## Individual Income Tax Rates, 1983

By Daniel Holik*

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 introduced major changes in the rate schedules used to compute individual income taxes, providing for annual cuts in tax rates through Tax Year 1984 [1]. Individual income tax rate data for Tax Year 1983 reflect the impact of the third year of tax rate cuts [2]. The average tax rate on returns that showed a tax fell from 15.4 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI) for 1982 to 14.4 percent for 1983 (Figure A). The average total income tax reported per return for 1983 was $\$ 3,514$, a $\$ 90$ decrease from 1982, as shown in Figure B.

The AGI class of the median taxable return for the 1983 statistics remained the same as for 1981 and 1982--between $\$ 17,000$ and $\$ 19,000$, even though the adjusted gross income reported on taxable returns [3], rose by $\$ 91.4$ billion
(5 percent) from Tax Year 1982 to Tax Year 1983. For further information on the number of returns, income tax, and average tax by size of AGI, see Table 3 of the Selected Statistical Series at the end of this report.

## CALCULATION OF TAXES FOR 1983

For Tax Year 1983, taxpayers used one of four different tax rate schedules [4], depending on the taxpayer's filing status. There were separate schedules for: married persons filing joint returns [5]; married persons filing returns separately from their spouses; individuals qualifying as heads of households; and single individuals. Each schedule contained rates ranging from 0 through 50 percent [6].

Figure A.--Taxable Returns: Adjusted Gross Income, Total Income Tax, Average Total Income Tax, and Average Tax Rate, 1979-1983

| Item | Tax year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total number of returns... | 92,694,302 | 93,902,469 | 95,396,123 | 95,337,432 | 96,321,310 |
| Taxable returns: <br> Number of returns. $\qquad$ | 71,694,983 | 73,906,244 | 76,724,724 | 77,035,300 | 78,016,323 |
| Adiusted gross income (billions)..... | \$1,402 | \$1,556 | \$1,721 | \$1,804 | \$1,895 |
| Total income tax (billions).......... | 214 | 250 | 284 | 278 | 274 |
| Average total income tax (dollars)... | 2,992 | 3,387 | 3,703 | 3,604 | 3,514 |
| Average tax rate........................ | 15.3\% | 16.1\% | 16.5\% | 15.4\% | 14.4\% |

NOTE: The average total income tax per return and average tax rate were calculated before rounding. Average tax rate was computed as a percent of adjusted gross income.

[^0]Figure B.
Taxable Returns: Average Tax Rate and Average Total Income Tax, 1979-1983


Dollars Per Return


The application of different tax rates from a schedule to a particular return is illustrated in Figure $C$, which shows how tax was calculated for 1983 for a married couple filing a joint return with a $\$ 22,000$ AGI. Taxpayers who filed joint returns for 1983 had a tax rate of zero percent applied to the first $\$ 3,400$ of taxable income [7,8], a rate of 11 percent applied to the next $\$ 2,100$, a rate of 13 percent applied to the next $\$ 2,100$, and so forth.

Figure C.--Calculation of Tax, Joint Return With Income Subject to Tax at Regular Rates, 1983

Adjusted gross income ...................... \$22,000
Exemption amount ( $2 \times \$ 1,000$ ) .......... -2,000
Taxable income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 20,000$

> Derivation of Tax Computed from the Tax Rate Schedule:

| First | \$3,400 taxed at 0\% | \$0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Next | \$2,100 taxed at 11\% | 231 |
| Next | \$2,100 taxed at 13\% | 273 |
| Next | \$4,300 taxed at 15\% | 645 |
| Next | \$4,100 taxed at 17\% | 697 |
| Next | $\$ \$ 4,000 \text { taxed at } 19 \%$ | 760 |
| Tax |  | \$2,606 |

To simplify tax computation and reduce errors, taxpayers with less than $\$ 50,000$ of taxable income and who did not "income average" were required to use the 1983 Tax Table instead of the tax rate schedules to determine tax. The tax shown in the Tax Table is equal to the tax on the midpoint of the income bracket, as calculated from the appropriate tax rate schedule, rounded to the nearest whole dollar. According to the 1983 Tax Table, the tax for married taxpayers filing a joint return with $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 20,050$ of income was $\$ 2,611$. Note that in this example, the Tax Table tax shown is greater than the tax computed from the tax rate schedule (Figure C), since the tax table tax was computed on the midpoint $(\$ 20,025)$ of the $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 20,050$ income bracket.

