## STATISTICS OF INCOME . . . 1958

# Individual INCOME TAX RETURNS 

for 1958 ,


U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE


## UNITED STATES

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Washington, D. C., August 25, 1960.

Sir: I am submitting this report, Statistics of Income-1958, Individual Income Tax Returns, under the provisions of section 6108 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which requires preparation and publication annually of statistics reasonably available with respect to the operation of income tax laws. These statistics relate to individual income tax returns, Forms 1040 and 1040A, for the income year 1958, which were filed primarily during the calendar year 1959.

The tabulations show classifications of taxpayers and of income, deductions, and exemptions. Special emphasis has been given to itemized deductions and also to Form 1040A returns with the extended income range covering earned income under $\$ 10,000$. Sources of income and other data are shown by size of adjusted gross income. Also, there is information relative to taxable income, types of taxes, tax credits, tax withheld, and taxpayments. The major sources of income are presented for each State and for the two Standard Metropolitan Areas of Detroit and Pittsburgh.

Respectfully,

## Dana Latham,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## Honorable Robert B. Anderson,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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# Individual <br> Income Tax <br> Returns 

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Statistics presented in this report were compiled from a sample representing all individual income tax returns filed for the income year 1958. The number of returns for 1958 was 59.1 million, about 740 thousand fewer than for the previous year. This decrease in the number of returns reflects the economic recession of 1957-58 and the accompanying drop in employment.

There were afew changes in the tax laws resulting from the "Technical Amendments Act of 1958" and the "Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958" which affect the comparability of the detailed statistics contained inthis report with similar data for 1957. These changes relate to: (l) Liberalization of the medical deduction for disabled persons aged 65 and over, (2) Additional first year depreciation, (3) Uninsured casualty and theft losses of business property and capital assets held more than 6 months for the production of income, (4) Stockholders share of income from a small business corporation that elected not to be taxed as a corporation, and (5) Allowance of exemption for an alien, adopted child living with a United States citizen residing abroad. These changes are noted in the text description of the item affected.

No revisions of data published in the Preliminary Report for 1958 were found necessary in compiling the tables for this report.

## NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME, AND TAXES

Of the 59.1 million individual income tax returns for $1958,45.7$ million were taxable and 13.4 million nontaxable. Compared with the previous year, the number of taxable returns declined by 1.2 million, while the number of nontaxable returns increased nearly one-half million.

Even though there were fewer returns for 1958, adjusted gross income increased to a new high of $\$ 281.2$ billion, about $\$ 834$ million above that for

| Iten | 1958 | 1957 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change, } 1958 \\ \text { from } 1957 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Number of returns, total Taxable. <br> Nontaxable | 59,085,182 | 59,825,121 | -739,939 |
|  | 45,652,134 |  | $\xrightarrow{-1,213,181}$+43, 242 |
|  | 13,433,048 | 12,959,806 | +473,242 |
|  | (willion doflars) |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income (less deficit)............ Sources of income: | 281,154 | 280,321 | +834 |
|  | 227,551 | 228,077 | ${ }_{-383}^{-526}$ |
| Dividends............................... |  |  |  |
| Interest. | 3,659 | 3,319 | +340+334 |
| ${ }^{\text {Business or pror }}$ |  | 20,339 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Partnership }}^{\text {Sal.... }}$ |  | 9,359 | -127 |
| Seats or capital ass | 4,330 <br> 3,227 |  | + $\begin{array}{r}-32 \\ +384\end{array}$ |
| Other. | 3,742 | 3,358 |  |
| Taxable income. <br> Income tax after credits <br> Self-employment tax | $\begin{gathered} 1,9,337 \\ 34,336 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 149,363 \\ 34 ; 364 \end{gathered}$ | -26 <br> $\substack{-58 \\ +8 \\ \hline}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

1957. However, not every source showed a rise over the previous year. Salaries and wages, dividends, partnership profits, and rents and royalties declined, while interest, business profit, and sales of capital assets, all showed a rise for 1958. The most noticeable increase occurredin gain from sales of capital assets with a net increase over 1957 of $\$ 844$ million. Salaries and wages after excludable sick pay were $\$ 526$ million less than for 1957.

Taxable income of $\$ 149.3$ billion was slightly below the previous year and, correspondingly, the income tax after credits of $\$ 34.3$ billion on the 1958 returns was somewhat below the previous year's income tax. The self-employment tax of $\$ 589$ million was $\$ 8$ million higher than the 1957 self-employment tax, reflecting the increased business profits for the current year.
Changes between the two years, 1958 and 1957, for the most significant items are presented in the text table A.

Chart 1 gives the components of adjusted gross income for 1958, with salaries and wages forming 81 percent, business profit 7 percent, and partnership profit and dividend income each 3 percent, of the total.


## DIVIDENDS

Domestic and foreign dividends received during the income year 1958 by individuals filing Form 1040 were obtained from data in Schedule A, Income from Dividends. Dividend receipts totaled $\$ 9.1$ billion which was $\$ 374.3$ million below total receipts for the previous year. At least some of this decrease can be attributed to the more liberal use of the 1040A return. For the first time, this return could be used by wage earners with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$, and the maximum amount of

| Ad Justed gross income classes | Diridends in adjusted gross income |  | Domestic and foreign dividends received |  |  |  |  |  | Dividend exclusions from gross income |  | Dividends eligible for tax credit |  | Tax credit for dividends received |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { :eturns } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total |  | Not eligible for exclusions |  | Fligible for exclusions |  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Number ofreturns | Amount <br> (Thous and to t tars) | Number of returns | (Thousand dollars) |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Themsand } \\ \text { (tolfars) } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | Amount <br> $\substack{\text { (Thoustand } \\ \text { dollers) } \\ \hline}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { (tol Iars) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000 under \$ \$1,500 | 47,512 | 10,276 23,499 | 27,743 54,695 | 11,586 26,016 | ${ }^{(1)} 3.404$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 27.395 <br> 53.335 <br> 10 | 11,442 25,665 | 27,395 53,335 | 1,310 | 25,702 | 20,132 | 29,218 | 24 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 62,358 | 31,3:4 | 74, 344 | 34,645 | 3,4,94 | 1,872 | 53, 33 <br> 70.249 | 25,665 32,773 | 53,335 70,249 | 2,527 3,321 | 45,818 57,922 | 23,138 29,452 | 33,058 <br> 46,302 | 386 687 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 85,304 | 54,673 | 100,358 | 59,450 | 5,798 | 1,006 | 97.618 | 58,444 | 97,280 | 4,777 | 82,563 | 53,667 | 67,915 | 687 1,231 |
| \$2,500 under $\$ 3,000$. | 106,580 | 66,319 | 125,682 | 72,649 | 8,893 | 65 | 121.943 | 71,998 | 121,266 | 6,330 | 102,505 | 65,668 | 81,293. |  |
| \$3,600 under \$3,500 | 124,915 | 90,6\%12 | 145,992 | 98,401 | 12,674 | 1,098 | 137.086 | 97,303 | 136,4.5 | 7,729 | 115,333 | 89,574 | 90,165 |  |
| \$3,500 under \$4,000. | 121,591 | 96,230 | 150,628 | 104,119 | 8,903 | 2,074 | 145142 | 102,045 | 144,794 | 7,889 | 126,109 | 89,514 94,156 | 90,165 | $1,2,35$ 2,706 |
| \$4.000 under \$4,500......... | 151,809 | 116,596 | 192,124 | 126,592 | 16,718 | 2,392 | 183904 | 124,200 | 183,227 |  | 142,219 | 114,204 | 108,680 | 3,281 |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 144,876 | 103,2'9 | 182,025 | 212,970 | 16,035 | 1,478 | 173823 | 111,492 | 173,823 | 9,691 | $1+34,243$ 14,293 | 101,801 | 108,680 | 3,189 |
| \$5,000 under $\$ 6,000$. | 310,608 | 221,649 | 397,173 | 244,048 | 29,790 | 5.013 | 383155 | 239,035 | 383,155 | 22,389 | 292,140 |  |  |  |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 308,775 | 246, 1.32 | 402,342 | 269,377 | 29,208 | 3,277 | 387169 | 266,100 | 385,138 | 23,245 | 291,227 | 212,645 | 225,613 23,755 | 7,4,499 |
| \$7,000 under $\$ 8,000$. | 262,399 | 228,591 | 350,894 | 249,820 | 25,347 | 6,150 | 340270 | 243,670 | 338,916 | 21,229 | 249,741 | 222,441 | 201,236 | 7,485 |
| \$9,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000$ | 249, 1931 | 2185,730 | $\begin{aligned} & 313,739 \\ & 260,781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235,295 \\ & 202,56,3 \end{aligned}$ | 21,231 <br> 14,328 | 3,458 1,282 | 303811 256342 763 | 231,837 201,282 | 303,473 254,649 | 19,755 <br> 16,833 | 229,202 | 212,082 | 182,467 | 7,484 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 634,429 | 894,6:8 | 787,613 | 949,047 | 57,827 | 16,081 | 773.381 | 932,966 | 772,865 | 54,389 | 614,916 | 878,577 | 529,113 |  |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 285,009 | 675,716 | 321,414 | 699,533 | 30,811 | 11,189 | 316510 | 688,344 | 316,336 | 23,827 | 278, 335 | 664,517 | 253,749 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 154,483 | 533,4\%6 | 167,528 | 546,282 | 19,408 | 10,443 | 165. 503 | 535,839 | 165,399 | 12,806 | 151,518 | 523,033 | 141,514 |  |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 258,688 | 1,486,956 | 272,309 | 1,508,743 | 42,211 | 33,237 | 269.830 | 1,475,506 | 269,794 | 21,787 | 255,652 | 1,453,719 | 141,514 246,259 | 54,806 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 79,376 | 1,322,213 | 80,701 | 1,328,965 | 19,827 | 28,108 | 80: 318 | 1,300,857 | 80,312 | 6,752 | 78,908 | 1,294,105 | 77,970 | 47,986 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 12,733 | 499,127 | 12,810 | 500,239 | 4,101 | 9,761 | 12.787 | 490,478 | 12,787 | 1,112 | 12,700 | 489,366 | 12,606 | 17,646 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 3,641 3,788 | 247,441 483,20 | 3,643 <br> 3,792 | 247,756 | 1,389 | 6,022 | 3 3,633 | 241, 734 | 3,633 | 315 | 3,631 | 241,419 | 3,621 | 8,449 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000$. | 3,788 513 | 483,120 | 3,792 515 | 483,445 171,000 | 1,631 242 | 10,867 3,134 | 3:781 | 472,578 167866 | 3,781 | 325 | 3,776 | 472,253 | 3,770 | 15,956 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 227 | 252,722 | 227 | 252,739 | 106 | 3,709 | $\begin{array}{r}312 \\ 227 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 249,8030 | 527 227 | 4 | 510 227 | 167,824 249,013 | 508 227 | 5,154 6,972 |
| Total taxable retur | 3,526,655 | 8,256,887 | 4,429,072 | 8,535,280 | 378,739 | 162,796 | 4,307,724 | 8,372,484 | 4,298,751 | 278,39 | 3,477,969 | 8,094,091 | 2,916,437 | 283,757 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23,900 | 37,406 |  |  |
| Under $\$ 6000$. | 54,292 | 13,2017 | 68,625 | 16,274 | 6,874 | 983 | 63,121 | 15,291 | 64,768 | 3,067 | 48,449 | 12,224 |  |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000... | 76,050 | 23,580 | 87,413 | 27,749 | 10,610 | 2,114 | 79,529 | 25,635 | 77,836 | 4,169 | 67,151 | 21,466 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500 \ldots$ | 116,923 | 53,133 | 136,702 | 60,449 | 10,222 | 2,050 | 131,243 | 58,399 | 127,854 | 7,316 | 110,429 | 51,083 | 5,764 |  |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 98,143 | 61,970 | 110,102 | 68,112 | 8,172 | 1,453 | 105,663 | 66,659 | 104, 309 | 6,142 | 93,027 | 60,517 | 21,044 | 312 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 75,091 | 52,738 | 85,679 | 57,784 | 9,207 | 1,667 | 80,886 | 56,117 | 79,867 | 5,046 | 69,619 | 51,071 | 21,535 | 477 |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000. | ${ }_{61,831}^{28,050}$ | 55,709 | 66,629 | 59,740 | 3,772 | 780 | 64,211 | 58,950 | 63,534 | 4,031 | 59,076 | 54,929 | 21,717 | 743 |
| \$3,500 under \$ \$4,000. | 28,050 24,541 | 29,979 | 33,180 | 32,035 | 3,422 | 16 | 31,807 | 31,719 | 31,807 | 2,056 | 26,676 | 29,663 | 7,888 | 202 |
| *4,000 under \$4,500. | 15,206 | 16,072 | 15,552 | 34,230 |  |  | 24,880 | 32,798 <br> 17 <br> 1039 | 24,887 15,552 10,5 | 1,749 1,208 | $\begin{array}{r}23,173 \\ 15,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31,049 | 9,835 | 347 |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 10,253 | 10,969 | 11,968 | 11,721 | 7,109 | 4,230 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}12,88 \\ 10,948\end{array}\right.$ | 11,449 | 10,943 | 1,208 | $\begin{array}{r}15,204 \\ 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15,831 | (1),823 | 206 |
| \$5,000 or more...... | 20,194 | 95,844 | 21,259 | 97,286 |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l}15,532 \\ 20,430\end{array}\right.$ | 95,212 |  |  |  |  | 4,422 |  |
| Total nontaxable returns... Grand total $\qquad$ | 608,362 | 483,675 | 696,741 | 522,486 | 65,176 | 13,969 | 658,795 | 508,517 | 648,966 | 38,811 | 564,952 | 469,706 | 103,124 | 2,616 |
|  | 4,235,017 | 8,740,562 | 5,125,613 | 9,057,766 | 443,915 | 176,765 | 4,966,519 | 8,881,001 | 4,947,717 | 317,204 | 4,042,921 | 8,563,797 | 3,019,561 | 286, 373 |
| Returns under $\$ 5,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 1,459,164 | 980,689 | 1,729,073 | 1,071,628 | 144,462 |  | 2,648,860 | 1,048,667 | 1,636,310 | 90,939 | 1,368,750 | 957,728 | 745,951 |  |
| Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000.. | 1,339,538 | 1,241,067 | 1,742,727 | 1,245,722 | 121,271 | 19,984 | 2,687,857 | 1,225,738 | 1,682,441 | 104,655 | 1,270,712 | 1,121,083 | 1,003,921 |  |
| Returns \$10,000 or more | 1,436,315 | 6,618,806 | 1,654,013 | 6,740,416 | 178,182 | 133,820 | 1,629,802 | 6,606,596 | 1,628,966 | 121,610 | 1,403,459 | 6,484,986 | 1,269,689 | -332,167 |

See text for "Description of Sampie.
LSample variability is too large
other income, which included interest and dividends, was raised from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ for all l040A returns. These changes allowed more taxpayers with larger amounts of dividend income in 1958 to file the 1040A return. Since dividend income on Form 1040A is not identified as such, it is not included in the dividend statistics. Taxpayers affected by these changes had filed on Form 1040 for 1957 and the dividends reported were included in the dividend data for 1957.

Of the total dividends received, $\$ 317.2$ million were excluded from adjusted gross incomes reported on Form 1040, under the provision that the first $\$ 50$ of domestic dividends qualifying for the exclusion be eliminated from gross income. After this exclusion, $\$ 8.7$ billion foreign and domestic dividends remained to be included in adjusted gross income for 1958.

Text table $B$ presents the details reported by the taxpayer in Schedule A of the Form 1040. This table shows, by adjusted gross income classes, dividends in adjusted gross income, total foreign and domestic dividends received, dividends eligible and not eligible for exclusion, exclusions, dividends eligible for tax credit, and the frequency of returns with those items

Dividends not eligible for exclusion were those received from life or mutual insurance companies,

China Trade Act corporations, tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives, certain corporations doing business in possessions of the United States, and regulated investment companies unless specifically designated by the company to be taken into account for exclusion and tax credit. The socallei dividends from mutual and cooperative banks and savings and loan or building and loan associations were reported as interest for income tax purposes and therefore not eligible.

Dividends eligible for the exclusion were those from fully taxable qualifying domestic corporations, such as the regular industrial, mercantile, and commercial corporations, whether received directly or through shares of fiduciary income or untaxed partnership profit. The exclusion applied to dividends on nowithdrawal capital stock of building and loan associations or similar organizations, and the true dividends from regulated investment companies. Also eligiole for the dividend exclusion were the distributions of entrepreneurial and partnership enterprises that elected to be taxed as a corporation.

Exclusion of the first $\$ 50$ of qualifying dividends was allowed in determining the amount of dividends to be included in gross income. If husband and wife filed jointly, each was entitled to apply the $\$ 50$ exclusion against his respective qualifying divi-
dends. When a taxpayer received less than $\$ 50$ of qualifying dividends, the exclusion equaled the amount received.

Dividends eligible for tax credit were the qualifying dividends in adjusted gross income, that is, dividends eligible for exclusion less the applicable dividend exclusion.

Less than one-half million returns showed approximately $\$ 177$ million of foreign and other dividends not eligible for exclusion or for tax credit. Dividends eligible for exclusion were reported on nearly 5 million returns and practically all of them showed that the exclusion was claimed.

Four million returns had dividends eligible for tax credit and a tax credit for dividends received was claimed on 3 million returns, practically all of which were taxable returns.

## EXCLUDABLE SICK PAY

The Internal Revenue Code allows individuals to exclude from income amounts received under a wage continuation plan for the period of absence on account of sickness or personal injury. If both employer and employee contributed to the plan, benefits attributable to the employee's contributions were excluded without limit, but there were limitatable c.-excludable sick pay by addusted gross income classes

| Adjurted gross income classes | Returns with excludable sick pay |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Salaries and wages (net) (Thousand dollars) | Excludable sick pay (Thousand dollars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |
| \$600 under $\$ 1,000$. | 5,415 | 4,623 | 2,539 |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500. | 12,930 | 16,436 | 5,722 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 13,663 | 23,832 72,779 | 3,885 15,437 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 32,504 | 72,779 | 15,437 |
| \$2,500 under $\$ 3,000$ | 48,697 75,651 | 132,884 242,653 | 22,924 |
| \$3,500 under \$ $\$ 4,000$. | 83,510 | 311,482 | 25,953 |
| \$4,000 under \$4,500. | 99,444 | 411,935 | 36,678 |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 110,871 | 519,499 | 37,913 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 223,135 | 1,198,987 | 75,714 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 181,592 | 1,145,451 | 65,682 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 149,475 | 1,083,771 | 61,299 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 114,413 | 940,676 | 37,875 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 92,477 | 853,876 | 32,910 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.. | 136,911 | 1,509,630 | 56,371 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 23,398 | 351,215 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 9,47 | 166,792 | 5,382 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 12,375 | 303,296 | 9,641 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 3,816 | 147,076 | 3,431 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 492 | 28,983 | 419 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 171 | 11,546 | 145 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 | 141 | 13,945 | 131 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 20 | 2,701 | 15 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 4 | 330 | 7 |
| Total taxable returns | 1,430,552 | 9,494,398 | 538,899 |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |
| Under \$500. | 5,415 | 1,502 |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000. | 6,435 | 5,571 | 10,611 |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500. | 8,1.57 | 8,843 | 7,185 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 6,112 | 11,093 | 8,865 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 9,909 | 20,831 | 13,407 |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 8,591 | 22,185 | 6,897 |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 9,879 | 29,107 | 8,713 |
| \$3,500 under \$4,000. | 6,438 | 22,213 | 6,375 |
| \$4,000 under \$4,500. | 4,071 | 17,105 | 2,234 |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 4,399 | 20,289 | 1,394 |
| \$5,000 or more.. | 5,229 | 26,626 | 2,440 |
| Total nontaxable returns | 77,356 | 186,146 | 83,798 |
| Grand total.. | 1,507,908 | 9,680,544 | 622,697 |
| Returns under $\$ 5,000$. | 554,812 | 1,895,643 | 259,127 |
| Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000. | 766,183 | 5,248,576 | 275,619 |
| Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more................. | 186,913 | 2,536,325 | 87,951 |
| See text for "Description of semple, <br> ${ }^{1}$ Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason. |  |  |  |

tions on the exclusion of benefits attributable to the employer's contributions. The employer-provided wage benefits were excludable at a rate not exceeding $\$ 100$ per week.

Excludable sick pay, claimed only on Form 1040 returns, amounted to $\$ 622.7 \mathrm{million}$ for 1958 , which was $\$ 48.6$ million above a similar deduction for 1957. The sick pay deduction for 1958 was 6 percent of the $\$ 10.3$ billion wages from which it was deducted. Sick pay was reported on 1.5 million returns representing over 4 percent of the Form 1040 returns with salaries and wages.

Text table C, for 1958 returns showing excludable sick pay, gives the number of returns with this exclusion, the amount of salaries and wages remaining after the exclusion, and the excludable sick pay.

CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES
Capital gains of $\$ 4.9$ billion were reported in adjusted gross income for 1958, on 3.5 million returns. However, only 50 percent of net long-term gain in excess of net short-term loss was taken into account for this purpose. The gain in adjusted gross income was 18 percent above that for 1957.
A capital loss deduction was taken on 921 thousand returns incomputing adjusted gross income for 1958. Both the entire capital loss of $\$ 2$ billion before statutory limitation and the deduction after limitation of $\$ 549$ million were somewhat less than last year's losses. More than 27 percent of the entire capital loss before limitation was used in computing adjusted gross income for 1958.
Comparison of capital gain and loss data for 1958 and 1957 is shown in text table D below.

| Incone year | Capital gains in adjusted gross income |  | Capital losses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Amount(Thorsand dotlars) | Number of returns | Amount (Thousand dollars) |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Before } \\ \text { limitation } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { After } \\ \text { limitation } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1958.. | 3,469,064 | 4,879,114 | 920,578 | 1,997,682 | 549,110 |
| 1957. | 2,936,564 | 4,128,228 | 1,038,208 | 2,036,866 | 642,695 |
| Dirference. | +532,500 | +750,886 | -117,630 | -39,184 | -93,585 |

Analysis of the returns with a capital loss used in computing adjusted gross income for 1958, shown in text table $E$, gives information as to the amount of capital loss available for carryover into the next year. Returns with a capital loss deduction are presented in two categories: (1) returns with capital loss completely deducted, that is, the capital loss was small enough to be within the statutory limitation, and (2) returns with capital loss partially deducted, that is, the capital loss was so large that the deduction was limited to an amount equal to the smaller of (a) taxable income (adjusted gross income if tax table was used) computed without regard to capital gains and losses or personal exemptions, or (b) $\$ 1,000$. The unused capital loss resulting from the limitation gives an indication of the amount of capital loss which can be carried into the subsequent year as a short-term capital loss.

| Re turns wi th- | Number of returns | Net loss |  | $\|$Approximate <br> capital loss <br> carryover <br> into 1959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Before } \\ \text { 1imitation } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { After } \\ \text { Iimitation } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Capital loss completely deducted: No carryover from 1953-57. with carryover from 1953-57........... Total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  |  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 504,703 \\ 89,866 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 176,166 \\ 47,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 176,166 \\ 47,068 \end{array}$ | - |
|  | 594,569 | 223,234 | 223,234 |  |
| Capital loss partially deducted: <br> No carryover from 1953-57. <br> With carryover from 1953-57........... <br> Total $\qquad$ <br> Returns with capital lass........ | $\begin{array}{r} 193,524 \\ 132,485 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 755,348 \\ 1,019,100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193,441 \\ & 132,435 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 561,907 \\ 886,565 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 326,009 | 1,774,448 | 325,876 | 1,448,572 |
|  | 920,578 | 1,997,682 | 549,110 | 1,448,572 |

In the first category, returns with capital loss completely deducted, there were 594,569 returns which had $\$ 223.2$ million of capital loss before statutory limitation. On each of these returns the loss was small enough to be within the limitation, and therefore, was deducted in full even though some of these returns had a capital loss carryover from prior years.

In the second category, returns with capital loss partially deducted, there were 326,009 returns with capital loss before limitation of $\$ 1.8$ billion. The capital loss on each of these returns was large enough that the statc.tory limitation was effective and the deductible loss was limited to $\$ 325.9$ million, or 18 percent of the entire loss reported on these returns.
Among these returns with capital loss partially deducted, there were 193,524 returns that had no capital loss carryover from 1953-57. Therefore, the capital loss before limitation of $\$ 755.3$ million was the result of current year sales. Since the statutory limitatior allowed a deduction of only $\$ 193.4$ million, the remaining disallowed loss of $\$ 561.9$ million is a capital loss carryover to 1959.

Each of the remaining 132,485 returns with capital loss partially deducted had a capital loss carryover from 1953-57. The entire loss before limitation reported on these returns amounted to $\$ 1$ billion of which only $\$ 132.4$ million could be used as a deduction because of the statutory limitation. The disallowed capital loss of $\$ 886.7$ million gives an approximation of the capital loss to be carried into 1959 from these returns. It is slightly overstated because the portion of a carryover loss arising in 1953 that was not absorbed by capital gains and the $\$ 1,000$ deduction in the current year cannot be carried into 1959, as the 5-year carryover period has expired. It was not possible to determine from the return schedule the amount of 1953 capital loss carryover which has expired.

The approximate capital loss carryover into 1959 consists of the unused loss of $\$ 561.9$ million on returns with no carryover from 1953-57 and the $\$ 886.7$ million excess capital loss on returns with carryover from prior years, making a total of $\$ 1.4$ billion.

## ITEMIZED NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

There were 20.8 million returns on which nonbusiness deductions of $\$ 27.5$ billion were itemized and subtracted from adjusted gross income. The amount of total deductions represented 18.9 percent of the adjusted gross income reported on these re-
turrs. Contributions of $\$ 5.7$ billion, interest paid of $\$ 6.3$ billion, taxes of $\$ 7.5$ billion, and medical deductions of $\$ 4.3$ billion were higher than for any previous year for which such data were tabulated. Totel itemized deductions increased $\$ 1.8$ billion over itemized deductions for 1957. Ninety-seven percentof the 1958 returns with itemized deductions shoved taxes, 96 percent contributions, 76 percent interest paid, and 59 percent a medical expense deduction. Of the 20.8 million itemized deduction returns, 19 million were taxable.

Crart 2 shows a comparison of itemized deductions for 1958 with those for 1956, the most recent year that detailed deductions were tabulated.


## Contributions

Ninety-six percent of the 20.8 million returns with itemized deductions for 1958 had a deduction for sontributions. The contributions occurred on 20 million returns and amounted to $\$ 5.7$ billion. A description of ailowable contributions is given amony the itemized nonbusiness deductions later in this report.
In general, contributions equaling 20 percent of adjusted gross income were allowed as a deduction. However, there was an additional allowance to the extent of 10 percent of adjusted gross income, if such contributions consisted of gifts to churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, and organizations directly engaged in continuous medical research. Also, an unlimited deduation for contributions was allowed individuals who net specified conditions.
Test table $F$ shows, by adjusted gross income classes, the number of returns and the deduction for sontributions, together with the returns that showed the deduction to be in excess of 20 percent of aldjusted gross income. For 1958, there were 177 thousand returns with charitable deduction exceeding 30 percent of adjusted gross income and the excess contributions were approximately $\$ 138$ million.

These 177 thousand returns represented less than 1 percent of the 20 million returns with a deduction for contributions. Fifty-four percent of the returns with excess contributions were taxable returns on which 76 percent of the excess contribution appeared.
The deduction for contributions in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income is not the total amount of contributions allowed as a deduction to the special organizations. In some cases the special contributions exceeded the 10 percent limitation described above and the excess could be included with the contributions to which the 20 percent limitation applied. In other cases where the total contributions were less than 20 percent of adjusted gross income, any contribution to these special organizations would not be reflected in the group tabulated as having a deduction in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income. The tabulation denotes only that the total deduction for contributions, without regard to type, was in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income.
Basic table 7 presentsa frequency distribution of all returns with a deduction for contributions for 1958, in which the combined taxable and nontaxable returns are cross classified by adjusted gross income classes and size of deduction for contributions.

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns with deduction for contributions | Deduction for contributions <br> (Thousand dollars) | Returns with deduction for contributions exceeding 20 percent of adjusted gross income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount in excess of 20 percent (Thousand dollars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { axable returns: } \\ & \$ 6000 \text { under } \$ 1,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ & \$ 1,000 \text { under } \$ 1, \ldots 00 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \\ & \$ 1,500 \text { under } \$ 2,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\ & \$ 2,000 \text { under } \$ 2,500 \ldots \ldots \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58,217 | 4,046 | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{6,136}$ | (1) 437 |
|  | 206,584 | $1.8,621$ 41,005 | 6,136 5,793 7,98 | 437 545 |
|  | 362,676 541,702 | 41,005 72,167 | 5,793 7,998 | 545 679 |
| $\$ 2,500$ under $\$ 3,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.$\$ 3,000$ under $\$ 3,50 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$$\$ 3,500$ under $\$ 4,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.$\$ 4,000$ under $\$ 4,50 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.$\$ 4,500$ under $\$ 5,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 695,472 | 103,003 | 7,176 | 1,226 |
|  | 905,199 | 148,178 | 7,186 | 1,463 |
|  | 1,093,645 | 188,521 | 5,853 | 929 |
|  | 1,285,522 | 240,248 | 7,923 | 638 |
|  | 1,440,071 | 280,948 | 6,190 | 1,287 |
|  | 3,078,354 | 634,740 | 7,918 | 2,321 |
|  | 2,530,482 | 596,236 | 5,455 | 2,155 |
|  | 1,756,085 | 453,201 | 3,788 | 1,195 |
|  | $1,203,373$ 780,867 | 346,873 252,343 | 4,155 | 2,506 |
|  | 1,473,232 | 608,465 | 5,490 | 3,575 |
|  | 419,662 | 248,775 | 2,255 | 2,266 |
|  | 210,280 | 160,936 | 1,869 | 1,921 |
|  | 320,517 | 373,091 | 3,618 | 6,801 |
|  | 86,284 | 254,318 | 2,801 | 10,681 |
| $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$. <br> $\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 200,000 . . . . .$. <br> $\$ 200,000$ under $\$ 500,000$. <br> $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots .$. . <br> \$1,000,000 or more............... <br> Total taxable returns...... | 13,694 | 98,895 | 1,073 | 7,936 |
|  | 3,743 | 47,933 | 433 |  |
|  | 3,874 | 113,269 | 799 | 15,481 |
|  | 520 233 | 43,612 81,248 | 168 83 | $\begin{array}{r}7,723 \\ 28,526 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 18,470,288 | 5,410,672 | 95,857 | 104,688 |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,496 | 2,164 | 6,843 | 1,226 |
| \$600 under $\$ 1,000 \ldots \ldots . . \ldots \ldots$. | 110,214 | 1.0,389 | 15,125 | 1,520 |
|  | 176,470 | 22,466 | 18,881 | 2,391 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000............ | 183,324 | 25,230 | 12,700 | 1,618 |
| \$2,000 under $\$ 2,500 \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 213,684 | 31,922 | 7,216 | 958 |
|  | 191,740 | 31,646 | 5,843 | 1,145 |
|  | 155,593 | 28,085 | 3,791 | 736 |
|  | 140,875 | 29,500 |  |  |
|  | 101,692 79,311 | 23,502 18,003 | 10,344 | 23,221 |
|  | 119,666 | 60,277 |  |  |
| Total nontaxable returns... | 1,490,065 | 283,164 | 80,743 | 32,81 |
| Grand total............... | 19,960,353 | 5,693,836 | 176,600 | 137,503 |
| Re turns under $\$ 5,000 . \ldots . . . . . .$. <br> Returns $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000 \ldots$. | 7,959,487 | 1,319,624 | 133,973 | 19,915 |
|  | 9,464,724 | 2,315,958 | 23,748 | 9,061 |
| Returns $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000 . . .$. . Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more....... | 2,536,142 | 2,058,254 | 18,879 | 108,527 |
| See text for "Description of Sample." <br> ${ }^{1}$ Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason. |  |  |  |  |

## Medical Deduction and Expenses

Of the 20.8 million returns with nonbusiness deductions itemized for 1958 , 12.2 million had a deduction for medical and dental expenses. The deduction amounted to $\$ 4.3$ billion. This deduction is analyzed in text table $G$ to show the amount claimed by taxpayers under 65 years of age and by those 65 years or over, together with the total medical and dental expense including drugs in excess of 1 percent of adjusted gross income, reported by each age group. The age group 65 years or over includes data from joint returns of husbands and wives where only one spouse was 65 years or more as well as joint returns where both spouses were 65 or over, and returns of all other individuals 65 years or more. When either spouse was 65 or more years of age, the medical expenses for both husband and wife on the joint return were allowed as though both were 65 years of age. The majority of returns with medical deduction fall in the age group under 65.

A description of expenses considered for this deduction, the limitations on the amount allowed as a deduction, and rules relating to taxpayers age 65 or over are given under itemized nonbusiness deductions later in this report.
Table $G$ shows that for persons in the age group under 65 years, the total medical expenses reported were $\$ 5.3$ billion, averaging $\$ 493$ per return. This age group, which could deduct only the medical expenses in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, deducted $\$ 3.4$ billion. This deduction was about 64 percent of the total medical expenses incurred, but only 5 percent of the adjusted gross income reported by this group.

Persons in the age group 65 or over claimed a medical deduction on 1.5 million returns, or 12 percent of the 12.2 million returns with a medical deduction. Total medical expenses of $\$ 926.4$ million were reported, with an average per return of $\$ 627$. This group was allowed a more liberal deduction amounting to $\$ 900.9$ million, or 97 percent of their total medical expenses. This deduction was nearly 8 percent of their adjusted gross income, and reflects the increase allowed disabled persons 65 years or over who could deduct medical expenses to the extent of $\$ 15,000$ per person, for 1958.
Basic table 7 presents a frequency distribution of the number of itemized deduction returns with a medical deduction by adjusted gross income classes cross classified by the size of the medical deduction. In this table, the taxable and nontaxable returns are tabulated together. More than 5,000 returns had a medical deduction of $\$ 10,000$ or more.

