 |
| 15 under 20 percent | 8,985,964 | 8.0 | 3,523,500 | 3.7 | 4,580,577 | 35.3 | 800,538 | 38.3 | 81,349 | 10.3 |
| 20 under 25 percent | 2,070,048 | 1.8 | 133,946 | 0.1 | 717,698 | 5.5 | 829,558 | 39.7 | 388,845 | 49.5 |
| 25 under 30 percent | 545,708 | 0.5 | 44,604 | () | 56,987 | 0.4 | 162,299 | 7.8 | 281,817 | 35.9 |
| 30 under 35 percent | 13.687 | () | 4,603 | () | 4,856 | () | 2,604 | 0.1 | 1,624 | 0.2 |
| 35 under 40 percent | 9,363 | () | 5,719 | () | 2,324 | () | 96 | () | 1,224 | 0.2 |
| 40 under 45 percent | 4,665 | () | 1.531 | () | 1,144 | () | 1.443 | 0.1 | 547 | 0.1 |
| 45 under 50 percent | 3,062 | () | 2.924 | () | 21 | () | 4 | () | 114 | () |
| 50 under 60 percent | 7,818 | () | 5.727 | () | 1,750 | () | 131 | () | 209 | () |
| 60 under 70 percent | 4,498 | () | 3,388 | () | 794 | () | 145 | () | 171 | () |
| 70 under 80 percent | 6.518 | () | 4,521 | () | 1.725 | () | - | - | 272 | () |
| 80 percent or more | 19.645 | () | 17,693 | () | 1,189 | () | 607 | () | 156 | () |
| Etlective Tax Rate | Size of expended income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | Under \$50,000 |  | \$50,000 under \$100,000 |  | \$100,000 under \$200,000 |  | \$200,000 or more |  |
|  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \end{array}\right.$ | Number of returns | Percentage of total | Number of returns | Percentage of of total | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| All returns <br> Returns without U.S. income tax Returns with U.S. income tax | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
|  | 112,135,673 | 100.0 | 96,075,122 | 100.0 | 13,104,046 | 100.0 | 2,142,353 | 100.0 | 814,152 | 100.0 |
|  | 20,465,893 | 18.3 | 20,441,377 | 21.3 | 21,920 | 0.2 | 1,817 | 0.1 | 779 | 0.1 |
|  | 91,669,781 | 81.7 | 75,633,745 | 78.7 | 13,082,126 | 99.8 | 2,140,537 | 99.9 | 813,373 | 99.9 |
| Effective tax rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 percent | 17,946,149 | 16.0 | 17,753,357 | 18.5 | 159,835 | 1.2 | 24,936 | 1.2 | 8.020 | 1.0 |
| 5 under 10 percent | 35,533,733 | 31.7 | 33,921,141 | 35.3 | 1,545,166 | 11.8 | 52,181 | 2.4 | 15,246 | 1.9 |
| 10 under 15 percent | 26,690,803 | 23.8 | 20,313,128 | 21.1 | 6,115,592 | 46.7 | 231,344 | 10.8 | 30,739 | 3.8 |
| 15 under 20 percent | 8,953,684 | 8.0 | 3,425,679 | 3.6 | 4,575,851 | 34.9 | 854,819 | 39.9 | 97,334 | 12.0 |
| 20 under 25 percent | 2,032,277 | 1.8 | 141,909 | 0.1 | 637.533 | 4.9 | 844,431 | 39.4 | 408,405 | 50.2 |
| 25 under 30 percent | 455,366 | 0.4 | 39,827 | () | 38,471 | 0.3 | 127,375 | 5.9 | 249,692 | 30.7 |
| 30 under 35 percent | 11,680 | () | 4,616 | () | 3,834 | () | 1,756 | 0.1 | 1.474 | 0.2 |
| 35 under 40 percent | 7.217 | () | 5,409 | () | 369 | () | 507 | () | 931 | 0.1 |
| 40 under 45 percent | 6,289 | () | 3,253 | () | 1,135 | () | 1,436 | 0.1 | 466 | 0.1 |
| 45 under 50 percent | 4.253 | () | 2,323 | () | 1,768 | 0 | $\dagger$ | $t$ | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ |
| 50 under 60 percent | 3.943 | () | 3,022 | () | 732 | () | $\pm$ |  | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ |
| 60 under 70 percent | 5,501 | () | 3,367 | () | 1,818 | () | 152 | () | 163 | () |
| 70 under 80 percent | 3,295 | () | 3,014 | () | - | - | - | $-$ | 281 | () |
| 80 percent or more | 15,591 | () | 13,699 | () | 21 | () | 1,585 | 0.1 | 286 | () |

[^7]
## High-Income Tax Returns, 1989

Table 12.-Returns With and Without Worldwide Income Tax: Number of Returns and Percentages of Returns* Classified by Effective Tax Rate and by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts'

${ }^{1}$ Returns with worldwide income tax include returns on which income tax was entirely offiset by the earned income credit.
() Less than 0.05 percent.
t Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.
;NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989 

by Charles Day and Michael Strudler

T
ax Years 1988 and 1989 marked the second and third years of taxation under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Total income tax amounted to $\$ 432.9$ billion for 1989 , an increase of 4.8 percent over the $\$ 412.9$ billion reported for 1988 ; in turn, the tax for 1988 reflected an increase of 11.8 percent over the $\$ 369.2$ billion reported for 1987. Average tax (for returns showing an individual income tax liability) was $\$ 4,855$ for 1989 and $\$ 4,738$ for 1988 , compared to $\$ 4,257$ for 1987. The average tax rate (total income tax divided by adjusted gross income reported on returns showing a tax) was 13.71 percent for 1989 and 13.81 percent for 1988, compared to 13.67 percent for 1987.

Any direct comparison of the average tax rates for 1987 and subsequent years with those for earlier years would be misleading because the 1986 Act introduced many changes in the tax treatment of income, losses and deductions which resulted in a broader concept of adjusted gross income (AGI) for tax years after 1986 [1]. The broadened definition of AGI would, all other things being equal, reduce the average income tax rate even if economic income and tax rates were unchanged. In order to allow comparisons to be made between average income tax rates before and after the redefinition of AGI without being subject to this effect, AGI statistics were recomputed for 1985 and subsequent years to match the concept used for 1979, the year that marked the end of the decade before the major tax law changes of the 1980's. Average tax rates, when based on the 1979 AGI concept, were 13.56 percent for 1985; 13.59 percent for 1986; 13.49 percent for 1987; 13.71 percent for 1988; and 13.58 percent for 1989 [2].

## Tax Rates for 1988 and 1989

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 provided a transitional, fivebracket tax rate structure for 1987 only, with a top marginal rate of 38.5 percent. For 1988 and subsequent years, there were two basic tax rates, 15 percent and 28 percent. In addition, the rate structure included a 5 percent surtax on taxable income within the ranges shown in Figure A. This surtax resulted in a 33 percent effective marginal tax rate for taxpayers with income within these ranges. The surtax effectively phased out the benefits of having part of the income taxed at a 15 percent rate rather than at a 28 percent rate. Besides the surtax on income within the ranges shown in Figure A, a 5 percent surtax was imposed on income above these ranges in order to
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## With income <br> defined the same, <br> tax averaged 13.58 <br> percent (1989) and <br> 13.56 percent <br> (1985) based on <br> "taxable returns."

phase out the benefits of the personal exemptions for taxpayers and their dependents. At the point where the tax-saving from personal exemptions was completely phased out, the taxpayer's marginal tax rate returned to 28 percent (and the average tax rate on taxable income plus the phased-out exemption amounts was equal to 28 percent) [3]. Note that alternative minimum tax is not included in the determination of marginal tax rates for purposes of this article. Approximately 113,600 returns reported $\$ 1.0$ billion of alternative minimum tax for 1988 . About 117,500 returns reported alternative minimum tax, which totaled $\$ 0.8$ billion, for 1989.

Along with the change in tax rate structure starting with 1988, the tax treatment of certain income and deductions was gradually changed. The phase-in of limitations on "passive" losses continued for 1988 and 1989, along with the phase-out of the itemized deduction for personal interest [4]. For 1987, an amount equal to 65 percent of passive losses generated by activities in which the taxpayer had an interest prior to October 22, 1986, and which commenced prior to that date, was allowed as an offset against "active" and portfolio income. For 1988, the allowance was reduced to 40 percent, and for 1989 , to 20 percent. This limitation did not, however, apply to certain real estate losses [5]. For 1987, the deduction for personal interest was limited to 65 percent of the total. For 1988, the phase-out continued, with the deduction limited to 40 percent. For 1989 , it was limited to 20 percent.

Under the 1986 Act, all capital gains were to be treated as ordinary income, although for 1987, net long-term capital gains were taxed at a maximum rate of 28 percent. With the establishment of the 28 percent top marginal rate for all income for 1988 , this provision no longer applied.

Also under the 1986 Act, investment income (such as interest or dividends) in excess of $\$ 1,000$, reported on returns filed for dependents under age 14 , was taxed as if it were their parents' income (using Form 8615) when this resulted in a larger combined tax liability. However, for 1989, parents were allowed the option of reporting the income of dependents under age 14 on their own returns (using Form 8814), if the dependents' income consisted entirely of interest, dividends and Alaska Permanent Fund dividends totaling between $\$ 500$ and $\$ 5,000$; and if there were no "backup withholding," estimated tax payments or overpayment credits from 1988 returns to be applied to the tax on dependents' income [6, 7]. This accomplished

## Figure A

## Ranges of Taxable Income to Which the Portion of the 5 Percent Surtax Due to Phasing Out of the 15 Percent Bracket Applied, by Filing Status, Tax Years 1988 and 1989 <br> [Money amounts are in whole dollars]

| Tax <br> year | Taxable income range by filing status |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single | Head of household | Married filing jointly | Married filing separately |
| - | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 43,150 \cdot 89,560 \\ 44,900 \cdot 93,130 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,650 \cdot 123,790 \\ 64,200 \cdot 128,810 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,900-149,250 \\ 74,850-155,320 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,950-113,300 \\ & 37,425-117,895 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

the same purpose for 1989 with respect to the taxation of dependents' investment income and eliminated the need to have separate returns filed for the dependents.

This article, and Tables 1 through 4 which follow, refer to two 28-percent marginal tax rate categories. The one labeled " 28 percent (below the 5 percent surtax)" includes returns with taxable income large enough so that some income was taxed at 28 percent, but small enough to be below the threshold for the 5 percent surtax. The other, labeled " 28 percent (above the 5 percent surtax)," includes returns with taxable income above the range on which the 5 percent surtax applied. Figure $B$ presents the percentages of "modified" taxable income and the basic individual income tax (before reduction by tax credits) on returns with these marginal rates. (Modified taxable income is the same as taxable income for most returns in the sample on which the statistics were based; however, a small proportion of returns in the sample used for the statistics were prior-year returns received by the Internal Revenue Service during the current-year filing period. These returns were included in the sample as proxies for current-year returns received in later filing periods. Tax on these prior-year returns was computed from taxable income using the tax law applicable to the [prior] year for which the return was filed. This could have led to inconsistencies, because it would be unusual for the same amount of taxable income to generate the same amount of tax when different laws applied to different years. For this
reason, taxable income for these prior-year returns was modified by substituting the taxable income necessary to generate the amount of tax for the return, using the current year's tax law.)

Figures $C$ and $D$ include statistics on average tax and tax rates from 1985 through 1989 based on "taxable returns," i.e., returns that showed an income tax liability. This period consisted of three distinct sub-periods: (1) Tax Years 1985 and 1986 (the last 2 years under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, or ERTA, which: had gradually reduced average tax rates through indexing of tax bracket boundaries for inflation); (2) Tax Year 1987 (the first year under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which provided a 1-year transitional five-bracket tax rate structure and began a phase-in of most of the new provisions that resulted in a broadened definition of AGI); and (3) Tax Years 1988 and 1989 (the first 2 years under the two-rate bracket structure coupled with the 5 percent surtax, during which time new provisions limiting certain types of losses and deductions were more fully implemented).

Care should be taken when comparing average tax rates for 1987 and subsequent years with those for prior years. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 broadened the definition of AGI by limiting or eliminating many special provisions [8]. All other things being equal, this redefinition of AGI, which increased AGI, would act to decrease the average tax rate. Figure C shows both unadjusted average tax rates

## Figure B

Percentage of Modified Taxable Income and Income Tax Generated on Returns with the Indicated Marginal Tax Rate, Tax Years 1988-1989 ${ }^{1}$


[^8]
## Figure $\mathbf{C}$

Adjusted Gross Income, Total Income Tax, Average Tax Rate and Average Total Income Tax, Tax Years 1985-1989 [Money amounts are in billions of dollars, except where indicated]

| Tax year | Total number of returns | Taxable returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Adjusted gross income (less deficit) | Total income tax | Average tax rate (percent) ${ }^{2}$ | Average per raturn ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Current dollars |  | Constant doilars ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjusted gross income (whole dollars) | Total income tax (whole dollars) | Adjusted gross income (whole dollars) | Total income tax (whole dollars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  | Using each tax year's adjusted gross income concept |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985............. | 101,660,287 | 82,846,420 | 2,259 | 326 | 14.42 | 27,268 | 3,931 | 25,342 | 3,653 |
| 1986............. | 103,045,170 | 83,967,413 | 2,440 | 367 | 15.05 | 29,062 | 4,374 | 26,516 | 3,991 |
| 1987............ | 106,996,270 | 86,723,796 | 2,701 | 369 | 13.67 | 31,142 | 4,257 | 27,414 | 3,747 |
| 1988............ | 109,708,280 | 87,135,332 | 2,990 | 413 | 13.81 | 34,313 | 4,738 | 29,005 | 4,005 |
| 1989............. | 112,135,673 | 89,178,355 | 3,158 | 433 | 13.71 | 35,415 | 4,855 | 28,560 | 3,915 |
|  | Using common adjusted gross income concept 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985............ | 101,650,287 | 82,846,420 | 2,403 | 326 | 13.56 | 29,003 | 3,931 | 26,954 | 3,653 |
| 1986............. | 103,045,170 | 83,967,413 | 2,703 | 367 | 13.59 | 32,194 | 4,374 | 29,374 | 3,991 |
| 1987............ | 106,996,270 | 86,723,796 | 2,736 | 369 | 13.49 | 31,551 | 4,257 | 27,774 | 3,747 |
| 1988............ | 109,708,280 | 87,135,332 | 3,011 | 413 | 13.71 | 34,556 | 4,738 | 29,210 | 4,005 |
| 1989............. | 112,135,673 | 89,178,355 | 3,188 | 433 | 13.58 | 35,752 | 4,855 | 28,832 | 3,915 |

${ }^{1}$ The average adjusted gross income, average total income tax and average tax rate were calculated from unrounded data.
${ }^{2}$ Average tax rate is "total income tax" (column 4) as a percentage of adjusted gross income (AG|) (column 3).
${ }^{3}$ These statistics are adjusted using the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (1982-1984=100).

- These statistics are based on adjusted gross income (AGI) recomputed to reflect the Tax Year 1979 concept, thus enabling more valid comparisons to be made of the average tax rates among years. Changes in the definition of AGI among years render direct comparison of the unadjusted figures misleading. For additional information, see Statistics of lncome --Individual Income Tax Returns, for 1985 through 1989.

NOTE: Because data in columns $2-9$ are based only on taxable returns, i.e., returns with an amount reported for total income tax liability, they are not comparable with data in Tables 5-6 at the end of this article (which are based on the larger number of returns with a positive amount reported for adjusted gross income) and in Tables $7-8$ (which are based on all returns filed).
(which show the expected decrease between 1986 and 1987) and adjusted rates based on the 1979 concept of AGI [9]. The average tax rates before and after tax reform based on the common AGI concept differ little, revealing that the change in the unadjusted numbers between 1986 and 1987 resulted mostly from the differing definitions of AGI. Figure D presents the average total income tax for Tax Years 1980 (the year prior to the enactment of ERTA) through 1989 for taxable returns. (For further information on the number of returns, income tax and average tax, by size of AGI, for Tax Years 1987-1990, see Table 3 of the Selected Historical and Other Data section of this issue, and Statistics of Income-1987, Individual Income Tax Returns.)

## Computation of Tax

Figure E shows the computation of taxable income for 1988 and 1989. Taxable income was the amount on which income tax before credits (not including additional, special taxes) was computed. For both years, taxable income equaled AGI less the personal exemption amount and less either the standard deduction (including the additional amounts for age and blindness) for taxpayers who did not itemize deductions, or total allowable itemized deductions for all other taxpayers.

Taxes were based on taxable income according to tax rate schedules that varied with taxpayer filing status. There were separate rates for single persons, married
persons filing joint returns, married persons filing separate returns from their spouses, and heads of household [10, 11]. As already stated, the 1988 and 1989 rates for each filing status ranged from 15 to 28 percent; for 1987, they ranged from 11 to 38.5 percent (with a 28 percent maximum rate on net long-term capital gains).
For Tax Year 1988, taxpayers used one of three methods when figuring their initial tax liability (Figure F). If they were not dependents under 14 years of age with investment income in excess of $\$ 1,000$, they used either the (look-up) tax tables or the tax rate schedules to determine tax. Taxpayers with taxable income under $\$ 50,000$ were required to use the tax tables, which simplified the calculation of tax. Those with taxable income of $\$ 50,000$ or more were required to use the tax rate schedules. Although taxpayers did not have a choice between using the tax table or tax rate schedules, the two methods could produce slightly different results for the same taxable income amount. The amounts shown in the tax tables were based on the same computation as the tax rate schedules, but used the midpoints of "taxable income brackets" (generally $\$ 50$ wide) as the basis for deriving the tax. In addition, tax tables rounded the resulting tax to the nearest whole dollar. Since the highest marginal income tax rate used in the 1988 tax tables was 33 percent and, with the tax table brackets no wider than $\$ 50$ and the tax calculated on the midpoint of the bracket, the maximum deviation in tax between the tax tables and the tax
rate schedules was $\$ 8.33$. In most cases the deviation was substantially less. The tax liability from the tax tables could be either higher or lower than that computed from the tax rate schedules [12]:

If a taxpayer were a dependent under age 14 and had over $\$ 1,000$ of investment income, his or her tax was computed using Form 8615, Computation of Tax for Children Under Age 14 Who Have Investment Income in Excess of $\$ 1,000$. This assured that any investment income over $\$ 1,000$ reported by these taxpayers was taxed as if it were the income of their parents, if a larger combined tax resulted from this treatment. In this case, the actual tax liability of the child could have been calculated using either of the methods described previously, depending on the particular circumstances of the parents, the child and any other children for whom a Form 8615 had to be filed.

Another option existed for Tax Year 1989 (shown in

Figure F). Parents could report the income of dependents under age 14 on their own returns, if the dependents' income (1) consisted only of interest, dividends or Alaska Permanent Fund dividends, and (2) totaled between $\$ 500$ and $\$ 5,000$; and if the dependents (1) made no estimated tax payments, (2) had no "backup withholding" and (3) had not asked that. a 1988 overpayment be credited towards their 1989 estimated tax. Using Form 8814, Parents' Election to Report Child's Interest and Dividends, the first $\$ 1,000$ of the dependent's income was taxed at 15 percent, while the rest was taxed as if it were the parent's income; all of this tax was reported on the parent's return.

## Marginal Tax Rates

When tax is calculated, different portions of taxable income are often taxed at different rates. For example, the first $\$ 17,850$ of taxable income on a single taxpayer's return was taxed at 15 percent for 1988. After the ceiling

## Figure D

Taxable Returns: Average Total Income Tax, Tax Years 1980-1989


NOTE: Constant dollars are based on Consumer Price Index (1982-1984-100) computed by U.S: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and published in the Economic Report of the President, February 1992.

## Figure E

## Computation of Taxable Income from Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1988 and 1989

## Adjusted gross income

Less: Deduction amount (for those who itemized deductions)
or
Standard deduction
Total exemptions times exemption amount ${ }^{1}$
Equals: Taxable income
${ }^{1}$ The exemption amount for 1988 was $\$ 1,950$ and for 1989 it was $\$ 2,000$.
on the 15 percent bracket was indexed for inflation, the first $\$ 18,550$ was taxed at this rate for 1989 . If the single taxpayer had more than $\$ 17,850$ in taxable income for $1988(\$ 18,550$ for 1989$)$, then the next $\$ 25,300(\$ 26,350)$ was taxed at 28 percent. In general, the tax rate that applied to the last dollar of income (given certain assumptions about which source of income provided the last dollar of income subject to tax) is called the "marginal tax rate" for that return.
Prior to 1988, the marginal tax rate for a return was the highest rate applied to any amount of income on that return. Starting with Tax Year 1988 this was true only for returns which showed taxable income equal to or less than the maximum amount to which the 5 percent surtax applied. If the total amount of taxable income was within

## Figure F

Determination of Method for Computing Income Tax, Tax Years 1988 and 1989

the range of income to which the 5 percent surtax applied, the taxpayer was considered to have a 33 percent marginal rate. If the taxpayer had some income subject to the 33 percent rate but had income in excess of the maximum amount subject to the surtax, he or she was considered to have a 28 percent marginal tax rate. (See the appendix for a more general discussion of the marginal tax rate concept.)

Tables 1 through 4 present 1988 and 1989 marginal tax rate data. These data are based on the items of income that were subject to tax, generally those included in AGI. (Some forms of economic income, such as interést on State and local Government obligations, were not subject to Federal income tax and, thus, were not included in AGI. Nontaxable forms of income were not included in income for purposes of determining marginal tax rates in the tables.) It was possible, however, for the receipt of some forms of tax-exempt income to influence the taxability of other incomes, such as social security benefits. When this occurred, the income which was made taxable by the receipt of other forms of nontaxable income was included in AGI and was used in the determination of marginal tax rates.

All returns incluḍed in Tables 1 through 4 showed some taxable income. Of the $109,708,280$ individual tax returns filed for 1988 , there were 90,$186 ; 916$ that showed (modified) taxable income, while $19,521,364$ did not. Of the $112,135,673$ returns filed for 1989 ; there were 92,$211 ; 584$ with (modified) taxable income and 19,924,089 without : : such income. Figure G presents data for Tax Years 1988 and 1989 on: (1) the proportion of returns with modified taxable income by marginal tax rate, (2) the proportion of modified taxable income reported on returns by marginal
rate and (3) the proportion of total tax reported on returns at each marginal rate. (Modified taxable income, as noted above, differs only slightly from taxable income on the tax return; it is also described in the Explanation of Selected Terms section below.)

Several of the marginal tax rate classifications deserve special mention. In the 1988 tables, two different 28 percent rate classifications appear. The first of these is: described earlier in this article as " 28 percent (below 5 percent surtax)," and the second is described as "28 percent (above 5 percent surtax)."

Returns were classified as "Form 8615" if they were filed for dependents under age 14 with more than $\$ 1,000$ in investment income. The 1989 tables show the same marginal tax rate classifications as the 1988 tables plus a Form 8814 classification for returns on which parents chose to include the investment income of their dependents, and on which no tax liability was reported other than that generated by the dependents' income.
Tables 1 and 3 classify tax returns by marginal tax rate and filing status. Tables 2 and 4 classify returns by size of AGI. Tables 1 and 2 are for 1988. Tables 3 and 4 are for 1989. Two classification schemes are used in Tables 1 and 3. In columns 1 through 9,13 through 21,25 through 33,37 through 45 and 49 through 57 , a return was classified according to its applicable marginal tax rate. For example, column 1 of Table 1 shows that there were $22,226,008$ returns for which the marginal tax rate was 28 percent (and which showed taxable income below the threshold for imposition of the 5 percent surtax). Columns 5 and 6 show that, for these returns, the "tax generated" on returns with "tax generated" at both the 15 percent and 28 percent (below the 5 percent surtax) rates totaled

## Figure $G$

Number of Taxable Returns, Modified Taxable Income and Tax Generated, by Marginal Tax Rate, Tax Years 1988 and 1989
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars] ${ }^{*}$


[^9]$\$ 153.7$ billion, of which $\$ 69.6$ billion of tax was "generated" solely at the 28 percent marginal rate.
In columns 10 through 12, 22 through 24, 34 through 36,46 through 48 and 58 through 60 , a return was classified by each rate that generated a tax. For example, columns 10,11 , and 12 show that $25,152,706$ returns had some income taxed at the 28 percent rate (below the 5 percent surtax); the (modified) taxable income subject to this rate was $\$ 355.2$ billion, and the resultant tax generated at this rate was $\$ 99.5$ billion.
The "tax generated" at each specific tax rate, from the 15 percent rate to the 28 percent rate (above the 5 percent surtax), as well as the corresponding number of returns and the taxable income classified by size of AGI, are presented in Tables 2 and 4 . For example, column 1 of Table 2 shows that, for Tax Year 1988, there were 9,191,617 returns with (modified) taxable income that showed an AGI between $\$ 20,000$ and $\$ 25,000$; column 3 shows that these returns had (modified) taxable income of $\$ 123.5$ billion; column 4 shows that these returns generated $\$ 18.7$ billion of tax. Column 8 shows that $1,206,904$ of these returns had a portion of income taxed at the 28 percent rate. Column 9 shows that these returns had $\$ 1.4$ billion of (modified) taxable income subject to the 28 percent rate, and column 10 shows that $\$ 391.8$ million of tax was generated at this rate by these returns.

## Derivation of Tax

## Regular Tax

Tables 1 and 3 include two amounts of income tax: "tax generated" and "income tax after credits." Both were used to determine the total income tax amount. Tax generated was the initial tax computed when tax rates were applied to taxable income. Column 5 in Table 1 shows that, for 1988, approximately $\$ 417.5$ billion of tax was generated by applying the tax rates to taxable income. For most taxpayers, tax generated was equal to income tax before credits. For others, income tax before credits was derived by adding the special taxes on accumulation distributions of trusts and lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans (when the special 10-year averaging method was used) to the tax generated from the tax rate schedules. Income tax after credits was derived by subtracting tax credits, in the following order: the credit for child and dependent care, the credit for the elderly or permanently and totally disabled, the foreign tax credit, the general business credit, the credit for prior-year minimum tax and the earned income credit. (The earned income credit, in this instance, is included to the extent that its application did not reduce tax below zero; this amount therefore excludes the refundable portion of the

## Figure $\boldsymbol{H}$

Derivation of 1988 and 1989 Total Income Tax as Shown in Statistics of Income
[Money amounts are in billions of dollars]

| Item | Tax year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 |
| Tax generated from tax rate schedules or tax table $\qquad$ | 417.5 | 436.4 |
| PLUS: Taxes from special computations, total <br> Tax on accumulation distributions of trusts. $\qquad$ <br> Tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans. $\qquad$ | 1.3 n.a. n.a. | 1.8 n.a. n.a. |
| EQUALS: |  |  |
| Income tax before credits.............................. | 418.9 | 438.2 |
| LESS: Tax credits, total................................... | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Child-care credit. | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Foreign tax credit......................................... | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| General business credit................................ | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Elderly or disabled credit. | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Earned income credit (limited to the amount needed to reduce total income tax to zero). | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Credit for prior-year minimum tax.................. | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other credits.............................................. | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ |
| EQUALS: |  |  |
| Income tax after credits................................. | 411.8 | 432.1 |
| PLUS: Alternative minimum tax......................... | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| EQUALS: |  |  |
| Total income tax............................................ | 412.9 | 432.9 |
| n.a. - Not available. |  |  |
| ' Less than \$0.05 billion. |  |  |
| NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of | ding. |  |

credit.) Income tax after credits on returns with (modified) taxable income, shown in column 7 of Table 1, amounted to more than $\$ 411.7$ billion.

Figure H shows the derivation of aggregate income tax for 1988 and 1989 for returns with (modified) taxable income. Total income tax, used in Figures $C$ and $D$ but not shown in Tables 1 through 4, is the sum of income tax after credits and the alternative minimum tax [13]. Tax attributable to the alternative minimum tax, which was computed on a different base from that used for the statistics in these two tables, is excluded from Tables 1 through 4.

## Atternative Minimum Tax

The Revenue Act of 1978 instituted the "alternative minimum tax," or AMT. Revised several times since its inception, this tax required the recomputation of income by including certain items which were otherwise deductible; restricting use of certain accounting methods; and disallowing certain benefits received in the form of deductions and exclusions, all of which served to reduce an individual's average tax rate. The use of a recomputed income amount in this calculation was part of a continuing effort to insure that individuals did not use provisions of the tax code meant to stimulate economic activity and
generate substantial "economic income". without incurring. at least some tax on this income.

Figure I shows the derivation of "alternative minimum taxable income" (AMTI) for 1988 and 1989. For 1988 and 1989 the alternative minimum tax was little changed from 1987. Beginning with Tax Year 1988, an adjustment was made for refunds of taxes that were not allowed as deductions for alternative minimum tax (AMT) purposes for 1987. Another new adjustment disallowed (for AMT purposes) the favorable tax treatment of incentive stock options exercised after 1987. This replaced the tax preference item for the excess of a share's market value over the option price when a stock option was exercised. For 1989, one preference used in the calculation of AMTI was eliminated. This was the excess of reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions over the allowable deduction if the institution maintained a reserve that accurately reflected the incidence of bad debts.

The alternative minimum tax was computed from AMTI using the following steps. First, AMTI was reduced by an exemption amount. For both 1988 and 1989, the AMTI exemption for single filers. was $\$ 30,000$; for joint filers, $\$ 40,000$; and, for married persons filing separately, $\$ 20,000$. The exemption was reduced or eliminated above certain levels of AMTI. The exemption was reduced (but not below zero) by 25 percent of the amount by which AMTI exceeded threshold levels. For filers who were single, joint or married but filing separately, the phase-out began at $\$ 112,500$, $\$ 150,000$ or $\$ 75,000$ of AMTI, respectively; and ended at $\$ 232,500, \$ 310,000$ or $\$ 155,000$, respectively. (For 1989, dependents filing their own returns were further limited to an exemption of $\$ 1,000$ plus their "earned income.") After reduction by the exemption amount, AMTI was subject to tax at a 21 percent rate. The result was reduced by the alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit, yielding a tentative minimum tax. The taxpayer's regular tax before credits (including additional taxes fromaccumulation distributions of trusts or lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans for 1989), less the foreign tax credit, was then subtracted from the tentative minimum tax, yielding the alternative minimum tax; or AMT. For 1989, if Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals, was prepared for a dependent under age 14 , then the dependent's alternative minimum tax could be re-:

## The top 5 percent of

all tax returns for
1989 reported 28.9
percent of total adjusted gross income and 43.6 percent of total income tax.
duced if the parent had regular tax greater than his or her own tentative minimum tax, or if any other dependent under age 14 of the same parents had regular tax greater than his or her own tentative minimum tax.

Figure J provides a summary of data from the alternative minimum tax computation reported on Form 6251.

## Income and Tax Shares

Tables 5 through 8 present statistics on AGI and tax by AGI percentile. Tables 5 and 6 use AGI, as defined for each year, as a variable for stratifying by percentile and also as a data item. These two tables are useful for many purposes, particularly for comparisons across AGIpercentile classes within a year, and for comparisons between years within the ERTA period, or within the post-1986 tax reform period. Tables 5 and 6 are not useful for comparisons of data between the years before 1987 and those for 1987 and beyond because of the redefinition of AGI included in the 1986 law change. Tables 7 and 8 use AGI as recomputed for each year, using the definition applicable to Tax Year 1979. These tables are, therefore, useful for comparisons between the pre- and post-tax reform periods. (Tables 5 and 6 present statistics that focus on returns with positive amounts reported for AGI; Tables 7 and 8 are based on all returns filed. Data in the two pairs of tables are, therefore, not altogether comparable.)

Tables 5 and 7 present data cumulated from the highest 1 percentile based on AGI to the 50th percentile. Tables 6 and 8 present data cumulated from the lowest ( 99 th ) percentile to the 50 th percentile. For example, to use Table 5 to find the number of tax returns comprising the highest 5 percent of AGI for Tax Year 1987, one needs to first find the section for "Number of returns," then read across the row for Tax Year 1987 until column 3 is reached. This shows that there were $5,307,7.38$ returns that accounted for the top 5 percent of AGI. The amount of AGI needed to be included in this group is found in the section called "Adjusted gross income floor on percentiles." (To help interpret the data from year to year, statistics on the AGI floor are also presented in constant dollars.) Reading across for Tax Year 1987 one discovers that a return needed at least $\$ 68,414$ in AGI to be included in the top. 5 percent of returns based on AGI. The. average tax rate for these taxpayers may be found in the block titled "Average tax rate." Reading across for Tax Year 1987, one finds that the average tax rate (or effective tax rate) for these returns was 22.10 percent.

## Explanation of Selected Terms

Brief explanations of the major tax concepts discussed in this article follow. For more extensive definitions, see

## Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989

## Figure I

## Calculation of Alternative Minimum Taxable Income (AMTI), Tax Years 1988 and 1989

|  | Taxable Income |
| :---: | :---: |
| PLUS: | Net operating loss deduction |
| PLUS: | Adjustments |
|  | - Standard deduction |
|  | - Personal exemptions |
|  | - The lesser of deductible medical and dental expenses or 2.5 percent of adjusted gross income |
|  | m Miscellaneous itemized deductions subject to the 2-percent-of-adjusted gross income limitation |
|  | - Deductions for State and local income, real estate and foreign taxes |
|  | - Refunds of State and local income, real estate and foreign taxes previously deducted (negative) |
|  | - Deductions for personal interest |
|  | - Other interest adjustments ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | Excess of depreciation on property placed in service after 1986 over less liberal methods allowed for alternative minimum tax purposes (straight-line or 150 -percent declining balance method, depending on the type of property) |
|  | - Excess of mining exploration and development costs paid or incurred atter 1986 over allowable amortization had costs been capitalized (the result could be negative) |
|  | Excess of circulation and research and experimental expenditures paid or incurred after 1986 over allowable amorization had expenditures been capitalized (the result could be negative) |
|  | - Deferred income from long-term contracts entered into atter February 28, 1986, with certain exceptions and limitations (the result could be negative) |
|  | - Excess of rapid amortization of pollution control facilities placed in service ater 1986 over otherwise allowable depreciation (the result could be negative) |
|  | Adjustrnent from disallowing the installment sales method of accounting for sales of inventory and stock in trade after March 1, 1986, with certain exceptions (the result could be negative) |
|  | Adjustment of gain or loss on of property disposed of after 1987. the basis of which was affected by accelerated depreciation or rapid amortization and which was reduced for alternative minimum tax purposes; and on incentive stock options which were exercised after 1987, the price paid by the taxpayer on which exceeded the value of the option when exercised (the result could be negative) |
|  | Adjustment for refigured loss from activities in which allowable losses from partnerships or S Corporations were limited by "at-risk" and other rules, taking into account alternative minimum tax adjustments and preference items (the result could be negative) |
|  | - Adjustment for refigured tax shelter farm losses, taking into account alternative minimum tax adjustments and preference items |
|  | Passive activity loss allowed for regular tax purposes for activities acquired before October 23, 1986, taking into account alternative minimum tax adjustments and preference items |
|  | Difference between income distributions to beneficiaries of estates and trusts for regular tax purposes and the amounts refigured for atternative minimum tax purposes |
| PLUS: | Tax Preference ltems |
|  | Excess of accelerated depreciation on real property placed in service before 1987 over straight-line depreciation as refigured for alternative minimum tax purposes |
|  | Excess of accelerated depreciation on leased property placed in service before 1987 over straight-line depreciation as refigured for alternative minimum tax purposes |
|  | - Excess of rapid amortization on pollution control facilities placed in service before 1987 over allowable depreciation |
|  | - Excess of deduction for charitable contributions of appreciated property over the basis of the property |
|  | Amount by which the excess of intangible drilling costs deducted currently over allowable amortization (if these costs had been capitalized) was more than 65 percent of the taxpayer's "net income" from oil, mineral and geothermal properties, but with exceptions |
|  | - Tax-exempt interest from private activity bonds issued atter August 7, 1986 |
|  | - Excess of percentage depletion deduction for mineral reserves over their adjusted basis |
|  | For Tax Year 1988, excess of reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions deducted, over the allowable deduction if the institution had maintained a reserve that reflected actual bad debt losses |
| minus: | Alternative tax net operating loss deduction |
| EQUALS: | Alternative minimum taxable income |

' Includes interest attributable to the amount in excess of the remaining balance of a mortgage loan, when that loan had been refinanced for an amount greater than the remaining balance, and when that excess amount was not used for home improvements. Also includes the difference between ithe deduction for "investment interest expense" for regular tax purposes and the amount refigured for alternative minimum tax purposes.

# Selected Data from Alternative Minimum Tax Computation, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax 1988 and 1989 

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Year and size of adjusted gross income | Total adjustments |  | Total tax preferences |  | Alternative minimum tax |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount | Number of returns | Amount |
| All returns............................................ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  | 1988 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,124,163 | 77,101,827 | 997,388 | 4,553,846 | 113,562 | 1,027,884 |
| No adjusted gross income.......................... | 54,746 | 3,062,334 | 16,588 | 168,538 | 5,940 | 108,122 |
| \$1 under \$10,000...................................... | 150,011 | 871,614 | 32,719 | 31,368 | $\cdots 28$ | 714 |
| \$10,000 under \$20,000.............................. | 152,823 | 1,264,917 | 43,709 | 30,680 | 2.703 | 16,969 |
| \$20,000 under \$30,000.............................. | 194,281 | 2,038,322 | 46,676 | 86,665 | 4,419 | 23,540 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000.............................. | 272,428 | 2,749,979 | 80,053 | 96,151 | 7.956 | 28,482 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000.............................. | 457,601 | 4,739,918 | 79.593 | 85,725 | 5,572 | 25,183 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000............................. | 1,034,590 | 12,384,741 | 215,248 | 312,931 | 14,120 | - 37,664 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000............................ | 588,353 | 8,205,843 | 128,712 | 203,108 | 14,883 | 54,421 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000.......................... | 733,235 | 14,464,516 | 180,414 | 707,602 | 33,887 | $\begin{array}{r} 189,433 \\ .543,357 \end{array}$ |
| \$200,000 or more.................................... | 486,092 | 27,319,640 | 174,217 | 2,831,176 | 24,052 |  |
|  | 1989 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All returns............................................ | 4,182,985 | 77,150,223 | 805,755 | 4,527,451 | 117,483 | 830,994 |
| No adjusted gross income........................... | 46,234. | 1,552,897 | .12,623 | 145,976 | 4,820 | 66,722 |
| \$1 under \$10,000.................................... | 65,094 | 351,837 | 25,714 | 53,564 | 10,145 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,082 \\ 12,307 \end{array}$ |
| \$10,000 under \$20,000............................. | 58,507 | 444,697. | 31,830 | 49,003 | 2,386 |  |
| - \$20,000 under \$30,000.............................. | 107,595 | 965,462 | 39,220 | 143,308 | 2,688 | 12,685 |
| \$30,000 under \$40,000............................. | 253,013 | 2,128,507 | 51,797 | 49,825 | 4,284 | 9,070 |
| \$40,000 under \$50,000.............................. | 487,387 | 5,036,634 | 63,307 | 88,714 | 4,216 | 20,275 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000............................. | 1,127,399 | 13,435,905 | 160,560 | 244,817 | 19,138 . | 54,460 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000........................... | 674,457 | . 9,390,261 | 94,903 | 260,104 | 15,461 | $\therefore 39,056$ |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000:......................... | 825,895 | 15,641,363 | 163,066 | 509,701. | 30,316 | 149,962 |
| \$200,000 of more..................................... | 537,401 | 28,202,663 | 162,736 | 2,982,437 | 24,029 | 460,375 |

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

## Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns for

 1988 and 1989.Adjusted Gross Income.-Adjusted gross income (AGI) is computed by subtracting statutory adjustments (primarily business, investment or employee-related deductions, such as payments to a Keogh self-employed retirement plan and contributions to an Individual Retirement Arrangement, or IRA) from total income recognized under the tax code. Total income includes, for example, salaries and wages, taxable interest, dividends and the net amounts from sources such as business income, rents and royalties, and sales of capital or other assets.
Marginal Tax Rate.-For purposes of this article, marginal tax rate is defined as follows: (1) if a return showed an amount of taxable income below or equal to the maximum amount to which the 5 percent surtax was applied, then the marginal tax rate of the return is the highest rate at which any amount. of taxable income reported on the return was taxed; or (2) if a return had an amount of taxable income in excess of the amount to which the 5 percent surtax applied, then the return was defined to have a 28 percent marginal tax rate. For tabulation purposes, returns of dependents with a Form 8615 attached are shown separately when the use of this form resulted in the taxation of the dependent's income as if it were that of his or her parents. For 1989, returns of parents choosing to report the interest and dividend
income of their dependents under age 14 on their own (i.e., the parent's) return using Form 8814 , are shown separately when the child's income generated the only tax liability on the parent's return. The alternative minimum tax is not included when marginal tax rates are determined (for purposes of this article). Credits, such as the earned income credit, are also excluded from consideration. For a more general discussion of marginal tax rates, see the appendix, below.

Modified Taxable Income.-Each year, a small number of returns for prior tax years are filed during the calendar year in which the Statistics of Income sample for the current tax year is being selected. A few of these returns are selected for the sample and act as proxies for returns for the current tax year that will be filed during a later year. The tax on these returns is based on a previous year's tax law (which may reflect different tax rates and income concepts). For purposes of the statistics, taxable income is adjusted to equal an amount necessary to generate, using current-year rates ("modified taxable income" in the statistics), the tax actually shown on the return. This estimated amount is used to represent the taxable income for these returns.

Taxable Income.-Taxable income was AGI less the sum of personal exemption amounts and either the standard deductions for non-itemizers or total itemized deductions for all others.

## Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989

Taxable Returns.-For 1988 and 1989, a return was considered "taxable" if it showed an amount of income tax after tax credits or if it had "total income tax" (which included the alternative minimum tax). The following additional taxes were not recognized in determining taxable returns: self-employment tax; tax on recapture of prior-years' investment or low-income housing credits; social security tax on certain tip income; and the penalty tax on premature distributions from, and excess contributions to, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's).

Tax Generated. - This was the tax calculated from the tax rate schedules (or look-up tax tables) on taxable income. It did not take into account the alternative minimum tax or the effect of tax credits. For most returns (those without a tax on lump-sum distributions from qualified retirement plans or a tax on accumulation distributions of trusts), tax generated equaled income tax before credits.

Total Income Tax. - Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits and the alternative minimum tax.

## Data Sources and Limitations

The statistics for 1988 and 1989 are based on samples of individual income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ) filed with the Internal Revenue Service in 1989 (for Tax Year 1988) and in 1990 (for Tax Year 1989). Returns in the samples were stratified based on the larger of "total income" (or "total loss"); size of business plus farm receipts; the presence or absence of Schedule C, Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession; Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses; Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expenses; Form 1116, Computation of Foreign Tax Credit-Individual, Fiduciary, or Nonresident Alien Individual; and Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income. Returns were selected at rates ranging from 0.02 percent (for the more numerous, smaller-sized, homogeneous returns) to 100 percent (for the relatively few

## Figure K

## Coefficients of Variation for Frequency Estimates, 1988 and 1989

| Estimated coefficient of variation | Estimated number of returns |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1988 | 1989 |
| 0.01........................... | 28,566,000 | 17,228,500 |
| 0.02........................... | 7,141,500 | 4,307,100 |
| 0.05........................... | 1,142,600 | 689,100 |
| 0.10........................... | 285,700 | 172,300 |
| 0.20........................... | 71,400 | 43,100 |
| 0.30.......................... | 31,700 | 19,100 |
| 0.35.......................... | 23,300 | 14,100 |
| 0.50.......................... | 11,400 | 6,900 |

returns with large income amounts), resulting in 110,634 returns selected to represent the $109,708,280$ returns filed for Tax Year 1988, and 110,840 returns to represent the 112,135,673 filed for Tax Year 1989. Since the data presented in this article are estimates based on a sample, they are subject to sampling, as well as nonsampling, error. To make proper use of the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the potential sampling error needs to be known. (For information about the samples used for the other tax years referred to in the statistics, for example, in Tables 5 through 8, see the Statistics of Income reports for these years.)

Figure K presents approximate upper level coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates. The approximate CV's shown here are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. Since upper level coefficients of variation represent the "worst case," they are strongly influenced by the choice of sampling fractions in the stratum with the lowest fraction sampled. The apparent large improvement in reliability of the data for 1989 reflects decisions about the size of this fraction relative to the sampling fractions for other strata, and is, therefore, not significant. For a number of returns other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation. The reliability of estimates based on samples, the use of coefficients of variation for evaluating the precision of sample estimates and nonsampling error considerations are discussed in the methodological appendix at the back of this issue of the Bulletin.

Note that the estimates in Tables 5 through 8 were not derived by an actual ranking of the returns in the Statistics of Income sample, but were estimated instead, using a mathematical technique called "osculatory interpolation," applied to tabulations of aggregated data [14]. The technique attempts to estimate the distribution of returns within each AGI size class in a table, thus allowing estimation of values by percentile.

## Notes and References

[1] For further information on the Tax Reform Act of 1986, see U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Taxation, General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (H.R. 3838, 99th Congress, Public Law 99514), May 4, 1987.
[2] For details on the computation of the adjusted gross income under the 1979 concept for each year, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns for the year concerned.
[3] The surtax was eliminated by the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990, beginning with Tax Year 1991, in favor of a new 31 percent tax bracket, a phase-out of

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the personal exemption amounts for taxpayers and dependents with income above certain thresholds and a reduction in the total itemized deductions allowed taxpayers with adjusted gross income above certain thresholds.
[4] A source of income is defined as "passive" if it is from a trade or business in which the taxpayer does not "materially participate," or if it is from a rental real estate activity. A taxpayer "materially participates" in an activity if he or she is involved on a regular, continuous and substantial basis in.the operations of the activity.
[5] The 1986 Act made an exception to the passive loss general rule for rental real estate activities. For taxpayers with a (modified) adjusted gross income of $\$ 100,000$ or less, up to $\$ 25,000$ in rental real estate losses was allowed to offset "active," i.e., nonpassive, income. (For married taxpayers filing separately and living separately for the entire year, the adjusted gross income limit was reduced to $\$ 50,000$ and the losses allowed reduced to $\$ 12,500$. Married taxpayers filing separately and living together for any part of the year were not eligible for the exception.) For taxpayers with adjusted gross income in excess of $\$ 100,000$, this $\$ 25,000$ exception was reduced by 50 percent of the income in excess of $\$ 100,000$; this effectively eliminated the $\$ 25,000$ exception for taxpayers with (modified) adjusted gross income of $\$ 150,000$ or more. All rental real estate losses in excess of the exception amount were subject to the same limitations on their deductibility as other passive losses.

For more information on limitations on the deductibility of passive losses, see Hostetter, Susan and Bates, Jeffrey, "Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1987" Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1989, Volume 8, Number 4; Middough, Joseph H., "Partnership Returns, 1987," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Volume 9, Number 3; Nelson, Susan and Petska, Tom, "Partnerships, Passive Losses, and Tax Reform," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1989-1990, Volume 9, Number 3; and Petska, Tom and Nelson, Susan, "Partnerships and Tax Shelters: An Analysis of the Impact of the 1986 Tax Reform,"' 1990 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods, 1991; and Petska, Tom, "Further Examination of Tax Shelters in the Post-Reform World," 1991 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section
on Survey Research Methods, 1992, and "Partnerships, Partners, and Tax Shelters After Tax Reform, 1987-1989," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1992, Volume 12, Number 1.
[6] The Alaska Permanent Fund was created to return some of the royalties generated by the Alaska pipeline to the people of the State. Alaska Permanent Fund dividends are distributions from this fund to Alaskan residents.
[7] "Backup withholding" is the system of withholding tax at a rate of 20 percent on interest, dividend or bond redemption income, or income from the sale of securities by the payer if the payee has not provided him or her with a correct taxpayer identification number, or certified to him or her that the payee is not subject to such withholding. Backup withholding may also occur if the payer is requested by the Internal Revenue Service to begin such withholding because the payee has persistently failed to properly report and pay taxes on interest or dividends.
[8] For more information, see Hostetter, Susan and Bates, Jeffrey, "Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 1987," op. cit.
[9] Details on how adjusted gross income was recalculated to match the 1979 concept for each year may be found in Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns for the year concerned.
[10] The 1988 and 1989 tax rate schedules were published in the Instructions for Preparing Form 1040; they are reproduced in Statistics of IncomeIndividual Income Tax Returns for 1988 and 1989.
[11] A taxpayer who did not remarry after the death of a spouse and who had a dependent living with him or her was allowed to use "qualifying widow(er) with dependent child" as his or her filing status if his or her spouse had died within 2 years prior to the tax year for which he or she was filing. Those who qualified for "qualifying widow(er) with dependent child" status could use the married filing jointly tax rates when calculating their tax.
[12] Figure L, below, demonstrates the slightly different amounts of tax derived from tax rate schedules and tax tables for a single taxpayer with an AGI of $\$ 25,000$, one exemption and taking the standard deduction.
[13] Total income tax did not include certain other taxes reported on the individual income tax return, such as self-employment tax (social security tax for selfemployed persons), the social security tax on certain tip income, tax from recapture of prior-year investment or low-income housing credits, and tax on an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) or a qualified retirement plan. These taxes were included in "total tax liability," which is also shown in Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, for 1988 and 1989. For Tax Year 1988, total tax liability equaled $\$ 430.7$ billion and was reported on $89,001,467$ returns. For Tax Year 1989, total tax liability equaled $\$ 451.9$ billion and was reported on $91,065,351$ returns.
[14] For an explanation of the osculatory interpolation technique, see Oh, H. Lock, "Osculatory Interpolation with a Monotonicity Constraint," 1977 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section on Statistical Computing, 1978.

## Figure L

Example of the Income Tax Calculation for a Single Taxpayer Who Used the Standard Deduction, Tax Years 1988 and 1989
[Money amounts are in whole dollars]

| Item | Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1988 |  |
| Adjusted gross income | 25,000.00 |
| Less: Exemption amount. | 1,950.00 |
| Standard deduction arnount. | 3,000.00 |
| Equals: Taxable income...................................... | 20,050.00 |
| Tax based on 1988 tax rates for single taxpayers: First $\$ 17,850$ of taxable income taxed at 15 percent. Next $\$ 2,200$ of taxable income taxed at 28 percent... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,677.50 \\ 616.00 \end{array}$ |
| Tax on $\$ 20,075$ of taxable income based on tax rate schedule for single taxpayers. | 3,293.50 |
| Tax based on 1988 tax table: <br> Tax on $\$ 20,055$ of taxable income from the 1988 tax table. | 3,301.00 |
| Difference. | 7.50 |
| 1989 |  |
| Adjusted gross income. | 25,000.00 |
| Less: Exemption amount.................................... | 2,000.00 |
| Standard deduction amount........................ | 3,100.00 |
| Equals: Taxable income...................................... | 19,900.00 |
| Tax based on 1989 tax rates for single taxpayers: First $\$ 18,550$ of taxable income taxed at 15 percent. Next $\$ 1,350$ of taxable income taxed at 28 percent... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,782.50 \\ 378.00 \end{array}$ |
| Tax on $\$ 19,900$ of taxable income based on tax rate schedule for single taxpayers. | 3,160.50 |
| Tax based on 1989 tax table: <br> Tax on \$20,560 of taxable income from the 1989 tax table. $\qquad$ | 3,168.00 |
| Difference............................................................. | 7.50 |

## Appendix: General Definition of Marginal Tax Rate

When tax is calculated, different portions of taxable income may be taxed at different rates. To repeat the example presented earlier in this article, the first $\$ 17,850$ of taxable income on a single person's return was taxed at 15 percent for 1988 ; the first $\$ 18,550$ was taxed at that rate for 1989. If the taxpayer had more than $\$ 17,850$ in 1988 taxable income ( $\$ 18,550$ for 1989), then the next $\$ 25,300(\$ 26,350$ for 1989) was taxed at 28 percent. In general, the tax rate that applied to the last dollar of income earned (given certain assumptions about the order in which income-earning opportunities were undertaken) is called the "marginal tax rate" for that return.

The definition of marginal tax rate used in this article is not the only one possible. In general, the calculation of a marginal tax rate for a given return depends upon: (1) the type(s) of income (e.g., salaries and wages, or investment income on a dependent's return) reported on the return, which affects the type of tax computation used (e.g., use of the tax tables or tax rate schedules; or of Form 8615, used for dependents under age 14 with over $\$ 1,000$ in investment income; or of Form 6251, used to compute the alternative minimum tax); and (2) the order in which income was assumed to be "stacked." In cases where one considers how to rank or "stack" different types of income, some of which may be only partially subject to tax or which may be taxed at different rates, it is necessary to make some assumptions about which dollar was earned "last" in order to calculate the tax rate on the income earned from having taken advantage of the marginal or "last" economic opportunity. This calculation of the marginal rate may be complicated further by the alternative minimum tax. The addition of alternative minimum tax liability generated by taking advantage of the marginal income-earning opportunity over the "regular" tax generated by income from this opportunity may increase the effective marginal rate. Furthermore, the use of a credit generated by taking advantage of an opportunity may reduce the marginal tax rate.

Rather than adopt a particular set of beliefs about the order in which taxpayers undertake income-earning activities, income was ranked or stacked for Statistics of Income in a behavior-neutral fashion, by considering the amount taxed at the highest rate to contain the last dollar earned, with the exception of amounts over the ceiling for the 5 percent surtax. Returns which have taxable incomes within the ranges subject to the 5 percent surtax are considered to have a 33 percent marginal tax rate ( 28 percent plus the 5 percent surtax). Returns which have taxable incomes in excess of the largest amount on which

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the 5 percent surtax was applied were considered to have a 28 percent marginal rate. This treatment is consistent with the analytical uses of marginal rates in testing hypotheses about the behavior of economic agents when faced with particular marginal rates. To the extent that the taxpayer can correctly predict that his or her income will be suffi-
ciently large to place him or her above the top of the 33 percent bracket, the decision to undertake an opportunity where the taxpayer expects to earn income beyond the point where income will be subject to the 5 percent surtax is affected by the 28 percent rate, not the 33 percent rate.

Table 1.-Returns With Modified Taxable Income: Tax Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax Was Computed,
Tax Year 1988
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Table 1.-Returns With Modified Taxable income: Tax Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax Was Computed, Tax Year 1988--Continued
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Table 2.--Returns With Modified Taxable Income: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1988
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

; Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number ot sample returns on which it is based
The purose this was to phase oune The purpose of inis wasto
NOTE Detal may not add to total because ot rounding

Table 3.-Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Tax Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax Was Computed, Tax Year 1989
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Table 3.-Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Tax Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax Was Computed, Tax Year 1989--Continued
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

| Tax rate classes | Returns of heads of households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Classified by each rate at which tax was computed |  |  |
|  | Number of retums | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjusted } \\ & \text { gross income } \end{aligned}$ | Modified taxable income |  | Tax generated |  | Income tax atter credits |  |  | Number of returns | $\underset{\substack{\text { Income laxed } \\ \text { al rate }}}{\text { and }}$ | Income tax generated at rate |
|  |  |  | At all rates | At marginal rate | At all rates | At marginal rate | Total | As a percentage of |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjusted gross income | Modified taxable income |  |  |  |
| All tax rates | (37) | (38) | (39) | (40) | (41) | (42) | (43) | (44) | (45) | (46) | (47) | (48) |
|  | 8,214,230 | 193,863,734 | 108,717,603 | 80,551,103 | 18,855,144 | 14,295,404 | 17,103,047 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 8,214,230 | 108,717,603 | 18,858,560 |
| 15 percent (Form 8814) <br> 15 percent <br> 28 percent <br> 33 percent <br> 28 percent ${ }^{1}$ <br> Form 8615 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { * } \\ \hline 7.51511 \\ \hline 16637\end{array}$ | 7717 135218649 | 7 7456 $64.112,505$ | $\begin{array}{r}756 \\ \hline 1071\end{array}$ | 113 9.613 | 173 9616.076 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{(2)}$ | * ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\cdot(3)$ | 14,992 | 7,584 | 1,137 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}7.166,637 \\ \hline 962393\end{array}$ |  | 64,112,105 | 64,107,171 | 9,613,367 | 9,616.076 | 7,952,404 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 8,195.139 | 89,665,443 | 13,449,816 |
|  | -66,109 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 43,559,660 } \\ \hline 7.326 .560\end{array}$ | $32.079,300$ 5 5 | $8,162,393$ 1.502 .517 | 5,873,039 | 2,285,470 | 5,824,096 | 13.4 | 18.2 | 1,028.502 | 10,763,793 | 3.013.862 |
|  | 17.580 | 7,758,148 | 6,778,359 | 6.778.265 | 1,897,929 | r 1,897,914 | $1,461,454$ $1,865,092$ | 19.9 24.0 | 25.4 27.5 | 66,109 17,580 | $1,502,517$ $6,778,265$ | $\begin{array}{r} 495,831 \\ 1,897,914 \end{array}$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | , |
| Tax rate classes | Returns of single persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Classified by each rate at which tax was computed |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Adjustedgross income | Modified taxable income |  | Tax generated |  | Inoome tax ather credits |  |  | Number of returns | $\underset{\text { at rate }}{\substack{\text { Income taxed }}}$ | Income tax generated at rate |
|  |  |  | At all rates | At marginal rate | At all ratos | Al marginal rate | Total | As a percentage of |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjusted gross income | Modified taxable income |  |  |  |
|  | (49) | (50) | (51) | (52) | (53) | (54) | (55) | (56) | (57) | (58) | (59) | (60) |
| All tax rates | 39,703,659 | 759,670,687 | 529,452,303 | 340,668,319 | 101,285,669 | 69,768,834 | 101,562,108 | 13.4 | 19.2 | 39,703,659 | 529,452,303 | 101,299,284 |
| 15 percent (Form 8814) | -• | - | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | . | -1,360 | -118 | $\cdot 18$ |
| 15 percent .......... | * 30,329,500 | * 354,623,962 | * 203.056.283 | $\cdots{ }^{-203,056,283}$ | $\cdots 30,458,443$ | $\cdots 30,458,443$ | 30,443,877 | $\bullet 8.6$ | $\cdots 15.0$ | 39,511,908 | 367,125,897 | 55,068,885 |
| 28 percent. | 7.896,997 | 269,730,759 | 211,868,060 | 65,378,772 | 40.279,709 | 18,306,056 | 40,784,213 | 15.1 | 19.2 | 8,834,919 | 90,093,023 | 25,226,046 |
| ${ }^{33}$ percent ${ }^{1}$ | 937.922 | 70,078,690 | 57,738.279 | 15,625,571 | 14,686,187 | 5,156,438 | 14.599,603 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 937.922 | 15,625,571 | 5,156,438 |
| 28 percent | 187,658 | 63,832,768 | 55,586,215 | 55,586,214 | 15,564,140 | 15,564,140 | 15,404,609 | 24.1 | 27.7 | 187,658 | 55,586,214 | 15,564,140 |
| Form 8615 | 351,582 | 1,404,509 | 1,203,466 | 1,021,481 | 311,726 | 283,757 | 329,807 | 23.5 | 27.4 | 351,582 | 1,021,481 | 283,757 |

- Estimate stould be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
(1) Percentage not computed
(2) Lessestran 5500 .
(3) Less than 0.05 percent.
 rate and the beneff of the deduction tor personal exemptions tor taxpayers and dependents. After these benefits were phased out, the marginat tax rate returned to 28 percent: the average tax rate was also 28 percent.
NOTE: Detai may not add to totals because of rounding.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989

Table 4.--Returns with Modified Taxable Income: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1989
(All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


[^10]- Estimate should be used with caution because of the smail number of sam
${ }^{1}$ For 1989. the tax rate schedules contained only two basic rates: 15 percent and 28 percent. However, taxable incorne over centain levels was subject to an additional 5 percent tax. creating a temporary 33 percent marginai rate. The purpose behind this was to phase out the benetit of the 15 percent rate and the benefit of the deduction for personal exemptions for taxpayers and dependents. Atter these benelits wete phased out, the marginal tax rale revened to 28
percent: the average tax rate was also 28 percent.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 5.--Returns with Positive Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): Number of Returns, Shares of AGI and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Descending Income Percentiles Based on the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 1980-1989 [All figures are estimates based on samples]

| Item, tax year | Total | Adjusted gross income percentiles (cumulative) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Top 1 percent | Top 5 percent | Top 10 percent | Top 25 percent | Top <br> 50 percent |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980.................................................................... | 93,238,823 | 932,388 | 4,661,941 | 9,323,882 | 23,309,706 | 46,619,411 |
| 1981.................................................................... | 94,586,878 | 945,869 | 4,729,344 | 9,458,688 | 23,646,719 | 47,293,439 |
| 1982..................................................................... | 94,426,498 | 944,265 | 4,721,325 | 9,442,650 | 23,606,624 | 47,213,249 |
| 1983.................................................................. | 95,330,713 | 953,307 | 4,766,536 | 9,533,071 | 23,832,678 | 47,665,356 |
| 1984.................................................................... | 98,435,000 | 984,350 | 4,921,750 | 9,843,500 | 24,608,750 | 49,217,500 |
| 1985.................................................................... | 100,625,484 | 1,006,255 | 5,031,274 | 10,062,548 | 25,156,371 | 50,312,742 |
| 1986.................................................................... | 102,087,623 | 1,020,876 | 5,104,381 | 10,208,762 | 25,521,906 | 51,043,811 |
| 1987.................................................................... | 106,154,761 | 1,061.548 | 5,307,738 | 10,615.476 | 26,538,690 | 53,077,380 |
| 1988.................................................................... | 108,872,859 | 1,088,729 | 5,443,643 | 10,887,286 | 27,218,214 | 54,436,429 |
| 1989.................................................................... | 111,312,721 | 1,113,127 | 5,565,636 | 11,131,272 | 27,828,181 | 55,656,361 |
| Adjusted gross income floor on percentiles (current dollars): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980..................................................................... | N/A | 80,580 | 43,792 | 35,070 | 23,606 | 12,936 |
| 1981................................................................. | N/A | 85,428 | 47,845 | 38,283 | 25,655 | 14,000 |
| 1982. | N/A | 89,388 | 49,284 | 39,676 | 27,027 | 14,539 |
| 1983.................................................................... | N/A | 93.512 | 51,553 | 41,222 | 27,827 | 15,044 |
| 1984..................................................................... | N/A | 100,889 | 55,423 | 43,956 | 29,360 | 15,998 |
| 1985................................................................... | N/A | 108,134 | 58,883 | 46,322 | 30,928 | 16,688 |
| 1986................................................................ | N/A | 118,818 | 62,377 | 48,656 | 32,242 | 17,302 |
| 1987. | N/A | 139,289 | 68,414 | 52,921 | 33,983 | 17.768 |
| 1988. | N/A | 157.136 | 72,735 | 55,437 | 35,398 | 18,367 |
| 1989. | N/A | 163,869 | 76,933 | 58,263 | 36,839 | 18,993 |
| Adjusted gross income floor on percentiles (1982-84 constant dollars): ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980.................................................................... | N/A | 97,792 | 53,146 | 42,561 | 28,648 | 15,699 |
| 1981................................................................... | N/A | 93,979 | 52,634 | 42,115 | 28,223 | 15,401 |
| 1982. | N/A | 92,633 | 51,073 | 41,116 | 28,008 | 15,067 |
| 1983.............................................................. | N/A | 93,886 | 51,759 | 40,387 | 27,938 | 15,104 |
| 1984. | N/A | 97,106 | 53,345 | 42,308 | 28,259 | 15,398 |
| 1985. | N/A | 100,500 | 54,726 | 43,052 | 28,744 | 15,510 |
| 1986................................................................... | N/A | 108,410 | 56,913 | 44,394 | 29,418 | 15,786 |
| 1987................................................................... | N/A | 122,616 | 60,225 | 46,586 | 29,915 | 15,641 |
| 1988.................................................................... | N/A | 132,827 | 61,483 | 46,861 | 29,922 | 15,526. |
| 1989.................................................................. | N/A | 131,613 | 61,866 | 46,846 | 29,567 | 15,168 |
| Adjusted gross income (millions of dollars): ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980...................................................................... | 1,626,555 | 137,668 | 341,790 | 522,685 | 922,300 | 1,338,978 |
| 1981. | 1,791,116 | 148,722 | 372,171 | 572,719 | 1,015,006 | 1,473,267 |
| 1982. | 1,875,872 | 167,109 | 398,189 | 605,159 | 1,065,241 | 1,543,634 |
| 1983.................................................................... | 1,969,600 | 182,895 | 428,162 | 645,661 | 1,127,019 | 1,625,287 |
| 1984.................................................................... | 2,173,228 | 209,899 | 482,266 | 722,552 | 1,250,911 | 1,794,303 |
| 1985. | 2,343,989 | 235,095 | 531,372 | 791,481 | 1,358,860 | 1,939,351 |
| 1986. | 2,524,124 | 285,197 | 608,467 | 886,510 | 1,490,173 | 2,103,569 |
| 1987.................................................................... | 2,813,728 | 346,635 | 722,221 | 1,038,221 | 1,709,389 | 2,373,869 |
| 1988............................................................................... | 3,124,156 | 473,527 | 890,702 | 1,232,536 | 1,950,860 | 2,657,865 |
| 1989......................................................................... | 3,298,858 | 468,079 | 918,421 | 1,286,539 | 2,054,478 | 2,805,235 |

. Footnotes at end of Table 6.