The regular and income averaging methods of tax computation were the only methods of tax computation available for Tax Year 1983 [4, 8]. Choice of the income averaging computation permitted part of an unusually large amount of income for 1983 to be taxed at lower rates, thus resulting in a lower amount of tax due than would have resulted if taxpayers had computed their tax using the regular method. If the income averaging computation was used, the income tax before credits had to be computed from the tax rate schedules rather than the Tax Tables.

Marginal Tax Rates
As shown in Figure C, a particular return can have portions of income taxed at different rates. However, each return has only one marginal tax rate, which is the highest tax rate applied to that return. In Figure C, the taxpayers had portions of income taxed at six tax rates ranging from 0 percent to 19 percent. The marginal tax rate is the highest rate used, in this instance 19 percent.

Marginal tax rate data for Tax Year 1983 are presented in Tables 1 and 2 [8]. Returns are classified by two different methods in Table 1. In columns 1 through 9, a return is classified by the marginal or highest rate. For example, Table 1, line 7, column 1, shows that there were 1,187,845 returns for which the marginal tax rate was 18 percent, while columns 5 and 6 show that, for these returns, the amount of tax generated at the 11 through 18 percent rates totaled $\$ 1.3$ billion and the amount of tax generated solely at the marginal rate of 18 percent totaled $\$ 0.3$ billion. (Note that dollar amounts presented in this section and in the tables were rounded during statistical processing.) In columns 10 through 12, a return is classified by each rate that generated a tax. For example, line 7, columns 10, 11, and 12, shows that $4,114,060$ returns had income taxed at the 18 percent rate; $\$ 10.8$ billion of this income was taxed at the 18 percent rate and $\$ 1.9$ billion of income tax was generated at the 18 percent tax rate, respectively.

The amount of tax generated by each specific tax rate, ranging from 11 to 50 percent, as well as the corresponding number of returns and the amount of income subject to tax, are presented in Table 2 . These data are classified by size of AGI. For example, line 9, columns 1, 7, 8 and 9, show that of the 4,967,333 returns with an AGI between $\$ 14,000$ and $\$ 16,000$ and with income subject to tax, 4,942,255 returns had a portion of income taxed at the 11 percent rate (just to pick one rate). These $4,942,255$ returns had $\$ 8.2$ billion of income subject to tax at the 11 percent rate, which generated $\$ 0.9$ billion of tax.

## Definitions

Individual income tax concepts are complex, and complete definitions of all tax concepts are beyond the scope of this article. Extensive definitions of the technical terms used in this article and tables--for example, taxable income, tax generated and income averaging, may be found in the Statistics of Income report for 1983. The following list presents brief definitions of the major tax concepts discussed in this article.

Adjusted Gross Income. --Adjusted gross income (AGI) was computed by subtracting statutory adjustments (primarily business, investment or employee-related deductions, such as payments to an IRA), from total income recognized under the tax code. Total income, in turn, included only the net amounts from salaries and wages, business income, capital gains, rents, royalties, etc.

Total Income Tax.--Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences (primarily the alternative minimum tax).

Average Tax Rate. --The average tax rate presented in this article was the ratio of total income tax to AGI.

Marginal Tax Rate. --The marginal tax rate was the highest tax rate applied +0 any portion of income from a return.