## Total Itemized Deductions

A new table based on the total amount of deductions claimed was prepared from the returns with itemized deductions for 1958. Text table $H$ gives a distribution of the number of returns with itemized deductions by adjusted gross income classes and by size of total deductions. Of the 20.8 million itemized deduction returns, there were 9.6 million returns, or 46 percent of the total, that had itemized deductions under $\$ 1,000$. Less than 12 thousand returns showed total deductions of $\$ 30,000$ or more.

| Adjusted gross income classes | Nunjer of returns with medica dediction | Deduction for medical expense$\qquad$ dollara) | Under 65 years of age |  |  |  |  |  | Age 65 years or over |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Ad justed gross incone <br> (Thousand dolfars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deduction } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { medical } \\ \text { expense } \\ \text { (Thorisand } \\ \text { (ollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Medical expense reported |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad justed } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (thous } \\ \text { dollars ) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Deduction medical expense <br> (Thousand follars) | Medical expense reported |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> (Thousand (hollars) |  | Other medical and dental expense (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  | Drugs in <br> excess of <br> 1\% of <br> ad justed <br> gross <br> incone <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Other medical and denta expense (Thorsanf dolfars) |
|  | 1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |  | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000... | 29,656 | 2,849 | 29,656 | 26,439 | 2,849 | 3,645 | 788 | 2,857 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500. | 129,446 | 21,577 | 128,426 | 153,159 | 21,484 | 26,371 | ¢,581 | 20,790 | (1) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 239,082 $3 \% 3,197$ 492 | 26,267 85,429 | 209,840 328,764 | 37,389 743,862 | 41,564 <br> 76,466 <br> 1065 | 52,679 98,734 | 11,4,59 | 41,220 77200 | 29,242 | 52,366 | 4,703 | 4,868 | 1,061 | 3,807 7,297 |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 494,778 | 127,564 | 429,349 | 1,183,001 | 109,476 | 144,906 |  | 115,766 | 65,429 | 180,150 |  | 18,927 |  | 15,169 |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 6,35,408 | 170,242 | 543,452 | 1,756,414 | 141,869 | 194,792 | 36,640 | 159,152 | 91,956 | 299,069 | 28,373 | 29,764 | 5,696 | 24,068 |
| \$3,500 under \$4,000. | 72.3,602 | 206,940 | 649,605 | 2,445,749 | 175,763 | 249,044 | 45,999 | 203,045 | 93,997 | 352,186 | 31,177 | 32,978 | 6,407 | 26,571 |
| \$4,000 under \$4,500. | 866,873 | 257,430 | 770, 347 | 3,278,189 | 218,824 | 317,051 | 55,438 | 257,603 | 95,926 | 407,352 | 38,606 | 40,214 | 5,940 | 34,274 |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 948,682 | 270,333 | 859,534, | 4,084,238 | 235,488 | 357,903 | 65,540 | 292,363 | 89,148 | 422,635 | 34,845 | 36,583 | 5,284 | 30,299 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 1,964,010 | 579,626 | 1,824,310 | 10,001,805 | 521,684 | 821,433 | 136,364 | ${ }_{685,069}$ | 128,700 | 705,399 | 57,942 | 59,762 | 8,635 | 51,127 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 1,5:9,558 | 461,887 | 1,464,109 | 9,454,059 | -26,236 | 709,918 | 11C,085 | 599,833 | 75,449 | 487,072 | 35,651 | 37,214 | 6,183 | 31,031 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 991,603 | 308,551 | 939,362 | 7,022,446 | 279,458 | 489,987 | 71,065 | 418,922 | 52,241 | 390,483 | 29,093 | 30,676 | 3,286 | 27,390 |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$. | 6:4,4,43 | 225,670 | 594,772 | 5,035,525 | 197,478 | 348,469 | 52,043 | 296,426 | 39,672 | 334,123 | 28,192 | 30,608 | 3,242 | 27,366 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 4 419,956 | 160,398 | 382,888 | 3,620,800 | 140,089 | 248,635 | 31,865 | 216,770 | 27,068 | 256,646 | 20,309 | 20,500 | 1,790 | 18,710 |
| \$10,000 under \$ $\$ 15,000$. | 681,075 | 330,429 | 601,723 | 7,051,619 | 266,449 | 478,444 | 51,487 | 426,957 | 79,352 | 964,156 | 63,980 | 65,592 | 4,600 | 60,992 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. |  | 123,056 | 122,110 | 2,081,696 | 83,269 | 148,449 | 11,019 | 137,430 | 40,872 | 704,562 | 39,787 | 40,300 | 2,162 | 38,138 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 68,322 | 68,798 | 44,154 | 978,255 | 37,202 | 66,617 | 3,618 | 62,999 | 24,168 | 539,782 | 31,596 | 32,077 | 1,165 | 30,912 |
| \$2s,000 under $\$ 850,000$. | 88,222 25,102 | 117,877 53,373 | 43,337 6,794 | $1,406,531$ 437,672 | 56,518 17,282 | 99,158 30,841 | 3,225 400 | 95,933 30,441 | 44,885 | 1,542,461 | 61,359 | 62,419 36,642 | 1,142 | 61,277 36,399 |
| \$50,000 under \$100, | 25,102 |  |  | 437,672 |  |  |  | 30,4,41 | 18,308 | 1,244,058 | 36,091 | 36,642 | 243 | 36,399 |
| \$10,000 under \$150,000. | 4,896 | 9,865 | 892 | 68,359 | 1,752 | 3,887 | 43 | 3,844 | 4,004 | 477,806 | 8,113 | 8,266 | 36 |  |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000.... | 1,388 | 3,230 | 125 | 21,184 | 465 | 1,126 | 2 | 1,124 | 1,263 | 217,343 | 2,765 | 2,775 |  | 2,770 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000.... | 1,474 | 3,956 | 82 | 21,542 | 355 | 1,022 | 3 | 1,019 | 1,392 | 394,925 | 3,601 | 3,642 | 8 | 3,634 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 190 |  | 2 | 1,704 | 7 |  |  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ | 188 | 127,944 | 719 | 1,104t |  | 1,099 |
| \$1,000,000 or more.. | 79 | 332 | 1 | 1,126 | 10 | 50 |  | 50 | 78 | 146,542 | 322 |  |  | 4.1 |
| Total taxable returns | 11,023,024 | 3,636,405 | 2974,233 | 61,276,763 | 3,052,037 | 4,893,219 | 746.148 | 4,147,071 | 1,048,791 | $\underline{10,349,093}$ | 584,368 | 604,738 | 63,644 | $\xrightarrow{541,094}$ |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$100... | 13,028 | 3,563 | 6,21c | 2,386 | 1,965 | 2,038 | 692 | 1,346 | 6,818 | 2,892 | 1,598 | 1,603 | 184 | 1,419 |
| \$600 under \$1,000.. | 81,982 | 21,908 | 65,902 | 54,801 | 14,887 | 16,528 | 3.527 | 13,001 | 16,080 | 13,186 | 7,021 | 7,074 | 749 | 6,325 |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500$. | 142,555 | 57,176 | 86,751 | 110,289 | 33,277 | 36,580 | 7.481 | 29,099 | 55,804 | 74,201 | 23,899 | ${ }^{24,141}$ | 2,794 | 21,347 |
| \$1, \$06) under \$2,000. | 154,436 | 76,557 | 75,846 | 131,579 | 28,385 | 32,327 | 6.929 | 25,398 | 78,590 | 136,986 | 48,172 | 48,877 | 7,796 | 41,081 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 177,469 | 84,207 | 100,963 | 224,899 | 41,284 | 48,017 | 8.325 | 39,692 | 78,506 | 176,627 | 42,923 | 43,674 | 4,422 | 39,252 |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000... | 153,675 | 74,001 | 86,829 | 240,709 | 36,202 | 43,472 | 6.581 | 36,890 | 72,846 | 200,418 | 37,799 | 38,356 | 5,098 | 33,258 |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500....... | 125,390 | 71,413 | 78,150 | 253,456 | 34,026 | 41,615 | 6.537 | 35,078 | 47,240 | 151,967 | 37,387 | 38,182 | 4,599 | 33,583 |
|  | 105,699 75,960 | 64,350 42,750 | 77,733 58,914 | 289,243 | 34,753 | 43,412 | 7.997 4.932 | 35,414 30,745 | 28,966 | 107,792 | 29,597 | 29,863 | 3,050 | 26,813 |
| \$ 4,500 under \$ \$5,000... | 75,960 57,306 | 42,750 37,160 | 58,914 46,366 | 249,298 200,256 | 28,101 25,117 | 35,577 31,719 | $\begin{array}{r}4832 \\ 3938 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,745 <br> 27,781 | 17,046 10,940 | 71,957 50,928 | 14,649 | 14,985 | 4,091 | 10,894 |
| ¢, ${ }^{\text {,000 }}$ ar more..... | 91,950 | 114,056 | 76,791 | 463,652 | 52,636 | 66,605 | 9.114 | 57,491 | 15,159 | 121,198 | 61,420 | 12,188 62,734 | 1,337 | 61,397 |
| Total nontexable returns. | 1,183,450 | 647,141 | 760,455 | 2,240,768 | 330,633 | 397,888 | 65.953 | 331,935 | 427,995 | 1,108,152 | 316,508 | 321,674 | 35,554 | 286,120 |
|  | 12,211,474 | 4,283,546 | 10,734, 688 | 63,517,531 | 3,382, 670 | 5,291,107 | 812.101 | 4,479,006 | 1,476,786 | 11,457,245 | 900,876 | 926,412 | 99,198 | 827,21 |
| Returns under ¢, , Do. | 5,557,224 | 1,721,716 | 4,633,237 | 15,839,556 | 1,301,780 | 1,776,408 | 331.768 | 1,444,640 | 923,987 | 2,802,745 | 419,936 | 431,66C |  | 366,301 |
| Return. $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$. | 5,617,467 | 1,831,977 | 5,281,097 | 35,588,952 | 12,615,444 | 2,682,321 | 410,408 | 2,271,913 | 336,370 | 2,253,390 | 216,533 | 225,222 | 24,116 | 201,106 |
| Return: \$10,000 or more...... | 1,036,783 | 729,853 | 820,354 | 12,089,023 | 465,446 | 832,378 | 69,925 | 762,453 | 216,429 | 6,401,110 | 264,407 | 269,530 | 9,723 | 259,807 |



## MARITAL SIATUS OF TAXPAYER

Husbands and wives, filing 36.8 million joint returns, comprise the largest group of the five marital classifications for taxpayers for 1958. Nearly 2 million other married persons filed returns separately from their spouse.

Single individuals who did not claim status as head of household or surviving spouse filed 19.2 million returns which was more than 500 thousand returns below the number filed by this group for 1957. The decrease in this group of returns forms the major part of the 740 thousand decrease in total returns filed for 1958. Nearly 1 million returns were filed by individuals claiming status as head of household and about 80 thousand returns were filed by surviving widows and widowers for 1958. The 80 thousand returns filed by the latter group was $1 / 3$ less than the number filed by surviving spouses for 1957.
In text table $I$, the number of returns and amounts of adjusted gross income and taxable income are shown for the five marital classifications of taxpayers.

## EXEMPTIONS

Although there were about $3 / 4$ of a million fewer returns filed for the income year 1958, the total number of exemptions claimed increased 223 thousand. Since there were fewer taxpayer exemptions, the increase was among the exemptions for dependents and age and blindness of the taxpayer.

Exenptions include all those claimed for personal exempt,ion of the taxpayer, and on joint returns his spouse: who was considered a taxpayer, dependents, and acditional exemptions for taxpayer's age 65 or over end blindness. Exemptions for children dependents were tabulated as such for the first time in many years. Children claimed as dependents were incluced even though their address differed from that of the taxpayer.

Text table J shows, for the five marital status classifications, the total number of exemptions, the per capita exemption of taxpayers, exemptions for children, and the aggregate number of exemptions for age, klindness, and dependents other than children.


See text for "Description of Sample."
ISample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason


Of the total 168.2 million exemptions claimed for 1958, there were 95.9 million per capita exemptions for taxpayers. With the reduction in number of returns filed for 1958, there was a corresponding reduction of taxpayer exemptions as compared with 1957.

Children dependents accounted for 59.5 million exemptions for 1958, which was 35 percent of the total exemptions for the year. In text table $K$, data for returns with children dependents show the number of returns, number of children dependents, and taxable income reported on these returns, by marital status of taxpayer and by adjusted gross income classes.

FORM 1040A, INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS
The revised return Form l040A for 1958 was filed by employees who had less than $\$ 10,000$ total income consisting of salaries and wages, supported by Withholding Statements (Form W-2), and not more than a total of $\$ 200$ of interest, dividends after exclusions, and other wages not subject to income tax withholding. Joint returns could be filed on this form if the total income of husband and wife did not exceed the specified limits. Heads of household and surviving spouse were not permitted to use this form. Although data for all 1040A returns are included in tables throughout this report, emphasis was given to a study of the characteristics to be found on this new form. The results are presented in text tables $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}$, and 0 .
Table L shows sources, adjusted gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax by adjusted gross income classes. Of the 17.1 million returns filed on Form 1040A, 2.3 million had adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$, the extended income range for the revised form. Of these 2.3 million
returns, only 30.7 thousand returns were nontaxable, and nearly all were joint returns. Adjusted gross income of $\$ 47.5$ billion was reported on the 1040A returns, with $\$ 14.8$ billion of this being on returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ or more. Slightly over 20 percent of all salaries and wages for 1958 were reported on the 1040A returns. Other income of $\$ 38.9$ million was reported for 1958, an increase of $\$ 23.6$ billion over the amount reported for 1757 . Only $\$ 8.8$ million of this increase was on returns with adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,0100$.

In table M, data for the 17.1 million 1040 A retums are distributed by marital status of the taxpa;rer. About 7 million of these returns were joint returns of husbands and wives, 9 million were returms of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse, and 1 million were returns of married persons filing separate returns. Exemptions of $\$ 23.7$ billion were claimed on the 1040A returns, representing about 40 million separate exemptions including the per capita exemption for taxpayers and exemptions for age, blindness, and dependents. Over 26 million exemptions were claimed on joint returrs, 11.6 million on returns of single persons, and 1.6 million on separate returns of husbands and wives. The 40 million exemptions on the 1040 A returns comprise 23.5 percent of the total exemptions claimed for 1958.

Table $N$ is a tabulation of data from the joint returrs filed on Form 1040A. This table presents data $k y$ adjusted gross income classes for two categories of joint returns, namely, returns with one spoust employed (either husband or wife) and returns with toth spouses employed. Returns were considered as having both spouses employed when two or more salaries were reported and at least one, but not all, was labeled as the wife's earnings. If no salary was labeled as earned by the wife orif all salaries were labeled as earned by the wife, the return was considered to have had only one spouse employed. Of the 6.9 million joint returns, 5.7 million returns showed only one spouse employed, while 1.2 million returns had wages for both husband and wife. On the latter returns with both spouses employed, approximately $\$ 2$ billion of wages was labeled as the wife's income and $\$ 4$ billion was income of the husband. The wages of $\$ 2$ billion do not represent all working wives because the wife who was sole support of the family was classified as a return with one spouse employed.
Table 0 shows a frequency of the number of 1040A return; with other income reported, by adjusted gross income classes cross classified by size of the other income. Among the 1040A returns, about one return out of 30 showed receipt of other income. Of the 580.8 thousand returns with other income, 210.6 thousand returns, or 36 percent, had other income of $\$ 100$ or more. In adjusted gross income classe:s $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$, other income occurred on 139.6 thousand returns, all of which were taxable returnis. In adjusted gross income classes under $\$ 5,000$, the frequency of other income increased by 154.7 thousand returns, or 54 percent, over the frequency for 1957, and the amount of other income nearly doubled with an increase of $\$ 14.9$ million for 19:58.


See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terns."
1Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.
$566335 \circ-60-2$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ad,Justed gross incone classes | Number of returns | Salaries and wages (Thousand) dollars) | Other income <br> Thousand <br> dollars | Adjus ted gross income (Thousand Nollars) | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable <br> (Thousand <br> dollers) | Income tax <br> (Thomsand <br> dollars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Texable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000.. | 800,602 | 665,681 | 1,241 | 656,922 | 480,361 | 120,266 | 24,015 |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 2.000$ under $\$ 3,000 \ldots$. | 2,301,602 $2,270,417$ | $3,382,877$ $5,675,943$ | 3.972 3.771 | 3,386,849 5 5 7 | 1,585,253 | 1,464,103 | 25,020 |
| \$2,000 under ${ }^{\text {\$3,000 }}$ \$3,000... | $2,270,417$ $2,218,270$ | 5,675,943 $7,739,129$ | 3,771 | $5,679,714$ $7,744,718$ | $2,328,187$ $2,919,283$ $3,29,20$ | $2,785,068$ $4,052,389$ | 557,011 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000. | 2,009,684 | 8,999,768 | 6,421 | 9,006,189 | 3,299,645 | 4,826,982 | 821,025 981,305 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 1,030,650 | 5,610,344 | 2,984 | 5,613,328. | 1,936,168 | 3,116,774 | 634,788 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000.. | 567,988 | 3,665,093 | 2,298 | 3,667,391 | 1,132, 3 ,99 | 2,169,055 | 443,070 |
| \$7,000 under $58,000$. | 333,328 | 2,481,352 | 1,619 | 2,482,971 | 682,505 | 1,552,338 | 318,898 |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$. | 209,608 | 1,770,984 | 1,030 | 1,772,014 | 411,037 | 1,183,790 | 246,242 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 219,119 | 1,122,929 | 822 | 1,123,751 | 232,205 | 779,380 | 162,842 |
| Total taxable returns. | $\underline{ }$ 11,861,278 | 41,114,100 | 29,747 | 41,143,847 | 15,007,143 | 22,030,145 | $\stackrel{4,482,216}{ }$ |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$600. ...... | 2,401,806 | 744,402 | 2,918 | 747,120 | 1,743,839 | - | - |
| $\$ 600$ under \$1,000. | 640,072 | 475,493 | 1,187 | 476,680 | 807,350 |  |  |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 1,055,710 | 1,517,418 | 2, 0,4 | 1,519,462 | 2,125,123 | - | - |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000.. | 652,854 | 1,612,413 | 1,773 | 1,614,186 | 1,961,321 |  |  |
|  | 379,852 107,872 | 1,311,590 | 1,234 | 1,312,824 | 1,424,826 |  | - |
| \$,000 under \$5,000.. | 107,872 | 474,296 | 1.77 | 474,473 | 503,980 | - |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \text { under } \$ 6,000 . \\ & \$ 6,000 \text { under } \$ 7,000 . \end{aligned}$ | 25,562 | 137,306 | - | 137,306 | 137,422 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total nontaxable returns | 5,268,840 | 6,307,168 | 9,133 | 6,316,301 | 8,740,057 | - | - |
| Grand total..................................................................... | 17,130,118 | 47,421,268 | 38,880 | 47,460,148 | 23,747,200 | 22,030,145 | 4,482,216 |
| Returns under $\$ 5,000 . . . . .$. | 14,838,741 | 32,599,010 | 30,127 | 32,629,137 | 19,179,168 | 13,228,808 | 2,676,376 |
| Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000. | 2,291,377 | 14,822,258 | 8,753 | 14,831,011 | 4,568,032 | 8,801,337 | 1,805,840 |

See text for "Description or Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."

| Marital status of taxpayer | Number of returns | Salaries and wages (Thousand dollars) | Other income |  | Ad justed gross income (Thousanddollars)$\qquad$ | Exerp tions <br> (Thousont dollars) | Taxable income (Thousant | Incone tax <br> (Thousand doltars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Nunber of re turns | Amount <br> (Thousant doliars) |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable returns: <br> Joint returns of husbands and wivet; Separate returns of husbands and wives. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse....... Total taxable returns.. $\qquad$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (?) | (8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $4,807,191$ | 23,045,939 | 216,255 | 14,417 | 23,060,356 | 9,850,158 | 10,905,545 | 2,199,726 |
|  | 708,067 | 2,036,078 | 12,270 | 950 | 2,037,038 | 640,481 | 1,194,918 | 243,607 |
|  | 6,346,020 | 16,032,083 | 229,545 | 14,370 | 16,046,453 | 4,516,504 | 9,929,682 | 2,038,883 |
|  | 11,861,278 | 41,114,100 | 458,070 | 29,747 | 41,143,847 | 15,007,143 | 22,030,145 | 4,482,216 |
| Nontaxable returns: <br> Joint returns of husbands and wives. $\qquad$ Separate returns of husbands and w.ves................................................. Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,096,595 \\ 251,530 \\ 2,920,715 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,519,600 \\ 220,742 \\ 1,566,826 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 68,506 | 5,207 | 4,524,807 | 5,963,407 | - | - |
|  |  |  | 5,112 | 4.50 | 221,192 | 310,732 | - | - |
|  |  |  | 49,077 | 3,476 | 1,570,302 | 2,465,918 | - | - |
| Total nontaxable | 5,268,840 | 6,307,268 | 122,695 | 9,133 | 6,316,301 | 8,740,057 | - | - |
| Grand totel. | 17,130,118 | 47,421,268 | 580,765 | 38,880 | 47,460,148 | 23,747,200 | 22,030,145 | 4,482,216 |

See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of classifications and Terms."

## SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS

Preliminary data relating to businesses and professions carried on by individuals and reported in the business schedule C , or farm schedule F , or the taxpayer's equivalent schedule attached to returns, Form 1040, for the income year 1958 are shown in text table P. Accounting periods for these businesses were primarily January 1 - December 31, 1958, but there were some noncalendar accounting periods included. Early in 1961, when tabulations for sole proprietorships have been completed, comprehensive tables will be published in the report, Statistics of Income-1958-59, U.S. Business Tax Returns. Although subject to revision the estimates in table $P$ represent a coverage of all businesses owned and operated by sole proprietors during the income year, exclusive of those few who elected to be taxed as
corporations. These estimates were compiled from the regular Statistics of Income sample of business returns, Form 1040.

Table P shows that 8.8 million separate businesses were operated with total receipts of $\$ 163.4$ billion, and the profit and loss when combined resulted in $\$ 20.8$ jillion net profit. This is about one-eighth of the overall business receipts.
Number of businesses was the enumeration of each different type of business owned, or profession practized, by any sole proprietor as reported on the attached business schedules, regardless of whether profit or loss was summarized on the face of the return, and/or included in adjusted gross income. If the business schedule included two or more kinds of business which could not be separated, the business was classified for the activity showing the largest percentage of total receipts. Since the


Returns under $\$ 5,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots$
Returns $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$
See text for "Description or Sarple" and "Rxplanation of Classifications and Terms.
${ }^{1}$ Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.
count was on an ownership basis, separate businesses of husbands and wives filing jointly were separately enumerated, even when each owned a similar type of business. However, if the same type of business involved several establishments, it was counted only once to reflect its ownership. In case of community property business income divided between husband and wife, it was assumed that unless otherwise stated, each type of business was jointly owned and as a result, it was counted only once. If on the
other hand, the wife reported a business as noncommunity income, it was counted separately regardless of other community property business.
In contrast to this method of enumeration was the method used in arriving at the frequency of profit or loss from business or profession tabulated in basic table 4. This count represented the number of returns with profit or loss from businesses or farms summarized on the face of the return, and/or included in adjusted gross income, regardless of

Table o.-FORM 1040A RETURNS-NUMBER OF RETURNS WITH OTHER INCOME BY ADJUSTED gross income classes and by size of other income

| Adjusted, gross income classes | Number ofre turns wi thother income | Size of other income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Urider \$100 | $\$ 100 \text { under }$ $\$ 150$ | $\$ 150 \text { through }$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000.. | 17,893 | 10,736 | 6,646 |  |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 59,304 | 37,832 | 19,427 |  |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000.............. | 60,838 | 44,989 | 12,270 |  |
| \$3,000 under $\$$ ¢,000.............. | 83,332 | 53,169 | 26,074 |  |
| \$2,000 under \$5,000. | 97,1.35 | 65,950 | 26,073 | 23,004 |
| \$5,000 under \$0,000. | 51,124 | 36,809 | 12,270 |  |
| \$t,000 under \$ $\$ 7,000$. | 37,321 | 25,562 | 10,225 |  |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 25,050 | 17,893, | 6,135 |  |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 7,000$. | 15,848 10,225 | ${ }_{(1), 24}{ }^{11}$ | \} 7,158 |  |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 10,225 |  |  |  |
| Total taxable returns. | 458,070 | 308,788 | 126,278 | 23,004 |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$000....... | 38,854 | 23,51\% | 14,315 |  |
| \$00 under $11,000$. | 16,359 | 9,202 | 7,157 |  |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 27,096 | 12,781 | 13,804 | ( ${ }^{1}$ |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000............ | 21,471 15,848 | 7,668 | 12,781 |  |
|  | ${ }_{(1)}^{15,848}$ | (i) $^{6,134}$ | $(1)^{9,714}$ |  |
| \$5,000 uidor \$ $\$ 0,000$. | - | - | - |  |
| \$t,000) under \$7,000. | - | - | - |  |
| \$7,000 under $\$ 8,000$. | - | - | - |  |
| $\$ 8,000$ under $\$ 9,030 \ldots$. | - | - | - |  |
| Total nontaxable retur | 122,695 | 61,347 | 58,793 | ( ${ }^{1}$ |
| Grand total. | 580,765 | 370,135 | 185,071 | 25,559 |
| Returns under $\$ 5,000$. | 441,197 | 274,023 | 149,283 |  |
| Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000....... | 139,568 | 96,112 | 35,788 | 7,668 |


Table P.-SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS
(Preliminary Data)
[Taxable and nontaxable returns]

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { bus Lnesses } \end{gathered}$ | Total receipts <br> (Thousand) do/lars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Combined net } \\ \text { prorit and } \\ \text { Ioss } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Ail industri | 8,799,711 | 163,398,989 | 20,777,789 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, | 3,489,164 | 25,913,881 | 4,016,594 |
| Minim | 35,413 | 1,286,608 | 4,358 |
| Construetion. | 6,04,910 | 13,501,916 | 1,691,236 |
| Manufacturimy ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 179,967 | 6,323,870 | 608,824 |
| Tranportation, commication, and sanitary | 290,225 | 3,929,658 | 545,104 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ${ }^{1}$. | 1,880,131 | 85,157,755 | 5,281,021 |
| Wholesale trade. | 255,457 | 16,855,588 | 1,122,102 |
| Retail trade | 1,552,566 | 63,811,388 | 3,910,975 |
| wholesale and retail trade not allocable | 72,108 | 4,490,779 | 247,944 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate........ | 436,296 | 6,106,808 | 1,363,723 |
| Servises. | 1,825,988 | 20,710,408 | 7,189,981 |
| Nature or business not allocs: | 57,617 | 408,085 | 76,948 |

whether the profitor loss was supported by attached schedules. Thus while business or farm schedules served as the basis for tabulating the number of businesses, information from the face of the return was the basis for tabulating profit or loss from business or profession. Whereas information from community property returns with business income was counted only once for number of businesses, it was counted twice for purposes of table 4 since it involves two separate returns representing husband and wife. Moreover, there is no reference in table 4 to the number of different businesses owned by each sole proprietor filing a return.

Total receipts were the gross receipts from sales and services or other business activities reduced by the value of returned goods, rebates, and allowances from the sales price or service charge. Farmers included the gross sales price of items raised or purchased. However, dividends on corporate
stocl: received as business income were excluded from tota: business receipts so as to be reported with other dividends in the dividend schedule. It is quite probable that total receipts are somewhat understated becausein some casesthe sole proprietor failed to submit a detailed business schedule, or the schedule for some reason was not attached to the return.

Combined net profit and loss was the net profit reduced by the net loss, resulting in a net profit for each industry as a whole. Net profit or net loss was that amount determined for income tax purposes, rather than for self-employment tax. Separate business profit and loss are not included in this report.

SOUlRCES OF DATA AND DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

## Sources of Data

Statistical information in this report was estimated from a sample of unaudited individual income tax returns, Forms 1040 and 1040A, filed by citizens and residents during the calendar year 1959 in the district offices of the Internal Revenue Service and with the Director of the International Operations Division in the National Office. The sample represented all 1958 returns regardless of when filed. Most of the returns covered income for the calendar year 1958, but a relatively small number of returns, Form 1040, had noncalendar year accounting periods. Tentative returns and returns with no information regarjing income and tax were eliminated from the tabulations and amended returns were used only when the original returns were excluded.

An individual income tax retum was required of every citizen or resident alien under 65 years of age (including minors) who had $\$ 600$ or more of gross incom? for the year, every citizen or resident 65 years or over who had $\$ 1,200$ or more of gross income for the year, and every person regardiess of age or gross income who had self-employment earnings of $\$ 400$ or more during the tax year. Gross income, for purposes of filing, included earned income from sources without the United States, even though tax exemp;. Citizens of Puerto Rico who were also citizens of the United States and aliens who were bona fide : nesidents of Puerto Rico filed a return if they met the income test. Persons with gross income below the filing requirement who had wages from which income tax was withheld filed to claim refund of tax, although not otherwise required to do so.

Two return forms were available for reporting 1958 income. Form 1040A, the card-form, could be used by emplovees (other than head of household or surviving spouse) who earned less than $\$ 10,000$, consisting of wages on Withholding Statements (Form W-2) and not more than $\$ 200$ total of dividends, interest, and other wages not subject to income tax withholding. Form 1.040, a four-page form with additional schedules, was provided for persons who either (1) were not eligible to file Form 1040A, or (2) elected to use Form 1040 rather than Form 1040A. Facsimiles of these returns are to be found on pages 87-119.

There were 42 million returns filed on Form 1040 and 17 million on Form 1040A. The number of 1040 A returrs showed an increase of 2.9 milli on over the
number filed for 1957. This increase in the use of Form 1040A was primarily the result of extending two limits on amounts which could be reported on this card-form: (1) total income was raised from under $\$ 5,000$ to under $\$ 10,000$, and (2) the total amount of dividends, interest, and wages not subject to income tax withholding was increased from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$. There were 2.3 million returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ among the 1040A's, and also an increase of 643 thousand returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ for 1958. The 42 million returns, Form 1040 , were 3.7 million below the number filed for 1957. The larger part of this decrease occurred in the adjusted gross income group, $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$.
Taxpayers itemized their deductions on 20.8 million returns, or 35 percent of the total returns filed for 1958. This is the highest proportion of returns ever to show itemized deductions. One return out of every two filed on Form 1040 had itemized deductions. There were 38.3 million returns with election to use the standard deduction for 1958, a decrease of 1.4 million returns from the number showing standard deduction the previous year.

In text table $Q$ below, the number of returns for the income years 1958 and 1957 are distributed to show the type of deduction (standard or itemized) elected by the taxpayer, the form of return used, and three broad adjusted gross income groups. This distribution shows that there were 2.3 million fewer Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ for 1958 than for 1957. The broad income group $\$ 10,000$ or more was the only one to show an increase in the number of Form 1040 returns.
Table $Q$ also shows the number of returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ on which the income tax was determined from the tax table. These figures reveal that the tax table was used on 28.8 million returns, which is 48.7 percent of the total returns filed for 1958. This represents a drop from the previous year of over lmillion returns on which the income tax was determined from the tax table. Of these 28.8 million returns, 14.8 million were filed on Form 1040A and 14 million were filed on Form 1040.

Table Q.-NUMBER OF RETURNS BY FORM OF RETURN: 1958 and 1957 [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

| Form of return, adjusted gross income group, and type of deduction | 1958 | 1957 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change, } 1958 \\ \text { from } 1957 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total (Forms 1040 and 1040A) | 59,085,182 | 59,825,121 | -739,939 |
| With stand | 38,273,760 | 39,669,760 | 1,39 +65 |
| Returns on which tax table was used (included above) | 28,791,518 | 29,899,888 | -1,108,370 |
| Form 1040A |  |  |  |
| With standard deduction, total | 17,130,118 | 14,195,972 | +2,934,146 |
| Ad justed gross income under $\$ 5,000$....... Adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ or more | $\begin{array}{r} 14,838,741 \\ 2,291,377 \end{array}$ | 14,195,972 | $\begin{array}{r} +642,769 \\ +2,291,377 \end{array}$ |
| Form 1040 |  |  |  |
| Total. | 41,955,064 | 45,629,149 | -3,674,085 |
| Ad justed gross income under $\$ 5,000$. | 22,517,378 | 24,240,534 | $-1,723,156$ |
| Adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10$ | 15,612,264 | 17,897,743 | -2,285,479 |
| Adjusted gross income $\$ 10,000$ or more | 3,825,422 | 3,490,872 | +334,550 |
| With standard deduction, total | 21,143,642 | 25,473,788 | -4,330,146 |
| Adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$. | 13,952,777 | 15,703,916 | -1,751,139 |
| Adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000.. | 5,937,119 | 8,530,781 | -2,593,662 |
| Adjusted gross income $\$ 10,000$ or more | 1,253,746 | 1,239,091 | +14,655 |
| With itemized deduction, total | 20,811,422 | 20,155,361 | +656,061 |
| Ad justed gross income under \$5,000 | 8,564,601 | 8,536,618 | +27,983 |
| Adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000.. | 9,675,145 | 9,366,962 | +308,183 |
| Adjusted gross income $\$ 10,000$ or more.. | 2,571,676 | 2,251,781 | +319,895 |

## Description of Sample

The data presented for individual income tax returns for 1958 were based on a stratified systematic sample of all Forms 1040 and 1040A filed during 1959. The total sample consisted of 321,606 returns, about 0.54 percent of the total number filed for the year.

Sample selection.-Uniform methods of classifying returns by type of form, presence or absence of business income, size of adjusted gross income, and taxpayment status were prescribed for each of the 64 district offices and the International Operations Division in Washington, D. C., to facilitate the administrative processing of returns for collection and audit purposes. These classifications also provided effective sampling strata since the characteristics on which the strata were based correlated highly with the principal income and tax characteristics being estimated. The sample design was therefore adapted to fit these regular return sorting procedures. All returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 50,000$ or more were sent to the Statistics Division of the National Office where they were either sampled or accepted 100 percent. Returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 50,000$ were sampled in the field offices.
Within each of the strata, returns were assigned consecutive account numbers and the sample was selected systematically by withdrawing from the various strata all returns with designated account number endings. For example, Form 1040A returns were selected according to the prescribed rate of 1 in 500, by drawing returns having account numbers ending with 222 and 777.

Text table $R$ shows the number of returns filed, the number of returns in the sample, and the prescribed sampling rate by sampling strata.

