STATISTICS OF INCOME FOR INDIVIDUALS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Statistical aggregates based on information reported on Federal tax returns have been made available to the public since 1916. These data, in the form of published annual Statistics of Income (SDI) reports [6], have provided users with benchmark statistics on the distribution of income and tax for use in assessing the operations of the internal revenue laws and in estimating the revenue impact of proposed new tax legislation.

The present paper traces the history of the SOI program for individual income tax returns. We first summarize the evolution of the statistical series during the past 65 years, including a description of the tax law changes which took place during this period. Next we describe the types of data published and examine a number of economic and tax trends. There is then a discussion of the present procedures used to produce the data and planned procedural changes. The present and future outputs from the program are also indicated. Finally, appendix material is provided on SOI methodology. Detailed historical tabulations are included as well.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The basic function of the IRS Statistics of Income series of reports, which is to provide "statistics reasonably available with respect to the operations of the Internal Revenue laws," is closely related to the history of taxation. Therefore a brief historical summary of the major developments in individual income taxation [2-4], which follows, will serve as an indication of the types of information the SOI report has been providing over the years.

The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, enacted in 1913, provided that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect tax on income, whatever sources derived, apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any Census or enumeration". The individual income tax, enacted shortly afterward, applied to wages and salaries, interest, dividends, rents, entrepreneurial income and capital gains; the law also allowed deductions for personal interest and tax payments as well as for farmers' expenses; and exempted from all tax Federal, State and local Government bond interest, salaries of State and local Government employees, and dividends (from normal tax, but not from surtax). The tax law also provided for an exemption of \$3,000 for single persons and \$4,000 for married couples. Tax rates consisted of a 1 percent normal tax on taxable income plus a surtax ranging from 1 percent to 6 percent on net income over \$20,000.

Significant changes made between 1913 and 1965, those which mainly established the basic system of tax assessment, have been the allowance of a

credit for dependents and a deduction for charitable contributions (1917); elimination of collection at the source (1916) and reenactment of income tax withholding on wages and salaries only (1943); adoption of preferential tax rates on long-term capital gains (1921); elimination of exemption from taxation the salaries of State and local Government employees and discontinuation of the sale of tax-exempt Federal bonds (1941); adoption of the standard (1944); deduction "income enactment of splitting" for married couples introduction of self-employed pension deduction (1963); and introduction of income averaging tax method and minimum standard deduction (1964).

Major tax law changes made since 1965, reflecting more of a concern with social rather than revenue objectives, included establishment of a system of graduated tax withholding for salaries and wages (1966); allowance of partial deductibility of premiums for medical care insurance without being limited by adjusted gross income (1967); replacement of the minimum standard deduction by a low-income allowance, liberalization of tax return filing requirements for low income persons, and imposition of a minimum tax on specified income subject to preferential treatment (1970); introduction of a maximum tax on earned income (1971); introduction of the work incentive credit and the Presidential Campaign Fund checkoff revision to pension and employee benefit rules (1974); establishment of the earned income credit and the allowance of an adjustment for an Individual Retirement Account (1975); institution of a child care credit, general tax credit and credit for the elderly--previously retirement income credit (1976); establishment of the new jobs credit, currently called the targeted jobs credit (1977); institution of residential and business energy investment credits (1978); and establishment of the advance earned income credit and the taxation of unemployment compensation (1979). These and other changes are summarized in Exhibit 1, at the end of this paper.

At the early stage of this statistical series, tabulations were few in number and relatively uncomplicated. With the passage of time, and as the tax laws bacame more complex, the statistical program has reflected demands by users for more data with an increasing degree of tabular complexity.

For the earliest SOI report of 1916 the information was summarized into just seven basic tables and 137 pages. Topics covered were income by source, occupation, tax by source, sex and marital status; size classifications were provided for income, and statistics were tabulated at the National, State and Territorial levels.

Some 30 years later, the SOI report for 1946 had increased to fourteen basic tables, largely through the introduction of cross-tabulations. New data added along the way covered such items as more detailed sources of income (including gain from sales of capital assets), standard and itemized deductions (including types of itemized deductions), number of exemptions and tax payments. New classifiers employed were filing status, size of specific income sources and net income classes.

By 1979, the SOI report had shown a still greater increase in the number of basic tables. Added detail, for instance, is being shown for counts of number of returns filed, sources of income, marital status and for nontaxable returns. There is more information for types of dependents, types of tax computation and for several types of tax credits. Examples of new items are statutory adjustments and minimum tax. New classifiers include age 65 and over, marginal tax rates and alternative income concepts. Data from tax return schedules are also being tabulated, such as income averaging, tax preferences, residential energy investments and energy credit.

ECONOMIC AND TAX TRENDS

One reason for the increasing usefulness of SOI as a statistical series has been the increase in the coverage of the income tax. For most of the first 25 years in which the income tax was in effect, the number of returns ranged between three million and seven million. The number, however, doubled from 7 to 14 million between 1939 and 1940 when stricter filing requirements were enacted. By 1950 it had passed 50 million; since then the number has increased by an average of more than ten million every decade and, by 1979, reached over 92 million returns.

<u>Year</u>	Returns (Thousands)	Year	Returns (Thousands)
1916	437	1950	53,060
1920	7,260	1960	61,028
1930	3,852	1970	74,280
1940	14,711	1979	92,694

In 1916 perhaps one out of ten persons in the population was represented on tax returns. By 1940 this number had risen to one out of three. Currently about 95 percent of the population is represented on tax returns as either a taxpayer, spouse, child, or other dependent.

The amount and nature of income from taxable sources has grown greatly. For example, "adjusted gross income" (consisting of all taxable sources, positive amounts less negative amounts and allowable adjustments, reported on tax returns), increased from \$150 billion in 1974 to \$1.5 trillion in 1979, about 10 times. The average income per return in constant 1972 dollars increased from \$6118 in 1947 and reached \$8957 in 1979.

The distribution of returns by size of adjusted gross income has been changing greatly during the past three decades (see Figure A). The

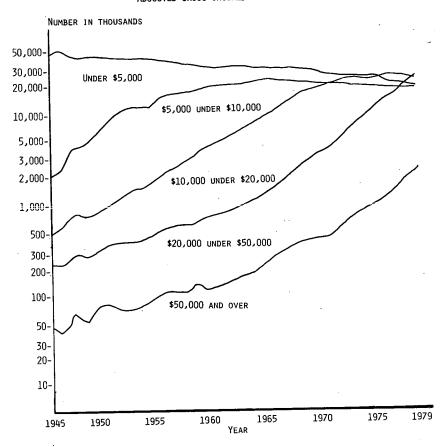
number of returns with income under \$5,000, previously the largest single group, declined from 51 million in 1947 to 21 million in 1979. By way of contrast, the number with income \$5,000 under \$10,000 increased during this period from 3 million to 20 million. The largest growth was registered for the number of returns filed with current dollar incomes of \$10,000 under \$50,000 which now constitute over half of all returns filed. Some 2.3 million returns (2.5 percent of all returns filed) reflected income of \$50,000 or more for 1979.

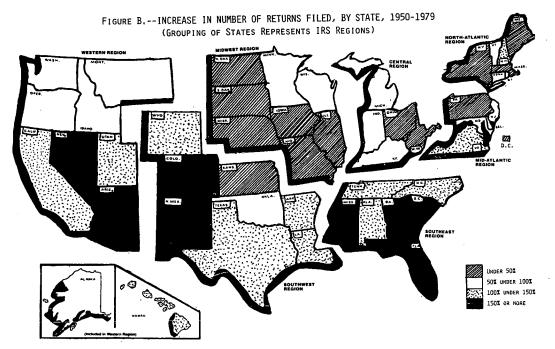
Historically, the major sources of income, in order of importance, are salaries and wages, interest, income from sole proprietorships and partnerships, dividends, and net capital gain. For most years these five sources of income accounted for over 97 percent of total adjusted gross income. Salaries and wages, the largest single source, increased both in amount and as a proportion of income, representing since 1930 more than 60 percent and, since 1952, more than 80 percent of adjusted gross income. Interest income, once the smallest of the major income sources, increased the most rapidly, having exceeded dividends since 1967 and, for the first time in 1979, replacing income from sole proprietorships and partnerships, as the second largest income source. Income from sole proprietorships and partnerships, undoubtedly reflecting a shift to the corporate form of ownership, increased at a less rapid rate than most of the other major sources, and its proportionate share of the total declined sharply, from 42 percent in 1916 to under 5 percent in 1979. Dividends and net capital gain, the smallest of the major sources of income have, together, for the past forty years, accounted for about 4 or 5 percent of total income.

Internal Revenue Service Regions reflect the variation in return filing patterns (paralleling the variation in population growth patterns) that exist for different areas of the country. As shown in Figure B and Table 1, the number of returns filed in the West and Southwest increased at a rate well above the U.S. average. Since 1950, the number of returns in each of these regions increased by more than 100 percent. However, the largest increase took place in the Southeastern states where the number of returns filed almost tripled. The North-Atlantic Region, which included New England, New York and Puerto Rico, indicated the lowest rate of increase, about 26 percent. In the Mid-Atlantic, Central and Midwest Regions, the growth in number of returns filed (42 to 50 percent) was somewhat lower than for the Nation as a whole, 76 percent. The only place that showed an absolute decline in the number of returns was the District of Columbia which dropped from 373,000 in 1950 to 316,000 in 1979 (i.e., by 16 percent).

A historical summary of types of data published in the individual SOI reports is presented in Exhibit 2. Data summarizing the distribution of returns filed, income and tax for the Nation and by Region and State are presented in Exhibit 3.

FIGURE A.--GROWTH IN NUMBER OF RETURNS BY SIZE OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, 1946-1979





NOTE: The number of returns filed for Washington, DC, declined during this period by 16 percent.