Individual Income Tax Rates and Tax Shares, 1988-1989

Table 5.-Returns with Positive Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): Number of Returns, Shares of AGI and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Descending Income Percentiles Based on the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 1980-1989 -Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples]


Footnotes at the end of Table 6.

Table 6.--Returns with Positive Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): Number of Returns, Shares of AGI and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Income Percentiles Based on the Definition of AGI for Each Year, Tax Years 1980-1989
[All nigures are estumates dasea on samples]

| Item, tax year | Total | Adjusted gross income percentiles (cumulative) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bottom 99 percent | Bottorn 95 percent | Bottom 90 percent | Bottom 75 percent | Bottom 50 percent |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980................................................................... | 93,238,823 | 932,388 | 4,661,941 | 9,323,882 | 23,309,706 | 46,619,411 |
| 1981................................................................... | 94,586,878 | 945,869 | 4,729,344 | 9,458,688 | 23,646,719 | 47,293,439 |
| 1982.................................................................. | 94,426,498 | 944,265 | 4,721,325 | 9.442,650 | 23,606,624 | 47,213,249 |
|  | 95,330,713 | 953,307 | 4,766,536 | 9,533,071 | 23,832,678 | 47,665,356 |
| 1984.................................................................. | 98,435,000 | 984,350 | 4,921,750 | 9,843,500 | 24,608,750 | 49,217,500 |
| 1985.................................................................. | 100,625,484 | 1,006,255 | 5,031,274 | 10,062,548 | 25,156,371 | 50,312,742 |
| 1986........................................................... | 102,087,623 | 1,020,876 | 5,104,381 | 10,208,762 | 25,521,906 | 51,043,811 |
| 1987........................................................... | 106,154,761 | 1,061,548 | 5,307,738 | 10,615,476 | 26,538,690 | 53,077,380 |
| 1988............................................................. | 108,872,859 | 1,088,729 | 5,443,643 | 10,887,286 | 27,218,214 | 54,436,429 |
| 1989................................................................. | 111,312,721 | 1.113,127 | 5,565,636 | 11,131,272 | 27,828,181 | 55,656,361 |
| Adjusted gross income (millions of dollars): 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980.................................................................. | 1,626,555 | 1,488,886 | 1,284,765 | 1,103,869 | 704,255 | 287,576 |
| 1981.................................................................. | 1,791,116 | 1,642,393 | 1,418,945 | 1,218,397 | 776,110 | 317,848 |
| 1982................................................................. | 1,875,872 | 1,708,762 | 1,477,682 | 1,270,713. | 810,630 | 332,238 |
| 1983............................................................... | 1,969,600 | 1,786,705 | 1,541,438 | 1,323,939 | 842,581 | 344,313 |
| 1984................................................................. | 2,173,228 | 1,963,329 | 1,690,962 | 1,450,676 | 922,317 | 378,925 |
| 1985.................................................................. | 2,343,989 | 2,108,894 | 1,812,617 | 1,552,508 | 985,129 | 404,637 |
| 1986.................................................................. | 2,524,124 | 2,238,927 | 1,915,657 | 1,637,614 | 1,033,951 | 420,555 |
| 1987.................................................................. | 2,813,728 | 2,467,093 | 2,091,507 | 1,775,506 | 1,104,338 | 439,859 |
| 1988.................................................................. | 3,124,156 | 2,650,629 | 2,233,454 | 1,891,620 | 1,173,296 | 466,291 |
| 1989.................................................................. | 3,298,858 | 2,830,779 | 2,380,437 | 2,012,319 | 1,244,380 | 493,623 |
| Total income tax (millions of dollars): ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980.................................................................. | 250,240 | 201,971 | 157,467 | 126,441 | 67,274 | 17,578 |
| 1981.................................................................. | 283,993 | 233,173 | 183,570 | 147,065 | 78,329 | 21,080 |
| 1982.................................................................. | 277,470 | 223,942 | 176,512 | 142,076 | 76,005 | 20,310 |
| 1983.................................................................. | 274,056 | 217,250 | 170,706 | 136,799 | 73.159 | 19,495 |
| 1984.................................................................. | 301,504 | 235,797 | 184,992 | 147,362 | 78,990 | 21,930 |
| 1985.................................................................. | 325,525 | 252,944 | 197,645 | 156,618 | 83,638 | 23,124 |
| 1986................................................................. | 366,979 | 272,488 | 210,739 | 166,276 | 88,002 | 23,690 |
| 1987.................................................................. | 369,046 | 277,488 | 209,404 | 163,816 | 85,189 | 22,391 |
| 1988.................................................................. | 412,761 | 298,920 | 224,459 | 176,350 | 91,464 | 23,616 |
| 1989................................................................... | 432,838 | 323,579 | 242,650 | 191,380 | 98,580 | 25,239 |
| Average tax rate (percentage): 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980..................................................................... | 15.38 | 13.57 | 12.26 | 11.45 | 9.55 | 6.11 |
| 1981................................................................... | 15.86 | 14.20 | 12.94 | 12.07 | 10.09 | 6.63 |
| 1982................................................................... | 14.79 | 13.11 | 11.95 | 11.18 | 9.38 | 6.11 |
| 1983................................................................... | 13.91 | 12.16 | 11.07 | 10.33 | 8.68 | 5.66 |
| 1984.................................................................. | 13.87 | 12.01 | 10.94 | 10.16 | 8.56 | 5.79 |
| 1985..................................................................... | 13.89 | 11.99 | 10.90 | 10.09 | 8.49 | 5.71 |
| 1986................................................................... | 14.54 | 12.17 | 11.00 | 10.15 | 8.51 | 5.63 |
| 1987..................................................................... | 13.12 | 11.25 | 10.01 | 9.23 | 7.71 | 5.09 |
| 1988..................................................................... | 13.21 | 11.28 | 10.05 | 9.32 | 7.80 | 5.06 |
| 1989.................................................................. | 13.12 | 11.43 | 10.19 | 9.51 | 7.92 | 5.11 |
| Adjuated gross income share (percentage): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980.................................................................. | 100.00 | 91.54 | 78.99 | 67.87 | 43.30 | 17.68 |
| 1981................................................................... | 100.00 | 91.70 | 79.22 | 68.02 | 43.33 | 17.75 |
| 1982................................................................... | 100.00 | 91.09 | 78.77 | 67.74 | 43.21 | 17.71 |
| 1983................................................................... | 100.00 | 90.71 | 78.26 | 67.22 | 42.78 | 17.48 |
| 1984.............................................................................. | 100.00 | 90.34 | 77.81 | 66.75 | 42.44 | 17.44 |
| 1985.............................................................................. | 100.00 | 89.97 | 77.33 | 66.23 | 42.03 | 17.26 |
| 1986.................................................................... | 100.00 | 88.70 | 75.89 | 64.88 | 40.96 | 16.66 |
| 1987................................................................... | 100.00 | 87.68 | 74.33 | 63.10 | 39.25 | 15.63 |
| 1988................................................................... | 100.00 | 84.84 | 71.49 | 60.55 | 37.56 | 14.93 |
| 1989................................................................................. | 100.00 | 85.81 | 72.16 | 61.00 | 37.72 | 14.96 |
| Total income tax share (percentage): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980................................................................... | 100.00 | 80.71 | 62.93 | 50.53 | 26.88 | 7.02 |
| 1981.................................................................. | 100.00 | 82.11 | 64.64 | 51.78 | 27.58 | 7.42 |
| 1982.................................................................. | 100.00 | 80.71 | 63.61 | 51.20 | 27.39 | 7.32 |
| 1983.................................................................. | 100.00 | 79.27 | 62.29 | 49.92 | 26.69 | 7.11 |
| 1984..................................................................... | 100.00 | 78.21 | 61.36 | 48.88 | 26.20 | 7.27 |
| 1985................................................................. | 100.00 | 77.70 | 60.72 | 48.11 | 25.69 | 7.10 |
| 1986................................................................. | 100.00 | 74.25 | 57.43 | 45.31 | 23.98 | 6.46 |
| 1987................................................................. | 100.00 | 75.19 | 56.74 | 44.39 | 23.08 | 6.07 |
| 1988................................................................... | 100.00 | 72.42 | 54.38 | 42.72 | 22.16 | 5.72 |
| 1989.................................................................. | 100.00 | 74.76 | 56.06 | 44.22 | 22.78 | 5.83 |

N/A--Not applicable.
1 The number of returns with negative adjusted gross income, i.e., returns with an adjusted gross deficit, and the corresponding amounts for adjusted gross deficit, were exduded from Tables 5 and 6 . By excluding deficit returns, alternative minimum tax reported on some of these returns was also excluded. For Tax Year 1990, there were 5,329 returns with no adjusted gross income that reported alkernative minimum tax totaling $\$ 41.0$ million.
${ }^{2}$ Constant dollar estimates were based on the Consumer Price Index (all items) 1982-1984-100, computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and published in the Economic Report of the President, February 1992.
${ }^{3}$ See lootnote 1 .

- Total income tax is the sum of income tax ather credits and alternative minimum tax reported on returns that a showed a positive amount for adjusted gross income. Therefore, total income tax excludes alternative minimum tax reported on some returns with a negative amount for adjusted gross income. See also footnote 1.
${ }^{8}$ Average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see foctnote 4) by (positive) adjusted gross income.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 7.-All Returns: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentile's in Current and Constant Dollars, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Descending Income Percentiles Based on the 1979 Definition of AGI, Tax Years 1985-1989
[All figures are estimates based on samples]


Footnotes at the end of Table 8.

Table 8.--All Returns: Number of Returns, Shares of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Total Income Tax, AGI Floor on Percentiles, and Average Tax Rates, by Selected Ascending Income Percentiles Based on the 1979 Definition of AGI, Tax Years 1985-1989
[All tigures are estimates based on samples]

| Item, tax year | Total | Adjusted gross income percentiles (cumulative) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bottom 99 percent | Bottom 95 percent | Bottom 90 percent | Bottom 75 percent | Bottom 50 percent |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985. | 101,661,000 | 100,644,390 | 96,577,950 | 91,494,900 | 76,245,750 | 50,830,500 |
| 1986....................................................................... | 103,045,000 | 102,014,550 | 97,892,750 | 92,740,500 | 77,283,750 | 51,522,500 |
| 1987......................................................................... | 106,994,000 | 105,924,060 | 101,644,300 | 96,294,600 | 80,245,500 | 53,497,000 |
| 1988......................................................................... | 109,709,000 | 108,611,910 | 104,223,550 | 98,738,100 | 82,281,750 | 54,854,500 |
| 1989........................................................................ | 112,133,000 | 111,011,670 | 106,526,350 | 100,919,700 | 84,099,750 | 56,066,500 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (millions of dollars): |  | 2178056 | 1,848,397 | 1,569,763 | 974,756 | 374,215 |
| 1985........................................................................ | 2,487,384 | 2,178,056 | $1,848,397$ $1,953,140$ | 1,650,661 | 1,012,476 | 375,706 |
| 1986............................................................................................................................................................. | $2,753,688$ $2,813,525$ | $2,324,294$ $2,448,616$ | $1,953,140$ $2,061,413$ | $1,650,661$ $1,741,764$ | $1,012,476$ $1,064,982$ | 375,706 |
| 1988....................................................................... | 3,106,549 | 2,620,734 | 2,192,430 | 1,846,985 | 1,126,424 | 415,353 |
| 1989........................................................................ | 3,286,358 | 2,797,670 | 2,335,810 | 1,963,931 | 1,193,770 | 440,156 |
| Total income tax (millions of dollars): ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985......................................................................... | 325,710 | 253,870 | 197,165 | 157,259 | 83,629 | 23,774 |
| 1986....................................................................... | 367,287 | 273,706 | 210,592 | 167,261 | 88,601 | 24,776 |
| 1987....................................................................... | 369,203 | 278.751 | 209,519 | 163,783 | 85,390 | 22,797 |
| 1988........................................................................ | 412,870 | 299,775 | 225,416 | 176,168 | 91,532 | 24,027 |
| 1989........................................................................ | 432,940 | 324,566 | 244,055 | 190,641 | 99,260 | 25,520 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985........................................................................ | 13.09 | 11.66 | 10.67 | 10.02 | 8.58 | 6.35 |
| 1986....................................................................... | 13.34 | 11.78 | 10.78 | 10.13 | 8.75 | 6.59 |
| 1987........................................................................ | 13.12 | 11.38 | 10.16 | 9.40 | 8.02 | 5.78 |
| 1988........................................................................ | 13.29 | 11.44 | 10.28 | 9.54 | 8.13 | 5.78 |
| 1989........................................................................ | 13.17 | 11.60 | 10.45 | 9.71 | 8.31 | 5.80 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) share (percentage): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985........................................................................ | 100.00 | 87.56 | 74.31 | 63.11 | 39.19 | 15.04 |
| 1986........................................................................ | 100.00 | 84.41 | 70.93 | 59.94 | 36.77 | 13.64 |
| 1987........................................................................ | 100.00 | 87.03 | 73.27 | 61.91 | 37.85 | 14.03 |
| 1988....................................................................... | 100.00 | 84.36 | 70.57 | 59.45 | 36.26 | 13.37 |
| 1989........................................................................ | 100.00 | 85.13 | 71.08 | 59.76 | 36.33 | 13.39 |
| Total income tax share (percentage): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985....................................................................... | 100.00 | 77.94 | 60.53 | 48.28 | 25.68 | 7.30 |
| 1986......................................................................... | 100.00 | 74.52 | 57.34 | 45.54 | 24.12 | 6.75 |
| 1987......................................................................... | 100.00 | 75.50 | 56.75 | 44.36 | 23.13 | 6.17 |
| 1988...................................................................... | 100.00 | 72.61 | 54.60 | 42.67 | 22.17 | 5.82 |
| 1989......................................................................... | 100.00 | 74.97 | 56.37 | 44.03 | 22.93 | 5.89 |

N/A--Not applicable.
1 The number of returns in Tables 7 and 8 were processed in thousands and, therefore, reflect differences due to rounding. For this reason, they do not agree with totals in other Statistics of Income tables.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 2 at the end of Table 6.
${ }^{3}$ Total income tax is the sum of income tax after credits and alternative minimum tax.
4 Average tax rate was computed by dividing total income tax (see footnote 3) by adjusted gross income (less deficit).
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

by Barry W. Johnson

In 1991, there were 53,576 Federal estate tax returns filed for U.S. decedents with gross estates at or above the $\$ 600,000$ filing requirement, an 80 percent increase over the number filed at an equivalent threshold in 1982. These decedents had a combined total gross estate of $\$ 90.9$ billion, almost 94 percent more, in real terms, than their 1982 counterparts. The group of U.S. decedents with gross assets of at least $\$ 5$ million changed the most, increasing in number by 137 percent, while the gross assets grew by almost 143 percent between 1982 and 1991. Some of this growth is attributable to a tax law change which took effect in 1982, allowing an unlimited deduction from gross estate for bequests to a surviving spouse, thus potentially increasing the wealth of decedents who were widows or widowers.

## Background

The Federal estate tax is a tax on the transfer of assets from a decedent's estate to its beneficiaries and is therefore levied on the estate. Beginning in 1977, the tax on yearly gifts greater than $\$ 10,000$ made by living individuals and transfers made by a decedent's estate have-been combined into a single tax, with a single lifetime tax credit, known as the unified credit. Since 1987, this credit has been $\$ 192,800$, which is equivalent to the tax on $\$ 600,000$ worth of assets, creating, in effect, a filing threshold of $\$ 600,000$ [1].Tax rates are graduated and ranged from 16 to 55 percent in 19891991: Relevant changes to the estate tax law are discussed in the appendix to this article.
The executor of an estate has up to 9 months after a decedent's death to file a return; a 6-month extension is available beyond that. Thus, returns filed in a particular year will include some returns filed for decedents dying in that year, but will be primarily for decedents who died in the previous year. There will also be a small number of returns for decedents who died in earlier years.
Because the returns filed in a given year represent decedents who died in many different years, the resulting data reflect different economic conditions and may be subject to different tax law environments. It is, therefore, useful to study decedents who died in the same year, by combining returns filed over a period of several years. By concentrating on a single year of death, these limitations can be overcome.
This article presents data from returns filed in 19891991, focusing on decedents who died in 1989 (see Data

[^11]Sources and Limitations). Data for the 1991 Filing Year are also presented to facilitate comparisons with past data [2]. When data from different filing years are being compared, all dollar values are converted to constant 1989 dollars (based on the decedent's year of death) in order to lessen the effects of inflation on the resulting trends [3].

## 1989 Decedents

There were an estimated 50,376 decedents who died in 1989 with gross estates at or above the $\$ 600,000$ filing requirement. They represented approximately 2.3 percent of the total U.S. decedent population [4]. Together, their gross estates totaled almost $\$ 87.7$ billion (see Figure A).

## Figure A

## 1989 Estate Tax Decedents, Selected Items, by Sex of Decedent

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| . Item | Aecedents | Male decedents | Female decedents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | - (2) | (3) |
| Number of returns.................. | 50,376 | 28,031 | 22,345 |
| Gross estate, date-of-death..... | 87,684 | 52,469 | 35,215 |
| Allowable deductions.............. | 38,488 | 28,761 | 9,727 |
| Estate tax after credits............ | 9,029 | 4,074 | 4,955 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
Females accounted for approximately 44 percent of the 1989 estate tax decedents and for about 40 percent of the reported gross estate. The majority, 64 percent, of them were widowed; only 24 percent were married (see Figure B). Overall, the average value of their gross estates was almost $\$ 1.6$ million, slightly higher for married decedents than for those who were widowed, and much lower, $\$ 1.3$ million, for the 8 percent who were single at death.
Over 66 percent of male estate tax decedents who died in 1989 were married and 22 percent were widowers. Male decedents who were married at the time of their death had an average gross estate of almost $\$ 2.0$ million, while widowers had an average estate of $\$ 1.6$ million. The average size of gross estate for those who were single was almost $\$ 1.8$ million, significantly higher than their female counterparts.
The average age at death for male decedents was 73.8 years. This was 2.0 years higher than the national average for all U.S. male decedents in 1989. For female decedents, the average age at death was 79.9 years, again higher than the national average for women, but by only 1.3 years. These results are not surprising because it is well documented that the wealthy live longer than the general

## Figure B

## 1989 Estate Tax Decedents, by Sex and Marital Status of Decedent


population due to factors such as safer work environments, better access to health care and better nutrition. It should also be noted that the gap between the average age of males and females for whom estate tax returns were filed, 6.1 years, was less than the 6.8 year average difference for the general population. This gap has been declining in the general population since the 1970's [5].

Although females made up a smaller portion of the total filers, estate tax returns filed for female decedents reported the largest estate tax liability, accounting for about 55 percent or almost $\$ 5$ billion of the total reported for all 1989 decedents. This is attributable mainly to the use of the unlimited marital deduction to postpone payment of estate taxes until the death of the second spouse. Because female decedents lived, on average, over 6 years longer than males, their estates are most often liable for the estate tax.

## Acsets

Overall, investments in corporate stock made up the largest share of gross estate for decedents who died in 1989, accounting for $\$ 27.2$ billion or about 31 percent (see Figure C). Of this amount, at least $\$ 7.1$ billion had been invested in closely held corporations [6]. Real estate holdings accounted for almost 23 percent of the total. Investments in corporate, foreign, and Federal or State and local Government bonds amounted to almost 17

## Figure $\mathbf{C}$

## Composition of Gross Estate of 1986 and 1989 Decedents



1 Includes farm assets and limited partnerships.
NOTE: All percentages are based on values converted to constant 1989 dollars.

percent of these estates; tax-exempt State and local Government bonds accounted for almost 68 percent of total bond investments. Cash was the fourth largest asset category, with a total of $\$ 10.6$ billion, which amounted to 12 percent of the total. The rest was distributed fairly evenly among the remaining categories. The category in Figure C labeled "other assets" includes well over \$1.1 billion in art investments.
A comparison of the composition of the estates of 1989 decedents with that of 1986 decedents shows little change. The percentage of assets held as corporate stock decreased from 33.5 percent to 31.1 percent, while the portions held as bonds and cash both increased. The popularity of mutual funds among investors increased notably between 1986 and 1989, with money market and bond funds experiencing the most growth [7]. This may have contributed to the increase in the percentage of assets held as cash, since money market mutual funds are included there. The increase in the relative amount held as real estate from 21.6 to 22.6 percent continues the trend observed in studies of 1982 and 1986 decedents [8].

## Atternato Valuation

Federal estate tax law provides for the "alternate valuation" of an estate in the event that there is a decline in the value of the estate within 6 months of the decedent's death. If elected, the value of all assets must be reported on the tax return at both the date-of-death and alternate values. Alternate valuation must result in a net decrease in the value of the estate, even though some individual assets may actually have a higher value at the later valuation date.

Alternate valuation was elected for the estates of 4,710 decedents who died in 1989, or about 9 percent of all returns filed, lowering the value of these estates by over $\$ 500$ million (see Figure D). For estates electing alternate valuation, the value of corporate and foreign bonds
declined by about 19 percent, the largest change to any single asset category. The value of stock in closely held companies declined by about 13 percent. This is not surprising since many closely held corporations are small and much of their value is dependent on the reputation or skills of one or a few individuals, in this case, the skills of the decedent. It is notable that the alternate value of State and local Government bonds was actually higher, overall, than their value at the time of the decedent's death.

## Deductions:

As in the past, bequests to a surviving spouse accounted for the largest single deduction from total gross estate for 1989 decedents (see Figure E). In general, bequests made to a decedent's spouse are fully deductible from total gross estate. This deduction accounted for 79.1 percent of the total for estates with no tax liability and almost 50 percent of the deductions for taxable estates (i.e., those reporting a tax liability). The second most significant deduction was that for bequests to charities, accounting for 10.6 percent of total deductions for nontaxable estates and 22.5 percent for those reporting taxes. The category in Figure E labeled "other" includes deductions of \$242 miliion for funeral expenses, $\$ 656$ million for estate administration expenses and over $\$ 1.6$ billion (about 2 percent of total gross estate) for attorney and executor fees.

## Charitable Bequests

Over 19 percent of all 1989 decedents made a charitable bequest. Estates with no tax liability reported a deduction for charitable bequests which was 7.3 percent of gross assets, in contrast to a deduction for charitable bequests of just 5.9 percent reported on returns showing a tax liability [9]. The fact that estates in the latter group did not elect to make a larger charitable bequest, thereby reducing their estate tax liability, suggests that tax incentives provide

## Figure D

Date-of-Death and Alternate Values for Selected Assets Reported by Estates Electing Alternate Valuation, 1989 Decedents
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars].


## Figure E

## Deductions Claimed for 1989 Decedents, by Tax Status of Estate


only a part of the motivation for charitable giving [10].
Single decedents were the most likely to make charitable bequests; almost 55 percent of single female decedents and more than one-third of single male decedents made a bequest to charitable organizations (see Figure F). Over 29 percent of widowed females, the third most
philanthropic group, made a charitable bequest. In contrast, only about 8 percent of married male or female decedents included charities among the beneficiaries of their estates. These findings are indicative of the competition that can exist between family obligations and philanthropic goals.
Single decedents who made charitable bequests gave almost 44 percent of their net worth to charities. Single males, giving 49 percent of their net worth, were the most generous. Married decedents made the smallest bequests, giving only 11 percent of their net worth to charities. In general, male decedents gave a larger share of their net worth to charities than did females.

As a group, 1989 decedents gave almost $\$ 5.8$ billion to charities. Almost 60 percent of those making charitable gifts included religious organizations among their beneficiaries, making them the most frequently remembered group. However, the size of the individual bequests were, on average, smaller than those given to other organizations. The largest share of bequests from female decedents (nearly $\$ 1$ billion) went to organizations involved in education, medical care or scientific research (see Figure G). Male decedents favored private foundations, bequeathing them over $\$ 1$ billion. These are organizations established by the decedent or other family members which are usually involved in a variety of philanthropic activities. They are becoming increasingly popular because they afford the donor more control over the uses of gifts and often create a more lasting legacy [11].

## Filing Year Data

Between 1982 and 1991, the number of estate tax returns filed for U.S. decedents with gross estates of at least $\$ 650,000$ increased by almost 81 percent $[12,13]$. The

## Figure F

## Estates of 1989 Decedents with Net Worth of $\$ 500,000$ or More and with Charitable Bequests: Donors as a Percentage of All Decedents and Gifts as a Percentage of Net Worth, by Sex and Marital Status of Decedent

| Martal status | All decedents |  | Male decedents |  | Female decedents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage that were donors | Percentage of net worth given | Percentage that were donors | Percentage of net worth given | Percentage that were donors | Percentage of net worth given |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total...................................................... | 19.5 | 23.7 | 14.3 | 22.9 | 25.9 | 24.6 |
| Married...................................................... | 8.1 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 9.0 |
| Widow or widower...................................... | 26.9 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 29.1 | 24.1 |
| Single....................................................... | 43.2 | 43.7 | 33.5 | 49.0 | 54.7 | 36.9 |
| Other......................................................... | 21.7 | 32.7 | 18.9 | 36.2 | 25.6 | 29.2 |

## Figure G

## Recipients of Charitable Bequests, by Sex of 1989 Decedents



Male Decedents


Female Decedents

NOTE: Percentages are based on amounts of charitable bequests made by decedents
graph in Figure H shows the number of returns plotted along with gross assets, by filing year [14]. The difference in the slope of the two lines indicates that the value of assets held by this group has grown faster than the number of filers. A closer look at this increase shows that the number of filers with gross estates of less than $\$ 5$ million increased by about 80 percent between 1982 and 1991, as did the total value of the assets, meaning that most of the increase in total assets was due to the increased number of filers above this level of wealth (see Figure I). On the other hand, the number of returns filed for decedents with at least $\$ 5$ million in gross assets grew over 137 percent while the combined value of the assets increased about 143 percent over the same period.
In contrast to the large increase in both the number and wealth of estate tax decedents during the period 19821991; the real value of tax generated by their estates rose by a more modest 30 percent (see Figure J). This relatively small change was due to several significant modifications to the estate tax law which took effect during the same period. These included the introduction of the unlimited deduction for assets left to a surviving spouse and the lowering of the top tax rate from 70 to 55 percent, and an increase in the unified credit.
Much of the growth in both the number of filers and the total wealth they held is partially attributable to the boom in both the real estate añd stock markets during this
period: Another important factor may be the effect of the unlimited deduction from gross estate allowed for bequests to a surviving spouse. This law encourages a decedent spouse to leave the bulk of his or her estate to

## Figure H

Number and Gross Estate for Decedents with Gross Estate of $\$ 650,000$ or More, Filing Years 1982-1991

${ }^{1}$ Gross estate is based on values converted to constant 1989 dollars.

## Figure I

Estate Tax Returns Filed in 1982-1991: Number of Returns and Total Gross Estate, by Size of Gross Estate and Filing Year ${ }^{1}$
[Numbers of returns are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Filing year | Total |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 650,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 5,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1982. | 25.1 | 41,638 | 12.4 | 9,773 | 11.9 | 20,928 | 0.8 | 10,937 |
| 1983........................................................ | 25.4 | 42,436 | 12.7 | 10,062 | 11.8 | 20,653 | 0.9 | 11,721 |
| 1984......................................................... | 23.3 | 40,303 | 12.2 | 9,713 | 10.1 | 18,483 | 1.0 | 12,107 |
| 1985....................................................... | 32.7 | 57,422 | 15.9 | 12,615 | 15.4 | 27,007 | 1.4 | 17,800 |
| 1986...................................................... | 35.2 | 64,399 | 16.7 | 13,210 | 17.0 | 32,325 | 1.5 | 18,864 |
| 1987........................................................ | 39.0 | 70,594 | 18.4 | 14,707 | 18.7 | 34,028 | 1.8 | 21,860 |
| 1988...................................................... | 40.5 | 74,502 | 18.2 | 14,560 | 20.7 | 37,151 | 1.7 | 22,792 |
| 1989....................................................... | 43.2 | 79,567 | 20.3 | 16,016 | 21.0 | 38,918 | 1.9 | 24,634 |
| 1990........................................................ | 45.1 | 83,258 | 21.2 | 16,856 | 21.9 | 39,535 | 2.0 | 26,868 |
| 1991 | 45.4 | 81,678 | 22.1 | 17,680 | 21.4 | 37,413 | 1.9 | $26,585$ |
| Percentage increase, 1982-1991............... | 80.9 | 96.2 | 78.2 | 80.9 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 137.5 | 143.1 |

'Gross estate is based on values converted to constant 1989 dollars.
the surviving spouse, creating more, wealthier widows and widowers, thus increasing the number of returns subsequently filed after the death of the surviving spouse. Total assets owned by the U.S. household sector, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds accounts, grew by an inflation-adjusted 40 percent during 1982-1991. While it is not surprising that the value of assets owned by individuals at the upper end of the wealth distribution would increase at a rate higher than that of the

## Figure J

Gross Estate and Estate Tax After Credits for Returns Filed for Decedents with Gross Estates of $\$ 650,000$ or More, Filing Years 1982 and $1991{ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ Gross estate is based on values converted to constant 1989 dollars.
general population, some of the difference is certainly due to changes in bequest patterns.

## Summary

Of the estimated 50,376 decedents who died in 1989 with gross assets at or above the $\$ 600,000$ filing requirement, 44 percent were female. While they owned only about 40 percent of the gross assets, their estates incurred almost 55 percent of the tax liability for all 1989 decedents. Female decedents had an average age at death of 79.9 years, 6.1 years more than that of male decedents.
Investments in corporate stock made up the largest share of gross estate for 1989 decedents, with real estate holdings accounting for the second largest share of the total. Estates of 1989 decedents held more of their assets as bonds and cash than did those of 1986 decedents. Taxexempt State and local Government bonds accounted for the largest share of total bond holdings.
The number of estate tax returns filed for decedents with estates above a constant dollar threshold $(\$ 650,000)$ increased 80 percent between 1982 and 1991. The number of estates with gross assets of $\$ 5$ million or more increased by 137 percent while the value of the assets grew by 143 percent. Because of significant revisions to the tax code, the relative amount of tax liability reported on all Federal estate tax returns increased by only 30 percent over the same period.

## Data Sources and Limitations

The data presented in this article are estimates based on samples of Federal estate tax returns filed in 1989, 1990

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

and 1991. These samples were limited to returns filed for decedents who died after 1981 with total gross estates of at least $\$ 500,000$. (A $\$ 500,000$ threshold was used in order to include any delinquent returns filed for decedents dying before 1987.) The sample for the 1989 Filing Year included 7,317 returns out of a total population of 48,097 . In 1990, the year in which most returns for 1989 decedents were filed, 15,043 returns were sampled out of a total of $53 ; 228$. There were 6,991 returns out of 56,512 sampled during the 1991 Filing Year. Of the 26,351 returns sampled during 1989-1991, there were 17,571 returns filed for 1989 decedents.
Estate tax returns were statistically sampled while the returns were being processed for administrative purposes, but before any audit examination. Thus, returns were selected on a flow basis, using a stratified random probability sampling method, whereby the sample rates were preset based on the desired sample size and an estimate of the population. The design had three stratification variables: year of death, age at death and size of total gross estate. For the 1989-1991 Filing Years, the year of death variable was separated into two categories: 1989 year of death and non-1989 year of death. Age was disaggregated into five categories: under 40,40 under 50,50 under 65 , 65 under 75 , and 75 and older (inclüding age unknown). Total gross estate was limited to three categories: $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1$ million, $\$ 1$ million under $\$ 5$ million, and $\$ 5$ million or more. Sampling rates ranged from 7 to 100 percent; returns for over half of the strata were selected at the 100 percent rate.
An examination of returns filed between 1982 and 1991 revealed that almost 99 percent of all returns for decedents. who die in a given year are filed by the end of the second calendar year following the year of death. Further, the decedent's age at death and the length of time between the decedent's date of death and the filing of an estate tax return are related. It was therefore possible to predict the percentage of unfiled returns within age strata, using an ordinary least squares regression model. The sample weights were adjusted accordingly, in order to account for returns for 1989 decedents not filed by the end of the 1991 Filing Year.

## Explanation of Selected Terms

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

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

Adjusted taxable gifts. - Certain gifts made during the life of an individual who died before 1982 were automati-
cally included in the gross estate. However, for the estate of an individual who died after 1981, these gifts' were not generally included in the gross estate. Instead, they were added to the taxable estate, creating the "adjusted taxable estate" for the purposes of determining the "estate tax before credits."
Annuities. - These were investments for which a person received a fixed income for a set period of time. They include assets related to pensions or retirement, such as equity in a Keogh self-employed retirement plan or in individual retirement arrangements (IRA's).
Bequests to a surviving spouse. -This was equal to the value of property interests passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse and was taken as a deduction from the "total gross estate."
Closely held stock.-This is stock in any corporation which was not traded on a public stock exchange. It most often refers to a small corporation in which a decedent exercised a great deal of control as evidenced by a large percentage of ownership. It is shown separately because it is often difficult for executors to value such stock since it is not frequently traded and because the value of these companies is often very dependent on the personality or skills of their owners, and may change if the primary owner dies.

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

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

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

Lifetime transfers. - Included were two categories of gifts that, by law, had to be reported in total gross estate: gifts taking effect at death, and gifts of property in which the decedent retained some rights during his or her lifetime. (Lifetime transfers are shown in total as an information item in Tables 1 and 2 ; the types of property transferred are not shown separately, but are included instead in the property types comprising total gross estate.)
Net worth. - Net worth was equal to the total gross estate less mortgages and other debts.

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

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

Other tax credits. -This is the sum of all tax credits (other than the unified credit) taken as a deduction from the estate tax before credits. Included are credits for State death taxes, foreign death taxes, Federal gift taxes and taxes on prior transfers.
Tax on prior transfers. - A tax credit was allowed for Federal estate tax paid on property received by the decedent or the estate from a transferor who died within 10 years before, or 2 years after, the decedent. The credit was intended to lessen the burden of double taxation between successive estates whose owners had died within a short period of time. Depending on the time that elapsed between the deaths, a credit was allowed for all or part of the Federal estate tax paid by the transferor's estate with respect to the transfer.

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

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

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

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

Total gross estate, tax purposes. -This measure is used to define the valuation method used by the decedent's executor to calculate taxable estate and, ultimately, the estate tax liability, if any. If alternate valuation was elected, this will be the alternately valued amount of gross assets, otherwise, it will be the value of all assets (see "Total gross estate") at the time of the decedent's death.

Unified credit. - The unified credit, so called because it is used for both estate and gift tax purposes, is applied as a dollar-for-dollar reduction of the estate tax. (The unified credit represents the amount of tax on that part of gross estate which is below the filing requirement.) The credit must be used to offset gift taxes on lifetime transfers made after 1976. However, to the extent it is so used, the amount of credit available at death is reduced.

## Notes and References

[1] The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 provided for the following increases in the Federal estate tax filing threshold and corresponding unified credit:

| Year of death | Filing threshold | Unified credit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1982 | $\$ 225,000$ | $\$ 62,800$ |
| 1983 | 275,000 | 79,300 |
| 1984 | 325,000 | 96,300 |
| 1985 | 400,000 | 121,800 |
| 1986 | 500,000 | 155,800 |
| 1987 and thereafter | 600,000 | 192,800 |

[2] Data for the 1989 and 1990 Filing Years are available in the Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1991-1992, Volume 11, Number 3, 1992.
[3] All figures were converted to constant 1989 dollars using the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product, Economic Report of the President, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1993. Only returns with $\$ 600,000$ or more of gross estate in 1989 dollars were included.
[4] National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 40, Number 8, Supplement 2, Washington, DC, January 7, 1992.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Untraded or closely held stock is identified from the descriptions of assets provided by executors on the Federal estate tax return. When such descriptions are too vague (or absent) to make a reasonable determination, amounts are included in the more general "other corporate stock" category. Therefore, the estimate of "closely held stock" presented in this. paper should be considered extremely conservative.
[7] Investment Company Institute, 1990 Guide to Mutual Funds, 1990.
[8] Johnson, Barry W., "Estate Tax Returns, 19861988," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1990, Volume 9, Number 4, 1990.
[9] Because charitable bequests are included in deductions from gross estate, and therefore endogenous to the determination of taxable and nontaxable returns, the distinction between these groups should be viewed with caution. A generally accepted practice is to remove the deduction for charitable bequests from total deductions and then recalculate the estate tax liability in order to examine the effect of taxation on charitable giving. (See Joulfaian, David, "Charitabie Bequests and Estate Taxes," paper presented at the Allied Social Science Annual Meetings, 1990.)
[10] Johnson, Barry and Rosenfeld, Jeffrey, "Factors Affecting Charitable Giving: Inferences From Estate Tax Returns, 1986," Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research: 1990, July 1992, pp. 55-62.
[11] Meckstroth, Alicia, "Private Foundations and Charitable Trusts, $1989,{ }^{"}$ Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1992-1993, Volume 12, Number 3, pp. 24-62, 1993.
[12] A constant dollar threshold of $\$ 650,000$ is used for this analysis because a constant dollar $\$ 600,000$ threshold actually falls below the current dollar filing threshold for decedent's dying in 1987 and 1988, thus providing incomplete information for those years. The slightly higher threshold eliminates this problem, giving a more accurate estimate of the changes from year to year. The threshold is applied to the "total gross estate". used for calculating Federal estate tax liability and may include the value of the estate at the time of the decedent's death, or its value 6 months later (see Explanation of Selected Terms, "Total gross estate, alternate value").
[13] This analysis is limited to returns filed in 1982-1991 because Statistics of Income did not resume annual
studies of estate tax returns until 1982. The next most recent study was done for 1977, focusing mainly on returns filed for 1976 decedents, whose estates were subject to significantly different tax laws than those in effect for returns filed during 1982-1991.
[14] Statistics of Income samples of estate tax returns filed in 1984 and 1985 focused primarily on decedents who died in 1982. Estimates of the general population of filers in each of these years are therefore subject to considerable sampling variability.

## Appendix: Tax Law Changes Affecting 19891991 Estate Tax Statistics

The modern estate tax has been in effect since 1916. While the tax rates and filing requirements have changed from time to time, there have been relatively few changes in the basic structure of the estate tax since its inception. The data in this article have been affected by revisions included in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1989, and the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990.

## Technical and Misceilaneous Revenue Act of 1988

The Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 made several important changes to existing estate tax law, including clarifying and revising rules applying to the deduction for bequests to a surviving spouse, bequests to grandchildren and transfers of interests in business enterprises to family members.

## Estate Freeze Rules

An "estate freeze" occurs when a person transfers a share of property to another family member which has a disproportionately large share of the potential appreciation in an enterprise, while maintaining an interest or share in the income or rights in that enterprise. A common practice is for a parent to give the common stock in a closely held corporation to a child, while the parent retains the preferred stock. The parent would pay a gift tax for the value of the common stock (usually undervalued to minimize taxes) at the time of the transfer, while maintaining control of the company and an income for life. All future appreciation in the value of the company would increase the value of the common stock, effectively "freezing" the value of the company held by the parent at its value at the time of the transfer.
The estate freeze provisions of the 1988 Act provided that whenever such a transfer is made and any interest or share in the income or rights is retained by the transferor,

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

the value of the enterprise would be included in the transferor's estate. (Under prior law, the retained interest had to be disproportionately large for the freeze provisions to apply.) If the transferor was married, and chose to pass the retained interests to the surviving spouse, the freeze provisions would not apply until the death of the surviving spouse. In cases where a family member purchased the substantial interest from the transferor for "full and adequate consideration" using consideration (usually money) which was never acquired from the transferor, only a fraction of the value of the enterprise would be includible in the transferor's estate.
The 1988 Act provided several exceptions or "safe harbors" for business transactions which did not resemble retained life interests. The retention of "qualified debt" was one of these exceptions. In order to qualify, the debt must require fixed payment of principal and interest over a fixed term of not more than 15 years ( 30 years, if secured by real property). The debt could not grant voting rights, be convertible into an interest in the enterprise, nor be subordinated to the rights of general creditors. Similar exemptions existed when a transferor retained a debt incurred for the cash to start-up an enterprise, rights to purchase options or rights to sell or lease goods or property to the enterprise under certain conditions.

Other provisions of the Act pertaining to estate freezes provided for the treatment of later transfers, including transfer of the transferor's retained interest, as well as transfer of the original transferred property by the original transferee. In general, such events were treated as gifts, resulting in gift tax liability and adjustments to the value of the enterprise which would be includible in the transferor's estate.

## Bequests of Property Interests to a Surviving Spouse

 Under previous law, no marital deduction was allowed for estate interests passed to a surviving spouse unless the surviving spouse had a terminal interest in the property, i.e., control over the transfer of the property at the time of his or her death. The 1988 Act provided a marital deduction for life interests in property for which the surviving spouse had no terminal interest, as long as it was "qualified terminal interest property" (QTIP). QTIP is property in which the spouse has sole right to all income during his or her lifetime, payable at least annually, but no power to transfer the property at death. The Act permitted the marital deduction for such property because the QTIP would be included in the surviving spouse's gross estate through the QTIP election on the decedent spouse's estate tax return.
## Non-Citizen Surviving Spouses

Prior to the 1988 Act, U.S. citizens and residents were allowed an unlimited deduction for the value of most property passing to a spouse, regardless of the surviving spouse's citizenship. Under the Act, transfers to a surviving spouse who is not a U.S. citizen would not qualify for the deduction, unless the property was placed in a "qualified domestic trust" (QDT) before the due date of the decedent spouse's estate tax return.

A QDT must satisfy the following requirements under the 1988 Act:

1. all trustees must be U.S. citizens or domestic corporations,
2. the surviving spouse must be entitled to all trust income and it must be payable at least annually,
3. the trust must fulfill requirements to ensure that its proceeds will be subject to U.S. estate tax upon the surviving spouse's death, and
4. the trust must be irrevocable.

Any distribution from the principal of the trust would be subject to estate tax as though the distributed assets had been included in the deceased spouse's estate. Likewise, if during the life of the surviving spouse a non-U.S. citizen or corporation became trustee of the QDT, the trust would be immediately subject to estate tax.
This section of the 1988 Act also provided for the inclusion of more than one-half of the value of any jointly held marital property in the estate of a decedent whose surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen. Prior to this, only one-half of the value of such property was included in the gross estate of a decedent spouse, regardless of the actual amount of consideration provided by each spouse toward the purchase of the property. The 1988 Act removed this limitation when the spouse was not a U.S. citizen. In such cases, the included value would be based solely on the consideration supplied by the decedent spouse toward the original purchase of the property.

## Generation Skipping Transfers

The 1986 Tax Reform Act contained a complete revision to the generation skipping transfer (GST) tax originally enacted in 1976. In a typical generation skipping transfer, a parent either places assets in an irrevocable trust, retaining an income interest in those assets, or provides for the creation of a testamentary trust at the time of his or her death. In either case, after the death of the parent, the transferor's children would be given a life income interest in the trust. After the death of the children, the income and principal of the trust would be passed to the original transferor's grandchildren. Assets originally placed in trust would be subject to gift or estate taxes at the time of
the transfer, but would not be taxable again, until the death of the grandchildren.

The GST tax provided for the imposition of a flat rate tax each time an income interest terminated, or a distribution was made from the principal of the trust, or a grandparent made a bequest to a grandchild whose parents were still living. The 1988 Act contained a number of clarifications and revisions to the generation skipping transfer (GST) tax as enacted by the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Most of these were brought about to ensure that the GST im-, poses a tax that is equivalent to the estate or gift tax that would have been imposed if the property were transferred outright to each successive generation.

## Additional Provisions of the 1988 Act

1. Under previous law, the estate tax value of farmland could be specially valued as a farm, rather than as real, estate generally. It must have been used by the decedent as a farm and must be maintained as a farm after the decedent's death. If the decedent had rented the land to a family member for farming, it would still qualify for special valuation; however, if the surviving spouse rented the land to a family member for farming after the decedent's death, it would not qualify. The 1988 Act allowed the surviving spouse to rent the farmland to a family member without violating the special use valuation provisions.
2. The 1988 Act required that the Internal Revenue Service update mortality tables and interest rates used to value annuities and interests for life or terms of years. The interest rate would be variable, based on the Federal midterm rate, and mortality tables were to be updated by December 31, 1989, and every 10 years thereafter.
3. The 1986 Tax Reform Act provided for the deduction of 50 percent of the qualified proceeds from the sale of employer securities to "employee stock ownership plans" (ESOP's) or eligible worker-owned cooperatives. The 1988 Act conformed rules governing the participation in such plans by surviving members of the decedent's family, the estate or related companies, to those applicable when a living taxpayer makes a similar sale. It also clarified the statutory period for accessing fines in the event that these rules were violated.
4. Loans of art work to charitable organizations would not be treated as transfers for gift tax purposes under the 1988 Act, provided that they were used in connection with the organization's tax-exempt function. The full value of such art would be included in the estate of its owner, even if it were on extended loan at the time of the owner's death.

## Revenue Reconcillation Act of 1989

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1989 made relatively. few changes to the estate tax law. The most significant change was the complete repeal of all provisions for a 50 percent deduction for sales of employer securities to ESOP's or worker-owned cooperatives. The only other significant changes dealt with revisions and clarifications to the 1988 rules regarding deductions for bequests to non-citizen spouses.
The 1989 Act revised the marital deduction by allowing for bequests to a non-citizen spouse through an irrevocable QDT, even in cases where the surviving spouse was only the life beneficiary of such a trust, without any terminal interests. It also provided that property passing to the surviving spouse would qualify for the marital deduction in the event that the non-citizen spouse became a U.S. citizen after the decedent's death, but before the decedent spouse's estate tax return had been filed, provided that the surviving spouse had been a U.S. resident at all times after the decedent's death. Finally, the 1989 Act permitted gifts from the decedent spouse to the noncitizen surviving spouse which had been used to purchase marital joint property to qualify as the surviving spouse's consideration in determining the value of such property to be included in the estate of the decedent spouse.

The 1989 Act included some modifications to the definition of a QDT. Only one trustee of the QDT needed to be a U.S. citizen, but that trustee would be required to. approve all distributions. Not all of the income of the trust had to be paid to the surviving spouse, as long as the trust would qualify for a marital deduction if the surviving . spouse had been a citizen. All deductions from gross estate (i.e., charitable bequests, debts and funeral expenses) were allowed when calculating estate tax on distributions from the QDT. In addition, distributions made due to hardship would not be subject to estate tax: Lastly, distributions made from the trust after a surviving spouse became a U.S. citizen would not be subject to tax as long as the surviving spouse had been a U.S. resident since the death of the decedent spouse.

## Revenue Reconcillation Act of 1990

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990 dealt mainly with modifications to existing rules regarding generation skipping transfers, deductions for bequests to non-citizen surviving spouses and estate freezes.

## Estate Freeze Rules

The most significant estate tax consequence of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990 was the repeal of the estate freeze legislation introduced in the Omnibus

Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, along with all subsequent revisions. In its place, the new Act changed gift tax rules dealing with the valuation of gifts at the time of the transfer. The value of the gift was to be calculated as the value of the enterprise minus the value of the transferor's retained interest. By establishing specific rules for the valuation of the retained interest, the 1990 Act attempted to impose more control over the valuation of gifts.

Because the value of a retained interest is often based in large part on discretionary rights as to dividends, liquidation, conversion, calls or puts, these rights were given no value under the guidelines established by the 1990 Act unless they were only exercisable at specific times and for specific amounts. If such rights were unexecuted at the time of the decedent's death, their value would be included in the decedent's gross estate, even though after death they would have no value. In general, if a decedent's family owned more than 50 percent of an entity, the 1990 rules assumed that all retained interests would be exercised at their lowest possible value.
The 1990 Act did, however, provide certain exceptions to the valuation rules, as in the case where there are readily obtainable market quotes for valuing the transferred property. Similarly, if the retained interest was substantially the same as the transferred interest, the valuation rules generally did not apply.

## Non-Citizen Spouses

The 1990 Act further modified the definition of a qualified domestic trust by eliminating the requirement that the U.S. citizen trustee approve all distributions from a QDT.

Instead, it gave that trustee the right to withhold the potential amount of estate tax on such a distribution. It allowed for the payment of Federal income tax on a QDT asset (such as on capital gains) from the principal of the trust without incurring additional estate tax. It also allowed foreign and State death tax credits against estate tax due on the QDT at the death of the surviving spouse, if the property for which the credit was allowed would have been part of the gross estate of a U.S. citizen. Finally, the deduction for a QDT was disallowed if the estate tax return was filed delinquently, i.e., more than 1 year after the due date (including filing extensions).
The rule for determining the value of marital joint property includible in the decedent spouse's estate was further relaxed under the 1990 Act. Any transfer from the surviving spouse which created a joint tenancy would be treated as consideration belonging to the surviving spouse, if the transfer would have constituted a gift had the donor been a U.S. citizen.

## Generation Skipping Transfers

The 1990 Act also contained two minor revisions with regard to generation skipping transfer trusts. The first was to define distributions from from the principle of the trust which were required by State law as nontaxable distributions, as long as such distributions were discretionary or pursuant to any to any State law substantially equivilant to the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. The other was to require that the assets of a trust which terminate on the death of the beneficiary be includible in that person's gross estate in order for the trust to qualify as a generation skipping trust.

Table 1.-Estate Tax Returns Filed in 1991: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate ${ }^{1}$
[All figures are estimates based on samplas - money amourts are in thousands of doltars]


Footnotes at end of table.

Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

Table 1.-Estate Tax Returns Filed in 1991: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate'--Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of gross estate | Cash |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance |  | Annuities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All returns, total.............................. | 52,890 | 11,718,663 | 16,847 | 2,336,071 | 29,196 | 3,013,309 | 20,265 | 3,162,349 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................... | 27,881 | 4,563,938 | 8,007 | 634,669 | 15,405 | 932,810 | 10,321 | 1,000,943 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 19.565 | 4,002,563 | 6,374 | 741,165 | 10,730 | 1.288,083 | 7,865 | 1,373,736 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000...... | 3,400 | 1,270,133 | 1.441 | 297,077 | 1,942 | 461,811 | 1.342 | 396,388 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 1,318 | 769,778 | 621 | 233,988 | 725 | 206,988 | 487 | 218,980 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 469 | 467,158 | 238 | 154,433 | 247 | 75,741 | 165 | 124,742 |
| \$20,000,000 or more..... | 257 | 645,092 | 166 | 274,739 | 147 | 47.877 | 85 | 47,561 |
| Taxable returns, total...................... | 24,564 | 7,231,277 | 7,291 | 1,103,240 | 10,674 | 781,860 | 6,709 | 1,074,725 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ | 10,716 | 2,320,665 | 2,564 | 156,757 | 4,572 | 159,702 | 2,707 | 249,677 |
| \$1,000,000 undar \$2,500,000 ................ | 10,272 | 2,557,194 | 3.136 | 316,367 | 4,423 | 319,544 | 2,919 | 415,288 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2,161 | 870,454 | 873 | 165,418 | 984 | 126,041 | 661 | 194,063 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 862 | 559,371 | 411 | 141,741 | 419 | 100,813 | 255 | 101,733 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000.............. | 350 | 384,584 | 171 | 97.012 | 167 | 38,021 | 107 | 82,391 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 203 | 539,010 | 136 | 225,945 | 109 | 37.740 | 60 | 31,573 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 28,326 | 4,487,385 | 9,556 | 1,232,831 | 18,522 | 2,231,449 | 13,556 | 2,087,625 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................... | 17,165 | 2,243,273 | 5,444 | 477.912 | 10,833 | 773,108 | 7,615 | 751,266 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 9,293 | 1,445,369 | 3,237 | 424,798 | 6,307 | 968,539 | 4,946 | 958,448 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 1,239 | 399,680 | 568 | 131,659 | 958 | 335,770 | 681 | 202,325 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 456 | 210,407 | 210 | 92,247 | 306 | 106.175 | 232 | 117,246 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 119 | 82,574 | 67 | 57,421 | 80 | 37.720 | 58 | 42,351 |
| \$20,000,000 or more... | 54 | 106,082 | 30 | 48,794 | 38 | 10.137 | 25 | 15,988 |
| Size of gross estate | Farm assets |  | Limited partnerships |  | Other noncorporate businesses |  | Other assets |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| All returns, total............................. | 3,727 | 343,086 | 6,900 | 969,362 | 9,058 | 2,400,948 | 53,576 | 3,897,134 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................. | 1,954 | 109,179 | 2,223 | 86,692 | 3,474 | 276.680 | 28,292 | 652,308 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000. | 1,358 | 100,859 | 3,171 | 262,714 | 3,829 | 584,219 | 18,795 | 939,388 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000. | 261 | 69,528 | 878 | 135,972 | 941 | 315,059 | 3,438 | 385,457 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 92 | 17,299 | 389 | 128,147 | 481 | 329,224 | 1,321 | 387,817 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 36 | 14.397 | 140 | 105,030 | 200 | 291.127 | 472 | 342,885 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 26 | 31,824 | 100 | 250,807 | 133 | 604,639 | 259 | 1,189,279 |
| Taxable returns, total...................... | 1,577 | 170,966 | 2,964 | 509,821 | 3,271 | 1,164,084 | 24,781 | 2,385,575 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000... | 609 | 35,046 | 713 | 31,620 | 928 | 73,648 | 10,875 | 236,559 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 730 | 41.097 | 1,392 | 83,561 | 1,315 | 169.787 | 10,325 | 475,282 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................. | 137 | 45.454 | 448 | 69,218 | 511 | 188,161 | 2,161 | 252,043 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 54 | 6,952 | 232 | 65,094 | 277 | 162,514 | 864 | 243,044 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. | 27 | 13,693 | 99 | 55,963 | 135 | 144,588 | 351 | 260,629 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 20 | 28,724 | 80 | 194,365 | 105 | 425,387 | 205 | 918,019 |
| Nontaxable returns, total.................. | 2,150 | 172,121 | 3,936 | 459,541 | 5,787 | 1,236,864 | 28,796 | 1,511,560 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 ................... | 1,345 | 74,133 | 1,509 | 55,072 | 2,546 | 203,033 | 17,417 | 415,749 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 629 | 59,762 | 1,779 | 169,153 | 2,514 | 414.432 | 9,470 | 464,106 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................. | 124 | 24,074 | 430 | 66.754 | 430 | 126,698 | 1.277 | 133,414 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 37 | 10,347 | 156 | 63,053 | 205 | 166,710 | 457 | 144,773 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000 ............. | 0 | 705 | 41 | 49,067 | 65 | 146.539 | 121 | 82,257 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 6 | 3,101 | 20 | 56,442 | 28 | 179,252 | 54 | 271,261 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.-Estate Tax Returns Filed in 1991: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate 1 --Continued


Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--Estate Tax Returns Filed in 1991: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate ${ }^{1}$--Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of gross estate | Taxable estate |  | Adjusted taxable gits |  | Adjusted taxable estate |  | Estate tax before credits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (49) | (50) | (51) | (52) | (53) | (54) | (55) | (56) |
| All returns, total............................. | 49,696 | 50,807,204 | 5,968 | 1,725,001 | 49,869 | 52,524,784 | 49,866 | 20,317,565 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 25,952 | 15,635,146 | 1,981 | 252,196 | 25,984 | 15,887,341 | 25,984 | 5,159,619 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 18,526 | 16,933,694 | 2,181 | 386,030 | 18,627 | 17,312,304 | 18,627 | 6,114,918 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 3,245 | 5,898,399 | 910 | 367,008 | 3,260 | 6,265,407 | 3,260 | 2,570.469 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 1,268 | 4,206,445 | 495 | 212,463 | 1,280 | 4,418,908 | 1,278 | 2,051,832 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 456 | 2,886,531 | 235 | 190,575 | 463 | 3,077,105 | 462 | 1,528,036 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 250 | 5,246,989 | 165 | 316,730 | 254 | 5,563,718 | 254 | 2,892,691 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 24,767 | 38,571,219 | 4,048 | 1,462,922 | 24,781 | 40,034,141 | 24,781 | 16,371,854 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 10,875 | 8,138,992 | 1.064 | 155,738 | 10,875 | 8,294,730 | 10,875 | 2,761,823 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 10,325 | 13,006,032 | 1.521 | 289,240 | 10,325 | 13,295,273 | 10,325 | 4,843,802 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 2,146 | 5,358,202 | 744 | 351,054 | 2.161 | 5,709,256 | 2,161 | 2,392,439 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.............. | 864 | 4,010,286 | 375 | 180,433 | 864 | 4,190,720 | 864 | 1,980,874 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000 ............. | 351 | 2,833,358 | 196 | 178,478 | 351 | 3,011,836 | 351 | 1,508,781 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 205 | 5,224,349 | 147 | 307,979 | 205 | 5,532,327 | 205 | 2,884,136 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 24,930 | 12,235,985 | 1,920 | 262,078 | 25,088 | 12,490,642 | 25,085 | 3,945,711 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 .................. | 15,077 | 7,496,154 | 917 | 96,457 | 15,109 | 7,592,611 | 15,109 | 2,397,796 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ................ | 8,201 | 3,927,662 | 660 | 96,790 | 8,302 | 4,017,031 | 8,302 | 1,271,116 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 1.098 | 540.197 | 166 | 15,955 | 1,100 | 556,151 | 1,100 | 178.030 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 404 | 196,159 | 121 | 32,029 | 416 | 228,188 | 414 | 70,958 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 105 | 53,173 | 39 | 12,097 | 112 | 65,270 | 111 | 19,255 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........ | 45 | 22,640 | 18 | 8,751 | 49 | 31,391 | 49 | 8,555 |
| Size of gross estate | Allowable unified credit |  | Other tax credits |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Lifetime transfers |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (57) | (58) | (59) | (60) | (61) | (62) | (63) | (64) |
| All returns, total.............................. | 49,862 | 8,671,228 | 28,466 | 2,546,038 | 24,781 | 9,100,290 | 12,901 | 18,137,032 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 25,984 | 4,464,411 | 13,596 | 235,006 | 10,875 | 460,197 | 5,445 | 2,735,060 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000............... | 18,627 | 3,250,077 | 11,034 | 540,038 | 10,325 | 2,324,799 | 5,276 | 4,890,956 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................. | 3.260 | 587.553 | 2,356 | 336,319 | 2,161 | 1,646,597 | 1,240 | 2,450,568 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 1,276 | 235,094 | 918 | 338,072 | 864 | 1,478,665 | 552 | 2.029,398 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 461 | 86,339 | 354 | 312,441 | 351 | 1,129,256 | 234 | 1,632.780 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 253 | 47,753 | 208 | 784,161 | 205 | 2,060,777 | 153 | 4,398,269 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 24,777 | 4,770,352 | 23,952 | 2,501,202 | 24,781 | 9,100,290 | 6,442 | 12,145,051 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 10,875 | 2,091,820 | 10,235 | 209,802 | 10,875 | 460.197 | 1,971 | 1.084,296 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 10,325 | 1,989,666 | 10,194 | 529,334 | 10,325 | 2,324,799 | 2,871 | 2,720,081 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 2,161 | 416,334 | 2,127 | 329,507 | 2,161 | 1,646,597 | 893 | 1,860,993 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 .............. | 862 | 166.037 | 852 | 336,172 | 864 | 1,478,665 | 380 | 1,349,926 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 350 | 67,211 | 343 | 312,314 | 351 | 1,129,256 | 192 | 1,277,710 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 204 | 39.285 | 201 | 784,074 | 205 | 2,060,777 | 135 | 3,852,046 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 25,085 | 3,900,875 | 4,514 | 44,836 | - | - | 6,459 | 5,991,981 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 15,109 | 2,372,592 | 3,361 | 25,204 | -. | -- | 3.474 | 1,650,764 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 8.302 | 1,260,411 | 840 | 10,704 | -- | -- | 2,405 | 2,170,876 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 1.100 | 171,219 | 229 | 6,812 | -- | - | 347 | 589,575 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 414 | 69,058 | 66 | 1,900 | -* | -- | 173 | 679,472 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 111 | 19,128 | 11 | 127 | -- | - | 42 | 355,070 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 49 | 8.468 | 7 | 88 | - | -- | 18 | 546,223 |

[^12]Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions,
Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate ${ }^{1}$
[All figuros are estimates based on samples - money amourts are in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table.

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

Table 2.--Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate ${ }^{1}$-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of gross estate | Cash |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance |  | Annuities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amoum | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All returns, total.............................. | 49,826 | 10,552,193 | 15,023 | 2,297,026 | 27,247 | 2,709,236 | 17,042 | 2,715,461 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 25,792 | 3,901,993 | 6,651 | 518,184 | 13,704 | 841,543 | 8.187 | 728,280 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 18,271 | 3,645,915 | 5,865 | 706,049 | 10,282 | 1,154,626 | 6.661 | 1,200,338 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 3,651 | 1,137,546 | 1,455 | 334,109 | 2,056 | 375,851 | 1.425 | 412,574 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.............. | 1.401 | 768,534 | 662 | 268,980 | 815 | 195,791 | 511 | 221,371 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000.............. | 461 249 | 403,010 | 236 | 128,462 | 243 | 67,514 | 164 | 100,459 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 249 | 695,195 | 155 | 342,143 | 148 | 73,911 | 93 | 52,440 |
| Taxable returns, total...................... | 23,028 | 6,400,796 | 6,786 | 1,268,694 | 10,160 | 775,575 | 5,451 | 843,592 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................... | 9,516 | 1,781,703 | 2,321 | 185,459 | 3,976 | 145,720 | 1,974 | 153,224 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 9,862 | 2,359,194 | 2,890 | 326.589 | 4,406 | 315,427 | 2,406 | 328,487 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 2,162 | 768,115 | 848 | 205,403 | 1,014 | 131,994 | 614 | 164,862 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 944 | 570,337 | 431 | 174,827 | 491 | 94,145 | 281 | 107,960 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 343 | 322,535 | 172 | 85,878 | 164 | 39,871 | 104 | 52,941 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 200 | 598,013 | 124 | 290,538 | 109 | 48,418 | 72 | 36,119 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 26,798 | 4,151,397 | 8,237 | 1,029,232 | 17,086 | 1,933,660 | 1,592 | 1,871,869 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 16,276 | 2,120,290 | 4,330 | 332,726 | 9,727 | 695,823 | 6,213 | 575,057 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 8,409 | 1,286,722 | 2,975 | 379,459 | 5,876 | 839,199 | 4,255 | 871,851 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 1.489 | 369,431 | 607 | 128,706 | 1,042 | 243,857 | 812 | 247,712 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 457 | 198,197 | 231 | 94,152 | 323 | 101,646 | 231 | 113,411 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 118 | 80,475 | 64 | 42,584 | 79 | 27,643 | 60 | 47,518 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 49 | 96,282 | 31 | 51,605 | 39 | 25,482 | 21 | 16,320 |
| Size of gross estate | Farm assets |  | Limited partnerships |  | Other noncorporate businesses |  | Other assets |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Arnount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| All roturns, total............................... | 3,680 | 275,204 | 6,431 | 815,871 | 8,553 | 2,629,996 | 45,924 | 4,079,215 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 2,083 | 91,076 | 2,024 | 64,828 | 2,827 | 249,880 | 23,215 | 611.144 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 1,185 | 85,198 | 2.814 | 175,356 | 3,746 | 642,401 | 17,123 | 803,759 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 24696 | 29,872 | 881 | 149,034 | 1,105 | $415,354$ | 3,526 | 460,265 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... |  | 28,232 | 452 | 168,630 | 532198 |  | 1,366 | 374,326 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 34 | 4,574 | $\begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,219 \\ & 143,706 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 395,617 \\ & 257,397 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 449 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 332,943 \\ 1,396,778 \end{array}$ |
| \$20,000,000 or more............. | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 1,534 \end{array}$ | 36,253 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | 669,347 |  |  |
| Taxable returns, total..................... |  | 107,786 | 2,767 | 441,627 | 3,368 | 1,446,652 | 21,159 | 2,745,476 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................. | 661616 | $16,554$ | 585 | 20,617 | 782 | 94,885 | 8,357 | 174,649 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. |  | 27,101 | 1.284 | 84,975 | 1.486 | $\begin{aligned} & 234,700 \\ & 170,996 \end{aligned}$ | 8,245 | 485,494 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 156 | $14,670$ | 426 | 82,180 | 527 |  | 2,085 | $\begin{aligned} & 288,948 \\ & 243,027 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 62 |  | 281 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,081 \\ & 51,409 \end{aligned}$ | 325137 | $\begin{aligned} & 170,896 \\ & 231,807 \end{aligned}$ | 925336 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 23 | 3,577 | 10883 |  |  | 171,293542,071 |  | 264,906 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 15 | 28,101 |  | 126,365 | 112 |  | 199 | 1,278,452 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 2,146 | 167,418 | 3,664 | 374,244 | 5,184 | 1,183,344 | 24,766 | 1,333,739 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 1,422578 | 74,522 | 1.439 | 44,311 | 2,046 | 154,995 | 14,858 | 436,495 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. |  | 58,087 | 1.529455 | $90,381$ | 2,260 | 407,701 | 7,878 | 408,265 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 90 | 15,202 |  |  | 578 | 244,358 | 1,430 | $\begin{aligned} & 171,317 \\ & 131,299 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 .............. | 34 | 10,448 | 171 | $\begin{aligned} & 66,854 \\ & 02,54 \theta \end{aligned}$ | 207 | 163,810 | 440 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000 ............. | 11 | 897 | 5316 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,810 \\ & 17,340 \end{aligned}$ | 63 | $\begin{array}{r} 86,105 \\ 126,376 \end{array}$ | 113 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,037 \\ 118,325 \end{array}$ |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................. | 11 | 8,152 |  |  | 30 |  | 47 |  |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate'--Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thoisands of dollais]


Footnotes at end of table. .