Table R.-NUMBER of individual income tax returns filed, number of returns in SAMPLE, And the prescribed sampling rate by sampling strata
[Taxable and nontaxable returns]

| Sampling strata | Number of returns filed | Number of returns in sample | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prescribed } \\ \text { sampling } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Grand total, all returns. | 59,197,824 | 321,606 |  |
| Form 1040A. | 17,178,839 | 33,602 | 2/1,000 |
| Form 1040, adjusted gross incomeUnder $\$ 10,000$ : |  |  |  |
| Nonbusiness. | 29,021,881 | 85,739 | 3/1,000 |
| Schedule c. | 5,566,692 | 16,272 | 3/1,000 |
| Schedule F. | 3,147,335 | 9,169 | 3/1,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nonbusiness...... | 2, ${ }^{2} 1,145,46,447$ | 232,513 | $3 / 100$ |
| \$50,000 under \$150,000: |  |  |  |
| Nonbusiness.. | 47,508 | 14,037 | 3/10 |
| Schedules C and F | 45,327 | 45,327 | 1/1 |
| \$150,000 and over: |  |  |  |
| Nonbusiness.. | 4,366 | 4,366 | 1/1 |
| Prior year del inquent: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted gross income under $\$ 50,000 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 349,135 | 769 | 3/1,000 |
| Adjusted gross income $\$ 50,000$ and over....... | 128 | 128 |  |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes nonbusiness returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 10,000$ from Alaska
Includes business returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 10,000$ from Alaska.

Method of estimation.-Estimates for all returns filed were determinedby multiplying the sample data by "weighting factors" obtained by dividing the number of sample returns received from each sampling stratum into the total number of returns filed in that stratum. For instance, the "weighting factor"
of 511.24 for Form 1040A returns was obtained by dividing the number of returns in the sample, 33,602 , into the total number of returns filed, 17,178,839. The primary sources of population data were counts made and submitted by the district offices and the International Operations Division showing the number of Form 1040 and 1040A returns filed during the calendar year 1959.
A comparison of the estimated number of returns shown in the national tables of this report with the number of returns reported filed in the district offices, as shown in text table R , will disclose slight differences. These differences occur for the following reasons: (1) An estimated 112,642 returns were excluded from the tables because they showed no income information, (2) Form 1040 returns were classified in the proper adjusted gross income size class regardless of the sampling strata to which they were assigned in the field offices and, (3) Weighted estimates were rounded.
Separate "weighting factors" were used for the national tabulations and for the State tabulations. Reports received from each field office showing the number of returns filed by sampling stratum were used to derive "weighting factors" for the State tabulations. The"weighting factors"for the national tabulations were based on the aggregate number of returns filed in each stratum throughout all field offices. The achieved sampling ratios varied sufficiently among districts to warrant using two separate series of weights. The use of two separate series of weights is the reason for slight differences between totals in the tables showing distributions by States and corresponding items inthe national tables.

Sampling variability. -The data from returns showing adjusted gross income of $\$ 150,000$ or more are not subject to sampling variability since all such returns were included in the sample. However, the estimates which include data from returns showing adjusted gross income under $\$ 150,000$ are subject to sampling variability. Text table $S$ below shows the range, in percent, that would not be exceeded in 19 out of 20 estimates, based on a similar sampling system, for number of returns with adjusted gross income, amounts of adjusted gross income, taxable income, and income tax after credits, as shown in basic table 1 of this report, by adjusted gross income classes. In the presentation of this table, it was assumed that account number selection within strata would yield results equivalent to simple random sampling.

Text table $T$ shows, for estimates of number of returns, the range in percent that would not be exceeded in 19 out of 20 estimates, prepared from similarly selected samples. Sampling variability patterns are presented separately for each independent estimating stratum. For instance, if data from returns showing adjusted gross income under $\$ 10,000$ reveal 100,000 returns having a certain characteristic, then the relative sampling error will be 11.7 percent. As another example, if data from returns showing adjusted gross income of $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ reveal 100,000 returns having a certain characteristic, then the relative sampling error of this estimate will be 3.6 percent.

Data have been deleted from the tables where the estimated relative sampling variability was judged to be excessive. Where such a deletion has been

n.a. - Nct applicable.
table t. -relative sampling variability of estimated number of returns [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

| Kstimated number of returns | Returns with ad justed gross ineome- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 150,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | (Percent) |  |  |
| 1,000... | (1) | 36.6 | 9.8 |
| 2,000.. | (1) | 25.9 | 7.0 |
| 5,000.. | 51.6 | 16.4 | 4.3 |
| 10,000.. | 37.1 | 11.6 | 3.0 |
| 15,000................................. | 30.1 | 9.5 | 2.4 |
| 20,000.................. | 26.2 | 8.2 | 2.0 |
| 25,000........... | 23.4 | 7.3 | 1.7 |
| 50,000... | 16.6 | 5.2 | 1.0 |
| 100,000... | 11.7 7 | 3.6 2.2 | n.a. |
| 250,000.. | 7.4 | 2.2 | n.a. |
| 500,000.. | 5.2 | 1.5 | n.a. |
| 1,000,000. | 3.7 | 1.0 | n.a. |
| 5,000,000.................... | 1.6 | n.a. | n.a. |

made, the applicable cells have been appropriately footnoted.

Response and other nonsampling errors. - In processing returns for collection purposes in the district offices and, later, in processing the sample of sucl2 returns for statistical purposes, several steps vere taken to reduce taxpayer-reporting errors and ouher errors introduced in data processing operations. In the district offices, approximately 88 percent of all individual returns filed during 1959 were mathematically verified before they were made availablefor sample selection. Any corrections resulting from mathematical verification of the taxpayer's entries are reflected in the data tabulated.
In iranscribing and tabulating the information from the sampled returns, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Returns which showed data in accompanying schedules but not on appropriate return lines, community property returns on which the "halving" of income was incorrectly computed, and returns with other obvious errors were edited and recording
errors amended. Mechanical transcribing was verified by the process of repeat card punching and, prior to tabulating, numerous tests for consistency were applied using an electronic computer, to assure that proper balance and relationship between return items and statistical classifications were maintained.

An intensive system of sample management and control was used to insure the selection of the prescribed sample and prevent any serious undercoverage. Sample controls were maintained on a district basis by the most detailed sampling strata. In addition, a name control file for internal use only, containing a historical record of tax return information for certain taxpayers who annually report large incomes, provided a further check on the completeness of the sample.

Coverage was improved also by the inclusion of prior-year delinquent returns in the sample for the purpose of estimating data for 1958 returns that were filed after December 31, 1959. It was felt that the characteristics of 1958 returns filed too late to be included could best be represented by a sample of previous year delinquent returns filed during 1959. As can be seen in text table $R$, the number of delinquent returns filed during 1959 was nearly 350 thousand.

However, the controls maintained over the selection of the sample and the processing of the source data in the field offices did not completely eliminate the possibility of error. Also, practical operating considerations necessitated allowance of reasonable tolerance in controlling the processing of these data within the Statistics Division.

## EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS AND TERMS

## Classifications

Income statistics presented in the basic tables of this report are classified by adjusted gross income classes, size of taxable income, taxable and nontaxable status, form of deduction (standard or itemized), marital status of taxpayer, types of tax, size of income source and deduction, total number of exemptions, and States and Territories.
Adjusted gross income classes.-The basis used for classifying databysize of income was the amount of adjusted gross income reported by the taxpayer on his return. Adjusted gross deficit and breakeven in adjusted gross income were classified as "No adjusted gross income." Whenever taxable and nontaxable data are tabulated together, the nontaxable data are distributed by class according to the amount of adjusted gross income shown on the return, al though when tabulated separately, nontaxable data from returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ or more are grouped in the nontaxable class, $\$ 5,000$ or more.
Taxable and nontaxable status.-Taxable and nontaxable classifications were dependent upon the presence or absence of an amount of income tax after credits, disregarding the self-employment tax.

Taxable returns showed an income tax remaining after all allowable tax credits. Tax credits did not apply to returns, Form 1040A.

Nontaxable returns were without income tax after credits. Some nontaxable returns showed income tax before credits which was eliminated by the tax credits.

Returns with standard deduction or with itemized deductions.-Returns with standard deduction included (1) all Form 1040A returns, (2) Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ on which the income tax was determined from the tax table, (3) Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ or more on which the standard deduction was elected by the taxpayer, and (4) all returns with no adjusted gross income whether or not deductions were itemized.

Returns with itemized deductions were Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income against which nonbusiness deductions were claimed by the taxpayer in the computation of taxable income. In the case of married persons filing separately, both parties were required to use the same form of deduction, standard or itemized. In a relatively few instances where the husband claimed all the itemized deductions, leaving the wife with no deductions to claim, the wife's return was also regarded as an itemized deduction return.

Taxable income classes.-This classification was applied to returns with a positive amount of taxable income upon which the size class was based. Taxable income was reported on all Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ or more, and on those Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ with itemized deductions. It was computed mechanically for Form 1040 and Form 1040A returns with adjusted gross income under \$5,000 where the tax table was used, and for Form 1040A returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$. The class intervals coincide with the taxable income brackets of the three income tax rate schedules applying to (1) joint returns and returns of surviving spouse, (2) separate returns of husbands and wives and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse, and (3) returns of head of household.

Marital status of taxpayer.-Marital status was determined by the taxpayer as of the last day of his tax year or the date of the death of a spouse. The 5 marital classifications-joint returns of husbands and wives, separate returns of husbands and wives, returns of heads of household, returns of surviving spouse, and returns of other single persons-were based on the marital condition indicated by the taxpayer with regard to name (or names) of taxpayer, joint signatures, exemption for the taxpayer or for himself and spouse, check mark denoting status as head of household or surviving spouse, and any other relevant data.
Joint returns of husbands and wives were those on which a married couple reported their combined income, or returns of married persons only one of whom had income but, nevertheless, exemption for both could be claimed.

Separate returns of husbands and wives were returns of married persons, each of whom filed a return irrespective of his spouse and reported only his own income, exemption, and tax. Returns with community income divided between husband and wife were included in this classification.
Returns of heads of household were Form 1040 returns on which the taxpayer signified this status. Head of household is an unmarried person (or one married to a nonresident alien) who furnished more than half the maintenance of a home which was his
residence and which he shared with any related person for whom he was entitled to the deduction for an exemption (except multiple support), or shared with his unmarried child, grandchild, or stepchild even though not a dependent, or who paid over half the cost of maintaining a household which was the principal abode of his parents, if either of them qualified as a dependent.
Returns of surviving spouse were Form 1040 returns of widows and widowers who indicated this status. A surviving spouse is a taxpayer whose spouse died during either of the two preceding tax years and who had not remarried, but who had maintained as his home a household which was also the principal abode of his child or stepchild for whom the taxpayer was entitled to a deduction for exemption.
Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse were those of unmarried individuals who did not claim status as head of household or surviving spouse.
Types of tax.-Returns wereclassified for the type of income tax reported, namely, the regular normal tax and surtax combined, or the alternative tax. In addition, returns with the unrelated selfemployment tax were classified independently based on the presence of this tax.

Returns with normal tax and surtax were those showing the regular normal tax and surtax including returns with tax determined from the tax table. Normal tax and surtax was found on all types of returns except those with long-term capital gain on which the alternative tax was less than the regular normal tax and surtax.
Returns with alternative tax were returns with income that contained an excess of net long-term capital gain over net, short-term capital loss and on which the tax computed by the alternative method was less than the regular normal tax and surtax on statutory taxable income. The alternative tax did not occur on returns with taxable income under \$18,000.
Returns with self-employment tax were those with a tax levied on the self-employment income of persons owning and operating a business (including partnerships) that conformed to the definition of trade or business as required for self-employment tax purposes.
Size of specific income or loss.-For a frequency distribution of returns with certain sources of income or loss in adjusted gross income, returns were segregated according to the size of the specified income or loss. To provide adequate classification of small amounts, size intervals are narrow at the lower end of the scale.

Size of deduction. -For four significant itemized deductions-contributions, interest, taxes, and medical deduction-returns were classified according to the size of each of these deductions for separate frequency distributions of returns showing these items.

Total number of exemptions. -The total number of exemptions for the taxpayer, his spouse, age, blindness, and dependents was used for a frequency distribution of returns. Return frequencies are tabulated for each marital status and for all returns. The range for total number of exemptions presented is: 1 through 5 total exemptions and 6 or more total exemptions for all returns and for
joint returns; and 1 through 3 total exemptions and 4 or nore total exemptions in the case of separate returas of husbands and wives, heads of household, surviring spouse, and other single persons.

States and Territories.-This classification for the 43 States, 2 Territories, District of Columbia, and 0ther areas was determined from the 64 internal revenue districts in which returns were filed and from the International Operations Division of the National Office. Internal revenue districts, or groups of districts, are identical with State and Terri־ory boundaries except that Alaska is in the Seatti.e, Washington district and the District of Columbia is in the Baltimore, Maryland district. Although Alaska and the Districtof Columbia are not separate districts, returns with these addresses were classified apart from other returns in the respective districts. The International Operations Divis:on had charge of all returns with addresses outsicle the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. These returns included those from Puerto Rico, Virgin Islancls, Canal Zone, and returns with foreign addresses, all of which were classified as "Other areas."

This year, returns having post office addresses within the two Standard Metropolitan Areas of Detroj.t, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were separeted from other returns filed in the respective States. Selected data are tabulated for each metropoliten area. Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan Area embraces Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties. Pittsturgh, Pennsylvania Metropolitan Area embraces Allegreny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.

## Sources Comprising Adjusted Gross Income

Salaries and wages (net) tabulated were amounts of compensation included in adjusted gross income, with the exception of wages (less than $\$ 200$ per returr.) that were reported in other income on returns, Form 1040A. Net salaries and wages excluded payments covering an absence from work because of sickness or personal injury. Also, travel, transportation and other expenses connected with employment were deducted from gross salaries and wages if they were excludable from adjusted gross income. (See definition of adjusted gross income page, 18.) Gross salaries and wages prior to these adjustments comprised the full amount of wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other forms of payment for services performed for the employer, including value of merchandise or property received in payment, as well as the reimbursed expenses received by the employee from his employer.
Dividends (after exclusions) were the domestic and foreign dividends reported in adjusted gross income on retarns, Form 1040. These dividends comprised:

1. Qualifying domestic dividends consisting of -
2. Dividends from fully taxable corporations, received directly, or as a beneficiary of income from estates and trusts, or as a partner's share of untaxed partnership net profit, together with
3. The entire net profit of an entrepreneur who elected to be taxed as a corporation, and the entire share of net profit from any partnership that elected to be so taxed, the total of which was reduced by an exclusion not exceeding $\$ 50$, and
4. Nonqualifying dividends, foreign and domestic, from which no exclusion was permitted.

On joint returns, if both husband and wife received qualifying dividends, each excluded up to $\$ 50$ against his respective dividends. Nonqualifying dividends were those from life or mutual insurance companies, China Trade Act corporations, certain corporations doing business in possessions of the United States, and foreign corporations.

Dividends did not include the so-called "dividends" on deposits or withdrawal accounts in mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan or savings and loan associations, Federal savings and loan associations, and Federal credit unions. All such receipts were considered interest for income tax purposes.

Interest received was tabulated from returns, Form 1040, only. This item included interest from bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, and personal loans, interest received or credited on bank deposits, savings accounts, and deposits in the organizations mentioned above, as well as partially tax-exempt interest and interest from tax-free covenant bonds received directly or through partnerships and fiduciaries.

Business net profit or net loss was reported by individuals who were sole proprietors of a business, farm, or profession, and who did not elect to be taxed as a corporation. When there were two or more sole proprietorship activities during the year, the single amount of profit or loss tabulated in adjusted gross income represents the combined profits and losses from all business activities. The sole proprietor was required to exclude dividends from the business receipts and to report them with dividends for the purpose of dividend exclusion and tax credit.
Business expenses deductible from business receipts included such items as cost of goods sold, salaries and wages paid employees, interest on business indebtedness, taxes on business and business property, bad debts arising from sales or services, depreciation including the additional first-year depreciation, obsolescence, depletion, casualty losses on business property, rent, repairs, supplies, advertising, selling expenses, insurance, and other costs of operating the business. Compensation of the sole proprietor was not allowed as business expense and the net operating loss deduction was not reported among the business deductions.

Partnership net profit or net loss was reported by persons who were members of a partnership, syndicate, joint venture, or association that did not elect to be taxed as a corporation. The partner's profit or loss from such a partnership was his share of the ordinary income or loss of the enterprise including the payments made to him as salary or for the use of capital. If the individual was a member of more than one partnership, the single amount of partnership profit or loss reported was the combination of all his shares, whether or not actually received. The ordinary income of the partnership did not include dividends qualifying for the exclusion, net short- and long-term capital gain or loss, interest on tax-free covenant bonds, nor partially exempt interest. The taxpayer's share of each of these items was reported in its respective source.

Net gain from sales of capital assets included in adjusted gross income was the amount of gain from sales or exchanges of property treated as capital assets. In computing this gain, the net short-term gain or loss was combined with the net long-term gain or loss after which the net long-term gain or the excess of net long-term gain over net shortterm loss was reduced 50 percent. For the determination of net short- and long-term gain and loss, the taxpayer included with his personal current-year transactions his five-year capital loss carryover as a short-term loss, and his share of (I) net short- and long-term gain received through fiduciaries, (2) net short- and long-term gain and loss from partnerships, (3) distributed and undistributed long-term gain of regulated investment companies, and (4) the excess net long-term gain over net short-term loss distributed by corporations that elected not to be taxed as such. The amount of net gain reported in adjusted gross income conforms to one of several conditions, namely, (1) 50 percent of the excess net long-term gain over net shortterm loss which occurred on certain returns, (2) on returns with only a net long-term gain, 50 percent thereof, (3) on returns with both net short- and long-term gain, the entire amount of net short-term gain combined with 50 percent of the net long-term gain, (4) on returns with only a net short-term gain, the entire net gain, and (5) the entire excess of net short-term gain over net long-term loss reported on other returns.
Net loss from sales of capital assets reported as a component of adjusted gross income was the deductible loss resulting from sales or exchanges of property treated as capital assets. To determine the deductible loss, all short-term gains and losses were merged with the long-term gains and losses, and the excess loss was allowed to the extent of the smallest of (1) amount of capital loss, (2) taxable income (adjusted gross income if tax table was used) computed without regard to capital gains and losses and the deduction for personal exemptions, or (3) $\$ 1,000$. In merging the capital gains and losses, (1) net short- and long-term gain received through fiduciaries, (2) net short- and long-term gain and loss from partnerships, (3) distributed and undistributed long-term gain from regulated investment companies, and (4) the excess net long-term gain over net short-term loss distributed by corporations that elected not to be taxed as such, were combined with the taxpayer's current-year transactions and his five-year capital loss carryover. Any part of the capital loss incurred in the current year which was not deductible because of the limitation, may be carried forward into each of 5 succeeding years as a short-term capital loss until such time as it has been absorbed by capital gains or through the allowable capital loss deduction. If the capital loss carryover is not eliminated in the 5 -year period, the remaining loss cannot be used.

Short-term applied to gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held six months or less. Such gains and losses for the current year and the capital loss carryovers from the five preceding years (treated as short-term losses) were combined to obtain the net short-term gain or loss. In this combination the net short-term capital gain or loss from partnerships and the net short-term capital gain from fiduciaries were also included.

Long-term applied to gains and losses from sales or exchanges of assets held more than six months which were treated as capital assets. Such current year gains and losses, taken into account at 100 percent, were combined with net long-term capital gain or loss received through partnerships and net long-term capital gain received through fiduciaries to obtain the net long-term gain or loss for the year.

Capital loss carryover from 1953-57 was that portion of the net capital loss sustained in this 5-year period which the taxpayer had been unable to offset against his capital gains, or the $\$ 1,000$ deduction allowed for capital loss in computing adjusted gross income in tax years subsequent to the year in which the capital loss arose. The carryover was reported with and treated as a shortterm capital loss in the current year.

Net loss from sales of capital assets before limitation was the entire loss, resulting from sales of property treated as capital assets, which was reported on returns having a capital loss in adjusted gross income. The loss was a combination of current year short-term gains and losses, the 5-year capital loss carryover, and the current year longterm gains and losses, and was without regard to the statutory limitation on the deductible capital loss

Net long-term capital gain in excess of net shortterm capital loss was the entire excess long-term capital gain reported on returns with alternative tax.

One-half excess long-term gain was one-half of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss. It was also the amount of capital gain included in adjusted gross income which, in the alternative tax computation, is subtracted from total taxable income to obtain the amount subject to partial tax, that is, to the normal tax and surtax rates. The 25 percent tax on capital gains was obtained by multiplying one-half excess long-term gain by 50 percent. The sum of tax computed at the normal tax and surtax rates and the capital gains tax equals the total tax obtained by the alternative tax method.
Net gain or net loss from sales of property other than capital assets reported in adjusted gross income resulted from sales or exchanges of property which were not treated as capital assets. The entire amount of net gain from these transactions was included, and the net loss was fully deducted, in computing adjusted gross income.

Pensions and annuities reported in adjusted gross income were only the taxable portion of amounts received during the income year. These taxable receipts were reported under two methods: (I) the general rule, referred to as the life-expectancy method, and (II) the three-year method.

The life-expectancy method included the entire receipts from noncontributory annuities and pensions, that is, where the employee contributed none of the cost, and also included the taxable portion of receipts from contritutory pensions and annuities if the cost would not be recovered within 3 years. Receipts from such contributory annuities were included in adjusted gross income to the extent that they exceeded an amount, representing cost, computed according to the actuarial formula provided by the Income Tax Regulations. Once the excludable cost has been determined, it remains constant throughout
the annuitant's lifetime. Contributory pensions and annuities were those where the employee contributed to the cost or was previously taxed on his employer's contribution and those received, for reason other than death of the insured, under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract.
The three-year method included taxable receipts from contributory pensions and annuities, but only if the employer also contributed to the cost and the emplovee's cost would be returned in 3 years or less. If both conditions were met, all receipts were excludecl from gross income until the employee recovered the anount contributed by him plus contributions made ty his employer on which the employee was previously taxed. Thereafter, all amounts received became: fully taxable. This method also applied to an enployee's beneficiary if the employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.
Net income or net loss from rents and royalties comprising a part of adjusted gross income was reported as a single item in the schedule provided for tris purpose on the return. Consequently, the net income or loss available for tabulation representec a combination of the income from both types of irvestments. Rents included not only rentals from real estate but also amounts received from rentirg any kind of property including farm rentals received in cash or crop shares. Royalties included reventes from copyrights, patents, trademarks, formulas, natural resources under lease, and the like. Deductions against the gross receipts receivec from these investments were claimed for maint nance, repairs, interest, taxes, depreciation and cepletion, obsolescence, and other expenses pertaining to the respective income.
Income or loss from estates and trusts was the taxpayer's share of fiduciary income from any estate or trust under which he was a beneficiary. Income from estates and trusts included amounts required to be distributed and amounts credited to the beneficiary's account from current year fiduciary income, whether or not actually received by him, as well as amounts paid to him. It also included his share of any accumulation distribution made by the fiduciary of a complex trust which distributed income accumulated in prior tax years. The beneficiary's share of estate and trust income was reduced by his share of depreciation before reporting the amount as part of his adjusted gross income. The taxpayer excluded from his fiduciary income his share of capital gain, dividends qualifying for the exclusion, and partially exempt interest, each of which was reported in its respective source. A loss from estates and trusts was distributed to the beneficiary only upon termination of a trust or an estate which had a net operating loss carryover, or a capital loss carryover, or for its last tax year had deductions (other than exemption and charitable deduction) in excess of gross income.

Other sources of income included such items as alimony received, prizes, awards, sweepstakes wirnings, gambing profits, recovery of bad debts and taxes deducted in a prior year, insurance received as reimbursement for medical expenses taken in a previous year, and any other income subject to tax for which no entry was provided on the return form. A new item reported in other sources was the taxpayer's share of distributed or undistributed current-year taxable income (exclusive of long-term
capital gain) received from a small business corporation which elected not to be taxed as a corporation. A total of $\$ 38,880,000$ consisting of interest, dividends after exclusions, and wages not subject to income tax withholding was also included. Such income not exceeding $\$ 200$ per return was reported in one sum as other income on 580,765 returns, Form 1040A. For the purpose of a balanced adjusted gross income on returns, Form 1040, where a net operating loss deduction was claimed in computing adjusted gross income, the amount reported in other sources was reduced by the amount of net operating loss deduction.
Income attributable to several tax years which was reported by the taxpayer in his current year return was included in its entirety, even though the income was earned over a period of time including prior tax years and thereby afforded special tax treatment. Income attributable to several tax years originated from (a) back pay received for work performed in previous years, if the back pay exceeded 15 percent of gross income for the tax year, (b) inventions or artistic works, the creation of which required not less than 24 months and for which income received in the current year was at least 80 percent of the aggregate gross income received for the work, and (c) compensation received for longterm services performed by an individual or a partner over a period of 36 months or more, if the amount received within the tax year was at least 80 percent of the total compensation received for the services. For income tax purposes, such income was spread over specified periods, and the tax on the amount received in the current year was limited to the additional taxes that would have been paid for the years involved if the compensation had been included ratably in income over the period of the services.

In addition to the earned income mentioned above, two other types of income had tax treatment that spread or averaged the income over a number of years. Gain realized from lump-sum payment at maturity of endowment or life insurance contracts was spread one-third in the current year and each of the two preceding years to determine the minimum income tax. An accumulation distribution from a complex trust, also, was thrown back to the tax years in which the income was deemed to have been received by the trust, if this method resulted in a lower income tax to the beneficiary. Regardless of these tax adjustments, the entire amount of such income reported by the taxpayer was tabulated in whatever source reported.

## Itemized Nonbusiness Deductions

Contributions deductible from adjusted gross income consisted of gifts to organizations created in the United States or its possessions, or under our laws, and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes exclusively, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and gifts made to veterans' organizations or to governmental agencies which use the gifts for public purposes. Individuals who were members of a partnership also included their pro rata share of contributions made by their partnerships. The deduction could not exceed 20 percent of the adjusted gross income, except that an additional amount, not in excess of 10 percent of
adjusted gross income, was allowed for contributions made to churches, conventions or associations of churches (including the Salvation Army), tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, and certain organizations engaged in continuous medical research in conjunction with hospitals. Under specified conditions, there was an unlimited deduction for contributions.
Interest paid was deductible interest paid on personal debts, mortgages, bank loans, and installment purchases of real or personal property, but did not include interest on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single premium life insurance and endowment contracts. Interest relating to business, royalties, and rentals was reported in those schedules.

Taxes allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income included personal property taxes, State income taxes, certain State and local retail sales taxes, State gasoline taxes, automobile license fees, taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States unless a foreign tax credit was claimed, and real estate taxes except those levied for improvements that tended to increase the value of the property. Federal taxes were not deductible. Taxes paid on business property were reported in the business and rent and royalties schedules.
Medical and dental expense was allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income with limitations. Expenditures considered for this deduction were the actual amounts paid during the tax year regardless of when the expense arose, for the health care of the taxpayer, his spouse, dependents, and any other person who could be claimed as a dependent except for the fact that he or she had $\$ 600$ or more gross income or filed a joint return with his or her spouse. Such expenses included payments to physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, oculists, chiropractors, osteopaths, hospitals, premiums paid on health and hospital insurance, cost of x-rays, laboratory fees, diagnoses, therapy treatments, psychiatric care, dentures, crutches, hearing aids, and so on. Any sick and health insurance or hospital coverage received reduced the total medical expenses. The amount paid for drugs and medicines could be included in medical expenses only to the extent that it exceeded 1 percent of adjusted gross income. The deductible expense for medical care and drugs was the amount of such expenses in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, if within the maximum limitation for this deduction.

The maximum deduction allowed was $\$ 2,500$ multiplied by the number of exemptions other than those for age and blindness, but could not exceed $\$ 10,000$ for husband and wife filing a joint return, for head of household, or for surviving spouse, nor could it exceed $\$ 5,000$ for other single persons or married persons filing separate returns. However, there were special rules for any person who was 65 years or over and for a married couple who filed a joint return if either was 65 or over. In these cases, the medical deduction for the taxpayer and spouse was not limited to the excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, but their medical expenses were allowed in full. Nevertheless, for other limitations for drugs and medicines, for dependent's medical expenses, and for maximum deduction remained the same as set out above, unless the taxpayer or spouse was disabled. If 65 years
or over and disabled, head of household, surviving spouse, other single persons, and married persons filing separate returns were allowed a maximum deduction not in excess of $\$ 15,000$. If on a joint return, only one spouse was 65 or over and disabled, the maximum was still $\$ 15,000$. If both were 65 or over and both disabled, the maximum allowance was $\$ 30,000$, but no more than $\$ 15,000$ medical expense for each could be taken.

Other deductions included all other authorized nonbusiness deductions against adjusted gross income not elsewhere reported. Form 1040 for 1958 did not carry a separate schedule for child care nor for casualty losses. Therefore, other deductions included the limited deduction for child care paid by employed women and widowers; loss from theft; casualty losses resulting from fire, storm, and other physical forces; and uninsured casualty and theft losses of business property and capital assets held for production of income for more than 6 months. Other deductible items were payments of alimony; expenses incurred in the collection of income or for management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for production of income subject to tax; taxpayer's share of interest and taxes paid by a cooperative apartment corporation; gambling losses not in excess of winnings reported in income; amortization of bond premium; expenses connected with taxpayer's employment, for example, dues to unions or professional societies, cost of tools and supplies for the job, and fees to employment agencies; allowable expenses of taxpayer in connection with his employer's business which were in excess of the reinbursed amounts deducted from gross salaries; and expenses of education undertaken to maintain or improve skills required to perform duties of present employment status.

## Exemptions

A deduction was allowed for personal exemption, exemption for dependents, and additional exemptions for age and blindness, in computing taxable income. The per capita exemption was $\$ 600$ for the taxpayer and for his spouse if a joint return was filed, and for each son or daughter (including stepchild or adopted child) who was under 19 years of age or who was a student regardless of age, if the taxpayer furnished more than half of the support. If the child was 19 or over and not a student, exemption was allowed only if the child had less than $\$ 600$ gross income and the taxpayer met the support test. Also a per capita exemption was allowed for each dependent, specified below, with less than $\$ 600$ gross income who received more than half of his support from the taxpayer. To qualify as a dependent, the individual must have been a citizen or resident of the United States, or a resident of Canada, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone, the Republic of Panama, or under certain circumstances the Republic of the Philippines. Special provision was made in the 1958 Technical Amemdments Act for an exemption for an alien child adopted and living in the home of parents who are citizens residing abroad.
Additional exemptions of $\$ 600$ for age 65 or over and $\$ 600$ for blindness were allowed for the taxpayer and, if a joint return was filed, the taxpayer's spouse. These additional exemptions were not allowed for dependents.

If the income and dependency qualifications and the support test were met, an exemption of $\$ 600$
was allowed for parent, grandparent, or other direc: ancestor; grandson, granddaughter, or other direc: descendant; brother, sister, half brother, half sister; stepmother, stepfather, stepbrother, steps:ster; mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-lav, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; uncle. aunt, nephew, or niece if related by blood; and any person who lived in the taxpayer's home for tifhe entire year and who was a member of his household, whether or not related to the taxpayer. Birth or death during the year did not eliminate a depencient if the support and other tests were met for the part of the year during which the dependent lived.

An exception to the support test for a dependent proviced that where an individual was supported by severcl persons none of whom contributed more than half, any one of the group who had contributed more than 10 percent of the total support could claim the exemption if each of the others who had contributed more than 10 percent, declared in writing that he would not claim the exemption for the year.

The number of exemptions and amount claimed, shown in this report, contain exemptions for all returrs and include the exemptions automatically allowed through use of the tax table. There is some cuplication of exemptions because (a) dependents with less than $\$ 600$ gross income containing wages subject to income tax withholding filed a return to claim refund of tax, and (b) children dependents under 19 years of age and dependent children 19 years or over, who had gross income of $\$ 600$ or more filed a return since their income met the requirement for filing. Exemptions claimed on returns filed by these dependents were tabulated, as well as exemptions for the same dependents reported on returns of taxpayers rightfully claiming the dependents.

## Measures of Individual Income

Adjusted gross income was gross income from all sources subject to income tax minus (a) ordinary and necessary expenses of operating a trade or business, (b) deductions attributable to rents and royalties, (c) expenses of outside salesmen attributable to earning salary or other compensation, (d) expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home over night paid by an employee with respect to services rendered, (e) transportation costs related to the performance of services as an employee, (f) expenses paid or incurred in connection with service as an employee under a reimbursed or other expense allowance arrangement with the employer, (g) exclusion for sick pay if the sick pay was included in gross salary, (h) depreciation and depletion allowed life tenants and income beneficiaries of property held in trust, (i) deductible losses from sales of capital assets and other property, (j) deduction equal to 50 percent of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net-shortterm rapital loss, and (k) net operating loss deduction.
Adjusted gross deficit occurred in the event that the deductions allowed for the computation of adjusted gross income, stated above, exceeded the gross income.
Taxable income was adjusted gross income minus deductions, standard or itemized, and personal exemptions. The amount of taxable income shown througrout this report includes (a) the taxable in-
come reported on Form 1040 by taxpayers who itemized their nonbusiness deductions, regardless of the amount of adjusted gross income, and by taxpayers with $\$ 5,000$ or more adjusted gross income who used the standard deduction, all of whom entered their taxable income on the return and (b) a mechanically computed amount of taxable income for taxpayers who were not required to enter the amount of taxable income on the return. Taxpayers who did not enter taxable income on the return itself were (1) those with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ whose tax was determined from the tax table, whether filed on Form 1040 or 1040 A , and (2) those with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ who filed Form 1040A and computed the income tax, using standard deduction and regular tax rates, in a tax computation schedule which they retained. The taxable income was not required to be transferred to the card-form itself.

In order that so significant an item as the tax base be presented for all taxpayers, the taxable income was computed for each return which lacked this important amount. Taxable income for taxpayers who employed the tax table was computed by (a) using the midpoint of the adjusted gross income bracket of the tax table into which the adjusted gross income fell as the amount of adjusted gross income, ( $b$ ) providing a 10 percent standard deduction based on the midpoint, and (c) allowing $\$ 600$ for each exemption claimed. This formula produced the amount of taxable income upon which the taxpayer's tax was based by way of the tax table. Taxable income for taxpayers with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ who filed Form 1040A was computed by (a) using the total income reported, (b) deducting 10 percent of the total income as the standard deduction but limited to $\$ 500$ in the case of a separate return of husband or wife, and (c) allowing $\$ 600$ for each exemption. This formula provided the amount of taxable income used by the taxpayer in his retained tax computation schedule. If these computations resulted in a negative amount of taxable income, it was not used. Taxable income computed for the above taxpayers is the only item in the tabulations which was not reported on the return themselves.