Table 1.--Number of Individual Returns Filed by Internal Revenue Service Regions, 1916-1979

TDC woodons	Nu	mber of	returns	(in tho	usands f	or selec	ted year	-	Index
IRS regions	1916	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1979	for 1979 (1950 = 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
United States	437	7,260	3,708	14,711	52,665	61,025	74,278	92,694	176
North-Atlantic	140	1,753	1,054	3,445	9,911	10,529	11,728	12,513	126
Mid-Atlantic	80	1,300	677	2,634	8,689	9,322	10,913	12,545	144
Southeast	15	341	162	752	4,736	6,850	9,504	13,461	284
Central	46	1,117	471	2,280	8,323	8,952	10,532	12,484	150
Midwest	79	1,349	651	2,685	9,132	9,679	11,052	12,994	142
Southwest	29	627	258	1,054	5,248	6.632	8,443	12.044	229
Western	35	773	437	1,860	6,626	8,894	11,702	16,188	244

NOTE: States included in each IRS region are shown in figure B.

PRESENT PROCEDURES

Throughout the history of this statistical series, SOI data were based on stratified probability samples of unaudited individual income tax returns. The number of returns included in the sample has been over 1,000,000 (e.g., for 1948); for 1979, however there were about 200,000 returns selected, with smaller samples slated for later years.

During the first forty years of production of SOI, data were processed with electric tabulating machines (including manual key-entry equipment), with a coding or "edit sheet" employed as the standardized keypunch document.

The system used to produce SOI data became computerized in the 1950's, leading the rest of the Internal Revenue Service in automation by about ten years. In addition, computer designation of the sample was implemented in 1966. However, manual abstraction of data to an edit sheet and manual key-entry continued.

in further breakthrough computerized operations for the individual SOI program came in 1974 with the introduction of a computer system which was patterned after a somewhat similar system used by the Canadian Department of National Revenue and Taxation to produce Taxation Statistics, their version of SOI [10]. This system permits utilization of an SOI file that combines both computerized data already available in the IRS Individual Master File (IMF), a tape record of data from the complete universe of individual income tax returns, with manually edited data available only from the tax return. Further enhancements were made to this system for Tax Year 1977 permitting consistency testing and error resolution of the statistical data within each of the ten IRS Service Centers where SOI basic processing is conducted and where returns are accessible for review during error resolution.

PLANNED PROCEDURAL CHANGES

The present processing system permits use of limited data already available on the IRS Master Files, thereby practically eliminating the need for manual editing and key-entering Master File data for statistical purposes. However, data are still electronically printed onto an edit sheet, and additional data (some of which may be already in the Master File system) must still be manually edited.

Current plans now call for going a step further in data abstracting techniques. All data available in the Master File are now being reviewed with the aim of either foregoing the use of an edit sheet or creating a mini-edit sheet only for those items needed in the SOI program, but not part of the Master File system. This approach to processing would require more comprehensive consistency testing of all data at the service centers.

In the light of recent budgetary constraints, the Statistics Division has been forced to cut sample sizes. Steps are being taken, however, to maintain the reliability of the key statistical series. Among the methods being considered to preserve the reliability of estimates of year-to-year change is the greater use of longtudinal samples (already a key feature of the SOI designs for partnerships and corporations). Increased post-stratification to Master File totals will be explored as a way of preserving the quality of the overall. cross-section statistics.

Other long-run changes being explored include doing more concurrent (or even on-line) consistency testing of the SOI records along with revenue processing, performing ongitudinal consistency testing, and producing "print ready" tables from the computer.

Research is also being conducted on ways of speeding up production of SOI reports by closing out the file at an earlier date and then publishing the regular annual complete report based on this preliminary file [1]. Processing of the entire sample file would still be accomplished as in the past, but made available only on tape for use in special studies or as microdata records.

BASIC OUTPUTS

The SOI data are currently being provided in three separate documents: an unpublished Advance Data report, and published Preliminary [7] and Complete Reports [8]. In addition, using the same source documents, unpublished spec al tabulations are prepared such as Revenue Sharing Tax Liability, indications of Foreign Bank and Trust Accounts, line-by-line summaries of the frequency of entries on individual returns and attachments, and high-income tabulations. Special studies are also prepared for State governments, organizations such as the World Bank and for other Federal Government agencies for analysis [3]. Monthly and annual data for the Nation and by State are being provided based on the IMF. Further, the IMF is a source of Small Area Data (counties and SMSA's) provided for 1972 and 1974 [9] and is being considered for providing similar data for other years (1976, 1979, 1982, and 1984). Most of these studies were done at the request of specified users, many on a reimbursable basis.

Since 1966, SOI data have been provided annually in the form of a Tax Model, a microdata file containing unidentified records of returns selected for inclusion in the SOI sample. The Tax Model is retained in the National Archives and is also made available as a public use file [11].

In 1981, the IRS Statistics Division was gearing up for further changes in statistical output based on requirements registered by users. A major revis on was contemplated in the use of Master File records to augment data, already available annually, on a more frequent basis, such as quarterly or monthly. In addition, a new set of statistics on occupations of tax-payers (possibly linked with age, race, and sex) based, in part, on Social Security Administration files, was being planned [5]. This study will be done partially on a reimbursable basis, for use in determining industrial mortality and morbidity rates. Other studies are anticipated, also on a reimbursable basis, such as the classification of more data by small geographic areas such as county and SMSA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is, in part, an update of material originally prepared by Helen Demond and included in her report, <u>Historical Summary of Statistics of Income</u>, <u>1916-1965</u>, which the authors gratefully acknowledge. In addition, we wish to thank Ross Summers for reviewing the draft and providing helpful comments; Wendy Alvey and Beth Kilss for their help in presenting this paper at the meetings, and Clementine Brittain, Toni Jones-Lyles, Vicki Pazulski and Pat Piet for preparing the tabular material. Thanks are also due Ruth Wise who typed the tables and Cathy Robinson and Mary Haigler who typed the several drafts of this paper.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] Dumais, James and Raymond Shadid, "Individual Statistics of Income: Advancing the Closeout Date", 1981 Proceedings American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods.

- [2] Goode, Richard, <u>The Individual Income Tax</u>, Brookings Institut on, 1964.
- [3] See, for example, Lerman, Allen H., High Income Tax Returns, 1975 and 1976, U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Tax Analysis, August 1978.
- [4] Pechman, Joseph A., <u>Federal Tax Policy</u>, Brookings Institution, 1966.
- [5] See especially Sailer, Peter and Harriet Orcutt and Philip Clark, "Coming Soon: Taxpayer Data Clasified by Occupation", 1980 Proceedings American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods.
- [6] Statistics of Income, 1916-1979, Internal Revenue Service.
- [7] Beginning in July 1981 the preliminary tables were published in the <u>Statistics of Income Bulletin</u>, Volume 1, Number 1, Internal Revenue Service, Summer, 1981.
- [8] Analytical applications of data included in the SOI Complete Report may be found in a report by Steuerle, Eugene and Michael Hartzmarck, <u>Individual Income Taxation</u> 1947-79, OTA Paper 48, April 1981.
- [9] Supplemental Report, Statistics of Income, Small Area Data, Individual Income Tax Returns, Internal Revenue Service, 1972 and 1974.
- [11] Use of the available files is described in a report by Wyscarver, Roy A., The Treasury Individual Income Tax Simulation Model, Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, Fall 1980.

APPENDIX ON METHODOLOGY

In recent years, the need for more statistical data from individual income tax returns has increased due to the passage of new tax legislation, the Revenue Sharing Program, growth in the number of Federally funded social and economic programs, and increasing utilization of microdata files for research in lieu of hard copy tabu ations. Tax return records, in response to user needs, are presently utilized to produce a number of statistical reports and studies which are described below.

Basic SOI Program - The returns used in compiling the reports for the basic SOI program are from a sample of all 1040/1040A returns processed to the Master File System at the IRS National Computer Center. After selection of the sample, identifying information and some key data from the "Returns Transaction File" (part of the Master File system) are entered on a Statistics of Income tape known as the "Sample Receipts Tape (SRT)." The SRT tapes are sent to ten IRS Service Centers which processed the tax returns. Once at the Service Centers, these SRT tapes become part of a statistical processing system which combines both the data from the SRT

tapes with data that were manually edited and transcribed for statistical purposes. The merged record is then subjected to generalized consistency testing and error resolution. After the return records have been perfected, they become part of the "Composite Tape File" and these tapes are shipped to the IRS Data Center (in Detroit, Michigan) for further processing. At the Data Center, the return records are further perfected prior to table production.

The first two major tables produced are for an in-house Advance Data report. Prior to Tax Year 1979, the first published report, the "Preliminary Report" was prepared from this same early cut-off file. The preliminary report contained approximately twenty tables including the two basic tables produced for Advance Data. The "Complete Report" which is prepared using all returns obtained for the sample during the processing year, has consisted of about sixty tables, ncluding final versions of those prepared for the Preliminary Report

Small Area Data Supplement - The geographic breakdown shown in the regular SOI reports is by States. The Small Area publication shows data by counties and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for selected years. Also, unlike the regular SOI reports, this study has in the past been based on all returns in the IMF population.

In addition to the Master File data used in prepar ng this report, use was made of four Bureau of the Census files. One file contained county codes for all taxpayers while the other files contained either the "Geographic Indicator Check", the "Census Tally", or the "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) Definition". The Geographic Indicator Check provides a list of geographic codes used by the Bureau of the Census as well as the correct spelling of the names of all counties and States. The Census Tally File shows the number of returns for each combination of ZIP Code and geographic code used on the tax return classified by ZIP Code. The SMSA Definition File contains a list of counties or minor civil divisions which are components of each SMSA as well as the name of each SMSA. These three small files were combined into a "geocode" file which contained all the codes and names necessary to produce the Small Area Data Report.

The hard copy of the Small Area report is not the only publication from the study. Typically a computer tape version of the summary data included in the tabulations is also made available. There is a plan to provide this file to the National Technical Information Service which will distribute tape file copies to interested users.