Table 2.--Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate by Type of Property, Deductions, Taxable Estate, Estate Tax and Tax Credits, by Size of Gross Estate'-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of gross estate | Taxable estate |  | Adjusted taxable gitts |  | Adjusted taxable estate |  | Estate tax before credits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (49) | (50) | (51) | (52) | (53) | (54) | (55) | (56) |
| All returns, total............................. | 46,556 | 48,851,611 | 5,110 | 1,172,025 | 46,622 | 50,023,636 | 46,594 | 19,595,663 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.... | 23,776 | 13,977,740 | 1.499 | 165.263 | 23,794 | 14,143,003 | 23,780 | 4,595,817 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 17,217 | 16,103,646 | 1,916 | 293,279 | 17,244 | 16,396,925 | 17,234 | 5,803,571 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 3,512 | 6.326 .182 | 838 | 228,317 | 3.520 | 6,554,499 | 3.520 | 2,711,584 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 1,361 | 4,445,749 | 475 | 153,155 | 1,367 | 4,598,905 | 1,366 | 2,141,109 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 447 | 2,943,180 | 237 | 158,559 | 452 | 3,101,739 | 450 | 1,556,959 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 243 | 5,055,114 | 146 | 173,451 | 244 | 5,228,565 | 244 | 2,786,624 |
| Taxable returns, total...................... | 23,158 | 37,527,004 | 3,608 | 1,009,956 | 23,158 | 38,536,960 | 23,158 | 15,955,617 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 9,569 | 7.177,864 | 943 | 125,411 | 9,569 | 7,303,275 | 9,569 | 2,431,156 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 9,920 | 12,548,395 | 1,349 | 237,209 | 9,920 | 12,785,604 | 9,920 | 4,656,644 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................ | 2,175 | 5,639,820 | 610 | 193,430 | 2.175 | 5,833,249 | 2,175 | 2,481,754 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 949 | 4,233,925 | 375 | 135.655 | 949 | 4,369,581 | 949 | 2,068,166 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 344 | 2,891,556 | 200 | 148,835 | 344 | 3,040,391 | 344 | 1,538,329 |
| \$20,000,000 or mere........................... | 201 | 5,035,444 | 130 | 169,416 | 201 | 5,204,859 | 201 | 2.779,569 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 23,398 | 11,324,607 | 1,502 | 162,069 | 23,464 | 11,486,676 | 23,436 | 3,640,046 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$. | 14,206 | 6,799,876 | 556 | 39,852 | 14,225 | 6,839,729 | 14,211 | 2,164,662 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 7,298 | 3,555,251 | 567 | 56,070 | 7,325 | 3,611,321 | 7.314 | 1,146,928 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 1.337 | 686,362 | 228 | 34,888 | 1,345 | 721,250 | 1,345 | 229,830 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 412 | 211,824 | 100 | 17,500 | 418 | 229.324 | 417 | 72,942 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 103 | 51,624 | 36 | 9,724 | 108 | 61,348 | 106 | 18,630 |
| \$20,000,000 or more... | 42 | 19,670 | 15 | 4,035 | 43 | 23,705 | 43 | 7,055 |
| Size of gross estate | Allowable unified credit |  | Other tax credits |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Lifetime transfers |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (57) | (58) | (59) | (60) | (61) | (62) | (63) | (64) |
| All returns, total.. | 46,594 | 8,048,764 | 27,338 | 2,518,411 | 23,158 | 9,028,679 | 12,168 | 15,156,252 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.... | 23,781 | 3,980,536 | 12,445 | 218,928 | 9,569 | 396,550 | 5,339 | 2,525,982 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 17,234 | 3,039,700 | 10,870 | 534,439 | 9,920 | 2,229,427 | 4,736 | 4,172,051 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 3.520 | 643,897 | 2,444 | 347,839 | 2,175 | 1,718,846 | 1,222 | 2,334,042 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 1,366 | 254,804 | 1,018 | 346,356 | 949 | 1,539,947 | 522 | 1,918,509 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. | 450 | 84,289 | 357 | 326,230 | 344 | 1,146,441 | 214 | 1,527,338 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 243 | 45,537 | 203 | 744,619 | 201 | 1,996,467 | 134 | 2,678,329 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 23,157 | 4,463,256 | 22,502 | 2,463,672 | 23,158 | 9,028,679 | 5,836 | 9,567,162 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 9,569 | 1,844,619 | 9,135 | 189,982 | 9.569 | 396,550 | 1,864 | 992,634 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ................ | 0,020 | 1,911,915 | 9,744 | 515,296 | 9,920 | 2,229,427 | 2,533 | 2,278,493 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2,175 | 419,018 | 2,147 | 342,889 | - 2,175 | 1,719,846 | 794 | 1,489,092 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 949 | 182,911 | 938 | 345,308 | 949 | 1,539,947 | 359 | 1,360,535 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000 ............. | 344 | 66.220 | 341 | 325,669 | 344 | 1,146,441 | 171 | 1,231,815 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................. | 200 | 38,574 | 196 | 744,528 | 201 | 1,996,467 | 115 | 2,214,593 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 23,437 | 3,585,508 | 4,836 | 54,739 | - | - | 6,332 | 5,589,090 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 14.212 | 2,135,917 | 3,310 | 28,946 | -- | - | 3,475 | 1,533,348 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | 7,314 | 1,127,785 | 1.126 | 19,142 | - | -- | 2,203 | 1,893,558 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................. | 1,345 | 224,879 | 297 | 4,951 | - | - | 428 | 844,950 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .$. | 417 | 71,894 | 80 | 1,049 | - | -- | 164 | 557,974 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 106 | 18.069 | 16 | 561 | -- | - | 44 | 295,524 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................. | 43 | 6,964 | 7 | 91 | - | -- | 18 | 463,737 |

[^13]Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Debts, Net Worth, Types of Property, Charitable Deductions and Estate Tax, by Size of Net Worth ${ }^{1}$
[All igures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of net worth | Number of returns | Gross estate, date-of-death | Debts and mongages |  | Net worth |  | Real estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| All returns, total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | 50,376 | 87,683,991 | 41,766 | 3,820,775 | 50,376 | 83,863,215 | 42,962 | 19,823,102 |
| Under \$600,0002. | 1,639 | 1,318,459 | 1.639 | 607,199 | 1,639 | 711,261 | 1,472 | 646,570 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................. | 25.894 | 20,441,235 | 20,702 | 722,348 | 25,894 | 19,718,887 | 21,642 | 5,806,104 |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 2,500,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 17.446 | 26.680,322 | 14,598 | 1,018,011 | 17,446 | 25,662,312 | 15,077 | 6,696.535 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots$. | 3,426 | 12,129,294 | 3,006 | 487,697 | 3,426 | 11,641,596 | 2,989 | 2;540,647 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.... | 1,310 | 9,131,799 | 1.195 | 370,926 | 1.310 | 8,760,872 | 1.176 | 1,820,588 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 426 | 6,002,840 | 404 | 245,051 | 426 | 5,757.789 | 385 | 1,053,505 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 235 | 11,980,042 | 223 . | 369,544 | 235 | 11,610,498 | 221 | 1,259,153 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 23,158 | 51,424,960 | 21,260 | 1,710,016 | 23,158 | 49,714,944 | 18,679 | 9,628,781 |
| Under $\$ 600,000^{2}$... | 29 | 18,485 | 29 | 2,650 | 29 | 15,835 | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | - $\quad$ - |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................. | 10,070 | 8,327,584 | 9,034 | 226,909 | 10,070 | 8,100,675 | 7.774 | 2,159,518 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 9.593 | 14,683,568 | 8,883 | 503,364 | 9,593 | 14,180,205 | 7.914 | 3,446,911 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000.. | 2,051 | 7,310,431 | 1,952 | 283,818 | 2,051 | 7,026,612 | 1.729 | 1.359,028 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.. | 900 | 6,272,255 | 867 | 226,083 | 900 | 6,046,173 | 796 | 1.131,404 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 322 | 4,531,975 | 311 | 167.410 | 322 | 4,364,565 | 286 | 695,141 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 193 | 10,280,662 | 184 | 299.783 | 193 | 9,980,879 | 180 | 836,779 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................ | 27,218 | 36,259,030 | 20,506 | 2,110,759 | 27,218 | 34,148,272 | 24,283 | 10,194,324 |
| Under \$600.000 ${ }^{\text {2. }}$ | 1,610 | 1,299,974 | 1,610 | 604,549 | 1,610 | 695,425 | 1,472 | 646,570 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.................. | 15,824 | 12,113,651 | 11,669 | 495,439 | 15,824 | 11,618,212 | 13,869 | 3,646,586 |
| \$1;000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 7,852 | 11,996,754 | 5,715 | 514,647 | 7.852 | 11,482,107 | 7.163 | 3,249,624 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots .$. | 1.375 | 4,818,863 | 1,053 | 203,879 | 1,375 | 4,614,984 | 1.260 | 1,181,620 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000... | 411 | 2,859.543 | 328 | 144,843 | 411 | 2,714,700 | 380 | 689,184 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000..... | 104 | 1,470,665 | 92 | 77,64 | 104 | 1,303,225 | 99 | 358,354 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 42 | 1,699,380 | 38 | 69.761 | 42 | 1,629,619 | 41 | 422,374 |
| Size of net worth | State and local Government bonds |  | Federal Govemment savings bonds |  | Other Feideral Government bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| All returns, total............................ | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  | 27,507 | 9,867,658 | 7,859 | 391,870 | 16,423 | 3,291,159 | 16,880 | 1,003,200 |
| Under \$600,0002................................ | 344 | 36,387 | 135 | 5,548 | 218 | 19,675 | 236 | 9,458. |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000......... | 12,138 | 1,826,001 | 4,459 | 209,051 | 8,117 | $\begin{aligned} & 836,742 \\ & 950,114 \end{aligned}$ | 8,310 | 339,693 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 ................ | 10,967 | 3,093,293 | 2,649 | 128,447 | 5,948 |  | 6.287 | 289,394 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000. | 2,5231,004 | 1,701,548 | 416 | 27,930 | 1,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 950,114 \\ & 433,076 \end{aligned}$ | 1,257 | $\begin{aligned} & 93,194 \\ & 79,865 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5.000.000 under \$10,000,000............... |  | 1,260,877 | 147 | 11.447 | 518 | 326,120 283,856 | 506172 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000......... | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | 744,880 | 33 | 8,074 | 201 |  |  | $43,296$ |
| \$20,000,000 or more..................... |  | 1,174,672 | 20 | 1,375 | 120 | 441.577 | 112 | 148,300. |
| Texable returns, total..................... | 13,840 | 6,456,750 | 3,733 | 211,919 | 8,706 | 2,244,363 | 8,771 | 640,394 |
| Under \$600.0002............................... | 9 | 7994 | -- | - -7 | 3,599 | $439,143$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 3,560 \end{array}$ | 195155,194 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | $\begin{array}{r} 4,820 \\ 6.264 \end{array}$ | 787,920 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,764 \\ & 1,567 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,743 \\ & 88,182 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ |  | 1,861,800 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,599 \\ & 3,609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 439,143 \\ & 634,029 \end{aligned}$ | 3.792 | 191,158 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1.600 | 1,138,130 | 252 | $\begin{aligned} & 88,182 \\ & 17,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 846 \\ & 386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285,166 \\ & 248,783 \end{aligned}$ | 806 | 59,685$\mathbf{5 5 , 2 0 7}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 962,914 \\ & 652,380 \end{aligned}$ | 113 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,008 \\ & 7,048 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 377132 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  | 23 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 386 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | 243,828 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37,182 \\ 141,773 \end{array}$ |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... | 165 | 1,053,112 | 14 | 1,059 | 101 | 393,414 | 92 |  |
| Nontaxable returns, total.............. | 13,667 | 3,410,908 | 4,126 | 179,951 | 7.716 | 1,046,796 | 8,109 | 362,806 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. | 3367,318 | 35,893$1,038,081$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,548 \\ 120,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ 4.518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,675 \\ 397,599 \end{array}$ | 2244,749 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,262 \\ 184,499 \end{array}$ |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1.000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  | $2,694$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 4.703 | 1,231,493 | 1,082 | 40,26510,050 | 2,339 | 316,086147,910 | 2.495 | $98,236$ |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | -923 | 563,418297,962 | 16434 |  |  |  | 451 |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | - 284 |  |  | 2,439 | 132 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,337 \\ & 40,028 \end{aligned}$ | 129 | 24,658 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 70 | $\begin{array}{r} 122,500 \\ 121,560 \end{array}$ | 10 | 1,026316 | 36 |  | 39 | 6,1156,527 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 33 |  | 6 |  | 19 | $48,163$ | 20 |  |

Fooinotes at end of table.

Table 3.--Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Debts, Net Worth, Types of Property, Charitable Deductions and Estate Tax, by Size of Net Worth ${ }^{1--C o n t i n u e d ~}$
[All figures ane astimates based on samplas - monoy amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Size of net worth | Closely held stock |  | Other stock |  | Cash |  | Mortgages and notes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All returns, total....................... | 6,891 | 7,058,044 | 40,035 | 20,173,857 | 49,826 | 10,552,193 | 15,023 | 2,297,926 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{\text {2... }}$ | 251 | 41,002 | 962 | 88,910 | 1,568 | 119,104 | 505 | 53,434 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2,137 | 454,682 | 19,674 | 3,774,409 | 25,629 | 3,942,865 | 6.731 | 550,349 |
|  | 2,871 | 1,226,599 | 14.621 | 6,013,084 | 17,271 | 3,583,018 | 5,507 | 681,625 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 943 | 954,503 | 2,979 | 3,181,862 | 3,396 | 1,098,568 | 1,328 | 339,150 |
| \$5,000,000 undar \$10,000,000.............. | 428 | 902,343 | 1,187 | 2,450,590 | 1.303 | 734,396 | 594 | 232,603 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 148 | 639,659 | 390 | 1,844,652 | 425 | 394,956 | 215 | 127,119 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 112 | 2,839,256 | 222 | 2,820,349 | 234 | 679,286 | 143 | 313,646 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 2,475 | 4,457,069 | 19,381 | 13,755,486 | 23,028 | 6,400,796 | 6,786 | 1,268,694 |
| Under \$600,0002... | 9 | 608 | 29 | 8,588 | 29 | 5,752 | -- | .. |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 460 | 95,413 | 7,995 | 1.826.416 | 10,016 | 1,860,414 | 2,522 | 213.171 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 1,114 | 489,886 | 8,218 | 3,828,614 | 9,537 | 2,332,612 | 2,807 | 330,452 |
| \$2.500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000$.............. | 461 | 482,122 | 1,827 | 2,168,595 | 2,039 | 747,420 | 789 | 218,323 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 246 | 507,018 | 831 | 1,911,066 | 894 | 547,139 | 391 | 145,530 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 97 | 411,797 | 295 | 1,518,899 | 321 | 317,673 | 160 | 86,243 |
| \$20,000,000 or more............................ | 88 | 2,470,225 | 185 | 2,493,308 | 192 | 589,785 | 116 | 274,975 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 4,415 | 2,600,975 | 20,654 | 6,418,370 | 26,798 | 4,151,397 | 8,237 | 1,029,232 |
| Under \$600,0002. | 242 | 40,394 | 933 | 80,323 | 1,539 | 113,352 | 505 | 53,434 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000................... | 1,677 | 359,269 | 11,679 | 1,947,993 | 15,613 | 2,082,451 | 4,209 | 337,177 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | 1,757 | 736,713 | 6,403 | 2,184,470 | 7,734 | 1,250,406 | 2,700 | 351,173 |
| \$2,500.000 under \$5,000,000................ | 482 | 472,380 | 1.152 | 1.013,267 | 1,358 | 351,148 | 539 | 120,826 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.......... | 182 | 395,325 | 355 | 539,524 | 409 | 187,256 | 203 | 87.073 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 20,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | 51 | 227,862 | 95 | 325,753 | 104 | 77,283 | 55 | 40,877 |
| \$20,000,000 or mare.......................... | 24 | 369.032 | 36 | 327,041 | 42 | 89,501 | 26 | 38,671 |
| Size of net worth | Life insurance |  | Annuities |  | Farm assets |  | Limited partnerships |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| All returns, total.............................. | 27,247 | 2,709,236 | 17,042 | 2,715,461 | 3,680 | 275,204 | 6,431 | 815,871 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{\text {.... }}$ | 1,072 | 123,878 | 616 | 39,569 | 184 | 17,403 | 179 | 13,379 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . \ldots$ | 13,5659,635 | 885,318 | 8,167 | 752.198 | 2,052 | 91,066 | 2,073 | 71,068 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. |  | $1,066,477$347,354 | 6,252 | 1,186,794 | 1,085 | 76,094 | 2,713 | 172,781 |
| \$2.500,000 under \$5,000,000... | 1,881 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.296 \\ 477 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 378,473 \\ & 213,162 \end{aligned}$ | 22180 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,852 \\ & 22,210 \end{aligned}$ | 807 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,342 \\ & 156,088 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 . \ldots .$. | 735 | 165,280 |  |  |  |  | 417 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000.............. | $\begin{aligned} & 223 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,820 \\ & 69,107 \end{aligned}$ | 147 | 96,710 | 36 | 10.855 | 150 | 114,341 |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... |  |  | 87 | 48,555 | 21 | 29,725 | 92 | 137,871 |
| Taxable returns, total..................... | 10,160 | 775,575 | 5,451 | 843,592 | 1.534 | 107,786 | 2,767 | 441,627 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$.. | 17 | 1.026 | 9 | 1,397 | .. | -- | - | -- |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,239 \\ & 4.246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184,772 \\ & 301,171 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.129 \\ & 2.317 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168,544 \\ & 334,013 \end{aligned}$ | 718 | 21.100 | $\begin{array}{r} 664 \\ 1.252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,451 \\ & 8.313 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 579 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,710 \\ & 13,695 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 ................. | 950 | 129,997 | 565 | 149,513 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,252 \\ 407 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,313 \\ & 82,033 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... | 454 151 | $\begin{aligned} & 79,322 \\ & 32,418 \end{aligned}$ | 26893 | $\begin{array}{r} 105,097 \\ 49,686 \end{array}$ | 6021 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,850 \\ 3,340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72,999 \\ & 51,099 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000.............. | 151 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$20,000,000 or more. | 104 | $\begin{array}{r} 46,868 \\ 1,933,660 \end{array}$ | 70 | 35,341 | 14 | 28.091 | 80 | 125,732 |
| Nontaxable returns, total................. | 17,086 |  | 11,592 | 1,871,869 | 2,146 | 167,418 | 3,664 | 374,244 |
| Under \$600,000 ${ }^{2}$.... | 1,0559,326 | 122,852 | 608 | 38,172 | 184 | 17,403 | 179 | 13,379 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 700.546 \\ & 765.306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,038 \\ & 3,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583,654 \\ 852,782 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,333 \\ 506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,966 \\ & 51,383 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,409 \\ & 1,461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,618 \\ & 90,468 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................. | $\begin{aligned} & 9,326 \\ & 5,389 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000................ | 931 | $\begin{array}{r} 217,357 \\ 85,958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 731 \\ & 209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228,960 \\ & 108,065 \end{aligned}$ | 80 | 14,157$\mathbf{5 , 3 6 0}$ | 400157 | 68,309 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000............... |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  | 83,089 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$20,000,000............. | 7231 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,402 \\ & 22,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,024 \\ & 13.214 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 7,5151,635 | 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 63,242 \\ & 12,139 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$20,000,000 or more........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |

Footnotes at end of table

Table 3.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Debts, Net Worth; Types of Property, Charitable Deductions and Estate Tax, by Size of Net Worth1.-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dolars]


[^14]Table 4.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate and Charitable Bequests, and Recipients of Charltable Bequests, by Sex and Marital Status of Decedent
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Sex, marital status | Number of returns | Gross estate, tax purposes' | Gross charitable bequests |  | Arts and humanities |  | Religious |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total................................................ | 50,376 | 87,171,508 | 9,792 | 5,765,620 | 922 | 313,928 | 5,810 | 590,480 |
| Married................................................ | 23,897 | 44,748,218 | 1,938 | 784,198 | 134 | 20,169 | 1,111 | 56,787 |
| Widow or widower................................. | 20,342 | 32,128,779 | 5,676 | 3,053,567 | 534 | 234,344 | 3,509 | 363,701 |
| Single.................................................. | 3,952 | 6,116,650 | 1,704 | 1,472,596 | 207 | 53,057 | 968 | 125,015 |
| Other.................................................. | 2,185 | 4,177,859 | 474 | 455,259 | 46 | 6,358 | 221 | 44,977 |
| Femalo Decodonts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................................ | 22,345 | 34,898,047 | 5,785 | 2,974,542 | 581 | 254,155 | 3,570 | 354,017 |
| Married................................................ | 5,343 | 8,576,131 | 414 | 97,506 | 26 | 3,681 | 253 | 6,751 |
| Widow................................................. | 14,267 | 22,328,799 | 4,148 | 2,130,494 | 379 | 214,889 | 2,572 | 242,149 |
| Single.................................................. | 1,799 | 2,334,374 | 984 | 543,354 | 137 | 34,638 | 622 | 72.911 |
| Other.................................................. | 936 | 1,658,743 | 239 | 203,188 | 18 | 947 | 122 | 32,206 |
| Mate Decedents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................................... | 28,031 | 52,273,459 | 4,007 | 2,791,078 | 361 | 59,773 | 2,240 | 236,463 |
| Married................................................ | 18,554 | 36,172,087 | 1.524 | 686,691 | 107 | 16,488 | 858 | 50.036 |
| Widower.............................................. | 6,075 | 9,799,980 | 1,528 | 923,074 | 155 | 19,455 | 937 | 121,553 |
| Single....Other.... | 2,153 | 3,782,276 | 720 | 929,242 | 70 | 18,419 | 345 | 52,104 |
|  | 1,249 | 2,519,116 | 235 | 252,070 | 29 | 5,411 | 99 | 12,771 |
| Sex, marital status | Educational, medical and science |  | Social <br> welfare |  | Private foundations |  | Other |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amoumt | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| All decedents | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................................ | 5,133 | 1,721,904 | 1,086 | 123,234 | 576 | 1,688,244 | 3,444 | 1,327,831 |
| Married................................................ | 947 | 165,819 | 157 | 16,255 | 131 | 375,063 | 643 | 150,105 |
| Widow or widower. | 2,971 | 1,070,852 | 706 | 64,379 | 285 | 690,295 | 1,970 | 629,996 |
| Single. <br> Other. | 980 | 419.711 | 191 | 38,513 | 124 | 432,655 | 642 | 403,646 |
|  | 234 | 65,521 | 33 | 4,087 | 35 | 190,231 | 189 | 144,084 |
| Female Decedents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................................ | 2,999 | 997,672 | 671 | 59,219 | 286 | 534,708 | 2,117 | 774,771 |
| Married. | 169 | 23,773 | 41 | 1,449 | 20 | 13,929 | 163 | 47,923 |
| Widow | 2,129 | 752,357 | 497 | 44,527 | 191 | 393,246 | 1.452 | 483,325 |
| Single.............................. | 594 | 198,521 | 108 | 11,821 | 64 | 90,357 | 404 | 135,105 |
| Other.................................................. | 107 | 23,021 | 25 | 1,422 | 12 | 37.175 | 98 | 108,417 |
| Male Decedonts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................................... | 2,134 | 724,232 | 415 | 64,014 | 289 | 1,153,536 | 1,327 | 553,060 |
| Married................................................ | 778 | 142,046 | 115 | 14,806 | 111 | 361,134 | 480 | 102,182 |
| Widower.............................................. | 842 | 318,495 | 209 | 19,852 | 94 | 297,048 | 518 | 146,671 |
| Single..............................................................................................Other........ | 386 | 221,190 | 83 | 26.692 | 61 | 342,298 | 238 | 268,540 |
|  | 128 | 42,501 | 8 | 2,665 | 23 | 153,056 | 91 | 35,667 |

' Gross estate is shown at the value used to determine estate tax liability. The value could be determined as of date-of-death or 6 months thereafter (i.e., alternate valuation method). NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 5.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Decedents: Gross Estate, Deductions and Estate Tax, by State of Residence
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Gross estate is shown at the value used to determine estate tax liability. The value could be determined as of date-of-death or 6 months thereater (i.e., alternate valuation method). z U.S. citizens domiciled abroad.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Estate Tax Returns, 1989-1991

Table 6.-Estate Tax Returns Flled for 1989 Male Decedents: Gross Estate and Estate Tax, by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and Size of Gross Estate
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Marital status, size of gross estate | Total |  |  |  | Age of decedem |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Under 50 years |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax pupposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate, tax purposes' |  | Estate tax atter credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| All decedents, total................................. | 28,031 | 52,273,459 | 9,607 | 4,073,868 | 1,382 | 2,716,132 | 360 | 119,979 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000....... | 13,567 | 10,472,833 | 3,511 | 145,050 | 626 | 488,755 | 81 | 2.744 |
| \$1,000.000 or more........................................... | 14,464 | 41,800,626 | 6,096 | 3,928,818 | 756 | 2,207,377 | 278 | 117,235 |
| Mariled decedents, total............................. | 18,554 | 36,172,087 | 2,704 | 1,384,107 | 888 | 1,700,853 | 68 | 26,883 |
| \$600,000 under \$1.000,000................................. | 8,354 | 6,508,985 | 477 | 17,668 | 383 | 303,624 | 5 | 129 |
| \$1,000.000 or more.......................................... | 10.200 | 29,663,103 | 2.227 | 1,366,439 | 505 | 1,397,229 | 63 | 26,755 |
| Widowed decedents, total.......................... | 6,075 | 9,799,980 | 4,694 | 1,765,885 | 20 | 22,632 | 11 | 1,704 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000 .............................. | 3,451 | 2,635,337 | 2,209 | 95.747 | 11 | 8.628 | 4 | 66 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................ | 2,624 | 7,164,642 | 2,485 | 1,670,139 | 8 | 14,004 | 7 | 1,638 |
| Single decedents, total................................ | 2,153 | 3,782,276 | 1,412 | 470,591 | 340 | 790,235 | 207 | 65,529 |
|  | 1,184 | 903,310 | 605 | 22,998 | 162 | 124,484 | 53 | 2,061 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................... | 969 | 2,878,966 | 807 | 447,594 | 178 | 665,751 | 155 | 63,468 |
| Other docedents, total............................... | 1,249 | 2,519,116 | 797 | 453,264 | 134 | 202,412 | $73^{\circ}$ | 25,863 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................. | 578 | 425,200 | 220 | 8,638 | 69 | 52,019 | 20 | 489 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.......................................... | 671 | 2,093,915 | 577 | 444,646 | 65 | 150,394 | 53 | 25,374 |
| Age of decedent-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital status, size of gross estate | 50 under 60 years |  |  |  | 60 under 70 years |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax purposes' |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate, tax purposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amoum | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (i6) |
| All decodents, total.................................... | 2,484 | 4,493,189 | 513 | 168,777 | 5,543 | 9,976,968 | 1,206 | 406,597 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................. | 1,067 | 831,214 | 154 | 4,655 | 2,539 | 1,973,634 | 368 | 13,202 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.......................................... | 1,417 | 3,661,984 | 359 | 164,12 | 3,004 | 8,003,332 | 838 | 393,395 |
| Married docodents, total............................ | 1,894 | 3,561,575 | 135 | 41,239 | 4,430 | 8,255,031 | 424 | 140,068 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................... | 738 | 584,047 | 12 | 302 | 1,845 | 1,528,903 | 63 | 1,165 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................................. | 1,158 | 2,977,528 | 123 | 40,937 | 2.485 | 8,726,928 | 362 | 138,903 |
| WIdowed docedents, total........................... | 76 | 86,665 | 47 | 9,008 | 412 | 800,708 | 313 | 95,848 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................ | 48 | 35,025 | 21 | 568 | 223 | 170,363 | 134 | 5,696 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................ | 28 | 50,740 | 25 | 8,442 | 189 | 390,344 | 179 | 79,852 |
| Single decedents, total.............................. | 264 | 341,270 | 170 | 33,421 | 356 | 400,570 | 240 | 81,842 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................. | 185 | 123,008 | 78 | 2,030 | 207 | 154,088 | 110 | 4,085 |
| \$1,000,000 or more......................................... | 100 | 217,362 | 81 | 31,390 | 149 | 334,484 | 130 | 57,757 |
| Other docedents, total............................... | 249 | 503,889 | 162 | 85,109 | 345 | 671,858 | 229 | 119,039 |
|  | 118 | 87,335 | 41 | 1,756 | 163 | 120,282 | 61 | 2,256 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................... | 133 | 416,354 | 120 | 83,352 | 182 | 551.578 | 168 | 118,783 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Male Decedents: Gross Estate and Estate Tax, by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and Size of Gross Estate-Continued
|All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollara]

| Marital status,size of gross estate | Age of decedent-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | . $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 70 under 80 years |  |  |  | 80 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax purposes'. |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate, tax purposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| All decedents, total......................................$\$ 600,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | (17). | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) . | (23) | (24) |
|  | 0,045 | 14,983,225 | 2,383 | 1,032,167 | 10,577 | 20,103,937 | 5,145. | 2,346,348 |
|  | 3,939 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,028,950 \\ 11,954,275 \end{array}$ | 775 |  | 5,397 | 4,150,280 | 2,132 | '94,928 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,106 \\ & 5,749 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,608 | $1.002,647$ | - 5,180 | 15,953,657 | 3.012 | 2,251,420 |
|  |  | $11,471,077$ | 808 | -425,774 | 5,593 | 11,182,752 | 1,269, | 750,143 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,636 \\ & 3,113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,049,462 \\ & 9,421,615 \end{aligned}$ | 106 | 2,651 | 2,651 | 2,042,949 | 291. | 13,421 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................... |  |  | 701 | 423,123 | 2,942 | 9,139,803 | 978 | 736,722 |
| Widowed decedents, total............................ | 1,439 | 1,928,152 | - 1,075. | 304,879 | 4,128 | 7,201,824 | 3,248 | $\cdot 1,364,646$ * |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.............................. | 871568 | $\begin{array}{r} 660,413 \\ \mathbf{1 , 2 6 7 , 7 3 9} \end{array}$ | 535 | 21,216283,663 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,298 \\ & 1,831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,760,009 \\ 5,441,816 \end{array}$ | 1,515 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,202 \\ 1,296,443 \end{array}$ |
| \$1,000,000 or more............................................ |  |  | $316$ |  |  |  | 1.733 |  |
| Single decedents, total............................... | 553 | 968,066 |  | 170,736 | 638 | 1,194,136 | 479 | ; 139,064 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................... | 311 | 230,837 | 111 | 4,813 | 339299 | 269,995 | 252 | . 10,008 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737,228 \\ 615,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165,923 \\ & 130,777 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 924,141 \\ & 525,225 \end{aligned}$ | 227 | $\begin{array}{r} 129,056 \\ 92,496 \end{array}$ |
| Other decedents, total................................ |  |  |  |  | 218 |  | 149 |  |
| \$600,000 under \$1;000,000.............................. | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,238 \\ 527,693 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \cdots 840 \\ 129,937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,328 \\ \because 447,898 \end{array}$ | 75 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,296 \\ 89,199 \end{array}$ |
| \$1,000,000 or more.......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |  |

[^15]Table 7.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Female Decedents: Gross Estate and Estate Tax, by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and Size of Gross Estate
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Marital status, size of gross estate | Total |  |  |  | Age of decedent |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Under 50 years |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax purposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax atter credits |  | Gross estate, tax puposes: |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| All decedents, total............................... | 2,345 | 34,898,047 | 13,551 | 4,954,811 | 354 | 554,191 | 102 | 30,691 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.............................. | 12,656 | 9,556,226 | 6.167 | 260,848 | 166 | 129,769 | 33 | 1,035 |
| \$1,000,000 or more...................................... | 9,689 | 25,341,821 | 7,385 | 4,693,963 | 188 | 424,422 | 69 | 29.657 |
| Marred decedents, total......................... | 5,343 | 8,576,131 | 1,016 | 364,790 | 230 | 303,474 | 28 | 8,400 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 2,862 | 2,179,841 | 325 | 11,323 | 97 | 77.313 | 4 | 167 |
| \$1,000.000 or more.................................... | 2.481 | 6,396,290 | 691 | 353,467 | 134 | 306,161 | 24 | 8,233 |
| WIdowed decedents, total....................... | 14,267 | 22,328,799 | 10,818 | 4,022,406 | 29 | 42,540 | 17 | 7,146 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......... | 8,176 | 6,163,717 | 5,056 | 220.408 | 20 | 14,983 | 8 | 259 |
| \$1,000,000 or more..................................... | 6,091 | 16,165,083 | 5.762 | 3,801,998 | 9 | 27,557 | 9 | 6.887 |
| Single decedents, total...................................... | 1,799 | 2,334,374 | 1,091 | 260,981 | 36 | 46,795 | 27 | 3,736 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000......................... | 1,109 | 839,000 | 551 | 18,813 | 19 | 14,666 | 12 | 429 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.................................... | 690 | 1,495,374 | 540 | 242,168 | 18 | 32.120 | 14 | 3,307 |
| Other decedents, tota!.......................... | 936 | 1,658,743 | 627 | 306,634 | 59 | 81,382 | 30 | 11,410 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000............................ | 509 | 373,668 | 235 | 10,304 | 31 | 22,806 | 8 | 180 |
| \$1,000,000 or more....................................... | 427 | 1.285,075 | 392 | 206,331 | 28 | 58,576 | 22 | 11,230 |
| Age of decedent-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marital status. size of gross estate | 50 under 60 years |  |  |  | 60 under 70 years |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax purposes' |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate, tax purposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax atter credits |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| All docodents, total.......................................... | 854 | 1,268,725 | 252 | 61,210 | 2,550 | 4,088,895 | 1,008 | 352,812 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 435 | 333,565 | 90 | 3,086 | 1,401 | 1,074,539 | 421 | 16,107 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.......................................... | 418 | 935,160 | 163 | 58,125 | 1,148 | 3,014,356 | 587 | 336,705 |
| Married decedents, total......................... | 546 | 886,442 | 49 | 12,242 | 1,400 | 2,316,547 | 189 | 57,988 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 261 | 205,284 | 9 | 181 | 726 | 566,361 | 51 | 1,883 |
| \$1,000,000 or more......................................... | 285 | 681,158 | 40 | 12,052 | 675 | 1,750,186 | 138 | 56,105 |
| Wldowod docodents, total....................... | 144 | 186,945 | 101 | 25,470 | 831 | 1,172,625 | 600 | 199,273 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 82 | 61,547 | 42 | 1.774 | 496 | 372,764 | 280 | 11,227 |
| \$1,000,000 or more............................................ | 63 | 125,398 | 58 | 23,696 | 335 | 799,860 | 320 | 188,046 |
| Single docedonts, total.......................... | 65 | 64,372 | 36 | 5,356 | 127 | 153,839 | 94 | 18,671 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 46 | 33.724 | 20 | 745 | 81 | 63.503 | 42 | 1,218 |
| \$1,000,000 or more...................................... | 19 | 30,649 | 16 | 4,611 | 45 | 90,336 | 42 | 17,454 |
| Other decodents, total.......................... | 98 | 130,966 | 66 | 18,142 | 192 | 445,884 | 136 | 76,879 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000......................... | 47 | 33,010 | 18 | 376 | 98 | 71,910 | 49 | 1,779 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................................... | 51 | 97,956 | 48 | 17,766 | 93 | 373.974 | 87 | 75,101 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Estate Tax Returns Filed for 1989 Female Decedents: Gross Estate and Estate Tax, by Age and Marital Status of Decedent and Size of Gross Estate-Continued

| Marital status, size of gross estate | Age of decedent-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 70 under 80 years |  |  |  | 80 years and over |  |  |  |
|  | Gross estate, tax purposes ${ }^{1}$ |  | Estate tax after credits |  | Gross estate, tax purposes' |  | Estate tax after credits |  |
|  | Number | Amoumt | Number | Amount | Number | - Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All decedents, total................................. | 5,714 | 8,348,340 | 3,330 | 1,176,988 | 12,874 | 20,637,896 | 8,859 | 3,333,109 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 3,423 | 2,585,018 | 1,617 | 69,446 | 7,230 | 5,433,336 | 4,006 | 171,175 |
| \$1,000,000 or more...................................... | 2,290 | 5,763,323 | 1,713 | , 1,107,542 | 5.644 | 15,204,560 | 4,853 | 3,161,934 |
| Mariled decedents, total......................... | 1,710 | 2,034,874 | 394 | 164,151 | 1,457 | 2,354,794 | 357 | 122,008 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 991. | 757,775 | - 169 | 7,346 | 789 | 573,108 | 92 | 1,736 |
| \$1,000,000 or more....................................... | 719 | 1,877,099 | 225 | 156,805 | 668 | 1,781,686 | 265 | 120,272 |
| Widowed decedents, total...................... | : 3,407 | 4,869,042 | 2,568 | 681,489 | 9,856 | 16,057,647 | 7,531 | 2,909,029 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................... | 2,062 | 1,548,354 | 1,273 | 54,612 | 5,517 | 4,166,068 | 3,452 | 152,537 |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................ | 1,346 | 3,320,688 | 1,295 | 826,877 | 4,339 | 11,891,579 | 4,079 | 2,756,492 |
| Single decedents, total............................ | 336 | 422,018 | 190 | 49,620 | 1,234 | 1,647,350 | 754 | 183,598 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 219 | 162,079 | 95 | 2,689 | 744 | 565,028 | 381 | 13,732. |
| \$1,000,000 or more........................................ | 117 | , 259,938 | 95 | 46,932 | 491 | 1,082,322 | 373. | 169,865 |
| Other decedents, total............................ | 260 | 422,406 | 178 | 81,728 | - 327 | . 578,104 | 216 | 118,475. |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000.......................... | 152 | 116,810 | 79 | 4,800 | 180 | 129,132 | 80 | 3,170 |
| \$1,000,000 or more..................................... | 108 | 305,597 | 99 | 76,929 | 147 | 448,972 | 136 | 115,305 |

'Gross estate is shown at the value used to determine estate tax liability. The value could be determined as of date-of-death or 6 months thereahter (i.e., alternate valuation method). NOTE: Detail may not add to rotais because of rounding.

# Personal Wealth, 1989 

by Barry W. Johnson and Marvin Schwartz

There were approximately 3.4 million people with gross assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more in 1989 according to estimates of personal wealth derived from Federal estate tax returns using the "estate multiplier technique." These individuals, the Nation's "top wealthholders," represented less than 2 percent of the adult population [1]. Their net worth was over $\$ 4.8$ trillion and accounted for between 25 and 30 percent of the personal wealth in the United States [2]. Almost 1.3 million of these individuals had a net worth of at least $\$ 1$ million.

## Background

The distribution and composition of personal wealth in the United States is a topic of great interest among researchers and policy planners. Much of the economic debate preceding the 1992 Presidential election focused on how the policies of the previous 12 years had affected various sectors of society: how had the wealthiest individuals in society fared compared to middle class and needy Americans?

This is a difficult question to answer because, while there are several sources of data available to study income trends, little is known about wealth. The few surveys which attempt to measure wealth tend to under-represent the very wealthy because of the relatively small size of this important group [3]. An alternate approach is the use of administrative records, i.e., the Federal estate tax return, to approximate the wealth of the living.

The personal wealth estimates for 1989 are based on estate tax returns filed for individuals who died in 1989. The estate multiplier technique is used to estimate the wealth of living individuals using tax returns filed for the deceased. Because a decedent's estate has up to 9 months to file an estate tax return, and a 6 month extension is not uncommon, it is necessary to sample returns filed over a 3-year period in order to capture data for nearly all estate tax decedents dying in a single year. One of the strengths of this estimation technique is the large sample upon which the estimates are based. The sample contains over 17,500 returns for 1989 decedents, which is about 35 percent of the total population of 1989 estate tax filers, considerably larger than the samples selected for other studies at comparable levels of wealth (see the appendix to this article for a more complete discussion of the estate multiplier technique).

The estate multiplier technique has been used by Statistics of Income to estimate the wealth of living individuals since the 1960's (most recently for 1982 and 1986). As

[^16]the level of gross estate (or gross assets) required for filing a tax return has increased, the definition of a top wealthholder has also changed. The level of wealth to which these estimates apply is $\$ 600,000$ or more in gross estate, the filing threshold in effect for 1989. The gross estate criterion is a Federal estate tax concept of wealth which does not conform to usual definitions of wealth, primarily because it includes the face value of life insurance in the wealth of the decedent. Therefore, three measures of wealth are used in this article: gross assets (or gross estate), total assets and net worth.

Gross assets reflect the gross value of all assets, including the full face value of life insurance reduced by policy loans, but excluding any reduction for other indebtedness [4]. This measure defines the individuals included in the top wealthholder group. Total assets, while a narrower definition of wealth, is still essentially a gross measure. It differs from gross assets in that the cash, or equity, value of life insurance, i.e., the value of insurance immediately before the policyholder's death, replaces the "at death" value of life insurance included in gross assets [5]. Net worth, the level of wealth after all debts have been removed, also includes the cash value of life insurance.

## Personal Wealth in 1989

Although 52.1 percent of the adult population in 1989 was female, just 41.8 percent of the 3.4 million top wealthholders that year were women (see Figure A). Nevertheless, this represented a modest increase from the 40.3 percent who were female at a corresponding level in 1986. On the other hand, women were on the average wealthier and had fewer debts than their male counterparts, holding 43.1 percent of the net worth of top wealthholders. Their average net worth was 5.6 percent higher than that of male top wealthholders. The debt burden, i.e., amounts owed as debts and mortgages, of

## Figure A

Top Wealthholders: Selected Items, by Sex, 1989
[Number of wealthholders is in thousands]

| Item | Total | Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Number of top wealthholders......... | 3,417 | 1,989 | 1,427 |
| Total assets (billions)...................... | 5,390 | 3,150 | 2,241 |
| Debts and mortgages (billions)......... | 586 | 416 | 170 |
| Net worth (billions)......................... | 4,804 | 2,733 | 2,071 |
| Mean net worth (millions)................ | 1.41 | 1.37 | 1.45 |
| Median net worth (millions).............. | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.85 |

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

## Figure B

Top Wealthholders: Composition of Assets, 1989

women was only 7.6 percent of their total assets; compared to 13.2 percent for men.

## Compostition of Assets

Real estate comprised the largest share of the assets held by top wealthholders in 1989 (see Figure B). Over 31 percent of their portfolios consisted of real estate holdings, while corporate stock comprised just 26 percent. This is in contrast to 1986 estimates where corporate . stock, at 30 percent, was the most commonly held asset. Both the Dow Jones Industrial Average and Standard and Poor's common index increased about 40 percent between 1986 and 1989, while the Index of New One-Family Houses Sold increased a more modest 14 percent over the same period [6]. This indicates that the change in the relative importance of stock and real estate was mainly. attributable to a redistribution of investments, rather than an actual decline in the performance of the stock market [7].

Some of the assets held in 1986 as corporate stock were subsequently redirected to bonds, which made up, 10.4 percent of 1989 wealthholders' holdings and was the third largest asset type. This was an increase from the 9.0 percent of the assets held as bonds in 1986 by top wealthholders. Nearly two-thirds of the bonds held by the wealthy in 1989 were State and local Government bonds. These bonds are particularly attractive to top wealth-

## Figure $\mathbf{C}$

Top Wealthholders: Types of Assets as a Percentage of Total Assets, by Sex, 1989


## Personal Wealth, 1989

holders because interest payments on them are generally tax-exempt. The modest 1.5 percent increase in Standard and Poor's Municipal Bond Price Index between 1986 and 1989 shows that the rise in their relative share was due to the increased use of bonds as a means of diversifying and balancing a portfolio, rather than to an increase in their investment value. Cash, at 9.5 percent, and noncorporate business assets, at 7.2 percent, represented the next largest assets.

There were significant differences in the asset portfolios of men and women (see Figure C). While the portfolios of both men and women included roughly the same share of investments in corporate stock, the make-up of the stock holdings was quite different. At least 48 percent of the corporate stock held by men was untraded or in closely held corporations, compared to 28 percent for women [8]. This indicates that men are still more active in the creation and management of small companies than women, despite the increasingly important role of female entrepreneurs. It may also say something about different attitudes toward risk taking, as investments in this kind of stock are usually much riskier and less liquid than investments in the stock of larger, publicly traded firms.

There were other noteworthy differences between the
portfolios of males and females as well. Bonds made up 13.2 percent of women's assets in 1989 compared to just 8.4 percent of the assets of men. Conversely, wealth held by men was characterized by a higher concentration in noncorporate business assets, 8.4 percent, compared to just 5.4 percent for women. Though a small portion of the assets of the wealthy, the share held as equity in life insurance by men and women was also quite different. While 2.5 percent of the assets of men was life insurance, only 0.6 percent of the assets of women was in the form of life insurance. Another noteworthy difference in the portfolios of men and women was in the share of assets comprising "other assets." (These assets include intangible and depletable assets, annuities, interests in pension plans and personal property.) Just 8.9 percent of the assets of women were classified as "other assets" compared to 12.6 percent for men.

More distinct differences in the composition of the assets of the top wealthholders exist when looking at the way the portfolio changes as the wealthy age (see Figure D). More than one-third of the assets of top wealthholders under 65 years of age was held as real estate, with corporate stock comprising just 24 percent of their portfolios. At least 49 percent of the corporate stock held by these top wealth-

## Figure D

Top Wealthholders: Types of Assets as a Percentage of Total Assets, by Age, 1989

holders was that of closely held corporations. In fact, when looking only at the wealth of those under 50 years of age at least 54 percent of their corporate stock holdings was in the form of closely held stock (see Table 4).

As the wealthy aged, their portfolios changed, with corporate stock, at just under 30 percent, becoming the most prominent asset of those 65 years of age and older, while less than 25 percent of the total was made up of real estate. The composition of the corporate stock holdings of the wealthy also changed, with closely held stock becoming less significant. Only about one quarter of the stock held by those top wealthholders at least 65 years of age was identified as that of closely held corporations.
The share of the assets held as noncorporate business assets, cash and bonds also changed significantly as the wealthy aged and redirected their investments. Noncorporate business assets, like closely held stock, were more prominent in the portfolios of those under 65 years of age. While 8.7 percent of the assets of younger
wealthholders was held as noncorporate business assets, these assets accounted for only 4.1 percent of the assets of those 65 years and older. In contrast, bonds, which constituted only 6.9 percent of the portfolio of wealthholders under 65 years of age, became an important source of income for those 65 years and older, with 17.3 percent of their assets invested in them. Cash, a significant share of the assets of all age groups, increased rather modestly in comparison, from 8.1 percent to 12.4 percent of the assets, as the wealthy aged.

## Ceographle Distribution of Wealth

Estimates of personal wealth using the estate multiplier technique for a limited population, for instance, the very wealthiest individuals by State, are subject to high sampling variance. Thus, wealth estimates by State for those individuals whose net worth is $\$ 10$ million or more can be misleading. For that reason, the estimates of wealth by State presented here do not include the 36,000 top

# Concentration of Top Wealthholders With Net Worth Less Than $\$ 10,000,000$, by State; 1989 


wealthholders, with net worth $\$ 10$ million or more. (These wealthholders represented only 1 percent of the 3.4 million people with gross assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more.)

In 1989, nearly 662,000 , or almost 20 percent of the top wealthholders with net worth under $\$ 10$ million, lived in Califormia. New York, with 325,000, accounted for the second largest number. Florida, with its rapid growth and attractive tax policy (no State income tax), showed the third largest number of top wealthholders, 241,000 , displacing Texas, which had been third in 1986.

Looking at wealth on a per capita basis presents a somewhat different picture of wealth in this country by eliminating the distortions caused by the large population of some States. For instance, Connecticut, the 26th most populous State, had the highest concentration of top wealthholders-422 per 10,000 adults [9]. This compared with the 196 top wealthholders per 10,000 adults nationwide. Using this measure, California, with 11 percent of the adult population, had the second highest concentration of top wealthholders, with 330 per 10,000 . On the other hand, Pennsylvania, the fifth most populous State, had a relatively low concentration of wealthy individuals, just 146 per 10,000 , ranking it 35 th among the 50 States and the District of Columbia. As shown in Figure E, wealth appears to be more heavily concentrated in the more populous coastal States of the Northeast and some Western States.

## Personal Wealth, 1982-1989

The U.S. economy continued to grow during 1989, making the period from 1982 to 1989 the longest consecutive peacetime expansion in U.S. history. Between 1982 and 1989, over 20 million jobs were created, so that by 1989, the unemployment rate, at 5.3 percent, was at its lowest since 1973. Gross domestic product (GDP) experienced real growth of almost 29 percent, while inflation grew at an average annual rate of about 3 to 4

## Figure $F$

Top Wealthholders: Number and Net Worth, 1982-1989


NOTE: TOp wealthholders with gross assels of $\$ 600,000$ or more, using constant 1989 dollars.
percent, or just over 29 percent, between 1982 and 1989. The Dow Jones Industrial Average increased 184 percent. Interest rates fell between 1982 and 1989, lowering the yield on most bonds, but making mortgages more affordable. Exports reached an all time high by 1989, making the United States the world's leading exporter that year [10].

Between 1982 and 1989, the number of top wealthholders with gross assets of at least $\$ 600,000$ (in constant 1989 dollars) increased 38.5 percent (see Figure F) [11]. Figure F shows that the value of net worth increased at a much higher rate, growing 77.6 percent. This rate is more than double the increase in the GDP. The greatest change occurred between 1982 and 1986.

Figures G and H show that the number of top wealthholders with a net worth of at least $\$ 5$ million experienced the largest growth between 1982 and 1989, more than

## Figure G

Top Wealthholders: Number and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth, 1982-1989
[Number of wealthholders is in thousands--money amounts are in billions of dollars]
Size of
net worth

[^17]NOTES: Top wealthholders with gross assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more, using constant 1989 dollars. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

## Figure H

## Top Wealthholders: Percentage Increase in Number and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth, 1982-1989



Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.
NOTE: Top wealthholders with gross assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more, using constant 1989 dollars.
doubling to 109,000 . The value of their combined net worth increased by 133 percent, meaning that each individual in this group was, on average, wealthier than his or her 1982 counterpart. As a group, they accounted for almost $\$ 1.4$ trillion of the personal wealth in the United States.
Individuals with a net worth of at least $\$ 1$ million but less than $\$ 5$ million increased by 73 percent between 1982 and 1989. Similarly; the value of assets owned by this group increased by about 76 percent. Individuals with gross assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more, but with a net worth less than $\$ 1$ million, increased by only 23 percent, while their net worth grew by 45 percent.
As mentioned earlier, real estate comprised the largest single component of the portfolios of top wealthholders in 1989. Figure I shows that the value of the real estate held by top wealthholders increased by an inflation-adjusted $\$ 660$ billion between 1982 and 1989. The graph also shows the decline between 1986 and 1989 in the real value of corporate stock included in the portfolios of the wealthy. The value of bonds in the porffolios of top wealthholders increased the most on a percentage basis, more than doubling. The amount of cash nearly doubled over the period, due, in part, to the increased popularity of money market mutual funds.

## Summary

In 1989, approximately 3.4 million people-less than 2 percent of the Nation's adult population-held gross

## Figure I

Top Wealthholders: Selected Assets, 1982-1989

assets of $\$ 600,000$ or more. The net worth of these individuals was $\$ 4.8$ trillion and accounted for between 25 and 30 percent of the personal wealth in this country.

Although 52.1 percent of the adult population in 1989 was female, they accounted for only 41.8 percent of the top wealthholders. This represented a modest increase from 1986 when 40.3 percent of those individuals at the corresponding level of wealth were female. Their average net worth, however, was 5.6 percent higher in 1989 than that of male top wealthholders.

Real estate constituted the largest share of the assets held by top wealthholders. Corporate stock, the predominant asset in the portfolio of the wealthy in 1986, comprised the next largest share of the assets. Together they represented over 57 percent of the assets of top wealthholders.

## Notes and References

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1057, United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1989. While the onset of adulthood is more commonly considered to be 18 or 21 years of age, it is defined here as 20 years of age because of the available mortality data used to develop these estimates.
[2] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, Balance Sheets of the U.S. Economy, 1960-1991, Publication C-9, September 1992, estimates the total net worth of the private sector to be $\$ 18.9$ trillion. The 1989 Survey of Consumer Finances, also sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, estimates a more conservative $\$ 15.9$ trillion.
[3] The 1989 Survey of Consumer Finances, sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, is a noteworthy exception to this problem. The survey design uses a dual frame which over-samples the very wealthy in order to ensure that they are adequately represented in the resulting data base. The Survey collects data on assets, debts, income and attitudes about finances.
[4] Post-mortem dividends and interest included in the value of life insurance are included in gross assets for estate tax purposes.
[5] Estimates of the equity value of life insurance included in total assets were approximated based on the face value reported on Federal estate tax returns and on the decedent's age. A ratio of the cash value to the face value was developed using two independent sources of data. The first was a study conducted by
the Institute for Life Insurance which looked at the life insurance policies reported in the estates of 1971 Federal estate tax filers. The second was the Federal Reserve Board's 1982 and 1989 Surveys of Consumer Finances. The results from each of these sources were encouragingly similar. A simple regression in which age was the independent variable was used to predict the values used in the Statistics of Income estimates. The same set of ratios was used for both males and females due to lack of sexspecific data.
[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports, Series C-27, Price Index of New One-Family Houses Sold, First Quarter 1990.
[7] The Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds estimates of household financial assets and liabilities showed that the value of corporate equity (including mutual funds) held by households increased by 20.2 percent between 1986 and 1989, again, less than the increase in the market indices during the same period. Both the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and the stock market decline in 1987 may have influenced the amount of stock held by individual investors.
[8] Untraded, or closely held, stock is identified from the descriptions of assets provided by executors on the Federal estate tax return. When such descriptions are too vague (or are absent) to make a reasonable determination, amounts are included in the more general "other corporate stock" category. Therefore, the estimate of "closely held stock" presented in this article should be considered extremely conservative.
[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1058, State Population and Household Estimates, July 1, 1989. Adults are defined for purposes of this discussion as individuals 21 years of age or over, because of the availability of the data.
[10] U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Economic Report of the President, Washington, DC, 1990.
[11] Some of the change in the number of top wealthholders may be due to the influence of a revision of the estate tax law which became effective in 1982. This revision permitted an unlimited deduction from gross estate for bequests to the decedent's surviving spouse. (Prior to this, the deduction was limited to the greater of one-half of the adjusted gross estate, or $\$ 250,000$.) This meant
that by bequeathing most of the assets to the surviving spouse, the estate would be exempt from Federal estate taxes. The new law may have caused changes in bequest patterns, whereby more of the decedent's estate was left to the surviving spouse, postponing bequests to children and grandchildren until the death of the surviving spouse. Such a shift in bequest patterns could influence the number and make-up of the top wealthholder population and should be considered when comparing estimates between 1982 and 1989.

## Appendix: The Estate Multiplier Technique

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

The probability that a person will die in a given year depends on the particulars of one's life. Age and sex are usually taken as indicators of these conditions. If one knows the mortality rate and the number of deaths for each age and sex group, one can approximate the population of living wealthholders.

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

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

The estimates of wealth are based on a sample of estate tax returns filed for 1989 decedents during 1989-1991. Sampling rates varied from 7 to 100 percent, with weights appropriate to each year maintained. Although this yielded a large overall sample size, the limited number of returns filed each year for decedents who were relatively young (under 40 years of age) or very wealthy (gross assets of $\$ 5$ million or more) can make results for these categories subject to considerable variance.

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

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

The variability of the final estimates for very wealthy and relatively young individuals was further reduced by including in the sample all returns filed for non-1989 decedents during the 3-year period. These segments of the sample were then post-stratified and reweighted to represent the true 1989 decedent population. This technique reduces the effect of outliers on the estimates of the type and amount of wealth for the relatively young and very wealthy.

Further adjustments to the estimation technique have been incorporated in a continuing effort to improve the accuracy of the estimates. The use of returns for a particular year of death filed during a 3-year period is dependent upon the timely filing of all or nearly all the returns for that year, or, alternatively, an awareness of the number of missing or yet-to-be-filed returns. Data for prior years have allowed estimates to be made of the number of unfiled returns for 1989 decedents. This adjustment proved to be age dependent; the likelihood of a timely return being filed increases with the decedent's age, possibly because the elderly have been able to make more complete estate plans.

Basing the estimates on returns for a single year of death eliminated much of the distortion due to inflation. However, the problem was not entirely eliminated due to the use of all returns for the relatively young and very wealthy decedents regardless of the year of death. Money amounts for these individuals were converted to 1989 dollars to further reduce the effects of inflation on the estimates.