Taxable income for partial tax, which occurred only on returns where the alternative tax was imposed, was tabulated for the first time this year. Taxable income for partial tax was that part of taxable income subjected to normal tax and surtax rates in the computation of alternative tax. The amount of taxable income for partial tax was the regular taxable income reduced by an amount equal to (a) 50 percent of the net long-term capital gain, or (b) 50 percent of the excess of net longterm capital gain over the net short-term capital loss. Therefore, it excluded all long-term capital gain, but included the net short-term capital gain which was taxed at normal tax and surtax rates along with ordinary income.

## Tax Items

Income tax rates on 1958 income remained the same as for the previous year, that is, 20 percent of the first $\$ 2,000$ of taxable income, increasing to 91 percent of taxable income in excess of $\$ 200,000$ for all persons except heads of household, in which case the maximum rate applied to taxable
income in excess of $\$ 300,000$. Under the splitincome provision, however, the 91 percent rate was effective only on taxable income in excess of $\$ 400,000$ on joint returns and returns of surviving spouse. In any case, the maximum income tax before credits was limited to 87 percent of the taxable income.
Income tax before credits was based on taxable income and calculated at the prescribed rates. It was either the regular normal tax and surtax combined, or tax from the tax table, or the alternative tax, before such amounts were reduced by tax credits. It did not include the self-employment tax.
Normal tax and surtax was the income tax based on taxable income, computed at the regular rates, that is, the 3 percent normal tax rate combined with the graduated surtax rates. Regular normal tax and surtax occurred on returns where tax was determined from the tax table, whether Form 1040 or 1040A, and on other Form 1040 returns if the alternative tax was not applicable.
Alternative tax was imposed in the case of taxpayers who had an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, but only if the alternative tax was less than the regular normal tax and surtax. The alternative tax method of computation was the sum of (1) a partial tax computed at the regular rates on taxable income reduced by 50 percent of the excess long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, and (2) an amount equal to 25 percent of the entire excess. Alternative tax was not effective on taxable income under $\$ 36,000$ reported jointly or by surviving spouse, $\$ 24,000$ reported by head of household, nor $\$ 18,000$ reported by other persons on separate returns.

Tax credit for dividends received was allowed for qualifying domestic dividends included in adjusted gross income. This tax credit was 4 percent of such dividends but could not exceed the smaller of (a) income tax reduced by foreign tax credit, or (b) 4 percent of the taxable income.

Tax credit for retirement income was allowed against the income tax if the taxpayer qualified with respect to earned income in prior years. This tax credit was 20 percent of the retirement income, as defined by the Code, with a maximum credit of $\$ 240$ for each retiree. If eligible, both husband and wife claimed the credit on a joint return. However, the credit could not exceed the income tax reduced by the two interest credits, foreign tax credit, and dividends received credit.
Tax credit for foreign tax paid was permitted against the income tax only if nonbusiness deductions were itemized and the foreign tax excluded from those deductions. The credit related to income and profits taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States, and included the taxpayer's share of such taxes paid through partnerships and fiduciaries. This tax credit was limited to the same proportion of the income tax before credits as the taxable income from foreign sources bore to the entire taxable income, but could not exceed the amount of foreign tax paid.

Other tax credits were those for tax paid at source on interest from tax-free convenant bonds, and credit for partially tax-exempt interest, allowed only if nonbusiness deductions were itemized. Also included was any "throwback tax credit"
claimed, on either standard or itemized deduction returns, by a beneficiary of an accumulation distribution from a complex trust.
Credit was allowed for tax withheld at source by the issuing corporations on tax-free covenant bond interest. The issuing corporation was required to withhold 2 percent of the total interest earned. The taxpayer also included his share of this credit alloted to him through partnerships and fiduciaries.
Partially tax-exempt interest credit, allowed for interest on certain securities of the United States, was 3 percent of the amount of partially exempt interest included in adjusted gross income reduced by the itemized deduction for amortization of bond premium on the bonds. But the credit could not exceed the smaller of (a) 3 percent of the taxable income, or (b) income tax reduced by the credits for foreign tax paid and for dividends received.

The throwback tax credit was the beneficiary's pro rata portion of taxes paid by a complex trust in preceding tax years. Taxes paid on accumulation distributions deemed distributed in prior years were not refunded to the trust but were allowed as a credit against the tax of the beneficiaries to whom distributions were made. Credit in excess of total tax liability of the beneficiary was treated as an overpayment and as such was refundable.
Income tax after credits was the amount of income tax liability reported on the return exclusive of the self-employment tax. It was after the deduction of all tax credits, but prior to the year-end adjustments for tax withheld from wages and payments on declaration of estimated tax which determined the overpayment of tax due status. Income tax after credits was the criteria for classifying taxable and nontaxable returns.

Self-employment tax was reported by each individual who had self-employment income derived from solely owned trade or business and from his share of partnership income even though the enterprises elected to be taxed as a corporation. Certain types of income and deductions were not allowed in computing self-employment earnings, such as investment income, capital gain or loss, net operating loss deduction, and casualty losses. The maximum amount subject to social security self-employment tax was $\$ 4,200$, although this maximum was reduced by the amount of wages received on which the social security employee tax had been withheld by an employer. No exemption was allowed against the self-employment income subject to tax and the tax rate was $33 / 8$ percent. This tax was paid regardless of the taxpayer's age and even though social security benefits were received.

Tax withheld, most of which was the income tax withheld from wages, also included the excess social security employee tax and credit for tax paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gain. Income tax withheld from wages by employers was prescribed in withholding tables or was increased by agreement between employer and employee. Withholding of social security employee tax in excess of $\$ 94.50$ occurred in some cases where the employee worked for more than one employer during the year. Income tax on capital gain retained by a regulated investment company was paid by the company and the taxpayer was allowed tax
credit or refund for his proportionate share of the tax.
Payments on 1958 declaration of estimated income tax were reported only on Form 1040. Payments on declaration also included the credit for an overpayment of the 1957 tax liability. Whether a taxpayer made payments on a declaration depended on the balance of estimated tax due after deducting his (1) estimated income tax to be withheld and (2) credit for prior-year tax overpayment. The prioryear tax overpayment credit was carried directly to Form 1040. Many declarations were nontaxable in the first instance. Others had no balance of estimated tax after deducting the estimated income tax to be withheld. Still others had a balance of estimated tax after deducting the estimated income tax to be withheld, but this balance was less than the prior-year tax overpayment credit. None of these taxpayers made payments on the declaration, although in the last type of case, the taxpayer carriad the prior-year overpayment credit to his Form 1040. On declarations where a balance of estimated tax due remained after deducting (1) the estimated income tax to be withheld and (2) the prior-year tax overpayment credit, the taxpayer made payments on the declaration. The prior-year overpayment credit and the payments on declaration were reported in one sum on Form 1040.

In seneral, a taxpayer whose income consisted of wages subject to income tax withholding and not more than $\$ 100$ of other income was required to file a Declacation of Estimated Tax, Form 1040-ES, if gross income could reasonably be expected to exceed (a) $\$ 10,000$ in the case of a head of household or surviring spouse, (b) $\$ 5,000$ in the case of other single persons or a married person filing separately, and (c) $\$ 5,000$ in the case of a married person entitled to file a joint declaration and the combined income of husband and wife exceeded $\$ 10,000$. Also, if income from sources other than wages subject $\because 0$ income tax withholding could reasonable be expec jed to exceed $\$ 100$, a declaration was required if to al income was estimated to exceed $\$ 600$ multiplied by the number of total exemptions, plus $\$ 400$.

Tax due at cime of filing was reported if the income tax withheld from wages and the payments on declaration (together with other items included there in) plus all current year tax credits were less than the income tax before credits combined with the self-employment tax.
Overpayment of tax occurred when the sum of all tax credits, income tax withheld from wages, and payments on declaration (as previously described) exceeded the combined income tax before credits and the self-employment tax. On Form 1040A, an overpayment of tax resulted in a refund. On Form 1040, the taxpayer who overpaid his tax could elect to receive: (1) a refund, (2) a credit on the subsequent year's estimated tax, or (3) a combination refund and credit.
Refund of tax included all overpayments on Form 1040A returns and the portion of overpayment which taxpajers requested as refund on returns, Form 1040.
Creclit on 1959 tax was the amount of 1958 tax overpeyment on returns, Form 1040, which the taxpayers specified be credited toward their estimated income tax for 1959.

## BASIC TABLES <br> INDIVIDUAL RETURNS, 1958

1. Number of returns, adjusted gross income, taxable income, and income tax; by adjusted gross income classes and classes

2. Sources of income and loss by returns with standard or itemized deductions..............................................................
3. Sources of income and loss and nonbusiness deductions, by adjusted gross income classes
Sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items-all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse, by adjusted gross income classes
4. Returns with itemized deductions-adjusted gross income, itemized deductions, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items, by adjusted gross income classes
5. Number of returns for selected sources of income or loss by

6. Number of returns for specified nonbusiness deductions by size of deduction.
7. Returns with taxable income-taxable income, income tax, and tax credits, by taxable income classes for applicable tax

8. Returns with income tax-adjusted gross income, taxable income, income tax, average tax, and effective tax rate, by adjusted gross income classes and types of income tax.......
9. Adjusted gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax-all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross income classes and by marital status of taxpayer.......................
1l. Number of returns by adjusted gross income classes, by total number of exemptions, and by marital status of taxpayer....
10. Capital gains and losses, short- and long-term, and capital loss carryover, by adjusted gross income classes.............
11. Returns with self-employment tax-adjusted gross income, income tax, and self-employment tax, by adjusted gross income classes.
12. Returns with self-employment tax-adjusted gross income and self-employment tax, by States and Territories.................
13. Selected sources of income, adjusted gross income, taxable income, and income tax, by States and Territories...............
14. Adjusted gross income and income tax, by adjusted grosis income classes and by States and Territories

Table 1.-number of returns, adjusted gross income, taxable income, and income tax, by adjusted gross income classes and classes cumulated [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

|  | Adjusted gross income classes and classes cumulated | Returns |  | Ad justed gross income |  | Taxable income |  | Income tax after credits |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percent of total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thon sand } \\ \text { (ollars) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Amount <br> (Thousand dolfars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Percent of total |  |
|  |  |  | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (B) |  |
|  | Returns with adjusted gross income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $3,950,030$ $3,060,247$ | 6.7 5.2 | 1,276,547 | 0.5 .9 | 191,664 | 0.1 | 38,062 | 0.1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | \$ $\$ 1,000$ under under $\$ 1,500$. | 4,120,276 | 7.0 | 5,130,735 | 1.8 | 957,554 | . 6 | 190,127 | . 6 | 3 |
| 4 | \$1,500 under $\$ 2,000$. | 3,570,536 | 6.1 | $6,238,242$ $8,309,041$ | 2.2 2.9 | $1,556,491$ $2,383,725$ | 1.0 1.6 | 305,682 466,973 | 1.4 | 4 |
| 5 | \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 3,689,218 | 6.3 | 8,309,041 |  | 2,383,725 | 1.6 |  | 4 |  |
| 6 | \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 3,723,909 | 6.3 | 10,228,363 | 3.6 | - 3,424,686 | 2.3 | 671,815 | 2.0 | 6 |
| 7 | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 3,742,848 | 6.4 | 12,151,696 | 4.3 | 4,464,313 | 3.0 | 885,784 | 2.6 | 7 |
| 8 | \$3,500 under \$ $\$$, 000 . | 3,729,578 | 6.4 | 13,998,172 | 5.0 | 5,556,243 | 3.7 4.6 | $1,112,033$ $1,382,118$ 1, | 3.2 4.0 | 8 |
| 10 | \$4,000 under $\$ 4,500$. | $3,745,242$ $3,639,977$ | 6.4 | $15,906,540$ $17,284,356$ | 5.6 6.1 | 6,869,989 $7,757,425$ | 4.6 | 1,382,118 | 4.0 | ${ }^{9}$ |
| 11 | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 6,375,555 | 10.9 | 34,898,888 | 12.4 | 16,561,375 | 11.1 | 3,336,990 | 9.7 | 11 |
| 12 | \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 4,676,947 | 8.0 | 30,257,563 | 10.7 | 15,725,994 | 10.5 | 3,177,8.5 | 9.3 | 12 |
| 13 | \$7,000 under $\$ 8,000$ | 3,226,844 | 5.5 | 24,101,749 | 8.5 | 13,648,249 | 9.1 | 2,778,601 | 8.1 | 13 |
| 14 | \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 2,171,701 | 3.7 | 18,379,327 | 6.5 | $11,059,382$ $8,773,922$ | 7.4 5.9 | $2,273,624$ $1,822,007$ | 6.6 5.3 | 14 |
| 15 | \$9,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000$ | 1,452,594 | 2.5 | 13,746,399 | 4.9 | 8,773,922 | 5.9 | 1,822,007 | 5.3 | 15 |
| 1617181920 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 2,488,095 | 4.2 | 29,214,191 | 10.4 | 20,026,941 | 13.4 | 4,291,393 | 12.5 | 16 |
|  | \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 588,262 | 1.0 | 10,055,470 | 3.6 | 7,484,786 | 5.0 | 1,757,062 | 5.1 | 17 |
|  | \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 264,732 | . 5 | 5,881,407 | 2.1 | 4,552,214 | 3.0 | 1,168,543 |  | 18 |
|  | $\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 50,000$. $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 100,000$. | 369,939 91,715 | . 6 | L2,327,929 $6,050,052$ | 4.4 | - $4,9787,211$ | 3.3 | 2,106,658 | 6.1 | 20 |
| 20 | \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 91,715 | ${ }^{1}{ }^{.2}$ | 6,050,052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21222222 | \$100,000 under \$ $250,000$. | 14,080 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $1,647,892$ 661,634 | $\begin{aligned} & .6 \\ & .2 \end{aligned}$ | $1,348,600$ 529,512 | $.9$ | 689,633 <br> 291,744 | 2.0 .8 | 22 |
|  | \$150,000 under \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 3,863 3,956 | (1) | 1,114,707 | . 4 | 862,534 | .6 | 515,858 | . 5 | 23 |
|  | \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 536 | (1) | 359,724 | . 1 | 274,855 | . 2 | 174,941 | . 5 | 24 |
|  | \$1,000,000 or more.. | 244 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 499,249 | . 2 | 364,825 | . 2 | 233,159 | . 7 | 25 |
|  | Tota | 58,700,924 | 100.0 | 282,166,418 | 100.0 | 149, 337,414 | 100.0 | 34,335,652 | 00.0 | 26 |
| 27 | Returns with ro adjusted gross | 384,258 | - | ${ }^{2} 1,012,326$ | - | - | - | - |  | 27 |
| 2 | Grand to | 59,085,182 | - | ${ }^{3} 281,154,092$ | - | 149,337,414 | - | 34,335,652 |  | 28 |
|  | CIMMLATED FRCM lowest adjusted gross incone class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2933333 | Returns with adjusted gross |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Under $\$ 6000 .$. | 7,010,277 | 6.9 11.9 | 3,723,092 | 1.3 | 191,664 | 0.1 | 38,062 | 0.1 | 30 |
|  | Under \$ $\$ 1,500$. | 11,130,553 | 19.0 | 8,853,827 | 3.1 | 1,149,218 | . 8 | 228,189 | . 7 | 31 |
|  | Under $\$ 2,000$. | 14,701,089 | 25.0 | 15,092,069 | 5.3 | 2,705,709 | 1.8 | 533,871 | 1.6 | 32 |
|  | Under \$2,500. | 18,390,307 | 31.3 | 23,401,110 | 8.3 | 5,089,434 | 3.4 | 1,000,844 | 2.9 | 33 |
| 3 | Under \$3,000. | 22,114,216 | 37.7 | 33,629,473 | 11.9 | 8,514,120 | 5.7 | 1,672,659 | 4.9 | 34 |
|  | Under $\$ 3,500$. | 25,857,064 | 4.0 | $45,781,169$ | 16.2 | 12,978,433 | 8.7 | 2,558,4,3 | 7.5 | 35 |
|  | Under \$ \$4,000. | $29,586,642$ <br> $33,311,884$ | 50.4 56.8 | $59,779,341$ $75,685,881$ | 21.2 26.8 |  | 12.4 17.0 | $3,670,476$ $5,052,594$ |  |  |
|  | Under $\$$ | $33,331,882$ $36,971,861$ | 56.8 63.0 | $75,685,881$ $92,970,237$ | 26.8 32.9 | 25,404,665 <br> $33,162,090$ | 17.0 22.2 | 5,052,594 $6,615,302$ | 14.7 19.3 | 37 |
|  | Under \$ $6_{6,000 .}$ | 43,347,416 | 73:8 | 127,869,125 | 45.3 | 49,723,465 | 33.3 | 9,952,792 | 29.0 | 39 |
| 40 | Under \$7,000. | 48,024,363 | 81.8 | 158,126,688 | 56.0 | 65,449,459 | 43.8 | 13,130,607 | 38.2 | 40 |
| 41 | Under \$88,000. | 51,251,207 | 87.3 | 182,228,437 | 64.6 | 79,097,708 | 53.0 | 15,909,208 | 46.3 | 41 |
| 42 | Under \$9,000. | 53,422,908 | 91.0 | 200,607,764 | 71.1 | 90,157,090 | 60.4 | 18,182,832 | 53.0 |  |
| 43 | Under $\$ 10,000$. | 54,875,502 | 93.5 | 214,354,163 | 76.0 | 98,931,012 | 66.2 | 20,004,839 | 58.3 | 43 |
| 4 | Under \$ $15,000$. | 57,363,597 | 97.7 | 243,568,354 | 86.3 | 118,957,953 | 79.7 | 24,296,232 | 70.8 | 4 |
| 45 | Under \$ $\$ 20,000$. | 57,951,859 | 98.7 | 253,623,824 | 89.9 | 126,42, 739 | 84.7 | 26,053,294 | 75.9 | 45 |
| 46 | Under \$25,000 | 58,216,591 | 99.2 | 259,505,231 | 92.0 | 130,994,953 | 87.7 | 27,221,837 | 79.3 |  |
| 47 | Under \$50,000. | 58,586,530 | 99.8 | 271,833,160 | 96.3 | 140,969,877 | 94.4 | 30,323,659 | 88.3 | 48 |
| 48 | Under \$ $\$ 100,000$. | 58,678,245 | 99.9 | 277,883,212 | 98.5 | 145,957,088 | 97.7 | 32,430,317 | 94.5 |  |
| 49 | Under \$150,000. | 58,692,325 | 99.9 | 279,531,104 | 99.1 | 147,305,688 | 98.6 | 33,119,950 | 96.5 | 49 |
| 50 | Under $\$ 200,000$. | 58,696,188 | 99.9 | 280,192,738 | 99.3 | $147,835,200$ $148,697,734$ | 99.0 99.6 | 33,411,694 |  | 5 |
| 51 | Under \$500,000.... | 58,700,144 | 99.9 | 281,307,445 | 99.7 99.8 | $148,697,734$ $148,972,589$ | 99.6 99.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 33,927,552 \\ & 34,102,493 \end{aligned}$ | 98.8 99.3 | 51 |
| 52 53 | Under $\$ 1,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,770,680 \\ & 58,700,924 \end{aligned}$ | 99.9 100.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 281,667,169 \\ & 282,166,418 \end{aligned}$ | 100.0 | 149, $\begin{aligned} & 1437,414\end{aligned}$ | 100.8 | 34,335,652 | 100.0 | 53 |
| 54 |  | 384,258 | - | 21,012,326 | - |  | - | - |  | 54 |
| 55 |  | 59,085,182 | - | ${ }^{3} 281,154,092$ | - | 149,337,414 | - | 34,335,652 |  | 55 |
| cumalated from highest adjusted gross income class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56 | Returns with adjusted gross income: <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ or more. |  |  | 499,249 | 0.2 | 364,825 | 0.2 | 233,159 | 0.7 |  |
| 57 | \$500,000 or more.... | 780 | (1) | 858,973 | 7 | 639,680 | . 4 | 408,100 | 1.2 |  |
| 58 | \$200,000 or more | $\begin{array}{r}4,736 \\ \hline 8.599\end{array}$ | (1) | $1,973,680$ <br> $2,535,314$ | .7 | 1,502,214 | 1.0 | - 923,958 | 2.7 3.5 |  |
| 59 | \$150,000 or more. | 8,599 | (1) | 2,635,314 $4,283,206$ | .9 1.5 | $2,031,726$ $3,380,326$ | 1.4 2.3 | 1,215,702 | 3.5 5.5 |  |
| 60 | \$100,000 or more. | 22,679 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4,283,206 | 1.5 | 3,380,326 | 2.3 | 1,905,335 | 5.5 | 60 |
| 61 | \$50,000 or more. | 114,394 | 0.2 | 10,333,258 | 3.7 | 8,367,537 | 5.6 | 4,011,993 | 11.7 |  |
| 62 | \$25,000 or more. | 484,333 | . 8 | 22,661,187 | 8.0 | 18,342,461 | 12.3 | 7,113,815 | 20.7 |  |
| 63 | \$20,000 or more. | 749,065 | 1.3 | 28,542,594 | 10.1 | 22,894,675 | 15.3 | 8,282,358 | 24.1 |  |
| 64 | \$15,000 or miore. | 1,337,327 | 2.3 | 38,598,064 | 13.7 | 30,379,461 | 20.3 33.8 | 10,039,420 | 29.2 |  |
| 65 | \$10,000 or more. | 3,825,422 | 6.5 | 67,812,255 | 24.0 | 50,406,402 | 33.8 | 14,330,813 | 41.7 |  |
| 66 | \$9,000 or more. | 5,278,016 | 9.0 | 81,558,654 | 28.9 | 59,180, 324 | 39.6 |  | 47.0 |  |
| 67 | \$8,000 or more.. | 7,449,717 | 12.7 | 99,937,981 $124,039,730$ | 35.4 4.4 4.0 | $70,239,706$ $83,887,955$ | 47.0 56.2 | $18,426,44$ $21,205,045$ | 53.7 61.8 |  |
| 68 68 | \$7,000 or more. | $10,676,561$ $15,353,508$ | 18.2 26.2 | $124,039,730$ $154,297,293$ | 4.4 .0 54.7 | $83,887,955$ $99,613,949$ | 56.2 66.7 | $21,205,045$ $24,382,860$ | 61.8 71.0 | 69 |
| 70 | \$5,000 or more | 21,729,063 |  | 189,196,181 | 67.1 | 116,175,324 | 77.8 | 27,719,850 | 80.7 |  |
| 1 | \$4,500 or more.. | 25,369,040 | 43.2 | 200,480,537 | 73.2 | 123,932,749 | 83.0 | 29,283,058 | 85.3 |  |
| 72 | \$4,000 or more. | 29,114,282 | 49.6 | 222,387,077 | 78.8 | 130,802,738 | 87.6 | 30,665,176 | 89.3 |  |
| 73 | \$3,500 or more. | 32,843,860 | 56.0 | 236,385,249 | 83.8 | 136,358,981 | 91.3 94 | 31,777,209 | 92.5 |  |
| 74 | \$3,000 or more. | $36,586,708$ $40,310,617$ | 62.3 68.7 | $248,536,945$ $288,765,308$ | 88.1 91.7 | $140,823,294$ <br> $144,247,980$ | 94.3 | $32,662,993$ $33,334,808$ | 95.1 |  |
| 75 | \$2,500 or more. | 40,310,617 | 68.7 | 258,765,308 | 7 | 144,247,980 | 96.6 | 33,334,808 | 97.1 |  |
| 76 | \$2,000 or more. | 43,999,835 | 75.0 | 267,074,349 | 94.7 | 146,631,705 | 98.2 | 33,801,781 | 98.4 |  |
| 77 | \$1,500 or more. | 47,570,371 | 81.0 88.1 | $273,312,591$ $278,443,326$ | 96.9 | $148,188,196$ $149,145,750$ | 99.2 99.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,107,463 \\ & 34,297,590 \end{aligned}$ | 99.3 99.9 |  |
| 78 79 | \$1,000 or more. | $51,690,647$ $54,750,894$ | 88.1 93.3 | $278,443,326$ $280,889,871$ | 98.7 | $149,145,750$ $149,377,414$ | 99.9 100.0 | $34,297,590$ <br> $34,335,652$ | 99.9 100.0 |  |
| 80 | All returns.. | 58,700,924 | 100.0 | 282,166,418 | 100.0 | 149,337,414 | 100.0 | 34,335,652 | 100.0 |  |
| 81 | Returns with no adjusted gross income | 384,258 | - | ${ }^{2} 1,012,326$ | - - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 82 | Total returns. | 59,085,182 | - | '281,154,092 | - | 149,337,414 | - | 34,335,652 | - |  |


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| Sour es of income | [Taxable and nontaxable returna] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All returns |  | Returns with atandard deduction |  |  |  | Returns with itemized deductions |  |
|  | Nunber of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand tot (fars) | Showing adjusted grossincome |  | Showing no adjusted grossincome |  | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Thousand dohlars) |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Number of returns | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Salaries and wages (net)... | 51,588,438 | 227,550,55: | 33,184,330 | 115,424,459 | 92,113 | 196,461 | 18,311,995 | 111,929,637 |
| Dividends (after exclusion)............................................... | 4,235,017 | 8,740,56: | 1,779,887 | 1,497,949 | 27,788 | 37,882 | 2,427,342 | 7,204,731 |
| Interest received........... | 7,407,870 | 3,659,211 | 3,425,729 | 1,353,679 | 51,825 | 40,858 | 3,930,316 | 2,264,674 |
| Business or profession: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net prorit......................................................... | 6,880,831 | 22,889,97t | 4,601,747 | 11,791,423 | 13,160 | 21,747 | 2,265,924 | 11,076,806 |
| Net loss. | 1,499,888 | 2,216,398 | 731,884 | 664,283 | 278,539 | 830,727 | 489,465 | 721,388 |
| Partnership: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit. <br> Net loss.. | $1,611,329$ 266,259 | $9,810,158$ 578,402 | 824,024 93,951 | $3,251,762$ 93,976 | 7,657 37,537 | 17,433 205,914 | 779,648 134,761 | $6,540,963$ 278,512 |
| Sales of capital sasets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net gain.......................................................... | 3,469,064 | 4,879,114 | 1,735,097 | 1,434,316 | 49,353 | 86,705 | 1,684,614 | 3,358,093 |
| Net loss. | 920,578 | 549,110 | 309,457 | 166,294 | 26,685 | 20,538 | 584,436 | 362,278 |
| Sales of property other than capital assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net gain.......... | 104,270 | 75,319 | 58,914 | 40,165 | (1) | (2) | 43,648 |  |
| Net loss. | 130,753 | 157,514 | 56,018 | 41,786 | 15,460 | 45,929 | 59,275 | 69,799 |
| Pensions and annuities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Life expactancy method. | 740,180 | 885,321 | 376,957 | 393,099 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 361,124 | 490,34 |
| 3 -year method. . | 268,920 | 435,703 | 150,802 | 218,208 | (1) | (1) | 117,735 | 217,221 |
| Rents and royalties: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income.. Net loss.... | 4,089,106 | 3,961,903 | 1,936,750 | 1,535,765 | 49,137 | 40,474 | 2,103,219 | 2,385,664 |
| Net loss.... | 1,513,200 | 735,161 | 562,803 | 203,507 | 50,758 | 70,124 | 899,639 | 461,530 |
| Estates and trusts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income............................................................................... | $\begin{gathered} 370,879 \\ 22,150 \end{gathered}$ | 618,018 25,085 | $\begin{array}{r} 144,774 \\ 7,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,339 \\ 3,828 \end{array}$ | (1) ${ }^{3,605}$ | $\left({ }_{(1)}^{4,547}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222,500 \\ & \hline 12977 \end{aligned}$ | 439,132 13,743 |
| Other sources., | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1,909,920 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 865,967 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{3} 280,732$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1,324,585 |
| Adjusted gross income or defici | 59,085,182 | 281,154,092 | 37,889,502 | 136,807,457 | 384,258 | '1,012,326 | 20,811,422 | 145,358,961 |

See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terns."
isample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes cata deleted for this reason.
${ }^{2}$ Sample variabil.
${ }^{3}$ Negative "Other sources."
${ }^{4}$ Ad justed gross income less ad juisted gross deficit.
${ }^{3}$ Ad justed gross defteit.

Table 3.-sources of income and loss and nonbusiness deductions, by adjusted gross income classes
[Taxable and nontaxable returns]


[^0]
## table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse, by adjusted gross incore classes

PART I.-ALL RETURNS

| Adjusted gross income classes |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries and wages (net) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dividends (after } \\ & \text { exclusions) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Interest received |  | Business or profession |  |  |  | Partnership |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Numiter of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (Thowsend } \\ \text { dollers) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { chousand } \\ \text { dollatrs } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns |  | Net profit |  | Net 10ss |  | prof |  | Net 10 ss |  |  |
|  |  | Number of returns |  |  |  |  |  | Amount <br> (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { Arhourand } \\ \text { (Tollorers) } \end{array}$ | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Number of returms | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thounsend } \\ \text { doollarars } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | (1) | (2) | 3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |  |
|  | Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,236,407 | $1,192,767$ $1,939,43$ 1,03 | 2, $20.41,51$ | ${ }_{2}^{26,051}$ |  | 43, 212 | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{12} \times 2 \mathrm{iz}$ | ; | $44.76 \%$ | 4,836 | 3,105 | 14,862 | 10,307 | ] 3,473 |  |  |
|  | \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 2,211,329 | 1,873,178 | 3,191,709 | 62,358 | 31,324 | 129,171 | 23,931 43,91 | 200,124 | -142,622 | 14,708 32,144 | 13,931 28,540 | 22,841 29,722 |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 2,537,591 | 2,251,730 | 4,923,024 | 85,304 | 54,673 | 193,931 | 72,626 | 269,736 | 455,998 | 48,154 | 35,365 | 37,934 | 4, 63,748 | 3,787 4,498 | 6,082 | 4 |
|  | \$2,500 under $\$ 3,000$ |  | 2,512,227 | $6,726,028$ | 106,580 | 66,319 | 208,791 | 80,117 | 294,275 | 591,858 | 63,537 | 54,860 | 49,867 |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ \$, 500 under $\$ 4,000$ | 3,062,908 | $2,768,805$ <br> $2,951,493$ | $8,708,853$ $10,701,769$ | 124,915 121,591 | 90,672 | 260,058 267148 | 95,934 99,695 | 312, 31.43 | 726,904 | ${ }_{69,247}^{629}$ | 59, 127 | 53,917 | 127,844 | 7,946 | 9,121 |  |
|  | \$4,000 under \$4, 500 | 3,488,552 | 3,201,255 | 13,135,812 | 151,809 | 116,596 | - | -107, 794 | 332,622 <br> 356,831 | - |  | 53,291 50,002 | 63,367 68.768 | - 155,119 | 9,957 | 10,127 5 5,369 | 7 |
|  | \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 3,465,499 | 3,236,457 | 14,884,280 | 144,876 | 103,279 | 317,679 | 108,448 | 312,669 | 901,699 | 76,126 | 50,909 | 64,855 | 206,604 | 9,277 | 8,423 | $\stackrel{\square}{9}$ |
|  | \$5,000 under \$6,000 | 6,224,634 <br> $4,64,506$ <br> , 24, | 5,857,389 | 31,073,465 | 310,608 3 | 221,659 | 704,946 | 238,062 | 505,985 | 1,552,608 | 120,115 | 81,576 | 142,446 | 503,854 | 15,143 |  | 10 |
| 2 | \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 4,644,506 | 4,393,245 <br> $3,021,822$ <br> 1 |  | 308,775 262,399 | 246,132 228,592 | 643,428 500,529 | 208,231 | 371,184 | 1,270,206 | $8{ }^{83,705}$ | 77,089 | 103,275 | 410,845 | 16,610 | 15,093 | 12 |
| 3 | \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 2,167,477 | 2,012,328 | 16,277,106 | 241,159 | 215,540 | 428,335 | - 154,608 | 206, 4808 208 | $\xrightarrow{1,11099,145}$ | 37,703 | 48,344 32,842 | 79,502 70,305 | 345,504 <br> 333,125 | 14,580 <br> 8,039 | 12,599 5 5032 | 12 |
| 14 | \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 1,451,196 | 1,328,286 | 11,914,594 | 199,831 | 185,730 | 346,857 | 129,456 | 156,070 | 881,465 | 25,029 | 24,024 | 60,609 | 357,064 | 11,824 | 7,251 | 12 |
| 5 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 2,484,984 | 2,142,185 | 22,636,674 | 634,429 | 894,658 |  | 447,497 | 372,896 | 2,830,815 | 52,614 | 80,428 | 189,119 | 1,331,189 | 25,457 |  |  |
| 6 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 587,465 | 421,552 | 5,689,535 | 285,009 | 675,706 | 312,862 | 254,213 | 149,940 | 1,789,041 | 16,219 | 43,435 | 97,838 | 1,992,837 | 13,061 | 32,880 21,460 | 15 |
| 17 | \$20,000 under \$ \$25,000. |  | 169,192 <br> 229 <br> 291 | 2,740,403 $4,963,717$ | 154,483 258,688 | -533,476 | 158,375 | 169,378 | 78,745 | 1,239,857 | 8,512 | 33,740 | 56,153 | 746,064 | 8,609 | 19,977 |  |
| 19 | \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 91,605 | 229,27 59,184 | 4,067,000 | 288,688 <br> 79,376 | 1, $1,322,213$ | 252,161 71,326 | 371,686 189,636 | 106,380 16,735 | $\begin{array}{r}2,470,511 \\ 699,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14,351 \\ 5,388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,497 56,372 | 100,151 30,497 | 1,897,963 | 13,035 5,384 | 46,854 32,498 | 18 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 14,049 | 9,136 | 450,926 | 12,733 | 499,127 | 11,083 |  |  |  | , 342 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 3,845 | 2,371 | 146,261 | 3,641 | 247,412 | 3,271 | 19,892 | 415 | 21,866 | 522 | 13,510 | 1,119 | 88, | 4.63 | 15,564 |  |
| 22 23 | ${ }_{\text {\$ }}^{\$ 200,000}$ under $\$ 5000,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ | 3,937 | $\begin{array}{r}2,392 \\ \hline 367\end{array}$ | 176,474 25,903 | $\begin{array}{r}3,788 \\ \hline 513\end{array}$ | 483,120 | 3,409 | 31,037 | 369 | 22,540 | 715 | 23,948 | 1,024 | 101,109 | 646 | 20,525 |  |
| 24 | \$1,000,000 or more. | 236 | 166 | 10,565 | 227 | 252,722 | 201 | 8,792 | 38 <br> 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,586 \\ & 3,509 \end{aligned}$ | 118 | ${ }_{8,783}^{8,082}$ | 126 50 | 18,500 8,655 | $\begin{array}{r}152 \\ 66 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,349 \\ 9,454 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 25 | Total taxable returns | 45,652,134 | 41,576,201 | 213,043,186 | 3,626,655 | 8,256,887 | 6,192,431 | 3,115,794 | 4,509,769 | 19,886,517 | 865,714 | 986,943 | 1,342,532 | 9,372,241 | 188,821 | 316,448 | 25 |
|  | Nontaxable returns: <br> No adjusted gross in | 384,258 | ,113 | 196,461 | 27,788 | 37,882 | 51,825 | 40,858 | 13,160 | 21,747 | 278,539 | 830,727 | 7,657 | 7,4 | 37,537 | 205,914 | 26 |
| 27 | Under $\$ 600$. | 3,950,030 | 3,369,276 | 1,128,719 | 54,292 | 13,207 | 120,672 | 30,360 | 380,333 | 141,708 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | \$600 under $\$ 11,000$ | 1,763,840 | 1,172,113 | 880,980 $1,507,489$ | 76,050 | 23,580 53 | 185,047 | 54,987 | 397,755 | 267,032 | 54,872 | 50,832 | 41,066 | 29,431 | 6,966 | 14,252 | 28 |
| 30 | \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 1,459,207 | 1,019,203 | 1, $1,654,380$ | -116,923 | 53,133 61,970 52 | 256,687 187,752 | 91,783 81,619 | 487,334 | 488,794 | 50,880 | 48,783 | 39,926 | 48,111 | 4,882 |  |  |
| 31 | \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 1,151,627 | 845,785 | 1,739,167 | 75,091 | 52,738 | 151,764 | 81,69 69,428 | 337,976 253,199 | 464,711 <br> 412,706 | 38,998 33,546 | $\begin{aligned} & 31,302 \\ & 35,204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,585 \\ & 34,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,504 \\ & 58,486 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4,150}^{(1)}$ | $\begin{gathered} (i) \\ 3,908 \end{gathered}$ | 30 31 |
| 32 | \$2,500 under \$3,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 99,051 |  | 181,347 | 354,922 | 29,433 | 32,974 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | \$3,000 under \$3,500 | 679,940 | 545,296 | 1,628,998 | 28,050 | 29,979 | 61,644 | 37,203 | 140,480 | 323,323 | 22,4,92 | 32,93 <br> 35,306 | 25,132 | 71,421 |  |  | ${ }_{33}^{32}$ |
| 34 35 | \$3,500 under \$ \$ , ,000 | 497,029 | 416,644 | 1,470,610 | 24,541 | 32,592 | 39,475 | 24,042 | 86,910 | 224,794 | 14,512 |  | 13,204 | 36,408 |  |  | 34 |
| 35 36 | \$4,000 under ${ }_{\text {\% }} \mathbf{\$ 4 , 5 0 0}$ under 55,000 | 256,690 <br> 174,478 <br> 26,29 | 214,455 <br> 149,450 | 862,150 <br> 672 <br> 292 | 15,206 10 10 | 16,072 | 20,609 | 20,103 | 40,882 | 123,435 | 7,637 | 5,925 | 7,647 | 22,496 | [ 10,778 | 18,976 |  |
| 37 | \$5,000 or more... | 174,478 206,227 |  | 674,792 967,042 |  |  | 14,364 26,549 | 9,978 32,709 | 26,489 25,197 | 83,090 <br> 97,207 | 6,905 7,832 | $\begin{array}{r}6,152 \\ 39,855 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\underset{4}{4,998}$ | 10,374 30,428 |  |  | 36 |
| 8 | Total nontaxable | 13,433,048 | 10,012,237 | 14,507,371 | 608,362 | 483,675 | 1,215,439 | 54,3,417 | 2,372,062 | 3,003,459 | 634,174 | 229,4 | 268,797 | 437,917 |  |  |  |
| 39 | Grand total..... | 59,085,182 | 51,588,438 | 227,550,557 | 4,235,017 | 8,740,562 | 7,407,870 | 3,659,211 | 6,880,831 | 22,889,976 | 1,499,888 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Returns under \$5,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| 41 | Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000. | 17,903,641 | 16,782,447 | 109,423,351 | 1,339,538 | 1,141,067 | 3,6087096 | ${ }_{93}$ | 4,622,809 | 7,871,638 | 1,068,547 | 1,539,599 | 667,029 | 1,327,189 | 130,433 | 9,890 |  |
| 42 | Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more... | -3,825,422 | 3,037,834 | 38,936,407 | 1,436,315 | 6,618,806 | 1,701,797 | 1,937,560 | 1,530,349 | 5,906,726 $9,111,612$ | 330,940 100,401 | 271,820 404,979 | 463,491 480,809 | 1,982,053 | 68 |  | 41 |

indrvidual income tax feturns for 1958
table 4.-SOURCES of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,
BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-Continued
PART I.一ALL RETURNS-Continued

table 4. - sources of incohe and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,
part I.-ALL returns-continued

table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax ttem -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,