Income Subject To Tax. --Income subject to tax was the technical term used to describe the actual tax base computed for the statistics. For taxpayers using the regular tax computation method, income subject to tax was identical to "taxable income" (AGI less_the-personal exemption amount and allowable itemized deductions). For taxpayers using the income averaging method, income subject to tax was specially computed for the statistics by working backwards from the tax and imputing an income from the tax reported as if income averaging had not been used.

Tax Generated.--This was the tax computed from the tax rate schedules on the amount of income subject to tax shown in the statistics. For most returns (those without one of the "taxes from special computations") [9], tax generated equalled income tax before credits.

## DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

These statistics are based on a sample of individual income tax returns, Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ, filed with the Internal Revenue Service in 1984. Returns in the sample. were stratified based on the presence or absence of Schedule $C$, Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession; state for which filed; adjusted gross income or deficit, or largest of selected sources of income or loss; and size of business plus farm receipts. Returns were selected at rates ranging from 0.03 percent to 100 percent, resulting in 122,977 returns being selected from a population of $96,563,687$.

Because 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, one must know the magnitude of the potential sampling error.

The following table presents approximate coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates. The approximate $C V^{\prime}$ s shown here are intended only as a general. indication of the reliability of the data.

For a number other than those shown, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

Number of Returns $\quad \cdot$| Coefficient of |
| ---: |
| Comproximat |

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 Appendix.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 also provided for indexing of the Tax Rate Schedules and the exemption amount, beginning with Tax Year 1985.
[2] For further information on tax law changes for 1983, see the Statistics of Income report for 1983.
[3] A return was considered to be taxable if "total income tax" (the sum of income tax after credits and additional tax for tax preferences) was present. "Total income tax" did not include other taxes, such as tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, self-employment tax, Social Security tax on tips, etc.
[4] In addition, certain income and deduction items, described as "tax preferences," were given special treatment in the computation of tax, and were subject to the alternative minimum tax instead of tax computed from the tax rate schedules. For Tax Year 1983, the alternative minimum tax, if any, was imposed on "alternative minimum taxable income" at a 20 percent rate.
[5] Taxpayers claiming surviving spouse status used the same tax rate schedule as married taxpayers filing joint returns.
[6] The 1983 tax rate schedules were published in the 1983 Instructions for Preparing Form 1040, page 41.
[7] Tables 1 and 2 use the concept of "income subject to tax" as well as "taxable income." Technical explanations of "taxable income" and "income subject to tax" are presented in the Definitions Section of this article.
[8] Tables 1 and 2 use the concept of income subject to tax, and include returns with the regular or the income averaging tax computation. For returns with the regular method of tax computation, income subject to tax was the amount taxpayers used with the tax tables or the tax rate schedules to determine tax. Income averaging returns are shown in the same manner as returns with the regular tax computation, except that an imputed income subject to tax that does not take averaging into account is
used for the sake of simplifying statistical processing in determining the marginal tax rate.

Tables 1 and 2 do not include any tax attributable to the alternative minimum tax. This tax was computed on a different base. For further information on the alternative minimum tax, see the Statistics of Income report for 1983.
[9] Taxes from special computations included Section 72 penalty tax from premature or excess distributions from a self-employed retirement (Keogh) plan or a trust, tax on accumulation distributions of trusts, and the tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distribution.

Table 1 - Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed (All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