For future publications of this report, in an effort to save resources, a tentative decision has been made to compile Small Area statistics using a sample of the Individual Master File returns. For 1976 and for 1979, Small Area Data will be produced by taking a straight ten percent sample of the IMF.

Occupation Supplement - A new data base is in preparation which will contain not only the standard 1040/1040A tax return data, but also occupation of taxpayer (Standard Occupation Classification codes), industry of employer (Standard Industrial Classification codes), separate earned income data for husband and wife on joint returns, sex and possibly also age and race of the taxpayer. This data base, which is being financed partially by the National Cancer Institute, will be used to produce supplemental reports to the Statistics of Income series, and will also be available for research purposes.

At least for the first few years, the starting point for the occupation file will be the regular, individual Statistics of Income sample. Limited data from the Sole Proprietorship SOI file--industry codes for self-employed individuals, net business income for husbands and wives--will also be included. Form W-2 information will be obtained for the study, including salaries and wages of each taxpayer and employer identification numbers (EIN's). Using these EIN's, SSA will be able to provide industry codes for each taxpayer's employer.

Returns in the current SOI sample (and thus the occupation-coded file) contain five four-digit SSN ending digits (approximately 47,000 returns) common with the Continuous Work History Sample, and there is a plan to keep these returns in the future SOI samples as a panel. The National Cancer Institute would prefer a much larger panel (at least the one percent CWHS) for its studies. It is anticipated that by FY 1984 the complete one percent CWHS, drawn from the IMF transaction tapes at the National Computer Center, could form the basis of the occupation file. To accomplish this end, the taxpayer's entry in the occupation box for these returns will need to be keyed, either during or subsequent to revenue processing. These alternative coding schemes are presently being discussed within the IRS to determine the feasibility issues and cost effectiveness of each scheme.

A planned strategy is to automate the system of occupational coding of returns, to the extent possible, by creating a computerized dictionary of occupation titles used by taxpayers on their tax returns and the corresponding Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes. In some cases, the dictionary will contain multiple SOC codes for the same occupation title, with the choice of code based on the industry in which the taxpayer works. In order to verify this system of occupation coding, Social Security Administration requested that the Census Bureau interview a number of individuals as to their occupation, as part of the proposed Survey of Income and Program Participation. These individuals, identified by SSN digit endings, are included in the 1979 SOI occupation file. Census has been asked to make the results of the (roughly 800) interviews available to the Statistics Division for purposes of making direct case-by-case comparisons of the differing ways of obtaining occupation data.

EXHIBIT 1.-- BRIEF SUMMARY OF MAJOR TAX LAW CHANGES AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS 1917-1979

YEAR	NAME OF ACT	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE
1979	Revenue Act of 1978	Repeal of the alternative tax, political contributions deductions, and nonbusiness State and local gasoline tax deductions; increase in the amount of political contributions credit, personal exemption amount, and the zero bracket amount; widening of tax brackets and lowering some tax rates; introduction of a tax on certain unemployment compensation; expiration of the general tax credit; and introduction of the advance earned income credit and the alternative minimum tax.
1978	Tax Reform Act of 1976 & Revenue Act of 1978 Energy Tax Act of 1978	Change in treatment of capital gains. Institution of residential energy and business energy investment credits.
	Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978	Alteration of treatment of income earned abroad.
1977	Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977	Establishment of zero bracket amount and new jobs credit; delay in effective date of disability pay exclusion to 1977.
1976	Tax Reform Act of 1976	Change in standard deduction; institution of child care credit, general tax credit, credit for the elderly, disability pay exclusion; extension of earned income credit through 1977.
1975	Tax Reduction Act of 1975	Increase in standard deduction, establishment of personal exemption credit, earned income credit and purchase of residence credit.
	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974	Establishment of deduction for individual retirement accounts.
1974	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974	Comprehensive revisions to pension and employee benefit rules.
	Tax Reduction Act of 1974	Tax rebate for 1974.
1972	Revenue Act of 1971	Increase in exemption amount to \$750; introduction of work incentive (WIN) credit and Presidential Campaign Fund checkoff.
1971	Tax Reform Act of 1969 Revenue Act of 1971	Introduction of a maximum tax on earned income. Increase in exemption amount to \$675.
1970	Tax Reform Act of 1969	Introduction of a new minimum standard deduction or low-income allowance, increase in the deduction allowed for each exemption, liberalization of the tax return filing requirements, changes in tax with-holding, introduction of a tax on specified tax preferences, imposition of higher rates on capital gains, and limitations on capital loss deductions.
1969	Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968	Extension of the 10 percent income tax surcharge to cover all of calendar year 1969.
1968	Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968	Imposition of a 10 percent income tax surcharge beginning April 1, 1968; and liberalization of rules governing self-employed retirement deductions.
1967	Social Security Amendments of 1965	Deductibility of part of the premiums paid for medical care insurance; and applicability of the exclusion of 1 percent of adjusted gross income for drug expenses and 3 percent of adjusted gross income for all medical and dental expenses to persons age 65 or over formerly exempt from those limitations.
1966	Tax Adjustment Act of 1966	Introduction of a system of graduated rates for taxes withheld from salaries and wages.

EXHIBIT 1 (cont'd.).-- BRIEF SUMMARY OF MAJOR TAX LAW CHANGES AFFECTING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS 1917-1979

YEAR	NAME OF ACT	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE
1965	Revenue Act of 1964	Reduction in tax rates.
1964	Revenue Act of 1964	Institution of statutory adjustments for employee moving expenses and employee business expenses; institution of income averaging tax computation; increase in dividend exclusion; introduction of minimum standard deduction.
1963	Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962	Introduction of a deduction for contributions to a self-employed retirement plan.
1962	Public Law 87-866 Public Law 87-863	Liberalization of retirement income credit. Raising of limitations on medical and dental expense
	Public Law 87-64	deductions. Increase in self-employment tax rate.
1960	Public Law 86-470	Liberalization of allowable medical and dental expense
	Social Security Amendments of 1958	deductions for taxpayers' parents. Increase in self-employment tax rates.
1959	Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958	Changes in treatment of losses on small business stock.
1958	Technical Amendments Act of 1958	Liberalization of medical deductions for disabled persons age 65 or over.
1954	Internal Revenue Code of 1954	Revision of tax rates; institution of retirement income credit, credit for dividends, credit for partially tax-exempt interest; modifications to definition of adjusted gross income, medical and dental expense deduction, contributions, deduction, head of household filling status, qualifications for claiming dependents, business deductions for depreciation, depletion, and loss carryovers.

EXHIBIT 2.-- TYPES OF DATE PUBLISHED IN INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS OF INCOME REPORTS, 1916-1978

EXHIBIT 2 TYPES OF DATE PUBL	TOHED	IN IN	JIVIDO.	AL SIA						-1970				
Subject				<u> </u>	· ·		Years						1076	1978
Subject	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976 (13)	(14)
To a North of Webler	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total Number of Tables	17	22	20	26	26	28	25	19	30	48	89	68	64	69
All tables, total	10	12	10	14	13	15	11	5	12	19	30	18	15	16
Text tables Basic tables	7	10	10	12	13	13	14	14	18	28	59	50	49	43
Number of Basic Tables					Ì _			١,,	5	11	25	15	11	12
Sources of income, total	5_	5_	7	4	7	8	6	10	1	2	5	2	4	2
By size of adjusted gross income By size or type of income source By frequency of source By marital status By State For age 65 or over	1 1	2	1 2	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2 1 2	4 1 2	2 1 1	2 3 2 2	6 3 3 4	3 6 2 2	3 2 1	1 1 4 2 2
Deductions, total			1	2	1	Ì	3	1	5	4	18	5	10	11
By size of adjusted gross income By size or type of deduction By marital status By State For age 65 or over As percent of income			1	1	1		3	1	1	3	3 7 3 2 3	2	2 1 5	1
	1	1	}.	1		1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	3
By size of adjusted gross income By marital status By State By type of exemption	1						1	1	1		1 1 2	1	. ا	1
Tax liability, total	İ						2	1	5			-		
By size of adjusted gross income By type of computation By marginal rate By State As percent of income							2		1 3	7	5 1	7		
Tax credits and payments, total		+-	+				+				1			5 4
By size of adjusted gross income By size of credit or payment By State	1			- 1	1									2 1
Balance due or overpayment,	. L					2		1 1	<u> </u>		2			2 3
By size of adjusted gross income By size or type of item	.					2		1 :	ı		2		2	2 3
Other classifications, total		2	5	3	4	3	5	1	1 3	2	5 2	2	4	4 3
Data by occupation Data on taxable and nontaxable returns Data by sex of taxpayer Returns with no adjusted gross incom Data on Form 1040A returns Presidential Campaign Checkoff	e				1 2	1	1 1 3	1			l	1	1	1 2 1
Data by county Data by city Data by SMSA	.		1								2		3	

Table 1.--Number of Returns by Adjusted Gross Income Classes, 1916-1979

[Numbers of returns are in thousands]