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Table 1.--All Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More: Total and Type of Assets; Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- numbers are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Size of net worth | Number of top wealthholders | Total assets | Debts and mortgages |  |  |  | Real estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - . |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | 3,416.8 | 5,390,431 - | 2,969.1 | 585,984 | 3,418.8 | 4,804,467 | 3,150.7 | 1,674,667 |
| Under \$600,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 811.9 \\ 1,344.4 \end{array}$ | 483,063 | 763.1 | 184,206 | 811.9 | $\cdots 298,858$ | 759.5$1,216.6$. | : 241,987 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |  | 1,117,669 | 1,113.3. | 93,956 | 1,344.4 | 1,023,713 |  | $\because, 401,760$ |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000................ | $945.4$ | $1,539,118$$.770,162$ | 812.7 | 135,316 | 945.4 | 1,403,801 | $1,216.6$ <br> 879.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 513,803 \\ -227,773 \end{array}$ |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 . \ldots .$. | 205.5 |  | 179.166.5 | 73,933 | 205.5 | 696,230 |  |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 73.136.4 | 529,737950,682 |  | 37,497 | 73.1 | 492,240 | $\begin{array}{r}190.6 . \\ \hline 69.2\end{array}$ | . 124,634 |
| \$10,000,000 or more:................................ |  |  | 34.5 | 61,056 | 36.4 | 889,626 | 35.2 | 164,710 |
| Size of net worth | Closely held |  |  |  | Cash |  | Total <br> bonds |  |
|  | 'Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Total................................................... | 762.2 | $\therefore 561,372$ | 2,399.3 | 848,968 | -3,336.9 | $\cdots{ }^{\mathbf{5} 13,422}$. | $\bigcirc 1,876.1$ | 561,452 |
| Under \$600,000'... | 157.9 | 25,70851,148 | 448.3957.6 | - 24,846. | $\begin{array}{r} 778.7 \\ 1,319.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,963 \\ 161,072 \end{array}$ | 259.7.799 .9 | $\therefore 12,472$ |
| \$ 600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 221.8 , |  |  | 147,681 |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... | 250.1 | 122,687 | 733.2 | 237,915 | $927.5$ | - 161,335 | 594.3 . . 164,293. |  |
|  | 80.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 90,946 \\ 72,977 . \\ 197,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164.0 \\ 64.7 \\ 31.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139,992 \\ & 102,217 \\ & 196,317 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201.9 \\ 72: 0 \\ 36.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,923 \\ .40,098 \\ .51,031 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138.3 \\ & 55.6 \\ & 28.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,379 \\ \quad 69,692 \\ \quad 120,673 \end{array}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.............. | 32.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000 or more................. | 19.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size of net worth | State and local Government bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  | Federal savings bonds |  | Other Federal Government bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount - | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17). | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Total................................................. | $1,330.9$ <br> $\therefore \quad 130.6$ <br> $\because 549.0$ <br> 464.9 <br> $\quad 115.0$ <br> $\quad 46.6$ <br> $\quad 24.8$ | -370,917. | 735.7 | 42,514 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 393.4 | 11,139 | 732.6 | 136,882 |
|  |  | 7,370 | 76.2317.7 | 1;253 | $\begin{array}{r} 78.2 \\ 175.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ 5,465 \end{array}$ | 67.4 . 2,948 |  |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 65,381 \\ 111,431 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,631 \\ & 11,044 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 324.2 | 28,466 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... |  |  | 317.7 <br> 247.6 |  | 111.i. | 3,322 | 248.0 - 38,496 |  |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61,051 \\ & 50,655 \end{aligned}$ | 56.6.$\quad 24.5$ | 4,865 | 19.46.5 | . 983 | 59.3 17,480 |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... |  |  |  |  |  | - 290. | $\begin{aligned} & 21.0 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,752 \\ \mathbf{3 5 , 7 3 9} \end{array}$ |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50,655 \\ & 75,031 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.5 \\ : \quad 13.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,995 \\ & 9,726 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Size of net worth | Noncorporate business assets |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance - equity |  | Other assets |  |
| ", | Number | Amount | Number | :Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total $\qquad$ | (25) | (26). | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
|  | 1,404.2 | 385,764 ${ }^{-}$ | . 1,072.0 | - 156,140 | 2,359:4. | $\therefore$ 92,718 | . 3,289.8 | 595,929 |
| Under \$600,0001...................................... | 289.0 | 28,546 | 180.8 | - 11,493 | 733.3 | : 32,490 | 784.9 | 66,560. |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 475.6 | 50,630 | 405.5 | 39,667 | 831.5 | 21,224 | 1,279.5 | 134,543 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... | 443.8 | 86,569 | 335.1 | 44,606 | 593.2 | 23,390 | 915.8 | 184,521. |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 117.9 | - 65,309 | 87.2 | - 21,314 | 131.2 | 8,129 | . 201.1 : | . 71,397 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 .................. | 50.5 | -51,214 | - 40.0 | - 17,113 | 47.0. | -5,033 | $\cdots 72.3$ | : 46,758 |
| \$10,000,000 or more....:............................ | 27.4 | 103,497 | ; 23.3 | 21,948 | 23.1 | 2,452 | 36.3. | 92,149 |

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

Table 2.-Male Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More: Total and Type of Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on samples - numbers are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Size of net worth | Number of top wealthholders | Total assets | Debts and mortgages |  | Net <br> worth |  | Real estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total.................................................... | 1,989.3 | 3,149,720 | 1,740.5 | 416,308 | 1,989.3 | 2,733,412 | 1,845.3 | 940,002 |
| Under \$600,000 | 610.1 | 355,648 | 567.4 | 143,501 | 610.1 | 212,147 | 569.6 | 168,692 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000....................... | 672.8 | 575,397 | 556.8 | 61,242 | 672.8 | 514,155 | 616.4 | 201,492 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... | 523.0 | 869,203 | 450.3 | 91,293 | 523.0 | 777,910 | 489.1 | 277,520 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... | 119.2 | 455,967 | 105.6 | 52,515 | 119.2 | 403,452 | 109.4 | 126,970 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 42.5 | 311,404 | 39.6 | 24,544 | 42.5 | 286,860 | 39.9 | 65,787 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................. | 21.7 | 582,103 | 20.8 | 43,215 | 21.7 | 538,888 | 20.9 | 99,541 |
| Size of net worth | Closely held stock |  | Other <br> stock |  | Cash |  | Total bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Total.................................................. | 541.0 | 402,971 | 1,353.1 | 433,099 | 1,940.3 | 270,116 | 973.1 | 264,753 |
| Under $\$ 600,000^{1}$. | 125.5 | 20,740 | 344.5 | 19,173 | 585.8 | 26,300 | 187.0 | 7.523 |
| \$ $\$ 00,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 151.3 | 36,094 | 465.1 | 63,171 | 658.0 | 71,654 | 359.4 | 44,071 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... | 174.0 | 90,265 | 392.5 | 109,972 | 514.2 | 84,619 | 303.5 | 74,168 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000 .................... | 56.4 | 66,596 | 95.9 | 76,767 | 118.4 | 36,390 | 75.8 | 41,800 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000................... | 20.9 | 51,426 | 36.9 | 55,583 | 42.4 | 22,402 | 31.4 | 38,306 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................. | 12.8 | 137,851 | 18.4 | 108,434 | 21.6 | 28,750 | 16.0 | 58,884 |
| Size of net worth | State and local Government bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  | Federal savings bonds |  | Other Federal Government bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Total................................. | 667.8 | 176,084 | 362.7 | 21,928 | 234.7 | 5,242 | 341.8 | 61,498 |
| Under \$600,0001... | 88.9 | 4,131 | 51.7 | 903 | 66.1 | 572 | 46.1 | 1,917 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 243.9 | 26,261 | 133.5 | 4,758 | 88.4 | 2,117 | 135.2 | 10,935 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... | 235.6 | 51,754 | 124.2 | 5,360 | 61.4 | 1,704 | 111.8 | 15,349 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000.................... | 60.2 | 30,503 | 32.4 | 2,727 | 12.9 | 586 | 30.6 | 7,984 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 25.6 | 26,907 | 13.6 | 3,054 | 4.3 | 166 | 11.4 | 8,179 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................... | 13.7 | 36,528 | 7.3 | 5,125 | 1.6 | 97 | 6.7 | 17,134 |
| Size of net worth | Noncorporate business assets |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance equity |  | Other assets |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| Total.................................................. | 915.6 | 265,818 | 653.3 | 97,325 | 1,868.5 | 79,019 | 1,928.6 | 396,618 |
| Under \$600,0004..................................... | 223.1 | 23,943 | 131.5 | 7,991 | 576.3 | 28,266 | 592.7 | 53,020 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 287.1 | 33,139 | 212.8 | 21,189 | 529.1 | 17,645 | 649.1 | 86,942 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... | 279.2 | 57,859 | 213.1 | 29,933 | 413.6 | 20,446 | 506.7 | 124,422 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 78.2 | 38,966 | 56.6 | 14,546 | 97.5 | 7,241 | 116.6 | 46,690 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 31.0 | 35,462 | 25.0 | 11,683 | 34.8 | 3,137 | 42.0 | 27,618 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................. | 16.9 | 76,450 | 14.3 | 11,983 | 17.2 | 2,284 | 21.5 | 57,927 |

1 Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

## Table 4.--Top Wealthholders Under 50 Years of Age with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More: Total and Type of Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth

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

| Size of net worth | Number of top wealthholders | Total assets | Debts and mortgages |  | Net worth |  | Real estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Total.................................................. | 1,198.6 | 1,693,990 | 1,108.0 | 310,110 | 1,198.6 | 1,383,880 | 1,103.8 | 591,362 |
| Under \$600,0001...................................... | 538.2 | 302,485 | 510.7 | 127,083 | 538.2 | 175,402 | 504.5 | 159,306 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 321.2 | 291,090 | 289.1 | 46,259 | 321.2 | 244,831 | 283.8 | 115,278 |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 2,500,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 247.2 | 440,871 | 226.1 | 66,802 | 247.2 | 373,969 | 233.0 | 162,548 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 58.5 | 240,264 | 52.2 | 38,864 | 58.5 | 201,400 | 52.5 | 81,805 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 21.0 | 154,325 | 19.5 | 14,262 | 21.0 | 140,064 | 19.8 | 41,836 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................. | 10.4 | 264,854 | 10.4 | 16,740 | 10.4 | 248,214 | 10.3 | 30,389 |
| Size of net worth | Closely held stock |  | Other stock |  | Cash |  | Total bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Total.................................................. | 321.1 | 225,675 | 718.4 | 194,219 | 1,150.5 | 130,803 | 452.9 | 94,385 |
| Under \$600,000'..................................... | 107.5 | 17,385 | 279.0 | 13,138 | 514.5 | 22,310 | 147.4 | 5,121 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 84.8 | 20,934 | 200.3 | 26,867 | 310.0 | 31,493 | 144.2 | 14,409 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... | 87.5 | 50,580 | 172.2 | 57,832 | 237.8 | 37,700 | 110.6 | 25,444 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... | 24.5 | 30,915 | 39.7 | 36,816 | 57.0 | 16,751 | 29.5 | 14,758 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 9.8 | 22,507 | 17.4 | 20,782 | 20.7 | 12,734 | 14.0 | 13,142 |
| \$10,000,000 or more.................................... | 7.1 | 83,353 | 7.8 | 38,684 | 10.4 | 9,815 | 7.2 | 21,492 |
| Size of nat worth | State and local Government bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  | Federal savings bonds |  | Other Federal Government bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (17) | (18) | (18) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Total.................................................. | 265.9 | 51,179 | 147.8 | 9,403 | 103.3 | 972 | 158.8 | 32,811 |
| Under $\$ 600,000{ }^{1}$. | 67.7 | 3,090 | 39.4 | 440 | 49.1 | 372 | 37.0 | 1,218 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000....................... | 88.7 | 8,010 | 48.0 | 1,424 | 24.0 | 147 | 52.4 | 4,828 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000...................... | 71.1 | 13,840 | 39.1 | 1,569 | 23.7 | 436 | 50.3 | 9,599 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... | 21.6 | 8,096 | 11.6 | 1,543 | 4.2 | 2 | 13.2 | 5,116 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 10.5 | 8,898 | 6.1 | 1,816 | *1.8 | *14 | 3.5 | 2,415 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................... | 6.4 | 9,245 | 3.6 | 2,611 | -- | - | *2.4 | *9,636 |
| Size of net worth | Noncorporate business assets |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance equity |  | Other assets |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| Total.................................................. | 528.6 | 165,752 | 318.9 | 39,218 | 935.1 | 34,406 | 1,153.4 | 218,189 |
| Under $\$ 600,000{ }^{\text {²... }}$ | 191.7 | 19,613 | 103.8 | 5,841 | 494.4 | 18,768 | 517.7 | 41,004 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 149.4 | 24,379 | 96.6 | 10,906 | 217.7 | 5,175 | 307.1 | 41,650 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... | 128.1 | 33,172 | 75.3 | 10,089 | 160.7 | 5,559 | 240.2 | 57,846 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000...................... | 34.9 | 27,761 | 22.7 | 5,717 | 41.2 | 2,322 | 56.9 | 23,317 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 15.9 | 21,860 | 13.0 | 3,485 | 14.0 | 2,258 | 21.0 | 15,621 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................... | 8.6 | 38,967 | 7.5 | 3,179 | 7.2 | 325 | 10.4 | 38,750 |

[^19]Personal Wealth, 1989

Table 5.-Top Wealthholders Age 50 Under 65 Years with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More: Total and Type of Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by Size of Net Worth
[All figures are estimates based on samples - numbers are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Size of net worth | Number of top wealthholders | Total assets | Debts and mortgages |  | . Net worth |  | Real estate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Arnount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total.................................................. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | 1,157.4 | 1,887,231 | 994.0 | 204,985 | 1,157.4 | 1,682,266 | 1,099.0 | 635,510 |
| Under \$600,0001.. | 222.5 | 145,425 | 203.8 | 48,600 | 222.5 | 96,825 | 208.1 | 66,290 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 476.2345.0 | 397.780 | 396.5 | 34,974 | 476.2 | 362,806 | 452.2 | 157,495 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... |  | 561,093 | 294.5 | 52,414 | 345.0 | 508,679 | 329.1 | 204,181 |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .: ~$ | 345.0 | 282,246 | 65.0 | 26,514 | 76.1 | 255,732 | 73.4. | 88,941 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | 25.1 | 185,069 | 22.7 | 15,608 | 25.1 | 169,461 | 24.1. | 43,328 |
| \$10,000,000 or more............... | 12.6 | 315,618 | 11.5 | 26,855 | 12.6 | 288,763 | 12.2 | 75,274 |
| Size of net worth | Closely held stock |  | Other stock |  | - Cash |  | Total bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12). | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  | 294.8 | 204,516 | 839.2 | 252,405 | 1,134.9 | 158,258 | 621.1 | 154,159 |
| Under \$600,0001... | $\begin{array}{r} 40.7 \\ 92.0 \end{array}$ | 6,749 | 139.4 | 8,866 | 214.8 | 12,622 | 85.4 | 5,033 |
| \$600,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$....................... |  | 20,748 | 337.5 | 44,593 | 468.4 | 45,318 | 256.6 | 28,160 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000 | 105.0 | 47,698 | 265.0 | 68,250 | 339.7 | 49,304 | 203.0 | 45,326 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... | $\begin{array}{r} 36.5 \\ 13.5 \end{array}$ | 39,325 | 63.6 | 41,308 | 74.5 | 20,594 | 48.7 | 23,249 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... |  | 29,880 | 22.5 | 32,761 | 25.1 | 11,696 | 18.1 | 20,745 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................. | 7.1 | 60,116 | 11.3 | 56,626 | 12.4 | 18,722 | 9.3 | 31,647 |
| Size of net worth | State and local Government bonds |  | Corporate and foreign bonds |  | Federal savings bonds |  | Other Federal Government bonds |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
|  |  | 104,486 | 226.8 | 11,999 | 124.6 | 2,437 | 227.5 | 35,236 |
| Under \$600,0001. | $\begin{array}{r} 46.2 \\ 182.0 \end{array}$ | 3,099 | 26.9 | 483 | 24.0 | 360 | 23.0 | 1,091 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ |  | 16,716 | 87.0 | 2,391 | 56.1 | 1,222 | 98.0 | 7,830 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000.................... | 160.639.6 | 30,606 | 81.3 | 4,097 | 35.3 | 622 | 76.7 | 10,000 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000..................... |  | 17,483 | 19.5 | 1,344 | 6.4 | 125 | 18.9 | 4,297 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000.................... | $\begin{array}{r}39.6 \\ 15.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,786 | 8.1 | 1,627 | 1.8 | 88 | 6.8 | 4,244 |
| \$10,000,000 or more................................... | 7.6 | 21,796 | 4.1 | 2,057 | 1.1 | 20 | 4.1 | 7.775 |
| Size of net worth | Noncorporate business assets |  | Mortgages and notes |  | Life insurance equity |  | Other assets |  |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| Total................................................... | 530.3 | 145,372 | 394.5 | 63,000 | 854.0 | 42,245 | 1,132.4 | 231,768 |
| Under \$600,0001..................................... | 79.5 | - 7,549 | 56.2 | 3,330 | 199.8 | 12,316 | 219.0 | 22,668 |
| \$600,000 under \$1,000,000........................ | 184.8 | 16,533 | 144.4 | 13,792 | 333.9 | 10,821 | 463.6 | 60,320 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000..................... | 187.4 | 34,772 | 135.9 | 18,773 | 242.5 | 12,029 | 337.8 | 80,759 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000...................... | 49.3 | 26,126 | 36.3 | 8,056 | 51.2 | 3,867 | 74.7 | 30,779 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000...................: | 18.9 | 18,971 | 13.6 | 8,302 | 18.2 | 1,807 | 24.9 | 17,578 |
| \$10,000,000 or more............................... | 10.4 | 41,420 | 8.2 | 10,746 | 8.4 | 1,404 | 12.5 | 19,662 |

[^20]Personal Wealth, 1989

Table 7.-Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More and Net Worth Under $\$ 10,000,000$ : Total and Selected Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by State of Residence [All figures are estimates based on samples - numbers are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.-Top Wealthholders with Gross Assets of $\$ 600,000$ or More and Net Worth Under $\$ 10,000,000$ : Total and Selected Assets, Debts and Mortgages, and Net Worth, by State of Residence--Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- numbers are in thousands, money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| State of residence | Real estate |  | Corporate stock |  | Cash |  | Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
|  | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Total..................................... | 3,115.5 | 1,509,923 | 2,640.7 | 1,016,468 | 3,300.5 | 462,143 | 1,847.5 | 439,855 |
| Alabama.................................. | 27.8 | 17,159 | 26.5 | 11,904 | 29.0 | 3,623 | 15.4 | 4,483 |
| Alaska...................................... | 6.5 | 2,153 | 4.6 | 1,593 | 6.7 | 672 | 3.9 | 374 |
| Arizona.................................... | 39.2 | 18,707 | 36.5 | 14,447 | 42.3 | 4,520 | 27.7 | 9,417 |
| Arkansas............................. | 16.5 | 7,023 | 14.1 | 6,909 | 17.0 | 2,045 | 7.4 | 2,015 |
| California.............................. | 630.9 | 481,634 | 474.7 | 143,790 | 647.6 | 81,208 | 305.0 | 60,373 |
| Colorado................................... | 38.8 | 11,193 | 34.6 | 12,893 | 41.1 | 4,607 | 23.3 | 6,045 |
| Connecticut............................... | 92.5 | 50,186 | 78.9 | 27,939 | 96.5 | 12,315 | 56.8 | $10,154$ |
| Delaware.................................. | 12.1 | 5,089 | 11.5 | 4,523 | 13.1 | 2,207 | 8.3 | $1,727$ |
| District of Columbia.................... | 12.3 | 6,955 | 11.1 | 2,877 | 13.1 | 1,876 | 9.0 | $1,927$ |
| Florida...................................... | 220.0 | 99,975 | 193.8 | 77,571 | 236.5 | 40,946 | 148.5 | 56,163 |
| Georgia.................................... | 63.7 | 26,372 | 52.9 | 18,545 | 68.5 | 8,258 | 31.1 | $7,034$ |
| Hawaii...................................... | 19.1 | 11,713 | 14.8 | 8,707 | 22.2 | 2,194 | 7.9 | $1,542$ |
| Idaho........................................ | 7.6 | 2,772 | 6.2 | 1,946 | 7.7 | 1,052 | 3.7 | 745 |
| Illinois...................................... | 136.0 | 57,470 | 119.7 | 50,781 | 144.7 | 24,090 | 82.7 | $23,004$ |
| Indiana..................................... | 32.7 | 8,581 | 28.9 | 13,613 | 37.0 | 5,652 | 19.0 | $4,427$ |
| Iowa........................................ | 27.9 | 8,899 | 26.3 | 11,074 | 32.5 | 5,211 | 21.3 | 3,227 |
| Kansas..................................... | 26.3 | 5,516 | 21.9 | 9,230 | 26.8 | 3,676 | 16.1 | $3,696$ |
| Kentucky................................... | 28.5 | 8,765 | 23.4 | 10,847 | 30.3 | 5,825 | 15.2 | $4,835$ |
| Louisiana................................. | 28.6 | 8,879 | 28.6 | 10,173 | 30.2 | 4,470 | 19.9 | $5,810$ |
| Maine... | 14.8 | 7.595 | 14.9 | 6,875 | 16.1 | 1,626 | 10.7 | 3,417 |
| Maryland | 61.2 | 29,526 | 54.7 | 25,835 | 61.1 | 9,046 | 36.6 | 9,332 |
| Massachusetts | 102.7 | 45,217 | 81.3 | 27,447 | 106.2 | 12,233 | 51.5 | $11,172$ |
| Michigan. | 77.7 | 21,908 | 70.8 | 31,221 | 84.2 | 11,601 | 48.2 | $10,214$ |
| Minnesota. | 40.1 | 10,336 | 36.0 | 16,372 | 42.5 | 4,825 | 27.0 | $6,014$ |
| Mississippi | 16.2 | 5,628 | 15.1 | 4,094 | 16.1 | 1,909 | 7.5 | 1,619 |
| Missouri. | 47.5 | 11,445 | 46.2 | 21,592 | 53.5 | 7.784 | 30.1 | 9,594 |
| Montana | 8.6 | 2,884 | 8.5 | 1.927 | 9.9 | 930 | 7.8 | 1,094 |
| Nebraska | 17.6 | 5,560 | 13.5 | 8,778 | 20.1 | 2,337 | 13.0 | 2,356 |
| Nevada | 20.4 | 16,291 | 15.3 | 5,455 | 19.4 | 2,782 | 9.2 | 3,009 |
| New Hampshire......................... | 13.3 | 6,189 | 12.8 | 5,156 | 14.6 | 2,415 | 8.8 | 1,697 |
| New Jersey | 148.2 | 67,294 | 130.3 | 46,550 | 154.7 | 23,679 | 93.3 | 17,577 |
| New Mexico. | 13.4 | 4,744 | 10.5 | 2,367 | 14.7 | 1,702 | 8.3 | 1,504 |
| New York | 281.9 | 132,342 | 240.1 | 96,066 | 317.4 | 45,713 | 186.4 | 43,936 |
| North Carolina | 67.3 | 29,109 | 61.2 | 26,572 | 69.6 | 0,463 | 40.4 | 11,174 |
| North Dakota. | 8.9 | 2,570 | 6.2 | 1,163 | 9.6 | 1,305 | 6.7 | 708 |
| Ohio | 82.6 | 24,421 | 83.3 | 43,581 | 94.9 | 13,995 | 59.4 | 12,745 |
| Oklahoma | 25.5 | 5,522 | 23.6 | 7,455 | 28.9 | 6,548 | 14.5 | 4,799 |
| Oregon. | 21.7 | 5,971 | 20.1 | 8,531 | 23.6 | 3,036 | 15.1 | 4,359 |
| Pennsylvania. | 115.3 | 36,382 | 100.5 | 38,296 | 124.0 | 17,870 | 79.9 | 18,828 |
| Ahode Island. | 16.0 | 4,933 | 13.0 | 4,064 | 16.6 | 3,195 | 11.4 | 2,445 |
| South Carolina........................... | 38.5 | 14,391 | 30.1 | 10,212 | 40.2 | - 3,628 | 21.8 | 2,848 |
| South Dakota. | 7.0 | 2,269 | 5.0 | 1,344 | 6.6 | 584 | 2.1 | 475 |
| Tennessee. | 43.3 | 17,771 | 33.5 | 12,200 | 43.8 | 5,838 | 22.4 | 6,595 |
| Texas. | 168.8 | 70,885 | 140.5 | 49,179 | 172.8 | 26,969 | 95.8 | 21,813 |
| Utah........................................ | 7.2 | 3,624 | 5.9 | 2,896 | 7.6 | 899 | 3.7 | 1,078 |
|  | 6.0 | 1,912 | 6.5 | 3,256 | 6.7 | 1,006 | 4.2 | 786 |
| Virginia. | 67.1 | 34,041 | 55.2 | 26,328 | 66.7 | 9,762 | 38.6 | 7,804 |
| Washington. | 56.4 | 28,394 | 47.4 | 19,846 | 59.1 | 7,992 | 35.5 | 6,225 |
| West Virginia | 8.6 | 1,551 | 7.3 | 3,218 | 9.1 | 884 | 4.9 | 1,197 |
| Wisconsin................................. | 33.9 | 13,526 | 31.5 | 15,860 | 35.2 | 4,151 | 24.1 | 5,265 |
| Wyorning.................................. | 5.5 | 2,761 | 5.5 | 1,642 | 5.5 | 716 | 4.2 | 652 |
|  | 5.6 | 3,892 | 5.8 | 1,628 | 7.1 | 1,275 | 2.7 | 625 |

${ }^{1}$ U.S. citizens domiciled abroad. Persons who acquired U.S. citizenship solely by the virtue of being a citizen of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands are not included.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990 

Data Release

För Tax Yeär 1990, total U.S. payments to "foreign persons" rose to almost $\$ 80$ billion, a 44-percent inćrease from 1989. Tax withheld on this income remained virtually unchanged from 1989, totaling nearly $\$ 2$ billion.: Nearly 1.5 million Forms 1042 S were filed for 1990 to report these payments, a 14-percent increase from 1989.
U.S. source income of nonresident alien individuals and other foreign persons is generally.taxed by the United States at a statutory flat rate of 30 percent (or at a lower tax treaty rate), unless such income is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business or is exempt from U.S. taxation. U.S. entities distributing non-effectively connected income are required to withhold taxes on this income, or to appoint a withholding agent to do so. The payer or withholding agent is required to report the income paid to each foreign recipient on Form 1042S, Foreign Persons' U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding. The income which must be reported on this form includes, but is not limited to, certain interest, dividends, compensation for personal services, rents and royalties and retirement payments. The payer or withholding agent must file a Form 1042 S , even if the income is exempt from U.S. taxation.
Although the statutory tax withholding rate is 30 percent, the "effective withholding rate" is frequently lower for a number of reasons. First, reciprocal tax treaties between the United States and almost 40 principal trading partners result in reduced withholding rates [1]. Reduced treaty rates vary by country and income type. Second, certain types of payments are fully exempt from U.S. taxation, but still must be reported on Forms 1042S. Most interest payments to foreign persons are either exempt from U.S. taxation altogether or are subject to low treaty rates. Only half of each social security and railroad retirement benefit payment is subject to withholding. Most income paid to foreign private foundations is subject to a 4 percent withholding rate. Finally, income paid to foreign government organizations that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business is generally not taxed. For 1990, the effective withholding rate on the total income of nearly $\$ 80$ billion was 2.5 percent.
Interest payments accounted for $\$ 49$ billion, or 61 percent, of the $\$ 80$ billion reported on Forms 1042 S for Tax Year 1990. Dividend payments and rents and royalties totaled $\$ 12$ billion and $\$ 4$ billion, respectively. The

This data release was written by Randy Miller, an economist with the Foreign Returns Analysis Section, under the direction of Chris Carson, Chief.
effective withholding rates were highest for "real estate distributions" (defined below) and dividends, at 30 per-: cent and 11 percent, respectively. Interest payments were subject to the lowest effective withholding rates (less than 1 percent).

For 1990, foreign corporations received $\$ 43$ billion of U.S. source income [2]. Nearly 63 percent of all taxes withheld for foreign persons was for income paid to foreign corporations. Foreign corporations received 73 percent of their U.S. source income in interest, which was either tax exempt or subject to low withholding rates. This at least partially explains the low effective withholding rate ( 3 percent). Foreign individuals received $\$ 3.7$ billion of U.S. source income and had $\$ 0.3$ billion in taxes withheld.

For 1990, residents of Japan received more U.S. source income (nearly $\$ 16$ billion) than persons in any other country. Together, residents of Japan and the United' Kingdom received $\$ 30$ billion, or 38 percent of the total. Taxes withheld on income paid to residents of Japan and the United Kingdom totaled $\$ 465$ million and $\$ 356$ million, respectively. Combined, these countries accounted for 42 percent of all taxes withheld. Other countries whose residents received large income payments included Italy, Austria, Canada, Netherlands, France and West Germany.

## Explanation of Selected Terms

Effective Withholding Rate.-For purposes of this article, the effective (or average) withholding rate is total U.S. tax withheld divided by total income paid.

Foreign-Persons. - Foreign persons include (a) individuals whose residence is not within the United States and who are not U.S. citizens; and (b) corporations and other organizations (partnerships, private foundations, estates, trusts and other entities) created or organized outside the United States. Persons residing in Puerto Rico or U.S. possessions are also considered foreign persons.

Income Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business.-Income that is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business is generally exempt from withholding tax requirements. (One exception is income paid to a foreign partner of a U.S. partnership. The U.S. partnership must report the income paid and tax withheld on Form 8805.) Effectively connected income is generally taxed in the same manner as income paid to U.S. citizens and residents. Foreign corporations (individuals) must report such income on a Form 1120F (1040NR). This income is taxed at ordinary graduated U.S. tax rates. Effectively connected income may be erroneously reported on Forms 1042S, but the extent of its inclusion in the statistics is believed to be insignificant.

## Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990

Real Estate Distribution.-A real estate distribution refers to the income derived from the disposition of an interest in U.S. real property. This type of income is not specifically shown in Table 2, but is included in total income paid (column 3).

Withholding Agent.-A withholding agent is any person or entity required to withhold taxes. Usually the withholding agent is the payer of the income or an entity (normally a financial institution) acting on behalf of the payer.

## Data Sources and Limitations

The statistics in this article were tabulated by calendar year, based on all Forms 1042S filed with the Internal Revenue Service in 1991. The data reflect the income that was paid and the U.S. tax that was withheld in 1990, except for U.S. tax withheld by foreign governments and withholding agents. In a few countries, under treaty provisions, tax is withheld by foreign governments (or authorized entities) for income paid to foreign nominees and fiduciaries if the ultimate recipient is unknown. The purpose of such tax withholding is to prevent persons in non-treaty countries from reaping treaty benefits by indirectly channelling their income through a treaty country. When the ultimate recipient is not entitled to the treaty benefits, the foreign government (or withholding
agent) remits the tax withheld back to the United States. This additional tax is not generally attributed to specific income types and years. For this reason, the statistics in this article do not include tax withheld by foreign governments and foreign withholding agents (except for Canada, which remits its tax payments during the same calendar year in which the U.S. income is paid). These amounts, however, are shown in column 7 of Table 1.

Because all Forms 1042S are included in the statistics, the data are not subject to sampling error. However, the data are subject to nonsampling error, such as computer data entry errors and minor taxpayer reporting errors.

## Notes and References

[1] For a list of tax treaty countries for 1990, see Table 1.
[2] For Tax Year 1990, more than $\$ 21$ billion of U.S. source income was classified as paid to recipients, whose type was not identified on the Form 1042S as filed. Tax withheld on this income was $\$ 187$ million. The majority of this income is believed to have been paid to foreign corporations. As a result, the $\$ 43$ billion of income reported as paid to foreign corporations is most likely significantly understated, while the corresponding effective withholding rate of 3 percent is most likely overstated.

Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990

Table 1.--Forms 1042S: Number of Returns, Total Income Paid and Tax Withheld, for Treaty and Nontreaty Countries
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

|  | Number <br> of <br> Forms <br> 1042S | Income paid |  |  | U.S. tax withheld |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country |  | Total | Exempt from withholding | Subject to withholding | Total | By domestic withholding agents | By foreign governments and withholding agents |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| All countries, total................ | 1,471,446 | 79,386,842 | 63,415,445 | 15,971,397 | 2,180,474 | 1,950,256 | 230,218 |
| Treaty countries, total.............. | 1,088,929 | 66,995,936 | 52,638,207 | 14,457,729 | 1,828,613 | 1,598,395 | 230,218 |
| Australia............................... | 28,108 | 652,499 | 453,709 | 198,790 | 29,433 | . 29,433 |  |
| Austria... | 6,520 | 4,658,659 | 4,614,681 | 43,978 | 5,351 | 5,173 | 178 |
| Barbados. | 941. | 90,295 | 78,235 | 12,060 | 1,890 | 1,890 | - - |
| Belgium... | 12,498 | 1,649,521 | 1,438,102 | 211,419 | 33,934 | 29,453 | 4,481 |
| Canada..: | 320,246 | 4,395,141 | 3,478,932 | 916,209 | 111,306 | 111,306 |  |
| China.. | 15,233 | 115,904 | 105,898 | 10,006 | 1,271 | 1,271 | - |
| Cyprus................................. | 1,158 | 9,544 | 8,207 | 1,337 | 211 | 211 | - |
| Denmark.............................. | 3,955 | 1,325,462 | 1,302,832 | 22,630 | 3,381 | 3,380 | 1 |
| Egypt................................... | 1,859 | 7,895 | 5,930 | 1,965 | 303 | 303 | - |
| Finland................................. | 1,787 | 300,400 | 283,391 | 17,009 | 1,463 | 1,463 | - |
| France.. | 25,371 | 3,596,205 | 2,801,668 | 794,537 | 81,548 | 80,454 | 1,094 |
| Greece.. | 17,226 | 120,424 | 79,833 | 40,591 | 6,910 | 6,910 | - - |
| Hungary. | . 785 | 8,989 | 7,734 | -1,255 | 230 | 230 |  |
| Iceland.................................. | 224 | 789 | 325 | 464 | 56 | . 56 | -- |
| Ireland. | 12,356 | - 176,643 | 134,170 | 42,473 | 8,132 | 8,000 | - 132 |
| Italy....... | 37,412 | 5,325,922 | 5,189,460 | 136,462 | 17,582 | .17,582 |  |
| Jamaica............................... | 325 | 11,190 | 3,126 | 8,064 | 1,243 | 1,243 | . -- |
| Japan... | 49,919 | 15,739,132 | 11,579,213 | 4,159,919 | 465,095 | 465,095 | ٪ - |
| Korea.:: | 4,160 | 565,951 | 557,831 | 8,120 | $\cdots$ | - 1,142 | - |
| Luxembourg.......................... | 4,689 | 641,547 | 492,006 | 149,541 | 40,235 | 34,697 | 5,538 |
| Malta.......... | 798 | 11,762 | 11,542 | 220 | 38 | 38 | . -- |
| Morocco............................... | 784 | 4,152 | 3,402 | 750 | 148 | 148 | -- |
| Netherlands.. | 14,651 | 3,746,298 | 2,817,593 | 928,705 | 105,384 | 103,602 | 1,782 |
| Netherlands Antilles............... | 4,190 | 2,080,635 | 1,989,163 | 91,472 | 22,789 | 22,789 | - |
| New Zealand......................... | 6,271 | 29,545 | - 18,278 | 11,267 | 1,364 | 1,364 |  |
| Norway................................ | 7,977 | 102,902 | 82,124 | 20,778 | 3,208 | 3,208 | -- |
| Pakistan............................... | 3,626 | 19,344 | - 15,072 | 4,272 | 363 | 363 | - |
| Philippines........................... | 26,205 | 86,902 | 12,789 | 74,113 | 11,853 | 11,853 | -- |
| Poland................................. | 3,494 | 19,239 | .7,388 | 11,851 | 1,739 | 1,739 | -- |
| Romania............................... | 203 | 1,055 | - 586 | 469 | . 127 | . 127 | -- |
| Sweden................................ | 9,449 | 567,716 | 265,653 | 302,063 | 23,311 | 23,311 | -- |
| Switzerland........................... | 35,151 | 3,188,545 | 1,532,289 | 1,656,256 | 231,896 | 154,713 | 77,183 |
| Trinidad and Tobago.............. | 1,309 | 4,116 | 1,113 | 3,003 | 519 | 519 | -- |
| United Kingdom.................... | 325,638 | 14,173,320 | 10,357,152 | 3,816,168 | 496,107 | 356,278 | 139,829 |
| USSR.................................. | -1,855 | 14,278 | 12,342 | 1,936 | 491 | 491 | -- |
| West Germany...................... | 102,556 | 3,554,015 | 2,796,438 | 757,577 | 118,560 | 118,560 | $\cdots$ |
| Nontreaty countries................. | 382,617 | 12,390,906 | 10,877,238 | 1,513,668 | 351,861 | 361,861 | - |

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

Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990

Table 2.- Forms 1042S: Number of Returns, Tax Withheld, and Total Income Paid by Income Type, by Selected Country of Recipient and Selected Recipient Type
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Country and recipient type | Number <br> of <br> Forms 10425 | U.S. tax withheld | Income paid |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | interest | Dividends | Rents and royalties | Social security and railroad retirement payments | Compensation for personal services |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| All countries, total........... | 1,471,446 | 1,950,256 | 79,386,842 | 48,688,341 | 12,423,909 | 3,960,656 | 946,110 | 496,091 |
| Individuals, total............ | 1,242,561 | 257,608 | 3,747,401 | 1,276,121 | 505,926 | 150,355 | 946,110 | 304,225 |
| Corporations, total........ | 102,996 | 1,226,482 | 42,554,196 | 31,255,689 | 7,933,272 | 2,434,406 | - | 127,592 |
| Argentina........................... | 11,441 | 3,255 | 33,753 | 17.705 | 4,965 | 377 | 4,802 | 2,389 |
| Individuals........................ | 9,927 | 2,695 | 28,101 | 14,155 | 4,043 | 173 | 4,802 | 1,458 |
| Corporations... | 136 | 94 | 1,557 | 1,299 | 139 | 107 | -- | 7 |
| Australia............................. | 28,108 | 29,433 | 652,499 | 432,689 | 142,275 | 41,643 | 5,135 | 9,231 |
| Individuals.. | 23,789 | 4,039 | 46,625 | 19,931 | 6,078 | 2,403 | 5,135 | 6,365 |
| Corporations..................... | 2,276 | 13,277 | 457,711 | 354,908 | 60,882 | 30,737 | -- | 1,393 |
| Austria............................... | 6,520 | 5,173 | 4,658,659 | 3,631,779 | 28,887 | 223,741 | 3,305 | 2,895 |
| Individuals.. | 3,489 | 1,376 | 12,038 | 775 | 2,031 | 373 | 3,305 | 2,360 |
| Corporations..................... | 1,910 | 2,778 | 167,580 | 143,716 | 20,815 | 894 | - | 99 |
| Bahamas............................ | 4,629 | 28,568 | 361,628 | 266,532 | 89,502 | 937 | 742 | 423 |
| Individuals. | 1,784 | 3,084 | 35,998 | 25,096 | 8,655 | 4 | 742 | 252 |
| Corporations..................... | 1,618 | 18,504 | 242,784 | 184,094 | 55,965 | 876 | -- | 109 |
| Bahrain....... | 762 | 878 | 100,399 | 91,702 | 4,980 | 17 | 8 | -- |
| Individuals.... | 560 | 99 | 582 | 211 | 320 | - | 8 | - |
| Corporations..................... | 126 | 687 | 78,420 | 72,509 | 2,345 | 4 | -- | - |
| Barbados........................... | 941 | 1,890 | 90,295 | 78,590 | 9,940 | 27 | 1,339 | 24 |
| Individuals. | 696 | 254 | 2,222 | 223 | 242 | 27 | 1,339 | 24 |
| Corporations..................... | 110 | 948 | 37,985 | 31,968 | 6,017 | -- | - | -- |
| Belgium............................. | 12,498 | 29,453 | 1,649,521 | 1,472,295 | 121,390 | 39,734 | 2,347 | 4,099 |
| Individuals........................ | 10,017 | 2,160 | 27,180 | 4,399 | 5,529 | 7,230 | 2,347 | 3,567 |
| Corporations..................... | 1,162 | 22,449 | 358,699 | 233,709 | 92,712 | 30,010 | -- | 209 |
| Bermuda........................... | 3,429 | 16,043 | 366,461 | 271,552 | 37,582 | 6,000 | 551 | 20,254 |
| Individuals........................ | 1,508 | 799 | 6,822 | 3,591 | 1,541 | 76 | 551 | 428 |
| Corporations..................... | 788 | 11,257 | 219,408 | 139,866 | 24,207 | 5,922 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 19,819 |
| Brazil................................. | 6,842 | 3,247 | 34,761 | 18,487 | 4,273 | 792 | 3,565 | 4,047 |
| Individuals........................ | 5,739 | 2,537 | 18,224 | 4,509 | 3,216 | 152 | 3,565 | 3,238 |
| Corporations..................... | 200 | 278 | 9,216 | 8,201 | 425 | 387 | -- | 163 |
| British Virgin Islands............ | 4,331 | 10,067 | 187,701 | 151,253 | 35,231 | 16 | - | 84 |
| Individuals........................ | 721 | 660 | 7,427 | 4,431 | 2,807 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Corporations..................... | 2,272 | 6,532 | 128,498 | 106,000 | 22,025 | 8 | -- | 84 |
| Brunei.............................. | 120 | 20 | 93,508 | 79,224 | 14,260 | - | - | - |
| Individuals....... | 94 | 9 | 50 | 12 | 28 | - | -- | - |
| Corporations..................... | 3 | 4 | 23 | -- | 9 | - -- | - | - |
| Canada............................. | 320,246 | 111,306 | 4,395,141 | 2,716,243 | 1,004,183 | 100,393 | 223,745 | 58,320 |
| Individuals....... | 277,180 | 29,017 | 461,721 | 40,859 | 75,068 | 22,988 | 223,745 | 21,223 |
| Corporations.................... | 18,185 | 68,007 | 3,287,653 | 2,374,817 | 617,604 | 65,289 | -- | 29,536 |
| Cayman Islands.................. | 3,914 | 24,133 | 561,658 | 481,350 | 76,705 | 741 | 358 | 109 |
| Individuals........................ | 632 | 1,059 | 9,640 | 5,786 | 3,400 | 47 | 358 | - |
| Corporations..................... | 2,302 | 17,286 | 358,924 | 303,232 | 53,744 | 694 | - | 109 |
| China............ | 15,233 | 1,271 | 115,904 | 20,395 | 2,181 | 55 | 51 | 67,499 |
| Individuals........................ | 14,412 | 860 | 92,702 | 228 | 1,031 | 42 | 51 | 65,996 |
| Corporations..................... | 98 | 182 | 15,458 | 15,073 | 343 | 5 | -- | 38 |
| Denmark........................... | 3,955 | 3,380 | 1,325,462 | 825,903 | 17,127 | 11,658 | 3,667 | 1,977 |
| Individuals........................ | 3,332 | 909 | 9,586 | 2,683 | 820 | 294 | 3,667 | 649 |
| Corporations..................... | 327 | 1,205 | 172,409 | 148,807 | 7,979 | 11,178 | -- | 1,238 |
| Finland............................. | 1,787 | 1,463 | 300,400 | 262,168 | 14,415 | 3,281 | 2,047 | 1,658 |
| Individuals........................ | 1,407 | 455 | 4,624 | 202 | 190 | 25 | 2,047 | 1,325 |
| Corporations..................... | 210 | 862 | 150,057 | 128,329 | 13,323 | 3,113 | - | 41 |
| France............................... | 25,371 | 80,454 | 3,596,205 | 1,926,887 | 605,236 | 223,401 | 12,709 | 20,581 |
| Individuals........................ | 18,620 | 7,941 | 114,349 | 21,790 | 26,623 | 22,142 | 12,709 | 17,820 |
| Corporations..................... | 3,808 | 53,168 | 1,937,450 | 1,271,567 | 440,099 | 191,817 | - | 787 |
| Gibraltar.............................. | 188 | 453 | 41,182 | 39,654 | 1,507 | (') | 20 | -- |
| Individuals........................ | 68 | 24 | 126 | 35 | 71 | -- | 20 | -- |
| Corporations..................... | 62 | 112 | 38,308 | 37,944 | 364 | -- | -- | -- |

[^21]Table 2.- Forms 1042S: Number of Returns, Tax Withheld, and Total Income Paid by Income Type, by Selected Country of Recipient and Selected Recipient Type-Continued
Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Country and recipient type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Forms } 1042 \mathrm{~S} \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\text { U.S. }}_{\text {tax }}$ | Income paid |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Interest | Dividends | Rents and royalties | Social security and railroad retirement payments | Compensation for personal services |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Greece. | 17,226 | 6,910 | 120,424 | 71,804 | 7,021 | 426 | 32,746 | 2,514 |
| Individuals. | 16,106 | - . 5,976 | 46;799 | 2,799 | 2,852 | 323 | 32,746 | 2,245 |
| Corporations..................... | 197 | 404 | 70,872 | 68,376 | 2,437 | 10 | -- | 49 |
| Guernsey........................... | . 484 | 4,982 | 76,437 | 60,404 | 15,363 | 145 | . - | 3 |
| Individuals........................ | 66 | 182 | 1,358 | 983 | 359 | 1 | - | - |
| Corporations. | 241 | 3,782 | 55,638 | 43,703 | 11,741 | 143 | -- | - |
| Hong Kong......................... | 18,988 | 25,369 | 402,643 | 311,833 | 66,641 | 4,025 | 4,241 | 1,622 |
| Individuals... | 13,382 | 5,645 | 30,729. | 8,685 | 13,252 | 842 | 4,241 | 573 |
| Corporations..................... | . 1,734 | 12,518 | 240,586 | 199,245 | 26,792 | 2,661 | -- | 1,019 |
| India.................................. | 4,489 | 2,255 | 45,491 | 26,740 | 1,327 | - 314 | 698 | 4,302 |
| Individuals.... | 3,963 | 1,946 | 15,324 | 403 | . 775 | -. 38 | 698 | 1,725 |
| Corporations.. | 64 | 200 | 5,105 | 1,710 | . 291 | 260 | -- | 2,531 |
| Indonesia........................... | 2,055 | 1,524 | 1,733,353 | 14,775 | 1,072 | 70 | 49 | 7,168 |
| Individuals... | 1,722 | 1,383 | 11,354 | 1,179 | 604 | 69 | 49 | 7,146 |
| Corporations..................... | 66 | 11 | 796,772 | 13,428 | 37 | (') | -- | . - |
| Ireland............................... | 12,356 | 8,000 | 176,643 | 112,508 | 25,825 | 9,865 | 8,756 | 2,855 |
| Individuals.. | 11,514 | 1,904 | 23,473 | 8,455 | 2,293 | 275 | 8,756 | 1,156 |
| Corporations..................... | 302 | 3,003 | 113,004 | 81,956 | 6,032 | 9,460 | -- | 1,490 |
| Israel.. | 8,570 | 4,052 | 130,177 | 23,992 | 5,237 | 1,142 | 3,940 | 3,118 |
| Individuals.. | 6,485 | 2,840 | 18,536 | 4,174 | 2,014 | 736 | 3,940 | 2,256 |
| Corporations. | 247 | 489 | 19,756 | 16,757 | 1,143 | 211 | : | 549 |
| Italy................................... | 37,412 | 17,582 | 5,325,922 | 1,566,214. | 73,794 | 67,547 | 94,810 | 14,860 |
| Individuals.. | 35,014 | 4,853 | 132,940 | 6,121 | 5,032 | 7,399 | 94,810 | 9,402 |
| Corporations..................... | 1,132 | 8,657 | 2,313,479 | 799,702 | 47,974 | 54,629 | - | 3,501 |
| Japan................................ | 49,919 | 465,095 | 15,739,133 | 12,990,735 | 1,257,644 | 820,944 | 11,793 | 32,090 |
| Individuals........................ | 37,108 | 5,796 | 106,201 | 31,088 | 9,317 | 15,498 | 11,793 | 17,116 |
| Corporations..................... | 8,558 | 405,765 | 13,515,597 | 11,500,746 | 981,368 | 747,354 | - | 14,058 |
| Jersey............................... | 868 | 10,357 | 112,898 | 81,374 | 30,954 | 202 | 7 | - - |
| Individuals. | 92 | 53 | 3,160 | 3,016 | 125 | - - | 7 | - |
| Corporations..................... | 355 | 4,270 | 62,283 | 50,323 | 11,669 | 202. | - |  |
| Kuwait............................... | -2,122 | 3,922 | 671,106 | 505,564 | 164,707 | 49 | 5 | . 148 |
| Individuals........................ | 1,478 | 565 | 4,102 | 1,984 | . 1,856 | . 49 | 5 | 148 |
| Corporations..................... | 236 | 1,529 | 74,255 | 63,645 | - 10,241 | - | $-$ | - |
| Liberia... | 1,273 | 11,467 | 105,176 | 63,814 | 38,489 | 265 | 39 | (') |
| Individuals.. | 465 | 370 | 2,739 | 1,011 | 1,030 |  | 39 | (1) |
| Corporations..................... | 545 | 2,466 | 42,989 | '. 33,605 | 8,748 | 258 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Liechtenstein...................... | 2,417 | 9,127 | 59,291 | 32,576 | 23,022 | 2,681 | 10 | 476 |
| Individuals........................ | . 582 | 820 | 5,434 | 2,792 | 2,576 | 1 | 10 | - |
| Corporations..................... | : 1,174 | 5,765 | 35,833 | 19,250 | 13,061 | 2,643 | - | 475 |
| Luxembourg....................... | 4,689 | 34,697 | 641,547 | 487,726 | 147,382 | , 580 | 168 | 1,405 |
| Individuals........................ | 703 | 222 | 1,695 | 94 | 1,156 | $\because\left({ }^{\prime}\right)$ | 168 | 127 |
| Corporations.................... | 2,102 | 14,155 | 384,886 | 316,022 | 65,679 | $\therefore 580$ | - | 1,226 |
| Malaysia............................ | 2,735 | 370 | 25,235 | - 23,292 | 820 | - 147 | 22 | : 87 |
| Individuals........................ | 2,455 | 270 | 1,945 | 307 | 538 | ¢ 137 | 22 | 87 |
| Corporations..................... | 56 | 32 | 13,813 | 13,747 | 65 | $\therefore$ - | -- |  |
| Mexico............................... | 88,486 | 39,473 | 347,416. | 114,386 | 22,214 | 8,208 | 173,683 | 4,222 |
| Individuals........................ | 83,329 | 33,911 | 272,184 | 55,959 | 14,202 | 2,676 | 173,683 | 3,547 |
| Corporations..................... | 786 | 2,880 | 25,422 | 16,513 | 1,970 | 4,687 | - - | 435 |
| Netherlands... | 14,651 | 103,602 | 3,746,298 | 2,572,237 | 874,668 | 211,167 | 5,934 | 9,086 |
| Individuals.............. | 9,889 | 3,840 | 46,918 | 7,941 | 7,821 | 11,098 | 5,934 | 7,928 |
| Corporations..................... | 2,220 | 52,836 | 3,125,925 | 2,327,187 | 594,309 | 149,015 | - | - 371 |
| Netheriands Antilles............ | 4,190 | 22,789 | 2,080,635 | 1,899,617 | 89,456 | 8,317 | 426 | 11,709 |
| Individuals........................ | 1,724 | 1,569 | 15,692 | 9,127 | 5,283 | 41 | 426 | 28 |
| Corporations..................... | 1,528 | 14,255 | 1,686,342 | 1,569,208 | 56,409 | 8,158 | - | 11,680 |
| New Zealand...................... | 6,271 | 1,364 | 29,545 | 22,275 | 2,994 | 1,818 | 371 | 619 |
| Individuals........................ | 5,653 | - 377 | 14,044 | 10,303 | 922 | 600 | 371 | 428 |
| Corporations.i................... | . 181 | 877 | 11,284 | 8,462 | 1,605 | 1,195 | - | 19 |
| Nigeria.............................. | 1,102 | 411 | 53,948 | 50,760 | 542 | : 101 | 16 | 653 |
| - Individuals.... | 1,027 | 303. | 2,891 | 627 | 208 | 94 | 16 | 69 |
| Corporations..................... | 23 | 96 | 50,471 | 50,122 | 313 | - | . - | 36 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Foreign Recipients of U.S. Income, 1990

Table 2.- Forms 1042S: Number of Returns, Tax Withheld, and Total Income Paid by Income Type, by Selected Country of Recipient and Selected Recipient Type--Continued
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Country } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { recipient type } \end{aligned}$ | Number <br> of <br> Forms $1042 S$ | U.S. <br> tax <br> withheld | Income paid |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Interest | Dividends | Rents and royalties | Social security and railroad retirement payments | Compensation for personal services |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Norway. | 7,977 | 3,208 | 102,902 | 33,991 | 7,743 | 2,148 | 12,228 | 2,542 |
| Individuals........................ | 7,232 | 2,192 | 17,612 | 1,235 | 1,226 | 310 | 12,228 | 1,313 |
| Corporations..................... | 288 | 714 | 41,844 | 29,872 | 4,723 | 1,454 | - | 1,012 |
| Panama............................ | 8,673 | 17,415 | 213,887 | 150,014 | 55,389 | 1,546 | 1,036 | 356 |
| Individuals. | 2,850 | 2,078 | 13,939 | 3,881 | 5,130 | 408 | 1,036 | 319 |
| Corporations..................... | 3,944 | 9,930 | 152,362 | 117,856 | 32,327 | 1,116 | -- | 30 |
| Philippines......................... | 26,205 | 11,853 | 86,902 | 7,302 | 4,280 | 127 | 66,139 | 2,668 |
| Individuals........................ | 25,324 | 11,592 | 78,371 | 2,225 | 2,050 | 113 | 66,139 | 1,576 |
| Corporations..................... | 116 | 104 | 1,037 | 781 | 162 | - | - | 23 |
| Portugal............................ | 8,481 | 1,739 | 841,903 | 77,920 | 1,550 | 86 | 22,750 | 481 |
| Individuals.. | 8,159 | 3,761 | 26,279 | 1,364 | 872 | 65 | 22,750 | 396 |
| Corporations..................... | 128 | 330 | 12,815 | 12,264 | 436 | 9 | -- | 25 |
| Puerto Rico........................ | 6,750 | 893 | 46,715 | 44,537 | 1,332 | 58 | 14 | 71 |
| Individuals........................ | 6,049 | 210 | 1,456 | 301 | 578 | 18 | 14 | 25 |
| Corporations.................... | 301 | 591 | 44,859 | 44,087 | 548 | 27 | - | 16 |
| Saudi Arabia...................... | 6,597 | 9,669 | 276,307 | 131,672 | 140,337 | 84 | 19 | 3,314 |
| Individuals... | 4,868 | 1,265 | 8,841 | 4,621 | 3,358 | 78 | 19 | 62 |
| Corporations..................... | 392 | 7,683 | 70,665 | 69,501 | 1,040 | 5 | -- | 13 |
| Singapore.......................... | 9,089 | 4,747 | 525,760 | 434,253 | 85,918 | 1,065 | 125 | 594 |
| Individuals........................ | 7,841 | 824 | 5,058 | 1,582 | 1,988 | 454 | 125 | 78 |
| Corporations..................... | 326 | 3,270 | 76,080 | 67,072 | 5,497 | 610 | - | 68 |
| South Africa....................... | 7.489 | 1,782 | 26,331 | 14,620 | 1,176 | 586 | 567 | 1,887 |
| Individuals.. | 7,051 | 1,205 | 23,851 | 13,796 | 797 | 301 | 567 | 918 |
| Corporations..................... | 40 | 109 | 674 | 578 | 21 | 51 | - | 25 |
| South Korea....................... | 4,160 | 1,142 | 565,951 | 116,579 | 1,524 | 782 | 131 | 7,894 |
| Individuals... | 3,768 | 433 | 15,329 | 486 | 305 | 9 | 131 | 7,376 |
| Corporations..................... | 124 | 617 | 46,726 | 43,635 | 641 | 86 | - | 416 |
| Spain................................. | 12,510 | 14,178 | 2,225,629 | 987,803 | 18,395 | 3,372 | 14,338 | 3,714 |
| Individuals........................ | 11,115 | 4,596 | 31,462 | 6,511 | 3,626 | 407 | 14,338 | 2,681 |
| Corporations..................... | 541 | 7,937 | 94,644 | 80,811 | 11,101 | 2,173 | 10, -- | 45 |
| Sweden............................. | 9,449 | 23,311 | 567,716 | 255,173 | 235,306 | 26,559 | 10,639 | 18,620 |
| Individuals......................... | 8,151 | 5,453 | 49,210 | 3,580 | 2,779 | 476 | 10,639 | 12,938 |
| Corporations.................... | 547 | 15,073 | 415,164 | 167,469 | 215,990 | 25,345 | - | 3,867 |
| Switzerland........................ | 35,151 | 154,713 | 3,188,545 | 1,557,701 | 1,265,595 | 286,673 | 5,081 | 12,599 |
| Individuals... | 14,750 | 7,628 | 79,493 | 27,222 | 31,426 | 5,106 | 5,081 | 4,511 |
| Corporations..................... | 14,902 | 84,109 | 2,264,048 | 1,314,703 | 640,975 | 267,863 | - | 4,965 |
| Taiwan.............................. | 8,013 | 3,817 | 83,685 | 65,777 | 9,500 | 202 | 113 | 2,779 |
| Individuals......................... | 6,291 | 2,165 | 18,160 | 3,504 | 6,698 | 179 | 113 | 2,735 |
| Corporations..................... | 170 | 1,190 | 62,224 | 60,517 | 1,440 | 15 | - | 24 |
| Thailand............................. | 1,928 | 563 | 377,599 | 36,248 | 694 | 75 | 435 | 368 |
| Individuals......................... | 1,698 | 469 | 3,639 | 478 | 459 | 75 | 435 | 264 |
| Corporations..................... | 48 | 18 | 2,329 | 2,215 | 15 | -- | - | 97 |
| Turks and Caicos................ | 223 | 217 | 29,625 | 18,261 | 11,329 | - | 22 | - |
| Individuals........................ | 23 | 12 | 57 | 4 | 23 | -- | 22 | - |
| Corporations..................... | 105 | 90 | 2,766 | 2,541 | 220 | -- | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates.......... | 1,511 | 428 | 706,404 | 300,847 | 402,408 | 105 | - | 40 |
| Individuals........................ | 1,243 | 212 | 4,050 | 565 | 662 | 1 | -- | 3 |
| Corporations..................... | 63 | 162 | 9,622 | 9,078 | 319 | 104 | - | 20 |
| United Kingdom.................. | 325,638 | 356,278 | 14,173,321 | 7,978,949 | 4,144,581 | 1,479,542 | 44,763 | 81,554 |
| Individuals........................ | 295,379 | 13,491 | 799,802 | 566,939 | 56,548 | 22,930 | 44,763 | 38,942 |
| Corporations..................... | 13,554 | 240,741 | 8,581,035 | 4,660,406 | 3,173,015 | 537,713 | - | 23,142 |
| Venezuela.......................... | 10,358 | 3,332 | 36,570 | 25,066 | 6,181 | 567 | 1,201 | 937 |
| Individuals........................ | 8,137 | 2,291 | 21,588 | 13,557 | 4,208 | 265 | 1,201 | 322 |
| Corporations..................... | 498 | 473 | 5,996 | 4,662 | 646 | 166 | - | 8 |
| West Germany................... | 102,556 | 118,560 | 3,554,015 | 1,690,230 | 707,772 | 345,014 | 45,293 | 29,366 |
| Individuals........................ | 87,105 | 31,754 | 327,834 | 75,674 | 135,716 | 14,929 | 45,293 | 24,573 |
| Corporations..................... | 3,558 | 71,796 | 2,039,515 | 1,280,661 | 474,094 | 266,718 | -- | 1,712 |

[^22]
## Transactions Between Foreign Controlled

 Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, 1989Data Release

For Tax Year 1989, there were 165 U.S. corporations that: (1) had total receipts of $\$ 1$ billion or more, (2) were "controlled" by a foreign "person," and (3) reported transactions with related foreign persons [1]. These corporations received $\$ 62.7$ billion and paid $\$ 116.8$ billion in transactions with 2,752 related foreign persons. This information was reported in conjunction with Internal Revenue Code section 6038A, which was revised by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to require that foreign controlled domestic corporations and foreign corporations with a U.S. trade or business report transactions with related foreign persons [2].
The 165 corporations had $\$ 637.1$ billion of total assets for 1989. This was almost 45 percent of the total assets reported by all domestic corporations controlled by a foreign person [3]. This percentage increases to 49 percent when corporations classified as banks or credit agencies are excluded [4]. It is appropriate to exclude these types of corporations because corporations whose "sole" trade or business in the United States is banking, financing or a similar business do not have to file a Form 5472, Information Return of a Foreign Owned Corporation [5]. This form is the basis for the statistics presented in this data release.

Over 93 percent of the $\$ 62.7$ billion received by the corporations was from two types of transactions: amounts borrowed ( 58 percent) and sales of stock in trade ( 36 percent). Table 1 presents these data by country of residence of the foreign related person. Amounts borrowed by the foreign-controlled U.S. corporations was the primary type of receipt from related persons in eight of the ten countries shown in Table 1. Sales of stock in trade was the primary receipt from Japanese and Canadian related persons.
Nearly 73 percent of the $\$ 116.8$ billion paid by these corporations was the result of purchases of stock in trade. (Another 12 percent was from amounts loaned by the corporations to related foreign persons.) Japan accounted for 59 percent of the $\$ 84.8$ billion of purchases of stock in trade made by all persons. West Germany was second with an additional 11 percent.
In comparing the amount of receipts and payments on a country basis, foreign-controlled U.S. corporations reported almost four times the amount of payments to related persons in Japan than they received. U.S. corporations also paid considerably more than they received to related persons whose primary country of residence was West Germany, Canada or Sweden. The Netherlands and
This data release was written by John Latzy, an economist with the Foreign Returns Analysis Section, under the direction of Chris Carson, Chief.

Switzerland were the opposite, with U.S. corporations receiving more (mostly amounts borrowed) from related persons than they paid out.

Over 47 percent of the U.S. corporations reported manufacturing as their principal business activity for 1989 (see Table 2). Over 24 percent of the manufacturing corporations were owned by companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, accounting for 31 and 26 percent of the manufacturing corporations' total assets and total receipts, respectively.

Manufacturers of chemicals and allied products was the most populous group, accounting for 24 percent of all manufacturing corporations. Manufacturers borrowed $\$ 24.8$ billion from related foreign persons ( 69 percent of the total for all industries) and loaned $\$ 11.6$ billion ( 82 percent of the total).

Wholesale trade companies accounted for 32 percent of the 165 large foreign-controlled corporations. Total amounts received ( $\$ 22.8$ billion) and paid ( $\$ 62.8$ billion) by these companies were primarily the result of sales and purchases, respectively, of stock in trade. The \$16.7 and $\$ 60.6$ billion of wholesalers' sales and purchases of stock in trade accounted for 74 and 71 percent, respectively, of the totals for a!! industries.

Based on unpublished data, Japanese-owned U.S. corporations accounted for almost 53 percent of all wholesale trade companies. These corporations also accounted for 87 and 81 percent, respectively, of sales and purchases of stock in trade by wholesale trade companies.

## Explanation of Selected Terms

Amounts Borrowed and Loaned. -Form 5472 collects information on both the beginning and ending balances of amounts borrowed and loaned by foreign-controlled corporations from and to, respectively, their related foreign persons. The ending balances are reflected in the total amounts received and paid, respectively, shown in Tables 1 and 2. (These tables also show the beginning balances.) The ending balances may not equal the actual amounts borrowed and loaned during the Tax Year 1989 period.

Control.-A U.S. corporation is considered to be controlled by a foreign person when that person owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50 percent of: (1) the total voting power of the corporation's stock, or (2) the value of the corporation's outstanding stock. If a corporation is controlled by another corporation which, in turn, is controlled by a foreign person, then the first corporation is also considered to be controlled by the foreign person.
Foreign Person. - The term "foreign person" generally includes: (1) any partnership, association, company or

# Transactions Between Foreign Controlled Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, 1989 

corporation that was not created or organized under the laws of the United States or the laws of any State; (2) any individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States; (3) any individual who is a citizen of a U.S. possession, but is not otherwise a U.S. citizen or resident; and (4) any foreign trust, estate or government.

Number of Persons. -The data shown in Tables 1 and 2 generally represent the number of Forms 5472 attached to the 165 income tax returns filed by corporations with total receipts of $\$ 1$ billion or more and that were controlled by a foreign person. Member corporations of an affiliated group that filed a consolidated income tax return could also join in filing a consolidated Form 5472 for transactions with a given foreign related person. However, some corporations that could have filed consolidated Forms 5472 filed separate forms instead. When these were identified during statistical processing, the information on them was combined and the result treated as a single Form 5472. To this extent, the "number of persons" understates the actual number of Forms 5472 attached to the 165 income tax returns included in this study.

Related Person.-A person is related to the corporation which filed a Form 5472 if that person falls within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code sections 267(b), 482, or 707 (b)(1). Form 5472 collects information on the type of relationship between the foreign-controlled reporting corporation and the related foreign person. The four types of relationships specified on the form are: (1) the reporting corporation controls the related person; (2) the related person controls the reporting corporation; (3) the reporting corporation and the related person are under a common control by a third party; and (4) other related person. All of these types of relationships are included in these statistics.

Reportable Transactions.-These transactions are shown in Tables 1 and 2 and include the following: (1) sales and purchases of stock in trade; (2) sales and purchases of other tangible property; (3) rents and royalties
paid and received; (4) sales, purchases and amounts paid and received for the use of copyrights, trademarks, designs, processes and other intangible property; (5) consideration paid and received for technical, managerial, scientific and like services; (6) commissions paid and received; (7) amounts borrowed and loaned; (8) interest paid and received; and (9) insurance and reinsurance premiums paid and received.

Tax Year 1989. - This includes corporate accounting periods that ended between July 1989 and June 1990.

## Notes and References

[1] Data include a small number of corporations that had over $\$ 1$ billion in total receipts for 1988 but fell below $\$ 1$ billion in total receipts for 1989. Due to the nature of this study, once corporations meet the criteria for inclusion, they are included in all subsequent studies as long as they have reportable transactions with related foreign persons.
[2] The 165 U.S. corporations shown in these statistics include a very small number of foreign corporations that were engaged in a U.S. trade or business. Nearly all of the companies were domestic, i.e., incorporated in the United States.
[3] See Hobbs, James R., "Domestic Corporations Controlled by Foreign Persons, 1989," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Winter 1992-1993, Volume 12, Number 3.
[4] To arrive at this figure, four of the U.S. corporations that filed Forms 5472 whose primary (but not sole) business activity was banking or finance were also excluded.
[5] Corporations with no "gross income" and foreign corporations, all of whose income was exempt from U.S. taxation, were also exempt from filing Forms 5472.