| Tax rate classes | I All returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Classitied by the highest marginal] rate at which tax was computed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Classitied by each rate at which tax was computed |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Adjusted grossincome | income subiject to tax |  | Tax generated |  | Income tax attor crodits |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { ofourns } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { inceme taxed } \\ \text { nite }}}{\substack{\text { rate }}}$ | Income tax generatedat rate at rat |
|  |  |  | At all rates | At marginal rate | At all rates | At marginal rate | Total | As a a percent <br> of aajusted <br> gross income | As a percent of income subject to ta |  |  |  |
| All marginal rates | (1) | (2) | (3) |  | (5) | $71,335,843$ | (7) | (8) | (9) |  | $\frac{\text { (11) }}{1,538,238,251}$ | (12) |
|  | 90,818,724 | 1,957,193,414 | 1,538,238,251 | $239,241,583$ | 279,043,943 |  | 271,627,294 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 90,816,724 |  | 279,043,943 |
| 0 percent. | $10,241,631$ | 37,194,104 | 13,714,544 | 13.714 .544 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 173.116 | 565.75 | 43 | 13.211 | 1 | 0.1 | 90.816 .724 | 244,629,400 | 145490-7 |
| 13 percent | 5.785.666 | 46,705,993 | 30.002.854 | 4.664.165 | 1.658,746 | 606,341 | 1,366,675 | 2.9 | 4.7 | ${ }^{80,575,093}$ | 132.263.809 | 14,5499019 |
| 15 percent | 14.132.745 | 146.167.801 | 107.581.130 | 27,433,935 | 9,172,706 | 4,115,090 | 8,694,261 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 68,115,475 | 246,393.466 | 15.557 .745 <br> 36.959 .020 |
| 17 percent | 8,330,386 | 130,960,131 | 100,516,110 | 13,686,606 | 10.859,747 | 2,326,723 | 10,434,065 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 49.868.670 | 158.951.639 | 36,9291,779 |
| 18 percent | 1,187,945 | 16,032, 172 | 12.093,591 | $1.759,340$ | $1,306,750$ | 316.681 | 1,139.362 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 4.114.060 | 10,830,606 | 1,949,509 |
| 19 percent | 9,101.399 | 181,560,055 | 142,611,434 | 15.673.570 | 17,678,780 | 2,977,978 | 17.009.073 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 44,464,499 | 138,879,349 | 26,397,076 |
| 21 percent | 2,882,329 | 48,418,213 | 41,796,729 | 3.314,801 | 5,680,707 | 696,108 | 5.585.574 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 12.744,724 | 25,424,398 | 5,339,124 |
| ${ }_{23} 3$ percent | 5.625.610 | 161.036,492 | 125,239,845 | 12,383,546 | 17.617.109 | 2,848.216 | 17.092.512 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 22,618,376 | 86,656,833 | 19,931,072 |