		Percent	of		(13)		, ,	; c	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1 •	1.0	1	0.1	1	۱ ۱	•	,	•	1	ı	1	1	ı	,	1 1	!
	\$100 000	000,0014	Number	(6.7)	(77)	659	354	279	227	186	166	136	115	16	78	81	82	29	53	40	36	29	7 6	2 70	 : :	87 6	23.	23 2	22	19	16	18	21	50	14	16	10	11	`
	\$100.000	Percent	total	(5)) (II)	2.0	1:6	1.3	1.2	1.0	6.0	0.7	9.0	5.0	٠.٥	4.0	7.0	7.0	e c	6.3	0.5	7.0	7.0	0.2		7.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	_
	\$50,000 under \$100,000	Nimber		(91)		1,890	1,471	1,141	984	18/	701	297	787	405	100	327	301	260	817	100	178	132	110	101	9.	6	93	89	78	02	- 09	65	67	3	949	53	9 8	33	_
9	r \$50,000	Percent	total	66		25.9	22.8	19.5	16.4	?:	11.3	9.5	7.4	ν. «	;	9.0	m r	7.7	2.5		1.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1 2	1.2	1.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	0.7	0.7	7.0	•	9.0	9.0		0.4	_
Adjusted gross income classes	\$20,000 under \$50,000	Number		(8)		24,006	20,474	16,906	13,918	06041	9,379	7,446	2,698	3,596	200	2,984	014.2	1,533	1,389	1 208	1.051	941	852	764	724	634	617	581	221	424	415	402	360	2 6	897	30/	246	203	_
sted gross	\$20,000	Percent of	total	(2)		27.9	28.6	29.7	30.4		30.9	2.0	28.2	26.5		24.2	181	16.3	14.0	12.3	10.8	9.5	8.1	7.3	6.5	5.2	9.4	1.1		2.8	0.7		8.1		0 4	1.0	1.0	1.0	_
Adju	\$10,000 under \$20,000	Number		(9)		25,819	25,651	40, 70,	25,317		25,741	24,033	21,058	19,644	18 330	15,615	13,119	11,464	9,453	8,050	6,886	5,976	2,007	4,422	3,910	3,072	2,755	2,416	7,040	1,584	1,007	1,128	935	803	836	889	511	509	-
	\$10,000	Percent of	total	(5)		21.2	22.3	22.3	24.2		25.5	27.3	28.8	30.0	29.9	31.7	33.3	33.9	34.7	35.0	34.5	34.3	33.8	33.2	32.4	30.3	29.6	24.5	2 6	21.8	8 8 1	15.7	11.5	9.3	0.6	5.2	4.4	3.8	
	\$5,000 under \$10,000	Number		(4)		19,665	19,363	19.893	19,953	20 587	20,582	21,176	21,443	22,303	22.658	23,334	23,835	23,798	23,474	22,904	22,047	21,512	20,784	707,07	19,546	17,904	17,697	14,328	13 366	12,497	10,617	8,703	6,115	4.838	4,666	2,838	2,332	1,885	
	000	Percent of	LOCAL	ŝ		24.7	26.9	28.2	30.2	32.1	33.5	34.8	36,4	38.1	41.4	43.4	45.2	47.0	48.9	49.0	52.9	54.4	0.02	1.00	59.6	63.2	04.0	71.0	7.4.5	74.9	78.0	81.4	85.9	88.5	88.7	93.1	94.1	94.7	
	Under \$5,000	Number		(3)	370 00	22,237	23,264	23,899	24,902	26.768	27,039	26,964	27,155	28,308	31,445	31,981	32,417	32,988	33,046	32,020	33,798	34,135	34,710	101.1	35,948	37,360	39,040	41,358	42,265	43,343	44,117	45,130	45,567	45,828	46,194	51,278	49,678	47,293	
	Total number of returns			3	769 66	89,772	86,635	84,670	82,229	83,340	80,693	77,573	74,576	/4,280	75,834	73,729	71,651	70,160	960,10	65,376	03,345	71/70	61,499		50,271	59,003	59,197	58,250	56,747	57,838	56,529	25,447	23,060	51,814	52,072	55,099	72,01/	43,332	
	Year			-	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	19/2	1971		1969	19667	1966	1965		1963	1962.	1961	1960	1959	1958.	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951		1949	1940	1947	1945		

EXHIBIT 3

Table 1. --Number of Returns by Adjusted Gross Income Classes, 1916-1979--Continued

[Numbers of returns are in thousands]