Transactions Between Foreign Controlled Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, 1989

Table 1.-Foreign Controlled Corporations with Total Receipts of \$1 Billion or More: Transactions Between Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, by Selected Country of Related Person
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | All countries | United Kingdom | West Germany | Canada | Japan | France |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number. | 165 | 89 | 66 | 86 | 71 | 52 |
| Total assets. | 637,141,788 | 431,387,679 | 285,131,083 | 374,426,290 | 343,487,442 | 260,276,729 |
| Total receipts.. | 528,523,174 | 299,535,237 | 254,926,286 | 305,595,197 | 299,940,856 | 226,639,855 |
| Transactions between corporattons and related forelgn persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of persons............................................. | 2,752 | 423 | 215 | 183 | 174 | 159 |
| Total amounts received.................................................... | 62,667,764 | 15,066,195 | 4,424,469 | 2,762,343 | 14,164,994, | 1,584,604 |
| Sales of stock in trade..................................................... | 22,688,368 | 2,993,764 | 1,003,365 | 1,909,972 | 10,183,315 | 308,831. |
| Sales of other tangible property....................................... | 994,343 | 102,789 | 14,616 | . 60,976 | 497,521. | 97,417 |
| Rents and royalties....................................................... | 120,056 | 60,696 | 4,018 | - 11,230 | 3,930 | 2,285 |
| Sales, leases and licenses of intangible property............... | 219,808 | 50,900 | 20,622 | 117 | 19,272 | 15,182 |
| Consideration received for technical, managerial or like services. | 1,686,947 | 245,375 | 429,231 | 58,536 | 307,056 | 68,866 |
| Commissions............................................................... | . 299,326 | - 12,215 | 8,654 | 56,890 | 155,512 | 1,668 |
| Amounts borrowed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance..................................................... | 32,042,182 | 11,620,907 | 2,506,266 | 342,013 | 2,606,506 | 1,172,178 |
| Ending balance......................................................... | 36,126,809 | 11,428,383 | 2,931,951 | 588,236 | 2,878,804 | 1,078,562 |
| Interest. | 437,489 | 163,119 | 12,013 | 15,511 | 119,585 | 11,794 |
| Premiums for (re)insurance............................................ | 94,619 | 8,956 | - - | - 60,877 | - | - |
| Total amounts paid $\qquad$ Purchases of siock in trade. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116,816,677 \\ -84,844 ; 821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,390,000 \\ 3,612,71 i \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,689,055 \\ & 9,092,70 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,211,241 \\ .4,708,774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,369,355 \\ & 5 \overline{0}, 14 \overline{0}, 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 ; 7 2 7 , 4 5 7} \\ & \mathbf{i}, 446,639 \end{aligned}$ |
| Purchases of other tangible property................................ | 4,292,429 | 147,601 | 62,687 | 1,687,839 | 2,194,099 | 53,533 |
| Rents and royalties....................................................... | 535,130 | 92,553 | 104,223 | 3,249 | 247,271 | 8,859 |
| Purchases, leases and licenses of intangible property........ | 938,886 | 252,100 | 18,978 | ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | $\therefore 10,013$ | 3,721 |
| Consideration paid for technical, managerial or like services. $\qquad$ | 1,137,211 | 148,123 | - 4,168 | 298,830 | 41,072 | 92,386 |
| Commissions............................................................... | 171,687 | 18,071 | 27,237 | 4,213 | 14,643 | 1,066 |
| Amounts loaned: |  |  |  |  |  | : |
| Beginning balance...................................................... | 10,306,369 | 7,000,302 | . 107,589 | . 148,348 | 870,143 | 961,704 |
| Ending balance:........................................................ | 14,128,484 | 8,693,966 | - 180,009 | - 137,957 | 599,803 | 1,016,563 |
| Interest........................................................................ | 8,989,690 | 2,411,760 | 197,829 | 26,298 | 121,453 | 101,846 |
| Premiums for (re)insurance............................................ | 1,778,338 | 13,116 | 1,223 | 344,081 | 874 | 2,846 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table 1.-Foreign Controlled Corporations with Total Receipts of $\$ 1$ Billion or More: Transactions Between Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, by Selected Country of Related PersonContinued <br> [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | Netherlands | Australia | Switzerland | Sweden | Italy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corporations: | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| Number. | 68 | 54 | 41 | 25 | 39 |
| Total assets. | $\begin{aligned} & 337,186,720 \\ & 227,966,361 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267,559,570 \\ & 225,394,831 \end{aligned}$ | 155,003,847 | 144,494,050 | 215,912,823 |
| Total receipts.. |  | $225,394,831$ | 135,702,511 | 122,162,491 | 171,230,848 |
| Transactions between corporations and related foreign persons | 156 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of persons......................................................... |  | 105 | 93 | 92 | 79 |
| Total amounts received. | 10,216,758 | 874.131 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,824,613 \\ & 1,272,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 374,909 \\ 86,861 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,204 \\ 41,806 \end{array}$ |
| Sales of stock in trade. | 290,396 | 177,988 |  |  |  |
| Sales of other tangible property.. | 70,525 | 3,789 |  | 86,861 498 | 41,806 698 |
| Rents and royalties... | 1,340 | 5,499 |  | 1,814 | 294 |
| Sales, leases and licenses of intangible property... | 13,667 | 1,712 | 69,378 | 3,210 | 1,655 |
| Consideration received for technical, managerial or like services. | 68,439 | 890 | 85,095 | 10,569 | 2,214 |
| Commissions. | 17,217 | 641 | 2,160 | 194 | 192 |
| Amounts borrowed: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance.. | 7,735,473 | 675,617 | 1,306,761 | 564,000 | 210,000 |
| Ending balance. | 9,730,022 | 675,570 | 2,353,714 | 257,709 | 75,000 |
| Interest.. | 21,008 | 8,033 | 7,51320,063 | 14,054 | 7,345 |
| Premiums for (re)insurance.. | 4,143 | 10 |  |  | 7, -- |
| Total amounts paid... | $9,637,975$$\mathbf{2 6 8 , 9 9 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,274,093 \\ 496,866 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,989,128 \\ 2,223,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 0 2 0 , 4 6 1} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 9 3 7 , 7 9 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161,473 \\ & 160,309 \end{aligned}$ |
| Purchases of stock in trade. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of other tangible property. | 1,904 | 24,894 | 87,178 | 9,514 | 142 |
| Rents and royalties. | $\begin{aligned} & 24,457 \\ & 18,374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,497 \\ 450,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,836 \\ 174,195 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,954 \\ & 2,797 \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Purchases, leases and licenses of intangible property... |  |  |  |  | 19 |
| Consideration paid for technical, managerial or like services. | 46,957 | $6,905$ | $156,300$ | 12,023 | 188 |
| Commissions. | 1,377 | 242 | 13,615 | 17 | 168 |
| Amounts loaned: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance.. | 873,572$2,371,760$ | 160,867 | 76,036 | 20,043 | 263 |
| Ending balance...... |  | 243,718 | $\begin{aligned} & 135,512 \\ & 161,763 \end{aligned}$ |  | 648 |
| Interest.. | $\begin{aligned} & 5,577,039 \\ & 1,327,114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,543 \\ 2,383 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31,244 \\ 2,076 \end{array}$ | - |
| Premiums for (re)insurance. |  |  | $1,425$ |  |  |

## ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500$

NOTES: Because a given corporation could have related foreign persons in more than one country, corporation detail will not add to totals. Table includes domestic corporations that were "controlled" by a foreign person and had reportable transactions with a related foreign person. Data also include a very small number of foreign corporations that were engaged in a U.S. trade or business. The total number of corporations includes a small number whose total receipts were below $\$ 1$ billion. These corporations, however, had total receipts of $\$ 1$ billion or more for 1988 . Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Transactions Between Foreign Controlled Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, 1989 

Table 2.--Foreign Controlled Corporations with Total Receipts of \$1 Billion or More: Transactions Between Corporations and Related Foreign Persons, by Selected Industry Group of Corporation
[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | All industries | Manufacturing | Finance, insurance and real estate | Wholesale trade | Retail trade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Number..... | 165 | 78 | 14 | 53 | 11 |
| Total assets. | 637,141,788 | 353,767,984 | 146,660,902 | 78,779,409 | 21,687,317 |
| Total receipts................................................. | 528,523,174 | 248,496,286 | 28,356,771 | 203,444,912 | 30,661,252 |
| Transactions between corporations and related foreign persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of persons.............................................. | 2,752 | 1,920 | 43 | 583 | 27 |
| Total amounts recelved..................................... | 62,667,764 | 32,092,390 | 1,394,453 | 22,798,337 | 2,891,414 |
| Sales of stock in trade..................................... | 22,688,368 | 5,569,808 | 19,032 | 16,749,865 | -- |
| Sales of other tangible property........................ | 994,343 | 427,631 | --' | 524,907 | - |
| Rents and royalties........................................ | 120,056 | 56,918 | 29,142 | 6,372 | - |
| Sales, leases and licenses of intangible property $\qquad$ | 219,808 | 175,996 | - | 43,812 | - |
| Consideration received for technical, managerial or like services | 1,686,947 | 764,320 | 18,442 | 682,098 | -- |
| Commissions.......... | 299,326 | 114,217 | 28,593 | 145,169 | 78 |
| Amounts borrowed: |  |  |  |  |  |
| - - Beginning balance..................................... | 32,042,182 | 21,706,576 | 1,288,747 | 4,588,370 | 2,472,582 |
| Ending balance......................................... | 36,126,809 | 24,783,304 | 1,078,675 | 4,551,632 | 2,877,883 |
| Interest.......................................................... | 437,489 | 195,704 | 130,871 | 94,465 | 13,453 |
| Premiums for (re)insurance............................. | 94,619 | 4,491 | 89,699 | 16 | -- |
| Total amounts paid. | 116,816,677 | 43,898,037 | 4,238,243 | 62,750,963 | 388,832 |
| Purchases of stock in trade: | 84,844,821 | 23,818,753 | 55,467 | 60,606,870 | 2,374 |
| Purchases of other tangible property................. | 4,292,429 | 1,535,798 | 1,632,391 | 1,121,996 | - |
| Rents and royalties......................................... | 535,130 | 311,040 | 1,394 | 218,284 | 473 |
| Purchases, leases and licenses of intangible property. $\qquad$ | 938,886 | 911,703 | - | 20,809 | 6,293 |
| Consideration paid for technical, managerial or like services. | 1,137,211 | 936,019 | 7,134 | 97.488 | 1,805 |
| Commissions................................................. | 171,687 | 90,548 | 28,280 | 36,066 | 4,152 |
| Amounts loaned: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning balance...................................... | 10,306,369 | 7,493,338 | 1,950,574 | 468,164 | 125,000 |
| Ending balance.......................................... | 14,128,484 | 11,564,392 | 1,979,353 | 384,327 | 125,000 |
| Interest......................................................... | 8,989,690 | 3,390,243 | 153,613 | 258,864 | 247,201 |
| Premiums for (re)insurance............................. | 1,778,338 | 1,339,539 | 380,611 | 6,259 | 1,534 |

NOTES: Table includes domestic corporations that were "controlled" by a foreign person and had reportable transactions with a related foreign person. Data also include a very small number of foreign corporations that were engaged in a U.S. trade or business. The total number of corporations includes a small number whose total receipts were below $\$ 1$ billion. These corporations, however, had total receipts of $\$ 1$ bilion or more for 1988 . Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| Hem | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 | P1991 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (8) | (7) |
| All returne . | 74,279,831 | 82,229,332 | 93,002,489 | 101,060,287 | 112,135,073 | 113,717,138 | 114,928,094 |
| Form 1040 returns .... | 74,279,831 | 54,527.726 | 57,122,592 | 67,006,425 | 71,563,456 | 69,270,236 | 68,786,268 |
| Form 1040A returns ............... | NA | 27.701,606 | 36,779,877 | 18,124,702 | 20,478,063 | 25,917.288 | 26,784,213 |
| Form 1040EZ returns ................................ | NA | N/A | NA | 16,529,160 | 20,094,154 | 18,529,614 | 19,355,603 |
| Adjusted grose treome (AG)..................... | 631,682,540. | 947,784,873 | 1,613,731,497 | 2,305,951,483 | 3,250,358,156 | 3,405,427,348 | 3,471,537,352 |
| Sataries and wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 66,965,659 | 73,520,046 | 83,802.109 | 87,198,001 | 95.487.922 | 96.729.912 | 97.453.918 |
| Amount....................... | 531,883,892 | 795,399,462 | 1,349,842,802 | 1,928,200,978 | 2,449,530,553 | 2,599.401,271 | 2.678.570,812 |
| Taxable interest received: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.......... | 32,630,355 | 40,378,240 | 49,019,575 | 64,526,434 | 69,881,648 | 70.369.662 | 70.395.813 |
| Amount ........................................ | 22,021،267 | 43,433,554 | 102,009.444 | 182,109,194 | 220,015,823 | 227,083,888 | 205,430,597 |
| Tax-axempt interest: Number of returns. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,730,291 | 3,916,925 | 4.151.714 |
| Amount ......................................................... | n.a. | n.a | n.a | n.a. | 37,589,693 | 40,228,405 | 44,274,271 |
| Dividends in AGI: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....... | 7.729,939 | 8,853,491 | 10,738,982 | 15,527,579 | 23,079,592 | 22,904,441 | 23.257.361 |
| Amount ................................... | 15,806,924 | 21,892,126 | 38,761,253 | 55,046,351 | 81,309,036 | 80,168,536 | 77.217.980 |
| Business or protession net income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ....................... | 4,827,064 | 5,434,857 | 6,305,794 | 8,640,701 | 11,017,545 | 11.221,925 | 11,524,409 |
| Amount........-......... | 33,542,837 | 44,861,623 | 66,995,010 | 98,775,563 | 152,416,377 | 161.657.252 | 158,417.661 |
| Business or profession net loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................... | 1,332,921 | 1,807,685 | 2,575,325 | 3,259,640 | 3,143,1514 | 3,415.6664 | 3,457.0104 |
| Amount ............................................. | 2,988,636 | 5,440,145 | 11,865,856 | 20,002,986 | 19,678,697 | 20,227.059 | 19,737,333 |
| Net capteal gain in AGI: ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .................................. | 5,488,224 | 5,798,724 | 6,973,930 | 9,991,808 | 10,722,512 | 9,217,141 | 10,397,519 |
| Amount................... | 10,655,553 | 16,034,430 | 32,723,298 | 72,183,321 | 153,513,725 | 123,783,047 | 105,122,555 |
| Net capital loss in AGI: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................ | 2.474.439 | 2,513,399 | 1,955,544 | 2,667,409 | 4,337,150 | 5,070,741 | 4.585.362 |
| Pensiont and.......................... | 1,648,870 | 1.727.272 | 3,063,698 | 3,905,541 | 7,882,795 | 9,551,854 | 8,617.305 |
| Pensions and annuities in AGI: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .................................. | 3,249,558 | 5,088,937 | 7,373,704 | 13.133.295 | 16,816,830 | 17,014,091 | 18,101,634 |
| Amount ........................................... | 7,878,808 | 20,886,871 | 43,339,736 | 95,096,003 | 147,358,442 | 159,294,448 | 178,959,259 |
| Unemployment compensation in AGI: ${ }^{7}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................................ | N/A | N/A | 1,798,210 | 4,771,546 | 7.175,322 | 8,014,136 | 9,978,916 |
| Amount....... | N/A | N/A | 2.028.456 | 6.355.539 | 12,095,062 | 15.453,147 | 23,315,292 |
| Social security benetits in AGI: |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................. | N/ | N/A | N/ | 2,956,073 | 4,675,100 | 5,082,575 | 5,421,074 |
| Amount.........-................................ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9,594,182 | 17,347,058 | 19.686.539 | 21,788,613 |
| Rent net income: ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ............................... | 3,595,041 | 3,737,264 | 3,653,996 | 3,541,964 | 3,766,547 | 3,933,823 | 4,021,510 |
| Amount ........................................... | 4,884,370 | 8,053,918 | 13.664.671 | 16,340,908 | 23,912.182 | 25,886,388 | 27,188,391 |
| Rent net loss: ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................. | 2,456,606 | 2.834,547 | 3,809,821 | 5,390,750 | 5,245,122 | 5,163,186 | 5,035,288 |
| Amount........................................... | 2,457,918 | 4.621.220 | 13.464,274 | 36,163,023 | 33,301,182 | 33,450,215 | 31,803,066 |
| Royatly net income: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................ | 473.160 | 547,192 | 707.018 | 960,701 | 1,104,224 | 1.170,627 | 1,182,065 |
| Amount............................................ | 877.106 | 1,867,085 | 4,213,345 | 7,243,748 | 4.047,260 | 4.534,436 | 4.412,356 |
| Royalty net loss: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | 32,691 | 24,809 | 37,297 | 77,189 | 61,368 | 49,133 | 42,784 |
| Amount............................................ | 70.741 | 97,700 | 308,361 | 385,360 | 99,096 | 125.855 | 112,826 |
| Partnershlp and $s$ Corporation net incorne: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ................................ | 2.200,000 ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 2,500,000 ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 3.200,000 ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 2,477.459 | 3.098,635 | 3,210,384 | 3,047,985 |
| Amount ....................................................................... | 12.637.912 | 12,811,091 | 10,099,346 | 48,477,552 | 107,373,738 | 112.029,507 | 101,564,760 |
| Partnership and S Corporation net loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of relums ................................. | (10) | (10) | (10) | 3,010.212 | 2,829,653 | 2,767,074 ${ }_{11}$ | 2,208,830 ${ }_{11}$ |
| Amount ............................................... | (10) | (10) | (10) | 51,004,143 | 44,281,682 ${ }^{11}$ | 45,007.276 ${ }^{11}$ | 35,349,214 ${ }^{11}$. |
| Estate or trust net income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | 573.700 | 676,691 | 865,381 | 1,075,119 | 470,841. | 444,953. | 397,169 |
| Amount.............................................. | 1,533,321 | 2,740,733 | 4,974,127 | 10,328,599 | 4,502,464 | 4,633,163 | 4.012,172 |
| Estate or trust net loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........ | 41.473 | 56,990 | 40,916 | 73,534 | 81,656 | 74.127 | 60,635 |
| Amount.................... | 84.521 | 186,410 | 414,096 | 652.621 | 543.568 | 467,976 | 483.731 |
| Farm net income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ............. | 1,792,438 | 1,340,485 | 1,123,085 | 891.562 | 1,029,336 | 996.360 | 944:431 |
| Amount ..................... | 5,688,226 | 10.112,147. | 9,938,950 | 6,493,117 | 11,498,065 | 11,395.305 | 9.779,474 |
| Farm net loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returs...... | 1,234,092 | 1,414,556 | 1,485,345 | 1,729,299 | 1,330,382 ${ }_{11}$ | 1.324,793 ${ }_{11}$ | ${ }_{1.361,247}{ }_{11}$ |
| Amount................... | 2,899,513 | 6.548,822 | .11,731,416 | 18,498,600 | 11,712,004 ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 11,829,067 ${ }^{11}$ | 12,052,368 ${ }^{11}$ |
| Total statutory edjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Number of returns................................ | 6,370,552 | 9.024,255 | 13,148.949 | 37.763.418 | 9,926,729 | 16,648,032 | 16,976.517 |
|  | 7,665,251 | 15.101.999 | 28,614,064 | 95,082,299 | 24,572,969 | 33,974,231 | 34,217,293 |
| Indivddual Retirement Arrangements: ${ }^{13}$ Number of returns $\qquad$ | N/A | 1,211,794 | 2.564,421 | 16,205,846 | 5,824,914 | 5,223,737 | 4,714,909 |
| Amount ......................................... | NA | 1,436,443 | 3.430,894 | 38,211,574 | 10,828,694 | 9,858,219 | 4,714,909 $9,150,063$ |
| Self-employed retirement plans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ............................ | 591,655 | 595.892 | 568,936 | 675,822 | 822,353 | 824,327 | 841,141 |
| Amount ................................... | 847.692 | 1.603.788 | 2,007,666 | 5.181,993 | 6,326,156 | 6.777,645 | 6,806,575 |
| Married couples who both work: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns ............................ | NA | N/A | NA | 24,835,278 | N/A | N/A | NA |
| Amoumt ........................................ | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24,614,983 | N/A | N/A | NA |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| Hem | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 | p1991 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | 7) |
| Exemptions: <br> Number of exemptions, total. 14 <br> Number, age 65 or over Amount.! | $\begin{array}{r} 204,126,402 \\ 8,90431 \\ 127,531,202 \end{array}$ | 212.202 .596 99937,208 $159,140,845$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227.925,098 \\ & 11,847.168 \\ & 227,569,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 244.180.202 } \\ & \text { 16.748.810 } \\ & 253,720,447 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223.756,252 \\ & 447,129,8 A \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227,549.246 \\ & 465,985,366 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 231,425.110 } \\ & \text { 491,587.404 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total deductions: <br> Number of returns... 15 <br> Amount.' | $\begin{array}{r} 73,862,448 \\ 120,549.755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,585,541 \\ 233,181,778 \end{array}$ | $88,491,251$ $346,000,155$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,848,626 \\ 554,733,523 \end{array}$ | 111,311,212 $740,409,033$ | 112,795,712 789,941,575 | $\begin{aligned} & 114,029.330 \\ & 811,766,368 \end{aligned}$ |
| Standard deductions:..... Number of retums, total Amount. | 38,432,401 <br> 32,371,27 | $55,511,480$ $100,921,181$ | 59,540.969 $127,972,016$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,000,442 \\ 149,709,998 \end{array}$ | 79,338,895 309,431,034 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,620,774 \\ 331,456,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81.611,945 \\ 352,861.667 \end{array}$ |
| Retums with edditional standard deductions for age 65 or bilindness: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Arnount. | NA | N/A | N/A | NAA | 10.551 .521 $9.452,043$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,954,167 \\ & 10,615,715 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,157, .148 \\ & 11,102,903 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hemized deductions:17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of freums................. | $35,430,047$ $88,178,487$ | $26,074,061$ 122060601 | ${ }^{28,950,282}$ | $39,848,184$ 405023,525 | $31,972,317$ 430,977 | $\begin{array}{r}32,174.938 \\ \hline 45.4855055\end{array}$ | 32,417,385 |
| Amount 17 <br> Medical and dental expense: ${ }^{18}$ | 88,178,487 | 122,260,601 | 218,028,139 | 405,023,525 | 430,977,999 | 456,485,055 | 458,904,701 |
|  | 27.437 .549 <br> 10.587 .749 | 19,483, 273 | 19.458,318 | 10:777, 296 | 5.128,338 | 5.090,958 | 5,304,721 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount...... } \\ & \text { Taxes paid: } \end{aligned}$ | 10.585.749 | 11,422,312 | 14,972,082 | 22,926.214 | 20,920,881 | 21,456,587 | 23,315,779 |
| Number of reums......................... | 35, 160,636 | 25,929,082 | 28,749,278 | 39,548.023 | 31,392.533 | 31.594.114 | 31,915,693 |
| Amount........ | 32.014.673 | 44.141.289 | 69.404.275 | 128.084.618 | 131,299,652 | 140.011.461 | 146,489,308 |
| Number of reums......................... | 29.205.679 | 23,385,461 | 26,676.336 | 36.286.822 | 29.437.522 | 29,394,600 | 27,346,175 |
|  | 23,929,477 | 38,885, 282 | 91,187,006 | 180,094,578 | 193.186.034 | 208,354,360 | 208.119,426 |
| Contributions: <br> Number of reums.. | 33,633.601 | 24,642,672 | 26,601.428 | 36.162.178 | 29.132.486 | 29.230.265 |  |
| Amount...... | 12.892.732 | 15,393,331 | 25.809,608 | 47.962.848 | 55.459.205 | 57.242.757 | ${ }_{60,161.855}$ |
| Texable income: ${ }^{21}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns .............................. | 59.593.598 | 65.852.602 | 88,104,696 | 96,124,046 | 92,313,789 | 93,148,332 | 92,967,044 |
|  | 401,154,285 | 595,492,866 | 1,279,985,360 | 1,820,740,833 | 2,173,345,881 | 2,263,661,230 | 2,285,891,914 |
| Income tex before credits: <br> Number of retums $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\underset{84,156,695}{59,595}$ | $65.854,734$ $132,452.044$ | $76.135,819$ $\mathbf{2 5 6 . 2 9 4 , 3 1 5}$ | $85,994,216$ $332,165,333$ | 92.246 .065 $438.240,138$ | 93,089,368 453,127,579 | $92,883,717$ $454,289,945$ |
| Total lax crodits: 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returs... ${ }^{24}$ | n.a. | n.a. | 19,674,483 | 20,995,285 | 12.034.697 | 12,483.535 | 12,766,590 |
| Amount ${ }^{24}$ | 6.610 | . 69,846 | 7,215,839 | 10,248,044 | 6.131,134 | 6,831,187 | 7.108,271 |
| Child care credit: <br> Number of retums......... | n.a. | n.a. | 4.230,757 | 8.417.522 | 6.028.094 | 6.143,590 | 5,912.750 |
| Amount....................................... | n.a. | n.a. | 956,439 | 3.127.702 | 2.439,471 | 2,549,004 | 2,528,780 |
| Credit tor the elderity and disabiled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reums... | 1,357,266 | 7848088 | 561,918 | 462,548 | 319.758 | 339,818 | ${ }^{284.833}$ |
| Resldentiol energy credit | 167,656 | 128,968 | 134,993 | 108,642 | 64,490 | 61,998 | 57.071 |
| Number of relums........ | NA | N/A | n.a. | n.a. | N/ | NA | NA |
| Amount. | NA | N/A | 562,141 | 811.675 | N/ | NA | NA |
| Forelgn tax credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................ Amount | 200,397 | n.a. | 393,074 | 453.863 | 641,557 | 772,143 | 874.910 |
| Amount. | 169,623 | 381,985 | 1,341,675 | 782,561 | 1,311,742 | 1,682,307 | 1,709,942 |
| Number of returs ..... | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | (25) | (25) | (25) | (25) |
|  | 30,554 | 1,593,150 | 3,288,445 | (25) | (25) | (25) | (25) |
| General business credit ${ }^{23}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................ | NA | N/A | NA | 4.614,307 | 332.419 | 262,573 | 255.202 |
| Amount................ | NA | N/A | NA | 4.791, 132 | 593,192 | 616.288 | 485,922 |
| Income tex after credits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums....... | 59,314,011 | 61,483,928 | 73,840,395 | 82,762,130 | 89,162.747 | 89,844,225 | 88,955,653 |
| Amount | 83,787,323 | 124,382,197 | 249,078,475 | 321,917,289 | 432,109,004 | 446,296,392 | 447,181,674 |
| Total Income ux: ${ }^{28}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reums ..... | 59,317,371 | 61,490,737 | 73.906,244 | 82,846,420 | 89,178,355 | 89,862,434 | 88,969,474 |
| Amount $\text { Minimum tax: } 27$ | 83,909,311 | 124,526,297 | 250,341,440 | 325,710.254 | 432,939,998 | 447,126,703 | 448,185,644 |
| Number of returs........ | 18,942 | 20,188 | 94,599 | NA | NA | NA | N/ |
| Amount..............:27 | 121.988 | 144.099 | 412.638 | NA | N/ | NA | NA |
| Alternatve minimum tax ${ }^{27}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18.942 | 20,188 | 122.670 | 427,688 | 117,483 | 132,103 | ${ }^{225.626}$ |
|  | 121.987 | 144,100 | 850,326 | 3,791,672 | 830.994 | 830,313 | 1,003,970 |
| Overpayments, total: Number of returns.. | 55.273.385 | 63,825,188 | 69.868.451 | 77.424.003 | 80,908.202 | 83,507,580 | 85,952,499 |
| Amount........................................ | 15.727.692 | 29,363,945 | 49,458.344 | 76.220.146 | 81,252.232 | 88.479,352 | 93,263,820 |
| Overpeyment refunds'....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums........................... | 53,126,294 | 62,660,424 | 68.232.903 | 74,914.665 | 78,271,544 | 80,514,444 | 82,873,354 |
|  | 14,043,494 | 27,252,870 | 46,680,072 | 68,933.993 | 71,735,083 | 78,103,385 | 83,941,012 |
| Number of retums $\qquad$ <br> Amount | 16.479.813 | $15,842,400$ | 21,755,516 32,843.576 | 21,210.194 39,091,228 | 28.044.448 60,156,928 | 26,986,948 $56,561,150$ | $25,423,128$ $54,683,619$ |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

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


[^23]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

|  |  | Size of adjusted gross incorne |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - State and hem | All returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| ALASKA |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns... | 339,215 | 163,682 | 59,488 | 52,908 | 38,691 | 15,801 | 8,970 | 1,675 |
| Number with paid preparers signature....................................... | 135,347 | 50,328 | 23,120 | 24,757 | 20,174 | 9,554 | 5,928 | 1,486 |
| Number of exemptions..................................... | 569,844 | 115,055 | 128,714 | 133,910 | 110,739 | 49,861 | 28,331 | 5,234 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)................... | 9,314,885 | 538,324 | 1,305,544 | 2,075,145 | 2,241,043 | 1,349,020 | 1,138,313 | 669,506 |
| Salaries and wages: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount.. | 231,613 $7,240,390$ | 71,880 451,818 | $\begin{array}{r} 52,722 \\ 1,024,586 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,272 \\ 1,691,385 \end{array}$ | 34,345 $1,869,683$ | 14,885 $1,118,829$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,149 \\ 814,268 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,360 \\ 271,822 \end{array}$ |
| Intarest income: |  |  |  |  |  | -14,302 |  | 1,644 |
| Number of retums. $\qquad$ | 176,599 303,505 | 56,699 35,341 | 29,763 33,450 | 35,670 49,903 | 29,997 $\mathbf{5 5 , 2 0 8}$ | 14,302 36,716 | 8,524 44,367 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,644 \\ 48,520 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. Dividends: | 303,505 | 35,341 | 33,450 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Number of retums........................................ | 69,611 | 19,848 | 11,045 | 13,218 | 11,850 | 7,008 | 5,384 | 1,258 |
| Amount.......................................................................... | 121,703 | 16,691 | 13,810 | 18,479 | 19,157 | 13,707 | 19,048 | 20,809 |
| Net capital gain (less loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,206 |
| Number of returns...................................... | 30,805 | 4,671 | 3,796 | 6,021 11,983 | 6,736 $\mathbf{2 0 , 1 8 4}$ | 4,297 19,487 | 4,178 42,623 | 67,206 |
| Anount.................................................. | 177,295 | 8,448 | 6,903 | 11,983 | 20,184 | 19,487 | 42,623 | 67,667 |
| Taxable pensions and annuities: <br> Number of retums. | 32,088 | 4,502 | 6,956 | 7,865 | 7.030 | 3,456 | 2,039 | 250 |
| Amount......................................................................... | 446,138 | 24,742 | 70,117 | 114,035 | 116,726 | 64,482 | 49,656 | 6,378 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums....................................... | 36,360 $\mathbf{9 3 , 3 2 9}$ | $10,148$ $21.229$ | 10,627 28,189 | 8,709 25,310 | 5,198 14,270 | 1,304 3,329 | 355 928 | 19 74 |
| Amount................................................... | 93,329 54,005 | $21,229$ | 28,189 11,025 | 25,310 11,762 | 14,270 9,439 | 3,329 4,053 | - 2,788 |  |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................. | 54,005 | 14,223 | 11,025 166 | 11,762 191 | 9,439 -260 | 4,053 136 | 2,783 $\mathbf{1 1 1}$ | 720 32 |
| Number of farm returns (Schedule F)................ | 1,067 | 171 | 166 | 191 | 260 | 136 | 111 | 32 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 7.619 |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 73,375 | 3,920 | 7,860 | 18,187 | 263,426 | 178,598 | 142,645 | 40,236 |
| Amount.................................................... | 923,261 | 37,007 | 68,387 8,701 | 192,962 10,610 | 263,426 11,978 | - $\begin{array}{r}178,598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 142,645 18,722 | - 29,915 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................... | 12,583 | 9,441 | 8,701 | 10,610 | 11,978 | 14,344 | 18,722 | 29,915 |
| Medical and dental expense: <br> Number of returns. | 8,503 | 1,955 | 2,204 | 2,373 | 1,424 | 393 | 142 | 12 |
| Amount...................................................................... | 30,388 | 7,376 | 7,961 | 7,442 | 4,691 | 1,696 | 889 | 234 |
| Taxes pald deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returnas.................................... | 68,551 | 3,066 | 6,810 | 18,737 | 21,020 | 12,127 | 7,472 | 1,319 |
| Amount................................................. | 127,093 | 4,324 | 7,969 | 31,403 | 33,375 | 23,281 | 19,762 | 6,978 |
| Interest pald deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | 65,617 | 2,721 | 6,187 | 15,944 | 20,390 | 11,861 | 7,272 80,336 | 25,341 |
| Amount.................................................. | 548,010 | 17,759 | 34,751 | 105,278 | 163,886 | 111,629 | 89,336 | 25,371 |
| Contributions: . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 61,003 \\ 129.911 \end{array}$ | 1,864 2,156 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,762 \\ .8,900 \end{array}$ | 14,607 22,934 | 18,989 $.35,371$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,378 \\ & 25,336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,142 \\ 22,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,261 \\ 12,624 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................ | 129,911 | 2,156 | . 8,900 | 22,934 | 35,371 | 25,336 | 22,589 | 12,624 |
| Taxable income: <br> Number of returns. | 300,818 | 126,766 | 58,160 | 52,784 | 36,670 | 15,796 | 8,967 | 1,675 |
| Amount............................................................................... | 6,703,793 | 229,873 | 755,440 | 1,450,971 | 1,666,963 | 1,046,215 | 930,497 | 623,832 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 306,044 | 132,072 | 58,390 | 52,593 | 36,593 | 15,766 | 8,956 | 18,674 |
| Amount.................................................... | 1,427,349 | 43,617 | 127,467 | 262,247 | 333,877 | 235,277 | 240,231 | 184,633 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................... | 4,664 | 330 | 2,183 | 4.986 | 9,124 | 14,923 | 26,823. | 110,295 |
| Earned income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 18,761 | 12,277 | 6,484 | * | -- | .. | - | -. -- |
| Armount..................................................... | 12,642 | 10,122 | 2,520 |  | - | -- | - | -. |
| Excess oamed income credit: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | -- | "- | - |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 12,351 | 10,860 | 1,491 | - | $\cdots$ | -- | -- | .- |
| Amount:................................................. | 7,763 | 7,276 | 487 | *- | -- | $\cdots$ | . -- | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 168,110 | 63,269 | 40,655 | 33,414 | 20,044 | 7,303 | 3,103 | 322 |
| Amount..................................................... | 179,156 | 35,132 | 33,738 | 43,722 | 36,979 | 15,679 | 9,989. | 3,917 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Number of returns......................................... | 147,815 189,790 | 84,076 14,253 | 16,734 19,389 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,663 \\ 29,133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,366 \\ & 35,076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,836 \\ 24,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,153 \\ 35,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ 31,436 \end{array}$ |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^24]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^25]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See noter following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMEIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Number with paid preparer's signature $\qquad$ Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ | 310,939 <br> 119,048 <br> 586,698 | $\begin{array}{r} 111,427 \\ 38,421 \\ 177,140 \end{array}$ | 99,923 35,469 197,991 | 53,608 21,422 103,307 | 23,401 10,759 50,555 | 9,378 4,589 22,196 | 9,489 5,409 $\mathbf{2 4 , 7 6 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,713 \\ 2,979 \\ 10,744 \end{array}$ |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) Salaries and wages: | 9,941,702 | 460,137 | 2,173,897 | 2,053,053 | 1,415,492 | 804,180 | 1,272,805 | 1,762,138 |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount | 260,011 $7,372,042$ | 85,779 659,775 | $\begin{array}{r} 88,375 \\ 1.841 .537 \end{array}$ | 47,018 | 20,189 | 8,026 | 7,961 | 2,663 |
| Amount. $\qquad$ interest income: | 7,372,042 | 659,775 | $1,841,537$ | 1,677,347 | 1,101,810 | 602,034 | 854,482 | 635,057 |
| Number of returns. | 153,219 | 32,703 | 41,815 | 37,068 | 20,118 | 8,721 | 9,127 | $3,667$ |
| Amount. <br> Dividends: | 566,413 | 65,538 | 52,172 | 71,916 | 66,154 | 43,129 | 75,721 | $191,783$ |
| Number of returns........................................ | 50,867 | 8,023 | 8,257 | 11,084 | 8,835 | 4,910 | 6.585 | 3,173 |
| Amount.................................................. | 331,429 | 13,852 | 15,597 | 27,756 | 32,298 | 26,244 | 61,455 | 154,226 |
| Net cepital gain (less loss): <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. | 27,034 423,585 | 3,262 93,695 | 3,226 $\mathbf{3 , 3 8 1}$ | 4,795 8,494 | 4,711 13,499 | 26,26 3,139 17757 | 1,957 $\mathbf{4}, 957$ | 154,226 |
| Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Taxablo pensions and annuities: | 423,585 | 93,695 | 3,381 | 8,494 | 13,429 | 17,757 | 50,227 | 236,602 |
| Number of returns....................................... | 48,237 | 12,010 | 14,582 | 10,637 | 5,662 | 2,341 | 2,244 | 761 |
| Amount.................................................... | 837,040 | 90,710 | 202,125 | 202,241 | 142,464 | 70,799 | 75,846 | 52,856 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75,84 | 52,056 |
| Number of returns.............................................................................................. | 14,625 47,856 | 7,107 21,011 | 4,895 17703 | 1,666 | 639 | 189 | 119 | 10 |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................ | 29,454 | 8,055 | 5,997 | 5,432 | 3,796 | 2,058 | 2,798 | 1,318 |
| Number of farm returns (Schedule F)................ | 275 | 30 | 30 | 41 | 41 | 30 | 54 | 49 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 97,655 | 8,798 | 19,455 | 27,755 | 19,822 | 8,884 | 9,258 | 3,683 |
| Amount................................................... | 1,703,280 | 99,456 | 177,425 | 306,666 | 288,344 | 179,009 | 288,571 | 363,809 |
| Average (whole dollars) <br> Medical and dental expense: | 17,442 | 11,304 | 9,120 | 11,049 | 14,547 | 20,150 | 31,170 | 98,781 |
| Number of returns................................... | 23,366 | 3,726 | 9,190 | 6,761 | 2,445 | 703 | 460 | 81 |
| Amount................................................. | 106,022 | 16,883 | 31,496 | 24,706 | 15,077 | 6,549 | 8,046 | 3,266 |
| Texes paid deductions: |  |  |  |  | 15,077 | 6,50 | 8,046 | 3,266 |
| Number of returns.................................... | 93,027 591 | 5,300 | 18,763 | $27,480$ | 19,730 | 8,845 | 9,231 | 3,678 |
| Amount................................................ | 591,036 | 9,652 | 35,020 | 90,512 | 104,091 | 68,477 | 117,002 | 166,281 |
| Interest paid deductions: <br> Number of returns. | 63,362 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................................ | 659,103 | 40,478 | 53,653 | 113,684 | 109,727 | 6,744 72,396 | 7,700 125,868 | 3,213 |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  | 109,727 | 12,350 | 125,068 | 143,296 |
| Number of returns | 87,524 | 4,323 | 17,673 | 26,007 | 18,629 | 8,411 | 8,884 | 3,597 |
| Amount. | 265,113 | 5,858 | 34,007 | 52,755 | 41,987 | 22,129 | 33,065 | 75,311 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 255,823 | 58,866 | 97,852 | 53,295 | 23,306 | 9,345 | 9,457 | 3,702 |
| Amount..................................................... | 6,855,737 | 219,424 | 1,268,399 | 1,439,753 | 1,012,236 | 580,261 | 938,886 | 1,396,778 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 254,669 | 59,293 | 96,270 | 53,276 | 23,311 | 9,346 | 9,467 | 3,706 |
| Amount................................................... | 1,500,412 | 36,896 | 192,040 | 260,662 | 211,445 | 134,357 | 245,831 | 419,181 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................... | 5,892 | 622 | 1,995 | 4,893 | 9,071 | 14,376 | 25,967 | 113,109 |
| Earned income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount | 48,315 38,814 | 31,158 <br> 31,389 | 17,157 7,425 | - | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Axcess earned income credi......................................... | 38,814 | 31,389 | 7,425 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Number of returns..................................... | 36,044 | 30,380 | 5,664 | - | - | -- | - | -- |
| Amount................................................. | 29,448 | 27,296 | 2,152 | -- | - | -- | - | -- |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 220,210 | 82,417 | 78,343 | 36,055 | 13,970 | 4,829 | 3,815 | 781 |
| Amount..................................................... | 246,332 | 65,313 | 68,496 | 48,451 | 27,043 | 12,845 | 14,945 | 9,238 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 69,121 | 15,261 | 19,564 | 15,893 | 8,233 | 3,788 | 4,483 | 1,899 |
| Amount....................................................... | 145,131 | 6,715 | 13,306 | 18,283 | 15,758 | 10,742 | 25,225 | 55,101 |

[^26]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and Item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { 1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 9 4 6 , 9 2 4} \\ & 1,393,976 \\ & 6,452,234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,234,866 \\ 506,486 \\ 1,976,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 754,147 \\ 348,889 \\ 1,719,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 517,497 \\ 277,141 \\ \mathrm{i}, 401,059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273,573 \\ & 151,555 \\ & 829,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,045 \\ 50,642 \\ 274,154 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,943 \\ 42,447 \\ 190,578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,853 \\ & 16,816 \\ & 60,901 \end{aligned}$ |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) Salaries and wages: | 84,162,097 | 7,616,508 | 16,289,944 | 20,132,343 | 16,484,060 | 7,496,447 | 7,859,682 | 8,303,113 |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Amount | $\begin{array}{r} 2,584,948 \\ 67,591,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,026,464 \\ 7,301,822 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 674,271 \\ 13,640,902 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 477,372 \\ 17,075,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 256,036 \\ 13,959,981 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,667 \\ 6,095,211 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,365 \\ 5,567,873 \end{array}$ |  |
| Amount $\qquad$ <br> Interest income: |  | $7,301,822$ |  |  |  |  |  | $3,949,894$ |
| Number of returns. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,439,318 \\ & 3,864,832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359,675 \\ & 585,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334,099 \\ & 658,386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 353,242 \\ & 695,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233,578 \\ & 559,923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,181 \\ 299,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,904 \\ 407,227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,639 \\ 659,586 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. <br> Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. <br> Amount. | $\begin{array}{r} 470,145 \\ \mathbf{1 , 4 0 2 , 0 9 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,874 \\ 104,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,466 \\ 125,878 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,826 \\ & 181,535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101,001 \\ & 195,205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,321 \\ 127,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,454 \\ 225,181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,203 \\ 442,240 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 253,033 \\ 2,208,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,710 \\ 224,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,305 \\ & 76,257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,690 \\ 127,052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,036 \\ 171,944 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,189 \\ 146,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,906 \\ 345,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,197 \\ 1,117,916 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. $\qquad$ Taxable pensions and annuities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 376,034 \\ 3,841,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,866 \\ 482,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105,344 \\ & 973,486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,230 \\ 1,019,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,227 \\ 751,213 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,179 \\ 298,117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,236 \\ 226,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,952 \\ 90,262 \end{array}$ |
| Amount..................................................... Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253,286 \\ & 395,360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,361 \\ 144,676 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,051 \\ 124,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,391 \\ & 83,769 \end{aligned}$ | 17,571 |  |  | 140 |
| Amount.................................................... |  |  |  |  | 31,593 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,311 \\ & 6,925 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,461 \\ & 3,612 \end{aligned}$ | 334 |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................... | $\begin{array}{r} 376,113 \\ 44,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144,676 \\ 118,227 \\ 12,473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,452 \\ 88,591 \\ 10,157 \end{array}$ | 82,472 | 48,817 | 17,476 | 15,254 | 5,276 |
| Number of farm returns (Schedule F)................. |  |  |  | 10,316 | 6,249 | 2,159 | 1,859 | 5,279 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ Amount | $\begin{array}{r} 867,976 \\ 11,980,272 \\ 13,803 \end{array}$ | 51,875 601,018 <br> 11,586 | $\begin{array}{r} 151,453 \\ 1,348,836 \\ 8,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 275,243 \\ 2,814,246 \\ 10,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228,902 \\ 3,023,917 \\ 13,211 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,487 \\ 1,507,355 \\ 18,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,481 \\ 1,535,345 \\ 26,254 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,535 \\ 1,149,556 \\ 62,021 \end{array}$ |
| Average (whole dollars)................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical and dental expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & 152,493 \\ & 623,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,503 \\ 205,776 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,921 \\ 174,232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,022 \\ 138,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,673 \\ & 62,972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,590 \\ 19,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,564 \\ 16,305 \end{array}$ | 220 |
| Taxes paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,094 |
| Number of returns.................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 859,456 \\ 3,464,818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,736 \\ & 70,728 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148,856 \\ & 244,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 274,007 \\ & 707,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228,535 \\ & 904,163 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,397 \\ 481,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,408 \\ 525,827 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,517 \\ 531,184 \end{array}$ |
| Arrount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 761,253 \\ 5,469,164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,923 \\ 247,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123,552 \\ & 614,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 245,323 \\ 1,354,083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 210,476 \\ 1,415,147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,469 \\ 688,004 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,098 \\ 451,082 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 52,412 \\ 698,344 \end{array}$ |  |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 770,708 \\ 1,766,949 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,160 \\ & 37,910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125,949 \\ & 176,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243,676 \\ & 389,088 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,935 \\ & 431,294 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,947 \\ 211,394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,161 \\ 225,576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,880 \\ 295,068 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texable income: <br> Number of returns... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,319,430 \\ 53,928,562 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 626,737 \\ 2,054,088 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736,912 \\ 8,728,797 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 515,936 \\ 13,174,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 273,221 \\ 11,493,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,947 \\ 5,396,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,857 \\ 5,945,531 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,820 \\ 7,135,398 \end{array}$ |
| Total tax liability : |  |  | 8,728,797 | 13,174,756 | 11,493,560 | 5,356,025 |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,360,485 \\ 10,932,796 \\ 4,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 673,710 \\ 385,319 \\ 572 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 733,928 \\ 1,393,157 \\ 1,898 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 513,918 \\ 2,205,875 \\ 4,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272,524 \\ 2,158,233 \\ 7,919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,754 \\ 1,181,199 \\ 13,460 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,827 \\ 1,517,417 \\ 25,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,824 \\ 2,091,596 \\ 111,113 \end{array}$ |
| Arnount.................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whole dotlars)............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earned income credir. |  |  |  | -- |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 496,401 \\ & 425,635 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358,408 \\ & 362,662 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,993 \\ 62,973 \end{array}$ |  |  | -- | $\cdots$ | - |
| Amount $\qquad$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | -- | - | .. | -- |
| Number of returns................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 385,606 \\ & 323,076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 343,776 \\ & 307,376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,830 \\ & 15,700 \end{aligned}$ | -. | -- | -- | - | -- |
| Anount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  | -. | . | * |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,186,133 \\ & 2,245,122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 986,797 \\ & 760,959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 591,808 \\ & 535,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372,588 \\ & 458,548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166,039 \\ & 272,092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,961 \\ & 92,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,726 \\ & 82,184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,214 \\ 43,567 \end{array}$ |
| Amount..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of fliling: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 606,933 \\ 1,306,776 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153,797 \\ 70,968 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141,385 \\ & 132,833 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128,751 \\ & 172,295 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,830 \\ 187,980 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,645 \\ 127,436 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,965 \\ 218,637 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,560 \\ 396,628 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Amount...................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See notes following Table 20

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and tem | All returns | Size of adiusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 . \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 200,000$ or more |
| hawall | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) |
|  | 567,412261747$1,173,631$1,776 | $\begin{array}{r}203,750 \\ 76,110 \\ 263,247 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}155,107 \\ 677725 \\ 316,939 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106,66355,668271,979 | $\begin{array}{r} 62,790 \\ 35.763 \\ 193,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,879 \\ & 13,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,197 \\ 9,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,026 \\ 3,533 \\ 12,375 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ Number with paid preparers's signature. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of exemptions....................................... |  |  |  |  |  | 68,941 |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) $\qquad$ wages: | 17,78,657 | 1,046,393 | 3,369,249 | 4,160,268 | 3,803,959 | 1,861,390 | 1,7288,765 | 1,808,633 |
| Number of retums...-.................... | $\begin{array}{r} 481,531 \\ 13,500,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156,870 \\ 1,120,393 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,439 \\ \mathbf{2 , 7 3}, 411 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,041 \\ 3,366,473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,698 \\ 3,053,779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,012 \\ 1,434,726 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,311 \\ 1,068,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,160 \\ 683,735 \end{array}$ |
| Amount............................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest incoma: | 412,253920,230 | 109,740125,521 | $\begin{aligned} & 111,867 \\ & 151,924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,595 \\ 174,039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,719 \\ 152,385 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{79,850}^{21,378}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,965 \\ & 96,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,989 \\ 140,210 \end{array}$ |
| Amount......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: | $\begin{aligned} & 117,610 \\ & 333,360 \\ & \hline 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,318 \\ & 27,246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,774 \\ & 34,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,062 \\ & 50,495 \\ & \hline 0 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,716 \\ & 52,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,171 \\ & 33,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,425 \\ 50,588 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,138 \\ 84,175 \end{array}$ |
| Number of roums.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not capoutal gain (less loss): |  |  | 8,947 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,659 \\ & \mathbf{3 2 , 3 4 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,190 \\ & 48,968 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.......... | $\begin{array}{r} 55,752 \\ 687,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,522 \\ 44,250 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $6,112$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,463 \\ 126,790 \end{array}$ | 375,207 |
| Amoun........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable pensions and annutios: | $\begin{array}{r} 88,062 \\ 1,113,030 \end{array}$ | 20,27110,064 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,408 \\ 250,202 \end{array}$ | 20,488 296,216 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,918 \\ 247,295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,797 \\ 99,586 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,207 \\ 76,516 \end{array}$ | 33,152 |
| Number if returns...............- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unempoutheyent comporsusaion: | 25,743 58,634 76,271 | 5,64312,32511049 | 8,55721,18016,756 | $\begin{array}{r}7,340 \\ 16.252 \\ 16,680 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 5601,2415,196 |  |  |
| Number of retums.............. |  |  |  |  | 3,432 |  | 192 | 19 |
| Amouni............ |  |  |  |  | 7.048 |  | 515 | 73 |
| Number of sole proprietorship retums. |  | 19,8481,494 |  |  | 12,353-727 |  | ${ }_{-164}$ | 1,313 |
| Number of farm retums (Schedule F).............. | 4,997. |  | 16,756 <br> 1,168 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,680 \\ & 1,065 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{-}^{1263}$ |  |  |
| Total hemized deductions: <br> Number of returns <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | 169$\substack{169,234 \\ 2,811,198 \\ 16,511}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,624 \\ 254,319 \\ 9,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,303 \\ 563,204 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,162 \\ 837,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,382 \\ 404,152 \end{array}$ | 12,745365,083argas | $\begin{array}{r} 3,941 \\ 284,532 \\ 72,198 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 9,077 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 102,545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whole doliars)... | 16,611 | 11,297 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,423 \\ 6,405 \\ 21,352 \end{array}$ | 17,386 | 19,829 | 28,645 |  |
| Medical and dental expense: | 22,174184,863 | 4,97019,727 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,814 \\ 110,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 596 } \\ \hline, 667 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1,311,707 |
| Number of reiums |  |  | $7,164$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes pald def lucilins. | $\begin{aligned} & 16,959 \\ & 820,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,104 \\ 12,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,951 \\ & 43,721 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,913 \\ 140,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,995 \\ 210,909 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,337 \\ 129,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,722 \\ 130,911 \end{array}$ | 3,937152,322 |
| Amount.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid deductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 132,895 \\ : 1,394,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,898 \\ 57,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 17,999 \\ 127,813 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,942 \\ 303,044 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40,271 \\ 3999718 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,559 \\ 210,884 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,891 \\ 185,589 \end{array}$ | 3,335109,742 |
| Number of retums. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount......... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44,211 \\ & 151,310 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Coninutions: Number of retums... | $\begin{aligned} & 150,779 \\ & 248,758 \end{aligned}$ | 5,4814,980 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,395 \\ & 23,431 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44,929 \\ & 58,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,266 \\ & 30,917 \end{aligned}$ | 11,82630,666 | 3,67149,225 |
| Amount.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texable hicome: | $\begin{array}{r} 482,306 \\ 11,863,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123,141 \\ & 442,834 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151,485 \\ 1,950,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,989 \\ 2,748,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,668 \\ 2,598,941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,849 \\ 1,313,041 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,163 \\ 1,288,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,011 \\ 1,50,947 \end{array}$ |
| Number of retums....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax lability | 489,6542,416,2784,935 | 129,70979,894616 | $\begin{array}{r}152,066 \\ 312,093 \\ 2,052 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106,156476,8314,492 | 62,691495,4767,903 |  | 13,164 <br> 330984 <br> 25,143 | 4,015433,174107,889 |
| Number of rotums........... |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{287,827}^{21,853}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,171 |  |  |
| Earmed theome credit: | $\begin{aligned} & 38,136 \\ & 27,782 \end{aligned}$ | 22,93821,474 | $\begin{array}{r}15,198 \\ 6,308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | .. | - |  |
| Number of retums................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount........................ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | -. | -- | $\stackrel{.}{-}$ |
| Excoss earned income credit: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,825 \\ & 17,703 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,871 \\ & 16,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,954 . \\ & 1,436 \end{aligned}$ |  | - |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | -- | - | - .. |  |
| Overpayment: | $\begin{aligned} & 386,327 \\ & 364,375 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 150,406 \\ 80,417 \end{gathered}$ | 117,77590,556 | $\begin{aligned} & 69,068 \\ & 82,169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,698 \\ & 58,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,595 \\ \\ \text { 22,974 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,775 \\ 19,206 \end{array}$ | 1,01010,906 |
| Number of returss... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of filing: | $\begin{aligned} & 1441,522 \\ & 275,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,948 \\ & 12,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,867 \\ 24,956 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,223 \\ & 39,229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,698 \\ & .47,124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,441 \\ & 31,029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,372 \\ 48,247 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,973 \\ 72,325 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Number of rotums. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^27]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991-Continued [Monoy amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicaleal]


[^28]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991--Continued [Monoy amounts are in thousands of dollars, excopt where indicated]

| State and item | All retums | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { 1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$200,000 or more |
| INDIANA | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,543,694 \\ & 1,22,03,13 \\ & 5,633,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,040,090 \\ 434,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 623,901 \\ & 305,097 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 510,621 \\ & 271,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252,770 \\ & 138,004 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number with paid proparer's signature............ |  |  |  |  |  | 66,556 38,711 | 37,064 26,638 | 12,692 11,446 |
| Number of exemptions.......................................... |  | 1,534,696 | 1,452,788 | 1,466,728 | 800,673 | 214,538 | 121,710 | 11,446 42,066 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficti)..................... Selaries and wages: | 71,239,701 | 6,463,634 | 13,537,859 | 19,984,257 | 15,123,828 | 5,641,117 | 4,848,234 | 5,640,772 |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ Amount | $2,160,054$ <br> 56,234,313 | 804,783 $5,191,614$ | 537,367 $10,788,770$ | 474,690 | 238,631 | 61,698 | 32,054 | 10,831 |
| Interest income: | 56,234,313 | 5,191,814 | 10,798,770 | 17,225,176 | 13,021,875 | 4,519,116 | 3,019,070 | 2,458,693 |
| Number of retums...................................... | 1,539,127 | 456,691 | 355,926 | 387,548 | 226,728 | 63,514 | 36,155 | 12,565 |
| Amount. <br> Dividends: | 3,770,102 | 761,569 | 830,310 | 740,736 | 518,947 | 230,068 | 280,075 | 408,397 |
| Number of returns..................................... | 458,132 | 100,429 | 90,332 | 110,647 | 88,523 |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................. | 1,185,095 | 116,884 | 154,758 | 181,080 | 165,909 | 33,358 $\mathbf{9 4 , 3 4 3}$ | 24,580 161,643 | 10,263 310,518 |
| Net capital gain (less loss): <br> Number of retums. | 233,145 | 45,941 | 44,843 | 52,561 | 42,506 | 18,771 | 161,643 19,018 | 310,518 $\mathbf{9 , 5 0 5}$ |
| Amount. <br> Taxabie pensions and annuities: | 1,307,590 | 82,752 | 78,129 | 126,677 | 149,197 | 110,112 | 212.474 | 548,250 |
| Number of retums..................................... | 423,619 | 155,098 | 121,159 | 83,158 |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.................................................. | 3,256,236 | 772,518 | 999,393 | 733,336 | 425,366 | 11,908 152,120 | 6,869 119,184 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,166 \\ 54,318 \end{array}$ |
| Unemployment compensation: Number of returns..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................... | 183,096 | 55,541 | 54,436 | 51,179 | 18,587 | 2,833 | 482 | 38 |
| Amount. | 240,138 | 80,203 | 77,001 | 60,267 | 19,143 | 2,758 | 689 | 77 |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns. <br> Number of farm returns (Schedule F................. | 307,552 65,920 | 86,687 19,224 | 73,852 | 77,338 | 41,868 | 13,190 | 10,656 | 3,961 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  | 16,916 | 16,976 | 8,544 | 2,321 | 1,302 | 637 |
| Number of returns...................................... | 605,556 | 33,318 | 88,531 | 201,928 | 176,428 | 58,340 | 34,802 |  |
| Amound................................................ | 8,828,529 | 323,555 | 712,631 | 1,782,141 | 1,919,083 | 829,026 | 711,773 |  |
| Average (whole dollars). Medical and dental expenss: | 11,276 | 9,711 | 8,050 | 8,826 | 10,878 | 14,210 | 711773 20,452 | 550,319 45,067 |
| Number of returns................................... | 83,465 | 21,055 | 28,874 | 23,249 | 7,998 | 1,539 | 668 |  |
| Amount. $\qquad$ | 437,085 | 146,111 | 140,710 | 91,174 | 34,779 | 10,137 | 10,979 | 3,195 |
| Taxes paid deductions: <br> Number of returns. | 601,313 | 30,893 | 87,491 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.............................................. | 2,176,424 | 44,628 | 149,147 | 503,798 | 635,334 | -58,309 | 34,788 $\mathbf{2 7 0 , 2 6 1}$ | 12,208 280,965 |
| Interest paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 520,615 | 17,485 | 67,347 | 180,892 | 163,029 | 52,672 | 29,409 | 9,781 |
| Amount. Contributions: | 2,881,178 | 88,561 | 269,250 | 825,785 | 869,653 | 349,597 | 287,347 | 190,986 |
| Number of returns.................................. | 520,578 | 19,761 | 67,740 | 171,226 | 161,208 | 55,506 | 33,295 | 11,840 |
| Amount.............................................. | 1,053,371 | 24,567 | 92,004 | 234,068 | 268,296 | 126,955 | 128,631 | 178,850 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................................. | 2,059,380 | 567,242 | 613,303 | 509,938 | 252,656 | 66,527 |  |  |
| Amount................................................ | 47,207,605 | 1,785,795 | 7,479,965 | 13,530,658 | 11,104,874 | 4,319,892 | 3,900,263 | $5,076,02$ |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns......................................... | 2,088,299 | 596,988 | 613,296 | 509,354 | 252,461 | 66,485 |  |  |
| Amount.................................................. | 9,384,324 | 324,875 | 1,204,442 | 2,260,342 | 2,111,690 | 965,907 | 1,018,148 | $1,498,920$ |
| Average (whole doliars)............................. | 4,494 | 544 | 1,964 | 4,4,438 | 8, 8,364 | 14,528 | 1,07,497 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,488,920 \\ 118,137 \end{array}$ |
| Earned income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.......................................... | 269,310 | 180,299 | 89,011 | - | -- | - | .- | -- |
| Amount $\qquad$ <br> Excess earned income credit: 3 | 218,319 | 179,331 | 38,988 | -- | - | -- | -- | .. |
| Number of returns................. | 195,204 | 171,374 |  | - | $\because$ | -- | -- | $\cdots$ |
| Amount............................................... | 156,664 | 147,886 | 23,830 8,778 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -- | - |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................................. | 1,905,254 | 809,105 | 492,846 | 393,343 | 162,416 | 32,575 | 12,419 | 2,550 |
| Amount................................................ | 1,861,960 | 496,758 | 442,923 | 505,894 | 269,425 | 69,685 | 47,902 | 29,373 |
| Tax due at time of filing: Number of returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | 477,962 <br> 957,111 | $\begin{array}{r} 130,734 \\ 48,744 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,137 \\ 92,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101,106 \\ & 135,930 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $80,916$ | 30,000 | $20,162$ | 7,907 |
|  |  |  | $92,620$ | $135,930$ | $152,288$ | 96,885 | $152,253$ | 278,389 |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^29]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and itom | All returns | Size of edjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| KANSAS | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,127,922 \\ 645,708 \\ 2,548,922 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 458,230 \\ & 224,790 \\ & 676,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283,500 \\ & 167,935 \\ & 689,084 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums $\qquad$ Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 220,759 141,179 649,934 | $\begin{array}{r} 109,463 \\ 70,836 \\ 350,592 \end{array}$ | 29,739 19,920 96,142 | 19,666 15.095 65,186 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,565 \\ 5,951 \\ 21,884 \end{array}$ |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit).................... Salaries and wages: | 31,923,472 | 2,495,587 | 6,178,008 | 8,588,605 | 8,558,721 | 2,528,839 | 2,574,513 | 2,999,200 |
| Number of returns..................................... | 927,939 | 344,625 | 237,445 | 198,095 | 99,402 | 26,333 | 16,573 | 5,466 |
| Amount................................................ | 23,907,523 | 2,241,548 | 4,890,225 | 6,933,955 | 5,271,256 | 1,868,923 | 1,598,861 | 1,302,754 |
| Interest income: <br> Number of returns. | 719,232 | 217,064 | 173,487 | 174,338 | 100,112 | 28.534 | 19,186 | 6.511 |
| Amounl................................................ | 2,258,177 | 407,087 | 473,765 | 440,754 | 319,753 | 143,951 | 181,304 | 291,563 |
| Dividends: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ | 237,949 $\mathbf{6 7 9}$, 574 | 49,578 60,138 | 48,960 77,647 | 59,368 98,028 | 44,813 90,136 | 16,565 54,120 | 13,307 85,345 | 5,360 216,160 |
| Net captial gain (less li.............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 146,819 | 29,753 | 30,576 | 33,731 | 25,350 | 10,963 | 11,126 | 5,120 |
| Amount.................................................. | 869,007 | 54,147 | 52,913 | 77.412 | 79,247 | 54,453 | 110,075 | 440,761 |
| Taxable pensions and annultios: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. | $\begin{array}{r} 174,436 \\ 1,402,780 \end{array}$ | 51,193 $\mathbf{2 3 5 , 5 8 8}$ | 51,679 403,499 | 39,319 356,602 | 21,355 $\mathbf{2 3 1 , 6 0 8}$ | 5,968 $\mathbf{8 3 , 2 3 9}$ | 3,850 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,072 \\ 96 \\ 576 \end{array}$ |
| Unemployment compensation........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 72,723 | 23,964 | 24,638 | 17,452 | 5,558 | 802 | 279 | 30 |
| Amount................................................. | 146,072 | 45,348 | 51,593 | 35,170 | 11,282 | 1,888 | 702 | 88 |
| Number of sote proprietorship returns................ | 166,599 | 44,875 | 41,714 | 42.549 | 22,030 | 6,971 | 6,052 | 2,408 |
| Number of famm returns (Schedule F)................. | 66,446 | 20,773 | 18,247 | 16,089 | 7,389 | 1,968 | 1.441 | 539 |
| Total itomized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.................................... | 298,945 | 20,571 | 48,303 | 95,783 | 82,688 | 26,638 | 18,621 | 6,341 |
| Amount............................................... | 3,757,199 | 298,405 | 418,394 | 885,767 | 969,187 | 418,648 | 414,695 | 352,103 |
| Average (Whole doilars). $\qquad$ Medical and dental expense: | 12,568 | 14,506 | 8,662 | 9,248 | 11,721 | 15,716 | 22,270 | 55,528 |
| Number of retums.................................. | 67,029 | 16,130 | 22,239 | 19,498 | 7,243 | 1,302 | 561 | 56 |
| Amount. $\qquad$ Taxes paid deductions: | 407,042 | 192,384 | 104,218 | 67,819 | 27,975 | 7,036 | 6,361 | 1,248 |
| Number of retums.................................. | 294,322 | 17,591 | 47,176 | 95,425 | 82,557 | 28,625 | 18,610 | 6,338 |
| Amount.............................................. | 1,160,675 | 26,054 | 83,491 | 247,269 | 316,505 | 147,795 | 161,131 | 178,430 |
| Intereat paid deductions: <br> Number of returns. | 244,732 | 9,473 | 34,342 | 82,684 | 74,444 | 23,25t | 15,447 | 5,091 |
| Amount........................................................ | 1,441,648 | 52,987 | 136,416 | 385,347 | 423,626 | 171,386 | 162,172 | 109,713 |
| Contributions: Number of retums................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums. Amount. | 262,514 577,424 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,487 \\ & 15.85 ? \end{aligned}$ | 38,712 54,848 | 84,300 120,942 | 77,255 135,374 | 25,596 64,104 | 17,985 72,942 | 6,179 13,363 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 916,054 | 253,437 | 276,884 | 220,419 | 109,390 | 29,720 | 18,644 | 6,560 |
| Amoum.................................................. | 21,091,037 | 773,499 | 3,321,248 | 5,705,260 | 4,723,906 | 1,896,474 | 2,030,285 | 2,640,365 |
| Total tax liabilly : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums..................................... | 935,425 | 273,177 | 276,954 | 220,100 | 109,298 | 29,698 | 19,638 | 6,560 |
| Amount................................................ | 4,320,626 | 149,175 | 550,624 | 970,801 | 911,025 | 430,671 | 530,467 | 777,863 |
| Average (whole dollars)................................ | 4,619 | 546 | 1,988 | 4,411. | 8,335 | 14,502 | 27,012 | 118,577 |
| Earned income credit: <br> Number of returns. | 108,505 | 70,321 | 38,184 | - | .. | - | -- | -- |
| Amount............................................................................. | 85,163 | 68,775 | 16,388 | . | . | - | . | . |
| Excess earned income credit: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | - | -- | - | . | .- |
| Number of retums.................................... | 76,913 | 65,871 | 11,042 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -- |
| Amount............................................. | 59,310 | 55,231 | 4,079 | - | .. | - | - | - |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.......................................................................................... | 753,445 | 324,788 | 201,844 | 147,546 | 59,327 | 12,273 | 6,269 | 1,398 |
| Amount............................................................. | 668,850 | 188,169 | 164,195 | 162,558 | 87,433 | 26,108 | 23,569 | 16,817 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. <br> Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & 281,475 \\ & 599,092 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,18181 \\ & 30,238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,988 \\ & 67,879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,179 \\ 104,156 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,654 \\ 107,468 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,315 \\ & 61,827 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,121 \\ & 89,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,057 \\ 138,378 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Soe notes following Table 20.