Table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax itens -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,
PART II.-JOINT RETURNS OF husbands and wivis


INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 4.-sources of incone and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax treys-ail returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,

table 4.-sources of income and loss, exerptions, taxable income, and tax itgen -all returns, joint beturns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse

table 4. - Sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax items -all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-Continued

table 4.-sources of incone and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax itens-all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,
part iil.-returns of single persons not head of houshhoid or surviving spouse


Table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax ttens-all returns, joint returns, and returns of single fersons not head of household or surviving spouse, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-Continued
PART IIT.-RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HRAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE-Continued

table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, taxable income, and tax iters-all returns, joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,

| Adjusted gross income classes |  | Estates and trusts |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { sources } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad justed } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { dollers) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Exemptions <br> (Thousand doliars) | Taxable incone |  |  | Income tax before credts <br> (Thourand dollers) | Tax credir for- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Incove |  | Loss |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand <br> dol/ara) |  |  | Dividends received |  | Retirement income |  |  |
|  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand <br> dohlers) | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand dollara) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (mhous.and } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{array}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thourend } \\ \text { doultores } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) | (39) | (40) | (41) | (42) | (43) | (44) | (45) | (46) |  |
|  | Taxable retruns: $\$ 6000$ under $\$ 1,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$1,000 under \$1,500... | 6,107 | 3,941 |  |  | 21,366 | 1,010,622 | 726,375 $1,187,814$ | 1, | ${ }^{178,024}$ |  | 35,523 | 27,854 | 20 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |
|  | \$i, 500 under $\$ 2,000$. | 6,112 6,441 | 5,782 |  |  | 25,513 | 2,797,819 | 1,143,918 | 1,609,9444 | 1,296,000 |  | - 259,262 | 30,533 | ${ }_{641}^{381}$ | 7,819 | 422 |  |
|  | \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 6,441 | 4,907 |  |  | 32,463 | 3,432,022 | 1,221,099 | 1,526,662 | 1,762,538 |  | 352,164 | 57,639 | 1,091 | 18,363 | 1,531 |  |
|  | \$2,500 under $\$ 3,000$. | 8,148 | 5,849 |  |  | 24,430 | 3,997,756 | 1,183,195 | 1,457,234 | 2,296,302 |  | 459,206 | 58,969 | 1,360 | 25,160 | 3,392 |  |
| 6 | \$3,000 under $\$ 3,500$. | 6,804 | 7,42 8,230 |  |  | 24,975 19,484 | $4,207,373$ $4,185,531$ | 1,074,391 | 1,299,2111 | 2,587,276 |  | 521,980 55208 | 681,455 59 | 1,958 | 28,874 | 4,864 |  |
| 8 | W4,000 under $\$ 4,500$. | 7,33 5,754 | 8,230 5,779 |  |  | 19,484 24,701 | 4,185,531 $4,155,928$ | 936,998 819,025 | 1,117,952 | $2,707,900$ $2,801,431$ 2,26 |  | 552,608 $57 \%, 46$ | 59,155 53,211 | 2,047 1,928 1 |  | 3,777 |  |
|  | \$4,500 under $\$ 5,000$ | 3,434 | 6,535 |  |  | 13,480 | 3,612,012 | 626,587 | 762,921 | 2,524,395 |  | 524,634 | 54,853 | 1,962 | 15,722 | 3,828 |  |
| 10 | \$5,000 under $\$ 6,000$. | 9,188 | 15,650 | 6,180 | 6,687 | 17,020 | 4,656,231 | 712,103 | 858,882 | 3,345,958 |  | 706,699 | 88,577 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | \$6,000 under $\$ 77,000$. | 7,898 48783 | 13,993 |  |  | 19,082 | 2,504,996 | 317,953 | 389,669 | 1,855,473 |  | 405,090 | 75,011 | 3,648 | 13,613 | 2,403 | 11 |
| 13 |  | (1) ${ }^{4,783}$ | (1) 7 , ${ }^{\text {P2, }}$ |  |  | 9,800 15,292 | $1,594,428$ 995,221 | 176,528 100,865 | 213,663 117,675 | 1,211, 75805 |  | 272,476 176,085 | 53,433 <br> 37,533 <br> 20 | 3,337 <br> 3,056 | 11,289 10.557 | 2,012 1,885 | 12 |
| 14 | \$9,000 under $\$ 10,000$. | 3,723 | 7,822 |  |  | 4,916 | 610,961 | 56,753 | 64,571 | 466,628 |  | 111,908 | 24,777 | 2,262 | 6,552 | 1,205 | ${ }_{14}^{13}$ |
| 15 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 11,009 | 24,872 |  |  |  | 1,399,948 | 104,291 | 117,830 | 1,101,160 |  | 286,637 | 68,532 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 4,583 | 16,818 |  |  | 8,593 | 640,633 | 34,84, | 37,453 | 517,786 | - | 158,005 | 26,591 | 6,410 | 8,123 | 1,460 | 16 |
| 17 18 | \$ \$25,000 under $\$ 225,000$ | 3,241 $5 \times 54$ 1 | 13,724 <br> 32,45 <br> 12,15 |  |  | 5,869 | ${ }^{417,703}$ | 18,375 | 18,924 | 336,085 |  | 116,134 | 15,373 | 5,340 | 4,554 | 746 |  |
| 19 | \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 1,609 | 32,47 |  |  | - 51,488 | -846,186 | 25,735 8,127 | 25,43 7,698 | 691,385 | - | 290,584 217,375 | 21,153 7,229 | 12,095 8,993 | 6,954 2,612 | 1,301 | 18 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$150,000 | 337 | 3,199 |  |  | 1,148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 125 | 2,223 |  | 41 | 677 | 79,132 | 525 | 460 | 61,640 |  | 40,180 | 443 | 1,514 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | \$200,000 under $\$ 8500,000 . .$. | 126 22 | 4,643 990 | 15 3 | 54 | 1,357 | $\begin{array}{r}150,650 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 587 | 532 | 113,922 | - | 80,362 | 519 | 3,086 | 203 | 36 |  |
| 24 | \$1,000,000 or more. . |  | 939 |  |  |  |  | 43 | $\stackrel{84}{42}$ | 64,674 |  | 31,990 | 78 41 |  | 30 | 1 |  |
| 25 | Total taxable return | 107,891 | 213,496 | 6,207 | 6,785 | 324, 333 | 44,478,091 | 10,477,644 | 13,697,648 | 28,144,196 | - | 6,477,810 | 855,174 | 81,251 | 246,277 | 38,792 | 25 |
| 26 | Nontaxable returns: <br> No adjusted gross inco | ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{2} 43,573$ | ${ }^{157,378}$ | 104,076 |  |  | 119,045 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2628282830313 | Unuer qü̃.. |  |  |  |  | 5,482 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$600 under $\$ 1,000 . \ldots$ | 4,400 7,906 | 1,971 <br> 5,848 |  |  | 14,455 18,26 12 | 684,180 <br> 854,142 <br> 6,22 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 868,876 } \\ \hline 925,621 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | -921,686 | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{685}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | (1) ${ }^{-}$ | ${ }_{28}^{27}$ |
|  | \$1,500 under \$ $\$ 2,000$ | 5,430 | 3,839 |  |  | 18,26 12,42 | 854,142 <br> 563,262 | 925,621 518,917 | 20,701 | -3,425 | 684,338 265,881 | 4, 685 | 5,764 |  | 20,025 |  |  |
| 31 | \$2,000 under \$2,500... |  |  |  | (2) | 6,276 | 314,776 | 259,630 | 42,922 | 26,553 | $\stackrel{\text { 29,651 }}{ }$ | 5,310 | 19,494 | 282 446 | 56,291 41,220 | 3,834 |  |
| 32 | \$2,500 under \$3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 34 34 | \$3,000 under $\$ 3,500$. | 8,685 | 14,167 |  |  | 2,024 | 128,400 | 99,621 | 7,500 | 6,466 | 32,264 | 1,291 | 3,762 | 114 | 28,58 7,500 | 1,177 |  |
| 35 | \$4,000 under $\$ 4,500$. |  |  |  |  |  | $67,4.4$ <br> 27 <br> 1059 | 48,001 |  |  | 15,166 | 640 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 37 | \$4,500 under \$5,000. |  |  |  |  | 1,022 280 | 24,994 | 14,821 | 7,598 | 8,477 | 3,724 3,915 | 214 | 5,110 | 205 | 7,152 | 1,178 | 35 |
|  | \$5,000 or mi |  |  |  |  | 280 | 91,334 | 18,164 |  |  | 8,683 | 767 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Total nontaxable re | 30,915 | 27,486 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 22,710 | 43,833,335 | 5,162,528 | 168,238 | 91,088 | 5,381,788 | 18,347 | 72,467 | 1,747 | 162,695 | 16,168 | 38 |
|  | rand | 138,806 | 240,982 | 7,948 | 15,252 | 347,043 | $448,311,426$ | 15,640,172 | 13,865,886 | 28,235,284 | 5,381,788 | 6,496,157 | 927,641 | 82,998 | 408,972 | 54,960 | 39 |
|  | Returns under $\$ 5,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  | 29,015 | 51,564 |  |  | 66,863 | 10,419,755 | 1,380,651 | 1,646,829 | 7,640,103 | 7,268 | 1,672,799 | ${ }^{280} 6864$ | 16,241 | 66,159 | 35,980 11732 | 4 |
| 42 | Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more. | 26,787 | 118,504 | 1,143 | 2,975 | 61,144 | 4,398,356 | 195,755 | 209,898 | 3,466,030 | 1,415 | 1,345,617 | 141,201 | 53,571 | 40,598 | 7,248 |  |

Table 4.-SOURCES OF incone and loss, EXEMPTIONS, taXAble income, and tax ITEMS-ALL returns, Joint returns, and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse,
BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASES-Contínued


See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation or Classifications and Terms.
er, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.
Negative "Other sources.
Addusted gross income less adjusted gross dericit.
SLess than $\$ 500$.

Table 5.-RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS-ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, tAXABLE income, and taX items, by adJUSTED gross


Table 5.-RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX ITEMS, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-Continued


See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."
ISample variabillty is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.
table 6. - Number of returns for selected sources of income or loss by size of source
Traxable and nantaxable returns)


Table 6.-NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME OR LOSS bY SIZE OF SOURCE-Continued
[Taxable and nontaxable returns)

table 6. - Number of returns for selected sources of income or loss by size of source-continued


Table 6. - NUMBER of returns for selected sources of income or loss by size of source-continued
[Taxable and nontaxable returns]


[^1]Table 7. - NUMBER of returns for specified nonbusiness deductions by size of deduction


Table 7. - NuMber of returns for specified nonbusiness deductions by size of deduction-Continued
(Taxable and nontaxable returns)

table 8. -returns with taxable income-taxable income, income tax, and tax credits, by taxable income classes for applicable tax rates

table 8.-returns with taxabile income-taxable income, income tax, and tax credits, by taxable income classes for applicable tax rates-Continued


|  | Adjusted gross income classes |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gross income } \end{gathered}$ <br> (Thousand) doftars) | Taxable income <br> (rhousand dollars) | ```Income tax after credits (Thousand dolfars)``` | Average income tax <br> ( Do llars) | Effective tax rateincome tax after credits as percent of taxable income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALL TAXABLE REIUPNS | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |  |
|  | \$600 under \$1,000. | 1,296,417 | 1,083,049 | 191,196 | 38,062 | 29 | 19.9 | 1 |
|  | \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$. | 2,127,015 | 2,683,333 | 953,797 | 190,127 | 89 | 19.9 | 2 |
|  | \$2,000 under \$2,500. | $2,537,5 \geqslant 1$ | $3,65,817$ $5,714,958$ | 1,534,510 2, 351,308 | 305,682 466,973 | 1145 | $\begin{gathered} 19.9 \\ 19.9 \end{gathered}$ | 3 |
|  | \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 2,807,3,18 | 7,735,369 | 3,390,578 | 671,815 | 239 |  | 5 |
|  | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 3,062,9, 8 | 9,957,051 | 4,446,465 | 885,784 | 289 | 19.9 | 6 |
|  | \$3,500 under | 3,232,5.9 | 12,134,645 | 5,537,377 | 1,112,033 | 344 | 20.1 | 7 |
|  | \$,000 under | $3,488,512$ $3,465,4 ; 9$ | 14,817,466 | 6,859,499 | 1,382,128 | 396 | 20.1 | 8 |
|  |  | 3,465,419 | 16,461,528 | 7,749,024 | 1,563,208 | 451 | 20.2 | 9 |
|  | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 6,224,64 | 34,086,295 | 16,55,3,860 | 3,336,990 | 536 | 20.2 | 10 |
|  | \$6,000 urder \$7,000. | 4,644,516 | 30,049,915 | 15,724,265 | 3,177,815 | 684 | 20.2 | 11 |
|  | \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$. | 3,214,319 | 24,009,958 | 13,64.5,969 | 2,778,601 | 864 | 20.4 | 12 |
|  | \$9,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000$. | $2,167,4,7$ $1,451,196$ | 18,343,492 | 11,059,382 $3,773,922$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,273,624 \\ & 1,822,007 \end{aligned}$ | 1,049 1,256 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 20.8 \end{aligned}$ | 13 |
|  | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 2,484,914 | 29,176,927 | 20,026,310 | 4,291,393 | 1,727 | 21.4 | 15 |
|  | \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 587,41,5 | 10,041,825 | 7,484,521 | 1,757,062 | 2,991 | 23.5 | 16 |
|  | \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 264,417 | 5,875,992 | 4,551,665 | 1,168,543 | 4,418 | 25.7 | 17 |
|  | \$50,000 under \$ $\$ 100,000$ | 369,55 91,6115 | 12, 313,280 $6,042,852$ | 9,973,086 | 3,101,822 | 8,394 | 31.1 | 18 |
|  |  | 91,615 | 6,042,852 | 4,986,906 | 2,106,658 | 22,997 | 42.2 | 19 |
|  | \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 14,04.9 | 1,644,279 | 1,348,568 | 689,633 | 49,088 | 51.1 |  |
|  | \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 3,8.5 | 658,563 | 529,147 | 291,744 | 75,876 | 55.1 | 21 |
| 2 | \$200,000 under \$ $\$ 50000000$. | 3,9.7 | 1,109,680 | 862,544 | 515,858 | 131,028 | 59.8 | 22 |
|  | \$1,000,000 or more....... | 2.15 | 356,220 482,640 | $\begin{aligned} & 274,855 \\ & 364,825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174,941 \\ & 233,159 \end{aligned}$ | 329,456 987,962 | 63.6 63.9 | 23 24 |
| 25 | Tota1 | 45,652,1:4 | 262,188,335 | 149,173,569 | 34,335,652 | 752 | 23.0 | 25 |
|  | Returns with normal tax and surtax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | \$600 under \$1,000... | 1,296,4<7 | 1,083,049 | 191,196 | 38,062 | 29 |  |  |
|  | \$1,000 under \$1,500. | 2,127,0,5 | 2,683,333 | 953,797 | 190,127 | 89 | 19.9 | 27 |
|  | \$1,500 under $\$ 2,000$. | 2,111,329 | 3,675,817 | 1,534,510 | 305,682 | 145 | 19.9 | 28 |
|  | \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 2,537,5¢1 | 5,714,958 | 2,351,308 | 466,973 | 18. | 19.9 | 29 |
| 30 | \$2,500 under \$3,000.. | 2,807,368 | 7,735,369 | 3,390,578 | 671,815 | 239 | 19.8 |  |
| 31 | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 3,062,968 | 9,957,051 | 4,446,465 | 885,784 | 289 | 19.9 | 31 |
| 32 | \$3,500 under \$ \$4,000. | 3,232,549 | 12,134,645 | 5,537,377 | 1,112,033 | 34 | 20.1 | 32 |
| 3 | \$4,000 under \$ \$4,500 | 3,488,552 | 14,817,446 | 6,859,499 | 1,382,118 | 396 | 20.1 | 33 |
| 34 | \$4,500 under \$5,000 | 3,465,459 | 16,461,528 | 7,749,024 | 1,563,208 | 451 | 20.2 | 34 |
| 35 | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 6,224,6:4 | 34,086,295 | 16,553,860 | 3,336,990 | 536 | 20.2 |  |
| 36 | \$6,000 under \$7,000 | 4,644,566 | 30,049,915 | 15,724,265 | 3,177,815 | 684 | 20.2 | 36 |
| 38 | \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 3,214,359 | 24,009,958 | 13,645,969 | 2,777,601 | 864 | 20.4 | 37 |
| 39 | \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 1,451,156 | 18,733,221 | $11,059,382$ $8,73,922$ | 2,273,624 | 1,049 1,256 | 20.6 | 38 39 |
| 40 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 2,484,984 | 29,176,927 | 20,026,310 | 4,291,393 | 1,727 | 21.4 |  |
|  | \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 587,363 | 10,039,791 | 7,482,641 | 1,756,468 | 2,990 | 23.5 | 41 |
| 42 | \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 261,366 | 5,804,355 | 4,483,554 | 1,147,015 | 4,390 | 25.6 | 42 |
| 4 |  | 344,196 | 11,291,464 | 9,094,4,40 | 2,774,855 | 8,062 | 30.5 | 43 |
|  | \$5,00 under $\$ 100,00$ |  | 3,003,517 | 2,430,167 | 1,024,621 | 21,896 | 42.2 | 4 |
| 45 | \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 4,974 | 554,530 | 440,786 | 235,337 | 47,313 | 53.4 |  |
| 46 | \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 1,049 | 179,397 | 138,865 | 82,659 | 78,872 | 59.5 | 46 |
| 48 | ${ }_{\text {P }}^{\$ 200,000}$ under $\$ 500,000 .$. | 904 | 250, 142 | 181,466 | 122,740 | 135,774 | 67.6 | 47 |
| 49 | \$1,00,000 or more | 47 | 66,374 125,539 | -45,661 | 35,714 59,485 | $\begin{array}{r} 368,186 \\ 1,265,638 \end{array}$ | 78.2 82.5 | 48 |
| 50 |  | 45,563,193 | 254,978,113 | 243,172,119 | 31,535,126 | 692 | 22.0 | 50 |
|  | returus with altirnative tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Under \$15,000..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 | \$20,000 under $\$ 225,000$. | (1) |  |  | (1) |  | (1) | 52 |
| 54 | \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 3,181 25,313 | 71,637 | 63,111 | 21,528 | 6,768 | 34.1 | 53 |
| 55 | \$50,000 under \$100,000... | 44,811 | 3,039,335 | 2,556,739 | - $\begin{array}{r}326,967 \\ 1,082,037\end{array}$ | 12,914 24,147 | 37.2 42.3 | 54 55 |
| 56 | \$100,000 under \$150,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57 | \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 9,07) | 1,089,749 | 90\%,782 | 454,296 | 50,060 | 50.0 | 56 |
| 58 | \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 2,797 <br> 3,033 | 479,166 | 390,282 | 209,085 | 74,753 | 53.6 | 57 |
| 59 | \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 43. | 289,846 | 229,194 | 393,118 | 129,614 | 57.7 | 58 |
| 60 | \$1,000,000 or more. | 187 | 357,101 |  | -139, 13,674 |  | 60.7 59.3 | 59 60 |
| 61 | Tota | 88,94. | 7,210,222 | 6,001,450 | 2,800,526 | 31,487 | 46.7 | 61 |
| 62 | Returns under \$5,000..... | 24,129,29,1 | 74,263,196 | 33,013,754 | 6,615,802 | 274 | 20.0 |  |
| 63 | Returns \$\$,000 under \$10,000. | 17,702,18: | 120,222,881 | 65,757,398 | 13,389,037 | 756 | 20.4 | 63 |
| 64 | Returne $\$ 10,000$ or more. | 3,820,65.- | 67,702,258 | 50,402,417 | 14,330,813 | 3,751 | 28.4 | 64 |

See text for "Description or Sample" and "Explanation of Classificstions and Terms."
isample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes dati: deleted for this reason.

Table 10.-ad.justed gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax -all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross income CLASSES AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | art i.-all returns |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns |  | Exemptions <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Taxable income Thousand dollars |  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad justed } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { Incoue } \\ \text { (nhousand } \\ \text { dol I Iars } \end{gathered}$ | Exemptions <br> (Thousend dollars) | Taxable income (Thousend <br> dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars | Number of returns |  | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Taxable Income <br> (Thousend <br> dollars | Income tax arter credits (Thousand dollars) |  |
|  | $\$ 600$ under $\$ 1,000$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 1,500$ <br> $\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$. <br> \$2,000 under \$2,500. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 777,844 \\ 1,41,847 \\ 1,64,174 \\ 2,609,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 195,196 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 933,797 \\ 1,54,510 \\ 2,351,308 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,062 \\ 190,127 \\ 305,682 \\ 466,973 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173,337 \\ & 336,135 \\ & 784,289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159,942 \\ 588,745 \\ 1,770,683 \end{array}$ | 136,004$1,03,362$$1,72,497$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,847 \\ \begin{array}{c} 73,373 \\ 362,235 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,566 \\ 22,6623 \\ 72,215 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,275 \\ 117,931 \\ 137,926 \\ 19,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,525 \\ \hline 248,350 \\ 240,255 \\ 436,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,765 \\ 76,955 \\ 10,923 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,296,407 | 1,083,049 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,127,1329 $\mathbf{2 , 1 3 1 , 3 2 9}$ | 2,675,817 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  | 2,537,591 | 5,714,958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 192,977 |  | 174,274 | 204,889 |  |  |
|  | \$2,500 under \$3,000 |  |  | 3,314,7 | 3,390,578 | 671,815 | 1,119,884 | 3,101,266 | 1,905,898 | 774,267 | 153,786 | 168,195 | 463,947 | 151,171 | 254,474 | 50,640 | 5 |
| 6 | \$3,000 under $\$ 3,500$ | 3,062,908 | 9,957,051 | 4,152,215 | 4,446,465 | 885,784 | 1,50, 400 | 4,894,626 | 2,793,723 | 1,406,072 | 279,757 451.832 | 285,926 | -602,533 | 182,956 <br> 176,478 |  | 69,601 | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ |
| 7 | \$3,500 under $\$ *, 000$. | 3,232,549 | 12,134,645 | ${ }_{4}^{4,901,996}$ | $5,537,377$ <br> 6,859 <br> 199 | 1,112,033 | 2, $2,849,187$ | 6,934,584 | 3,658,622 | 2,269,227 | 451,832 676,566 | 175,983 1605 | 6681,737 | 183,067 | -497,982 | 83,416 | 8 |
| 8 | \$4,000 under $\$ 4,500$ under $\$ 5,000$. | 3,488,552 | $14,817,436$ $16,461,528$ | 5,855,765 | 6,859,499 | 1,382,118 | $2,239,187$ $2,499,189$ | 11,789,561 | 4,76,071 $5,466,802$ | - | -974,539 | 116,952 | 553,378 | 134,872 | 343,253 | 70,727 | 9 |
| 10 | \$5,000 under \$6,000 | 6,224,634 | 34,086,295 | 12,443,704 | 16,553,860 | 3,336,990 | 5,074,730 | 27,846,791 | 11,355,100 | 12,232,878 | 2,437,752 | 128,779 | 697,612 | 154,364 | 440,136 | 91,964 | 10 |
| 1 | \$6,000 under $\$ 7,000$ | 4,644,506 | 30,049,915 | 9,793,015 | 15,724,265 | 3,177,815 | 4,101,580 | 26,555,500 | 9,267,739 | 13,237,654 | 2,647,693 | 56,407 | 363,899 |  | 239,685 | 50,551 |  |
| 12 | \$7,000 under \$8,000 | 3,214,399 | 24,009,958 | 6,825,912 | 13,645,969 | 2,778,601 | 2,931,915 | 21,902,394 | 6,551,579 | 12,100,901 | 2,440,609 | 21,592 | 161,434 | 27,022 | 107,822 73,317 | 23,722 <br> 16.230 | 12 |
| 13 | \$8,000 undere \$9,000. | 2,167,447 | -18, $18,73,492$ | $4,597,813$ $3,010,566$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 11,059, } \\ 8,773,922 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,273,624 | 2,016,4,438 | 12,900,775 | 4, $2,429,182$ | -8,181,247 | 1,685,333 | 6,923 | 65,340 | 8,235 | 49,795 | 11,899 | 14 |
| 4 | \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 1,451,196 | 13,733,221 | 3,010,566 | 8,773,922 | 1,822,007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$10,000 | 2,484,984 | 29,176,927 | 5,172,207 | 20,026,310 | 4,291,393 | 2,323,100 | 27,252,199 | 5,007,721 | 18,537,738 | 3,927,192 | 14,311 | 170,740 | 16,376 | 127,896 | $\begin{array}{r}32,101 \\ \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16 |
| 16 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 587,465 | 10,047,825 | 1,262,047 | 7,884,521 | 1,757,062 | 534,875 | 9, $9,141,681$ | 1,206,954 | 6,763,148 | 1,551,695 | 6,384 2,702 | 170,27 <br> 60.47 <br> 1 | , 3,682 | 89,421 | 16,782 |  |
| 17 |  | 264,487 | 5,875,992 $12,313,280$ | 581,552 831,542 | 4,551,665 | 1,168,543 | - 3384,497 | 5,299,573 | 539,187 | 4,014,086 | 2,725,082 | ${ }_{3}^{2} .658$ | 122,168 | 3,921 | 100,067 | 41,145 | 18 |
| 19. |  | 91,605 | 6,042,852 | 200,454 | 4,986,906 | 2,106,658 | 81,203 | 5,347,503 | 188,411 | 4,431,980 | 1,831,378 | 447 | 55.590 | 985 | 43,529 | 22,536 | 19 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$150,000 | 14,049 | 1,644,279 | 30,318 | 1,348,568 | 689,633 | 12,328 | 1,436,988 | 28,360 | 1,186,865 | 595,4,9 | 159 | 18,620 | 152 | 14,690 | 8,676 | 20 |
| 21 | \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 3,845 | 658,563 | 7,965 | 529,147 | 291,744 | 3,261 | 558,316 | 7,276 | 451,180 | 244,013 | 4 | 7,416 | 47 | 5,622 | 3,531 | 21 |
| 22 | \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 3,937 | 1,109,680 | 8,090 | ${ }^{862,534}$ | ${ }^{515,858}$ | 3,244 | $\stackrel{913,212}{969}$ | 7.279 | 712,830 | 415,847 | 62 22 | 15,013 | 26 | 11.771 | 8,981 |  |
| 23 | \$ $\$ 500,000$ under \$1.000,000 | 531 <br> 236 | 356,220 482,640 | 1,072 | 274,855 364,825 | 174,941 233,159 | 4 | 269,778 271,191 | 949 | 202,063 | 12,429 129,067 | ${ }_{40}^{22}$ | 105,388 | 50 | 70,594 | 53,210 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 62,579,316 | 114,410,632 | 26,413,545 | 1,588,051 | 5,939,904 | 1,538,046 | 3,567,097 | 848,970 | 25 |
| 25 | Total taxable returns......... | 45.652,134 | 262,188,3 | 75,816,644 | 149,173,569 | 34,335,652 | 29,411,388 | 206.70.518 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Nontaxable | 384,258 | 012 | 658,355 | - |  | 255,068 | ${ }^{1838,191}$ | 544,483 |  |  | 7,6 | ${ }^{114,136}$ | 6,760 |  |  | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Under \$600.. | 3,950,030 | 1,276,547 | 3,396,223 |  |  | 583,340 | ${ }_{6}^{212,624}$ | 1,139,716 |  |  | 174,062 |  | 85, 268 |  |  |  |
| 28 | \$600 under \$1,000... | 1,763,840 | $1,363,496$ <br> $.2,474.402$ | $2,446,37$ <br> $3,433.139$ | $\begin{array}{r}468 \\ 3,757 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 746,606 $1,199,894$ 1, |  |  | 73 |  | 74,486 | 78,584 | 96,837 | 227 |  |  |
| 29 30 | \$1,000 under ${ }^{\$ 1}$ \$00 under ${ }^{2} 2,5000$ | 1,459.207 | 2,562,425 | 3,093,765 | 21,981 |  | 1,072,241 | 1,886,349 | 2,459,808 | 932 |  | 39,554 | 70,872 | 72,411 | 496 |  |  |
| 31 | \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 1,151,627 | 2,594,083 | 2,905,349 | 32,417 |  | 980,372 | 2,209,945 | 2,582,049 | 4,436 |  | 14,613 | 33,201 | 32,428 | 893 |  |  |
| 32 |  |  |  | 2,582,105 |  |  | 807,925 | 2,199,997 | 2,349,682 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$3,000 under \$3, ${ }^{\text {d }}$, | 679,940 | 2,194,645 | 2,176,710 | 17,848 |  | 626,916 | 2,023,245 | 2,039,625 | 9,435 |  | 9,134 | 29,730 | 27,818 | 873 |  |  |
| 34 | \$3,500 under \$ \$ . 000 | 497,029 | 1,863,527 | 1,758,371 | 18,866 |  | 470,501 | 1,765,628 | 1,686,554 | 15,237 |  | 5,937 | 21,742 | 16,272 |  |  | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ |
| 35 | \$4,000 under \$4.500 | 256,690 | 1,089,094 | 992,874 | 10,490 |  | 248,597 <br> 168887 <br> 1885 | 1,055,067 | 970,065 691,961 | $\xrightarrow{9,922}$ |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | 36 |
| 36 37 | \$\$,500 under \$5,000 | 174,478 206,227 | 822,828 $1,271,042$ | 708,022 907,762 | 8,401 15,509 |  | 168,487 193,250 | 1,599,021 | 691,565 | 12,036 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | ble | 13,433,048 | ${ }^{3} 18,965,757$ | 25,109,045 | 163,845 | - | 7,353,197 | ${ }^{3} 14,561,838$ | 19,240,949 | 67,688 |  | 402,721 | ${ }^{3} 380,667$ | 303,291 | 2,910 |  |  |
|  | Grand | 59,085,182 | ${ }^{3} 281,154,092$ | 100,925,690 | 149,337,414 | 34,335,652 | 36,794,585 | ${ }^{3} 221,272,356$ | 81,820,265 | 114,478,320 | 26,413,545 | 1,990,772 | ${ }^{36,320,571}$ | 2,041,337 | 3,570,007 | 348,970 | 39 |
|  |  | 37,356,119 | 391,957,911 | 55,251,227 |  |  | 17,576,961 | 352,161,339 | 38,590,403 | 12,983,667 | 2,572,882 | 1,734,655 | 34,220, 808 | 1,727,129 | 133,232 | 431 |  |
| 41 | Returns $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10.000$ | 17,903,641 | 121,383,926 | 37,568,928 | 65,768,922 | 13,389,037 | 15,683,403 | 107,418,642 | 35,429,540 | 55,875,947 | 11,273,912 | 227.770 | 1,405.022 |  |  |  | 41 |
| 42 | Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more.. | 3,825,422 | 67,812,255 | 8,105,535 | 50,406,402 | 14,330,813 | 3,534,221 | 61,692,375 | 7,800,322 | 45,618,706 | 12,566,751 | 28,347 | 694,741 | 32,550 | 526,020 | 223,36 |  |