Percent Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent Cotal Number Cotal Co	Toral number	. Under \$5,00	. 000	\$5,000 under	\$10,000	Adjust \$10,000 under	\$20,000	Adjusted gross income classes under \$20,000 under	\$50,000	\$50,000 under	\$100,000	\$100,000 or more	r more
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) 1.100 2.5 4 331 0.8 1188 0.3 25 0.1 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Number			Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1,834 3.9 428 0.9 168 0.4 29 0.1 7 1,100 2.5 (1) (2) 138 0.3 25 0.1 7 630 2.4 (1) (2) 1287 1.0 14 0.1 5 630 2.4 (1) (2) 1222 1.5 10 0.1 5 471 6.3 (1) (2) 192 2.5 9 0.1 3 471 6.6 (1) (2) 192 2.5 9 0.1 3 441 6.6 (1) (2) 1218 120 12 0.1 3 441 6.6 (1) (2) (2) (3) 1218 3.0 6 0.1 3 244 7.3 (2) (3) (4) 1124 3.0 6 0.1 2 251 6.9 (1) (1) 1124 3.0<	(2)	1	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1,100 2.5			8 70	1.834	3.9	428	6.0	168	7.0	29	0.1		1
630 2.2 (1) (1) 1360 110 14 0.11 5 533 3.6 (2) (4) (1) 1222 1.5 9 0.1 3 479 6.3 (1) (2) 1222 1.5 9 0.1 3 471 7.4 18.6 (2) 1.2 1.9 1.0 1.1 0.1 1.2 0.1 3 0.1 1.2 0.1 2 4 0.1 1.2 0.1 0.1 2 4 0.1 1.2 0.1 0.1 2 4 0.1 1.2 0.1 0.1 1.2 0.1 1.2 0.1 2 0.1 1.2 0.1 1.2 0.1 1.2 0.2 2 0.1 1.2 0.1 1.2 0.2 2 0.1 1.2 0.2 2 0.1 0.2 2 0.1 0.2 2 0.1 0.2 2 0.2 0.2 2 <td></td> <td></td> <td>96.3</td> <td>1,100</td> <td>2.5</td> <td></td> <td>8.0</td> <td>138</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>25</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td>			96.3	1,100	2.5		8.0	138	0.3	25	0.1	7	1
630 2.4 (+) (+) 1.20 1.1 1.0 0.1 3 479 6.3 (+) (+) 1.9 4.3 0.7 7 0.1 3 471 6.6 121 1.9 4.3 0.7 7 0.1 2 471 6.6 1.24 6.3 1.0 1.2 9 0.1 2 471 7.3 (+) (+) (+) 1.0 1.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 <td>36,619 . 35,455</td> <td></td> <td>6.96</td> <td>779</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>Ĵ;</td> <td>£</td> <td>1360</td> <td>0.</td> <td>61</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ı 1</td>	36,619 . 35,455		6.96	779	2.2	Ĵ;	£	1360	0.	61			ı 1
479 6.3 (1) (1) 1192 2.5 9 0.1 2 471 6.6 121 1.9 4.3 0.7 7 0.1 2 471 8.6 (1) 1.2 63 1.0 1.2 0.2 4 441 8.0 (1) (1) 1.150 3.2 8 0.2 3 291 6.9 (1) (1) 1.24 3.0 6 0.1 2 230 6.9 (1) 1.2 3.2 6 0.2 3 251 6.9 (1) 1.24 3.0 6 0.2 3 251 6.9 (1) 1.24 2.4 6 0.2 3 251 6.9 (1) (1) 1.24 2.4 6 0.2 3 251 14.3 (1) (1) 1.33 8.3 2.4 0.6 0.2 252 (1)			96.4	630	3.6	££	££	1222	1.5	101	0.1	n en	1
4/19 6.6 (1) (2) 4/2 6.7 7 0.1 2 4/11 6.6 (2) (3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (2) 40 12 6.2 40 40 6.2 40 40 40 40 40 40 6.2 40 40 6.2 40 6.2 40 6.2 40 6.2 40 6.2 40 6.2 5.2 6.2 7.2 6.2 7.2 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>) (</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>1102</td> <td>٠</td> <td>6</td> <td>0.1</td> <td><u>د</u></td> <td></td>) (-	1102	٠	6	0.1	<u>د</u>	
471 7.4 154 2.4 63 1.0 12 0.2 4 441 8.0 (1) (2) (1) 128 4.0 12 0.2 5 291 6.9 (1) (1) 128 3.0 6 0.1 2 291 6.9 (1) (1) 124 2.4 6 0.1 2 291 6.9 (1) (1) 124 2.4 6 0.1 2 292 6.9 (1) (1) 124 2.4 6 0.1 2 293 6.9 (1) (1) 134 2.4 6 0.1 2 551 14.3 173 4.5 67 1.7 14 0.4 6 0.2 2 2 558 16.3 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 27 0.6 15 568 13.5 (1) (1) 1339	7,652 6,970		91.1	479	6.9			761-	0.7	, _	0.1	2	1
441 8.0 (1) (1) 1218 4.0 14 0.3 5 340 7.3 (1) (1) 1150 3.2 8 0.2 3 291 6.9 (1) (1) 1124 3.0 6 0.1 2 230 5.9 (1) (1) 194 2.4 6 0.1 2 418 12.3 108 3.2 4.5 6 0.2 2 2 551 14.3 1.73 4.5 6 0.2 3 3 658 16.3 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 24 0.6 15 629 15.5 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 24 0.6 15 629 15.5 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 24 0.6 15 568 15.5 (1) (1) (1) 134 7.6 21 0.6 11 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>6.88</td> <td>411</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>154</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>63</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>12</td> <td>1 0.2</td> <td>4</td> <td>1 .</td>			6.88	411	7.4	154	2.4	63	1.0	12	1 0.2	4	1 .
291 6.9 (+) (+) 1124 3.0 6 0.1 2 230 5.9 (+) (+) 124 3.0 6 0.1 2 230 5.9 (+) (+) 1.7 29 0.7 6 0.2 2 251 16.3 (+) (+) 4.5 67 0.7 14 0.6 0.2 2 551 14.3 1.73 4.5 67 1.7 14 0.4 6 0.2 2 2 2 2 0.2 3 3 24 0.6 0.2 2 2 0.2 2 2 0.2 2 2 0.2 2 2 0.2 2 2 0.2 3 3 3 3 0.2 3 3 3 0.2 3 3 3 0.2 3 3 0.2 3 3 0.2 3 3 0.2 3			87.6	441	8.0		(_T)	1218	4.0	14	e. c		
291 6.9 (1) (1) 124 3.0 6 0.1 2 230 6.2 (1) (1) 124 3.0 6 0.1 2 231 6.2 (1) 1.7 29 0.7 6 0.2 2 418 112.3 108 3.2 44 1.2 8 0.2 3 551 14.3 173 4.5 67 1.7 14 0.6 0.1 658 15.5 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 24 0.6 15 628 15.5 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 27 0.7 16 568 13.9 (1) (1) 1339 7.4 21 0.6 11 568 13.9 (1) (1) 129 7.4 21 0.6 11 564 12.1 (1) (1) 1234 7.4 21 0.5			89.3	340	7.3	· (,).	(+)	051 1	3.2	•	7.	י ר	
230 5.9 (+) 69 (+) 29 0.7 6 0.2 2 418 12.3 108 3.2 -41 1.7 14 0.4 6 0.2 2 2 4 6 0.2 2 3 4 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 2 6 0.2 3 3 3 1 6 0.2 3 3 3 1 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 6 0.2 3 3 1 1 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.0 0.6 0.5 0.0 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7<			6.68	291	6.9	£.	€;	1124	3.0	9	0.1	2 5	
418 12.3 108 3.2 -41 1.2 8 0.2 3 551 14.3 (1) (4.5) (5.7) (4.7) (7.7)<			91.5	230	6.0		(+)	961	7.0	9	0.5	2 2	0.1
551 14.3 4.5 67 1.7 14 0.4 6 658 16.3 (1) (1) 1339 8.3 24 0.6 15 568 15.5 (1) (1) (1) 1319 7.6 23 0.6 15 568 15.9 (1) (1) (1) 1312 7.6 23 0.6 16 504 12.1 (1) (1) 129 7.4 21 0.5 10 504 12.1 (1) (1) 129 7.1 21 0.5 10 437 5.9 (1) (1) 128 3.2 16 0.5 10 391 5.8 (1) (1) 1.9 56 0.8 12 4 4 455 6.3 (1) (1) (1) 1161 2.4 9 0.1 4 438 8.2 (1) (1) (1) <td< td=""><td>3,726</td><td></td><td>91.3</td><td>418</td><td>12.3</td><td>108</td><td>3.2</td><td>.41</td><td>1.2</td><td>8</td><td>0.2</td><td></td><td>0.1</td></td<>	3,726		91.3	418	12.3	108	3.2	.41	1.2	8	0.2		0.1
658 16.3 (1) (1) 1335 8.3 24 0.6 15 15 15 (1) (1) 1335 8.3 24 0.6 15 15 15 (1) (1) (1) 1339 8.3 27 0.7 16 15 15 13.6 (1) (1) (1) 1314 7.4 21 0.5 10 0			79.0	551	14.3	.,173	4.5	. 67.	1.7	14	7.0	9	0.2
629 15.5 (1) (2) 1339 8.3 27 0.7 16 568 13.9 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 11 0.5 11 10 11 12 0.6 11 10 11 10 11 0.5 10 11 0.5 10 11 0.5 10 11 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 10 0.5 10 0.2 4 4 4 10 0.5 10 0.2 4 4 10 0.5 10 0.2 4 4 10 0.2 4 4 10 0.5 10 0.2 4 4 4 10 0.2 4 4 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>75.0</td><td>658</td><td>16.3</td><td>£</td><td>T</td><td>.1335</td><td>8.3</td><td>24</td><td>9.0</td><td>15</td><td>0.4</td></t<>			75.0	658	16.3	£	T	.1335	8.3	24	9.0	15	0.4
568 13.9 (1) (1) (1) 1312 7.6 23 0.0 11 504 12.1 (1) (1) 1304 7.1 21 0.5 10 504 12.1 (1) (1) 1297 7.1 21, 0.5 10 437 5.9 (1) (1) 1238 3.2 16 0.2 4 398 5.2 (1) (1) 121 0.2 4 353 5.3 (1) (1) 16 0.2 4 455 6.3 (1) (1) 121 2.9 0.1 2 438 8.2 (1) (1) (1) 120 3.8 10 0.2 4 21 7.2 (1) (1) (1) 1445 4.1 12 0.2 4 21 7.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 7 7			75.6	629	15.5	£	3	1339	8.3	27	0.7	16	4.0
561 13.6 (1) (1) 1394 7.4 21, 0.5 10 504 112.1 (1) (1) 1297 7.1 21, 10 0.5 10 398 5.2 (1) (1) 1218 2.8 12 0.2 4 4 391 5.8 (1) (1) 1.9 56 0.8 12 0.2 4 4 393 5.3 (1) (1) 1.61 2.9 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 12 0.2 4 4 4 12			7:17	895	13.9	£	.	1312	2.6	7.73	0.0	. 11	2.0
437 5.9 (1) (2) 1236 3.2 16 0.2 4 398 5.2 (1) (1) 1212 2.8 12 0.2 4 391 5.8 (1) (1) 161 2.9 12 0.2 4 393 5.3 (1) (1) 161 2.9 12 0.2 4 455 6.3 (1) (1) 1210 2.9 12 0.2 4 438 8.2 (1) (1) 145 3.3 13 0.2 4 271 7.8 (1) (1) 1445 4.1 12 0.4 7 151 34.6 15.6 37 8.5 10 2.3 7			78.4	561	13.6	 ĐĐ	, -	1297	7.1	.21.	0.0	01	0.2
437 5.9 (1) (1) 1236 2.2. 12 0.2 4 391 5.8 (1) (1) 1.9 1.2 1.2 4 391 5.8 (1) (1) 1.6 2.8 12 0.2 4 455 6.3 (1) (1) 1.10 2.9 0.1 2 436 8.2 (1) (1) 1.20 3.8 13 0.2 4 271 7.8 (1) (1) 1443 4.1 12 0.4 7 151 34.6 (2) (3) 37 8.5 10 2.3 7		•	7.00	100	777) (3			
338 5.2 (7) (1.9) 56 0.8 12 4 353 5.8 (1) (2) 1161 2.4 9 0.1 2 455 6.3 (1) (2) 1161 2.4 9 0.1 2 438 8.2 (1) (1) 1200 3.8 12 0.2 4 271 7.8 (1) (1) 1445 3.3 10 0.2 4 271 7.8 (2) (3) 15.6 37 8.5 7	6,673	_	90.5	437	5.9	 	£	1238	7 0	10,	7.0	7	0.1
353 5.3 (1) (2) 1161 2.4 9 0.1 2 455 6.3 (1) (2) 1210 2.9 12 0,2 4 48 8.2 (1) (1) 1200 3.8 13 0.2 6 319 7.2 (1) (1) 145 3.3 10 0.2 4 271 7.8 (1) (2) 144 4.1 12 0.4 4 151 34.6 6 15.6 37 8.5 10 2.3 7	7,698 .7,072		91.9	. 398	5.2) :	217	8 0	12	0.5	. 4	0.1
435 6.3 (1) (2) 1210 2.9 12 0.2 4 438 8.2 (1) (1) 1200 3.8 13 0.2 6 319 7.2 (2) (1) 1445 3.3 10 0.2 4 271 7.8 (2) (3) 143 4.1 12 0.4 7 151 34.6 1.5.6 37 8.5 10 2.3 7			91.3	165	0 0		(1)	1161	2.4	6	0.1	2	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 260 6 579		97.7	455	9	Æ). (3)	1210	2.9	1.2	0.2	4	0.i
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1 0	000				1200	8	. 13	0.2	9	0.1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,333 4,6/6		/ / 00	400	4:0		— ;{	1145		10.	0.2	7 .	0.1
151 34.6 15.6 37 8.5 10 2.3 7	3,947		7.7.	271	7.8		- : :C	143	4.1	1.2	0.4	7	0.2
	437 164		37.5	151	34.6		15.6	37	8.5	. 10	2.3	,	1.0

**Lombined figure due to changes in size classes. Figures presented are for returns with adjusted gross income \$10,000 under \$50,000.
NOTE: A dash (-) in a "Percent of total" column indicates that the related number of returns amounted to less than 0.1 percent of the total.