| 24 percent | 2,679.437 | 50.199.334 | 44,327.567 | 4.136.012 | 6.610,080 | 992.643 | 6.583,097 | 13.1 | 14.9 | 8,590,970 | 23,052,918 | 5,532,700 |
| 25 percent. | 717.738 | 18.204 .550 | 14,797.002 | 1,734,170 | 2.351 .094 | 433.543 | 2,270,973 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 1,271,425 | 4,668,711 | 1.167.178 |
|  | 5,624.855 | 190,928,162 | 151,582,127 | 14.043, 195 | 24,089,005 | 3,651,231 | ${ }^{23.485 .988}$ | 12.3 | 15.5 | 16.992.766 | 73,876,374 | 19,207.857 |
| ${ }^{28} 29$ percent | 2,862,298 | 66,881,624 | 59,050,136 | 6.956,312 | 10,146,846 | 1,947.767 | 10.077.198 | 15.1 | 17.1 | 5,911,533 | 23,117,258 | 6,472,832 |
| 29 percent <br> 30 percent | 298,858 $4.197,001$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,332,863 \\ 166.949 .150 \end{array}$ | $7.691,227$ $135,097.874$ | 668,064 10.247 .255 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ \text { 24.092.192 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 193.739 <br> 3.074 .176 | $\begin{array}{r}1.352,983 \\ 23.495,365 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14.5 14.1 | 17.6 174 | 553.687 | 2,018,658 | 585,411 |
| 32 percent | 1.580 .014 | 46, 353,36 | 40,792.587 | 3.662.258 | 8.042.609 | 1.171.923 | 7.998 .022 | 173 |  |  |  |  |
| 34 percent | 122.785 | 4,649,393 | 3,831.577 | ${ }^{295} .369$ | 7,79,852 | 100,425 | 756.403 | 16.3 | 19.7 | $3.049,235$ <br> 254.829 | 11.449 .130 995.202 | 3.663,722 |
| 35 percent | 4,049.996 | 196,355,444 | 159,351.255 | 17,560,058 | 32,826,448 | 6,146.020 | 32.249.623 | 16.4 | 20.2 | 7.170 .110 | 50,266,506 | 17.593,277 |
| 36 percent | 672,438 | 23,963,829 | 20,825,898 | 1.459,684 | 4.590.018 | 525,486 | 4.547.252 | 19.0 | 21.8 | 1.469.221 | 5,682,634 | 2.045 .748 |
| 37 percent. | 80.667 | 3.679,286 | 3.067.025 | 316.280 | 708.750 | 17.024 | 702,080 | 19.1 | 22.9 | 132,044 | 860.876 | 318.524 |
| 40 percent. | 2.068 .920 | 122,911,744 | 100,207.344 | 10,636.295 | 24,561,001 | 4,254,518 | 24,128,382 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 3,916.897 | 33.765.855 | 13,506,342 |
| 44 percent | 842,641 | 72,073,205 | 57,489,163 | 7,905,237 | 16.692.556 | 3,478,304 | 16,281,626 | 22.6 | 28.3 | 1,477.672 | 23,729,807 | 10,441,115 |
| 45 percent | 236,934 | 13,279,935 | 11.122,593 | 1,289,832 | 3,165,958 | 580,424 | 3.132.775 | 23.6 | 28.2 | 421,682 | 3,839,354 | 1,727.709 |
| 48 percent. | 261,970 | 30,712,886 | 24.437.534 | 2.574.981 | 8,191.408 | 1.235.991 | 7.959,303 | 25.9 | 32.6 | 635.031 | 11,307,825 | 5,427,756 |
| 50 percent. | 557.809 | 132.465,882 | 108,122.560 | 57.952.957 | 46,267.725 | 28,976.479 | 44,882,278 | 33.9 | 41.5 | 557,809, | 57,952,957 | 28.976.479 |