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


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

| State and item | All returns | Size of acjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 200,000$ or more |
| LOUISIANA | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,723,112 \\ 771,422 \\ 4,013,850 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 816,387 \\ 312,71 \\ 1,432,012 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415,802 \\ 188,160 \\ 1,063,967 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 282,824 \\ & 145,389 \end{aligned}$$838,461$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,256 \\ 75,624 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Number with pald preperer's sigrature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions.. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | 37,113 22,497 121,601 | 24,412 18,395 80,416 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,318 \\ 8,586 \\ 31,018 \end{array}$ |
| Adiusted gross income (less deficit) Selaries and wages: | 43,422,532 | 4,754,075 | 8,957,180 | 10,997,142 | 8,224,688 | 3,153,805 | 3,226,170 | 4,109,472 |
| Number of retums. $\qquad$ Amount. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,467,458 \\ 34,093,712 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657.127 \\ 4,568,710 \end{array}$ | 363,578 $7,291,795$ | 259,188 $9,276,622$ | 128,973 $6,855,238$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,351 \\ 2,413,163 \end{array}$ | 19,915 $1,893,038$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,316 \\ 1,795,146 \end{array}$ |
| Interest incorme: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 839,607 | 250,830 | 203,711 | 199,231 | 118,705 | 34,577 | 23,404 | 9,149 |
| Amount...................................................... | 2,278,971 | 409,190 | 437,812 | 416,320 | 321,740 | 152,826 | 213,391 | 327,892 |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................................. | 245,306 | 50,510 | 47,600 | 58,254 | 47,324 | 18,678 | 15,574 | 7,286 |
| Amount.................................................. | 674,027 | 66,973 | 78,723 | 100,354 | 99,760 | 60,746 | 102,689 | 164,782 |
| Net capital gain (less loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 130,749 | 24,984 | 23,458 | 28,059 | 23,778 | 11,177 | 12,428 | 6,865 |
| Amount................................................. | 739,889 | 47,913 | 24,866 | 43,932 | 60,978 | 52,034 | 115,225 | 395,040 |
| Taxable pensions and amuities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums....................................... | 234,194 | 71,755 | 67,069 | 51,138 | 29,381 | 8,319 | 5,027 | 1,497 |
| Amount.................................................. | 2,265,678 | 404,876 | 642,247 | 564,524 | 374,777 | 130,459 | 103,032 | 45,763 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns <br> Amount | 101,302 164,426 | 41,119 59,492 | 33,251 58,408 | 19,959 33,944 | 5,785 10,319 | 931 1,764 | 234 433 | 23 66 |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns...................................... | 213,280 | 73,801 | 50,421 | 43,677 | 24,850 | 8,652 | 8,140 | 3,739 |
| Number of farm retums (Schedule F)................ | 25,160 | 8,072 | 5,799 | 5,718 | 3,374 | 1.027 | 760 | 410 |
| Total themized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 306,636 | 20,436 | 54,016 | 93,449 | 81,289 | 28,342 | 20,549 | 8,555 |
| Amount................................................ | 3,592,970 | 181,202 | 509,976 | 871,439 | 891,034 | 393,529 | 392,905 | 352,885 |
| Averrage (whole dollars)................................ | 11,717 | 8,867 | 9,441 | 9,325 | 10,961 | 13,885 | 19,120 | 41,249 |
| Medical and dentel expense: <br> Number of returns. | 73,817 | 12,797 | 24,637 | 24,034 | 9,528 | 1,865 | 826 | 130 |
| Amourt............................................. | 303,287 | 68,717 | 97,208 | 77,326 | 36,061 | 10,611 | 10,053 | 3,310 |
| Texes peid daductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums........................................... | 294,327 | 15,315 | 50,010 | 91,263 | 80,552 | 28,212 | 20,449 | 8,526 |
| Amount.............................................. | 584,749 | 9,524 | 30,153 | 94,864 | 136,192 | 73,714 | 92,921 | 147,381 |
| Intersest paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reums.................................... | 256,348 | 11,719 | 39,748 | 80,280 | 74,258 | 25,773 | 17,698 | 6,872 |
| Amount...................................................... | 1,623,994 | 65,521 | 176,905 | 406,690 | 441,176 | 189,571 | 188,272 | 155,849 |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reurns................................. | 273,872 | 12.708 | 45,356 | 84,339 | 76,544 | 27.031 | 19,678 | 8,216 |
| Amount.............................................. | 646,782 | 14,776 | 66,858 | 143.103 | 162,427 | 75,720 | 82,417 | 101,481 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.................................... | 1,271,848 | 375,610 | 406,006 | 282,322 | 137,138 | 37,078 | 24,385 | 9,309 |
| Armount.................................................. | 28,133,419 | 1,153,091 | 4,619,143 | 7,394,193 | 6,105,460 | 2,461,249 | 2,658,100 | 3,742,182 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 1,299,841 | 406,557 | 404,379 | 281,289 | 136,881 | 37,036 | 24,386 | 9,313 |
| Amount................................................ | 5,743,198 | 222,046 | 740,654 | 1,230,206 | 1,173,097 | 557,909 | 708,953 | 1,110,330 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................. | 4,418 | 546 | 1,832 | 4,373 | 8,570 | 15,064 | 29,072 | 119,224 |
| Earned income credit. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns......................................... | 360,904 | 275,846 | 85,058 | -- | - | - | - | - |
| Anount................................................ | 312,104 | 273,862 | 38,242 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |
| Excess earned income credit: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of returns.................................. | 293,183 | 265,954 | 27,229 | .- | -- | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| Amount............................................... | 246,991 | 236,762 | 10,229 | - | - | -- | - | $\cdots$ |
| Overpeyment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 1,273,318 | 645,376 | 323,151 | 203,363 | 77,472 | 15,321 | 6,932 | 1,703 19,765 |
| Amount........................................................ | 1,245,402 | 515,984 | 289,906 | 240,771 | 120,596 | 32,741 | 26,641 | 18,765 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................................................................... | 332,698 | 93,553 | 77,885 | 69,019 | 53,478 | 19,016 | 13,975 | 5,772 |
| Amount................................................ | 688,349 | 38,473 | 67,995 | 90,905 | 104,684 | 65,603 | 115,286 | 205,403 |

[^30]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All retums | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { 1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MARYLAND <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,320,709 | 769,420 | 581,543 | 480,707 | 295,340 | 117,187 | 77,390 | 19,122 |
|  | 986,581 | 268,258 | 231,198 | 213,462 | 140,221 | 54,032 | 43,276 | 16,114 |
|  | 4,869,166 | 1,026,819 | 1,181,602 | 1,121,800 | 868,731 | 363,237 | 244,377 | 62,600 |
| Adjusted grose income (wess deficit). <br> Salaries and wages: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount. | 81,110,339 | 4,335,128 | 12,720,816 | 18,040,228 | 17,947,028 | 10,017,869 | 9,964,233 | 8,085,036 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,002,058 | 606,072 | 509,732 | 417,909 | 273,150 | 109,203 $8,340,309$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,090 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,902 \\ 2000002 \end{array}$ |
|  | 64,237,010 | 4,151,999 | 10,437,612 | 15,053,842 | 15,087,096 | 8,340,309 | 7,342,319 | $3,823,832$ |
| Interest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums....................................... | 1,497,605 | 341,821 | 321,528 | 359,437 | 267,814 | 112,264 | 75,749 | 18,992 |
| Amount..................................................... | 4,049,273 | 551,208 | 568,867 | 678,957 | 635,410 | 371,008 | 503,977 | 739,847 |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 496,736 | 86,098 | 75,384 | 106,953 | 106,264 | 56,796 | 49,619 | 15,622 |
| Amount..................................................... | 1,573,078 | 120,052 | 146,956 | 218,295 | 244,482 | 166,910 | 279,702 | 396,681 |
| Net capital gain (less loss): |  |  | 30,894 | 45,546 | 48,815 | 30,516 | 36,574 | 14,460 |
| Number of retums. <br> Numbor ofrotums............................................. <br> Amount. | r $1,939,829$ | 33,024 158,974 | 30,894 41,817 | 45,546 81,238 | 48,815 136,124 | 30,516 130,946 | 36,574 320,639 | $1,072,666$ |
| Taxable pensions and annuities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 368,450 | 83,510 | 94,037 | 84,724 | 61,260 | 24,718 | 16,694 | 3,507 |
| Amount..................................................... | 4,863,741 | 487,924 | 988,224 | 1,203,540 | 1,080,387 | 517,438 | 429,921 | 156,308 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 163,706 | 51,452 | 50,594 | 37,182 | 18,752 | 4,055 | 1,537 | 134 |
| Amount..................................................... | 420,433 | 133,209 | 134,973 | 90,584 | 46,241 | 10,476 | 4,482 | 467 |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................. | 279,297 | 62,207 | 53,915 | 64,501 | 50,366 | 22,798 | 19,648 | 5,862 |
| Number of farm returns (Schedule F)................ | 13,055 | 3,462 | 2,773 | 2,767 | 2,012 | 787 | 823 | 431 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 926,463 | 44,411 | 134,060 | 277,009 | 261,143 | 114,253 | 76,607 | 18,980 |
| Amount..................................................... | 14,616,424 | 629,556 | 1,289,869 | 3,142,912 | 3,864,865 | 2,250,351 | 2,115,622 | 1,323,249 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................... | 15,777 | 14,176 | 9,622 | 11,346 | 14,800 | 19,696 | 27,617 | 69,718 |
| Medical and dental expense: <br> Number of retums. |  | 23,986 | 42,521 | 39,656 | 17,999 | 4,807 | 2,294 | 234 |
| Number of retums $\qquad$ Amount $\qquad$ | 131,497 | 122,694 | 164,786 | 143,975 | 80,124 | 30,981 | 26,988 | 8,094 |
| Taxes paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 918,323 | 40,232 | 131,764 | 275,863 | 260,797 | 114,165 | 76,536 | 18,966 |
| Amount................................................. | 5,163,482 | 114,709 | 334,549 | 985,328 | 1,372,686 | 840,614 | 844,941 | 670,655 |
| Interest paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 788,592 | 28,004 | 101,442 | 235,835 | 232,672 | 103,371 | 68,670 | 16,598 |
| Amount................................................. | 6,720,595 | 267,127 | 557,027 | 1,507,274 | 1,834,399 | 1,041,043 | 973,037 | 540,688 |
| Contriburions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 852,539 | 29,071 | 115,430 | 254,667 | 249,056 | 111,084 | 74,656 232,372 | 18,578 |
| Amount................................................. | 1,620,565 | 27,963. | 139,873 | 337,517 | 408,319 | 242,276 | 232,372 | 232,245 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 1,995,611 | 461,209 | 567,486 | 458,573 | 294,886 | 117,077 | 77,294 | 19,086 |
| Amount..................................................... | 53,735,004 | 1,520,234 | 7,243,534 | 11,734,880 | 12,112,266 | 7,004,114 | 7,368,664 | 6,751,312 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 2,013,042 | 478,671 | 567,115 | 458,777 | 294,957 | 117,107 | 77,320 | 19,095 |
| Amount.................................................... | 11,044,344 | 271,127 | 1,140,453 | 2,018,979 | 2,273,703 | 1,508,935 | 1,849,240 | 1,981,906 |
| Average (Whole dollars)............................... | 5,486 | 566 | 2,011 | 4.401 | 7,709 | 12,885 | 23,917 | 103,792 |
| Earned income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums....................................... | 223,204 | 143,145 | 80,059 | *- | - | * | * | -- |
| Amount.................................................... | 176,925 | 142,250 | 34,675 | -- | -- | - | -- | - |
| Excess eamed income credit: |  |  |  | -- | - | -- | -- | -- |
| Number of retums................................... | 158,370 | 135,743 | 22,627 | -- | - | * | - | -- |
| Amount................................................. | 124,226 | 115,977 | 8,249 | -- | - | -- | -- | - |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........................................ | 1,679,367 | 584,440 | 461,133 | 338,549 | 193,208 | 63,338 | $\begin{array}{r}33,783 \\ \hline 115,534\end{array}$ | 4,916 53544 |
| Amount.................................................... | 1,854,342 | 370,679 | 394,582 | 447.140 | 336,048 | 136,814 | 115,534 | 53,544 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | 526,448 | 125,001 | 104,763 | 108,618 | 91,867 | 48,635 | 36,954 | 10,610 |
| Amount...................................................... | 1,020,643 | 45,008 | 79,296 | 120,932 | 145,792 | 112,130 | 190,973 | 326,512 |

[^31]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^32]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and hem | All retuma | Size of adiusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \mathbf{S 1 5 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 200,000$ or more |
| MINNESOTA | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,047,448 \\ & 1,01,148 \\ & 4,372,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 784,231 \\ 315,743 \\ 1,011,898 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 508,132 \\ 254,507 \\ 1,102,335 \end{array}$ | 418,356240.923$1,191,951$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219,995 \\ & 126,427 \\ & 776,109 \end{aligned}$ | 60,92036,659106672 | 42,56330,73139,628 | 13,65111.11644049 |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ Number with paid preparer's signature.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of exemptions..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)........ Salaries and wages: | 1,724,13 48,109,214 | $\begin{array}{r} 594,974 \\ 3,778,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,107,703 \\ \begin{array}{r} 430,392 \\ 8,469,105 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $16,351,217$384,730$13,538,506$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,188,315 \\ 207,035 \\ 11,157,118 \end{array}$ | 5.184,461 | 5,605,303 | 6,300,935 |
| Number of retums........................ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 56,553 \\ 4,149,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,424 \\ 4,008,193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,023 \\ 3,007,876 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,422,320$$3,490,005$ | 421,581636,047 | 337,533717,093 | 345,623646,511 | $\begin{aligned} & 203,493 \\ & 454,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58,753 \\ 206,948 \end{gathered}$ | 41,779284,520 | 13,558543,965 |
| Amount...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oindends: Number of returns...... | 491,522$1,261,191$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 0 5 , 8 0 3} \\ & 126,490 \end{aligned}$ | 99,656158,491 | 118,553181,312 | 91.761159812 | 34,96794,669 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,552 \\ 155,436 \end{array}$ | 11,230384,981 |
| Amount... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net capital gain (less loss): Number of neturns. | 1,739,062 | $\begin{gathered} 61,312 \\ 113,877 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61,922 \\ 137,458 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{9 6 , 5 0 9 2} \\ \hline 72,917 \end{gathered}$ | 51,564169,830 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,171 \\ 121,736 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,477 \\ 237,916 \end{array}$ | 10,757784,326 |
| Amount... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable pensions and annuitios: | 2,59,033$2,54,225$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,404 \\ 430,071 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89,272 \\ 773,082 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,369 \\ 841,004 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.............. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,144 \\ -367,307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.506 \\ 130,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,975 \\ 115,824 \end{array}$ | 2,36366,723 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retump............. | $\begin{aligned} & 150,886 \\ & 390,286 \\ & 303,082 \\ & 0,027 \end{aligned}$ | 38,86381,326 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,649 \\ 139989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,906 \\ 117,327 \end{array}$ | 15,036 <br> 41,254 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,306 \\ & 7,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,001 \\ & 3,082 \end{aligned}$ | 125375 |
| Amount.................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of sole proprietorship ratums....... |  | 80,46929,361 | 74,016$\mathbf{2 6 , 3 3 4}$ | 79,88619,786 | 7,304 | r3,082 | 10,9701,451 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{3}, 688 \\ .517 \end{gathered}$ |
| Number of larm retums (Schedule F)...... | ${ }_{86,627}^{303,082}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,874 |  |  |
| Total hemized deductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 731,088 \\ 9,648,173 \\ 13,194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,068 \\ 405,11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,662 \\ 1,042,999 \end{array}$ | 253,034$\mathbf{2 , 5 3 5 , 0 9 5}$10,019 | $\begin{array}{r}195,710 \\ \text { 2,555,207 } \\ \hline 12001\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,102 \\ 1,062,815 \end{array}$ | 41,9741,124,368 | 13,538970,577 |
| Number of retums............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,372 \\ 151,682 \end{array}$ | 41,860 159,509 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,526 \\ 34,258 \end{array}$ | 17,983 | 26,787 | 71,693 |
| Number of retums............. | 111.518 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30,641 \\ 100,185 \end{array}$ |  | 1,4148,415 | $\begin{array}{r} 609 \\ 9,101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \hline, 720 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................ | 525,870 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums... | 724,3483,480,934 | $\begin{aligned} & 38,822 \\ & 59,183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,893 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252,494 \\ & 763,301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 195,578 } \\ & 926,870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,075 \\ 426,151 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,953 \\ 499,318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,533 \\ 566,741 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.......ala) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid doductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 628,941 \\ 4,086,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,123 \\ \mathbf{1 3 6 , 1 0 6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97,730 \\ 442,099 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,998 \\ 1,198,169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,325 \\ 1,135,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,980 \\ 441,125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,063 \\ 434,792 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ammumt................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,722 \\ 298,543 \end{array}$ |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.......... | $\begin{array}{r} 676,972 \\ 1,159,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,231 \\ & 29,717 \end{aligned}$ | $108,151$$109,576$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236,390 \\ & 257,832 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189,761 \\ & 278,388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,917 \\ 128,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41,222 \\ 148,527 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,300 \\ 207,785 \end{array}$ |
| Amount...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable income: | $\begin{array}{r} 1,731,693 \\ 40,599,694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 480,342 \\ 1,499,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 497,131 \\ 6,240,489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 417,407 \\ 10,554,001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219,811 \\ 9,069,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,862 \\ 3,705,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,504 \\ 4,215,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,636 \\ \mathbf{5 , 3 1 6 , 1 9 0} \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liabilly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,765,596 \\ 8,254,626 \\ 4,675 \end{array}$ | 513,857283,959S53 | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 498,511 } \\ 1,032,745 \\ 2,072\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 416,622 } \\ \hline 1.799,324 \\ \hline 4.319\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219,627 \\ 1,695,848 \\ 7,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60,830 \\ 817,335 \\ 13,436 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,510 \\ 1,070,957 \\ 25,193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,639 \\ \text { 1,554,457 } \\ 113,971 \end{array}$ |
| Amount........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whote dollars).......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eamed income credit: | $\begin{aligned} & 143,578 \\ & 110,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90,326 \\ & 87,743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,250 \\ & 22,749 \end{aligned}$ |  | .. | - |  | - <br> - <br> - |
| Number of ratums..... |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............... |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ |  |
| Excoss oamed income credit ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,804 \\ & 70,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,737 \\ & 64,875 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,067 \\ 5,148 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overpayment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,347,744 \\ & 1,108,817 \end{aligned}$ | $543,160$$254,370$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347,369 \\ & 243,944 \end{aligned}$ | 279,011285,477 | 130,214179,220 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,256 \\ & 57,033 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,471 \\ & 58525 \end{aligned}$$56,536$ | '3,26332,236 |
| Amount.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of liling: | $\begin{array}{r} 564,914 \\ 1,064,170 \end{array}$ | 156,37858,908 | 139,134 127,749 | $\begin{aligned} & 124,877 \\ & 182,643 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 22,539 \\ 152,486 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,354 \\ 276,145 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 82,032 \\ 167475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,600 \\ & 98,764 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

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


[^33]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State and limm} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{All retums} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Size of adjusted gross income.} \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Under } \\
\& \$ 15,0001
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 15,000 \\
\text { under } \$ 330,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 30,000 \\
\text { under } \$ 50,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 50,000 \\
\text { under } \$ 75,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 75,000 \\
\text { under } \$ 100,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 100,000 \\
\text { under } \$ 200,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\$ 200,000\) or more \\
\hline \& (1) \& (2) \& (3) \& (4) \& (5) \& (6) \& \(\bar{\square}\) \& (8) \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{NEBRASKA} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Number of returns. \(\qquad\) \\
Number with pald preparer's signature. \(\qquad\) \\
Number of exemptions. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
744,710 \\
400,856 \\
1,852,978
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 322,075 \\
\& 152,173 \\
\& 453,983
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 191,064 \\
\& 106,584 \\
\& 468,460
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
140,520 \\
83,476 \\
429,615
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 61,984 \\
\& 37,316
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,599
10,207} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
10,013 \\
7,912 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,455
3,188} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 203,799 \& 51,840 \& 33,737 \& 11,544 \\
\hline Adjusted gross income (less deficit).................. \& 19,315,152 \& 1,740,840 \& 4,143,950 \& 5,448,840 \& 3,693,662 \& 1,325,517 \& 1,309,861 \& 1,652,482 \\
\hline Selaries and wages: \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
611,168 \\
.14,251,155
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Number of returns...... \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
246,368 \\
1,592,937
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
159,224 \\
3,108,750
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
125,088 \\
4,312,131
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
55,613 \\
2,877,071
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,587 \\
923,513
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,356 \\
756,697
\end{array}
\]} \& \\
\hline Amoumt................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
680,055
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Interest Income: \\
Number of returns. \(\qquad\) \\
Amount: \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
500,794 \\
1,423,027
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
168,870 \\
283,163
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 127,834 \\
\& 330,765
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 117,434 \\
\& 294,491
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
58,194 \\
192,902
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,161
84,859} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,859 \\
95,761
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,442 \\
141,086
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Dividends:} \\
\hline Number of retums........................................ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 164,363 \\
\& 388,375
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 38,320 \& 37.113 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41,941 \\
\& 64,363
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27,898
56,473} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,239 \\
31,615
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6,969
48,317} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,883
88,419} \\
\hline Amount................................................ \& \& 42,917 \& 56,271 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Net capital gain (less loss):} \\
\hline Number of returns............................................ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107,363 \\
\& 602,393
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 25,425 \\
\& 54,960
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 25,569 \\
\& 64,543
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 24,894 \\
\& \pi, 620
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16,482 \\
\& 70,853
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,216 \\
39,631
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,014 \\
73,972
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,763 \\
220,814
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Armount................................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Taxable penstions and annuities:} \\
\hline Number of returns...................................... \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
98,991 \\
776,525
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
30,221 \\
125,261
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
29,942 \\
223,268
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
22,117 \\
203,995
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
11,068 \\
131,869
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,068 \\
44,522
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,932 \\
31,408
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
643 \\
16,202
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Amount................................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Unemployment compensation: \\
Number of returns. \(\qquad\) \\
Amount: \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{13,074} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 32,307 \& \& 10,664 \& 6,779 \& 1,530 \& 183 \& 70 \& 7 \\
\hline \& 45,006 \& 17,796 \& 15,200 \& 9,266 \& 2,303 \& 277 \& 150 \& 13 \\
\hline Number of sole proprietorship returns................ \& 105,837 \& 30,524 \& 29,162 \& 26,941 \& 11,751 \& 3,483 \& 2,897 \& 1,079 \\
\hline Number of farm retums (Schedule F)................. \& 59,294 \& 21,851 \& 17,663 \& 12,359 \& 4,776 \& 1,345 \& 978 \& 322 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Total itemized deductions:} \\
\hline Number of returns............................. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
179,511 \\
2,099,667
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,109 \\
128,155
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
31,575 \\
260,792
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
61,420 \\
558,528
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
46,761 \\
540,011
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,907 \\
216,522
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,379 \\
207,909 \\
22,168
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,360 \\
187,749 \\
.55,878
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline 'Amount........................................... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Average (whole dollars).............................. \& 11,697 \& 9,776 \& 8,259 \& 9,094 \& 11,548 \& 15,569 \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Medical and dental expense: \\
Number of returns. \(\qquad\) \\
Amount. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,654 \\
73,115
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13,371 \\
\& 67,730
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\cdot 10,006 \\
\times 41,271
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{551
3,854} \& \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
36,856 \\
205,148
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,017 \\
15,327
\end{array}
\] \& \& 2,800 \& r,052 \\
\hline Taxes paid deductions: \& \& 73,115 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Number of returns................................... \& 175,611 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10,656 \\
\& 15,898
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30,539 \\
\& 58,398
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
61,143 \\
173,082
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
46,661 \\
198,663
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13,882 \\
\& 86,738
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,372 \\
93,299
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,358 \\
107,627
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Amount............................................ \& 733,705 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Interest peid deductions:} \\
\hline Number of retums................................. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
142,761 \\
742,190
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,401 \\
23,479
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21,613
79,014} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
52,758 \\
229,576
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
41,399 \\
213,167
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 11,698 \\
\& 77,363
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
7,345 \\
67,991
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,547
\(\times \quad 51,600\)} \\
\hline Amount.................................................. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Contributions: \\
Number of returns. \(\qquad\) \\
Amount. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 162,481 \\
\& 316,912
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8,427 \\
\& 9,414
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\mathbf{2 6 , 5 9 3}\)

$\mathbf{3 2 , 6 6 0}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
56,490 \\
71,570
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 44,985 \\
& 75,582
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13,545 \\
& 33,428
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
9,145 \\
39,227
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,296 \\
55,031
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Taxable income: |
| :--- |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ |
| Amoums. $\qquad$ |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
605,408 \\
12,508,943
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 187,575 \\
& 577,762
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
186,509 \\
2,214,888
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
140,323 \\
3,579,513
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
61,945 \\
2,648,375
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15,592 \\
993,696
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10,010 \\
1,033,986
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,454 \\
1,460,724
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| Total tax llability: |
| :--- |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ |
| Arnount $\qquad$ |
| Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
621,483 \\
2,536,170 \\
4,081
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
203,455 \\
111,869 \\
550
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{186,902

374,028} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
140,165 \\
612,591 \\
4,370
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
61,912 \\
+511,772 \\
8,266
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& 15,586 \& 10,009 \& 3,454 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 227,504 \& 270,322 \& 428,085 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 2.001 \& \& \& 14,597 \& 27,008 \& 123,939 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Earned income credit: |
| :--- |
| Number of returns. |
| Amount... $\qquad$ |
| Excess earned income credit: ${ }^{3}$ |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ |
| Amount. $\qquad$ |} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 71,579 \\
& 57,347
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
46,495 \\
46,347
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| - |
| :---: |
| - |
| -- |
| -- |} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& 25,084 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 11,000 \& \& .- \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& - \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 50,442 \& 43,219 \& 7,223 \& - \& - \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 38,676 \& 35,936 \& 2,740 \& -- \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Overpayment: |
| :--- |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ |
| Amount. $\qquad$ |} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
490,960 \\
401,758
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 226,170 \\
& 122,199
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 130,416 \\
& 102,278
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 90,953 \\
& 950,010
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 33,326 \\
& 48,697
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{3,029

11,222} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{801
8,923} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,265 \\
-13,429
\end{array}
$$} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Tax due at time of filing: |
| :--- |
| Number of returns. |
| Anount. $\qquad$ |} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
197,502 \\
436,057 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
61,078 \\
24,114 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 51,119 \\
& 58,677
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
43,519 \\
87,514 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25,624 \\
& 77,843
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,193 \\
42,097
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 5,835 \& 2.134 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 57,533 \& 88,278 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { 1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$200,000 or more |
| NEVADA | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 642,776 \\ 305,502 \\ 1,359,306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,633 \\ 95,970 \\ 380,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179,200 \\ 82,285 \\ 381,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,110 \\ 65,661 \\ 317,955 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,805 \\ 36,142 \\ 177,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,342 \\ & 11,645 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,558 \\ 9,090 \end{array}$34,166 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 1 2 8} \\ & \mathbf{4 , 7 0 9} \end{aligned}$ |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Number with paid preperer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)................... | 20,138,360 | 1,494,905 | 3,856,788 | 4,710,273 | 3,591,394 | 1,475,464 | 1,525,830 | 3,483,707 |
| Selaries and wages: <br> Number of returns | 546,646$14.443,351$ | $\begin{array}{r} 196,909 \\ 1,485,958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157,154 \\ 3,130,760 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,722 \\ 3,871,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,533 \\ 2,897,238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,247 \\ 1,087,566 \end{array}$ | 888,226 | 1,081,937 |
| Amount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income: <br> Number of returns | $\begin{array}{r} 326,511 \\ 1,327,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,893 \\ 186,868 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,745 \\ 176,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,550 \\ 184,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,461 \\ 151,304 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,838 \\ & 84,341 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,991 \\ 133,375 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,033 \\ 410,868 \end{array}$ |
| Amouni................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103,512 \\ & 436,933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,351 \\ & 35,748 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,580 \\ & 43,853 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,295 \\ & 52,783 \end{aligned}$ | $18,960$$48,459$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,905 \\ 30,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,657 \\ 50,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,764 \\ 175,147 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net capitel gain (less loss): <br> Number of returns. | $\begin{array}{r} 70,942 \\ 1,103,307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,872 \\ & 54,523 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,603 \\ & 20,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,562 \\ & 43,138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,549 \\ & 61,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,027 \\ 56,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,392 \\ 123,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,937 \\ 744,119 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable pensions and annuities: <br> Number of returns. | $\begin{array}{r} 99,176 \\ 1,113,376 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,742 \\ 141,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,974 \\ 287,419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,603 \\ 296,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,038 \\ 210,356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,266 \\ 79,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,759 \\ 64,764 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ 32,837 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Number of returns | $\begin{array}{r} 55,519 \\ 122,609 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,431 \\ 41,149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,778 \\ & 42,398 \end{aligned}$ | 12,77527,597 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,560 \\ & 9,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 702 \\ 1,528 \end{array}$ | 245 <br> 604 | 2885 |
| Amount...................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,132 \\ 3,351 \end{array}$ | 22,395882 | 17,326659 | 17,989722 | 10,582515 | 3,874 | 3,362$\mathbf{2 3 2}$ | 1,624141 |
| Number of farm retums (Schedute F)................. |  |  |  |  |  | 220 |  |  |
| Total itemized deductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 178,239 \\ 2,359,891 \\ 13,390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,200 \\ 179,491 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,677 \\ 327,153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,085 \\ 576,236 \end{array}$$10,461$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,065 \\ 540,807 \\ 12,856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,236 \\ 238,120 \\ 16,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,772 \\ 232,268 \\ 23,769 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,204 \\ 265,816 \\ 63,229 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whote dollars)............................. |  | 11,809 | 9,170 | 10,461 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,321 \\ 11,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ 3,277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 297 \\ 2,860 \end{array}$ |  |
| Medical and dental expense: <br> Number of returns. | $\begin{array}{r} 29,590 \\ 112,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,292 \\ 35,488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,937 \\ 32,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,051 \\ 24,442 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 461,843 |
| Amount................................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes paid deductions: | $\begin{aligned} & 168,943 \\ & 286,799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,330 \\ & 19,068 \end{aligned}$ | 33,30431,924 | 53,20658,267 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,303 \\ & 59,298 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,041 \\ & 28,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,617 \\ 32,566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,142 \\ 57,213 \end{array}$ |
| Aumbunt........................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest pald deductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 157,755 \\ 1,390,588 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,840 \\ & 99,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,192 \\ 186,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,163 \\ 351,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,437 \\ 328,202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,353 \\ 137,528 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,014 \\ 132,608 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,756 \\ 154,467 \end{array}$ |
| Number of retums.................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: | $\begin{aligned} & 150,785 \\ & 260,266 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 , 1 2 3} \\ & 6,256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,915 \\ & 25,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,822 \\ & 53,865 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,531 \\ & 58.854 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,335 \\ & 27,781 \end{aligned}$ | 9,141$\mathbf{3 0 , 4 1 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,918 \\ 57,924 \end{array}$ |
| Amoumt..................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable frocme: | $\begin{array}{r} 525,591 \\ 13,956,896 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,457 \\ 508,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,827 \\ 2,152,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,664 \\ 3,158,338 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,703 \\ 2,591,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,307 \\ 1,113,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,520 \\ 1,221,545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,113 \\ 3,210,259 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liability : | $\begin{array}{r} 532,687 \\ 3,015,914 \\ 5,662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144,411 \\ 95,177 \end{array}$ | 174,296 <br> 341,365 <br> 1,959 | 120,409538,0704,469 | $\begin{array}{r} 59,638 \\ 498,300 \\ 8,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,301 \\ 250,860 \\ 14,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,523 \\ 318,493 \\ 27,640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,109 \\ 973,649 \\ 190,575 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whole dollars)............................... |  |  | 1,25924,21910,528 | 4,469 |  |  |  |  |
| Eamed trcome credit: | $\begin{aligned} & 69,869 \\ & 55,947 \end{aligned}$ | 45,65045,419 |  |  | $\cdots$ | -- | - | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |
| Number of returns..................................... |  |  |  | - | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ | $\cdots$ | -- |  |
| Arnount. $\qquad$ <br> Excess earned income credit: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\ddot{-}$ |  | - |
| Number of returns................ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,005 \\ & 40,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,461 \\ & 37,849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,544 \\ 2,793 \end{array}$ |  |  | - | -- <br> -- |  |
| Aroumt.......................................................... |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |
| Overpayment: | $\begin{aligned} & 442,369 \\ & 434,346 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185,369 \\ 120,797 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131,461 \\ & 106,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,063 \\ & 97,446 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,554 \\ & 53,661 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,176 \\ 17,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,684 \\ 16,978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,062 \\ 21,423 \end{array}$ |
| Number of relurns..................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of filing: | $\begin{aligned} & 153,487 \\ & 401,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,547 \\ & 18,627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,468 \\ & 34,532 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,655 \\ & 48,126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,586 \\ & 51,236 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,905 \\ 33,386 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,390 \\ 56,230 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,936 \\ 159,786 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^34]Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991--Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,0001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| NEW JERSEY <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Number with pald preparer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,827,040 \\ & 1,906,063 \\ & 8,031,834 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,301,578 \\ 556,750 \\ 1,758,636 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 922,715 \\ & 438,716 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 193,121 \\ & 110,394 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 741,210 398,083 $1,784,183$ | 482,158 |  | 143,316 92,696 458,442 | 42,942 36,162 140,660 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit). Selaries and wapes: | 140,840,727 | 7,665,522 | 20,232,073 | 28,983,779 | 29,303,608 | 16,518,113 | 18,729,349 | 19,408,283 |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,195,297 \\ 110,661,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 933,352 \\ 6,177,322 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 786,507 \\ 15,900,537 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 672,558 \\ 24,023,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 451,321 \\ 24,974,024 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182,066 \\ 14,029,493 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,944 \\ 14,508,310 \end{array}$ | 37,549 |
| Amount. $\qquad$ Interest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,675,667 \\ & 8,432,182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 687,902 \\ 1,254,361 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 581,257 \\ 1,392,437 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 600,698 \\ 1,470,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,696 \\ 1,226,988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183,982 \\ & 643,835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,781 \\ & 862,786 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,351 \\ 1,581,758 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 994,267 \\ 3,256,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,767 \\ & 298,253 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,475 \\ & 374,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204,236 \\ 486,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}192,254 \\ \hline 484,924\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,436 \\ & 302,348 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,986 \\ 479,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,113 \\ 830,412 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net capital gain (less loss): <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 451,113 \\ 2,888,476 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,871 \\ & 69,985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,231 \\ & 49,829 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,095 \\ 117,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,283 \\ 190,651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,518 \\ 182,097 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,884 \\ 486,435 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,231 \\ 1,792,239 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  | 190,651 | 182,097 | 486,435 | 1,792,239 |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 617,827 \\ 5,631,938 \end{array}$ | 169,352811,936 | $\begin{array}{r} 163,848 \\ 1,374,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,195 \\ 1,330,658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,691 \\ 1,012,769 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,874 \\ 454,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,173 \\ 433,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,694 \\ 214,559 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 373,325 \\ 1,343,420 \\ 414,365 \\ 7,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112,260 \\ & 354,712 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,012 \\ & 417,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,772 \\ 313,828 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,895 \\ 181,024 \end{array}$ | 13,423 |  | $688$ |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  | 49,194 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,275 \\ 24,303 \end{array}$ | $2,783$ |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................ |  | 97,837 | 77,842 | 88,361 | 72,486 | 34,353 | 32,283 | 11,203 |
| Number of farm returns (Scheduie F)................ |  | 1,632 | 1,329 | 1,683 | 1.402 | 635 | 638 | 389 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 202,973 \\ 2,045,160 \\ 10,076 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,415,518 \\ 23,177,044 \\ 16,374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,462 \\ 1,099,932 \\ 12,159 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 372,749 \\ 4,252,602 \\ 11,409 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 386,198 \\ 5,535,920 \\ 14,334 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,717 \\ 3,389,592 \\ 18,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,932 \\ 3,834,049 \\ 27,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,487 \\ 3,019,788 \\ 71,076 \end{array}$ |
| Amount..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whole dollars). Medical and dental expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns | $\begin{array}{r} 256,666 \\ 1,163,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,054 \\ 359,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,855 \\ 328,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,105 \\ 243,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,634 \\ 130,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,150 \\ 48,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,381 \\ 42,210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ 13,561 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes paid deductions: <br> Number of returne. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,404,208 \\ & 8,837,592 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,359 \\ 273,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199,945 \\ & 604,101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371,275 \\ 1,392,196 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 385,711 \\ 1,971,007 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,597 \\ 1,270,740 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,849 \\ 1,573,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,472 \\ 1,752,356 \end{array}$ |
| Interest paid deductions: | $\begin{aligned} & 1,146,509 \\ & 9,815,304 \end{aligned}$ | 273,851 | 604,101 |  | 1,971,007 | 1,270,740 | 1,573,240 | 1,752,356 |
| Number of returns................................... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50,234 \\ 358,762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,975 \\ & 774,743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300,019 \\ 1,908,812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 335,461 \\ 2,549,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,677 \\ 1,518,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,105 \\ 1,672,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,038 \\ 1,032,828 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,329,053 \\ & 2,402,806 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,047 \\ & 49,621 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181,848 \\ & 187,869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 351,916 \\ & 410,030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375,051 \\ & 539,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177,244 \\ & 335,038 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137,339 \\ & 389,385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,808 \\ 491,188 \end{array}$ |
| Taxable income: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,257,285 \\ 96,238,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 765,331 \\ 2,445,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 895,224 \\ 11,640,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736,622 \\ 19,446,847 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481,225 \\ 20,351,258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,898 \\ 11,816,001 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 143,103 \\ 14,012,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,882 \\ 16,526,881 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liability : <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,292,659 \\ 20,649,895 \\ 6,271 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 798,059 \\ 446,230 \\ 559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 897,483 \\ 1,856,854 \\ 2,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737,107 \\ 3,436,274 \\ 4,662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481,149 \\ 3,921,424 \\ 8,150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,824 \\ 2,582,966 \\ 13,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143,143 \\ 3,536,829 \\ 24,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,894 \\ 4,869,318 \\ 113,520 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earned tncome credit: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Excess eamed income credit: * <br> Number of retums. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324,255 \\ & 254,124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,048 \\ & 206,920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,207 \\ 47,204 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  |  |  |  | - | -- | -- | -- | - |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 232,895 \\ & 179,387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200,047 \\ & 167,483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,848 \\ & 11,904 \end{aligned}$ | -- | -. | -- | - | - |
|  |  |  |  | -- | - | -- | - | $\cdots$ |
| Overpayment: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,653,363 \\ & 3,273,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 893,613 \\ & 560,874 \end{aligned}$ | 711,969 624,582 | $\begin{aligned} & 536,713 \\ & 764,864 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319,018 \\ & 643,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,994 \\ & 283,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,287 \\ 265,633 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,769 \\ 130,924 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of filing: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 892,314 \\ 1,758,306 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247,621 \\ 88,786 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173,068 \\ 134,988 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,108 \\ 203,679 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70,748 \\ 176,537 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,778 \\ 324,042 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,831 \\ 590,015 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 892,314 \\ 1,758,306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 247,621 \\ 88,786 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 142,160 \\ & 240,259 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

[^35]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Stze of adjustod gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Undor } \\ \mathbf{S 1 5 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{S 7 5 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| new mexico | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 680,292 \\ 300,994 \\ 1,571,196 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 324.931 \\ & 127,615 . \\ & 576,145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 167.997 \\ 75,74 \\ 428,906 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 109,440 \\ 54,44 \\ 322 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | 51.139 26,269 | 14,800 8,049 | 9.526 6.569 | 2,459 2.234 7 |
| Number of exemptions................................... |  |  |  |  | 160,852 | 45,824 | 29,571 | 7,531 |
| Adjustod gross income (less deflicti)................ | 16,303,476. | 1,898,740 | 3,612,597 | 4,238,598 | 3,065,040 | 1,261,865 | 1,237,228 | 989,407 |
| Selaries and wages: Number of returns. $\qquad$ | 567,836 | 258,549 1739569 | 143,911 2.867119 | 96,936 $3,408,903$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,610 \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 0 9 8 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,004 \\ & 0171130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,945 \\ 751,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,881 \\ 371.725 \end{array}$ |
|  | 12,464,218 | 1,739,569 | 2,867,119 | 3,408,603 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns <br> Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & 348,625 \\ & .922,288 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,005 \\ & 160,662 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,846 \\ 182,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,607 \\ 184,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,257 \\ & 138,264 \end{aligned}$ | 14,156 69,453 | $\begin{gathered} 9,311 \\ 92,263 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,443 \\ 94,421 \end{array}$ |
| Dividands: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of ratums......... | 109,453 312,833 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,257 \\ & 35,903 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,799 \\ & 45.555 \end{aligned}$ | 26,194 56,663 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,763 \\ & 48,949 \end{aligned}$ | 8,111 28,875 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,373 \\ 43,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,956 \\ 53,017 \end{array}$ |
| Net captial gain (less loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.......... | 71,379 | 15,013 | 14,488 | 16,067 | 12,503 | 5,706 | 5.616 | 1,986 |
| Amount..... | 394,295 | 25,138 | 22,320 | 37,596 | 48,893 | 36,389 | 76,128 | 147,832 |
| Texable pensions and annuties: Number of retums............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,192,198 | 176,483 | 321,839 | 323,371 | 219,409 | 3,685 80,121 | 56,318 | 14,658 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of ratums.............- | 38,162 | 18,679 | 12,103 | 5,526 | 1,473 | 277 |  |  |
| Amount.... | 75,388 | 35,497 | 24,950 | 11,121 | 2,951 | 596 | 260 | 11 |
| Number of sote proprietorship retums....... | 96,700 | 36,430 | 22,509 | 19,436 | 10.582 | 3.797 | $\begin{array}{r}3.030 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Number of farm reums (Schedule F ........ | 12,579 | 4,480 | 2,935 | 2,629 | 1,496 | 448 | 397 | 194 |
| Number of returns | 148,484 | 11.742 | 27,909 | 47,080 | 37,203 | 13,216 | 8,997 | 2,337 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,884,038 \\ 12554 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 111,514 | 293,741 10,525 | 456,383 9,694 | 452,468 12,162 | 215,062 16,273 | 205,098 22,796 | 129,770 55,528 |
| Average (whole dollars). Medical and dental experse: | 12,554 | 9,497 | 10,525 | 9,694 | 12,162 | 16,273 | 22,796 | 55,528 |
| Number of retums............. | 29,160 | 7,016 | 9,968 | 8,241 | 3,035 | ${ }^{626}$ | 239 | 35. |
|  | 170,710 | 31,052 | 92,483 | 27,471 | 12,115 | 4,180 | 2,402 | ,007 |
| Taxes paid deductions: Number of retums. |  | 10,191 |  | 46,598 | 37,032 |  | 8,969 | 2,327 |
| Amouni............................ | 431,230 | 9,711 | 28,994 | 82,994 | 108,904 | 62,428 | 72,973 | 65,526 |
| Inteross paid deductions: Number of returns.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....... | ${ }_{889,391}^{129,623}$ | 8,374 50,541 | 23,122 119,086 | 246,550 | 233,899 | 11,896 101,544 | 7,730 89,849 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,910 \\ 47,922 \end{array}$ |
| Contributions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....... | 127,531 | 7.178 | 22,400 | ${ }^{40,737}$ | 34,145 | ${ }^{12,375}$ | ${ }^{8,467}$ | 2,229 |
|  | 235,412 | 7,032 | 25,848 | 54,660 | 59,892 | 29,777 | 31,521 | 26,683 |
| Taxable income: Number of retums |  |  |  |  |  | 14.78 | 9.513 | 2454 |
|  | 10,092,013. | 472,607 | 1,847,709 | 2,791,174 | 2,205,646 | 944,493 | 973,080 | 857,304 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns........ | 512,688 | 163,000 | 162,915 | 109,017 | 51,023 | 14,770 | 9,508 | 2,455 |
| Amount................................................. | 1,994,035 | 91,357 | 297,360 | 468.168 | 422,333 | 212,965 | 250,437. | 251,396 |
| Average (whole dollars)............................ | 3,889 | 560 | 1,825. | 4,294 | 8,277 | 14,420 | 26,340 | 102,402 |
| Earmed income credin: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums..... | 123,702 | 91,156 | 32.546 | $\cdots$ |  | - | $\because$ | $\because$ |
|  | 101,637 | 87,208 | 14,429 | $\because$ | - .- | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Excess eamed income credin: ${ }^{2}$ Number of returns |  |  |  |  | $\because$ ".. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| Number of returns <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98, / 58 \\ & 78,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,546 \\ & 74,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,212 \\ 4,295 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | - |  |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.. | 490,070 | 252,376 | 125,887 | 74,186 | 27,648 | 6,270 | 3,191 | 512 |
| Amount.................. | 425,412 | 169,069 | 102,721 | 80,243 | 42,221 | 13,603 | 12,128 | 5.427 |
| Tax duve at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anount | $\begin{aligned} & 141,384 \\ & 261,477 \end{aligned}$ | $21,032$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,261 \\ 29,719 \end{array}$ | 39,808 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,055 \\ \hline 43,564 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 26,724 | 41,556 | 59,069 |

[^36]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under . } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { ' } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 200,000$. or more |
| OHIO - | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,129,096 \\ 2,258,470 \\ 10,658,922 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,050,768 \\ 732,823 \\ 2,876,923 \end{array}$ | 1,393,931 648,824 2,968,096 | $\begin{array}{r}1,029,227 \\ +\quad 524,228 \\ \hline 2,743,875\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 443,360 \\ & 219,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,420 \\ 56,960 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27,479 \\ 24,102 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75,911 51,977 |  |
| Number of exemptions................................... |  |  |  |  | 1,386,524 | 347,622 | 246,898 | 88,982 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit) | 142,204,387 | 13,430,258 | 30,389,574 | 40,018,523 | 26,364,693 | 9,225,399 | 10,007,998 | 12.767,941 |
| Number of retums.................................... | $4,337,814$$110,539,848$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,578,663 \\ 10,242,767 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,204,404 \\ 24,200,023 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 952,611 \\ 34,052,400 \end{array}$ | 413,85922,195,224 | $\begin{array}{r} 98,388 \\ 7,125,592 \end{array}$ | 66,170$6,652,760$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,719 \\ 6,070,882 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,184,071 \\ & 7,719,942 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 937,351 \\ 1,468,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 836,481 \\ 1,722,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 805,850 \\ 1,553,456 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 399,644 \\ 1,010,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103,493 \\ & 439,821 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,015 \\ 547,940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,237 \\ 976,394 \end{array}$ |
| Amount........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: | $\begin{aligned} & 1,074,390 \\ & 3,054,174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232,551 \\ & 282,373 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 233,734 \\ 395,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279,390 \\ & 488,605 \end{aligned}$ | 185,399429,010 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,523 \\ 251,785 \end{array}$ | 54,981411,419 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,812 \\ 795,781 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns..................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net capital gain (less loss): | $\begin{array}{r} 478,018 \\ 2,862,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,634 \\ 198,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,187 \\ 134,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113,652 \\ & 238,525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,147 \\ 287,251 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,461 \\ 205,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,198 \\ 407,468 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,739 \\ 1,390,504 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable pensions and arnuities: | $\begin{array}{r} 864,838 \\ 7,383,546 \end{array}$ | 306,727$\mathbf{1 , 6 1 4 , 1 3 3}$ | 267,1992,364,423 | 170,3441,724,446 | 79,842940,863 | 21,491328,463 | 14,560276,887 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,675 \\ 134,331 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount................................................: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation: Number of returns. | 422,882 | 124,576 | 135,783 | 118,958 | 37,959 | 4,227 | 1,207 | 172565 |
| Amount............................................................. | 957,856580,99375,639 | 262,392 | 345,225 | - 263,013 | 74,248 | 9,101 | - 3,311 |  |
| Number of sote proprietorship retums. |  | 165,219$\mathbf{2 2 , 4 4 5}$ | 145,61921,291 | 143,86719,618 | 73,3878,237 | 23,5061,884 | 21,2161,409 | 565 8,179 |
| Number of farm returns (Schectuie F).... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 755 |
| Total itemized deductions: | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400,233 \\ 16,214,912 \\ 11,580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,234 \\ 761,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,682 \\ 1,932,845 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 504,659 \\ 4,350,151 \\ 8,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 339,572 \\ 3,940,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,582 \\ 1,617,477 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,435 \\ 1,828,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,069 \\ 1,783,996 \\ 65,906 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns.................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whote dollars).......... |  | 10,688 | 6,789 |  | 11,604 | 16,243 | 24,901. |  |
| Medical and dental expense: | $\begin{aligned} & 139,350 \\ & 885,963 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,486 \\ 373,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,211 \\ 234,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,660 \\ 152,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,78 \\ & 68.512 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,720 \\ 23,866 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,302 \\ 23,40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ 9,991 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.................... ......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes pald deductions: . | 1,387,617 <br> 5,969,014 | $\begin{aligned} & 63,891 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281,234 \\ & 466,336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 503,345 \\ 1,393,006 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 339,209 \\ 1,440,752 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,497 \\ 636,789 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,382 \\ 871,974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,059 \\ 1,073,579 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................. |  | 86,577 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 308,525 \\ 1,720,556 \end{array}$ | 636,789 |  |  |
| Number of returns................................. | 1,194,275 <br> 6,584,172 | $\begin{array}{r} 42,415 \\ 219,950 \end{array}$ | 223,392832,854 | $\begin{array}{r} 449,855 \\ 2,022,872 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 86,902 \\ 643,272 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,369 \\ 642,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,817 \\ 502,454 \end{array}$ |
| Amount............................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: | $\begin{aligned} & 1,217,424 \\ & 2,130,767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,665 \\ & 41,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,811 \\ & 208,047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 442,649 \\ .501,578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317,725 \\ & 485,968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,710 \\ 214,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,641 \\ 257,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,223 \\ 422,017 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable incorme: | $\begin{array}{r} 4,259,701 \\ 93,634,384 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,201,533 \\ & 3,990,122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,375,822 \\ 17,759,275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,027,641 \\ 27,315,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 443,077 \\ 18,965,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,334 \\ 6,844,499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,839 \\ .7,784,257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,455 \\ 10,974,961 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns.................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liablity : | $\begin{array}{r} 4,307,056 \\ 18,691,688 \\ 4,340 \end{array}$ |  | 1,375,078 | 1,026,057 | $\begin{array}{r} 442,626 \\ 3,627,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,233 \\ 1,538,986 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,850 \\ 2,021,730 \\ 26,654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,463 \\ 3,238,764 \\ 117,932 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns.................................... |  | 1,251,749 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount................................................. |  | 707,857 | 2,854,622 | 4,702,715 |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whote doilars)............................. |  | 565 | 2,076 | 4,583 | 8,194 | 14,219 |  |  |
| Earned income credit: | $\begin{aligned} & 471,143 \\ & 368,238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315,020 \\ & 302,140 \end{aligned}$ | 156,12366,098 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \underline{-} \\ - \\ \hline-\end{array}$ | - | - | $\ddot{-}$ <br>  <br>  |
| Number of returns.......................... |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Amount.................................. |  |  |  | . -- |  | -- | -- |  |
| Excess earned income credit: 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 336,748 \\ 259,863 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38,435 \\ & \mathbf{1 3 , 7 2 1} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | -- |  |
| Number of returns.................................. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 298,313 \\ & 246,142 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | .. | -- |  |
| Amoum................................................. |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | - .. | .. |  |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns......................... | $3,736,540$ | 1,548,657 | 1,063,321 | 751,448 | 282,643 | 54,259 | 29,294 | 6,918 |
| Anoumi................................................ | 3,424,655 | 865,190 | 855,702 | 925,315 | 469,080 | 124,845 | 114,804 | 69,720 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 1,060,880 | 303,900 | 277,578 | 241,065 | 140,764 | 45,720 | 36,755 | 15,098 |
| Amouni................................................ | 1,703,759 | 106,453 | 200,923 | 274,634 | 254,067 | 145,047 | 241,501 | 481,135: |

See notes following Table 20.

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


[^37]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under ' | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. $\qquad$ Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,501,865 \\ & 2,306,682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,181,641 \\ 783,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,421,598 \\ 584,685 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,080,621 \\ 502,753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 527,654 \\ & 257,610 \end{aligned}$ | 150,756 79,034 | 103,738 68,527 | 35,857 31,019 |
| Number of exemptions................................... | 11,736,201 | 3,145,032 | 3,103,265 | 2,944,536 | 1,619,446 | 475,678 | 334,603 | 116,641 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit). Selaries and wages: | 161,105,129 | 13,520,312 | 30,941,066 | 42,052,720 | 31,632,358 | 12,833,463 | 13,640,100 | 16,435,110 |
| Number of retums..................................... | 4,507,493 | 1,569,755 | 1,201,643 | 988,644 | 489,905 | 137,449 | 89,935 | 30,162 |
| Intereat income: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ | 3,758,452 | \$,150,347 | 937,067 | 897.173 | 491,460 | 1456337 | 101,479 | 35,589 |
| Arrount. | 9,707,885 | 1,956,900 | 2,066,241 | 1,829,168 | 1,266,605 | 576,080 | 747,893 | 1,264,997 |
| Number of returns................................ | 1,277,261 | 308,219 | 262,734 | 294,463 | 220,773 | 86,907 | 73,853 | 30,312 |
| Amount................................................... | 4,178,853 | 429,471 | 540,804 | 642,056 | 577,740 | 336,853 | 541,321 | 1,110,507 |
| Not capital gain (less loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............. | 539,468 | 107,599 | 100,022 | 114,216 | 92,577 | 44,958 | 53,039 | 27,057 |
| Amount............................................... | 3,614,603 | 191,399 | 148,791 | 253,172 | 320,851 | 247,095 | 541,968 | 1,911,328 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums. Amount | $1,027,597$ $8,570,406$ | $\begin{array}{r} 384,570 \\ \mathbf{1 . 9 2 6 , 5 2 9} \end{array}$ | 294,044 $2,530,090$ | 193,398 |  | $29,625$ | $20,883$ | 6,669 |
| Unemployment compensation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 594,098 | 183,688 | 198,333 | 152,495 | 49,029 | 7,319 | 2,921 | 313 |
| Amount........................................ | 1,627,582 | 435,161 | 591,213 | 425,607 | 140,035 | 23,787 | 10,518 | 1,261 |
| Number of sote proprietorship returns................. | 620,719 | 175,488 | 145,258 | 144,492 | 83,004 | 31,131 | 29,738 | 11,608 |
| Number ol farm returns (Schedule F................ | 42,219 | 15,673 | 11,576 | 8,500 | 3,788 | 1.168 | 963 | 551 |
| Total itemized deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.................... | 1,445,691 | 78,878 | 228,322 | 478,284 | 392,534 | 135,371 | 97,896 | 34,406 |
| Amount............................................ | 18,566,078 | 1,050,030 | 2,002,596 | 4,609,919 | 4,763,070 | 2,200,772 | 2,237,953 | 1,702,638 |
| Medical and dental expense: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | 12,843 | -13,312 | 8,71 | 9,638 | 12,134 | 16,257 | 22,861 | 49,487 |
|  | 192,282 | 46,795 | 68,054 | 51,002 | 19,006 | 4,560 | 2,478 | 387 |
|  | 1,228,808 | 526,959 | 302,571 | 209,929 | 100,845 | 35,867 | 36,812 | 15,824 |
| Texes pald deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | 1,435,208 | 72,894 | 225,432 | 477,151 | 392,210 | 135,303 | 97,833 | 34,385 |
| Amount.................... | 6,249,698 | 149,217 | 525,811 | 1,476,236 | 1,691,020 | 794,531 | 831,406 | 781,478 |
| Interest peid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | 1,213,412 $7,708,075$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,982 \\ 0 \times 6 \end{array}$ | 172,805 | $\begin{array}{r} 414,102 \\ 2.1038,412 \end{array}$ | 351,681 | 119,452 933,236 | $\begin{gathered} 83,251 \\ 055 \\ 057 \end{gathered}$ | 28,139 653,381 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................. | 1,332,227 | 53,234 | 197,339 | 441,781 | 377,867 | 132,282 | 95,914 | 33,810 |
| Amount................ | 2,524,571 | 52,943 | 220,714 | 531,999 | 588,583 | 287,954 | 339,923 | 502,454 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums..................................... | 4,554,256 | 1,261,473 | 1,397,518 | 1,078,041 | 527,161 | 150,624 | 103,621 | 35,818 |
| Amount................................................ | 107,822,390 | 4,075,366 | 17,621,636 | 28,321,846 | 22,769,631 | 9,567,990 | 10,726,420 | 14,739,501 |
| Total tax liability : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................................... | 4,620,636 | 1,324,635 | 1,400,690 | 1,078,055 | 527,160 | 150,631 | 103,636 | 35,829 |
| Amount................................................ | 22,061,632 | 738,629 | 2,844,282 | 4,812,109 | 4,357,140 | 2,144,363 | 2,786,710 | 4,378,401 |
| Averege (whole dollars).............................. | 4,775 | 558 | 2.031 | 4,464 | 8,265 | 14,236 | 26,889 | 122,203 |
| Eamed income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 471,469 | 302,940 | 168,529 | - | -- | - | .. | . |
| Amount................................................ | 363,067 | 292,288 | 70,779 | .. | . | -. | -- | . |
| Excess earned income credit * |  |  |  | .- | -- | .. | .. | .- |
| Number of returns................................... | 325,551 | 283,742 | 41,809 | -- | .. | -- | .. | . |
| Amount............................................... | 246,085 | 231,299 | 14,786 | .. | -- | . | - |  |
| Overpayment: <br> Number of returns $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,957,640 | 1,582,545 | 1,100,330 | 810,193 | 337,947 | 77,399 | 40,683 | 8,543 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums........................................ | 1,137,719 | 341,601 | 265,125 | 230,571 | 165,937 | 62,967 | 50,819 | 20,699 |
| Amount.................................................. | 2,064,271 | 118,714 | 198,676 | 267,880 | 288,933 | 184,843 | 331,779 | 673,447 |

[^38]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and fitm | All retums | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { ' } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums $\qquad$ <br> Number with paid preparer's signature. $\qquad$ <br> Number of exemptions. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,567,377 \\ 844,462 \\ 3,428,076 \end{array}$ | 701,580 | 414,555 | 264,060 | 126,581 | 33,724 | 20,406 | 6,471 |
|  |  | 338,543 | 229,321 | 159,847 | 78,361 | 20,961 | 15,624 | 6,005 |
|  |  | 1,122,146 | 966,862 | 750,064 | 395,157 | 107,204 | 65,649$2,672,379$ | $2,703,096$ |
| Adjustad gross income (less deficit)................... | 39,604,857 | 4,659,650 | 8,855,875 | 10,269,669 | 7,578,959 | 2,865,230 |  |  |
| Salaries and wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................................................................................ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,381,570 \\ 31,460,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 596,271 \\ 4,197,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371,811 \\ 7,397,659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243,183 \\ 8,611,892 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,299 \\ 6,255,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,500 \\ 2,196,049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,257 \\ 1,637,702 \end{array}$ | 5,2491,164,849 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 751,270 \\ 1,780,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197,797 \\ & 300,578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195,200 \\ & 348,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188,193 \\ & 341,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,740 \\ & 267,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,005 \\ 129,941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,920 \\ 170,932 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,415 \\ 221,930 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns....................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 227,505 \\ & 672,745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,593 \\ & 57,585 \end{aligned}$ | 44,49077,484 | 56,587105,875 | 46,888106,372 | 18,13365,459 | 13,620 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,194 \\ 153,475 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106,485 |  |
| Net capital gain (lese loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | $\begin{aligned} & 127,731 \\ & 879,384 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,125 \\ & 53,357 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,400 \\ & 40,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,081 \\ & 70,617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,167 \\ & 92,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,521 \\ & 74,918 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,376 \\ 160,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,061 \\ 387,199 \end{array}$ |
| Taxable pensions and annuities: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 225,930 \\ 2,253,851 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,750 \\ 289,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,919 \\ 593,859 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,744 \\ 624,326 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,771 \\ 438,753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,601 \\ 151,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,880 \\ 115,012 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,265 \\ 40,856 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Number of sole proprietorship retums. $\qquad$ <br> Number of farm returns (Schedule F). $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 140,696215,995 | 62,127 | 44,71966,900 | 25,94339,491 | 6,82711,377 | 8009 | 247 | 2456 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95,931 \\ & 56,276 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1,660 | 581 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 245,995 \\ & 175,907 \end{aligned}$ |  | 66,900 44,154 | 39,462 | $21,190$ | 6,901 | 5,903 | 2,021 |
|  | 18,753 | 5,077 | 4,370 | 4,575 | 2,867 | 869 | 646 | 349 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. | $\begin{array}{r} 410,506 \\ 5,102,868 \\ 12,431 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,819 \\ 272,649 \\ 10,985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,513 \\ 709,973 \\ 8,818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,307 \\ 1,345,861 \\ 9,661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,321 \\ 1,342,328 \\ 12,508 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,219 \\ 555,944 \\ 17,255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,957 \\ 499,328 \\ 25,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,370 \\ 376,787 \\ 59,150 \end{array}$ |
| Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ <br> Medical and dental expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums | $\begin{array}{r} 77,247 \\ 317,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,541 \\ & 63,615 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,081 \\ 144,148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,149 \\ & 67,144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,652 \\ 27,451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,219 \\ & 7,411 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ 6,496 \end{array}$ | 591,333 |
| Amount. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 406,949 \\ 1,593,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,051 \\ & 30,761 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,272 \\ 134,301 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,902 \\ & 387,637 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,221 \\ & 459,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,195 \\ 199,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,942 \\ 193,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,366 \\ 188,686 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid deductions: Number of retums................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 349,206 \\ 2,039,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,911 \\ & 89,239 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 96,992 \\ 556,391 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Amount.................................................. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 62,955 \\ 261,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,372 \\ & 575,634 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,572 \\ 223,381 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,068 \\ 199,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,336 \\ 134,144 \end{array}$ |
| Contributions: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371,135 \\ & 839,955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,059 \\ & 21,558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,208 \\ 104,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126,455 \\ & 216,809 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31,105 \\ & 90,076 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101,827 \\ & 218,591 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,270 \\ & 89,102 \end{aligned}$ | 6,211 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99,811 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 263,499 \\ 6,707,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,432 \\ 5,310,079 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,687 \\ 2,081,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,381 \\ 2,045,516 \end{array}$ | . |
| Number of returns....................................... | 1,210,745 | 353,834 | 406,451 |  |  |  |  | 6,461 |
| Amount................................................... | 24,339,329 | 1,177,212 | 4,698,499 |  |  |  |  | 2,319,333 |
| Total tax liability : <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,230,756 \\ 4,703,324 \\ 3,821 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 375,800 \\ 211,712 \\ 563 \end{array}$ | 405,278 | 262,935 | 126,256 | 33,645 | 20,377 | 6,465 |
|  |  |  | 745,463 | 1,104,227 | 987,207 | 458,579 | 526,664 | 669,472 |
|  |  |  | - 1,839 | 4,200 | 7,819 | 13,630 | 25,846 | 103,553 |
| Earned income credit: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Excess eamed income credit: * <br> Number of retums. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283,625 \\ & 247,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,903 \\ & 211,458 \end{aligned}$ | 77,72238,357 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | -- | - | - | -- |
|  |  |  |  | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 222,430 \\ & 190,376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198,842 \\ & 181,542 \end{aligned}$ | 23,5888,834 | -- | -- | -- | -. | . |
|  |  |  |  | - | .- | -- | .. | - |
| Overpayment: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,199,705 \\ & 1,134,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 580,024 \\ & 440,745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330,663 \\ & 289,246 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 191,717 \\ & 216,585 \end{aligned}$ | 74,597113,072 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,662 \\ & 31,741 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,686 \\ 26,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,356 \\ 17,254 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax due at time of filing: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287,442 \\ & 534,317 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71,401 \\ & 57,240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,329 \\ 75,127 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,692 \\ & 83,735 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,860 \\ 52,958 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,387 \\ 94,967 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73,665 \\ & 30,185 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,108 \\ 140,105 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991-Continued [Money amounts are in thousends of dallars, except where indicated]

| State and hem | All returne | Stre of adusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under \$15,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 00,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { undar } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 200,000$ or more |
| tenessex | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  | 2,207,814 | 981,276 | 574,536 | 383,286 | 176,023 |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.. |  |  |  |  |  | 47,606 | 32,838 | 12.170 |
| Nurneer with peid preparer's signature........... | 1,018,997 | 401,978 | 267,819 | 194,986 | 92,420 | 27,108 | 23,713 | 10,963 |
| Number of examptions.................................. | 4,829,397 | 1,504,020 | 1,344,598 | 1,066,865 | 540,385 | 149,083 | 105,395 | 39,051 |
| Adusted gross income (less deficit).................. | 57,975,796 | 6,134,841 | 12,371,291 | 14,889,352 | 10,529,170 | 4,065,810 | 4,336,679 | 5,688,652 |
| Selaries and wages: <br> Number of retums. | 1,901,224 | 790,569 | 510,809 | 364,923 | 163,653 | 43,196 | 27,944 | 10,121 |
| Amount.................................................................................... | 46,091,675 | 5,457,668 | 10,364,117 | 12,72,932 | 8,881,920 | 3,158,062 | 2,788,777 | 2811,199 |
| Intierest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums........................................ | 1,129,489 | 324,964 | 287,007 | 274,779 | 153,832 | 44,962 | 31,888 | 12.017 |
| Amount................................................ | 3,120,079 | 574,044 | 621,646 | 572,985 | 422,022 | 203,436 | 268,616 | 457,341 |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 302779 | 61,091 | 58,839 | 72,234 | 57,640 | 23,024 | 20,403 | 9,488 |
| Amount................................................ | 836,001 | 74,700 | 91,166 | 115,224 | 113,846 | 70,198 | 127,044 | 243,770 |
| Net captal gain (less loss): Number of returs............ |  |  |  | 38.268 |  |  |  |  |
| Amount............................................................. | 1,565,392 | 152,444 | ¢,240 | 105,427 | 117,033 | 84,565 | 204,607 | 839,077 |
| Taxable pensions and arrutites: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 303519 | 96,081 | 80,171 | 66,511 | 34,497 | 9,917 | 6,245 | 2097 |
| Amount................................................ | 2,617,719 | 478,645 | 745,691 | 653,672 | 420,503 | 151,096 | 115,505 | 52,519 |
| Unemployment compensatior: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............... | 228,341 | 97,248 | 74,666 | 43,880 | 10,405 | 1,508 | 585 | 70 |
| Amourt................................................ | 339,368 | 130,032 | 112778 | 66,966 | 17,304 | 2861 | 1,244 | 182 |
| Number of sole proprietorship retums............... | 295,195 | 104,191 | 72056 | 60,700 | 32,123 | 11,118 | 10,684 | 4,323 |
| Number of farm returns (Schective F)................ | 75,147 | 24,000 | 20,652 | 18,251 | 8,083 | 1,837 | 1,404 | 700 |
| Total itemized dectuctions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 415,088 | 28,596 | 75,299 | 128809 | 107,60 | 37,166 | 27,463 | 10,075 |
| Amount................................................ | 4,837,826 | 290,196 | 623,209 | 1,181,840 | 1,208,436 | 536,268 | 547,890 | 450,926 |
| Averrce (whote dollars).............................. | 11,655 | 10,148 | 8,278 | 9,171 | 11,208 | 14,402 | 19,950 | 44,757 |
| Medical and dental expense: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reurns................................. | 72182 | 16,62 | 25,943 | 20,241 | 7.182 | 1.412 | 678 | 104 |
| Amount............................................ | 304,656 | 84,759 | 98,644 | 68.638 | 30,526 | 9,924 | 9,043 | 3.122 |
| Taxes peid dactuctions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reurms................................ | 304,407 | 22,563 | 66,593 | 119,773 | 100,611 | 36,154 | 26,822 | 9,899 |
| Amount............................................. | 499,236 | 31,902 | 49,650 | 102572 | 114,838 | 57,444 | 68,513 | 74,146 |
| Irterest peid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nurnber of returna........................................ | 360,746 | 18,405 | 59,673 | 115,152 | 99,906 | 34,253 | 24,638 | 8,719 |
| Amourl.................................... | 2582,768 | 116,296 | 291,622 | 652541 | 684,731 | 298,623 | 304,757 | 234,199 |
| Contricutions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................. | 353,716 | 17,732 | 60,598 | 113167 | 100,405 | 36,575 | 36,423 | 9,756 |
| Amount............................................ | 1,049,256 | 2,612 | 97,766 | 214,061 | 249,567 | 117,913 | 140,664 | 205,672 |
| Taxable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retims.................................... | 1,713,967 | 497,339 | 565481 | 382,661 | 175,884 | 47,649 | 32796 | 12.158 |
| Arnount............................................... | 38,134,323 | 1,608,547 | 6,667,081 | 10,107,942 | 7,828,057 | 3,153,798 | 3,556,053 | 5,212,845 |
| Total tax liability: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nenber of relums................................... | 1,750,907 | 544,773 | 564,828 | 362093 | 175,003 | 47,000 | 32,794 | 12.146 |
| Amount................................................ | 7,784,122 | 311,513 | 1,075,764 | 1,689,553 | 1,511,920 | 718,749 | 940,284 | 1,536,338 |
| Averace (whole doliars)............................. | 4,423 | 572 | 1,905 | 4,422 | 8,605 | 15,100 | 28,672 | 126,489 |
| Earned income credt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................................... | 354,953 | 253,072 | 109,881 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amount............................................... | 297,536 | 251,071 | 46,465 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Exceses eamed income credt ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | - | - | - | -- | - |
| Number of retums................................ | 270,919 | 241,756 | 20,163 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amourt............................................. | 217,60 | 206,963 | 10,647 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overpeymert: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returs.................................... | 1,650,816 | 74,300 | 457,004 | 284,749 | 101,387 | 20,0e8 | 10,278 | 2440 |
| Amount................................................. | 1,553,584 | 503,021 | 419,809 | 342,56 | 155,328 | 42533 | 41,654 | 28,602 |
| Tex due at time of firing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of redurms.................................... | 428,732 | 122.453 | 100,499 | 86,911 | 67,687 | 24,547 | 18,877 | 7,748 |
| Anourt................................................ | 932311 | 54,919 | 92,933 | 119,304 | 133727 | 83,683 | 143,608 | 304,127 |