Table 2. -- Adjusted Gross Income by Size, 1916-1979

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

						Adjus	ted gross	Adjusted gross income classes					
Year	Adjusted gross income ¹ less	Under \$5,	\$5,000	\$5,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000 or more	r more
	deficit	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	3	(2)	(6)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0001	300 337 1		c		, ,								
1978	1,405,395	42,493	2.9	145,713	0.5	377,320	22.8	692,297	47.2	123,163	8.4	84,409	5.8
1977	1,158,492	49,618	4 6	142,661	12 3	375 164	3.2 %	5/6,/34	44.3	96,283	7.4	62,713	8.4
1976.	1,053,896	51,278	6.4	145,856	13.8	374.872	35.6	379 569	26.5	74,932	0.0	49,434	4. E. 0
.1975	. 947,785	53,376	5.6	146,546	15.5	364,608	38.5	299,103	31.6	51,551	. 4.	32,601	0 v
1974	905,523	58,770	6.5	152,018	16.8	367,850	40.6	251, 108	77.7	276 99		20 500	
1973	827,148	60,591	7.3	151,747	18.4	351,709	42.5	199.642	24.1	39 382	τ.ς	200,62	, .
1972	745,975	61,336	8.2	156,795	21.0	321,916	43.2	152,444	20.4	31,983	. 4	10517	6.0
1971	673,619	62,327	9.3	159,443	23.7	289,018	42.9	119,015	17.7	26,695	7	17, 123	2.5
1970	631,693	65,012	10.3	165,599	2.92	266,412	42.2	97,191	15.4	23,107	3.7	14,372	2.3
1969	603,546	70,105	11.6	168,280	27.9	245,530	40.7	81,517	13.5	21.552	,	16 562	7 6
1968	224,420	72,478	13.1	172,603	31.1	206,529	37.3	66,173	11.9	19.922	9	16,715	٠,٠
1967	504,809	73, 297.	14.5	175,173	34.7	170,934	33.9	54,914	10.9	17.162	3.6	13,329	9
1966	468,451	74,384	15.9	174,671	37.3	148,043	31.6	46,284	6.6	14,380	3.1	10,689	2.3
1965	429,201	76,174	17.8	170,281	39.7	121,399	28.3	39,524	9.5	12,400	2.9	9,423	2.2
1964	396,660	77,157	19.5	164,488	41.5	102,877	25.9	34,408	8.7	10.429	2.6	7.301	α-
1963	368,778	80,002	21.7	156,702	42.5	87,765	23.8	29,916	8.1.	8,651	2.4	5.778	1.6
1962	348,701	81,251	23.3	151,332	43.4	75,892	21.8	26,875	7.7	7,964	2.3	5,387	1.5
1960	315.466	85 878	22.3	144,964	0.44	63,600	5.5	24,486	7.4	7,250	2.2	6,053	1.8
			1	70000	į	071.00	0./1	106,12	٠.	6,648	2.1	4,879	1.5
1959	305,094	87,362	28.6	134,403	44.1	49,702	16.3	20,847	8.9	7,549	2.5	5,231	1.7
1957	280,321	97,757	34.9	119 494	43.2	39,219	13.6	18,189	6.5	6,043	2.2	4,251	1.5
1956.	267,724	101,175	37.8	108,296	40.5	31,006	11.6	16,197	4.0	6,125	2.2	3,880	1.4
1955	284,530	139,948	49.2	94,802	33.3	25,205	8.9	15,103		5,149	1.8	4,423	0.1
1954	229,221	105,986	46.2	81,237	35.4	20,707	0.6	13.087	5 7	7, 652		623 6	2:1
1953	228,708	108,266	47.3	81,786	35.8	19,704	8.6	12,038		3,995		2,032	٠. ١
1952	215,290	109,729	51.0	68,811	32.0	17,242	9.5	11,843	5.5	4,341	2.0	3,324	
1951	202,337	111,387	55.1	55,867	27.6	15,003	7.4	11,656	8.5	4,501	2.2	3,923	1.9
		1116001	3	040		17,340	- ?: '	10,535	٠. ر	4,193	2.3	4,057	2.3
1949	160,574	104,766	65.2	38,971	19.3	10,755	2.9	8,353	5.2	3,074	1.9	2,655	1.7
1946	149.736	110,915	73.4	18,818	17.9	11,255	6.9	8,955	5.5	3,516	2.2	3,057	1.9
1946.	134,083	99,584	74.3	15,359	11.5	7.363	2.0	7,118	4 r.	2,526	1.7	2,104	1.4
1945	120,009	90,935	75.8	12,273	10.2	6.936	. 8.	5.906	7	2,333	5:1	732	
	-	_	_		-	_	-		:	-	:	77,17	*

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. --Adjusted Gross Income by Size, 1916-1979--Continued

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

						Adjus	sted gross	Adjusted gross income classes					
:	Adjusted gross	Under \$5,000	8	\$5,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000 or more	r more
Tear .	deficit	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	ε	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
			;		9	760 3			6 7	1, 926	1.7	1.531	1.3
1944	116,465	90,544	80.7	7,329	7.4	4,529	4.6		4.1	1,657	1:1	1,374	1.4
1942	78,391	59,777	76.3	5,210	6.7	£.			14.0	1,299	7.7	1,157	1.5
1941	58,235	46,933	80.6	4,239	10.01	(*) 2,233		1,810	8.0	712	2.0	743	2.1
1939.	22.655	14.867	65.6	3,204	14.1	(2)	(2)	23,408	15.0	593	2.6	583	5.6
1938	18,307	11,692	63.9	2,748	15.0	1,630	8.9	1,242	8.9	494	2.5	531	2.9
1937	20,930	11,964	57.2	3,171	15.2	2,101	, 10.0	1,858	8.9	824	n ≪	1,012	\$ -5°
1935	14,528	10,058	58.0	2,283	15.7	QQ	QQ	22,705	18.6	536	3.7	572	3.9
1934	12.384	7.803	63.0	1,953	15.8	(2)	(2)	22,222	17.9	406	3.3	419	3.4
1933	9,867	5,719	58.0	1,538	15.6		(°)	1,742	17.7	401	1.4	181	4.6
1932	10,175	7,412	63.6	7,807	24.1	1.631	14.0	1,197	10.3	528	4.5	779	6.7
1930	16,580	060*9	36.7	3,694	22.3	2,343	14.1	1,963	11.8	919	5.5	1,571	9.5
1929.	23,776	7,080	29.8	4,482	18.9	Ð	€,	26,200	26.1	1,646	6.9	4,368	18.4
1928	24,727	7,771	31.4	4,283	17.3	€	€€	25 800	25.7	1,838	 	4,45I 2,833	12.6
1926	21.958	8,731	39.8	3,839	17.5	QQ	Q	25,615	25.6	1,389	6.3	2,384	10.9
1925	21,895	9,117	41.6	3,464	15.8	(2)	€	25,577	25.5	1,419	6.5	2,318	10.6
1924	25,656	15,905	62.0	2,991	11.7	(5)	€.	24,455	17.4	1,067	4.2	1,238	4.8
1923	24,840	16,466	66.3	2,718	10.9	(*)		-3,909	7.67	805	† 00 n m	378	1.8
1922	21,336	14,04/	67.5	2,042	12.2	(2)		22,938	15.0	582	9.0	463	2.4
1920	23,736	15,275	64.49	3.068	12.9	(3)	æ	23,856	16.3	810	3.4	727	3.1
1919	19,859	11,149	56.1	2,954	14.9	€).	£	23,690	18.6	968	4.5	1,170	5.9
1918	15,925	9,394	59.0	2,146	13.5	£.	€.	22,715	1.7.	980	5.5	1.606	11.8
1916.	13,652	0,042	10.0	1,828	16.5	944	150	1,114	17.7	723	11.5	1,856	29.5

Adjusted gross income replaced net income beginning in 1944. Combined figures due to changes in size classes. Figures presented are for returns with adjusted gross income \$10,000 under \$50,000.

Table 3. -- Total Income Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1916-1979

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

						Adjus	sted gross	Adjusted gross income classes					
Year	Total	Under \$5,000	000	\$5,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	520,000	\$20,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000 or more	r more
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6261	217, 705	000	ć				,						
1978	188.233	205	0.3	8,350	y. v	39,619	18.5	104,191	48.6	29,811	13.9	31,921	14.9
1977.	159,797	712	0.5	8,405		39 804	24.9	72,366	6.74	24,380	13.0	23,770	12.6
1976	141,801	908	9.0	9,910	7.0	40,420	28.5	58.650	43.3	16.257	17.1	19,119	12.0
1975	124,526	1,404	1.1	10,722	8.6	40,166	32.3	46,636	37.5	13,362	10.7	12,236	9.6
1974	123,607	2,255	1.8	13,710	11.1	43,581	35.3	40,604	32.9	12,232	6.6	11,225	9.1
1973	108.084	2,176	2.0	13,330	12.3	40,895	37.8	32,276	29.9	10,367	9.6	9,040	4.8
1971	93,576	2,118	2.0	13,351	14.3	36,667	39.2	24,722	26.4	8,528	9.1	8,190	8.8
1970.	83,909	3,736	4.5	14,462	19.9	34,338	40.2	19,993	23.4	7,314	9.6	6,733	7.9
1969	86,568	4,678		18,219	21.1	33.810	39.1	16.053	28	, 4 73/	a 1	7 03%	
1968	76,637	4,731	6.2	17,903	23.4	27,577	36.0	13,185	17.2	6,205	8.1	7,0,4	7.6
1967	62,920	4,468	7.1	16,600	79.7	21,189	33.7	10,282	16.3	5,055	8.0	5,326	
1965	780,087	4,427	6.8	16,240	31.2	18,277	32.6	8,691	15.5	4,229	7.5	4,223	7.5
1964.	7 153	7, 660		770 91		.016.	0 0	ott.	;	tro*r		60/60	9./
1963	48,204	5,912	12.3	17,305	35.9	12,927	26.8	7887	13.0	3,204	8.4	2,953	6.3
1962	44,903	5,984	13.3	16,696	37.2	11,219	25.0	6,025	13.4	2,520	10.9	2,794	1.5
1961	42,225	6,055	14.3	15,937	37.7	9,528	22.6	5,612	13.3	2,484	5.9	2,609	6.2
	39,464	6,272	15.9	15,363	38.9	8,449	21.4	4,993	12.7	2,273	5.8	2,114	5.4
1959.	38,645	6,451	16.7	14,838	38.4	7,573	19.6	4,863	12.6	2,627	8.9	2,293	5.9
1957	34,336	6,616	19.3	13,390	39.0	6,048	17.6	4,270	12.4	2,107	6.1	1,905	5.6
1956	32,732	7,414	22.7	12,190	37.2	4.890	14.9	4,057	12.3	2,1/3	. v	1,993	, v
1955	29,614	7,469	25.2	10,614	35.8	4,001	13.5	3,669	12.4	1,852	9.3	2,042	6.8
1954	56,666	7,506	28.2	9,210	34.5	3,331	12.5	3,206	12.0	1,709	4.9	1,704	6.4
1953	29,431	8,853	30.1	10,443	35.5	3,592	12.2	3,353	11.4	1,645	9.6	1,545	5.3
1951	27,803	8,833	31.8	8,849	31.8	3,183	11.5	3,351	12.1	1,811	6.5	1,776	4.9
1950	18,375	6,411	34.9	3,984	21.7	1,915	10.4	2,503	13.6	1,7/8	n e.	2,082	8.6
1949	14,538	5,679	39.1	3,039	20.9	1,578	10.9	1.892	13.0	1.062	7 3	1 288	, o
1948	15,442	5,957	38.6	2,961	19.8	1,686	10.9	2,082	13.5	1,247	8.3	1,509	8.6
194/	18,076	8,664	47.9	2,551	14.1	2,023	11.2	2,445	13.5	1,186	9.9	1,207	6.7
1945	17,050	8,632	50.6	2,120	12.4	1,930	12.0	2,452	13.3	1,223	7.6	1,168	7.3
-	-	_	_	•	_	-			-	22.6.	-	7,07	7.0