Table 1 - Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed-Continued (All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1 - Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed - Continued


Table 1 - Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed - Continued (All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Table 1 - Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed - Continued

Reiturns of single persons


Estumate shoutd be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
(1) Less than 0.05 per

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

Table 2 - All Returns With Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income
$\stackrel{\text { (All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars) }}{ }$


Table 2 - All Returns With Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross income - Continued
(All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars)


Table 2 －All Returns With Income Subject to Tax：Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income－Continued （All figures are estimates based on samples－money amounts are in thousands of dollars）

| Size of adusted gross nicorne | Jax generated al specited rate－Contunued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37 percent |  |  | 40 percent |  |  | 44 percent |  |  | 45 percent |  |  | 48 percent |  |  | 50 percent |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nefturns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Income } \\ \text { sctoject to } \\ \text { tax } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tax } \\ \text { generated at } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { felurns } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income } \\ \text { subject to } \\ \text { tax } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Tax } \\ \text { generated at } \\ \text { rate }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { refurns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ncome } \\ \text { subject to } \\ \text { tax } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tax } \\ \text { generated at } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income } \\ \text { subject to } \\ \text { tax } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tax } \\ \text { generated at } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { out } \\ \text { euturns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income } \\ & \text { subject to } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Tax } \\ \text { generated at } \\ \text { rate. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { enturns } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Income subject to tax | $\qquad$ |
|  | （61） | （62） | （63） | （64） | （65） | （66） | （67） | （68） | （69） | （70） | （71） | （72） | （73） | （74） | （75） | （76） | （77） | （78） |
| Total | 132，044 | 860，876 | 318，524 | 3，916，897 | 33，765，855 | 13，506，342 | 1，477，672 | 23，729，807 | 10，441，115 | 421，602 | 3，839，354 | 1，727，709 | 635，031 | 11，307，825 | 5，427，756 | 557，809 | 57，952，957 | 28，976，478 |
| Under $52.000 . . . . . .$. | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － |  | － |  |  | － |  |  | － | － |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.000 \text { under } \$ 4.000 \\ & \$ 4,000 \text { under } \$ 6,000 \end{aligned}$ | － |  | 二 | － |  | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| \＄6．000 under 58.000 | － |  | 二 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | ב－ | － | － | － | － | 二 | － |  |
| \＄8，000 under $\$ 100000$ ．．． | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － |  |
| $\$ 12.000$ under $\$ 14.000$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S14．000 under $\$ 16.000$ ．．． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |
| S16．000 under $\$ 18.000$ S18000 under $\$ 20.000$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| \＄20．000 under $\$ 25.000$ | － | － | 二 | －3．971 | $\cdot 2.244$ | －897 | 二 | － |  | － | － | 二 | － | － |  | 二 |  |  |
| \＄25．000 under $\$ 330.000$ ． | － |  |  | 15.032 | 26.200 | 10.480 | － | － |  | － | － |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
| \＄30．000 under $\$ 40.000$ | 17.453 | 15.980 | 5.912 | 148.363 | 324.641 | 129.856 | －10．164 | $\cdot 15.595$ | －6．861 | －1．906 | 4.4738 | －2，132 | － | 二 | － | 二 | 二 |  |
| \＄40，000 under $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 46.554 | 203.259 | 75.205 | 323，840 | 1，430．462 | 572，184 | 8.887 | 56，324 | 24.782 | 71，745 | 157．807 | 71.013 | 903 | －136 | ${ }^{6} 65$ | － | － | － |
| \＄50．000 under 575．000 ． | 39.338 | 340，224 | ${ }^{125,882}$ | 1.881 .720 | 12．045．545 | 4.818 .218 | 199，245 | ${ }^{808.897}$ | 355.914 | 206.395 | 1.771 .277 | 797.074 | 7.869 | 50.002 | 24，001 | 54，563 | 259．422 | 129，711 |
| $\$ 75,000$ under $\$ 100,000 \ldots$ \＄100，000 under $\$ 200.000$ | 14.673 10.297 | 153.166 <br> 108.757 | 56,671 40.240 | 756.717 <br> 994 | 9，999．0933 | 3．186．324 ${ }^{3}$ | 549.660 53543 | － 6.065 .800 | 2．668．952 | ${ }_{53.241}^{66.29}$ | ${ }^{879.902}$ | 395，955 | 41.449 | 230.576 | 110.676 | 62.846 | 929.059 | 464.529 |
| \＄200．000 under $\$ 500.000$ | 2.889 | 30.615 | 11.327 | 157.530 | 2．105．677 | －842．270 | 142.258 | 3．586．953 | 1．578．259 | 17.651 | 24.347 | 1095506 | $4{ }^{4} 1212$ | 6，965，493 | 3，343，436 | ${ }^{247.989}$ | 7．258．287 | 3．629．143 |
| \＄500．000 under $\$ 1.000 .000$ ．．． | 560 | 5.913 | 2.187 | 24.703 | 328．416 | 131.366 | 22.254 | 560．305 | 246，534 | 2.989 | 41，236 | 18.556 | 22.212 | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ | －251．361 | ${ }^{25} 566$ | 11.077 |  |
| \＄1，000．000 ar more． | 280 | 2.961 | 1.095 | 10，437 | 137，764 | 55，105 | 9.361 | 234.633 | 103，238 | 1，347 | 18.578 | 8.360 | 9.354 | 219.801 | 105．504 | 10.695 | 18，632．115 | ${ }_{\text {9，316．057 }}$ |


[^0]:    *Individual Returns Analysis Section. Prepared under the direction of Susan Hostetter, Chief.