Table 10.-adjusted gross incore, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax-all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross incote CLASSES AND by Marital' status of taxpayer-Continued

| Ad fusted gross income classes |  | Returns of heads of household |  |  |  |  | Returns for surviving spouse |  |  |  |  | Returns of single persons not head or household or surviving |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of returns | Ad justed income (Thou sand | Exemptions <br> Thousand dollars) | Taxable incame <br> (Thousend तohars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Incone tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returms | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad justed } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Exemptions $\begin{gathered}\text { (Thousond } \\ \text { doillars) }\end{gathered}$ (23) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taxable } \\ \text { Income } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { (ollters) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dolliers) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ad justed } \\ & \text { gross } \\ & \text { income } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Taxable income (Thousand dollera) | Income tax <br> after <br> credits <br> (Thousand <br> dollers) |  |
| Taxable returns: <br> $\$ 600$ under \$1,000 <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 1,500$. <br> \$1,500 under \$2,000. <br> \$2,000 under \$2,500 |  | (16) | 7) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 79,316 \\ 9,967 \\ \hline 4,8,84 \\ 66,074 \\ 66,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,292 \\ 12,+621 \\ 23,46 \\ 35,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,139 \\ 4,35 \\ 14,351 \\ 19,177 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 788 \\ 2,851 \\ 3,827 \end{array}$ | 5,207 | 1,0609,889 | 5,3105,725 | 1,3762,469 | 274 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1,210,625 \\ 2,878,375 \\ 1,669,946 \\ 1,526,662 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 726,375 \\ 1,187,814 \\ 1,143,918 \\ 1,221,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,024 \\ 1,87,670 \\ 1,266,000 \\ 1,762,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,385 \\ \hline 27,979 \\ 259,199 \\ 349,941 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 8,820 15,396 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25,140 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 29,228 |  |  |  |  | 4,435 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$2,500 under $\$ 3.000$ | 56,988 | 158,329 | 67,173 | 61.677 | 12,193 | 5,087 | 14,071 | 7,335 | 3,858 | 770 | 1,457,234 | 3,997,756 | 1,183,195 | 2,296,302 | 454,428 <br> 15158 |  |
| 7 | \$3,500 under ${ }^{4}$ \%,000. | 89,597 | 233,330 <br> 336,401 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 91, } \\ \hline 1268 \\ 12948 \\ \hline 988\end{array}$ | 101,142 | 20,030 <br> 31,031 | 5,779 <br> 4,424 <br> 8,4 | 19,189 16,428 |  | 6,171 <br> 6,334 <br> 1 | 2,238 | 1,299,211 |  | 1,074,391 | 2,587,276 $2,707,00$ | 515,158 |  |
|  | \$4,000 under $\$ 4.500$ | 102,844 | 437,882 | 130,494 | 236,695 | 47,648 | 5,415 | 22,985 | 7,108 | 11,905 | 2,323 | -980,508 | 4,155,928 | 819,025 | 2,802,431 | 572,165 | 8 |
|  | \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 102,360 | 482,538 | 132,106 | 276,987 | 55,944. | 5,077 | 24,039 | 3.936 | 20,88i | 2,172 | 1762,921 | 3,612,012 | 626,587 | 2,524,395 | 519,826 | 9 |
| 10 | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 156,798 | 855,384 | 213,766 | 518,312 | 105,128 | 445 | 30,277 | 8,371 | 16,576 | 3,243 | 858,882 | 4,656,231 | 712,103 | 3,345,958 | 698,903 | 10 |
| 12 | \$6,000 under $\$ 77,000$. | 91,028 | 588,117 <br> 33 | 127,258 | 370,577 | 76,472 | 822 | 37,403 | 9,668 | 20,876 | 4,131 | 389,669 | 2,504,996 | 317,953 | 1,855,473 | 398,969 | 11 |
| 13 |  | 19,770 | 165,594 | 27,588 | 123,583 | 24,247 | 4,067 | 33,300 | 6,920 | 21,002 | 4,282 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 213,663 } \\ 127\end{array}\right.$ | 1,995,221 | 100, 865 | 1, 788,048 | ${ }^{2660,622}$ |  |
| 14 | \$9,000 under \$20,000. | 9,910 | 93,274 | 14,365 | 66,813 | 14,4,5 |  |  |  |  |  | 64,571 | 610,961 | 56,753 | 466,628 | 108,385 | 14 |
| 15 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 26,193 | 311,385 | 37,573 | 229,470 | 52,696 | 3,550 | 42,655 | 6,245 | 30,046 | 6,429 | 127,830 | 1,399,948 | 104,291 | 1,101,160 | 272,975 | 15 |
| 6 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 7,959 | 135,422 | 11,671 | 105,720 | 27,257 | 794 | 13.818 | 1,451 | 10,648 |  |  | 640,633 | 34,849 | 517,786 | 149,800 | 16 |
| 7 | \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 3,912 | 88,009 | 5,569 | 69,831 | 20,196 | 452 | 10,233 | 730 | 7,908 | 2,051 | 18,924 | 417,703 | 18,385 | 336,085 | 109,920 | 17 |
| 18 | \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 5,452 | 179,759 | 8,527 | 145,840 | 52,282 | 761 | 25,753 | ,244 | 21,708 |  | 25,437 | 848,113 | 25,735 | 691,385 | 276,349 |  |
| 19 | \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 1,641 | 110,377 | 2,513 | 88,321 | 40,839 | 216 | 13,196 | 418 | 11,231 | 4,800 | 7,698 | 516,186 | 8,127 | 411,845 | 207,105 | 19 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 247 | 29,703 | 373 | 23,307 | 12,621 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 1,296 | 156,689 | 1,405 | 121,691 |  |  |
| 21 | \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 72 | 12,304 | 106 | 9,673 | 5,664 |  | 1,395 |  | 1,032 | 54.5 | 460 | 79,132 |  | 61,640 | 37,991 | 21 |
| 22 | \$200,000 under \$ $\$ 500,000$. | 89 | 23,836 | 136 | 18,585 | 11,470 |  | 2,625 | 17 | 1,986 | 1,053 | 532 | 150,650 | 587 | 113,922 | 76,910 | 22 |
| 23 | \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1.000,000$ | 18 | 11,175 | 31 | 8,931 | 6,419 |  | 2,202 | 3 | 1,900 | 1,207 | 84 | 58,052 | 93 | 45,060 | 30,900 |  |
| 24 | \$1,000,000 or more.. | 3 | 3,933 | 4 | 3,665 | 1,956 | 3 | 4,294 |  | 4.029 | 2,060 | 42 | 97,834 | 43 | 64,674 | 46,866 |  |
| 25 | Total taxable returns | 868,573 | 4,726,125 | 1,135,986 | 2,857,693 | 671,548 | 56,474 | 333,697 | 85,653 | 293,951 | 48,887 | 13,697,648 | 44,478,091 | 10,477,644 | 28,144,196 | 6,352,702 | 25 |
| 26 | Nontaxabie returns: No adjusted gross in | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | $(2)^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119, | 1157,378 | 104,076 |  |  | 26 |
| 27 | Under $\$ 600$. | 19.397 | 6.897 | 15.957 |  |  | $\therefore 535$ | 2,00 |  |  |  | 3,109, 12 y | 998,731 | 2,106,620 | - |  |  |
| ${ }^{<8}$ | \$0w under $\$ 1.000$ under $\$ 1.500$ | 14,668 19,019 | 71,700 23.698 | 17,792 $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 9 9}$ | 32 | - | 4.4110 | 3,276 5,747 7,54 | 6,787 7780 |  |  | 924,394 <br> 705,039 <br> 103 | 684,180 | ${ }^{868,876}$ | 462 |  | ${ }^{28}$ |
| 30 | \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 19,679 | 34,402 | 35,283 | 109 |  | 4,197 | 7,540 | 7,346 |  |  |  |  | - $\begin{gathered}925,621 \\ 518,917\end{gathered}$ | -3,425 |  |  |
| 31 | \$2,000 under \$2,500.. | 13.012 | 29,304 | 25,137 | 535 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 140,573 | 314,776 | 259,630 | 26,553 |  | 31 |
| 32 | \$2,500 under \$3,000 | 8.153 | 22,007 | 16,509 | 403 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 236,392 | 179,231 |  |  |  |
| 33 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,471 | 14,486 | 12,047 | 728 |  | 39,764 18,212 1 | 128,400 67,443 | -99,621 | 6,466 <br> 3,208 |  | 33 |
| 35 | \$4,000 under \$4,500. | 7,650 | 31,721 | 19,441 | 356 | - |  |  |  |  |  | 12,401 6,21 | 27,059 | 18,950 | ${ }^{568}$ |  | ${ }^{34}$ |
| 36 | \$4,500 under \$5,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,279 | 24,994 | 14,821 | 1,228 |  | 36 |
| 37 | \$5.000 or more.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,194 | 91,334 | 18,164 | 3,473 |  |  |
| 38 | Total nontaxable return | 104,028 | ${ }^{3157,108}$ | 160,249 | 1,441 | - | 23,076 | 32,809 | 42,027 | 72 |  | 5,550,026 | 33,833,335 | 5,162,528 | 92,088 |  | 38 |
| 39 | Grand | 972,601 | 34,883,233 | 1,296,235 | 2,859,134 | 671,548 | 79,550 | 366,506 | 127,680 | 194,669 | 48,887 | 19,247,674 | ${ }^{3} 48,311,426$ | 15,640,172 | 28,235,284 | 6,352,702 | 9 |
| 40 |  |  | ${ }^{31,935,373}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Returns $\$ 5.000$ under $\$ 10,000 . . . . . . .$. | 323,037 | 2,039,527 | 452,120 | 1,283,663 | 265,413 | 15,334 | 100,980 | 24,959 | 58,454 | 11,656 | 1,654,097 | 10,419,755 | 1,380,651 | 7,640,103 | 1,643,690 | 41 |
| 42 | Returns $\$ 10,000$ or more............. | 45,725 | 908,333 | 66,754 | 703,143 | 231,400 | 5,816 | 118,450 | 10,154 | 92,503 | 28,690 | 211,313 | 4,398,356 | 195,755 | 3,466,030 | 1,280,612 |  |

Table 10-ADJUSTED Gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax -all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemtzed deductions, by aduusted gross income
part II.-RETURNS WITH STANDARD DEDUCTION

| Adjusted gross income classes |  | Total |  |  |  |  | Joint returns of husbands and wives |  |  |  |  | Separate returns of husbands and wives |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of returns | Ad justed gross income (hhousand doll tars | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable <br> income <br> (Thousand <br> dollars | Incone tax after credits <br> (Thousand | Number of returns |  | Exemptions <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Taxable (Thousand dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars) | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Taxable income <br> (Thousand dollars) | Income tax <br> after <br> credits <br> (Thousand <br> dohlirs) |  |
| axable returns: $\$ 600$ under $\$ 1,000$ <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 1,500$. <br> $\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$. <br> \$2,000 under \$2,500. |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,229,341 \\ & 1,8989916 \\ & 1,721,71 \\ & 1,953,165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,023,240 \\ & 2,393,329 \\ & 2,985,589 \\ & 2,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 737,604 \\ 1,274,882 \\ 1,359,929,095 \\ 2,023,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183,927 \\ 808,112 \\ 1,33,777 \\ 1,999,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,642 \\ 175,668 \\ 266,461 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271,282,599 \\ & 273, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156,932 \\ & 476,297 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,538 \\ & 328,109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.670 \\ 100,507 \\ 288,994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,532 \\ 20,081 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,143 \\ 102,601 \\ 114,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59.197 \\ 129.174 \\ 200.175 \end{array}$ |  | 11,24548.578897,385 | 2,298919,3141935 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 383,813 |  |  |  | 597,795 | 1,344,249 | 920,841 | 57.712 |  | 150,897 | 340,280 | 139,033 | 167,233 | 33,388 |  |  |
|  | \$2,500 under \$3,000. |  | 2,062,748 | 5,683,359 | 2,450.583 | 2,665,632 | 529,024 | 801,106 | 2,220,176 | 1,422,847 | 575,740 | 114,404 | 131,487 | 363,143 | 116,702 | 210,200 | 41,804 | 5 |
| 6 | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 2,114,394 | 6,873,010 | 2,832,508 | 3,354,600 | 670,869 | 980,053 | 3,198,205 | 1,885,003 | 994,310 | 198,274 | 146,487 | 475,328 | 143.027 | 284,565 | 57,415 | 6 |
|  | \$3,500 under \$4,000 | 2,084,772 | 7,817,205 | 3,088,162 | 3,947.945 | 796,587 | 1,122,344 | 4,212,319 | 2,270,044 | 1,521,373 |  | 126,698 <br> 114,107 |  | 121,423 <br> 132,152 | 306,213 <br> 303,657 |  | 7 |
| 8 | \$4,000 under \$4,50 | 2,148,638 | 9,123,362 $9,384,931$ |  | 4,682,284 $4,959,467$ | 948,313 $1,006,267$ | $1,288,058$ $1,313,468$ | $5,473,242$ $6,244,639$ | $\xrightarrow{2.772 .381} 2$ | 2, 153, <br> $2,708,305$ | 429,355 <br> 540,240 | 114,107 79,639 | 484,341 376,189 | $\begin{array}{r}132,152 \\ 90,690 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 303,657 247,726 | - 51,289 | ${ }_{9}^{8}$ |
|  | \$4,500 under \$5,000 | 1,976,698 | 9,384,931 | 3,487,784 | 4,959,467 | 1,006,267 | 1,313,468 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 3.059,182 | 16,725.875 | 5,732,639 | 9,323.531 | 1,889,301 | 2,328,428 | 12,763,539 | 5.079,906 | 6,407,475 | 1,277,572 | 67,002 | 300,407 | 77.361 | 249,328 | 52,380 | 10 |
| 11 | \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 2,062,850 | 13,340,910 | 4,037,862 | 7,969,440 | 1,623.552 | 1,733.963 | 11,227,223 | 3,746,240 |  |  |  | 158,015 | 31,002 | 114,675 | 24,640 | 12 |
| 12 | \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 1,427.689 | 10,657,071 | 2,802,190 | 6,790,821 | 1,396.714 | 1.257,022 | 9,386,871 | 2,654,907 | 5,793,282 | 1,174,150 | ${ }^{6,838}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$ | 947.222 | 8,015,245 | 1,848,920 | 5,366,023 | 1,114,873 | 855,743 | 7,245,241 | 1,767.426 | 4,753,282 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 14 | \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 657,349 | 6,220,423 | 1,260,765 | $4,339,356$ | 910,392 | 606,802 | 5,742,289 | 1,215,132 | 3,952,870 | 818.884 | 4.061 | 38,439 | 4,433 | 31,975 | 7,796 |  |
| 15 | \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 991,260 | 11,503,419 | 1,871,547 | 8,642,120 | 1,879,345 | 909,521 | 10,544,318 | 1,795,273 | 7,839,503 | 1,676,485 | 3,061 | 36,118 |  | 32,456 | 8,378 | 15 |
| 16 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 162,811 | 2,758,229 | 314,021 | 2,281,869 | 553,158 | 145,956 | 2,471,978 | 298,442 | 2,027,582 | 476,592 | 939 | 16,227 | 1,065 | 14,694 | 4,673 | 16 |
| 17 | \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 50,903 | 1,123,383 | 99,387 | 973,332 | 262,023 | 45,076 | 994,743 | 94,063 | 855,606 | 221,152 | 478 | 11,053 | 533 | 10,279 | 3,735 | 17 |
| 18 | \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 44,773 | 1,414,079 | 92,419 | 1,276,994 | 411,332 | 40,137 | 1,266,521 | 87.633 | 1,138.748 | 353.524 78.925 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| 19 | \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 3,645 | 226,649 | 7,222 | 215,792 | 6,156 | . 117 | 192,556 | 6,712 | 182,727 | 78,925 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 19 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$150,000 | 269 | 32,644 | 4.45 | 31,931 | 16,943 | 219 | 26,690 | 406 | 26,064 | 13,578 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | ${ }_{22} 2$ | 10,593 5 | 34 | 5,538 | - 2,942 | 12 | 3,236 | 24 | 3,200 | 1,773 | i | 08 |  | 407 | 215 |  |
| 23 | \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. |  | 1,841 |  | 1,837 | 1,327 |  |  | 2 |  | 496 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |
| 24 | \$1,000,000 or more. | 1 | 1,044 | 2 | 1,041 | 612 | 1 | 1,044 | 2 | 1,041 | 612 |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |
| 25 | rotal taxable ret | 26,598,420 | 121,711,417 | 38,843,963 | 71,168,899 | 14,977,698 | 14,413,747 | 85,200,942 | 29,391,266 | 47,698,861 | 10,012,828 | 1,147,804 | 3,614,681 | 1,068,003 | 2,200,256 | 460,114 | 25 |
| 26 | Nontaxable returns: No adjusted gross income | 384,258 | ${ }^{11,012,326}$ | 658,355 | - |  | 255,068 | ${ }^{1838,191}$ | 544,483 |  |  | 7,695 | 14,136 | 6,760 |  |  | 26 |
| 27 | Under $\$ 600$. | 3,923,940 | 1,266,501 | 3,362,438 |  |  | 573,692 | 208,821 | 1,122,321 |  |  | 173,304 | 56,399 | 125,431 | - |  |  |
| 28 | \$600 under $\$ 1,000$. | 1,623,315 | 1,249,005 | 2,323,750 | $\begin{array}{r}468 \\ 3,45 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 725,904 $1,131,147$ | 1,394,211 | 1,425,150 | 73 |  | 67,930 59,335 | 72,042 | 91,055 | $\cdots$ | - | 28 |
| 29 30 | \$1,500 under $\$$ | 1,7635,270 | 2,159,307 2,174,849 | 边, $2,779,537$ | 18,4,57 |  | 1,965,011 | 1,700,110 | 2,282,366 | 932 |  | 33,394 | 60,152 | 63,579 | ${ }_{154}^{22}$ |  | 30 |
| 37 | \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 890,884 | 2,012,489 | 2,457,572 | 22,287 |  | 794,435 | 1,795,018 | 2,238,295 | 3,864 |  | 10,194 | 23,343 | 26,102 | 267 |  | 31 |
| 32 | \$2,500 under \$3,000 | 698,771 | 1,891,426 | 2,131,676 | 18,915 |  | 636,816 | 1,725,722 | 1,968,766 | 6,594 |  |  | 31.778 |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 502,074 | 1,619,021 | 1,755,524 | 9,263 |  | 472,698 | 1,524,021 | 1,657,475 | 7,861 |  | 3,002 | 26,046 | 25,851 | 43 | - | 33 |
| 34 35 |  | 340,457 <br> 143,706 | $1,280,369$ 610,570 | $\begin{array}{r}1,335,298 \\ 648827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,363 \\ 3,955 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 329,244 141,775 | $\begin{array}{r}1,238,628 \\ 602,035 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,294,312 | 9,882 <br> 3,955 | - |  |  |  |  |  | 35 |
| 36 | \$4,500 under ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ 5,000. | 89,000 | 418,182 | 426,777 | 1,993 |  | 87,803 | 412,583 | 421,130 | 1,993 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |
| 37 | \$5,000 or more...... | 74,205 | 414,321 | 412,512 | 2,244 |  | 72,901 | 407,591 | 406,253 | 2,244 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | 1 nontaxable | 11,675,340 | 314,083,714 | 21,514,238 | 92,440 |  | 6,186,434 | ${ }^{3} 10,761,943$ | 16,316,525 | 37,398 |  | 374,489 | ${ }^{3} 317,630$ | 464,769 | 992 | - | 38 |
| 39 | Grand total.................. | 38,273,760 | $3_{135,795,131}$ | 60,358,201 | 71,260,339 | 24,977,698 | 20,600,181 | 395,962,885 | 45,707,791 | 47,736,259 | 10,012,828 | 1,522,293 | 3,932,311 | 1,532,772 | 2,201,248 | 460,114 | 39 |
| 40 | Returns under $\$ 5,000 . \ldots . . . \ldots \ldots . .$. |  | ${ }^{3} 63,344,194$ | 41,878,136 | 24,028,414 | 4,813,664 | 12,601,238 | ${ }^{3} 33,680,411$ | 28,555,287 | 8,385,867 | 1,665,182 | 1,40,961 | -3,218,393 | 1,398,283 | 1,677,694 | 339,944 | 40 |
| 41 |  | $8,228,496$ <br> 1,253 | 55,373,845 170077,092 | 16,04,886 | $33,791,417$ $13,440,508$ | -6,934, 932 <br> 3,2292 | 6,854,858 $1,144,085$ | $\xrightarrow{46,772,754} 1$ | 14,869,864 | 27,267,419 | 5,520,450 | 106,611 | 640,748 73,170 | $129,4,99$ 4,990 | 65,817 | 21,290 | 42 |

Table 10. - adjusted gross incore, exemptions, taxable income, and incong tax -all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross income CLASSES AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER-Continued
part in.-returns wth standard deduction-Contin

table 10.-AdJusted gross income, exemptions, taxable tncome, and income tax-all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross incone CLASEES AND BY MARITAL' STATUS OF TAXPAYER-Continued
part iti.-RETURNS with ITEMzED deductions

| Adjusted gross income classes |  | Total |  |  |  |  | Joint returns of husbends and wives |  |  |  |  | Separate returns of husbands and wives |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad justed } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns |  | Exemptions <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Taxable <br> (Thousand <br> dollars | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars | Number of returns | Ad justed gross (Thousand | Exemptions <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable Income <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| axable returns: <br> $\$ 600$ under $\$ 1,000$. <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 1,500$ <br> \$2,000 under \$2,500. |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 59,809 \\ 290,004 \\ 69,28 \\ 1,324,182 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,269 \\ 7,68 \\ \hline 98,793 \\ 421,774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,420 \\ & 34,499 \\ & 83,421 \\ & 83,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{(2)} \quad- \\ & 62,536 \\ & 186,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.2_{1}^{2}\right), 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{(2)}\right) \\ 75,253 \\ 251,656 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{(2)},\right. \\ 12,866 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \left({ }^{2}\right), \\ 2,542 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,1,132 \\ & 25,320 \\ & 22,501 \\ & 42,080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,328 \\ 199 \\ 39,690 \\ 096 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,680 \\ 9,198 \\ 17,774 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}652 \\ 4.613 \\ 12,298 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 67,066 228,159 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 389,618 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 584,426 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96,007 | 35,241 | 37,756 |  |  |
|  | \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 744,640 | 2,052,010 | 864,189 | 724,946 | 142,771 | 318,778 | 881,090 | 483,051 | 198,527 | 39,380 | 36,708 | 100,804 | 34,469 | 4,274 | 8,836 |  |
|  | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 948,514 | 3,084,041 | 1,319,707 | 1,091,865 | 214,915 | 520,347 | 1,696,421 | 908,720 | 411,762 | 81,483 | 39,439 | 127,205 | 39,929 | 61,239 | 12,186 | 6 |
| 7 | \$3,500 under \$4,000 | 1,147,777 | 4,317,440 | 1,813,834 | 1,589,432 | 315,446 | 722,249 | 2,722,265 | 1,388,578 | 747,854 | 148,248 | 49,285 | 186,486 | 55,055 | 92,936 | 28,721 | 7 |
| 8 | \$4,000 under $\$ 4.500$ under $\$ 5,500$ | 1,339,914 | 5,694,084 | 2,325,909 $2,861,519$ | $2,177,215$ $2,789,557$ | 433,805 556,941 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } 951,129 \\ \hline 1221\end{array}$ | 4,045,873 $5,544,922$ | 2,943,690 | $1,247,672$ $1,885,203$ | 247,211 374,299 | 46,491 37,313 | 197,196 177,189 | 50,915 4,182 | 104,325 95,527 | 21,112 19,438 | ${ }_{9}^{8}$ |
| 10 | \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 3,165,452 | 17,360,420 | 6,711,065 | 7,230,329 | 1,447,689 | 2,746, 302 | 15,083.252 | 6,275,194 | 5,825,403 | 1,160,180 | 61,777 | 337,205 | 77,003 | 190,808 | 39,584 | 10 |
| 11 | \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 2,581,656 | 16,709,005 | 5,755,153 | 7,754,825 | 1,554,263 | 2,367,617 | 15,328,277 | 5,521,499 | 6,879,389 | 1,372,630 | 31,787 | 205,884 | 39,395 | 125,010 | 25,911 | 11 |
| 12 | \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 1,786,710 | 13,352,887 | 4,023,722 | 6,855,148 | 1,381,887 | 1,674,894 | 12,515,523 | 3,896,672 | 6,307,619 | 1,266,459 | 14,754 | 110,466 | 18,243 | 69,151 | 14,990 | 12 |
| 13 | \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$ | 1,220,225 | 10,328,247 | 2,748,893 | 5,693,359 | 1,158,751 | 1,160,701 | 9,823,367 | 2,682,748 | 5,361,152 | 1,087,744 | (2) ${ }^{9,979}$ | ${ }_{\left(2^{2}\right)}^{83,819}$ | ${ }^{(2,}{ }^{13,816}$ | (2) ${ }^{50,229}$ | (2) ${ }_{(2)}$ | 13 |
| 14 | \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 793,847 | 7,512,798 | 1,749,801 | 4,434,566 | 911,615 | 761,636 | 7,208,486 | 1,714,050 | 4,228,377 | 866,499 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 1,493,724 | 17,673,508 | 3,300,660 | 11,384,190 | 2,412,048 | 1,413,579 | 16,707,881 | 3,212,448 | 10,698,235 | 2,250,707 | 11,250 | 134,622 | 13,246 | 96,440 | 23.723 | 15 |
| 16 | \$15,000 under \$20,000 | 424,654 | 7,283,596 | 948,026 | 5,202,652 | 1,203,904 | 388,919 | 6,669,703 | 908,512 | 4,735,566 | 1,075,103 | 5,4,5 | 94,044 | 6,056 | 72,525 | 21,147 13,047 | 16 |
|  | \$20,000 under \$25.000 | ${ }_{313}^{213} 58$ | 4.752,609 | 482,165 | 3,578,333 | 906,520 | 193,421 | 4,304,830 | 459,124 | 3,232,814 | 798,422 | 2,224 | 49,421 |  | 92,803 |  | 18 |
| 19 | \$25,000 under $\$ 850,000 .$. | 324,742 87,960 | $10,899,201$ $5,816,203$ | 739,123 193,232 | $8,696,092$ $4,771,114$ | 2,690,490 | 294,070 78,086 | 9,870,966 $5,154,947$ | 781,699 | 7,875,338 | 2,375,548 | 3,439 828 | 114,556 54,319 | ${ }_{964}^{3,683}$ | 92, 289 4289 | 21,843 | 19 |
| 20 | \$100,000 under \$ $\$ 150,000 . . . . . . . . .$. | 13,780 | 1,611,635 | 29,873 | 1,316,637 | 672,690 | 12,109 | 1,40, 298 | 27,954 | 1,160,801 | 581,871 | 156 | 18,139 | 149 | 14,213 | 8,387 | 20 |
| 21 | \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 3,786 | 648,352 | 7,868 | 519,091 | 286,382 | 3,216 | 550,581 | 7,193 | 443,573 | 239,954 | ${ }_{62}^{4}$ | 7,216 | 4 | 5,622 | 10,363 |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ | \$200,000 under $\$ 5000000$. | 3.915 | 1,104,087 | 8,056 | 856,996 | 512,914 | 3,232 | 909,976 | 7,255 | 709630 | -126,938 | ${ }_{22}$ | 15,013 | 26 | 11,771 | 8,981 | ${ }_{23}^{22}$ |
| 22 | \$1,000,000 or more.... | 235 | 434, 596 | +1,429 | 363,784 | 232,547 | 147 | 260,14 270,147 | 339 | 221,022 | 128,455 | 40 | 105,388 | 50 | 70,594 | 53,210 | 24 |
| 25 | lal taxable retur | 19,053,714 | 140,476,918 | 36,972,681 | 78,004,670 | 19,357,954 | 15,027,641 | 121,509,576 | 33,188,050 | 66,711,771 | 16,400,717 | 40,247 | 2,325,223 | 470,043 | 1,366,841 | 388,856 | 25 |
|  | Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | \$600 under $\$ 1.000$ | 140,525 | 114,491 | 122,621 |  |  | 20,702 | 16,972 | 41,499 |  |  | 6,132 | 4,855 | 4,295 |  |  |  |
| 28 | \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500$ | 223,741 | 288,095 | 262,987 | 312 |  | 68,747 | 91,020 | ${ }^{111,062}$ |  |  | 5,151 | 6,542 | 5,782 |  |  |  |
| 29 | \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 223,937 | 387,576 | 314,408 | 3,474 |  | 107,230 | 186,239 | 177,442 |  |  | 6,160 | 0,720 | 8,832 | 342 |  | 29 |
| 30 | \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 260,743 | 581,594 | 4 47,777 | 10,130 |  | 185,937 | 414,927 | 34,754 | 572 |  | 4,419 | ,858 | 6,326 | 626 |  | 30 |
| 31 | \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 217,750 | 601,568 | 450,429 | 15,193 |  | 171,109 | 474,275 | 380,916 | 1,850 |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | - | 31 |
| 32 | \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 177,866 | 575,624 | 421,186 | 8,585 |  | 154,218 | 499,224 | 382,210 | 1,574 | - |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{32}$ |
| 34 | \$3,500 under $\$ 4,000$. | 156,572 | 583,158 478,524 | 423,073 <br> 344,047 | 8,503 |  | 141,257 106,882 | 527,000 43,032 | 392,242 <br> 329,801 | 5,355 |  | 3,734 | 23,524 | 235 |  |  | ${ }^{33}$ |
| 35 | *, 500 under $\$ 5,000$ | 85,478 | 408,624 | - 281,245 | 6,535 6,408 |  | 80,882 | 381,973 | 329,801 270,831 | 5,180 | - | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | 35 |
| 36 | \$5,000 or more. | 132,022 | 856,721 | 495,250 | 13,265 |  | 120,349 | 751,430 | 477,272 | 9,792 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Total nontaxable returns | 1,757,708 | 4,882,043 | 3,594,808 | 72,405 |  | 1,166,763 | 3,799,895 | 2,924,424 | 30,290 | - | 28,232 | 63,037 | 38,522 | 1,918 |  | 37 |
| 38 | Grand total | 20,811,422 | 145,358,961 | 40, 567, 489 | 78,077,075 | 19,357,954 | 16,194,402 | 125,309,471 | 36,112,474 | 66,742,061 | 16,400,777 | 468,479 | 2,388,260 | 508,565 | 1,368,759 | 388,856 | 38 |
| 39 | Returns under \$5,000 | 8,564,601 | 28,613,717 | 13,373,091 | 9,133,676 | 1,802,138 | 4,975,723 | 18,480,928 | 10,035,116 | 4,597,800 | 907, | 323,694 | 1,002,425 | 328,8 | 455,538 | 91,300 |  |
| 40 | turns \$5,000 under \$1 | 行,145 | 66,010,081 | 21,474,042 |  | 6.454,205 | 8,828,545 |  |  | 28,608,523 | 753 | 121,159 | 764,274 | 52, | 453,018 | 95,4 | 40 |
| 41 | Returns \$10,000 or more | 2,571,676 | 50,735,163 | 5,720,356 | 36,965,894 | 11,101,611 | 2,390,136 | 46,182,655 | 5,517,682 | 33,535,733 | 9,739,555 | 23,626 | 621,571 | 27,560 | 460,203 | 202,070 | 41 |

table 10.-adsusted gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and incone tax -all returns, returns with standard deduction, and returns with itemized deductions, by adjusted gross income Classes and by marital' status of taxpayer-Continued
fart IIf - - EETURNS WITH ITEMZED DEDVCTIONS-Continued


table 11.-number of returns by adjusted gross income classes, by total mmber of exemptions, and by marital status of taxpayer -continued


Table 11.-NuMber of returns by adjusted gross income classes, by total number of exemptions, and by marital status of taxpayer-continued


[^2]table 12.-CAPItal gains and losses, short- and long-term, and capital loss carryover, by adjusted gross tncome classes


Table 12. - CAPItal gains and losses, short- and long-term, and capital loss carryover, by ad justed gross income classes-Continued


[^3]Table 13.-returns with self-emplomment tax-adjusted gross income, income tax and self-emplomment tax, by adjusted gross income classes