Table 3.--Total Income Tax by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, 1916-1979--Continued

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

						Adju	ted gross	Adjusted gross income classes					
Year	Total	Under \$5,000	000	\$5,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000 under \$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000 under	\$100,000	\$100,000 or more	r more
	income cax	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1944	16 316	772 0	. 70										
1943.	17,006	8,637	50.8	1,99/	12.3	1,514	9.9	1,918	11.8	1,022	6.3	666	6.2
1942	8,823	4,223	47.9	894	10.1	(t)	T		24.3	728	. 8	836	5.0
1940	3,818	1,145	30.0	600	10.5	£	Đđ		32.1	877	11.7	599	15.7
1939		? ;	,		?) ·	<u> </u>		13.3	017	14.6	387	26.9
1938	765	\$ 4 6	10.6	81	9.1	£6	£	1294	33.0	141	15.8	285	32.0
1937	1,142	72	9	7/8	7.4	€	£	1255	4.5	116	15.7	258	33.7
1936	1,214	61	5.0	79	6.5	€	£	1367	30.7	216	17.1	4 4 1 6 7	38.7
1935	657	40	6.1	67	7.5	:£	Œ	1210	32.0	113	17.2	576	37.3
1934	511	35	6.9	43	7.8	ū	: 6	1169		30	9 91	9 5	
1933.	374	38	10.2	35	4.6	£C	Æ	107	28.6	2.5	15.0	179	35.0
1932	330	77	13.3	36	10.9	Œ	æ	193	28.2	74	14.2	011	33.3
1630	246	æ ;	3,3	12	4.9	Ð	Đ	1,71	28.9	45	18.3	110	44.7
••••••	427	=======================================	2.3	17	3.6	€	(-	1122	25.6	87	18.2	240	50.3
1929.	1,002	4	0.4	01	1.0	£	(₁)	1,174	17.4	191	16.1	653	65.7
1920	1,164	14	1.2	23	2.0	Ð	Đ	1219	18.8	194	16.7	714	61.3
1926.	830	17		21	2.5	Û	Đ	1194	23.4	157	18.9	447	53.9
1925	735	14	1:9	07	2.6	Œ	Œ	1185	25.2	141	19.2	373	50.9
1924	704	87	9	20	7) -{) -{	1107	200	2 .	1 0	600	0.04
1923	799	83	12.5	55.5	8.3	Æ	Æ	1207	31.0	130	19.5	303	43.0
1922	198	96	11.2	70	8.1	Đ	æ	1249	28.9	144	16.7	303	35.1
1921	719	92	12.8	69	9.6	Ð	Đ	1240	33.4	116	16.1	202	28.1
	1,075	165	15.4	86	9.5	Ĵ	Đ	1327	30.4	164	15.3	321	29.9
1919	1,270	129	10.2	92	7.2	Ð	-Ç-	1320	25.2	186	14.7	543	42.8
1917	1,128	146	12.9	93	8.2	0	Ð:	1273	24.2	147	13.0	694	41.6
1916	173	2 2	1.2	1 ·c	 	C	C '	157	23,3	58.	12.6	361	53.5
				•	;	•		2		9,	6.3	126	72.8

¹Combined figure due to changes in size classes. Figures presented are for returns with adjusted gross income \$10,000 under \$50,000.

Table 4.--Major Sources of Income, 1916-1979

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Year	Adjusted gross income ¹	ss income1	Salaries and wages	d wages	Sole proprietorship and partnership	etorship ership	Dividends	qs	Interest income	псове	Capital assets net gain less loss	sets net s loss
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(1)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1979	1,465,395	100	1,229,251	83.9	69,013	4.7	33,483	2.3	73.875	5.0	28.448	-
1978	1,302,447	100	1,090,291	83.7	75,156	5.5	30,206	2.3	61.222	4.7	23,231	
1977	1,158,492	100	969,403	83.7	63,271	5.5	27,020	2,3	54,603	4.7	20,777	
1976	1,053,896	100	880,998	83.6	59,637	5.7	24,461	2.3	48,588	4.6	18,562	8.1
1975	947,785	100	795,399	83.9	53,736	5.7	21,892	2.3	43,433	4.6	14,072	1.5
1974	905,523	100	758,628	83.8	55,055	6.1	20.887	2.3	39.543	7.7	13 470	-
1973	827,148	100	687,179	83.1	56,489	8.9	18,734	2.3	32,174	3.6	16,672	2.0
1972	745,975	100	622,599	83.5	49,616	6.7	16,794	2.3	27,400	3.7	17,076	2,3
1971	613,619	100	264,967	83.9	45,029	6.7	12,671	2.3	24,731	3.7	13,155	2.0
1970	631,693	100	531,884	84.2	44,242	7.0	15,807	2.5	22,021	3.5	6,007	1.4
1969	603,546	100	498,865	82.7	45,842	7.6	15,740	2.6	19,626	3,3	14.583	2.4
1968	554,420	100	451,505	81.4	45,503	8.2	15,222	2.7	16,782	3.0	17,990	3.2
1967	504,809	001	411,646	81.5	42,280	8.4	14,202	2.8	14,899	3.0	13,682	2.7
1966	468,451	100	381,067	81.3	40,984	8.7	13,998	3.0	13,225	2.8	9,941	2.1
1965	429,201	100	347,150	80.9	38,559	0.6	12,961	3.0	11,296	2.6	10,180	2.4
1964	396,660	100	323,266	81.5	35,358	8.9	11,917	3.0	10,125	2.6	7,939	2.0
1963	368,778	100	299,443	81.2	33,184	0.6	11,452	3.1	9,212	2.5	6,449	1.7
1967	348,/01	3 5	283,3/3	81.3	33,269	2.0	10,640	3.1	7,155	2.1	5,771	1.7
1960	315,466	8 8	257.918	81.8	30.038	0.0	9,890	2.0	5,683	1.7	7,621	2.3
		: :			30060		2006	;	10.1	:	0000	<u>`</u>
1959	305,094	001	247,370	81.1	30,994	10.2	9,356	3.1	4,395	1.4	6,275	2.1
1957	280 321	801	100,122	2.5	29,906	10.6	8,741	7.1	3,659	.1.3	4,330	1.5
1956	267.724	200	215,618	20.00	30,030	11.3	9,174 8,606	9.0	3,319	7.7	7,487	1.2
1955	248,530	100	200,712	80.6	27,454	11.0	7,851	3.5	2,584	1:0	4,751	1.9
1954.	229,221	100	185,953	81.1	25.452	11.1	7.048		0 370	-	3 352	
1953	228,708	100	187,734	82.1	24,951	10.9	5,828	2.5	2,043	6.0	2.075	6.0
1952	215,290	100	174,339	81.0	24,754	11.5	5,860	2.7	1,847	6.0	2,470	-
1951	202,337	100	160,482	79.3	24,878	12.3	950*9	3.0	1,702	8.0	2,997	1.5
	1/9,148	100	139,0/3	9.//	23,429	13.1	6,157	3.4	1,595	6.0	2,927	1.6
1949	160,574	100	124,883	77.8	21,705	13.5	5,246	3.3	1,528	6.0	1,604	0.9
1948	163,516	100	125,881	77.0	24,506	15.0	4,971	3.0	1,293	8.0	2,201	1.3
194/	149,/36	001	114,804	76.7	23,295	15.6	4,295	2.9	1,125	8.0	2,154	1.4
1946	130,003	3 5	471,66	0.4.0	73,26/	17.4	3,674	2.7	1,067	8.0	3,068	2.3
	170,009	901	91,100	4.0/	19,003	15.8	-3,925	.3.3	(۲)	£	2,114	1.8

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 3

Table 4. -- Major Sources of Income, 1916-1979--Continued

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Year	Adjusted gross income ¹	ss income1	Salaries and wages	nd wages	Sole proprietorship and partnership	torship rship	Dividends	spı	Interest income	псоше	Capital assets net gain less loss	sets net s loss
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1944	116.465	100	91.125	78.2	17.250	14.8	23.924		(2)	(2)	917	0.8
1943	98,984	100	82,755	83.6	15,717	15.9	2,780	2.8		6.0	595	9.0
1942	78,391	100	65,617	83.4	12,833	16.3	2,833		982	1.2	112	0.1
1941	58,235	100	47,140	80.9	8,455	14.5	3,299		1,029	1.8	430	0.7
. 1940	35,998	100	27,707	77.0	2,407	15.0	2,999		1,003	2.9	332	6.0
1939.	22,655	100	16,491	72.8	3,674	16.2	2,544	11.2	832	3.7	321	1.4
1938	18,307	100	13,307	72.7	3,120	17.0	2,212	12.0	823	4.5	-176	•
1937	20,930	100	14,206	6.79	3,359	16.0	3,248	15.5	826	0.4	158	0.8
1936	18,953	100	11,718	61.8	3,210	16.9	3,228	17.0	955	2.0	852	4.5
1935	14,528	100	9,972	68.6	2,387	16.4	2,288	15.7	086	6.7	363	2.5
1934	12,384	100	8,681	70.1	2,125	17.2	2,041	16.5	995	8.0	18	0.1
1933	6,867	100	7,565	76.7	1,746	17.7	1,711	17.3	1,106	11.2	232	1.9
1932	10,175	100	8,356	82.1	1,229	12.1	2,189	21.5	1,307	12.8	325	3.2
1931	11,668	100	8,631	74.0	2,016	17.3	3,600	30.9	1,337	11.5	066	. 8 . 5
1930	16,580	100	10,206	61.6	3,102	18.7	4,632	28.0	1,940	11.7	929	4.1
1929	23,776	100	11,373	47,8	5,282	22.2	5,081	21.4	2,210	9.3	1,341	5.6
1928	24,727	100	10,945	44.3	5,223	21.1	7,440	18.0	2,143	8.7	1,708	6.9
1927	22,545	100	10,218	45.3	5,043	22.4	4,255	18.9	2,026	0.6	1,585	7.0
1926	21,958	100	6,994	45.5	5,306	24.2	4,012	18.3	1,936	8.0	1,287	6.0
c761	21,895	100	9,742	44.5	915,5	72.57	3,465	2.5.8	1,614	٠. م	046	4.5
1924	25,656	100	13,618	53.1	6,565	25.6	3,251	12.7	2,281	8.9	1,124	4.4
1923	24,840	100	14,193	57.1	6,399	27.8	3,120	12.6	2,183	8.8	998	3.5
1922	21,336	100	13,694	64.2	4,267	18.5	2,664	12.5	1,738	8.1	742	3.5
1921	19,577	100	13,813	70.1	3,707	18.9	2,477	12,7	1,690	9.8	462	2.4
1920	23,736	100	15,323	9.49	4,922	20.7	2,736	11.5	1,709	7.2	N/A	N/A
1919	19,859	100	10,756	54.2	5,709	28.7	2,454	12.4	1,500	7.6	N/A	N/A
1918	15,925	100	8,267	51.9	4,339	27.2	2,469	15.5	1,403	0.6	N/A	N/A
1917	13,652	100	3,648	26.7	3,640	26.7	2,849	20.9	936	6.9	V/N	N/A
1916	6,299	100	1,851	79.4	2,637	41.9	2,136	33.9	199	11.0	N/A	N/A
				1								