[^39]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^40]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991-Continued [Monoy amounts are in thousands of dollars, excopt where indicated]


[^41]Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicateo]
 See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State and item | All returns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Under } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { ' } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$200,000 or more |
| VIRGINIA | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,907,900 \\ & 1,168,817 \\ & 6,176,208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,070,890 \\ 374,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 723,951 \\ & 290,268 \end{aligned}$ | 559,626 | 326,254 | 122,461 | 85,880 | 18,84115,642 |
| Number with paid preparers signature. |  |  |  | 246,131 | 143,276 | 12,247 |  |  |
| Number of exemptions............................ |  | 1,510,123 | 1,559,325 | 1,440,387 | 962,147 | 376,108 | 267,547 | 60,571 |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)................... | 93,151,332 | 6,305,637 | 15,781,674 | 21,833,315 | 19,751,460 | 10,476,780 | 11,049,755 | 7,952,710 |
| Salaries and wages: Number of returss................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,528,345 \\ 74,094,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 873,624 \\ 6,180,487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 639,104 \\ 13,054,853 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 509,994 \\ 18,313,028 \end{array}$ | 16,382,569 | 112,811$8,470,935$ | 8,017,521 | 15,547$\mathbf{3 , 6 7 4 , 6 9 3}$ |
| Amoumt.............................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intarest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | $1,721,698$$4,731,016$ | $\begin{aligned} & 409,751 \\ & 682,528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 384,825 \\ & 744,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418,415 \\ & 843,718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290,158 \\ & 751,522 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116,367 \\ 422,758 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,531 \\ 554,258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,651 \\ 732,092 \end{array}$ |
| Amount............................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 67,160 \\ 212,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,939 \\ 339,892 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,387 \\ 542,334 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.................................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 624,229 \\ 1,958,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105,096 \\ & 132,227 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,094 \\ & 169,409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144,146 \\ & 261,334 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135,427 \\ & 300,510 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Net capital gain (less loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums...................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 306,714 \\ 2,377,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,093 \\ 279,482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,818 \\ 71,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,700 \\ 131,202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,092 \\ 193,679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,795 \\ 176,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,863 \\ 436,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,353 \\ 1,089,491 \end{array}$ |
| Amount................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 455,647 \\ 5,918,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101,751 \\ & 553,135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116,465 \\ 1,139,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,606 \\ 1,429,016 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,363 \\ 1,348,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,060 \\ 684,560 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,545 \\ 616,049 \end{array}$ | 3,857148,004 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 186,810 \\ & 299,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67,570 \\ 103,524 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,195 \\ 100,822 \end{array}$ | $40,044$62,898 | 12,13522,736 | 2,606 | 1,180 | 80227 |
| Amount............................................... |  |  |  |  |  | 5,947 | 2,909 |  |
| Number of sole proprietorship returns................ | $341,265$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,524 \\ 88,565 \end{array}$ | $74,616$ | $77,532$ | 53,095 | 22,833 | 19,606 | 227 5,018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums.................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 972,006 \\ 14,574,856 \\ 14,995 \end{array}$ | 49,191 | 146,512$\mathbf{1 , 3 4 5 , 9 2 7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292,453 \\ 3,280,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266,368 \\ 3,801,998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,060 \\ 2,169,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,877 \\ 2,194,662 \end{array}$ | 18,545$1,184,792$ |
| Amount................................................... |  | 597,480 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (whote dollars)............................... |  | 12,146 | 9,186 | $11,218$ | $14,273$ | 18,854 | 26,165 | 63,887 |
| Medical and dental expense: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 145,170 \\ & 735,987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,177 \\ 161,719 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,490 \\ 178,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,759 \\ 190,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,033 \\ 142,704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,504 \\ 30,764 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,979 \\ 24,946 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 7,054 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes paid deductions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 963,219 \\ 4,387,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,979 \\ & 78,326 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143,943 \\ & 257,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 291,100 \\ & 889,563 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265,907 \\ 1,115,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,941 \\ & 699,322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,814 \\ 777,261 \end{array}$ | 18,535569,625 |
| Amount. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of retums................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 858,643 \\ 7,343,275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,837 \\ 293,073 \end{array}$ | 119,842 678,626 | $\begin{array}{r} 262,464 \\ 1,699,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244,991 \\ 1,965,061 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,609 \\ 1,108,763 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75,792 \\ 1,108,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,108 \\ 489,906 \end{array}$ |
| Amount........................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 120,900 \\ 138,619 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260,397 \\ 333,303 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 873,320 \\ 1,639,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,909 \\ & 30,891 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250,570 \\ & 409,401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,181 \\ & 236,389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,317 \\ 253,154 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,046 \\ 238,124 \end{array}$ |
| Amount.............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable income: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,438,597 \\ 61,571,079 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 620,958 \\ 2,066,119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 707,466 \\ 8,782,207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557,474 \\ 14,393,844 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 325,777 \\ 13,708,031 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,340 \\ 7,494,285 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,783 \\ 8,324,520 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18,799 \\ 6,802,073 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liability : <br> Number of retums. <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,471,654 \\ 12,516,503 \\ 5,064 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 652,594 \\ 370,322 \\ 567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 708,521 \\ \mathbf{1 , 3 9 9 , 7 4 1} \\ 1,976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557,748 \\ 2,446,678 \\ 4,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 325,817 \\ 2,595,604 \\ 7,966 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 122,352 \\ 1,632,379 \\ 13,342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,808 \\ 2,097,588 \\ 24,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,814 \\ 1,984,191 \\ 105,464 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eamed income credit: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Excess earned income credit: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 307,087 \\ 255,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 212,097 \\ & 213,704 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94,990 \\ & 41,946 \end{aligned}$ | - | .- | -- | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  | .. | .. | -- | -- | -- |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 229,456 \\ & 187,602 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27,536 \\ 9,993 \end{array}$ | -- | - | .. | .. | .. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 201,920 \\ & 177,609 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -- | .. | .. | . |
|  |  |  |  |  | .- | - | .- | - |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 2,112,210 | 836,681 | 567,788 | 404,731 | 201,079 | 61,935 | 35,410 | 4,586 |
| Amoum.................................................... | 2,128,319 | 545,211 | 469,451 | 483,667 | 329,598 | 132,085 | 118,335 | 49,971 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.....................................- | 654,837 | 157,158 | 136,481 | 138,627 | 113,451 | 54,503 | 43,549 | 11,068 |
| Amount................................................. | 1,230,507 | 59,007 | 104,287 | 155,530 | 185,218 | 136,126 | 231,709 | 358,629 |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 2.-Individual income and Tax Data by State and Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 1991-Continued [Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]
 See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

| State end litem | All refurns | Size of adjusted gross income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 75,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 75,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | \$200,000 or more |
| WISCONSIN | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,297,060 \\ & 1,097,541 \\ & 4,910,783 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 918,487 \\ & 370,913 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 584,018 \\ & 277,209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473,451 \\ & 257,651 \end{aligned}$ | 228,920124,141 | $\begin{array}{r} 55,023 \\ 31,763 \end{array}$ | 34,88624,968 | 12,27510,896 |
| Number whth peid preparerer's si.......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of exemptions.................................. |  | 1,237,417 | 1,236,039 | 1,367,428 | 735,197 | 178,716 | 115,708 | 40,278 |
| Adjusted gross thcome (lass defict)............ | 64,917,207 | 5,590,716 | 12,295,938 | 18,510,880 | 13,652,717 | 4,670,432 | 4,586,247 | 5,610,277 |
| Selaries and wages: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns............................ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,939,132 \\ 50,379,046 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705,943 \\ 4,467,230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 484,708 \\ 9,532,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,439 \\ 15,670,186 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215,831 \\ 11,565,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,646 \\ 3,635,857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,833 \\ 3,049,229 \end{array}$ | 10,7322,458,207 |
| Amount................................................: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,654,380 \\ & 3,802,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 525,718 \\ 778,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399,369 \\ & 828,181 \end{aligned}$ | 411,515725,186 | $\begin{aligned} & 217,565 \\ & 502,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,608 \\ 221,233 \end{array}$ | 34,389272,144 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,216 \\ 475,373 \end{array}$ |
| Dividends: . . . . ......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,311 \\ 331,883 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns........................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 531,558 \\ 1,384,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,877 \\ 149,126 \end{array}$ | 196,369 | 221,927 | 199,306 | $112,999$ | 172,924 |  |
| Amount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net caphal gain (less loss): |  |  | 64,531 | 66,676 | 47,959 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,473 \\ 660,805 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns............. | $\begin{array}{r} 294,525 \\ 1,832,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,835 \\ 143,150 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 19,517 | 19,534 |  |
| Armount............................. |  |  |  | 227,886 | 219,750 | 139,574 | 256,981 |  |
| Texable pensions and annuities: | $\begin{array}{r} 353,440 \\ 2,761,069 \end{array}$ | 123,526 | 184,155 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,760 \\ 670,230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,994 \\ 376,421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,197 \\ 127,991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,424 \\ 103,096 \end{array}$ | 660,805 |
| Number of returns...................................... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105,196 \\ & 855,803 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 2,34357,135 |
| Amount................................................. |  | 570,393 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment compensation: <br> Number of returns. <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $260,102$ |  | 85,00387.484 | -78,867 | 25,087 | 2.440 | - 636 | 89 |
|  |  | 65,499122,262 |  |  |  | 2,440 |  |  |
|  | 506,529 |  | 179,56964,313 | 150,964 | 46,770 | 5,211 | - $\begin{array}{r}636 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 209 |
| Number of sole proprietoratip returns........... | $\begin{array}{r} 263,231 \\ 74,239 \end{array}$ | 71,72327,917 |  | 69,240$-\quad 15,782$ | 35,192 | 10,954 | $\begin{array}{r}1,465 \\ \hline 1,033\end{array}$ | 3,043396 |
| Number of farm returns (Schedule F) $\qquad$ <br> Total itemized deductions: |  |  | 21,891 |  | 5,824 | 1,396 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 718,499 \\ 8,531,910 \\ 11,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,086 \\ 383,785 \end{array}$ | 114,379990,177 | $\begin{array}{r} 264,681 \\ 2,431,575 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198,434 \\ 2,370,312 \end{array}$ | 52,817877,639 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,115 \\ 810,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,987 \\ 668,407 \\ 55,761 \end{array}$ |
| Number of returns....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Âverape ímioie óoliarsi)............................. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,119 \\ 28,540 \\ 168,071 \end{array}$ | 8,057 | $9,187$ | 11,945 | -16,617 |  |  |
| Medical and dental expense: | $\begin{array}{r} 96,146 \\ 524,654 \end{array}$ |  | 35,588222,586 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,714 \\ & 81,266 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,617 \\ 30633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,086 \\ & 8,844 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Number of returns................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 507 \\ 8,285 \end{array}$ | 944,970 |
| Amount............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes paid deductions: <br> Number of retums. <br> Amount. | $\begin{array}{r} 711,765 \\ 3,900,792 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112,624 \\ & 317,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 264,018 \\ 1,067,146 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198,258 \\ -\quad 1,144,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,787 \\ 428,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,091 \\ 419,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,976 \\ 437,342 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 38,011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 86,292 \\ & 20,164 \\ & 82,016 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest paid deductions: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583,446 \\ 2,830,601 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 82,741 \\ 287,125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 227,273 \\ & 912,854 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172,305 \\ & 844,939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,389 \\ 293,016 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,569 \\ 259,255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,005 \\ 151,397 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 94,443 \\ & 91,961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,197 \\ 227,845 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187,837 \\ & 236,705 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,061 \\ 100,234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,106 \\ 113,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,666 \\ 174,900 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 644,482 \\ & 972,809 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,172 \\ & 27,849 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable income: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ <br> Amount. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,921,626 \\ 42,312,507 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 563,772 \\ 1,743,426 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 554,210 \\ 6,960,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 472,711 \\ 12,144,335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228,800 \\ 9,574,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,998 \\ 3,410,625 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,868 \\ 3,549,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,267 \\ 4,929,648 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total tax liability : <br> Number of returns <br> Amount. $\qquad$ <br> Average (whole dollars) $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,948,755 \\ 8,354,946 \\ 4,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 590,516 \\ & 310,699 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 555,286 | 472,179 | 228,677 | 54,964 | 34,863 | 12,270 |
|  |  |  | 1,127,338 | 2,025,110 | 1,780,983 | 753,766 | 908,486 | 1,448,564 |
|  |  | 526 | 2,030 | 4,289 | 7,788 | 13,714 | 26,059 | 118,057 |
| Eamed income credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 178,697 | 117,387 | 61,310 | -- | - | -- | - | - - |
| Amount........................... | 140,748 | 113,967 | 26,781 |  | . |  | -- |  |
| Excess eamed income credit * |  |  |  | -- | . | .. | $\because$ |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 126,280 | 110,479 | 15,801 | $\cdots$ | .. | . | -- |  |
| Amount.................................................. | 95,191 | 89,505 | 5,686 |  | .- | .- | .. | - |
| Overpayment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns.................................... | 1,595,997 | 663,419 | 412,694 | 339,814 | 139,393 | 25,210 | 12,747 | 2,720 |
| Amount................................................. | 1,346,926 | 333,221 | 309,767 | 370,772 | 205,672 | 51,744 | 47,035 | 28,716 |
| Tax due at time of filing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns..................................... | 538,827 | 159,738 | 126,886 | '118,115 | 81,090 | 26,481 | 18,731 | 7,806 |
| Amount................................................ | 931,523 | 49,089 | 97,922 | 142,737 | 144,101 | 82,756 | 130,924 | 283,993 |

See notes foilowing Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


[^42]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 3.-Number of Individual Returns, Income, Tax and Average Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1988-1991-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of doilars except as indicated]


[^43]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 4.--Reconciliation of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and Personal Income Used in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), for Specified Years, 1970-1990 [All figures are estimates-money amounts are in billions of dollars]

| Income and adjustment tiems | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1989r | 1990p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Personal income (per NIPA) .. | 831.0 | 1,307.3 | 2,286.4 | 3,379.8 | 4,075.9 | 4,380.3 | 4,664.2 |
| 2. Portion of personal income not included in AGI $\qquad$ Transfer payments (except taxable military pay and | 179.7 | 346.0 | 603.7 | 1,039.4 | 1,138.7 | 1,217.0 | 1,316.2 |
| Transfer payments (except taxable military pay and taxable Govemment pensions) | 77.0 | 171.6 | 282.1 | 407.4 | 470.7 | 509.1 | 557.7 |
| Other labor income (except fees) ....... | 31.9 | 65.0 | 138.0 | 188.5 | 226.3 | 247.6 | 266.5 |
| Imputed income. | 25.2 | 32.0 | 47.6 | 66.2 | 87.3 | 74.2 | 86.1 |
| Investment income received by nonprofit institutions or retained by fiduciaries $\qquad$ | 7.5 | 11.1 | 19.9 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 44.1 | 46.1 |
| Investrent income retained by life insurance carriers and noninsured pension funds'. | 12.5 | 23.5 | 58.7 | 122.1 | 160.4 | 181.1 | 183.5 |
| Not differences in accounting treatment (NIPA vs. IRS)............. | 10.0 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 89.9 | 80.3 | 82.4 | 83.2 |
| Other excluded or tax exempt income ................................. | 15.8 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 132.6 | 78.9 | 78.6 | 92.2 |
| 3. Portion of AGI not included in personal income .................... | 47.1 | 85.9 | 157.0 | 303.1 | 503.9 | 627.3 | 633.0 |
| Personal contributions for social insurance ............. | 27.9 | 50.4 | 88.6 | 149.1 | 194.5 | 211.4 | 224.8 |
| Not capital gain less loss from sales of property....................... | 7.8 | 13.9 | 27.1 | 60.9 | 149.9 | 142.1 | 103.8 |
| Taxable private pensions .................................. | 6.3 | 14.0 | 32.7 | 90.2 | 115.4 | 123.2 | 134.5 |
| S Corporation income (taxed through shareholders) less loss $\qquad$ | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 34.4 | 37.7 | 44.4 |
| Other taxable income less loss ......................................... | 3.4 | 5.4 | 7.9 | -3.4 | 9.8 | 12.9 | 25.4 |
| 4. Total not adjustment for conceptual differences <br> (line 2 minus line 3) $\qquad$ | 132.6 | 280.1 | 46.7 | 736.4 | 636.8 | 649.7 | 782.2 |
| 5. Estimated total AGI (per NIPA) (line 1 minus line 4) $\qquad$ | 698.4 | 1,047.1 | 1,818.7 | 2,643.5 | 3,444.2 | 3,680.6 | 3,882.0 |
| 6. Adjusted gross Income (AGI) (SOI) ................ | 631.7 | 947.8 | 1,813.7 | 2,306.0 | 3,083.0 | 3,258.4 | 3,431.0p |
| 7. Estimated difference In AGI (NIPA vs. SOI) <br> (line 5 minus ine 6) ${ }^{2}$ | 66.7 | 99.4 | 205.0 | 337.5 | 358.1 | 134.2 | 450.1 |

[^44]
## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 5.-Personal Income and Total Adjusted Gross Income Based on Individual Income Tax Returns per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Tax Years 1947-1992 [All miqures are estimates-money amounts are in bililions of dolarars)


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 6.-Total Adjusted Gross Income Estimated from National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) and Adjusted Gross Income Reported on Individual Income Tax Returns per SOI, Tax Years 1947-1991 [All hgures are estimales-money amounts are in billions of dollars]

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

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

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


See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 8.-Personal Income per National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), and Taxable Income and Individual Income Tax per SOI, Tax Years 1947-1992 (All ingures are estimates-money amounts are in billions of dollars)

| Tax year | Personal income (per NIPA) ' | Taxable income (per SOl) ${ }^{2}$ |  | Total income tax (per SOI) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - Amoun |  |  | As a percentage of.... |  |
|  |  | Amount | percentage of personal Income | Total | Personal Income' | Taxable income ${ }^{2} \mathrm{r}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1947................................ | 190.2 | 75.4 | 39.6 | 18.1 | 9.5 | 24.0 |
| 1948............................... | 209.2 | 74.8 | 35.8 | 45.4 | 7.4 | 20.6 |
| 1949............................... | 206.4 | 71.7 | 34.7 | 14.5 | 7.0 | 20.2 |
| 1950................................ | 228.1 | 84.3 | 37.0 | 18.4 | 8.1 | 21.8 |
| 1951............................... | 256.5 | 99.2 | 38.7 | 24.2 | 9.4 | 24.4 |
| 1952............................... | 273.8 | 107.2 | 39.2 | 27.8 | 10.2 | 25.9 |
| 1953............................... | 290.5 | 114.3 | 39.3 | 29.4 | 10.1 | 25.7 |
| 1954................................ | 293.0 | 115.3 | 39.4 | 26.7 | 9.1 | 23.2 |
| 1955................................ | 314.2 | 128.0 | 40.7 | 29.6 | 9.4 | 23.1 |
| 1956............................... | 337.2 | 141.5 | 42.0 | 32.7 | 9.7 | 23.1 |
| 1957................................ | 356.3 | 149.4 | 41.9 | 34.4 | 9.7 | 23.0 |
| 1958.............................. | 367.1 | 149.3 | 40.7 | 34.3 | 9.3 | 23.0 |
| 1959............................... | 391.2 | 166.5 | 42.6 | 38.6 | 9.9 | 23.2 |
| 1960............................... | 409.2 | 171.6 | 41.9 | 39.5 | 9.7 | 23.0 |
| 1961.... | 426.5 | 181.8 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 9.9 | 23.2 |
| 1962................................ | 453.4 | 195.3 | 43.1 | 44.9 | 9.9 | 23.0 |
| 1963............................... | 476.4 | 209.1 | 43.9 | 48.2 | 10.1 | 23.1 |
| 1964................................ | 510.7 | 229.9 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 9.2 | 20.5 |
| 1965................................ | 552.9 | 255.1 | 46.1 | 49.6 | 9.0 | 19.4 |
| 1966... | 601.7 | 286.3 | 47.6 | 56.1 | 9.3 | 19.6 |
| 1967.......................... | 646.5 | 315.1 | 48.7 | 63.0 | 9.7 | 20.0 |
| 1968............................... | 709.9 | 352.8 | 49.7 | 76.7 | 10.8 | 21.7 |
| 1969................................ | 773.7 | 388.8 | 50.3 | 86.6 | 11.2 | 22.3 |
| 1970................................ | 831.0 | 401.2 | 48.3 | 83.9 | 10.1 | 20.9 |
| 1971................................ | 893.5 | 414.0 | 46.3 | 85.4 | 9.6 | 20.6 |
| 1972......... | 980.5 | 447.6 | 45.7 | 93.6 | 9.6 | 20.9 |
| 1973......... | 1,098.7 | 511.9 | 46.6 | 108.1 | 9.8 | 21.1 |
| 1974........ | 1,205.7 | 573.6 | 47.6 | 123.6 | 10.3 | 21.5 |
| 1975............................... | 1,307.3 | 595.5 | 45.6 | 124.5 | 9.5 | 20.9 |
| 1976... | 1,446.3 | 674.9 | 46.7 | 141.8 | 9.8 | 21.0 |
| 1977.... | 1,601.3 | 733.8 | 45.8 | 159.8 | 10.0 | 21.8 |
| 1978......................... | 1,807.9 | 846.4 | 46.8 | 188.2 | 10.4 | 22.2 |
| 1979................................ | 2,033.1 | 926.6 | 45.6 | 214.5 | 10.6 | 23.2 |
| 1980............................... | 2,265.4 | 1,045.2 | 46.1 | 250.3 | 11.0 | 23.0 |
| 1981................................ | 2,534.7 | 1,170.1 | 46.2 | 284.1 | 11.2 | 24.3 |
| 1982............................... | 2,690.9 | 1,231.9 | 45.8 | 277.6 | 10.3 | 22.5 |
| 1983............................... | 2,862.5 | 1,300.2 | 45.4 | 274.2 | 9.6 | 21.1 |
| 1984............................. | 3,154.6 | 1,447.0 | 45.9 | 301.9 | 9.6 | 20.9 |
| 1985................................ | 3,379.8 | 1,550.5 | 45.9 | 325.7 | 9.6 | 21.0 |
| 1986............................... | 3,590.4 | 1,665.6 | 46.4 | 367.3 | 10.2 | 22.1 |
| 1987............................... | 3,802.0 | 1,850.6 | 48.7 | 369.2 | 9.7 | 20.0 |
| 1988................................ | 4,075.9 | 2,070.0 | 50.8 | 412.9 | 10.1 | 19.9 |
| 1989............ | 4,380.3 | 2,173.3 | 49.6 | 432.9 | 9.9 | 19.9 |
| 1990............................... | 4,664.2 | 2,263.7 | 48.5 | 447.1 | 9.6 | 19.8 |
| p1991.............................. | 4,828.3 | 2,285.9 | 47.3 | 448.2 | 9.3 | 19.6 |
| p1992.............................. | 5,058.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ก.8. |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 9.--Number of Individual Income Tax Returns by Type of Tax Settlement, Tax Years 1944-1991 AAl ngures are estimates Dased on samples--number of returns are in millions]


See noles following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 10.- Nonfarm Sole Proprietorship Returns: Selected Income Statement Items for Specified Income Years 1970-1991
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | p1991 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns with nonfarm businesses net income or defleth, total. Number with nonlarm business net income. | 8,769,741 | 7,221,346 | $8,931,712$ n.a. | $11,928,673$ $8,640,701$ | $14,782,738$ $11,221,925$ | $16,129,495$ $11,524,409$ |
| Number of nonfarm businesses............................ | 6,493,780 | 7,759,576 | 9,730,019 | n.a. | 16,696,384 | 16,856,298 |
| Businese recelpte, total $\qquad$ Income from sales and operations $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198,582,172 \\ \text { n.a. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273,054,741 \\ & 272,342,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 414,206,713 \\ 407,169,299 \end{array}$ | 540,046,430 $\mathbf{5 2 8 , 6 7 5 , 2 7 1}$ | $730,606,020$ $719,007,636$ | $\begin{aligned} & 718,271,217 \\ & 703,372,395 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total deductions ................................................ | 168,044,746 | 234,318,288 | 356,268,495 | 461,272,852 | 689,249,683 ${ }^{1}$ | 576,642,980 1 |
| Cost of sales and operations .............................. | 109,148,811 | 146,261,435 | 209,889,809 | 232,294,132 | 291,010,060 | 281,397,785 |
| Inventory, beginning-of-year............................ | \%.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 21,435,438 | 29,024,992 | 30,405,860 |
| Inventory, end-of-year ................................................................................. | 11,060,775 | 15,578,040 | 21,996,236 | 24,969,895 | 30,421,044 | 31,253,394 |
| Purchases .... | 88,585,913 | 117.722,352 | 168,301,517 | n.a. | 210,225,158 | 208,186,255 |
| Cost of labor ................................................. | 7,704,285 | 8,791,083 | 10,922,221 | 14,504,201 | 22,679,507 | 22,269,632 |
| Materials and supplies ................................. | 6,216,057 | 9,090,638 | 12,909,222 | n.a. | 30,195,388 | 29,143,349 |
| Advertising..................................................... | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6,574,743 | 6,648,905 |
| Car and truck expenses | n.a. | n.a. | 13,378,289 | 17,044,421 | 21,765,531 | 22,090,044 |
| Commissions | 1,274,016 | 2,225,830 | 3,333,345 | n.a. | 8,816,233 | 7,684,752 |
| Depletion............................................... | n.a. | n.a. | n.a | n.a. | 816,131 | 643,490 |
| Depreciation ................................................... | 5,451,525 | 7,958,143 | 13,952,703 | 26,291,389 | 23,734,507 | 23,002,916 |
| Pension and profit sharing plans ......................... | 72,741 | 125,296 | 141,463 | 311,323 | 586,394 | 535,453 |
| Employee benefit programs... | ก.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1,056,604 | 1,032,631 |
| Insurance | 2,309,608 | 3,503,812 | 6,003,126 | п.a. | 13,357,568 | 13,084,545 |
| Interest paid, total ............................................. | 1,784,276 | 3,390,845 | 7,190,257 | 11,913,982 | 13,311,670 | 11,532,579 |
| Mortgage interest. $\qquad$ Other Interest | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | $6,256,506$ $7,055,464$ | 5,423,453 |
| Legal and professional services............................................................. | 699,229 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 7,055, 164 $\mathbf{5 , 8 8 0}, 163$ | $6,109,127$ $5,020,978$ |
| Meals and entertainment expenses before limitation. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,880,63 | $5,020,978$ $\mathbf{5 , 3 0 6 , 7 3 8}$ |
| Meals and entertainment deduction................... | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4,262,870 | 4,244,819 |
| Office expenses............................................... | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6,896,758 | 6,903,899 |
| Rent paid, total ............................................... | 4,636,528 | 6,676,314 | 9,636,290 | 15,258,690 | 23,391,608 | 23,057,856 |
| On machinery............................................. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3,754,492 | 4,095,905 |
| On other business property............................. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | п.a. | 19,637,116 | 18,961,951 |
| Repairs .................................. | 2,444,607 | 3,044,175 | 5,031,573 | n.a. | 8,940,657 | 9,319,677 |
| Net salaries and wages (not deducted elsewhere). | 15,107,047 | 20,227,859 | 26,560,821 | 38,265,691 | 46,998,029 | 49,611,560 |
| Taxes paid ..................................................... | 3,775,502 | 5,423,961 | 7,672,459 | n.a. | 10,341,654 | 10,658,022 |
| Travel........................................................ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,605,961 | 5,135,421 |
| Utilities (including telephone) ............................... | n.a. | n.a. | 4,790,337 | n.a. | 13,538,612 | 13;143,422 |
| Bad debts ....................................................... | ก.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 600,613 | 1,038,756 | 942,671 |
| Net Income (lees deficht).. | 30,637,426 | 39,636,463 | 54,947,218 | 78,772,678 | 141,430,103 ${ }^{1}$ | 138,880,328 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Net income ............ | 33,735,732 | 45,624,890 | 68,010,051 | 98,775,563 | 161,657,252 | 158,417,661 |
| Defictt ........................................................... | 3,198,306 | 5,988,437 | 13,062,832 | 20,002,986 | 20,227,059 | 19,737,333 |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 11.--Partnership Returns: Selected Balance Sheet and Income Statement Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of doflars]

| Hem | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Tofal number of active partnerships $\qquad$ <br> Number with net income $\qquad$ <br> Number with balance sheets $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,073,094 \\ 661,134 \\ .783,271 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,379,664 \\ 774,173 \\ 1,194,236 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,713,803 \\ 875,846 \\ 1,227,498 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,036,184 \\ 897,950 \\ 1,137,048 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,663,629 \\ 853,676 \\ 1,081,224 \end{array}$ |
| Number of partners ..................................... | 3,697,818 | 4,050,634 | 8,442,890 | 13,244,824 | 18,431,018 | 17,094,988 |
| Total zasets .............................................. | 16,762,781 | 235,468,301 | 597,503,923 | 1,289,434,302 | 1,791,027,273 | 1,685,223,460 |
| Depreciable assets (net) .......................... | n.a. | 113,124,969 | 239,439,823 | 695,878,822 | 1,002,296,389 | 1,032,723,957 |
| Inventorles, end of year .......................... | n.a. | 11,985,431 | 33,218,272 | 27,279,234 | 59,442,619 | 56,507,062 |
| Land .................................................... | n.a. | 36,731,958 | 70,241,248 | 152,179,314 | 213,854,531 | 214,757,035 |
| Total llablities '....................................... | n.a. | 103,875,629 | 488,734,023 | 1,069,221,849 | 1,435,246,681 | 1,369,436,669 |
| Accounts payable ................................... | n.a. | 12,302,055 | 33,899,048 | 40,871,755 | 51,695,075 | 62,401,908 |
| Short-term debt ${ }_{3}$..................................... | n.a. | 22,709,476 | 48,001,839 | 102,760,363 | 86,933,328 | 87,570,916 |
| Long-term debt ...................................... | n.a. | 136,296,764 | 178,044,406 | 381,960,685 | 512,127,625 | 496,727,132 |
| Nonrecourse loans ............ | n.a. | п.a. | 118,910,380 | 327,558,208 | 461,008,315 | 470,139,911 |
| Partners' eapltal accounts $\qquad$ | n.a. | 41,692,872 | 108,769,900 | 200,212,603 | 365,781,682 | 315,787,891 ${ }^{\text { }}$ |
| Total recelpts .............................................. | 93,348,080 | 148,417,529 | 201,988,118 | 367,117,316 | 860,848,428 | 866,212,218 |
| Business recelpts..................................... | 90,208,834 | 142,505,781 | 271,108,832 | 302,733,374 | 464,951,817 | 483,417,504 |
| Interest recelved...................................... | 942,304 | 2,477,173 | 10,869,323 | 20,558,966 | 20,941,861 | 20,799,631 |
| Totai deductions........................................ | 83,567,684 | 140,679,859 | 283,749,460 | 376,000,001 | 836,749,162 | 849,602,678 |
| Cost of sales and operations ...................... | 46,040,874 | 64,672,843 | 113,885,668 | - 146,315,315 | 232,797,570 | 242,448,195 |
| Purchases | 31,820,581 | 42,608,734 | 70,439,607 | 91,925,923 | 137,011,049 | 140,521,621 |
| Cost of labor | 4,146,927 | 4,585,836 | 7,015,547 | -8,845,106 | 13,378,307 | 13,924,993 |
| Salaries and wages. | 8,129,233 | 12,489,039 | 22,336,337 | 33,884,204 | 54,051,875 | 56,025,118 |
| Taxes paid .. | 3,159,258 | 5,770,918 | 9,553,145 | 7,745,756 | 8,873,071 | 9,339,396 |
| Interest paid... | 4,470,206 | 12,097,100 | 28,362,385 | 28,674,933 | 32,747,005 | 26,617,935 |
| Depreciation ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ | 4,578,820 | 10,108,834 | 21,576,189 | 53,650,790 | 64,368,099 | 60,204,443 |
| Met Income (less defictt) | 8,790,396 | 7,737,570 | 8,248,655 | -8,883,674 | 14,099,276 | 16,609,640 |
| Net income | 14,419,124 | 22,431,931 | 45,061,756 | 77,044,693 | 113,885,966 | 116,317,801 |
| Deficit ........... | 4,628,728 | 14,694,361 | 36,813,100 | 85,928,367 | 99,786,691 | 99,708,261 |

See notes following Table 20.

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

| Size of business | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CORPORATIONS <br> Recelpt stze ' | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 ............................................................ | 451.9 | 468.9 | 557.0 | 710.8 | 865.2 | n.a. |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 170.7 | 186.4 | 207.7 | 236.6 | 240.9 | n.a. |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 ............ | 219.8 | 260.7 | 322.7 | 330.2 | 332.3 | n.a. |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 ............. | $516.9$ | $673.9$ | 558.4 | 620.5 | 631.6 | n.a. |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 .............................................. |  |  | 367.3 | 489.2 | 513.1 | n.a. |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 ........................................... | 141.1 | 184.2 | 279.8 | 352.4 | 414.7 | n.a. |
| \$1,000,000 or more .................................................... | 165.0 | 249.5 | 417.7 | 537.6 | 630.1 | n.a. |
| 3 Asset size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$100,000 | 961.0 | 1,177.7 | 1,514.6 | 1,833.5 | 2,043.0 | 2,111.5 |
| \$100,000 under \$1,000,000............................................ | 599.1 | 704.6 | 968.9 | 1,152.5 | 1,230.8 | 1,246.3 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$10,000,000...................................... | 87.0 | 116.4 | 191.8 | 245.4 | 300.1 | 303.8 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000..................................... | 9.8 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 20.9 | 24.8 | 25.2 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000.. | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| \$50,000,000 under $\$ 100,000,000$ | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000........... | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| \$250,000,000 and over...................................................... | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| PARTNERSHIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recelpt stze ${ }^{\text {1,4 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$....................... | 501.7 | 549.7 | 638.0 | 840.1 | 779.0 | 962.6 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 125.2 | 141.0 | 181.8 | 195.5 | 155.6 | 126.0 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 119.6 | 133.7 | 183.6 | 199.5 | 201.6 | 133.4 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 .................. | 97.2 | 114.0 | 155.2 | 190.1 | 219.2 | 139.9 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 ......... | 65.2 | 90.6 | 135.6 | 165.5 | 122.4 | 82.5 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 48.1 | 66.9 | 77.9 | 52.1 |
| \$1,000,000 or more ........ | 10.3 | 18.6 | 37.4 | 56.0 | 79.5 | 57.1 |
| $3 \quad \text { Aseet size }{ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$25,000 ............. | 635.7 | 611.0 | 541.9 | 794.1 | 757.8 | 713.1 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. | 80.8 | 105.9 | 156.3 | 132.7 | 126.4 | 99.3 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000... | 73.5 | 106.8 | 180.2 | 165.8 | 122.1 | 99.5 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 74.7 | 116.0 | 219.1 | 210.9 | 192.1 | 194.1 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 .. | 33.8 | 56.9 | 117.9 | 142.8 | 133.9 | 128.6 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$. | 19.3 | 35.3 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 109.6 | 105.2 |
| \$1,000,000 or more .................................................... | 18.3 | 41.2 | 92.2 | 167.2 | 193.3 | 213.7 |
| NONFARM SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Recelpt size ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$2,500 .............................................................. | 1,894.3 | 2,299.9 | 2,783.1 | 3,067.5 | 3,623.1 | 3,750.1 |
| \$2,500 under \$5,000 | 815.1 | 959.4 | 1,158.6 | 1,444.6 | 1,621.5 | 1,714.5 |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000 .................................................. | 891.5 | 1,041.7 | 1,262.9 | 1,633.6 | 1,998.2 | 2,011.7 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000 ................................................ | 1,137.4 | 1,325.7 | 1,711.8 | 2,104.6 | 2,612.7 | 2,719.8 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 ..... | 746.4 | 849.5 | 1,079.1 | 1,393.9 | 1,660.0 | 1,660.2 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000............................................... | 562.0 | 644.5 | 835.6 | 1,094.1 | 1,259.0 | 1,282.1 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 .............................................. | 297.4 | 380.9 |  |  | 779.0 | 857.2 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 .............................................. | 122.3 | 209.2 |  | 1,000.2 | 554.9 | 587.0 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .......................................... | 20.8 | 35.3 | 73.9 | 89.3 | 139.7 | 142.7 |
| \$1,000,000 or more ......... | 6.6 | 13.5 | 29.2 | 40.7 | 49.5 | 57.3 |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 13.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Number of returns, to | 1,685,477 | 2,023,647 | 2,710,538 | 3,277,219 | 3,627,863 | 3,716,650 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Number with net income | 1,008,337 | 1,226,208 | 1,596,632 | 1,820,120 | 1,921,805 | 1,910,670 ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Consolidated retums.3.................................. | 19,871 | 38,307 | 57,890 | 79,598 | 74,243 | 71,769 |
| S Corporation returns.4. | 257,475 | 358,413 | 545,389 | 724,749 | 1,422,967 | 1,575,092 |
| DISC returnsis ${ }^{\text {a }}$........................................... | N/A | 6,431 | 8,665 | 1,383 | (1) | (1) |
| FSC returns................................................. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,341 | (1) | (1) |
| Total meete | 2,634,708,564 | 4,286,556,273 | 7,617,238,403 | 12,773,093,888 | 17,647,120,286 ' | 18,190,057,609 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| Cash | 176,924,573 | 290,426,439 | 528,914,747 | 683,204,264 | 823,705,622 | 771,086,440 |
| Notes and accounts receivable ........................ | 614,667,367 | 1,051,542,806 | 1,984,601,790 | 3,317,635,191 | 4,195,099,662 | 4,198,016,230 |
| Less: Allowance for bad debts....................... | 20,030,327 | 31,032,998 | 50,057,307 | 61,580,335 | 704,026,839 | 110,059,993 |
| Inventories. | 190,401,642. | 317,718,545 | 534,806,547. | 714,722,928 | 879,318,508 | 893,586,141 |
| Investments in Government obligations.............. | 106,222,911 | 176,955,397 | 265,542,521 | 916,550,098 ${ }^{7}$. | 927,940,976 ${ }^{7}$ | 921,193,216 ${ }^{7}$ |
| Tax-exempt securities.................................... | 90,402,479 | 139,176,302 | 206,517,216 | (7) | 332,792,839 ${ }^{7}$ | 380,320,504 ${ }^{7}$ |
| Other current assets ...................................... | 73,058,482 | 145,101,716 | 310,177,160 | 629,136,396 | 1,025,760,249 | 1,164,582,476 |
| Loans to stockhoiders. | 4,774,082 | 9,355,636 | 29,873,250 | 56,761,232 | 81,223,634 | 94,866,044 |
| Mortgage and real estate loans.......................... | 327,593,354 | 548054,483 | 894,323,489 | 1,258,672,577 | 1,610,211,866 | 1,537,899,636 |
| Other investments. | 401,389,022 | 626,266,074 | 1,213,986,210 | 2,413,551,474 | 3,970,942,298 | 4,136,891,162 |
| Depreciable assets | 888,908,018 | .1,276,564,500 | 2,107,027,914 | 3,174,193,649 | 4,069,775,039 | 4,317,781,452 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation. | 334,648,086 | 483,798,526 | 767,841,763 | 1,232,072,530 | 1,718,268,625 | 1,848,022,862 |
| Depletable assets. | 18,517,264 | 38,511,396 | 71,901,490 | 112,339,389 | 134,392,549 | 129,370,543 |
| Less: Accumulated depletion....................... | 6,774,796 | 14,501,561 | 19,569,556 | 37,203,920 | 56,491,222 | 55,075,300 |
| Land ......................................................... | 46,626,157 | 66,819,206 | 92,931,935 | 141,448,357 | 191,299,047 | 209,579,296 |
| intangible assets (amortizable) | 12,818,168 | 12,823,183 | 45,480,694 | 145,290,625 | 438,136,945 | 491,252,807 |
| Less: Accumulated amortization................... | 5,984,184 | 4,491,990 | 18,393,037 | 42,505,240 | 82,406,932 | 95,754,475 |
| Other assets ............................................... | 69,838,438 | 121,065,665 | 187,015,106 | 582,949,738 | 925,814,680 | 1,052,544,294 |
| Total liabilitios | 2,634,706,564 | 4,286,556,273 | 7,617,238,403 | 12,773,093,888 | 17,647,120,286 - | 18,190,057,609 - |
| Accounts payable .............................. | 148,812,597 | 263,417,584 | 542,172,368 | 891,571,443 | 1,090,421,687 | 1,094,001,051 |
| Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than 1 year $\qquad$ | 170,884,261 | 272,123,551 | 504,802,288 | 1,001,337,795 | 1,601,540,823 | 1,802,732,358 |
| Other current liabilities ............................................... | 892,218,397 | 1,577,425,991 | 2,706,796,360 | 4,234,983,432 | 5,141,333,387 | 5,197,682,027 |
| Loans from stockholders $\qquad$ mortgages, rotes, and toints payable in | 24,573,814 | 38,143,936 | 85,718,510 | 174,317,253 | 247,166,196 | 288,559,197 |
| 1 year or more ............................... | 362,700,303 | 586,703,526 | 986,663,932 | 1,699,272,481 | 2,490,067,919 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2,665,098,250 |
| Other liabilities ..... | 283,106,029 | 451,676,880 | 846,696,691 | 1,467,912,913 | 2,473,885,302 | 2,423,067,175 |
| Capital stock ............................................... | 201,213,719 | 251,715,862. | 417,153,783 | 920,182,882 | 1,477,273,520 | 1,584,840,863 |
| Paid-in or capital surplus ........... | 196,642,421 | 298,534,854 | 532,039,407 | 1,420,996,805 | 2,595,241,587 | 2,814,210;083 |
| Retained earnings, appropriated. | 16,657,051 | 29,955,676 | 41,461,644. | 54,074,364 | 75,039,921 | 60,978,729 |
| Retained earnings, unappropiated..................... | 349,225,750 | 537,631,026 | 1,027,902,049 | 1,311,512,589 | 1,447,386,971 | 1,349,027,584 |
| Less: Cost of treasury stock ......................... | 11,327,778 | 20,772,613 | 74,158,627 | 403,068,064 | 992,237,024 | 1,070,139,706 |
| Total recoipts ................................................. | 1,750,776,503 | 3,198,627,860 | 6,361,294,012 | 8,398,278,426 | 10,934,973,405 $1, .9$ | 11,409,520,0741.6.9 |
| Business receipts ......................................... | 1,620,886,576 | 2,961,729,640 | 5,731,616,337 | 7,369,538,953 | 9,427,277,533 8.0 | 9,860,441,633 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Interest on State and bcal Government obligations | 3,775,917 | 6.711,606 | 12,620,876. | 20,164,514 | 36,278,852 | 35,164,734 |
| Other interest ............................................. | 67,794,508 | 136,587,304 | 354,243,674 | 617,622,42510 | 930,912,502 ${ }^{10}$ | 942,237,940 ${ }^{10}$ |
| Dividends recelved from domestic corporations.. | 5,238,421 | 8,818,282 | 18,654,800 | 16,967,379 | 15,480,200 | 13,413,839 |
| Dividends received from foreign corporations...... | 3,466,515 | 5,467,726 | 14,563,353 | 20,770,361 | 33,503,834 | 33,261,669 |
| Rents ..................................... | 13,938,502 | 21,765,130 | 41,371,141 | 89,700,937 | 102,685,563 | 100,642,848 |
| Royalties | 2,586,387 | 5,167,141 | 12,450,250 | 15,237,421 | 26,810,742 | 32,142,258 |
| Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss. | 190,439 | 301,601 | 2,013,510 | 7,032,062 | 10,759,508 | 4,110,745 |
| Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. | 5,481,580 | 8,364,523) | 24,910,957 | 53,771,685 | 62,471,314 | 50,935,859 |
| Net gain, noncapital assets ................... | 5,315,562 | 7,757,287 | 20,117,615 | 33,537,842 | 34,997,162 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 32,275,111 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Other receipts .................. | 22,102,096 | 35,957,620 | 128,721,498 | 153,934,848 | 253,796,196 | 304,893,438 |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 13.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples -- money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Total dectuctions | 1,682,778,847 | 3,052,674,597 | 6,125,385,155 | 8,158,144,126 | 10,544,705,529 1.0 | 11,032,574,630 1,8 |
| Cost of sales and operations | 1,146,263,273 | 2,129,928,467 | 4,204,905,905 | 4,894,254,081 | 6,317,467,181 | 6,610,769,883 |
| Compensation of officers. | 32,846,381 | 57,832,552 | 108,973,751 | 170,737,540 | 197,766,376 | 205,403, 164 |
| Repairs .......................................................... | 13,986,819 | 23,422,171 | 42,407,967 | 81,495,784 | 90,044,129 | 95,887,821 |
| Bad debts | 6,479,814 | 13,781,147 | 18,769,771 | 43,333,588 | 68,805,675 | 83,690,549 |
| Rent paid on business property. | 23,842,355 | 40,769,829 | 71,990,832 | 134,661,335 | 173,079,979 | 184,771,540 |
| Taxes paid .................................................... | 49,523,243 | 81,530,302 | 163,003,622 | 200,977,161 | 236,145,632 | 250,928,813 |
| Interest paid ................................................... | 62,055,010 | 129,307,921 | 344,612,542 | 568,645,475 | 831,521,305 | 825,372,184 |
| Contributions or gifts ...................................... | 797,029 | 1,202,130 | 2,358,554 | 4,471,736 | 4,892,920 | 4,752,406 |
| Amortization | 745,005 | 717,398 | 1,374,658 | 6,133,737 | 25,569,136 | 31,503,958 |
| Depreciation | 52,941,266 | 86,295,664 | 157,345,828 | 304,380,703 | 337,302,354 | 332,781,754 |
| Depletion | 5,623,339 | 5,341,489 | 8,871,993 | 7,779,731 ${ }^{1}$ | 9,251,107 | 9,646,712 |
| Advertising .................................................. | 18,089,097 | 26,605,786 | 52,266,004 | 91,922,667 | 124,432,075 | 126,417,097 |
| Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans. | 12,225,912 | 26,526,129 | 51,529,310 | 49,588,712 ${ }^{11}$ | 44,159,248 | 42,233,693 |
| Employee beneft programs ............................ | 7,398,283 | 15,690,563 | 40,179,104 | 71,601,577 | 109,561,360 | 113,320,117 |
| Net loss, noncapital assets | 1,289,305 | 1,804,079 | 5,903,104 | 7,893,175 | 21,121.221 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 22,330,746 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Other deductions ........................................... | 248,672,716 | 411,918,970 | 850,872,216 | 1,520,267,133 ${ }^{11}$ | 1,953,585,833 | 2,092,764,214 |
| Total receipts leas total deductions $\qquad$ Constructive taxable income from related | 67,997,656 | 145,953,263 | 235,918,858 | 240,134,300 | 390,267,875 ${ }^{\text {1.0.0 }}$ | 376,845,444 |
| foreign corporations | 1,679,875 | 3,395,169 | 15,708,560 | 20,299,335 | 35,100,199 | 36,776,886 |
| Not income (less deficit) ...................................... | 65,901,614 | 142,636,826 | 239,006,542 | 240,119,020 | 389,010,675 1,4 | 370,632,632 1,0 |
| Net tncome ..................................................... | 83,710,924 | 169,483,336 | 296,787,201 | 363,867,384 | 556,332,401 1.0 | 552,526,789 ${ }^{1.6}$ |
| Deficit | 17,809,310 | 26,846,510 | 57,780,659 | 123,748,365 | 167,321,725 1,8 | $181,894,157^{1,8}$ |
| Income subject to tax ${ }^{12}$........................................ | 72,374,437 | 146,589,287 | 246,598,486 | 266,060,609 | 371,054,512 | 366,352,857 |
| Income tax, total | 33,293,018 13 | 66,144,308 | 105,142,436 | 111,340,839 | 127,754,021 | 128,185,666 |
| Pegular and alternative taves............................ | 32,949,937 | 65,769,822 | 103,831,172 | 109,106,358 | 123,236,461 | 119,434,430 |
| Recapture of prior-year investment credit............. Recapture of prior-year work | 77,832 | 217,138 | 867,571 | 1,497.597 | 354,889 | 126,600 |
| incentive (WIN) credit....................................... | N/A | 608 | 4,873 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Minimum tax and atternative minimum tax ${ }^{\text {S }}$........ | 265,249 | 156,740 | 438,820 | 725,878 | 3,540,918 | 8,104,269 |
| Environmental tax ........................ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4/1,1/4 | 5<0,161 |
| Foreign tax credit ............................................... | 4,548,986 | 19,987,724 | 24,879,737 | 24,263,487 | 23,996,821 | 24,989,922 |
| U.S. possessions tax credit | N/A | N/A | 1,572,734 | 2,450,583 | 2,793,603 | 3,194,481 |
| Investment credit ............. | 865,954 | 6,459,746 | 15,102,812 | ( ${ }^{16}$ ) | ( ${ }^{16}$ ) | ( ${ }^{16}$ ) |
| Work incentive (WIN) credit | N/A | 5,321 | 36,483 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Jobs credit .................................. | N/A | N/A | 601,444 | (16) | $\left({ }^{16}\right)$ | (16) |
| Nonconventional source fuel credit | N/A | N/A | 2 | 43,267 | 82,792 | 81,790 |
| Alcohol fuel credit ........... | N/A | N/A | 4 | ( ${ }^{16}$ ) | (16) | ( ${ }^{16}$ ) |
| Research aclivities credit | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,627,997 | (10) | (16) |
| Employees stock ownership credit......................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | ( ${ }^{18}$ ) | N/A | N/A |
| Orphan drug credit ....... | N/A | N/A | N/A | ${ }^{20} 204$ | 14,190 | 15,637 |
| General business credit | N/A | N/A | N/A | 19,607,097 ${ }^{10}$ | 3,882,728 ${ }^{16}$ | 2,833,701 ${ }^{16}$ |
| Prior year minimum tax credit ............................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 836,681 | 667,036 |
| Distribetions to stockholdors: <br> Cash and property except in own stock. <br> Corporation's own stock $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,012,677 \\ 1,922,810 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,224,392 \\ 2,066,559 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,378,617 \\ 3,525,549 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ |

See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 14.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990
[All figures are estimates based on samples-money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Industrial division and Item | 1970 | 1975 | 1880 | 1985 | 1989 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total .................................... | 37,283 | 56,280 | 80,883 | 103,156 | 123,195' | 126,423 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| Number with net income ................................ | 19,843 | 33,328 | 43,827 | 52,776 | 70,919 ' | 70,965 |
| Total assets ..................................................... | 11,909,403 | 21,177,941 | 40,738,977 | 52,651,197 | 63,413,253 ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 68,338,381 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| Net worth ..... | 4,012,068 | 6,844,949 | 11,460,935 | 15,406,221 | 21,097,130 ' | 23,360,455 ' |
| Total receipts | 14,271,707 | 28,118,514 | 52,089,915 | 70.491,486 | 86,627,044 1.2 | 88,101,065 |
| Bustness receipts ......................................... | 13,591,763 | 26,624,149 | 48,850,056 | 65,419,402 | 81,159,501 , | 82,114,838 |
| Interest recelved .......................................... | 69,742 | 171,732 | 478,654 | 775,383 ' | 668,099 ${ }^{3}$ | 681,127 |
| Total deductions ............................................. | 14,209,713 | 27,369,286 | 51,418,280 | 70,559,478 | 85,065,088 1.2 | 86,883,128 1.2 |
| Cost of sales and op | 10,555,539 | 19,738,447 | 35,798,332 | 45,085,526 | 57,275,674 | 52,758,720 |
| Interest paid ............................................... | 356,225 | 797,420 | 2,184,441 | 2,758,952 | 2,788,784 | 2,852,242 |
| Net income (less deticit).................................... | 65,295 | 746,808 | 673,158 | -74,270 | 1,550,580 1.2 | 1,156,269 12 |
| Net incorme ................................................ | 493,400 | 1,493,188 | 2,464,381 | 2,930,905 | 4,347,165 ${ }^{2}$ | 4,328,433 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Deficit | 428,105 | 746,260 | 1,791,222 | 3,005,175 | 2,796,586 ${ }^{2}$ | 3,172,164 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Regular and alternative tax | 113,115 ${ }^{5}$ | 351,059 | 533,768 | 531,787 | 585,804 | 569,812 |
| Total income tax after credits ........................... | 107,023 ${ }^{5}$ | 294,584 | 422,356 | 344,626 | 557,583 | 554,818 |
| Distributions to stocknotders except in own stock.... | 65,824 | 244,524 | 304,733 | n.a. | ก.a. | n.a. |
| MINING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total .................................... | 14,485 | 14,242 | 25,576 | 41,426 | 41,631 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 39,674 ' |
| Number with net income ................................ | 7,303 | 8,297 | 12,698 | 18,031 | 18,756', | 18,436 ' |
| Total assets .................................................. | 23,972,812 | 64,505,341 | 126,947,880 | 240,815,996 | 236,339,172 | 219,197,640 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Net worth ... | 13,381,821 | 32,765,690 | 54,068,148 | 104,772,797 | 126,413,627 | 110,339,579 |
| Total receipts | 17,747,750 | 65,909,994 | 176,672,390 | 142,038,595 | 102,378,796 1,2 | 111,444,457 1, |
| Business receipts ......................................... | 16,699,586 | 63,670,496 | 167,397,918 | 126,710,610 | 87,977,574 | 97,321,579 |
| Interest recelved ......................................... | 176,728 | 522,757 | 1,301,268 | 3,584,890 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,706,174 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 3,849,674 ${ }^{3}$ |
| Total deductions ............................................. | 15,927,348 | 42,348,765 | 169,051,624 | 145,389,514 | 99,496,661 1.2 | 106,466,509 ${ }^{1.2}$ ? |
| Cost of sales and operatio | 9,955,600 | 30,171,612 | 116,989,880 | 87,972,035 | 56,658,030 | 62,070,361 |
| Interest pald .............. | 388.032 | 1,166,182 | 3,440,080 | 7,789,995 | 6,529,206 | 6,674,114 |
| Net income (less deficit)................................... | 1,834,315 | 23,574,833 | 7,750,561. | -2,543,487 | 3,144,886 1.2 | 5,302,223 |
| Nel income ................................................. | 2,399,507 | 24,347,893 | 10,133,685 | 6,166,623 | 8,217,568 ${ }^{2}$ | 9,071,733 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Deficit ....................................................... | 565,192 | 773,060 | 2,383,124 | 8,710,110 | 5,072,882 ${ }^{2}$ | 3,769,511 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Regular and alternative tax | 1,031,550 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 11,361,037 | 3,947,569 | 1,736,952 | 1,494,139 | 1,897,245 |
| Total income tax atter credits ${ }^{\circ}$........................... | 342,928 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 1,051,138 | 1,674,566 | 557,519 | 1,080,476 | 1,348,333 |
| Distributions to stockhotders except in own stock.... | 1,177,550 | 1,015,895 | 4,757,780 | n.a. | n.a. | ก.a. |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total .................................... | 138,905 | 191,219 | 272,432 | 318,276 | 393,103' | 406,874 ' |
| Number with net income ................................. | 82,078 | 108,852 | 150,388 | 185,613 | 222,815 | 223,434, |
| Total assets ................................................... | 42,719,792 | 76,691,947 | 132,939,026 | 215,297,771 | 249,711,210', | 243,829,026 |
| Net worth ...................................................... | 11,819,604 | 19,029,077 | 32,828,174 | 54,687,270 | 66,723,453 ' | 63,865,550 |
| Total recotpts ................................................. | 90,610,644 | 146,955,117 | 267,205,356 | 387,232,953 | 517,477,336 1.2 | 534,654,044 1.2 |
| Business receipts | 88,945,385 | 143,412,715 | 260,387,692 | 374,590,273 | 504,906,544 | 522,586,199 |
| Interest recelved .......................................... | 219,698 | 614,583 | 2,073,650 | 3,851,628 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,513,280 ${ }^{3}$ | 3,621,561 ${ }^{3}$ |
| Total deductions ............................................. | 89,070,022 | 144,717,309 | 262,116,275 | 382,823,113 | 508,788,731 1.2 | 527,800,795 1.2 |
| Cost of sales and opera | 73,434,969 | 116,845,554 | 208,064,925 | 295,803,244 | 392,668,469 | 407,448,745 |
| Interest pald | 711,496 | 1,973,244 | 4,278,502 | 6,407,652 | 7,369,122 | 7,368,430 |
| Net income (less deficit).................................... | 1,538,418 | 2,236,262 | 5,271,209 | 4,370,924 | 8,736,930 1.2 | 6,824,608 1,2 |
| Net income .... | 2,548,013 | 4,514,864 | 8,911,143 | 11,053,145 | 16,312,212 ${ }^{2}$ | 15,859,977 |
| Deficit | 1,009,595 | 2,278,602 | 3,639,934 | 6,682,220 | 7,575,282 ${ }^{2}$ | 9,035,370 |
| Regular and alternative ta | 776,979 ${ }^{5}$ | 1,320,196 | 2,521,507 | 2,243,786 | 2,221,113 | 1,983,902 |
| Total income tax atter credins.............................. | 756,637 ${ }^{5}$ | 1,131,960 | 1,973,659 | 1,662,563 | 2,106,624 | 1,906,537 |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own stock.... | 299,204 | 464,553 | 793,764 | ก.a. | n.a. | .a. |
| MANUFACTURING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, totai ...................................... | 197,807, | 217,354 | 242,550 | 276,545 | 301,346 ' | 301,669 1. |
| Number with net Income ................................. | 120,814 | 136,839 | 153,640 | 159,778 | 173,128 ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | $167.509{ }^{1}$ |
| Total assets | 612,912,516 | 944,581,970 | 1,709,471,700 | 2,644,393,424 | 3,721,219,914 ' | 3,921,323,756 ${ }^{\text {! }}$ |
| Net worth | 308,923,293 | 442,587,674 | 749,186,774 | 1,099,645,876 | 1,373,491,815 ' | 1,392,233,318 |
| Total recelpts ................................................. | 722,952,890 | 1,296,359,650 | 2,404,323,844 | 2,831,062,496 | 3,531,219,028 ${ }^{\text {12, }}$. | 3,688,693,895 |
| Business receipts | 700,090,661 | 1,258,338,650 | 2,301,056,550 | 2,656,345,750 | 3,276,012,925 | 3,434,141,360 |
| Interest recelved... | 4,748,499 | 8,691,092 | 28,315,784 | 47,753,626 ${ }^{3}$ | 80,088,295 ${ }^{3}$ | 81,135,811 |
| Total deductions ............................................. | 692,455,462 | 1,230,689,496 | 2,290,593,808 | 2,733,105,346 | 3,377,145,270 ${ }^{1.2}$ | 3,545,121,842 1.2 |
| Cost of sales and operations .......................... | 495,879,549 | 925,111,030 | 1,707,143,900 | 1,797,852,805 | 2,257,683,863 | 2,377,226,499 |
| Interest pald ............................................... | 12,570,242 | 22,055,903 | 54,177,356 | 90,452,072 | 147,452,397 | 151,214,835 |
| Net income (less deticit).................................... | 31,846,078 | 68,406,627 | 125,667,815 | 113,758,645 | 180,476,024 :2 | 171,373,726 |
| Net income | 37,925,489 | 74,486,554 | 141,547,510 | 142,541,119 | 218,357,256 ${ }^{2}$ | 212,936,099 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Deticit ............... | 6,079,411 | 6,059,927 | 15,879,695 | 28,782,474 | 35,881,232 ${ }^{2}$ | 41,562,373 ${ }^{2}$ |
| Regular and alternative | 16,744,905 ${ }^{5}$ | 32,306,739 | 59,577,413 | 55,553,921 | 62,133,672 | 60,664,655 |
| Total income tax atter credits ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13,242,226 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 21,024,964 | 32,726,986 | 25,382.459 | 38,969,929 | 38,971,197 |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own stock.... | 14,616,282 | 19,973,061 | 37,306,509 | ก.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 14.-Corporation Income Tax Returns: Selected Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Tax Items by Industrial Division for Specified Income Years, 1970-1990-Continued
[All figures are estimates based on samples--money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


## Selected Historical and Other Data

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

: See notes following Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 16.--Gross Tax Collections: Amount Collected by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1987-1992
[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

| Quarter and fiscal year | Amount collected by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Individual Income taxes ' | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corporation } \\ \text { income taxes } \end{gathered}$ | Excise taxes ${ }^{3}$ | Employment taxes ${ }^{4}$ | Estate and git taxes |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| FISCAL YEAR 1887, TOTAL............................ | 888,290 | 485,462 | 102,859 | 33,311 | 277,000 | 7,668 |
| October 1986 - December 1986 ................................. | 180,580 | 92,346 | 22,466 | 8,281 | 55,615 | 1,872 |
| January 1987 - March 1987...................................... | 209,032 | 105,483 | 22,649 | 7,925 | 71,156 | 1,819 |
| April 1987 - June 1987 $\qquad$ | 285,477 | 164,008 | 29,748 | 8,493 | 81,439 | 2,089 |
| July 1987 - September 1987......................................... | 211,201 | 103,615 | 27,996 | 8,612 | 69,090 | 1,888 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1088, TOTAL........................................... | 945,459 | 473,687 | 109,683 | 36,288 | 318,039 | 7,784 |
| October 1987 - December 1987. | 200,033 | 97,479 | 24,828 | 9,413 | 66,500 | 1,813 |
| January 1988 - March 1988................................... | 222,721 | 111,215 | 22,006 | 7,578 | 80,161 | 1,761 |
| April 1988 - June 1988..................................................................................... | 298,865 223,840 | 160,018 104,955 | 35,991 | 9,240 | 91,426 | 2,190 |
| Juty 1988-September 1988. | 223,840 | 104,955 | 26,858 | 10,055 | 79,952 | 2,020 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1999, TOTAL............................................. | 1,023,421 | 515,732 | 117,015 | 36,078 | 346,626 | 8,073 |
| October 1988 - December 1988. | 216,133 | 104,522 | 29,551 | 9,272 | 70,632 | 2,156 |
| January 1989 - March 1989..................................... | 238,290 | 114,475 | 20,760 | 8,504 | 92,587 | 1,964 |
| April 1989 - June 1989......... Juty 1989 - September 1989. | 333,964 | 180,947 | 40,825 | 9,386 | 100,077 | 2,729 |
| Juty 1989 - September 1989. | 235,034 | 115,788 | 25,879 | 8,914 | 82,329 | 2,124 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1990, TOTAL. ................ | 1,066,515 | 810,228 | 110,017 | 37,289 | 307,219 | 11,762 |
| October 1989 - December $1989 .$. | 222,859 | 110,077 | 26,390 | 8,966 | 74,982 | 2,444 |
| January 1990-March 1990...................... | 251,913 | 127,277 | 21,433 | 8,044 | 92,868 | 2,291 |
| April 1990-June 1990............ | 343,951 $\mathbf{2 4 7 , 7 9 2}$ | 181,180 | 37,398 | 10,808 | 110,281 | 4,284 |
| Juty 1990 - September 1990.... | 247,792 | 121,694 | 24,796 | 9,471 | 89,088 | 2,743 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1991, TOTAL ....................................... | 1,099,124 | 546,877 | 113,698 | 42,723 | 384,461 | 11,473 |
| October 1980 - December 1980. | 242,881 | 118,047 | 29,248 | 9,205 | 83,646 | 2,735 |
| January 1991 - March 1991....................................... | 256,949 | 119,891 | 22,974 | 9,897 | 101,569 | 2,618 |
| April 1991 - June 1991.......... | 338,469 | 181,949 | 35,953 | 10,968 | 106,426 | 3,173 |
| July 1991 - September 1991...................................... | 260,825 | 126,990 | 25,423 | 12,655 | 92,810 | 2,947 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1902, TOTAL. | 1,120,799 | 557,723 | 117,951 | 33,565 | 400,081 | 11,479 |
| October 1991 - December 1991. | 246,273 | 117,980 | 28,571 | 8,238 | 88,749 | 2,735 |
| January 1992 - March 1992 ....... | 264,161 | 136,220 | 19,751 | 8,159 | 97,425 | 2,606 |
| April 1992 - June 1992 ......... | 345,447 | 173,437 | 41,930 | 8,311 | 118,503 | 3,266 |
| July 1992 - September 1992. | 264,918 | 130,086 | 27,699 | 8,857 | 95,404 | 2,872 |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 17.-Tax Refunds: Amount Refunded by Quarter and Fiscal Year, 1987-1993
[Money amounts are in millions of dolars)

|  | Amount refunded by type of return |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ouarter and fiscal year | Total | Individual income taxes - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Corporation } \\ & \text { income taxes, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Excise } \\ \text { taxes }{ }^{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Emplayment taxes ${ }^{4}$ | Estate and gint taxes |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | - (5) | (6) |
| FISCAL YEAR 1987, TOTAL.................... | - 98,969 | 73,683 | 19,891 | 1,381 | 1,900 | 214 |
| October 1986 - December 1986 .................................................................. | 8,668 | 3,406 | 4,789 | 111 | 312 | 50 |
| January 1987 - March 1987........................................... | 28,422 | 22,198 | 5,296 | 479 | $r 393$ | 56 |
| Aprl 1987 -June 1987 ............................................................................. | 50,063 | 42,858 | 5,948 | 332 | r869 | 57 |
| Juty 1987 - September 1987........................................ | 9,816 | 5,121 | 3,858 | 459 | 326 | 52 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1988, TOTAL. | 94,480 | 74,389 | 16,477 | 1,114 | 2,263 | 227 |
| October 1987 . December 1987.................................... | 7,701 | 3,437 | 3,727 | 207 | 275 | 55 |
| January 1988 - March 1988......................................... | 27,798 | 21,744 | 5,248 | 198 | 553 | 55 |
| April 1988 - June 1988............................................... | 49,202 | 43,769 | 3,848 | 421 | 1,114 | 50 |
| Juty 1988 - September 1988......................................... | 9,776 | 5,449 | 3,654 | 288 | 321 | 67 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1989, TOTAL.......................................... | 93,613 | 73,597 | 14,921 | 2,054 | 2,771 | 289 |
| October 1988 - December 1988.................................... | 8,380 | 3,362 | 4,461 | 118 | 359 | 80 |
| January 1989 - March 1989......................................... | 32,041 | 26,759 | 4,462 | - 182 | 570 | 67 |
| April 1989 - June 1989................................. | 43,538 | 38,895 | 3,849 | 350 | 381 | 63 |
| July 1989 - September 1989........................................ | 9,654 | 4,581 | 2,149 | 1,404 | 1,461 | 59 |
| FISCAL YEAR 4090, TOTAL ....... | 99,656 | 78,085 | 18,324 | 2,281 | 2,677 | 329 |
| October 1989 - December 1989.................................... | 8,487 | 3,094 | 4,605 | 300 | 409 | 79 |
| January 1990 - March 1990......................................... | 37,121 | 31,367 | 4,922 | 342 | 423 | 67 |
| April 1990 - June 1990................................................. | 43,308 | 36,952 | 4,209 | 549 | 1,492 | 106 |
| July 1990 - September 1990......................................... | 10,740 | 4,652 | 4,588 | 1,070 | 353 | 77 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1991, TOTAL .......................................... | 104,380 | 82,877 | 17,440 | 1,188 | 2,471 | 404 |
| October 1990 - December 1990.................................... | 8,284 | 3,367 | 4,148 | 344 | 323 | 102 |
| January 1991 - March 1991......................................... | 38,020 | 32,811 | 4,286 4,748 | 293 226 | 538 1.249 | 92 101 |
| April 1991 - June 1991............................................................................................ | 47,962 10,114 | $\begin{array}{r}41,638 \\ \hline 5,061\end{array}$ | 4,748 4,258 | 226 325 | $\begin{array}{r}1,249 \\ \hline 361\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 109 \end{array}$ |
| FISCAL YEAR 1992, TOT | 113,108 | 88,624 | - 18,688 | 1,907 | 2,308 | 401 |
| October 1991 - December 1991.................................... | 10,072 | 3,607 | 5,639 | 379 | 346 | 101 |
| January 1992 - March 1992 .......................................... | 44,657 | 38,183 | 5,750 | 201 | 430 | 93 |
| April 1992 - June 1992 ................................................ | 47,817 | 42,231 | 4.596 | 476 | 399 | 115 |
| July 1992 - September 1992........................................ | 10,562 | 4,603 | 3,703 | 941 | 1,223 | 92 |
| FISCAL YEAR 1893 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1992 - December 1992...................................... | 7,891 | 3,081 | 4,190 | 208 | 324 | 88 |

Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 18.-Classes of Excise Taxes by Specified Fiscal Years, 1970-1992
MMoney amounts are in thousands of dollars]


See notes foilowing Table 20.