Table 14.-RETURNS WITH SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX-ADJUSTED GROSS income and SELF-EMPLOYMENT taX, by states and territories
[Taxable and nontaxable returns]

|  | States and Territories | Number of returns with selfemployment tax | Ad justed gross income less dericit (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Self- } \\ \text { employment } \\ \text { tax } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) |  |
|  |  | 94,447 | 414,083 | 6,479 | 1 |
|  | Alabama. | 5,052 | 34,680 | 437 | 2 |
| 3 | Alaska... Arizona. | 34,668 | 243,940 298,318 | 3,502 5,811 | 3 |
| 4 | Arkansas.. | 513,983 | 3,839,499 | 50,117 | 5 |
|  | Ca |  | 482,913 | 7,307 | 6 |
| 6 | Colorado... | 76,150 | 515,784 | 7,325 | 7 |
| 7 | Connecticut. Delaware... | 14,232 | 83, 394 | 1,172 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |
| 9 | District of Columbia. | 16,908 | 149,509 893,373 | 12,660 | ${ }_{10}$ |
| 10 | Florida............. | 152,069 | 893,373 | 12,660 | 10 |
|  |  | 121,148 | 574,396 | 8,859 | 11 |
| 112 | ${ }_{\text {Georgia.. }}^{\text {Hawaii.. }}$ | -17,008 | 111,724 | 1,364 3,854 | 12 |
| 13 | Idaho.... | 4,43,632 | 2,471,624 | 37,365 | 13 |
| 14 | Illinois. | +195,197 | 2,422,571 | 16,461 | 15 |
| 15 | Indiana. |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Iowa.. | 268,264 <br> 157,292 | $1,205,904$ 703,347 | 23,213 | 17 |
| 17 | Kansas.... | 152,551 | 550,682 | 9,933 | 18 |
| 18 | Kentucky.. | 82,751 | 472,283 163,498 | 6,808 2,725 | 19 |
| 20 | Laine..... | 38,114 | 163,498 | 2,725 |  |
| 21 | Maryland.... | 86,995 135,628 | 538,30\%4 | 7,831 | 21 |
| 22 | Massachusette. | 135,628 252,204 | 815,029 $1,392,517$ | 12,346 22,155 | 22 23 |
| 23 | Michigan.. |  | -919,329 | 17,250 |  |
| 24 | Minnesota.. | 76,785 | 254,939 | 4,566 | 25 |
| 25 | Mississippi |  |  | 16,843 |  |
| 25 | Missouri. | 223,387 | 234,530 | 4,023 | 27 |
| 27 | Montana.. | 133,671 | 608,333 | 11,630 | ${ }_{29}^{28}$ |
| 29 | Nevada.. | 11,877 20,532 | 87,856 106,008 | 1,755 | 29 30 |
| 30 | New Hampshire |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,231,557 | 18,526 |  |
| 31 | New Jersey. New Mexico. | 30,908 | 180,710 | 2,395 | 32 |
| 33 | New York... | 560,142 198,840 | $3,871,609$ 672,907 | 53,828 12,44 | 33 |
| 34 | North Carolina. | 193,945 | 672,604 | 6,231 | 35 |
| 35 | North Dakota.. |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | Ohio...... | 325,354 | 1,749,472 | 27,542 | 36 |
| 37 | Orlahoma. |  | 526,446 | 7,632 |  |
| 38 | Oregon....... | 358,098 | 2,107,861 | 33,460 | 39 |
| 40 | Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. | 24,811 | 130,709 | 2,010 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | South Carolina.. | 78,949 | 295,644 | 6,285 | 42 |
| 43 | Ternessee..... | 142,757 387,547 | 541,216 | 8,989 31,116 |  |
| 4 | Texas.. | 387,547 31,863 | 2,178,989 | 2,685 | 45 |
| 45 | Utah. |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | Vermont. | 19,319 126,453 | 78,201 553,396 | 1,458 |  |
| 47 | Virginia... | 126,453 106,014 | 553,396 716,717 | 1,8881 10,081 |  |
| 48 | Washington.... | 51,205 | 202,176 | 3,390 |  |
| 49 50 | West Virginia. | 218,585 | 929,342 | 17,243 | 50 |
| 5 |  | 18,032 5,388 | 87,069 6,024 | 1,408 | 51 |
| 52 | other areas ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 5,388 | 6,024 |  |  |
| 53 | United States ${ }^{2}$ | 7,008,810 | 37,596,871 | 589,401 | 53 |

See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms. ${ }^{n}$,
iReturns of citizens of Puerto Rico who are aliso citizens of United States, nonresident aliens residing in Puerto Rico, citizens of United States residing in Panama Canal Zone or Virgin Islands, and citizens abroad.
${ }_{2}$ Includes Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and other areas listed in footnote 1.
table 15.-SELECTED SOURCES of income, adJusted gross income, taxable inCOME, and income tax, by states and territories [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

|  | States and Territories | Number of returns | Salaries and wages (net) | Dividends (after exclusion <br> (Thoustand dollars) | Interest received <br> (Thousant? dolters) | Combinec business <br> net profit <br> and lose <br> (Thoustanc dodiers) | Combined partnership net profit and $108 s$ (Thowand do (Hars) | Combined net gain and loss from sales of capital assets (Thousand doltars) | Combined rents and royalties net income and loss <br> (Thoussand dollars) | Ad justed <br> gross income <br> less deficit <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Taxable <br> income <br> (Thoustand <br> dollars) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \end{array} \\ \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { dolfers) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |  |
|  | Alabama | 798,233 | 2,779,641 | 47,196 | 25,355 | 208,1:0 | 131.659 | 31.141 | 47 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Alaska. | 46,476 | 254,300 | 761 | 1,637 | 10,8.4 | 13,383 | 2,912 | 527 | 285,361 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,515,229 \\ 176,356 \end{array}$ | 341,908 38,812 | 2 |
| 3 | arizona | 35',947 | 1,365,060 | 43,611 | 29,759 | 116,218 | 60,997 | 55,115 | 17,858 | 1,712,650 | 850,296 | 194,233 | 3 |
|  | Arkansas | 43',224 | 1,159,447 | 19,871 | 14,511 | 165,9:1 | 66,536 | 30,067 | 27,377 | 1,507,49 | 636,210 | 143,410 |  |
| 5 | Californi | 5,381,726 | 23,727,656 | 909,013 | 550,987 | 1,976,4:3 | 1,101,615 | 625,314 | 445,207 | 29,770,013 | 16,569,586 | 3,816,218 | 5 |
| 6 | Colorado. | 57\%,895 | 2,124,748 | 83,806 | 48,952 | 264,098 | 121,152 | 48,262 | 43,929 | 2,755,736 | 1,460,339 | 329,270 | 6 |
| 7 | Connecti | 94i. 535 | 4, 153,354 | 300,702 | 65,749 | 303,386 | 122,428 | 81,061 | 38,056 | 5,141,238 | 3,041,304 | 719,754 | 7 |
| 8 | Delavare | 154, 585 | 711,856 | 105,592 | 5,972 | 38,7:88 | 18,309 | 12,634 | 4,036 | -909,922 | 531,657 | 153,451 | 8 |
|  | District | 331,081 | 1,367,407 | 61,171 | 24,767 | 64,6:3 | 47,891 | 19,764 | 19,965 | 1,655,251 | 982,414 | 231,221 |  |
| 10 | Florida | 2,421,349 | 4.711,378 | 363,950 | 182,340 | 431,817 | 188,945 | 202,896 | 83,271 | 6,269,910 | 3,067,503 | 718,672 | 10 |
| 11 | Georgi | 1,00\%,090 | 3,457,977 | 87,551 | 33,562 | 306,288 | 141,858 | 55,065 | 30,833 | 4,167,257 | 1,941,444 | 437,015 | 11 |
| 12 | Havai | 21:,402 | 756,912 | 20,008 | 7,840 | 49,084 | 25,503 | 8,905 | 15,943 | 896,695 | 457,552 | 101,791 | 2 |
| 13 | Idaho | 21,093 | 643,006 | 11,924 | 15,134 | 143,949 | 30,170 | 27,505 | 9,628 | 890,415 | 428,354 | 93,716 | 13 |
| 14 | Inlino | 3,717,343 | 6,033,985 | 541,436 | 193,456 | 1,486,057 | 629,136 | 272,743 | 236,696 | 19,640,236 | 11,282,683 | 2,622,089 | 1 |
| 15 | Indi | 1,521,475 | 5,833,200 | 111,599 | 69,942 | 588,1¢1 | 173,184 | 76,377 | 65,828 | 7,004,294 | 3,720,036 | 825,964 | 15 |
| 16 | Iowa | 94, 9 ,704 | 2,612,140 | 61,345 | 65,404 | 778,9,7 | 221,185 | 115,469 | 68,018 | 3,967,906 | 1,993,281 | 435,864 | 16 |
| 17 | Kansas. | 735,522 | 2,367,545 | 52,952 | 45,540 | 412,644 | 124,344 | 54,095 | 105,117 | 3,197,240 | 1,629,411 |  | 17 |
| 18 | Kentuck | 833,388 | 2,592,825 | 79,488 | 28,338 | 295,0¢0 | 123,353 | 38,175 | 37,577 | 3,251,231 | 1,575,718 | 351,212 | 18 |
| 19 | Louisia | 815.793 | 2,961,744 | 68,474 | 35,749 | 208,455 | 145,507 | 47,293 | 96,307 | 3,606,286 | 1,785,097 | 412,281 | 19 |
| 20 | Maine | 335,518 | 1,005,710 | 62,404 | 17,756 | 81,610 | 15,722 | 13,630 | 7,800 | 1,223,815 | 582,094 | 128,329 | 20 |
| 21 | Maryland. | 1,147,038 | 4,831,623 | 148,946 | 73,092 | 312,759 | 127,997 | 53,829 | 51,707 | 5,660,245 | 3,083,139 | 685,079 | 1 |
| 22 | Massachuset | 1,965,671 | 7,686,864 | 422,312 | 121,999 | 527,735 | 168,211 | 98,370 | 32,360 | 9,202,549 | 4,953,339 | 1,124,516 | 22 |
| 23 | Michigan, total. | 2,575,775 | 10,947,201 | 288,274 | 176,899 | 745,393 | 355,950 | 131,451 | 103,424 | 12,921,648 | 6,991,099 | 1,607,459 | 23 |
| 24 | Detroit standard metropoli | 1,275,178 | 5,986,069 | 159,114 | 86,322 | 326,485 | 187,671 | 63,219 | 62,053 | 6,959,170 | 3,968,799 | -927,289 | 24 |
| 25 | Hemainder of State | 1,300,597 | 4,961,132 | 129,160 | 90,577 | 418,905 | 168,279 | 68,232 | 41,371 | 5,962,478 | 3,022,300 | 680,170 | 25 |
| 26 | Minnesot | 1,141,280 | 3,815,858 | 127,831 | 82,744 | 522,394 | 185,840 | 100,046 | 49,182 | 4,964,750 | 2,518,019 | 565,036 | 26 |
| 27 | Mis sisissip | 414.701 | 1,155,138 | 19,4,49 | 10,710 | 111,603 | 62,429 | 18,880 | 40,590 | 1,443,458 | 584,140 | 127,704 | 27 |
| 28 | Missouri | 1,439,689 | 5,112,595 | 214,722 | 80,512 | 549,773 | 204,817 | 109,591 | 94,748 | 6,399,098 | 3,405,471 | 781,955 | 28 |
| 29 | Montana | 225,722 | 626,810 | 19,852 | 16,245 | 147,872 | 45,163 | 25,678 | 21,420 | 912,288 | -454,727 | 100,269 | 29 |
| 30 |  | 496,852 | 1,327,388 | 36,612 | 25,438 | 410,56) | 93,742 | 40,734 | 62,457 | 2,018,793 | 1,007,842 | 223,876 | 30 |
| 31 | N N vada. | 101,535 | 448,577 | 14,188 | 8,221 | 44,173 | 15,121 | 17,741. | 12,265 | 566,527 | 325,475 | 76,320 | 31 |
| 32 33 | New Hanpsh | 222,377 | 772,787 | 29,357 | 14,689 | 69,287 | 15,356 | 9,673 | 2,311 | 931,225 | 472,565 | 101,790 | 32 |
| 34 | New Mexico | 2,261,903 | 9,967,385 | 369,363 <br> 14,090 | 12,985 | $674,62.4$ $78,62,5$ | 14,346 42,208 | $\begin{array}{r} 123,195 \\ 17,100 \end{array}$ | -63,488 | $\begin{gathered} 11,863,692 \\ 1,137,707 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,731,995 \\ 586,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,539,359 \\ 130,050 \end{array}$ | 34 |
| 35 | New York | 6,411,995 | 27,429,449 | 1,612,696 | 493,669 | 1,940,503 | 1,284,631 | 623,450 | 119,158 | 34,017,074 | 18,569,948 | 4,494,095 | 3 |
| 36 | North Caroli | 1,236,162 | 3,627,303 | 104,416 | 39,458 | 393,63, | 126,627 | 46,611 | 59,744 | 4,455,781 | 1,821,959 | 405,310 | 36 |
| 37 | North Dako | 206,125 | 4,2,031 | 10,300 | 10,552 | 202,27,3 | 53,764 | 14,946 | 12,805 | 761,562 | 336,166 | 73,364 | 37 |
| 38 | Ohis.. | 3,300,667 | 13,736,643 | 468,400 | 169,435 | 1,035,82\% | 372,083 | 160,815 | 173,432 | 16,310,287 | 8,987,155 | 2,040,652 | 38 |
| 39 | Okl h homs | 698,374 | 2,277,336 | 60,760 | 28,774 | 273,18, | 117,659 | 44,017 | 80,887 | 2,933,377 | 1,424,447 | 325,006 | 39 |
| 40 | Oregon. | 586,487 | 2,187,418 | 75,834 | 54,531 | 247,80; | 161,261 | 60,493 | 35,320 | 2,836,326 | 1,539,619 | 343,661 | 40 |
| 41 | Pennsylvania, total | 4,056,485 | 15,746,951 | 765,860 | 150,480 | 1,202,65 | 573,691 | 173,927 | 133,409 | 18,967,829 | 10,253,154 | 2,367,996 | 41 |
| 42 | Pittsburgh standard metropolitan area. | 860,346 | 3,627,773 | 182,955 | 30,570 | 245,47, | 106,984 | 42,996 | 40,429 | 4,321,608 | 2,450,521 | 568,715 | 42 |
| 43 | Remsinder of State | 3,196,139 | 12,119,178 | 582,905 | 119,910 | 957,17' | 466,707 | 130,931 | 92,980 | 14,646,221 | 7,802,633 | 1,799,281 | 43 |
| 4 | Rhode Island. | 314,252 | 1,170,517 | 61,858 | 20,250 | 77,03: | 19,777 | 16,315 | 6,320 | 1,389,818 | 737,228 | 171,729 |  |
| 45 | South Carolin | 571,968 | 1,753,740 | 40,018 | 14,575 | 141,04: | 50,921 | 14,266 | 25,941 | 2,058,384 | 844,443 | 181,999 | 5 |
| 46 | South Dako | 224,344 | 474,219 | 9,256 | 11,117 | 191,20; | 39,526 | 32,663 | 15,444 | 789,833 | 367,703 | 80,214 | 46 |
| 47 | Tennessee | 990,437 | 3,144,535 | 76,195 | 38,503 | 241,318; | 152,029 | 50,523 | 44,049 | 3,784,554 | 1,756,789 | 405,425 | 47 |
| 48 | Texas | 2,776,751 | 9,942,140 | 267,855 | 141,965 | 1,106,49 | 514,581 | 235,484 | 346,859 | 12,697,359 | 6,561,819 | 1,540,539 | 48 |
| 49 | Uta | 270,570 | 1,080,651 | 19,069 | 14,225 | 85,80' | 39,455 | 17,041 | 8,701 | 1,281,689 | 591,267 | 127,678 | 49 |
| 50 | Ve | 128,313 | 377,907 | 20,006 | 8,066 | 45,55t | 11,055 | 8,051 | 2,353 | 483,167 | 216,703 | 47,254 | 50 |
|  | Virginia | 1,199,987 | 4,324,186 | 136,631 | 45,111 | 263, 51: | 117,236 | 49,795 | 46,846 | 5,051,267 | 2,528,751 | 558,767 |  |
| 52 | Washingto | 964,507 | 4,037,081 | 90,335 | 82,311 | 389,25\% | 201,751 | 69,230 | 48,282 | 4,985,990 | 2,792,723 | 622,938 | 52 |
| 5 | West, Virgin | 560,207 | -,918,390 | 54,237 | 11,995 | 117,82\% | 41,869 | 18,702 | 22,123 | 2,211,208 | 1,070,733 | 237,411 | 53 |
| 54 | wisconsin. | 1,353,315 | $4,856,128$ | 169,241 | 103,017 | 551,995 | 183,060 | 100,721 | 74,762 | 6,120,661 | 3,172,724 | 700, 507 | 54 |
| 55 | Wyoming. | 1111,200 | 399,499 | 11,078 | 11,736 | $40392{ }^{295}$ | $17,964$ | $19,964$ | 10,507 | 514,613 | 270,776 | 59,940 | 55 |
| 36 | other ar | 119,297 | 409,212 | 33,046 | 7,032 |  | 2,021 | 11,231 | 4,236 | 434,241 | 216,049 | 45,417 | 56 |
| 57 | United States ${ }^{3}$ | 59,079,620 | 227,618,223 | 8,764,981 | 3,663,373 | 20,672,665 | 9,242,018 | 4,332,646 | 3,214,103 | 281,251,669 | 149,400,911 | 34,350,979 | 57 |

See text for "Description or Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."
1Returns of citizens of Puerto Rico who are also citizens of United States, nonresid
Zone or Virgin Inlands, and citizens abroad.
2Net loss exceeted net profitzen
TJnclutes Terrl tories, of Alaska anc: Havaii and other areas listed in footnote 2.

Table 16. -adjusted gross income and income tax, by adjusted gross income classes and by states and territories


Footnotes at end of table. See text for "Description of Sample" and nexplanation of Classifications and Terms."
table 16. -adjusted gross income and income tax, by adjusted gross inccme classes and by states and territories -Continued

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns |  | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { tollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Inccme tax a*ter cr edits (The usand do. Jars) | Number of | Adjusted gross income (Thousand doliars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollery) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | Adjusted gross income <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | ```Income tax after credits (Thoursend dolHars)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kınsas |  |  | Kentucky |  |  | Louisiana |  |  | Maine |  |  |
| No afjusted gross income. Under $\$ 1,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 7,793 | ${ }^{2} 14,565$ |  | 4,760 | ${ }^{2} 19,778$ |  | 6,081 | ${ }^{2} 12,303$ |  | (1) | (1) |  |
| \$1,000 under ${ }^{\text {che }}$,000. | 111,617 | 53,617 166,055 | 561 7,309 | 137,289 <br> $\mathbf{1 3 3 , 0 6 7}$ | 76,895 194,830 | 534 5,625 | 99,650 | 50,870 | 1 | 53,781 | 25,312 | 120 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 86,994 | 217,873 | 12,076 | 121,483 | 301,824 | 16,669 | 113,259 125,879 | 168,356 <br> $31.5,459$ | 5,933 16,495 | 61,290 45,044 | 90,869 113,541 | 3,721 7 7 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 90,514 | 315,277 | 22,302 | 111,450 | 390,052 | [9,432 | 109,794 | 383,723 | 23,466 | 50,998 | 113,541 | 7,954 |
| *,000 under \$5,000............... | 90,943 | 408,809 | 35,578 | 103,496 | 465,233 | :0,658 | 97,257 | 433,063 | 32,818 | 40,992 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,479 \\ & 13,953 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000 under ${ }^{\text {\% }}$, ,000. | 75,176 | 410,361 | 36,989 | 76,247 | 416,821 | 20,390 | 74,492 | 404,685 | 35,858 | 32,752 | 179,320 | 16,537 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 53,660 | 347,558 | 35,195 | 47,596 | 366,310 | 31,250 | 65,040 | 419,293 | 44,696 | 17,467 | 112,727 | 16,537 11,347 |
| 77,000 under \$8,000.. | 42,329 | 314,687 | 37,826 | 30,729 | 228,411 | :6,276 | 39,260 | 290,619 | 33,215 | 10,498 | 78,253 | -9,364 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000... | 20,266 | 172,015 | 21,438 | 19,469 | 163,460 | 10,275 | 21,122 | 178,412 | 21,934 | 5,355 | 49,553 | 8,221 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 17,160 | 162,740 | 21,292 | 14,899 | 140,723 | 8,966 | 18,305 | 173,381 | 23,680 | 5,066 | 48,074 | 6,299 |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000$. | 24,635 | 288,274 | 42,694 | 20,365 | 240,031 | 3, 2222 | 29,472 | 344,597 | 51,182 | 5,780 | 67,630 | 10,312 |
| \$15,000 under $\$ 20,000 . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .$. | 6,243 | 107,369 | 19,529 | 5,600 | 95,712 | .6,417 | 7,135 | 121,104 | 22,150 | 1,731 | 29,371 | 5,228 |
| \$25,000 under | 2,866 3,454 | 64,928 | 13,343 | 2,022 | 44,880 | 8,673 | 3,155 | 70,676 | 15,120 | 912 | 20,506 | 4,222 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 100,000$. | 3,454 729 | 113,477 47,509 | 29,022 17,372 | 4,015 | 131,761 | 12,878 7 7 | 4,502 | 148,605 | 38,465 | 1,261 | 41,214 | 10,505 |
| \$100,000 under \$ $150,000$. | 58 | 6,802 | 3,103 | 80 | 9,901 |  |  |  |  |  | 13,936 | ,640 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 22 | 3,787 | 1,774 | 27 | 4,589 | 2,126 | 173 | 20,400 | 8,959 | 58 | 7,683 | 3,825 |
| \$ \$00,000 under \$500,000. | 29 | 9,022 | 4,350 | 26 | 7,117 | 2,126 | 50 40 | 8,478 10,582 | 4,153 5,309 | $6$ | 990 | 476 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 3 | 1,645 | 701 |  |  |  | 4 | 10,582 1,334 | 5,309 332 |  | 1,345 | 714 |
| \$1,000,000 or more...... |  |  |  | 1 | 2,396 | 1,116 | 1 | 1,334 | 332 528 | 1 | 817 | 412 |
| Total........ | 735,522 | 33,197,240 | 362,454 | 833,388 | 33,251,131 | 3:1,212 | 815,793 | 3,606,286 | 412,281 | 335,518 | 31,223,815 | 128,329 |
|  | Maryland |  |  | Massachusetts |  |  | Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Otal | Detroit standard metropolitan area |  |  |
| No ad justed gross income . . . . . . . . . | 4,238 | ${ }^{2} 4,825$ | - |  |  |  | 6,500 | ${ }^{2} 11,352$ |  | 13,997 | ${ }^{2} 32,977$ |  | 5,823 | ${ }^{2} 20,535$ |  |
| Under \$1,000................... | 124,540 145,235 | 64,571 | 684 | 234,324 | 120,158 | 1,393 | 301,758 | 153,303 | 1,521 | 136,797 | 6, 6,137 | 726 |
| \$ \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 145,735 <br> 146,644 | 216,491 366,315 | 10,894 24,335 | 238,989 259,113 | 351,151 647,298 | $\begin{array}{r}19,840 \\ \hdashline 3,589 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 297,436 250,152 | 434,673 | 18,392 | 134,376 | 199,381 | 8,893 |
| \$3,000 under \$ 4 ,000. | 134,4,42 | 468,765 | 36,055 | 273,543 | 645,382 | \&7,012 | 250,152 292,039 | $\begin{array}{r}626,900 \\ \hline \text {, } 222815 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37,616 | 211,758 | 281,377 | 17,749 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000. | 135,975 | 608,854 | 56,708 | 261,652 | 1,171,521 | 1(6, 303 | 362,380 | 1,633,139 | 149,152 | $\begin{aligned} & 125,578 \\ & 172,966 \end{aligned}$ | 421,307 778,493 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,995 \\ & 75.822 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000 under \$ $\$ 6,000$. | 116,525 | 637,021 | 59,103 | 202,006 | 1,107,257 | 1(3,699 | 294,007 | 1,611,719 | 152,976 | 153,916 | 844,624 | 83,333 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 99,193 | 642,958 | 68,683 | 158,309 | 1,023,226 | 117,054 | 232,793 | 1,510,759 | 161,408 | 119,877 | 778,993 |  |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 69,142 | 515,361 | 62,013 | 114,295 | -853,156 | ¢7,687 | 160,481 | 1,199,157 | 137,268 | -92,535 | 692,539 | 83,064 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 46,069 | 390,085 | 49,382 | 65,376 | 553,997 | ¢9,613 | 171,768 | 945,781 | 118,273 | 63,653 | 538,756 | 67,327 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000 | 32,805 | 312,351 | 40,952 | 42,995 | 405,201 | [1,263 | 76,099 | 719,624 | -96,294 | 42,356 | 401,355 | 54,204 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 66,148 | 780,068 | 115,425 | 64,686 | 762,919 | 130,867 | 128,084 | 1,493,993 | 222,048 | 80,769 | 945,398 |  |
| \$15,000 under \$ $\$ 20,000$. | 12,641 | 215,597 | 38,072 | 17,842 | 304,516 | 15,694 | 24,594 | -418,698 | 73,964 | 15,559 | 253,603 | 46,217 |
| \$20,000 under \$ $\$ 25,000$. | 4,842 | 106,932 | 21,633 | 8,749 | 193,777 | :7,650 | 9,947 | 221,932 | 4,010 | 5,979 | 133,438 | 26,636 |
| \$25,000 under \$ \$50,000. | 6,528 | 212,437 | 53,285 | 12,915 | 431,525 | 167,140 | 15,677 | 512,155 | 130,071 | 10,251 | 333,957 | 26,636 84,952 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 1,321 | 86,075 | 30,503 | 3,404 | 225,800 | 75,698 | 3,665 | 242,570 | 89,278 | 2,376 | 158,101 | 58,355 |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 150,000$. | 164 | 19,829 | 8,125 | 732 | 48,432 | 18,663 | 498 | 59,418 | 25,886 | 345 | 41,436 | 18,115 |
| \$150,000 under $\$ 200,000$. | 44 | 7,654 | 3,240 | 127 | 21,490 | 9,158 | 170 | 28,863 | 13,519 | 217 | 19,813 | 9,388 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ \$ 500,000 .$. | 37 | 10,010 2,660 | 4,301 1,137 | 100 | 27,681 | 11,620 | 193 | 55,280 | 28,318 | 127 | 36,129 | 18,470 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 4 | 2,660 | 1,137 | 13 | 8,390 | 4,159 | 21 | 14,450 | 8,778 | 11 | 7,490 | 4,545 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,4, | 23,505 | 9 | 18,378 | 10,568 |
|  | 47,038 | ,660,245 | 685,079 | 1,965,671 | 9,202,549 | 1,124,516 | 2,575,775 | ${ }^{3} 12,921,648$ | 1,607,459 | 1,275,178 | ${ }^{3} 6,959,170$ | 927,289 |
|  | Michigan-Conti inued |  |  | Minnesota |  |  | Mississippi |  |  | Missouri |  |  |
|  | Remainder of State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No ad justed gross income | 8,174 | ${ }^{2} 12,442$ | - | 11,793 | ${ }^{2} 19,182$ |  | 3,584 | ${ }^{26,821}$ |  | 16,521 | 255,697 |  |
| Under \$1,000........ | 164,961 | 88,166 | 795 | 164,696 | 88,113 | 1,042 | 80,530 | 45,829 | 274 | 187,595 | 95,732 |  |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 2,000 . \ldots$ | 163,060 138,394 | 235,292 355 | 9,499 | 161,380 | 235,797 | 11,585 | 75,669 | 112,136 | 2,714 | 193,171 | 285,326 | 12,215 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000... | 138,394 | 345,523 | 19,867 | 145,928 | 369,318 | 24,056 | 68,395 | 169,590 | 6,941 | 211,986 | 528,198 | 32,106 |
| \$3,000 under \$\$,000.. | 166,461 189,414 180,091 | 581,508 | 41,187 | 142,321 | 496,148 | 4,5,552 | 55,678 | 195,520 | 10,536 | 171,062 | 596,582 | 45,373 |
|  | 189,414 | 854,646 | 330 | 139,392 | 628,342 | 53,904 | 38,563 | 174,147 | 10,268 | 169,240 | 757,842 | 69,488 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000.. | 140,091 12,916 | 767,095 731,766 | 69,643 | 116,291 | 633,830 | 53,449 | 30,538 | 165,896 | 13,835 | 152,593 | 831,280 | 82,871 |
|  | 120,916 67,946 | 731,766 506,618 | 77,101 54,204 | 87,387 <br> 53,474 | 566,713 398,710 | 5,176 43,947 | 21,887 14,555 | 139,953 | 13,966 | 107,243 | 693,060 | 73,193 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000.. | 48,115 | 407,025 | 50,946 | 36,946 | 3980,425 |  | $\begin{array}{r}14,555 \\ 6,114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}12,022 \\ 6,012 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76,677 48,972 | 573,426 | 68,469 |
| \$9,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000 . \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . .$. | 33,743 | 318,269 | 42,090 | 24,293 | 230,648 | 33,394 | 5,811 | 52,059 54,399 | 6,012 | 48,972 26,942 | 414,948 254,636 | 50,329 34,389 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 47,315 | 553,595 | 81,425 | 36,056 | 423,793 | 57,940 | 7,701 | 90,307 | 13,080 |  |  |  |
| \$15,000 under \$ \$20,000.. | 9,035 | 155,095 | 27,747 | 9,030 | 155,369 | 25,803 | 2,619 | 43,919 | 6,825 | 11,056 | 190,394 | 84,487 33,690 |
| \$20,000 under \$ $\$ 25,000$. | 3,968 | 88,494 | 17,374 | 4,150 | 92,639 | 13,146 | 1,272 | 28,044 | 5,169 | -1,6,434 | 143,892 | 28,902 |
| \$ $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 50,000$. | 5,426 | 178,198 | 45,119 | 6,529 | 212,084 | 53,750 | 1,517 | 50,459 | 11,894 | 8,937 | 298,243 | 76,295 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 1,289 | 84,469 | 30,923 | 1,330 | 85,677 | 23,386 | , 239 | 15,427 | 5,315 | 2,045 | 133,404 | 47,990 |
| \$150,000 under \$150,000........... | 153 | 17,982 | 7,771 | 163 | 19,591 | 7,577 | (1) |  | (1) | 278 | 33,063 |  |
| \$150,000 under $\$ 200,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 53 | 9,050 | 4,131 | 50 | 8,588 | 3,675 | ( | 702 | 374 | 104 | 17,933 | 8,786 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 .$. | 66 | 19,151 | 9,848 | 58 | 16,538 | 7,402 | 2 | 477 | 131 | 86 | 23,461 | 11,956 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 10 | 6,960 | 4,233 | 11 | 7,796 | 3,685 | 1 | 899 | 414 | 6 | 4,327 | 2,166 |
| \$1,000,000 or more....... | 7 | 26,018 | 12,937 | 2 | 3,813 | -,183 |  |  |  | 4 | 7,664 | 3,674 |
|  | 1,300,597 | 35,962,478 | 680,170 | 1,141,280 | 34,964,750 | 56,036 | 414,701 | 31,44, ${ }^{3} 458$ | 127,704 | 1,439,689 | 36,399,098 | 781,955 |
|  | Mntana |  |  | Nebraska |  |  | Nevada |  |  | New Hampshire |  |  |
| No ad jus ted gross income Under $\$ 1,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 4,455 31,876 | ${ }^{27,543}$ |  | 5,422 | 2 | - | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | - | (2) | (1) |  |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 2,000$. | 31,876 <br> 32,137 | 16,863 | 127 2,410 | 65,414 77,571 | 35,557 113,755 | + $\begin{array}{r}349 \\ \text {, } 077\end{array}$ | 8,959 $9,34.4$ | 3,965 | ${ }^{46}$ | 24,549 | 11,492 | 90 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000.. | 33,915 | 83,095 | 2,410 | 77,432 | 113,755 196,906 | 1.740 | -9,314.4 | 13,021 21,160 | 723 1,726 | 31,404 | 47,025 | 2,657 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000................. | 28,230 | 96,480 | 6,692 | 73,380 | 257,564, | 13,566 | 8,879 11,618 | 21,160 <br> 41,412 | 1,716 | 34,871 | 86,959 | 5,403 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000............... | 29,525 | 131,222 | 10,756 | 60,415 | 269,237 | 23,527 | 15,764 | 68,920 | 5,818 | 29,017 | 106,759 128,605 | 8,110 10,319 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000.............. | 21,857 | 118,136 | 10,237 | 4,683 | 24, 726 | 23,199 | 11,532 | 63,179 | 7,000 | 26,462 |  |  |
|  | 11,963 9,694 | 77,477 72,214 | 8,191 7,846 | 29,810 | 193,882 | 11,300 | 9,314 | 60,684 | 5,809 | 17,672 | 114,467 | 13,338 |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | -9,694 | 72,214 54,982 | 7,846 | 19,714 11,304 | 147,936 96,527 | li',085 | 6,268 | 46,561 | 5,332 | 10,038 | 75,324 | 9,074 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000.. | 4,435 | 42,072 | 5,802 | -8,499 | 79,878 | 1,1,956 | -6,585 | 54,947 34,335 | 6,962 |  | ( ${ }^{4}$ ) ${ }^{\text {, } 579}$ | $\left(1^{5}\right)^{5,949}$ |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000.. | 7,031 | 81,813 | 11,984 | 13,710 | 162,236 | 26.0599 | 6,903 | 81,628 |  |  |  |  |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000............. | 1,963 | 33,338 | 5,816 | 3,735 | 64,89] | 1:,093 |  | 22,557 | 4,196 | 1,849 | 65,335 | 9,346 5,685 |
| \$20,000 under $\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 50,000 \ldots \ldots . . . . . .$. | 775 | 16,802 | 3,545 | 1,752 | 38,937 | ¢,150 | (1) | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | ${ }^{7} 12$ | 15,771 | 3,054 |
|  | 1,215 78 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,069 \\ 5,474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,403 \\ 2,192 \end{gathered}$ | 2,659 | 86,787 18,499 | 2.,175 | 71.4 | 23,915 | 6,675 | 675 | 22,855 | 5,737 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000............. | 78 | 5,474 | 2,192 | 291 | 18,499 | ¢,999 | 183 | 11,775 | 4,551 | 167 | 11,054 | 3,847 |
| $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$.. | 3 | 14 | 146 | 93 | 10,116 | , 341 | 35 | 4,172 | 1,860 | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 5 |  |  | 11 | 1,048 3,269 | $\begin{array}{r}453 \\ \hline 475 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13 | 2,220 | 934 | 5 | 893 | 422 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. . | 5 | 1,741 | 818 | 11 | 3,269 | , 475 | 8 <br> 2 | 2,172 | 945 | 3 | 671 | 229 |
| \$1,000,000 or more................. | - |  | - | 1 | 1,480 | 731 | 2 | 1,170 | 646 | - |  |  |
| Total....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3,755 | 1,531 | 1 | 1,148 | 560 |
|  | 225,722 | 2,288 | 100,269 | 496,852 | 32,018,793 | 22; ${ }^{876}$ | 101,535 | ${ }^{3} 566,527$ | 76,320 | 222,377 | 3931,225 | 101,790 |

Footnotes at end of table. See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."