N/A - Not applicable. Padjusted gross income replaced net income in 1974. Pro: 1944 and 1945, interest income was included with dividends.

EXHIBIT 3

Table 5.--Number of Returns and Percentage Distribution by Region and State, 1916-1979

[Numbers of returns are in thousands]

				!				Year	Ħ							
Region and State	51	1916	19	1920	19.	1930	1940	9	1950	8	e e	1960	1970	0,2	1979	6
	Number of returns	Percent of U.S. total	Number of returns	Percent of U.S.	Number of returns	Percent of U.S.										
	3	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(35)	(16)
United States	. 1437	100	7,260	100	3,852	.001	14,711	100	53,060	100	61,028	100	74,280	100	92,694	100
North-Atlantic Region	. 140	32.0	1,753	24.1	1,054	28.4	3,445	23.4	9,911	18.8	10,529	17.3	11,728	15.8	12,513	13.5
Maine	_	0.7	48	0.3	18	0.5	71	0.5	320	9.0	342	•	359	5.	457	
Massachusetts	31	7.1	402	5.5	202	4.0	899	2.5	1,931	3.7	2,004	6.0	2,283	3.1	2,515	2.7
Connecticut		2.1		2.0	7.	2.0	331	2.3	870	1.7	132	1.6	1,212	1 49	193	-
New Hampshire		0.5		0.5	14	4.0	45	0.4	210	7.0	233	4.0	299	0.4	424	0.5
New York.		20.8	Ξ,	14.4	712	19.2	2,183	14.8	328 6,124	0.6	321	10.7	362	2.0	401	0.4
Mid-Atlantic Region	. 80	18.3	1,300	17.9	677	18.3	2,634	17.9	8,689	16.5	9,322	15.3	10,913	14.7	12.545	13.5
Maryland	10	2.3	148	2.0	89	1.8	286	1.9	1,162	2.2	1,187	1.9	1,474	1.9	1,822	1.9
Mew Target	. 01	1.6	2,0	6.0	17 5	1.4	162		373	0.7	342	0.7	320	0.4	316	0.3
Virginia		0.0	66	1.5	38	0	1 36	0.0	2,008	π, α	2,306		2,829	۳, د د د	3,153	3.4
Delaware	-	0.2	19	0.3	9 6	0.2	8,	0.3	128	0.5	159	0.3	207	7.7	2,188	4.6
Pennsylvania		8.9	673	9.3	323	8.7	1,228	8.3	4,060	7.7	4,080	6.7	4,425	0.9	4,818	5.5
Southeast Region	15	3.4	341	4.7	162	4.4	752	5.1	4,736	9.1	6,850	11.2	9,504	12.8	13,461	14.5
Georgia	m (0.7	73	1.0	53	0.8	130	6.0	771	1.5	1,055	1.7	1,542	2.1	2,116	2.3
South Carolina	٧ -	0.0	2 5		2 5	9.0	100	0.7	635	1.2	825	1.4	1,030	1.4	1,373	1.5
North Carolina	7	0.5	47	0.6	25	2.0	2 0	4 0	950	٠, ۵	900	 	840	::	1.167	
Mississippi	-	0.2	58	0.4	12	0.3	64	0.3	292	9.0	432	0.7	590	2.0	839	7,0
Florida		0.5	42	9.0	28	8.0	141	6.0	822	1.6	1,566	5.6	2,443	3.3	3.901	4.2
Tennessee		6.0	65	6.0	33	8.0	139	6:0	805	1.5	1,047	1.7	1,316	1.8	1,753	1.9
Central Region	46	11.0	1,117	15.4	471	12.7	2,280	15.5	8,323	15.8	8,952	14.7	10,532	14.2	12,484	13.5
Michigan	11	2.5	305	4.2	147	4.0	763	5.2	2,477	4.7	2,624	4.3	3,155	4.2	3,765	4.1
Indiana		1.6	190	5.6	99	1.8	354	2.4	1,464	2.8	1,566	5.6	1,879	2.5	2,228	2.4
Mest Vireinia	4 6	0, 0	82 2	-:-	E 5	8.0	132	6.0	715	1.4	855	1.4	1,034	1.4	1,310	1.4
Ohio	21	8.4	448	6.2	200	5.5	906	0°5	3,066	5.8	3,363	0.0	3,910	0.8 5.3	667	4.9
Footnotes at end of table.												1				

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 3

Table 5.--Number of Returns and Percentage Distribution by Region and State, 1916-1979--Continued

[Numbers of returns are in thousands]

								Year	l _a							
Region and State	61	1916	1920	Q.	1930		1940	Q	19	1950	1.960	90	1970	0/	1979	
	Number of returns	Percent of U.S. total														
	E	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(51)	(16)
Midwest Region	62	18.1	1,349	18.6	651	17.6	2,685	18.3	9,123	17.3	9,679	18.4	11,052	14.9	12,994	14.0
South Dakota	-	0.2	36	0.5	6	0.2	39	0.3	215	1	226	9.0	229	0.3	286	0.3
Iowa	% -	1.8	183	2.5	40	1.1	255	1.7	938	1.8	957	1.6	1,029	0.3	1,203	0.3
Wisconsin	4 00	1.8	150	2.1	95	2.6	333	2.3	1,286	2.4	1,390	2.3	1,648	2.2	1,968	2.1
Nebraska	7 ;	6.0	86 ;	1.3	27	0.7	108	0.7	479	6.0	509	8.6	552	0.7	1 071	0.7
Missouri	13	0.5	154	2.7	28 82	1.6	305	2.1	1,076	2.0	1,472	1.6	1,389	1.9	1,728	1.9
Illinois	37	8.5	545	7.5	328	8.8	1,275	8.7	3,593	6.8	3,762	6.2	4,309	5.8	4,901	5.3
Southwest Region	29	9.9	627	8.6	258	7.0	1,054	7.2	5,248	11.0	6,632	10.9	8,443	11,4	12,044	13.0
New Mexico	-	0.2	14	0.2	9	0.2	30	0.2	179	3.4	275	0.5	342	0.5	511	9.0
Wyoming	Т	0.2	26	0.4	_	0.2	53	0.2	101	0.2	116	0.2	126	0.2	205	0.2
Colorado	4	6.0	74	0.1	53	8.0	110	0.7	471	0.0	616	1.0	826		1,261	4.0
Arkansas	7	2.0	88		17	n 0	ر ا	7.0	344	1.7	424	1.7	1 062	0.7	1.526	6.0
Louislana	4 m	6.0	82	2.1	3 8	0.0	114	8.0	607	1.2	723	1.2	861	1.2	1,149	1.2
Kansas	0 4	6.0	66	1.4	33	6.0	131	0.9	670	1.3	738	1.2	813	1.1	993	1.0
Texas	01	2.3	255	3.1	105	2.8	461	3.1	2,238	4.2	2,873	4.7	3,817	5.1	5,597	0.9
Western Region	35	8.0	773	10.6	437	11.8	1,860	12.6	6,626	12.6	8,894	14.6	11,702	15;8	16,188	17.5
Alaska	(5)	'	6	0.1	ઈ	ઈ	14	0.1	(3)	(3)	58	,	100	0.1	188	0.2
Idaho		0.2	25	0.3	ω ;	0.5	‡ (6.0	191	4.0	216	7.0	251	0.0	353	4.4
Montana	- 5	. o	40	9.0	77	n. c	/9	0.0	180	9.0	777	; d	30,	2 0	413	4 4
Artzon		7.0	25	0.3	° ::	0.3	43	0.3	214	0.4	403	0.7	645	6.0	1,077	1.2
Oregon		0.7	89	0.9	56	0.7	125	0.8	553	1.1	610	6.0	171	1.0	1,101	1.2
Nevada	(2)		10	0.1	7 ;	0.1	21	0.1	99	0.1	114	0.2	208	0.0	369	4.0
Utah		0.2	31	7.0	12	0 7	748	1.7	577 911	1.7	976	1.6	1,228	1.7	1,757	1.9
California	21	4.8	397	5.5	293	7.9	1,215	8.3	4,078	7.7	5,769	9.5	7,588	10.2	10,070	10.9
Other areas4		_	-	'	·]	'	-	'	1	'	16/	5.5	405	6:5	401	3

Included in the U.S. total are 8 thousand returns of married women filling separately from their husbands.

2 Less than 500 returns.

2 Data for Alaska included in figures for the State of Washington.

4 Includes data for returns of residents of Puerto Rico, APO/FPO and "Other".

NOTE: Dashes are less than 0.1.