## Selected Historical and Other Data

Table 19.-Selected Returns and Forms Filed or to be Filed by Type During Specified Calendar Years, 1970-1992

| Type of return or form | Number filed in calendar year-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 (Profected) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Individual Income..................................... | 77,281,384 | 84,028,785 | 93,196,076 | 99,704,246 | 112,596,000 | 114,133,835 | 115,315,500 |
| Form 1040 ............................................ | 77,143,251 | 61,450,279 | 55,360,030 | 64,010,068 | 74,488,600 | 74,685,853 | 77,377,600 |
| Nonbusiness ...................................... | 68,129,351 | 51,377,153 | 43,957,141 | 49,873,300 | 58,318,300 | 58,067,480 | 60,328,400 |
| Business ................................. | 9,013,900 | 10,073,126 | 11,402,889 | 14,136,768 | 16,170,200 | 16,618,373 | 17,049,200 |
| Schedule C ................. | 6,351,304 | 7.438,968 | 8,944,298 | 11,767,348 | 14,149,000 | 14,626,176 | N/A |
| Schedule F .................. | 2,662,596 | 2,634,158 | 2,458,591 | 2,369,420 | 2,021,300 | 1,992,197 | N/A |
| Form 1040A ............. | N/A | 22,462,776 | 37,692,282 | 18,779.084 | 18,380,000 | 21,784,928 | 20,436,800 |
| Form 1040EZ ................................... | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16,739,767. | 19,436,400 | 17,358,394 | 17,144,300 |
| Other................................................... | 138,133 | 113,730 | 143,764 | 175,327 | 291,000 | 304,662 | 356,800 |
|  | 1,772,800 | 2,132,768 | 2,675,704 | 3,437,249 | 4,319,500 | 4,374,238 | 4,487,100 |
| Forms 1120, L, M and PC ....................... | 1,523,664 | 1,762,920 | 2,115,542 | 2,432,265 | 2,334,600 | 2,257,779 | 2,217,200 |
| Form 1120A ................................. | N/A | N/A | N/A | 199,665 | 332,000 | 336,112 | 336,100 |
| Form 1120 S .................................... | 248,936 | 367,219 | 528,070 | 736,945 | 1,536,100 | 1,663,777 | - 1,813,200 |
| Other '........................................... |  | 2,619 | 32,092 | 68,374 | 116,800 | 116,570 | 120,700 |
| Partnershlp, Form 1085 .............................. | 991,904 | 1,132,839 | 1,401,567 | 1,756,339 | 1,750,800 | 1,652,276 | $\therefore \mathbf{1 , 6 2 4 , 6 0 0}$ |
| Fiduclary, Forms 1041 and $10415{ }_{3}^{3}$ 3.............. | 1,149,445 ${ }^{4}$ | 1,584,200r | 1,881,800 | 2,124,869 | 2,680,000 | 2,778,717 | 2,839,100 |
| Estate Tax, Forms 708 and 706NA ................ | 141,156 | 225,827 | 147,303 | 80,788 | 80,810 | 64,632 | 69,700 |
| Gfft Tax, Form 709 | 146,338 | 273,184 | 214,789 | 97,720 | 147,700 | 158,784 | 168,900 |
| Exempt Organtzation ................................ | 387,469 ${ }_{5}$ | 403,809 | 442,607 | 454,097 | 487,400 | 519,605 | 641,400. |
| Forms 990 and 990EZ............................... | 377,030 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 346,627 | 362,632 | 365,506 | 359,700 | 384,963 | 401,300 |
| Form 990-PF ........ | N/A | 29,637 | 33,137 | 32,005 | 44,700 | 46,727 | 48,200 |
| Form 990-T.. | 5,046 | 19,683 | 23,455 | 26,484 | 39,100 | 41,153 | 42,800 |
| Forms 990C, 4720, and 5227 | 5,393 | 7,862 | 23,383 | 30,405 | 43,900 | 46,762 | -49,100 |

See notes following Table 20.

Table 20.--Taxpayers Receiving Assistance, Paid and Unpaid, Tax Years 1987-1991 [Some estimates based on samples-all amounts are in thousands of dollars]


See notes on following page.

## Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

## General notations and statement

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

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based. See "Appendix-SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations."
** - Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.


## Table 1

[1] Less deficit. Starting with 1987, data are not comparable with earlier years because of major changes in the law, many of which are referred to in other footnotes.
[2] Not included in AGI.
[3] Starting with 1987, represents total dividends; previously, represented total dividends after statutory exclusion.
[4] Starting with 1987, losses are after "passive loss" limitation.
[5] Starting with 1987, represents total capital gains; previously, represented total capital gains after statutory exclusion. For other changes affecting capital gains, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, various years.
[6] Before 1980 and starting again with 1988, excludes Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) distributions; for intervening years, pensions and IRA distributions in AGI were reported together on the tax return. Effective during 1986, the more liberal of the two methods of computing the nontaxable portion of pensions and annuities (representing taxpayer contributions to certain pension plans) was repealed.
[7] Starting with 1987, represents total unemployment compensation; previously, all or part was excludable under certain conditions.
[8] Excludes sole proprietorship (including farm) rental income or loss. Starting with 1987, rental losses are before "passive loss" limitation and, therefore,
exceed the amount included in AGI.
[9] Excludes certain royalties included in computations of capital gain or loss and of ordinary gain or loss, sales of noncapital assets.
[10] Amounts for net income are actually for net income (less loss). Net income and loss were not separately tabulated. Also, number of returns shown as with net income were rounded to millions during processing; the more exact number is not available. See also footnote 4.
[11] See footnote 4.
[12] Includes adjustments not shown separately in Table 1. Starting with 1987, excludes employee moving and certain other business-related expenses, deduction for married two-earner couples and certain alimony payments, but includes self-employed health insurance deduction; see also footnote 13 . Starting with 1990, includes new deduction for onehalf of self-employment (social security) tax. For changes in adjustments for earlier years, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns.
[13] Deductible Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) contributions, reflected in adjustment statistics starting with 1980 , were limited starting with 1987.
[14] Includes exemptions for blindness repealed effective 1987. Deduction for exemptions was limited for higher-income taxpayers starting with 1991.
[15] In general, represents the sum of standard and itemized deductions. For 1980 and 1985 data, includes total itemized deductions before subtraction of "zero bracket amount," plus, for non-itemized deduction returns, the zero bracket amount and, for 1985 data only, charitable contributions deduction. Starting with 1987, includes revised itemized deductions (see also footnotes 17-20), "basic" standard deduction and "additional" standard deductions for age 65 and over or for blindness (for changes in the standard deduction and its relation to the zero bracket amount, see Statistics of IncomeIndividual Income Tax Returns for appropriate years). Statistics for 1987-1989 exclude zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990, respectively.
[16] For 1980 and 1985 data, represents "zero bracket amount" used on returns of non-itemizers; see also

## Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

footnote 21. Statistics for 1987-1989 exclude zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990, respectively.
[17] Includes itemized deductions not shown separately in Table 1, including revised deductions, starting with 1987, for miscellaneous expenses after limitation and for employee moving expenses; see also footnotes 18-20. In general, total itemized deductions were limited if AGI exceeded $\$ 100,000$ starting with 1991. For changes in deductions for earlier years, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns.
[18] Deductible medical and dental expenses were limited, starting with 1987, based on a revised percentage of AGI. For changes in the deduction for 1987 and earlier years, see Statistics of IncomeIndividual Income Tax Returns.
[19] Starting with 1987, State sales taxes were no longer deductible.
[20] Starting with 1987, deductions for "personal" interest and mortgage real estate loan interest were limited and, starting with 1991 , personal income was no longer deductible.
[21] For 1980 and 1985 data, taxable income includes the "zero bracket amount," repealed effective 1987 and partially replaced by standard deductions which were subtracted in computing taxable income. A standard deduction was similarly used prior to 1980. For the percentages of AGI used for the standard deduction and the limitation on the deduction, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns.
[22] Different tax rate structures applied to Tax Years 1970, 1971-1978, 1979-1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985-1986, 1987 and 1988-1991. Indexing of tax rates for inflation was introduced starting with 1985. Preferential maximum tax rates on long-term capital gains (under "alternative tax") were redefined over the years; alternative tax was abolished effective 1987, but a maximum capital gains rate slightly less than the maximum regular rate continued to apply under certain conditions for 1988-1989 and, again, starting with 1991. For additional information on changes affecting tax computations, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns for the years concerned.
[23] For 1970, includes surcharge of $\$ 2,018,078,000$.
such as the political contributions credit (repealed effective 1987), earned income credit (liberalized starting 1987 and 1991) and low-income housing credit (introduced effective 1987); see also footnote 25 . For changes in credits allowed for earlier years, see Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns.
[25] Investment credit was included in the moreinclusive general business tax credit starting with 1984. With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective 1986.
[26] Includes income tax after credits and additional tax for tax preferences, i.e, minimum tax, or alternative minimum tax (see footnote 27).
[27] The add-on "minimum tax" on "tax preferences" (chief among which were long-term capital gains) was introduced starting with 1970. (This tax was formerly described in Statistics of Income as the "additional tax for tax preferences.") The minimum tax computation, using a base related to taxable income, was revised and the tax rate increased effective 1976. The number of preferences subject to tax was also revised effective 1976 and 1981. Starting with 1979, two major preferences formerly subject to minimum tax (including long-term capital gains) were subjected, instead, to the new "alternative minimum tax" (AMT) which required taxpayers to pay the larger of the regular income tax or AMT. Computation of AMT was revised effective 1980 (to allow tax to be reduced by certain credits) and, again, effective 1981 (to modify the graduated rate structure). Minimum tax was abolished effective 1983 and many of the tax preferences subject to this tax subjected, instead, to a revised AMT. AMT was. increased starting with 1983 by introduction of a single tax rate which replaced the two graduated rates that were lower; the single rate was increased effective 1987 and 1991. (Preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains was removed effective 1987, and the gains exempted from AMT as a result.)
[28] Includes refunds and credits to the following year's estimated tax, and refundable portion of earned income credit. Reflects overpayments of income tax, tax recapture of certain prior-year tax credits, tax applicable to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's), self-employment (social security) tax, social security tax on certain tip income and certain other income-related taxes (for the taxes applicable
to the years shown, see Statistics of IncomeIndividual Income Tax Returns).
[29] Reflects taxes mentioned in footnote 28.
SOURCE: Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-toyear comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

## Table 2

[1] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.
[2] U.S. totals in Table 2 do not agree with Tables 1 and 3 because they were obtained from a different source. In addition, for purposes of Table 2:
a. "Number of exemptions" also includes responses of taxpayers who checked the boxes on their tax return for age 65 or over or for blindness in order to claim the additional standard deductions for age or blindness. This treatment enables some comparability to be maintained between State data for 1987-1989 and data for years prior to 1987. Number of exemptions are still understated, however, because these boxes are not checked if taxpayers itemize deductions. (Prior to 1987, checking these boxes entitled taxpayers to additional personal exemptions.)
b. "Itemized deductions" includes any amounts reported by the taxpayer that were not used in computing taxable income.
c. "Total tax liability" includes income tax after credits, alternative minimum tax, tax recapture of prior-year investment or low-income housing credits, tax applicable to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRA's), self-employment (social security) tax, social security tax on certain tip income and certain other income-related taxes. Total tax liability is before reduction by earned income credit (see footnotes 2(d) and 3, below).
d. "Earned income credit" includes both the refundable and nonrefundable portions. The nonrefundable portion could reduce income tax and certain related taxes to zero. See also footnote 3.
[3] "Excess earned income credit" represents the refundable portion of the credit (see footnote $2(\mathrm{~d})$ ) and equals the amount in excess of total tax liability (defined in footnote 2(c)), including any advance
earned income credit payments for those returns which had such an excess.
[4] Includes, for example, returns filed from Army Post Office and Fleet Post Office addresses by members of the armed forces stationed overseas; returns filed by other U.S. citizens abroad; and returns filed by residents of Puerto Rico with income from sources outside of Puerto Rico or with income earned as U.S.

- Government employees.

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

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

## Table 3

[1] There were major changes in filing requirements and conceptual changes in the definitions of adjusted gross income (AGI) and taxable income starting with 1987. Percentages based on AGI starting with 1987 are therefore not comparable with 1986 and earlier years. For explanations, see "Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data 1987," Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1989, Volume 8, Number 4, and Statistics of Income-1987, Individual Income Tax Returns.
[2] Includes income tax after credits and the "alternative minimum tax" (see footnote 4).
[3] Includes returns with adjusted gross deficit.
[4] In addition to low-income taxpayers, this size class (and others) includes taxpayers with "tax preferences," not reflected in adjusted gross income or taxable income, which are subject to the "alternative minimum tax." (included in "total income tax") defined in footnote 27 , Table 1.

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

## Table 4

[1] Imputed interest received by persons from life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension plans.
[2] Represents income of low-income individuals not required to file individual income tax returns, unreported income and statistical errors or omissions.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables, 1986, and The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88, 1992; for years after 1988, Survey of Current Business, various issues. Statistics of Income data are subject to ${ }^{\circ}$ sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

## Tables 5 and 6

[1] See Table 4 for the differences between personal income and adjusted gross income.
[2] Beginning with 1987, data are not comparable with earlier years because of major changes in the definition of adjusted gross income.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-82: Statistical Tables, 1986; and The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, Volume 2, 1959-88, 1992; for years after 1988, Survey of Current Business, various issues. Statistics of Income data are subject to sampling error; tax law and tax form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

## Table 7

[1] Returns with standard deduction, 1955-1988, include a small number with no adjusted gross income and no deductions. (For 1977-1986, standard deduction is the "zero bracket amount," which was also reported on a small number of returns included in the 1987-89 statistics; see footnote 2.) For 1944-1954, returns with no adjusted gross income are included in the number of returns with itemized deductions.
[2] Amount of standard deduction for 1944-1957 was estimated by Joseph A. Pechman, The Brookings Institution, on the basis of the distribution of the number of tax returns by income classes and marital status in Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, and for 1958-1988 was obtained directly from Statistics of Income tabulations for these years.

Represents "zero bracket amount" for 1977-1986. Starting with 1987, represents the sum of "basic" and "additional" standard deductions (for age 65 and over and for blindness); also includes zero bracket amount reported on the small number of prior-year returns filed in 1988-1990 that were included in the 19871989 statistics.
[3] For 1977-1986, itemized deductions are before subtraction of "zero bracket amount."
[4] Sum of standard and itemized deductions, plus charitable deduction reported on standard deduction returns for Tax Years 1982-1986. For 1987-1989, total deductions also include "zero bracket amount" reported on a small number of returns (see footnote 2).
[5] See footnote 2, Tables 5 and 6:
SOURCE: Except as indicated in footnote 1, Statistics of Income-Individual Income Tax Returns, and unpublished tables, appropriate years. Data are subject tosampling error. Tax law and form changes affect the year-to-year comparability of the data. See the specific Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

## Table 8

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

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

## Table 9

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

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

## Table 10

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

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

## Table 11

[1] Total assets, total liabilities and partners' capital account are somewhat understated because not all partnership returns included a complete balance sheet.
[2] Short-term debt is the abbreviated title for mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than 1 year.
[3] Long-term debt is the abbreviated title for mortgages, notes and bonds payable in 1 year or more. In addition, for Tax Year 1975, long-term debt included nonrecourse loans.
[4] Prior to 1981, "total receipts" included gross income from farming, rents and royalties. Expenses related to this income were included under "total deductions." Starting with 1981, only the net incomes or deficits from farming, rents and royalties were tabulated; the positive amounts were included under "total receipts," and the negative amounts under "total deductions." The related expenses were not tabulated. In addition, starting with 1987, total receipts also includes certain "portfolio income" (interest, dividends and royalties) distributable to partners, not all of which was previously reported as receipts. Portfolio income from capital gains is excluded to improve comparability with earlier years.
[5] Starting with 1987, "business receipts" represents gross receipts from sales and operations and, for partnerships in finance, insurance and real estate, investment income, such as interest, dividends and rents (but not capital gains). Also, in finance, insurance and real estate prior to 1981, only gross rentals reported as investment income were treated as business receipts and only if they were the principal operating income.
[6] For 1982-1986, also includes certain dividends reported in combination with interest.
[7] After 1980, represents the more complete amounts reported in depreciation computation schedules rather than the amounts reported as the depreciation deduction (augmented by depreciation identified for the statistics in cost of sales and operations schedules).

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

## Table 12

[1] Size classes are based on business receipts, i.e., gross amounts from sales and operations, for industries except those in finance, insurance and real estate. For the latter industries, total receipts, which is the sum of business receipts and investment income, was used. For partnerships, comparability of data by size of receipts is affected by revisions to the definition of receipts; see also footnotes 4 and 5 , Table 11 . To help minimize the break in comparability caused by the change in statistical treatment of partnership farm and rental income, an effort was made for 1981-1987 only, to include rental (though not farm) gross income in the receipts used for the size distribution in Table 12. Starting with 1988 though, only partnership net rentals are reflected in the size distribution.
[2] Includes returns with no business receipts.
[3] Includes corporations and partnerships with zero assets and liabilities. In addition, for partnerships, includes partnerships without balance sheet information (see also footnote 5 , below).
[4] See footnote 4, Table 11.
[5] Prior to 1979, partnerships that had liquidated were assumed to have zero assets and liabilities, even if their balance sheets showed otherwise, and were included in the "under $\$ 25,000^{\text {" }}$ asset size class. Beginning with 1980, balance sheet data for liquidated partnerships were tabulated as reported and were included in the appropriate asset size classes.
[6] For the difference between the number of business returns and the number of businesses, see Table 10.

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

## Table 13

[1] Starting with 1988, number of returns excludes those filed by Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's) and Interest Charge-Domestic International Sales Corporations (IC-DİSC's); see aiso footnotes 5 and $\overline{6}$, below. Because of the omission of these returns, totals for all income and financial items shown in the statistics (except those not applicable to IC-DISC's and FSC's, such as "income subject to tax," "income tax" and tax credits) are slightly understated.
[2] Consolidated returns were filed on an elective basis for affiliated groups of corporations (with exceptions), in general, if 80 percent or more of the stock of the affiliates was owned within the group and a common parent corporation owned at least 80 percent of the stock of at least one of the affiliates.
[3] Included in "Number of returns, total" and "Number with net income."
[4] In general, small corporations that elect to be taxed at the shareholder level, with no more than 35 shareholders ( 10 prior to 1983), most of them individuals.
[5] Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC's) were designed to promote U.S. exports. They were taxed through parent corporations, but only when profits were distributed or deemed distributed to them. This system of tax deferral was generally replaced after 1984 with a new system of Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's); see footnote 6. Tax benefits of DISC's remaining after 1984 were limited
and an interest charge for tax deferred amounts was imposed on the parent corporations.
[6] Foreign Sales Corporations (FSC's) generally replaced DISC's as a means of promoting U.S. exports (see footnote 5). Under the FSC provisions, a portion of these subsidiaries' "foreign trade income" was exempt from U.S. income tax.
[7] For 1980 and 1985 data, tax-exempt securities, representing investments in State and local Government obligations, were reported with investments in U.S. Government obligations as a combined total on the tax return. Starting with 1989, tax-exempt securities were again reported separately, but were defined to include, not only investments in State and local Government obligations, but also stock in investment companies that distributed dividends during the current year representing tax-exempt interest on such obligations.
[8] Starting with 1987, statistics for receipts, deductions and net income (or deficit) of $S$ Corporations are limited to those attributable to a trade or business. Therefore; investment or portfolio income (or loss), such as from interest, dividends, rents, royalties and gain (loss) from sales of investment property, and the deductions related to this income, are excluded from net income (and allocated directly to shareholders).
[9] Starting with 1987, "business receipts" includes the full amount reported by stock and commodity brokers and exchanges, and by real estate subdividers, developers and operative builders, even when they bought and sold securities, commodities and real estate on their own account. Previously, such transactions were treated as "net gain (loss), noncapital assets."
[10] Includes dividends reported in combination with interest on Form 1120-S by S Corporations, i.e., certain corporations that elect to be taxed through shareholders (see footnote 4). Based on prior years when Form 1120-S required each to be reported separately, nearly all of the combined amount represents interest.
[11] For the 1985 statistics, "other deductions" includes depletion and employer contributions to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus and annuity plans, and to employee benefit programs, reported on the Form 1120-A short form. Starting with 1988, identifiable amounts reported on Form 1120-A for any of these items are included in the statistics for the appropriate deduction.

## Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

[12] For most years, "income subject to tax" (the corporate tax base) exceeds "net income less deficit" chiefly because of the deficits reported on returns without net income. Moreover, it is the sum of the several tax bases applicable over time to different classes of corporations, not all of which were directly related to net income. Income subject to tax thus includes the "taxable income" base used by most companies (and defined as net income minus certain statutory special deductions); prior to 1988, a variation of this base in combination with net longterm capital gains in certain situations when the lower capital gains tax applied; and the special tax bases applicable to $S$ Corporations, insurance businesses and, formerly, to certain investment companies. Profits of Domestic International Sales Corporations were tax-deferred; most of those of qualifying Foreign Sales Corporations were taxexempt and those of S Corporations were taxed (with few exceptions) through their individual shareholders, so that the net income of these corporations is excluded from income subject to tax.
[13] Includes surcharge of $\$ 784,437,000$.
[14] Different tax rate structures applied for Tax Years 1970, 1971-1974, 1975-1978, 1979-1981, 1982, 1983, 1984-1986, 1987 and 1988-1989. In general, starting with tax years beginning in 1987, "alternative tax" was repealed. This tax included a maximum rate on long-term capital gains that produced a tax that was less than the tax that would have resulted if the regular tax rates had been used.
[15] Effective with tax years beginning in 1987, the "alternative minimum tax" replaced the "minimum tax" (formerly referred to in the statistics as the "additional tax for tax preferences"), which was introduced for tax years that ended in 1970. The tax rate for minimum tax was increased and the computation revised starting with Tax Year 1976; computation was further modified effective with Tax Years 1977, 1983, 1984 and 1990. Tax preferences subject to the tax were redefined starting with Tax Year 1976, and slightly expanded starting with Tax Year 1977. The alternative minimum tax rate exceeded that applicable under the former minimum tax.
[16] General business credit includes alcohol fuel, investment, jobs and employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) credits which were reported separately for previous years. Also included are the research credit
(starting 1986) and the low-income housing credit (starting 1987). With exceptions, investment credit was repealed effective 1986; employee stock ownership plan contributions credit was repealed effective 1987. For changes in definitions of component credits, see Statistics of IncomeCorporation Income Tax Returns for the years concerned.

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

## Table 14

[1] See footnote 1, Table 13.
[2] See footnote 8, Table 13.
[3] See footnote 10, Table 13.
[4] See footnote 14 , Table 13.
[5] See footnote 13 Table 13.
[6] In addition to regular tax (and to alternative tax for years prior to 1988), includes Personal Holding Company tax, tax from recapture of investment and work incentive (WIN) credits (for 1975 and 1980 data) and of low-income housing credit (starting with 1988), additional tax for tax preferences or "minimum tax" (for years prior to 1987), and "alternative minimum tax" and environmental tax (both starting with 1987). Also includes special taxes applicable to foreign corporations with income "effectively connected" with a U.S. business, $S$ Corporations (defined in footnote 4, Table 13) and certain investment companies. Credits include those appropriate for the given tax year. See Table 13 and Statistics of Income-Corporation Income Tax Returns for the years concerned for more detailed explanations.
[7] See footnote 9, Table 13.
SOURCE: Statistics of Income-Corporation Income Tax Returns, appropriate years. Data are subject to sampling error. Tax law and tax form changes affect the year-toyear comparability of the data. See the appropriate Statistics of Income reports for a description of sampling error and of the changes mentioned above.

## Table 15

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

## Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

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

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

## Tables 16 and 17

[1] Individual income tax collected by fiscal year includes that portion which was designated for the Presidential election campaign fund by taxpayers on their tax returns. Also included is the fiduciary income tax collected (from estates and trusts). Fiduciary income tax collected in 1991 was $\$ 4.8$ billion; in 1991, $\$ 5.9$ billion; in 1989, \$6.0 billion; in 1988, $\$ 6.5$ billion; in 1987, $\$ 8.4$ billion; and in 1986, $\$ 4.5$ billion. Presidential election campaign designations amounted to $\$ 32.3$ million in 1991 , $\$ 32.5$ million in 1990 , $\$ 32.3$ million in 1989; $\$ 33.2$ million in 1988, $\$ 33.2$ million in 1987 and $\$ 35.9$ million in 1986.
[2] Corporation income tax collected by fiscal year includes various taxes applicable to tax-exempt organizations, including the tax on "unrelated business income." Total taxes collected from taxexempt organizations were $\$ 155.6$ million in 1991, $\$ 127.9$ million in 1990 , $\$ 115.6$ million in 1989 , $\$ 137.5$ million in 1988, \$19.9 million in 1987 and $\$ 30.2$ million in 1986.
[3] Excise taxes are imposed on selected products, services and activities, such as on sales of alcohol and tobacco products and on the manufacture of gasoline. Statistics shown in Table 16 have been revised, starting with Fiscal Year 1988, to include alcohol and tobacco taxes, collection of which was transferred from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms starting with that year.
[4] Employment taxes include payroll taxes levied on salaries and wages, such as social security, railroad
retirement and unemployment taxes; plus the selfemployment tax imposed on "self-employment incomè."

NOTES: Refunds in Table 17 are associated with the taxes (including alcohol and tobacco taxes) described in footnotes 1-4, Tables 16. Collections (or refunds) are those made during time periods indicated, regardless of the year or other period during which the tax liability was incurred (or to which the refund applied).

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

Refunds result chiefly from tax overpayments determined at time of filing a return. Also included are amounts subsequently determined as due the taxpayer as a result of an amended return or a claim for refund (including those produced by "net operating loss" and other carryback adjustments from future taxable years); or as a result of initial return processing or of IRS examination and other activities. Individual income tax refunds are net of offsets under laws which require IRS to act as collection agent for delinquent payments owed various U.S. agencies under specific programs. All refund data include interest paid by IRS (in 1991, $\$ 2.8$ billion; in 1990, $\$ 2.4$ billion; in 1989, $\$ 0.5$ billion; in 1988, $\$ 0.4$ billion; in 1987, $\$ 0.4$ billion; and in 1986, $\$ 0.5$ billion).

For 1970 and 1975, the fiscal year was defined as July of the previous calendar year through June of the year noted. Starting with 1980, the fiscal year was redefined as October of the previous calendar year through September of the year noted.
Starting with Fiscal Year 1988, additional detail on manufacturers' excise taxes, retailers' and special fuel taxes and miscellaneous excise taxes is available in the fourth quarter Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes; previously this information was published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner and Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service. For additional detail on alcohol and tobacco taxes, see the Statistical Release, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Collections, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Case Processing Division, Accounting Branch.

## Notes to Selected Historical and Other Data Tables

## Table 18

[1] Alcohol and tobacco taxes each include special (occupational) taxes prior to Fiscal Year 1988. Starting with Fiscal Year 1988, occupational taxes are excluded from the separate amounts shown for alcohol and for tobacco taxes, although they are reflected in the combined total for all alcohol and tobacco taxes.
[2] Also includes lubricating oil taxes. Effective January 7, 1983, taxes on lubricating oil were repealed.
[3] Effective January 1, 1984, taxes on tubes and tread rubber were repealed, and dealers holding taxable tires were assessed a one-time floor stock tax.
[4] Effective January 7, 1983, the excise taxes on parts and accessories for trucks and buses, which are included in this classification, were repealed. Beginning with the quarter ending December 1983, taxes on motor vehicles are excluded.
[5] Special fuels, total, includes taxes on diesel and special motor fuels which were classified as miscellaneous excise taxes in 1970. Also, beginning with the quarter ending December 1983, taxes on motor vehicles are included.
[6] Repealed effective August 23, 1988. Amounts reported for more recent time periods result from amended filings, delinquent taxes, examination activities and refunds.
[7] Expired September 30, 1985; reimposed in January 1987.

NOTES: See above, under Tables 16 and 17.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Case Processing Division, Accounting Branch; and Financial Management Service.

## Table 19

[1] Form 1040 is the long form; 1040A; the short form. Form 1040EZ is for single taxpayers with no dependents. Schedule C is for reporting non-farm sole proprietorship businesses and Schedule $F$ is for reporting farm income and expenses. "Other" includes Forms 1040C (departing aliens), 1040NR (nonresident aliens), 1040PR (self-employment tax, Puerto Rico) and 1040SS (self-employment tax), but excludes Forms 1040X (amended returns).
[2] Form 1120 is the basic corporation income tax return; Form 1120A is the short form; Form 1120 L is for life insurance companies; and Form 1120-S is for

S Corporations (those electing to be taxed through their shareholders). Starting with Calendar Year 1988, the statistics include Form 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance companies), but exclude Form 1120-M (non-life mutual insurance companies). "Other" includes Forms 1120F (foreign corporations), 1120 POL (certain political organizations) and 1120 H (homeowners associations); starting with Calendar Year 1986, Forms 1120-FSC (Foreign Sales Corporations); and, starting with Calendar Year 1988, Forms 1120-REIT (real estate investment trusts) and 1120-RIC (regulated investment companies). "Other" excludes Forms 1120-DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporations) and IC-DISC (Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations), and Forms 1120X (amended returns).
[3] Form 1041 is the regular fiduciary income tax return filed for estates and trusts; Form 1041S is the short form. For 1970, includes Form 1041A (trust accumulation of charitable trusts, information return).
[4] Form 706 is the regular estate tax return; Form 706 NA is for U.S. estates of nonresident aliens.
[5] Form 990 is for tax-exempt organizations, except private foundations (Form 990-PF). Form 990EZ is the short form. Form 990 -T is the income tax return filed for businesses conducted by tax-exempt organizations. Form 990-C is for farmers' cooperatives. Form 4720 is for computing the special excise taxes applicable to certain private foundations and Form 5227 is for split-interest trusts treated as private foundations. The 1970 total on the line for Forms 990 and 990 EZ also includes Forms 990A filed for tax-exempt charitable organizations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Research Division, Projections and Forecasting Group.

## Table 20

[1] Number of returns with a paid preparer signature is based on different sources, depending on the year. Data for 1987, 1988 and 1991 are estimated based on the SOI samples for those years. Data for 1989 1991 are from the Individual Master File of all Individual income taxpayers, with the following exceptions: for 1989, the number of returns with itemized deductions; for 1990 and 1991, the number of returns that were filed electronically. These numbers were estimated from the Taxpayer Usage Study samples for the corresponding years.
[2] Data on electronically-filed returns, shown separately for Tax Year 1990, are included in the counts for Form 1040 returns shown above in Table 20, for all years. Data for 1990 are based on the TPUS sample (see footnote 1) of returns filed, extended to cover the first 8 months of 1991 . No adjustment was made for returns filed after the first 8 months on the assumption that few were likely to have been electronically filed during this time period.
[3] Data on IRS Taxpayer Service Programs are collected on a fiscal-year basis. In general, assistance rendered in a given fiscal year may be related to returns due on April 15th during that fiscal year and are for the tax year ending with the previous December. As a result, data in Table 20, which are presented on a tax year basis, are actually for a fiscal
year. Therefore, data shown as for Tax Year 1991, for example, are actually for Fiscal Year 1992. For the data shown for Tax Year 1991, however, assistance provided in November and December 1992, were not available in time for inclusion in the Bulletin. Therefore, totals for 1991 are slightly understated and should be regarded as preliminary.

NOTE: Data on IRS assistance represent taxpayer contacts. Some taxpayers make more than one contact. The number of taxpayers assisted (in contrast to the number of contacts made) is not known.

SOURCE: Data on paid preparers were obtained from Statistics of Income Division; and the Corporate Systems Division, Individual Systems Branch. Data on IRS assistance were obtained from the Taxpayer Service Division.

# SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations 

Appendix

This appendix discusses typical sampling procedures used in most Statistics of Income (SOI) programs. Aspects covered briefly include sampling criteria, selection techniques, methods of estimation and sampling variability. Some of the nonsampling error limitations of the data are also described, as well as the tabular conventions employed.

Additional information on sample design and data limitations for specific SOI studies can be found in the separate SOI reports (see the References at the end of this appendix). More technical information is available, upon request, by writing to the Director, Statistics of Income Division R:S, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 2608, Washington, DC 20013-2608.

## Sample Criterla and Selection of Returns

Statistics compiled for the SOI studies are generally based on stratified probability samples of income tax returns or other forms filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The statistics do not reflect any changes made by the taxpayer through an amended return or by the IRS as a result of an audit. As returns are filed and processed for tax purposes, they are assigned to sampling classes (strata) based on criteria such as: industry, presence or absence of a tax form or schedule, accounting period, State from which filed and various income factors or other measures of economic size (total assets, for example, is used for the corporation and partnership statistics). The samples are selected from each stratum over the appropriate filing periods. Thus, sample selection can continue for a given study for several calendar years - 3 for corporations because of the prevalence of fiscal (noncalendar) year reporting. Because sampling must take place before the population size is known precisely, the rates of sample selection within each stratum are fixed. This means, in practice, that both the population and the sample size can differ from that planned. However, these factors do not compromise the validity of the estimates.

The probability of a return being designated depends on its sample class or stratum and may range from a fraction of 1 percent to 100 percent. Considerations in determining the selection probability for each stratum include the number of returns in the stratum, the diversity

[^45]of returns in the stratum and interest in the stratum as a separate subject of study. All this is subject to constraints based on the estimated cost or the target size of the total sample for the program.

For most SOI studies, returns are designated by computer from the IRS Master Files based on the taxpayer identification number (TIN), which is either the social security number (SSN) or the employer identification number (EIN). A fixed and essentially random number is associated with each possible TIN. If that random number falls into a range of numbers specified for a return's sample stratum, then it is selected and processed for the study. Otherwise, it is counted (for estimation purposes), but not selected. In some cases, the TIN is used directly by matching specified digits of it against a predetermined list for the sample stratum. A match is required for designation.

Under either method of selection, the TIN's designed from one year's sample are for the most part selected for the next year's, so that a very high proportion of the returns selected in the current sample are from taxpayers whose previous years' returns were included in earlier samples. This longitudinal character of the sample design improves the estimates of change from one year to the next.

## Method of Estimation

As noted above, the probability with which a return is selected for inclusion in a sample depends on the sampling rate prescribed for the stratum in which it is classified. Weights are, in general, computed by dividing the count of returns filed for a given stratum by the count of sample returns for that same stratum. "Weights" are used to adjust for the various sampling rates used - the lower the rate, the larger the weight. For some studies, it is possible to improve the estimates by subdividing the original sampling classes into "post-strata," based on additional criteria or refinements of those used in the original stratification. Weights are then computed for these post-strata using additional population counts. The data on each return in a stratum are multiplied by that weight. To produce the tabulated estimates, these weighted data are summed to produce the published statistical totals.

Sample returns are designated by computer from the IRS Master Fjles based on the taxpayer identification number.

## SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations

## Samplling Varlabillty

The particular sample used in a study is only one of a large number of possible random samples that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different In transcribing and tabulating data from tax returns, checks are imposed to
improve the quality of the statistics. 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 $\quad$. particular sample approximates the average result of the pos-
sible samples. The sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that this interval includes the actual population value.

In SOI reports the standard error is not directly presented. Instead, the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself is presented in decimal form. This ratio is called the coefficient of variation (CV). The user of SOI data may multiply an estimate by its coefficient of variation to recreate the standard error and to construct confidence intervals.

For example, if a sample estimate of 150,000 returns is known to have a coefficient of variation of 0.02 , then the following arithmetic procedure would be followed to construct a 68 percent confidence interval estimate:

$$
\begin{aligned}
150,000 & \text { (sample estimate) } \\
\times 0,02 & \text { (coefficient of variation) } \\
=3,000 & \text { (standard error of estimate) } \\
=150,000 & \text { (sample estimate) } \\
+147,000-153,000 & \text { or }-3,000
\end{aligned}
$$

Based on these data, the interval estimate is from 147 to 153 thousand returns. A conclusion that the average estimate of the number of returns lies within an interval computed in this way would be correct for approximately two-thirds of all possible similarly selected samples. To obtain this interval estimate with 95 percent confidence, the standard error should be multiplied by 2 before adding to and subtracting from the sample estimate. (In this particular case, the resulting interval would be from 144 to 156 thousand returns.)

Generally in the Statistics of Income Bulletin only conservative upper limit CV's are provided for frequency
estimates. These do, however, provide a rough guide to the order of magnitude of the sampling error:

Further details concerning sample design, sample selection, estimation method and sampling variability for a particular SOI study, may be obtained on request by writing the Director, Statistics of Income Division, at the address given above.

## Nonsampling Error Controls and Limitations

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

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the returns or forms selected for the sample, checks are imposed to improve the quality of the resultant estimates. Tax return data may be disaggregated or recombined during statistical "editing" in order both to improve data consistency from return to return and to achieve definitions of the data items that are more in keeping with the needs of major users. In some cases not all of the data are available from the tax return as originally filed. Sometimes the missing data can be obtained through field follow up. More often, though, they are obtained through imputation methods. As examples, other information in the return or in accompanying schedules may be sufficient to enable an estimate to be made; prior-year data for the same taxpayer may be used for the same purpose; or data from another return for the same year that has similar characteristics may be substituted. Research to improve methods of imputing data that are missing from returns continues to be an ongoing process [1].

Quality of the basic data abstracted from the returns is subjected to a number of quality control steps including 100 -percent key verification. The data are then subjected to many tests based on the structure of the tax law and the improbability of various data combinations: Records failing these tests are then subjected to further review and any necessary corrections are made. In addition, the Statistics of Income Division in the National Office conducts an independent reprocessing of a small subsample of statistically-processed returns as a further check [2].

## SOI Sampling Methodology and Data Limitations

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

## Tabular Conventions

Estimates of frequencies and money amounts that are considered unreliable due to the small sample size on which they are based are noted in SOI tables. The presence of the indicator means that the sampling rate is less than 100 percent of the population and that there are fewer than 10 sample observations available for estimation purposes.

A dash in place of a frequency or amount indicates that no sample return had that characteristic. In addition, a dash in place of a coefficient of variation for which there is an estimate indicates that all returns contributing to the estimate were selected at the 100 -percent rate.

Whenever a weighted frequency in a data cell is less than 3, the estimate is either combined with other cells or deleted in order to avoid disclosure of information about individual taxpayers or businesses. These combinations and deletions are indicated in the tables.

## Notes

[1] See, for example, Hinkins, Susan M., "Matrix Sampling and the Effects of Using Hot Deck Imputation,"
in 1984 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods. Other research efforts are included in Statistical Uses of Administrative Records: Recent Research and Present Prospects, Volume 1, Internal Revenue Service, March 1984.
[2] Quality control activities for all SOI studies are published from time to time in a series of separate reports. These reports provide detailed information relating to quality in all phases SOI processing.

## References

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

Statistics of Income-1989, Individual Income Tax Returns, (see especially pages 13-16).

Statistics of Income-1989, Corporation Income Tax
Returns (see especially pages 9-18).
Statistics of Income-1974-1987, Compendium of Studies of Tax-Exempt Organizations (see information about the samples used at the end of each chapter).

Statistics of Income-1984-1988, Compendium of Studies of International Income and Taxes, Foreign Income and Taxes Reported on U.S. Tax Returns (see information about the samples used at the end of each chapter).

Statistics of Income Bulletin (see each issue).

## SOI Projects and Contacts

General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410. Fax: (202) 874-0922

| Project | Primary Analysts | Frequency and Program Content |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Americans Uiving Abroad: 1991 Program | Melissa Redmiles | This periodic study is conducted every 4 years (every 5 years, after 1991). It covers foreign income and taxes paid, and foreign tax credit shown on individual income tax returns. Data are by size of adjusted gross income and country. |
| Corporation Foreign Tax Credit: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program | Maggie Lewis Kimberly Veletto | This annual study provides data on foreign income and taxes paid and foreign tax credit reported on corporation income tax returns. Data are classified by industry (all years) and country (even numbered years). |
| Corporation Income Tax Returns: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program | Victor Rehula Patrice Treubert Allison Clark Janice Washington Jonathan Shook | Basic data are produced annually and cover complete income statement, balance sheet, tax and tax credits; and details from supporting schedules. Data are classified chiefly by industry group or asset size. (For the 1992 program, S Corporations are a separate study.) |
| Environmental Exclse Taxes (Superfund) Study: 1991 Program 1992 Program | Sara Boroshok | The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) replaced the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), authorizing the collection of environmental taxes, a type of excise tax. This study, published annually, is the only source of data that provides detailed tabulations by type of chemical. |
| Estate Collation | Barry Johnson | This periodic study links estate tax return data for decedents and beneficiaries. Income information for beneficiaries is available both for years preceding and following the decedent's death. Information on gift tax returns is available for the last 2 years of the decedent's life. The most recent study is based on decedents who died in 1982. The next study will be for decedents who died in 1989. |
| Estate Tax Returns: 1992-1994 Program | Barry Johnson Marvin Schwartz | This annual study includes information on gross estate and its composition, deductions and tax; and information on the age, sex and marital status of the decedents. Basic estate tax return data by year in which returns are filed are produced every year. Other statistics are available on a year-of-death basis (approximately every 3 years). |
| Exempt Organizations Business Income Tax Returns: <br> 1989 Program <br> 1990 Program | Sara Boroshok Peggy Riley | This annual study includes tabulations of "unrelated business" income and deductions for organizations classified as tax-exempt under the Internal Revenue Code. The data file will also be linked with the Forms 990 and 990-PF data files of tax-exempt organizations and private foundations. |

Forelgn Controlled Coiporations:
1990 Program - $\quad \therefore$ John Latzy
$1991^{\circ}$ Program

## SOI Projects and Contacts

## General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

| Project | Primary Analysts | Frequency and Program Content |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Forelgn Corporations: <br> 1990 Program <br> 1992 Program <br> Bill States <br> Randy Miller <br> Forelgn Reclplents of U.S. Income: <br> 1991 Program <br> Randy MillerThis periodic study, planned for every 2 years, provides data on activities of <br> foreign corporations that are controlled by U.S. corporations. Data are <br> classified by industry and country. |  |  |
| Forelgn Sales Corporations (FSC): <br> 1991 Program | John Bradford |  |
| aliens and the amount of tax withheld for the U.S. Government. |  |  |$\quad$| These corporations replaced the Domestic International Sales Corporation, |
| :--- |
| or DISC, as of January 1, 1985. Balance sheet, income statement and |
| export-related data are tabulated annually through 1987, and then on a 4-year |
| cycle. |


| Forelgn Trusts: 1990 Program | Christine Ferguson | This periodic study, conducted every 4 years, provides data on foreign trusts that have U. S. persons as grantors, transferors or beneficiaries. Data include country where trust was created, value of transfer to the trust and the year the trust was created. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Individual income Tax Return Public Use File | Mario Fernandez | Microdata magnetic tape files, produced annually, contain detailed information obtained from the individual statistics program, with identifiable taxpayer information omitted to make the file available for public dissemination, on a reimbursable basis. (In addition to microdata files, specific tabulations from them are produced, also on a reimbursable basis.) |
| Individual hncome Tax Returns: <br> 1990 Program <br> 1991 Program <br> 1992 Program | Michael Strudler Marty Shiley | Basic data are produced annually and cover income, deductions, tax and credits reported on individual income tax returns and associated schedules, chiefly by size of adjusted gross income. |
| Intereat-Charye Domestic Intermational Sales Corporations (IC-DISC): 1991 Program | John Bradford | These corporations replaced the Domestic International Sales Corporation, or DISC, as of January 1, 1985. Balance sheet, income statement, and export--related data are tabulated annually through 1987, and then on a 4 -year cycle. |
| Intergenerational Wealth | Martha Eller Barry Johnson Marvin Schwartz | This on-going study involves estate returns filed since the inception of the estate tax (1916), and focuses on changes in the concentration of wealth and the intergenerational transfer of wealth, as well as the history of the estate tax system. The asset composition, available demographic information, and an analysis of beneficiaries of estates will be emphasized. |

Intemational Boycott Particlpation:
1990 Program
1991 Program

This study provides data on business operations of U.S. persons in boycotting countries, as well as the requests and agreements to participate in, or cooperate with, international boycotts not sanctioned by the U.S. Government.

Migration flow data (based on changes in individual income tax return addresses) and county or State income data are available annually on a reimbursable basis. The most recent data are for 1989-90.

## SOI Projects and Contacts

## General Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

| Project | Primary Analysts | Frequency and Program Contemt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monprofit Chartable and Other Organtzations: 1989 Program 1990 Program | Cecelia Hilgert Paul Arnsberger | This annual study includes balance sheet and income statement data for organizations classified as tax-exempt under subsections 501(c)(3)-(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The 1989 study will include data from the new Form 990-EZ. . |
| Monresident Alen Estates: 1990 Program | Christine Ferguson | This periodic study, planned for every 4 years, provides data on estates of nonresident aliens who had more than $\$ 60,000$ of assets in the United States. The estates are subject to U.S. estate taxation on U.S. property. |
| Occupation Studies | Bobby Clark Dodie Riley | This periodic study, based on availability of outside funding, is designed to classify individual income tax returns by occupation and to develop a dictionary of occupation titles that can be used to enhance the economic data of many other individual income tax return studies. |
| Partnershlp Returns of income: <br> 1991 Program <br> 1992 Program | Tim Wheeler | Basic data, produced annually, cover income statement, balance sheet, and details from supporting schedules. Data are classified chiefly by industry group. |
| Partnershlp Withholding Study: 1991 Program | Kimberly Veletto | -This annual study includes data on U.S. partnership payments to foreign partners. Data are classified by country and recipient type. |
| Personal Wealth Stidy: 1992 Program | Marvin Schwartz Barry Johnson | This periodic study provides data estimates of personal wealth of top wealthholders that are generated from estate tax return data using the "estate multiplier" technique, in conjunction with both filing-year and year-of-death estate data bases. The most recent data (1989) are based on returns filed from 1989 to 1991. |
| Private Foundations: 1989 Program 1990 Program | Alicia Meckstroth Peggy Riley | This annual study includes balance sheets and income statements. The 1989 study includes data on non-exempt charitable trusts. |
| S Corporations: 1992 Program | Amy Gill | Annual study data are collected for the income statement, balance sheet and from supporting schedules. Data are classified by industry group or by asset size. |


| Sales of Capital Aesets: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1985 Program | Barbara Longton |
| 1985-91 Panel Study | Janette Wilson |

This periodic study provides detailed data on the sales of capital assets reported on Schedule D of the individual income tax return, sales of residences and personal or depreciable business property.

A panel study provides the same data on capital asset transactions for a subsample of the returns in the Sales of Capital Assets basic study, over a period of years.

## Gencral Statistical Information: (202) 874-0410 Fax: (202) 874-0922

| Project | Primary Analysts | Frequency and Program Content |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales of U.S. Real Property Interests by Forelgn Persons: 1992 Program | John Latzy | This annual study will provide data on transfers of U.S. real property interests, when these interests are acquired from foreign persons. Data include the amount realized on transfers, U.S. tax withheld and the country of foreign persons. |
| Sole Proprietorshlps: 1990 Program 1991 Program 1992 Program | Michael Strudler Craig Ammon | Basic program data, produced annually, cover the business receipts, deductions, and net income reported on Schedule C (for nonfarm proprietors), by industry group. Similar data from Schedule F (for farmers) are available on an occasional basis. |
| State Data: 1985 Program 1988 Program | Mario Fernandez | Special tabulations of selected individual income, deduction and tax data by State are produced on a reimbursable basis. (The data file for 1988 is the most recent.) |
| Statistical Subscription Services: Corporation Source Book | Sandy Byberg | Annual data by more detailed industry groups than are used for the regular corporation statistics are produced by asset size. |
| Tax-axempt Bond lseues: 1990 Program 1991 Program | Marvin Schwartz | This annual study provides information on private activity and governmental bond issues by type of property financed, size of face amount and State. |
| Taxpayer Usage Study: 1992 Program | Laura Prizzi | Basic data, produced annually, provide weekly frequencies of specific line entries made by taxpayers, the use of various return schedules and associated forms, and general characteristics of the individual taxpayer population for returns received during the primary filing season (January through April). |
| U.S. Possessions Corporations: 1989 Program | John Bradford | This periodic study, planned for every 4 years, provides data on income statement, balance sheet, tax and "possessions tax credit" data for "qualifying" U. S. possessions corporations. (Most of these corporations are located in Puerto Rico.) |

## Publications \& Tapes

## Statistical Information Services: (202) 874-0410 or FAX (202) 874-0922

The following Statistics of Income reports and tapes can be purchased from the Statistics of Income Division (unless otherwise indicated). Prepayment is required, with checks made payable to the IRS Accounting Section. For copies from the Statistics of Income Division, please write:

Director, Statistics of Income Division (R:S)
Internal Revenue Service
P:O. Box 2608
Washington, DC 20013-2608

## Business Source Books

## Corporation Source Book, 1989

Publication 1053 - Price $\$ 175.00$
This 481-page document presents detailed income statement, balance sheet, tax and selected other items, by major and minor industy groups and size of total assets. The report, which underlies the Statistics of IncomeCorporation Income Tax Returns publication, is part of an annual series and can be purchased for $\$ 175$ (issues prior to 1982 are for sale at $\$ 150$ per year). A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for 1989 can be purchased for $\$ 1,500$.

## Partnership Source Book, 1957-1983

Publication 1289 - Price $\$ 30.00$
This 291-page document shows key partnership data, for 1957 through 1983, by major and minor industry group. It includes a historical definition of terms section and a summary of legislative changes affecting the comparability of partnership data during that period. Tables show:

■ number of partnerships; interest paid deductions;
$\square$ number of partners; $\quad$ payroll deductions;
$\square$ business receipts; . ■ payments to partners;

- depreciation;
$\square$ taxes paid deductions; net income less deficit.
(A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for partnerships can be purchased for $\$ 300$ from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.) More recent partnership


## Sole Proprietorship Source Book, 1957-1984

Publication 1323 - Price $\$ 95.00$
This Source Book is a companion to that for partnerships, described above. It is a 251-page document showing key proprietorship data for 1957 through 1984; data for farm proprietorships are excluded after 1980. Each page presents statistics for a particular industry. Tables show:
$\square$ number of businesses; . $\quad$ interest paid deductions

- business receipts; . E payroll deductions; and
- depreciation; ■ net income less deficit.
- taxes paid deduction;

A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics can be purchased for $\$ 245$. As with partnerships, more recent (nonfarm) sole proprietorship data are published annually in the SOI Bulletin.

## Compendiums

Studies of Tax-Exempt Organizations, 1974-1987 Publication 1416 - Price $\$ 26.00$.

This publication presents 22 articles from Statistics of Income studies on tax-exempt organizations. The articles emphasize important issues within the nonprofit sector, and also include several other articles previously unpublished in the SOI Bulletin, as well as papers published in proceedings of the American Statistical Association and the Independent Sector Research Forum. Topics featured are:

- nonprofit charitable organizations (primarily charitable, educational and health organizations); - private foundations and charitable trusts; and - unrelated business income of exempt organizations.


## Studies of International Income and Taxes, 1984-1988

Publication 1267 - Price $\$ 26.00$
This report presents information from 13 Statistics of. Income studies in the international area (many of them previously published in the SOI Bulletin), including:
m foreign activity of U.S. corporations; $\square$ activity of foreign corporations in the United States; $\square$ foreign controlled U.S. corporations;

## Other Publications

■ statistics related to individuals, trusts and estates; and

- data presented by geographical area or industrial activity, as well as other classifiers.

Reimbursable Services

## (Prices are dependent on the request.)

## Public Use Magnetic Tape Microdata Files

This includes individual income tax returns for 19781989. A limited number of files for 1989 are also available on CD-ROM. (Individual income tax returns for 1966-1977 are available for sale by writing to the Center for Electronic Records (NNX) of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.) Files containing more limited data for each State are also available for 1985. All of these files have been edited to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. Files for private foundations for 1982-1983 and 1985-1989 and nonprofit charitable organizations for 1982-1983 and 1985-1988 are also available from the Statistics of Income Division. The individual, private foundation and charitable organization files are the only microdata files that can be released to the public.

## Migration Data

Compilations are available showing migration patterns, from where to where, by State and county, based on year-to-year changes in the tax return address. Data are also available for selected time periods (according to the years in which returns were filed) between 1978 and 1990 and include counts of the number of individual income tax returns and personal exemptions. In addition, county income totals are available for Income Years 1982 and 1984 through 1989.

## Other Unpublished Tabulations

Unpublished tabulations are also available, including detailed tables underlying those published in the SOI Bulletin. Special tabulations may also be produced, depending on the availability of resources.

The following Statistics of Income publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For copies, please use the order form following this section or write:

Superintendent of Documents
P. O. Box 371954

Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

## Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin

Quarterly Publication 1136, Stock No. 748-005-00000-5 Subscription price, $\$ 23.00$; Single copy price, $\$ 6.50$

Provides the earliest published financial statistics from individual and corporation income tax returns. The Bulletin also includes annual data on nonfarm sole proprietorships and on partnerships, as well as from periodic or special studies of particular interest to tax analysts and administrators and to economists. Historical tables include data from SOI, as well as on tax collections and refunds by type of tax.

## Statistics of Income - 1989, Corporation Income Tax Returns

Publication 16 Stock No. 048-004-02316-4
Price $\$ 13.00$

This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ended July 1989 through June 1990, than those published earlier in the SOI Bulletin.

| Presents information on: receipts; | Data are classified by: industry; |
| :---: | :---: |
| deductions; | ■ accounting period; |
| $\square$ net income; | - size of total assets; and |
| - taxable income; | $\square$ size of business receipts. |
| $\square$ income tax; |  |
| $\square$ tax credits; |  |
| $\square$ assets; and |  |
| - liabilities. |  |

## Publications \& Tapes

## Statistics of Income - 1989, Individual Income Tax Returns

Publication 1304, Stock No. 048-004-02315-6
Price $\$ 8.50$

This report presents more comprehensive and complete data on individual income tax returns for 1989 than those published earlier in the SOI Bulletin.

| Presents information on: | Data are presented by: |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\square$ sources of income; | $\quad$ © size of adjusted gross |
| $\square$ exemptions; | income; and |
| $\square$ itemized deductions; | ■ marital status. |

- tax computations;

Note: If you determine from the Government Printing Office that any of the Statistics of Income publications listed above are out-of-print, please telephone Statistical Information Services, Statistics of Income Division, (202) 874-0410, for assistance.

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# NJ_ Just Published! <br> <br> PART B, GLOSSARY <br> <br> PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide 

 and Housing Guide}

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide. It defines terms used in the census. - Geographic definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. - Population and housing definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. - Technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on
electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

## Previously Published-Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the Guide, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
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- Population and housing concepts
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Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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## Previously Published Articles and Data Releases

## Corporation Income tax returns:

(See also International income and taxes)
1988, Fall 1991 (11-2)
1989, Fall 1992 (12-2)

Foreign corporations with U.S. operations (see also Foreign corporate investment and activity in the U.S.):
1987, Winter 1990-91 (10-3)
1988, Spring 1992 (11-4)
Foreign Sales Corporations and Interest-Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations: 1987, Spring 1992 (11-4)
U.S. Possessions Corporations:

1987, Summer 1991 (11-1)
1989, Fall 1992 (12-2)

## Estate tax returns:

1916-45, Spring 1990 (9-4)
1986-88, Spring 1990 (9-4)
Nonresident alien estates:
1986, Spring 1992 (11-4)

## Excise taxes:

Environmental:
1989, Winter 1991-92 (11-3)
1990, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)

## Exempt organizations:

Business income and tax:
1987, Winter 1991-92 (11-3)

Charitable trusts:
1989, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)

Nonprofit charitable organizations:
1986-87, Fall 1991 (11-2)
1988, Summer 1992 (12-1)

Other tax-exempt organizations:
1988, Summer (12-1)

Private foundations:
1989, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)
Foreign recipients of U.S. Income:
1988, Winter 1989-91 (10-3)
1989, Spring 1992 (11-4)
Recipients of partnership income:
1990, Fall 1992 (12-2)
Indilvidual income tax returns:
(See also International income and taxes)
Historical summary of income and taxes:
1913-82, Winter 1983-84 (3-3)
Individual income tax shares
and average tax rates:
1916-50, Winter 1988-89 (8-3)
1951-86, Spring 1989 (8-4)
Marginal and average tax rates:
1987, Summer 1991 (11-1)
International Income and taxes:
Controlled Foreign Corporations:
1986, Summer 1991 (11-1)
1988, Fall i992 (12-2)
Corporation foreign tax credit:
1988, Summer 1992 (12-1)

Domestic corporations controlled
by foreign persons (see also
Foreign corporate investment
and activity in the U.S.):
1988, Fall 1991 (11-2)
1989, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)
Foreign corporate investment and activity in the U.S.:
1983, Summer 1987 (7-1)
1984-85, Spring 1989 (8-4)

Foreign corporations with U.S. operations:
1988, Spring 1992 (11-4)

Foreign trusts:
1990, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)
Individual foreign income and taxes:
1987, Winter 1991-92 (11-3)
1987, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)
International boycott participation:
1990, Fall 1992 (12-2)
Transactions between foreign controlled corporations and related foreign persons:
1988, Summer 1992 (12-1)

## Partnership retums:

Balance sheets by industry: 1988, Summer 1990 (10-1) 1989, Fall 1991 (11-2)

Income statements by industry:
1989, Fall 1991 (11-2)
1990, Summer 1992 (12-1)
Partnerships and passive losses: 1981-87, Winter 1989-90 (9-3)
1987-89, Summer 1992 (12-1)

## Personal wealth:

1982 revised, Spring 1988 (7-4)
1986, Spring 1990 (9-4)

## Private activity tax-exempt bonds:

1985, Spring 1987 (6-4)
1986, Summer 1988 (8-1)

## Projections of returns to be filed:

1993-99, Winter 1992-93 (12-3)

## 75th anniversary:

1913-88, Fall 1988 (8-2)
Winter 1987-88 (7-3)

## Sole proprietorship returns:

Income statements by industry:
1989, Summer 1991 (11-1)
1990, Fall 1992 (12-2)


[^0]:    n.a. Not available.

    1 Total net losses do not include the foreign earned income exclusion.
    2 "Other net loss" represents only data reported on the "other income" residual line of Form 1040, except for the foreign earned income exclusion.

[^1]:    - Includes credits not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Represents the portion of the earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits. Additional earned income credit amounts were used to offset other taxes ( $\$ 833,000$ for Tax Year 1991, compared to $\$ 662,000$ for 1990), and some amounts were either refundable or paid directly to the taxpayer ( $\$ 8,221 ; 000$ for Tax

[^2]:    Note and footnotes at end of table.

[^3]:    Note and footnotes at end of table.

[^4]:    Note and footnotes at end of table.

[^5]:    Footroctes) an end at tanto

[^6]:    ${ }^{\dagger}$ Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.

[^7]:    'Returns with U.S. income tax include returns on which income tax was entirely offset by the earned income credit.
    () Less than 0.05 percent.
    $\dagger$ Data deteted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted, data are included in the appropriate totals.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Two special categories of returns, both having to do with the taxation of dependents' income, are shown in Tables $1-4$ at the end of this article, but are not shown here because of their small effect on the totals.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

[^9]:    ' Represents the income tax generated at all rates on returns of taxpayers with the indicated marginal tax rate.
    ${ }^{2}$ Represents returns with a 28 percent marginal tax rate with taxable income below the level to which the 5 percent surtax applied.
    ${ }^{3}$ Represents returns with a 28 percent marginal tax rate with taxable income above the level to which the 5 percent surtax applied.
    ${ }^{4}$ Filed by dependents under age 14 with investment income over $\$ 1,000$ to ensure that their investment income was taxed as if it were their parents'.
    5 Represents returns filed by parents reporting investment income of their dependents over $\$ 1,000$, when the dependents' income generated all of the tax reported.
    6 The provisions that allowed reporting of dependents' income on returns filed by the parents did not take effect until Tax Year 1989.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^10]:    - Estimate should be used with'caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

[^11]:    Barry W. Johnson is an economist with the Foreign Special Projects Section. This article was prepared under the direction of Michael Alexander, Chief.

[^12]:    ' Gross estate and asset values are shown at their value on the decedent's date-of-death.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^13]:    Gross estate and asset values are shown at their value on the decedent's date-of-death
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^14]:    ' Gross estate and asset values are shown at their value on the decedent's date-of-death
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes estates with negative net worth.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to total's because of rounding.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Gross estate is shown at the value used to determine estate tax liability. The value could be determined as of date-of-death or 6 months thereatter (i.e., atternate valuation method) NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^16]:    Barry W. Johnson is an economist and Marvin Schwartz is a statistician with the Foreign Special Projects Section. This article was prepared under the direction of Michael Alexander, Chief.

[^17]:    1 Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth.

[^19]:    Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sampled estate tax returns on which it is based
    I Includes top wealithholders with negative net worth.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes top wealthholders with negative net worth
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^21]:    Footnotes at end of table.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500$.
    NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^23]:    See notes following Table 20

[^24]:    See notes fotlowing Table 20.

[^25]:    See notes following Table 20

[^26]:    See notes foilowing Table 20.

[^27]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^28]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^29]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^30]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^31]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^32]:    See noter following Table 20.

[^33]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^34]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^35]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^36]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^37]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^38]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^39]:    See notws following Table 20.

[^40]:    See notes foilowing Table 20.

[^41]:    See notes following Table 20

[^42]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^43]:    See notes following Table 20.

[^44]:    See notes following Table 20 .

[^45]:    Information for this appendix was compiled by Bettye Jamerson, Coordination and Publications Staff, under the direction of Robert Wilson, Technical Advisor. Major contributions were made by Paul McMahon, Mathematical Statistics Team.