Table 16. - ADJUSted gross income and income tax, by adjusted gross income classes and by states and territories-Continued

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns | Adjusted <br> gross income <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Ad justed gross income (Thousand dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dolfars) | Number of returns | Ad justed gross income (Thousand dol Jars) $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollara) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { gross } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Jersey |  |  | New Mexico |  |  | New York |  |  | North Carolina |  |  |
| No adjusted gross income | 8,107 | ${ }^{2} 16,627$ |  | 4,149 | ${ }^{2} 49,831$ | - | 25,479 | ${ }^{2} 116,376$ |  | 8,051 | ${ }^{2} 10,557$ | ${ }_{7}$ |
| Under \$1,000. | 220,168 | 118,471 | 1,325 | 38,799 | 21,742 | 291 | 634,274 | 330,647 | 3,786 | 186,169 | 98,791 | 776 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000 | 215,763 | 319,642 | 15,463 | 37,674 | 54,584 | 2,681 | 707,655 | 1,058,485 | 47,879 | 224,804 | 336,214 | 9,288 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 237,921 | 596,677 | 45,022 | 25,763 | 64,050 | 2,818 | 802,503 | 2,017,426 | 135,540 | 242,195 | 605,24, | 24,608 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 266,291 | 931,802 | 81,772 | 27,336 | 95,829 | 5,270 | 848,535 | 2,972,259 | 246,888 | 179,251 | 620,586 | 33,878 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000. | 285,083 | 1,280,420 | 120,585 | 30,647 | 137,022 | 10,256 | 875,691 | 3,931,483 | 363,270 | 131,611 | 587,424 | 42,705 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 272,072 | 1,493,325 | 148,189 | 24,660 | 135,225 | 10,708 | 711,681 | 3,896,420 | 372,295 | 87,415 | 478,128 | 41,616 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 214,778 | 1,390,552 | 152,793 | 24,877 | 158,819 | 16,018 | 526,753 | 3,402,317 | 352,703 | 64,038 | 413,261 | 40,749 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 143,651 | 1,074,046 | 123,895 | 13,304 | 99,199 | 11,204 | 351,353 | 2,627,477 | 297,488 | 36,723 | 273,626 | 29,361 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 99,801 | 845,276 | 107,260 | 10,783 | 92,172 | 11,118 | 258,884 | 2,187,025 | 265,551 | 23,989 | 203,537 | 22,777 |
| \$9,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000$ | 69,814 | 660,342 | 90,303 | 6,621 | 62,374 | 7,654 | 154,670 | 1,465,179 | 189,941 | 9,867 | 93,564 | 11,716 |
| \$10,000 under \$ $\$ 15,000$. | 122,280 | 1,441,891 | 211,709 | 12,557 | 146,300 | 21,465 | 307,226 | 3,629,951 | 519,983 | 25,103 | 294,231 | 41,597 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 27,611 | 469,269 | 81,393 | 2,050 | 34,991 | 6,537 | 86,045 | 1,474,757 | 246,450 | 7,293 | 124,454 | 20,556 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 12,804 | 283,888 | 56,595 | 1,185 | 26,264 | 5,538 | 40,282 | 897,386 | 165,210 | 3,455 | 76,496 | 13,817 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 17,279 | 568,855 | 142,566 | 1,272 | 40,675 | 10,911 | 57,814 | 1,954,291 | 457,307 | 5,243 | 179,779 | 41,816 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 3,770 | 244,000 | 87,208 | 190 | 12,176 | 4,535 | 17,682 | 1,178,548 | 372,025 | 819 | 53,662 | 17,213 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 791 | 89,648 | 39,750 | (1) | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 3,138 | 381,371 | 145,323 | 83 | 9,948 | 3,595 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 115 | 19,668 | 8,975 | 5 | 843 | 408 | 986 | 169,622 | 69,816 | 27 | 4,728 | 1,973 |
| \$2C0,000 under \$500,000 | 114 | 32,155 | 15,493 | 7 | 1,865 | 1,005 | 1,125 | 317,276 | 136,451 | 21 | 5,504 | 2,738 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 16 | 11,121 | 5,236 | 1 | 74.3 | 363 | 149 | 96,891 | 43,754 | 3 | 2,117 | 913 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 6 | 9,271 | 3,827 |  |  |  | 70 | 144,639 | 61,435 | 2 | 5,044 | 3,618 |
| Total | 2,218,235 | ${ }^{3} 11,863,692$ | 1,539,359 | 261,903 | ${ }^{3} 1,137,707$ | 130,050 | 6,411,995 | 334,017,074 | 4,494,095 | 1,236,162 | 34,455,781 | 405,310 |
|  | North Dekota |  |  | Ohio |  |  | Oklahona |  |  | Oregon |  |  |
| No ad justed gross inco | (2) | ${ }^{1}$ ) |  | 15,509 | ${ }^{2} 44,605$ |  | 7,909 | ${ }^{2} 15,159$ |  | 8,488 | ${ }^{2} 23,822$ |  |
| Under \$1,000. | 34,172 | 18,587 | 202 | 375,306 | 195,540 | 2,118 | 85,547 | 44,281 | 231 | 73,698 | 42,681 | 489 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000 | 34,408 | 49,208 | 1,842 | 385,150 | 568,695 | 26,826 | 110,851 | 161,452 | 5,594 | 66,545 | 98,138 | 4,248 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 29,780 | 72,659 | 3,898 | 341,812 | 850,079 | 57,353 | 100,867 | 251,822 | 12,505 | 57,048 | 141,988 | 9,552 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 28,301 | 99,066 | 5,165 | 389,657 | 1,369,871 | 114,994 | 98,096 | 342,168 | 21,562 | ${ }^{61,939}$ | 217,746 | 17,397 |
| \$4,000 under \$ $\$ 5,000$. | 24,874 | 111,094 | 8,857 | 448,262 | 2,021,869 | 187,775 | 88,839 | 399,078 | 33,109 | 78,044 | 349,800 | 31,732 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000 | 18,457 | 101,756 | 8,527 | 398,648 | 2,181,004 | 215,786 | 69,532 | 381,094 | 37,174 | 71,328 | 388,979 | 37,608 |
| \$6,000 under $\$ 77,000$ | 12,556 | 80,804 | 7,782 | 292,236 | 1,884,795 | 200,762 | 42,626 | 274,666 | 28,457 | 51,554 | 332,601 | 36,260 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 6,248 | 45,987 | 5,269 | 204,751 | 1,528,793 | 181,876 | 25,912 | 193,454 | 21,058 | 40,267 | 301,516 | 35,090 |
| \$8,000 under $\$ 9,000$. | 4,817 | 40,458 | 4,781 | 138,789 | 1,176,329 | 150,502 | 21,812 | 183,932 | 22,205 | 25,593 | 215,706 | 25,027 |
| \$9,003 under \$10,000. | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 99,649 | 940,934 | 127,545 | 12,188 | 116,503 | 15,287 | 16,901 | 160,212 | 21,128 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 4,569 | 54,451 | 8,059 | 141,919 | 1,655,394 | 247,596 | 22,430 | 264,132 | 38,753 | 22,892 | 269,011 | 39,693 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 1,059 | 18,125 | 3,232 | 30,426 | 517,583 | 91,020 57 | 5,461 2,530 | 94,104 55,735 | 16,236 | 5,495 2,224 3,526 | 92,590 49,994 | 16,328 9,842 |
| \$20,000 under 225,000 | 615 | 13,581 | 2,551 | 13,039 | 287,917 | 57,618 | 2,530 | 55,735 | 11,032 | 2,224 | 49,994 | 9,842 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 583 | 19,843 | 5,183 | 19,191 | 635,810 | 161,643 | 2,836 | 95,433 | 24,658 | 3,524 | 122,173 55,789 | 30,532 19,536 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 188 | 11,684 | 4,070 | 5,256 | 345,468 | 125,918 | 765 | 51,890 | 18,629 | 822 | 55,789 | 19,536 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | - | - |  | 667 | 79,143 | 34,906 | 101 | 12,174 | 5,418 |  | 9,877 | 4,298 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000 | - | - | - | 191 | 32,606 | 14,787 | ${ }^{28}$ | 4,873 | 2,078 | 21 | 3,557 | 1,594 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 | - |  |  | 202 | 58,649 | 29,083 | 34 | 10,570 | 5,462 | 16 | 4,399 | 1,950 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000, |  |  |  | 19 | 12,401 | 5,698 | 7 | 4,824 | 2,446 | 5 | 3,391 | 1,357 |
| \$1,000,000 | - |  | - | 8 | 12,012 | 6,846 | 3 | 6,351 | 3,112 |  |  |  |
|  | 206,125 | 3761,562 | 73,364 | 3,300,687 | ${ }^{3} 16,310,287$ | 2,040,652 | 698,374 | 32,933,377 | 325,006 | 586,487 | ${ }^{3} 2,836,326$ | 343,661 |
|  | Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Phode Island |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  | Pittsburgh standard metropolitan area |  |  | Remainder of State |  |  |  |  |  |
| No adjusted gross | 16,312 | 250,970 | - | 4,258 | ${ }^{27} 7886$ |  | 12,054 | ${ }^{2} / 4,3884$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2} 276$ |  |
| Under \$ $\$ 1,000$. | 442,856 | 233,553 | 2,811 | 91,316 | 45,196 | 459 | 351,540 | 188,357 | 2,352 | 32,427 | 15,377 | 144 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 528,303 | 782,010 | 39,163 | 105,643 | 156,774 | 8,378 | 422,660 | 625,236 | 30,785 | 46,076 | 69,179 | 4,669 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 510,970 | 1,276,831 | 95,155 | 94,317 | 232,194 | 16,429 | 416,653 | 1,044,637 | 78,726 | 46,932 | 119,427 | 9,226 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 546,653 | 1,915,128 | 163,721 | 96,174 | 336,118 | 32,384 | 450,479 | 1,579,010 | 131,337 | 45,706 | 159,674 | 13,368 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000. | 551,813 | 2,486,635 | 222,728 | 103,275 | 469,160 | 44,637 | 448,538 | 2,017,475 | 178,091 | 46,434 | 210,169 | 19,955 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 493,419 | 2,701,475 | 267,953 | 127,478 | 697,148 | 71,528 | 365,941 | 2,004,327 | 196,425 | 33,629 | 183,226 | 16,200 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 323,042 | 2,088,372 | 223,815 | 70,535 | 455,434 | 48,642 | 252,507 | 1,632,938 | 175,173 | 22,319 | 143,295 | 15,133 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 216,015 | 1,612,410 | 191,443 | 53,174 | 396,797 | 50,321 | 162,841 | 1,215,613 | 141,122 | 15,406 | 116,661 | 14,591 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 126,683 | 1,072,290 | 135,506 | 31,158 | 262,577 | 32,714 | 95,525 | 809,713 | 102,792 | 7,223 | 60,991 | 7,763 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 88,150 | 836,046 | 110,908 | 27,346 | 258,803 | 34,650 | 60,804 | 577,243 | 76,258 | 4,504 | 42,569 | 5,750 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 134,524 | 1,580,604 | 238,395 | 36,257 | 424,379 | 64,934 | 98,267 | 1,156,225 | 173,461 | 8,150 | 96,005 | 14,206 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 30,794 | 528,641 | 94,508 | 8,368 | 142,158 | 25,520 | 22,426 | 386,483 | 68,988 | 2,165 | 37,533 | 6,632 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 15,501 | 345,380 | 69,955 | 3,709 | 82,220 | 16,908 | 11,792 | 263,160 | 53,047 | 1,085 | 23,832 | 4,597 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | 22,320 | 748,091 | 196,369 | 5,658 | 189,612 | 49,779 | 16,662 | 558,479 | 146,590 | 1,659 | 57,235 | 15,255 |
| \$50,000 under \$ $\$ 100,000$. | 7,570 | 504,969 | 177,414 | 1,267 | 83,275 | 30,662 | 6,303 | 421,694 | 146,752 | 430 | 28,167 | 10,207 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,00 | 1,033 | 123,795 | 53,065 | 255 | 30,355 | 13,397 | 778 | 93,440 | 39,668 | 63 | 7,296 | 3,353 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 250 | 42,914 | 20,000 | 69 | 12,052 | 5,830 | 181 | 30,862 | 14,170 | 17 | 2,979 | 1,368 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 | 216 | 59,762 | 29,327 | 71 | 19,335 | 9,420 | 145 | 40,427 | 19,907 | 17 | 4,573 | 2,508 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 41 | 27,828 | 12,969 | 12 | 7,479 | 3,128 | 29 | 20,349 | 9,841 | 5 | 2,989 | 1,765 |
| \$1,000,000. or | 20 | 52,065 | 22,791 | 6 | 28,128 | 8,995 | 14 | 23,937 | 13,796 | 3 | 8,917 | 5,039 |
|  | 4,056,485 | 318,967,829 | 2,367,996 | 860,346 | 34,321,608 | 568,715 | 3,196,139 | 314,646,221 | 1,799,281. | 314,252 | ${ }^{3} 1,389,818$ | 171,729 |
|  | South Carolina |  |  | South Dakota |  |  | Tennessee |  |  | Texas |  |  |
| No adjusted gross in | 4,846 | ${ }^{2} 8,898$ |  | 3,816 | 25,605 | - | 7,237 | ${ }^{2} 38,445$ | - | 27,535 | ${ }^{2} 71,455$ |  |
| Under \$1,000.. | 86,328 | 45,618 | 268 | 37,532 | 22,860 | 234 | 160,376 | 91,184 | 819 | 348,703 | 191,688 | 1,962 |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 2,000$. | 95,352 | 141,990 | 4,136 | 43,852 | 63,431 | 3,224 | 175,693 | 259,435 | 7,247 | 396,307 | 584,830 | 20,185 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 97,265 | 240,793 | 10,489 | 35,141 | 87,942 | 4,905 | 169,119 | 421,639 | 17,513 | 357,877 | 893,662 | 44,243 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 92,717 | 320,135 | 19,093 | 30,887 | 108,354 | 7,042 | 129,327 | 450,639 | 29,363 | 372,025 | 1,299,625 | 83,810 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000. | 66,267 | 296,330 | 21,528 | 20,508 | 90,851 | 7,667 | 94,441 | 422,488 | 32,003 | 326,625 | 1,465,911 | 119,615 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 44,736 | 243,288 | 20,402 | 19,610 | 106,553 | 9,153 | 84,094 | 459,265 | 42,550 | 289,754 | 1,588,838 | 149,117 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 32,802 | 211,445 | 19,861 | 9,205 | 59,075 | 6,553 | 58,471 | 378,553 | 39,742 | 206,567 | 1,337,333 | 139,613 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 16,229 | 119,931 | 12,768 | 7,422 | 55,925 | 6,573 | 30,503 | 227,231 | 26,262 | 136,523 | 1,023,353 | 116,657 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 11,375 | 95,511 | 11,410 | (1,334 | 53,151 | 6,698 | 27,441 | 231,844 | 27,113 | 80,016 | 679,082 | 83,187 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000............ | 7,070 | 66,718 | 8,085 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{1}$ ) | ${ }^{1}$ ) | 13,646 | 129,137 | 15,910 | 59,789 | 565,352 | 76,199 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 10,812 | 127,509 | 17,977 | 4,501 | 52,799 | 7,813 | 24,107 | 282,472 | 41,196 | 109,285 | 1,282,042 | 192,200 |
| \$15,000 under \$ $\$ 20,000$ | 3,009 | 51,735 | 8,787 | 1,308 | 22,321 | 4,055 | 6,465 | 111,141 | 19,775 | 30,002 | 513,506 | 95,568 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 1,421 | 31,536 | 5,869 | 690 | 15,272 | 3,417 | 3,279 | 72,523 | 14,422 | 13,130 | 292,139 | 61,588 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 1,323 | 42,562 | 9,897 | 726 | 24,243 | 6,432 | 4,708 | 158,418 | 40,624 | 17,517 | 574,879 | 155,816 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 358 | 22,578 | 7,484 | 85 | 5,483 | 1,959 | 1,271 | 82,134 | 30,070 | 4,018 | 262,853 | 98,601 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 40 | 4,765 | 1,951 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  | 163 | 19,682 | 8,809 | 597 | 70,317 | 31,336 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. |  | 845 | 297 | 5 | 833 | 386 | 51 | 8,555 | 3,630 | 192 | 32,956 | 15,614 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 13 | 3,993 | 1,697 | - |  | - | 40 | 10,109 | 4,826 | 200 | 57,714 | 28,196 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2,130 | 1,469 | 32 | 22,163 | 11,154 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. |  |  |  | - |  |  | 2 | 4,420 | 2,082 | 17 | 30,571 | 15,878 |
| Total | 571,968 | 32,058,384 | 181,999 | 224,344 | ${ }^{3} 789,833$ | 80,214 | 990,437 | 3,784,554 | 405,425 | 2,776,751 | ${ }^{3} 12,697,359$ | 1,540,539 |

Table 16.-AdJusted gross income and income tax, by ad.justed gross income classes and by states and territories - Continued

| Adjusted gross income olasses | Number of returns | Ad Jusited grcss income (Thousand dollars) | Income tax gfter credits (Thousant dollars) | Number of returns | Adjusted gross income Thousand doltars) | Income tax afte!' credi s (Thousand follars) | Number of returns | Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars) | Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Ad justed gross income (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { arter } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Utan |  |  | Vermont |  |  | Virginia |  |  | Washington |  |  |
| No adjusted gross income. | (1) | (1) |  | (2) | ( ${ }^{1}$ |  | 6,863 | ${ }^{2} 23,629$ |  | 7,937 | ${ }^{2} 17,536$ |  |
| Under $\$ 1,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 36,240 | 20,282 | 220 | 12,881 | (7,182 | 57 | 162,483 | 94,460 | 1,013 | 102,138 | 51,992 | 604 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000. | 31,528 | 44,955 | 2,260 | 26,670 | 38,893 | 2,170 | 205,326 | 303,316 | 11,365 | 98,099 | 141,419 | 7,748 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 27,015 | 66,362 | 2,972 | 20,974 | 52,698 | 2,773 | 171,373 | 428,70 | 23,116 | 89,698 | 224,415 | 14,850 |
| \$3,000 under \$ \$4,000. | 27,880 <br> 33,48 | -99,199 | 6,024 | 19,813 | 69,889 | 4, 570 | 160,919 | 564,764 | 40,321 | 102,222 | 356,447 | 27,869 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000.. | 33,478 | 152,708 | 10,641 | 16,956 | 75,927 | 6,.57 | 133,168 | 599,016 | 51,099 | 128,466 | 579,849 | 56,769 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000.. | 38,854 | 213,457 | 17,806 | 11,734 | 63,649 | 5,167 | 104,658 | 571,803 | 54,157 | 121,337 | 664,853 | 64,013 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000.. | 21,411 | 139,069 | 12,379 | 8,661 | 55,609 | 5,1,58 | 75,026 | 435,776 | 52,355 | 88,847 | 574,805 | 60,160 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 19,431 | 145,574 | 14,623 |  |  |  | ( 49,476 | 368,265 | 43,400 | 75,513 | 563,787 | 64,36? |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000... | 11,464 | 134,477 | 18,181 | 2,719 | 32,306 | 4,125 | 49,676 | 586,744 | 36,210 | 49,315 | 577,772 | 87,290 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000.. | 2,038 | 34,428 | 5,8,31 |  | 9,458 | 1,1,96 | 10,626 | 180,176 | 31,011 | 20,021 | 171,340 | 31,692 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000... | 840 | 19,163 | 3,376 | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{32}$ | (1) | 4,209 | 132,418 | 18,121 | 3,4,43 | 77,605 | 16,378 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000... | 840 | 28,046 | 6,453 | 560 | 19,879 | 5,306 | 4,742 | 150,506 | 34,507 | 5,859 | 192,282 | 49,718 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000............ | 233 | 15,211 | 5,271 | 60 | 3,872 | 1,93 | 964 | 63,022 | 21,674 | 1,191 | 78,623 | 30,462 |
| \$100,000 under \$ $150,000$. | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 160 | 19,203 | 8,003 | 194 | 22,310 | 9,049 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000............ |  | 1,400 | 595 |  |  |  | 47 | 7,282 | 3,612 | 35 | 5,975 | 2,780 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 9 | 2,816 | 1,192 | 2 | 514 | 351 | 35 | 8,888 | 4,044 | 31 | 9,053 | 4,389 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | - |  |  | 1 | 847 | 330 | 1 | 581 | 230 |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 or more.. | - |  | - | - |  |  | 4 | 12,560 | 4,485 | 1 | 1,269 | 357 |
| Total. | 270,570 | ${ }^{3} 1,281,689$ | 127,678 | 128,313 | ${ }^{3} 483,167$ | 47, 254 | 1,199,987 | 35,051,267 | 558,767 | 964,507 | 34,985,990 | 622,938 |
|  | West Virginia |  |  | Wisconsin |  |  | Wyoming |  |  | Other areas ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| No ad justed gross income. | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 8,196 | ${ }^{2} 10,407$ |  | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  | 7,295 | 2937 |  |
| Under \$ $\$ 1,000$. | 84,075 | 45,810 | 294 | 175,452 | 96,937 | 1,4.5 | 12,506 | 6,0186 | 62 | 23,781 | 10,612 | 79 |
| \$1,000 under \$2,000.. | 93,391 | 134,310 | 4,700 | 184,044 | 269,865 | 13, 113 | 15,208 | 22,840 | 1,380 | 21,192 | 29,923 | 974 |
| \$2,000 under \$3,000. | 80,398 | 201,123 | 11,537 | 157,637 | 398,928 | 26, 112 | 13,308 | 32,772 | 1,758 | 15,066 | 38,801 | 2,240 |
| \$3,000 under \$ \%,000................ | 73,585 | 256,628 | 18,241 | 161,168 | 567,378 | 43, 111 | 11,920 | 42,073 | 3,284 | 15,878 | 54,618 | 2,766 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000................ | 67,841 | 305,410 | 24,788 | 177,253 | 801,325 | 76, 398 | 11,536 | 50,397 | 4,336 | 7,014 | 31,406 | 2,263 |
| \$5,000 under \$ ${ }^{\text {\% }}$,000.. | 53,558 | 292,565 | 27,284 | 153,231 | 840,471 | 77, 71 | 14,433 | '18,313 | 7,179 | 4,719 | 25,374 | 1,988 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 42,154 | 2"3,362 | 29,991 | 111,609 | ${ }_{589} 723,826$ | 75, 97 | 11,380 | 74,229 | 7,107 | 4,372 | 28,667 | 2,978 |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 22,467 | 16,8,647 | 19,423 | 79,292 | 589,567 | 69, 146 | 6,423 | 46,795 | 5,291 | 5,004 | 37,119 | 4,237 |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000... | 12,914 | 109,668 | 14,179 | 48,960 | 412,863 | 51, 773 | (1,557 | (1), 308 | (3,605 | (1,684 | 39,645 | 4,864 |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000. | 7,323 | 6,9,590 | 9,411 | 29,594 | 280,012 | 37, 384 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)^{1}$ | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ | (1) | (1) |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000........... | 13,134 | 153,076 | 23,195 | 43,824 | 510,968 | 74, 789 | 4,247 | 50,407 | 7,813 | 6,478 | 77, 133 | 11,109 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000.. | 3,722 | 6,4,083 | 11,873 | 10,418 | 180,400 | 30, 09 | 918 | 15,620 | 2,871 | 1,558 | 26,041 | 4,587 |
| \$20,000 under \$ $25,000$. | 1,222 | 26,915 | 5,854 | 4,630 | 103,570 | 20, 112 | 536 | 11,487 | 2,360 |  |  |  |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000... | 2,066 | 67,689 | 17,785 | 6,269 | 207,016 | 49, 90 | 728 | 22,533 5,30 | 6,005 | 4.4 | 10,854 | 1,933 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000............ | 466 | 31,644 | 12,387 | 1,394 | 90,863 | 30, 996 | 80 | 5,002 | 1,901 | 3 | 4,402 | 1,424 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 85 | 9,754 | 4,377 | 221 | 26,550 | 11, 351 | (1) |  |  | (1) | (2) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| \$150,000 under $2000,000 . . . . . . . . .$. | 7 | 1,222 |  | 51 | 8,706 | 3,542 | 3 |  | 265 | 5 | 917 | 204 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 11 | 2,999 | 1,545 | 66 | 17,756 | 7,396 | 2 | 784 | 316 | 2 | 673 | 414 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  | $\stackrel{6}{-}$ | 4,067 | 1,383 |  |  |  | 1 | 761 | 351 |
| Total. | 560,207 | 32,211,208 | 237,411 | 1,353,325 | 36,120,661 | 700, 307 | 111,200 | ${ }^{3} 514,6.13$ | 59,940 | 119,297 | 3434,241 | 45,417 |

[^4]${ }_{\text {Ad justed }}$ gross incone less adjusted gross deficit
${ }^{4}$ Returns of citizens of Puerto Rico who are also cilizens of United States, nonresident aliens residing in Puerto Rico, citizens of United States residing in Panama canal Zone or virgin islands, and citizens abroad.

## HISTORICAL TABLES INDIVIDUAL RETURNS, 1949-1958

17. Number of returns by major characteristics, adjusted gross income and deficit, taxable income, and tax..................
18. Returns with income tax-number, adjusted gross income, and average tax, by adjusted gross income classes.................
19. Sources of income by type..................................................
20. Itemized deductions on returns with adjusted gross income, by type..............................................................................
21. Selected sources of income by adjusted gross income classes..
22. Number of returns, adjusted gross income, and income tax, by States and Territories.

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## Page

| ms | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of returns, total ${ }^{1}$. | 54,085,182 | 59,825,121 | 59,197,004 | 58,250,188 | 56,747,008 | 57,838,184 | 17 | 9 | 53,060,098 |  |
| Returns with adjusted gross income, | 58,700, | 59,407,673 | 58,798,843 | 8,818, | 56,306,704 | 57,415,885 | 6,107,09 | 55,042,597 | 52,655,564 | 51,301,910 |
| Taxable: <br> income tax <br> Selr-employment tax only | 45,652,13. | 4,865,315 | 46,258,646. | 4,689, 06, | 42,633, 60 | $\xrightarrow{4,159,622} 1$ | $\underset{\substack{42,833,675 \\ 1,033,157}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{41,54,222} 1$ | 38,186,682 | 35,628,295 |
| Nontaxatle: <br> Selt-enployuent tax only... <br> ther nontaxables. | $\begin{gathered} 2,211,773 \\ 10,837,017 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 2,211,318 \\ 10,331,0,0 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 2,443,181 \\ 10,097,016 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 2,373,745 \\ 10,755,354 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,135,590 \\ 12,538,054 \end{array}$ | 12,209,756 | 12, | 12,405,800 | 14,468,882 | 15,673,625 |
| Re turns w | 344,258 | 17,4<8 | 398,161 | 432,024 | 40,304 | 422,299 | 1, | 404, | 404, | 512,214 |
| Taxab <br> Selit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nontaxable: <br> Self-employment tax only <br> Other nontaxables ${ }^{1}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 57,68,574 \\ & 3226, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85,265 \\ 332,183 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97,405 \\ 300,756 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79,829 \\ 352,195 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,305 \\ 426,999 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number or- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,214 |
| Taxebl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,433,048 | 12,959,806 | 12 | 13,561,123 | 48 | 12,615, | 12,652,544 | 42, 2788,399 | 38,186,682 | 35,628,295 |
| Returns with itenized | 20,811,422 | 20,155,361 | 18,458,563 | 16,891,084 | 15,701,595 | 14,426,417 | 12,835,776 | 11,581,696 | 10,320,298 | 9,691,340 |
| Trasble.... | 19,053,714 | 18,569, 233 | 16,972,938 | 15,434,733 | -3,711,830 | 12,932,132 | 11,462,609 | 10,221,822 | 8,724,546 | 7,899,061 |
| With adjusted groas income. With no adjusted gross inco | 1,757,708 | 1,586,128 | 1,485,625 | 1,456,351 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,549,462,462 \\ & 440,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,089,008 \\ 405,277 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960,880 \\ & 42,287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 976,275 \\ 392,599 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,191,218 \\ 404,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,280,055 \\ 512,214 \end{gathered}$ |
| Returns with | 3,760 | 669,760 | 40,738,441 | 41,359,104 | -1,04, 0 ,413 | 43,411,767 | 43,693,041 | 43,865,313 | 42,739,800 | ,84 |
| Taxable. Nontaxable: | 26,598,420 | 28,296,082 | 29,285,708 | 29,254,332 | 28,921,230 | 32,291,019 | 32,413,664 | 32,435,788 | 29,462,136 | 27,729,234 |
| With adjusted gross incor With no odjusted gross | $\begin{aligned} & 11,291,082 \\ & 384,258 \end{aligned}$ | 10,956,230 | $\begin{gathered} 11,054,572 \\ 398,761 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,672,748 \\ 432,024 \end{gathered}$ | 2,124,183 | 11,120, 748 | 11,279,377. | 11,429,525 | 13,277,664 | 14,393,550 |
| mber of re turns | 7,017,331 | 992, | 7,350,166 | 6,64, 661 | 4,211,656 | 217,492 | 4,059,497 | $4,073,811$ |  |  |
| Number of remer | 45,919,693 | 47,116,645 | 46,484,182 | 44,914,210 | -2,814, 233 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable <br> Non taxa | $\begin{array}{r} 45,62,124 \\ 267,559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,865,315 \\ & 251,330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,258,6,66 \\ & 225,536 \end{aligned}$ | $44,689,065$ | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 2,633,060 \\ 181,073 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns by source of income: Positive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saliries and uages................ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 51, } \\ 4,288,438 \\ 4,217}}$ | $\xrightarrow{52,596,961} 4$ | $\underset{\substack{51,912,814 \\ 3,924,583}}{\text { c, }}$ | $\underset{\substack{51,255,701 \\ 3,75,617}}{ }$ | -9,925,305 | $50,873,912$ <br> $4.495,133$ | 49,842,862 | 48,538,699 | 46,147,211 | 4,167,831 |
|  | 7,407,870 | $\underset{7,286,314}{4,462}$ | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{3 , 7 2 1 5 , 1 3 5}$ | 6,30, ${ }^{3,784}$ | 3,681,007 $6,124,385$ | 4, $4,599,723$ | $\underset{5,196,43}{\substack{4,218,722}}$ | 4,038,391 | $\xrightarrow{3,668,223} 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,656,582 \\ & 4,714,567 \end{aligned}$ |
| Annuit es exnd pensions: Life expectany method |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income from estates and trusts. | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{268,920}$ |  | 209,212 <br> 375,008 | 192,029 <br> 360,255 | 730,279 | 735, | 634,881 | 598,330 | 525,514 | 545,768 |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Susiness prori } \\ \text { Partnership prin }}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6,880,8}$ | 6,775,335 | 7,381,270 | 6,736 | ¢,320,812 | 6,121,47\% | 5,791,797 |  |  | 5,817,827 |
| Net gain from sale |  | - |  |  | cole | -1,649,591 | (1,625,320 | 1,692,545 |  | 1,971,001 |
| Net ersin from saies or od | 1,14,270 | 127,417 | ${ }_{98,875}$ | -109,983 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1,983,741}$ | - | - | ${ }^{1,895,963}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,239,221 \\ 123,254}}{ }$ |
| Rents and royalties net i <br> Other sources | 4,089,106 | 4,097,602 | 4,090,501 | 3,986,860 | 3,863,618 | $c40616301861742$ | $3,665,368$ <br> $1,888,988$ | $3,835,620$ $\substack{3,353,892}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{3,727,762 \\ 2,278,576}]{\substack{17,66}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business 10si. | 1,299,8 | 1,474,967 |  | 1,508, |  | 1,281, |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership lios... | coter | (265,951 |  | 26, | 228,9 | 241, 5 | 208, | ${ }^{219,839}$ | 250,928 | 278,292 |
| Net 1 1sss from miles of other pro |  |  |  | -64,121 |  | - | 665,727 124,402 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,513,200 | 1,404,920 | 1,319,253 | 1,253,080 | 1,143,837 | 1,292,880 | 1,054,992 |  |  | 3,636 |
| Net operating loss deduetion Loss Srom esta ces mad trusts |  |  |  |  |  | 38,20.5 | 29,987 | 30,570 |  | 8, |
| Loss trom estates and trusta |  | 20,1 | 28, | 20,9 | 12,258 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (Thous |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amuunt of adjusted gross income, | 282,166,418 | 281,308,431 | 268,583,814 | 249,429,182 | 2:0,235,855 | 229,863,409 | 216,087,449 | 203,097,033 | 179,874,478 | 161,373,205 |
| Taxable returns. <br> Nontaxable return | $\underset{\substack{262,188,335 \\ 19,98,083}}{2}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 262,169,296 \\ 19,139,135 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $249,551,275$ $19,332,539$ | $229,595,449$ $19,833,733$ | $2(9,668,830$ $00,567,025$ | $212,421,184$ $17,442,225$ | $\underset{\substack{198,531,784 \\ 17,555,665}}{ }$ | $185,171,964$ <br> $17,925,069$ | $\begin{gathered} 158,55,5,122 \\ 21,329,356 \end{gathered}$ | $138,566,406$ $22,806,799$ |
| Amount of adjusted gross deficit, tota | 1,012,326 | 987,865 | 859,546 | 898,865 | 1,014,880 | 1,155,153 | 797,541 | 760,548 | 726, | 99,280 |
| Returns with only self-employm Other returns. | $\begin{gathered} 999,906 \\ 912,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,660 \\ & 835,201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,316 \\ & 655,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125,1100 \\ & 73,755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,900 \\ & 978,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,003 \\ & 1,109,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,425 \\ 74,416 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,912 \\ 736,636 \end{gathered}$ | 726, | 99,280 |
| Arsuint | 149,337,424 | 149,363,077 | 141,532,061 | 128,020,111 | 115,331,301 |  |  |  |  | - |
| nm | 34,924,820 | 34,974,804. | 33,265,247 | 30,076,935 | 26,967,251 | 29, 557,273 | 28,020,288 | 24,439,073 | 18,374,922 | 14,538,141 |
| Incye tax after cr | $\begin{aligned} & 34,335,652 \\ & 589,168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,393,639 \\ & 581,165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32,732,132 \\ 533,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,613,722 \\ 463,213 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,655,753 \\ 301,498 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,430,6,59 \\ & 226,614 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27,802,831 \\ 217,457 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,2277,780 \\ & 211,293 \end{aligned}$ | 18,374,922 | 24,538,141 |

[^5]${ }^{3}$ Not available after 1953. Includes Forms 1040
${ }^{\text {85 }}$ "Not avallabie pror to 1901 nor for 1955-58.


| Sources of income | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1.949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thousand dothar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns with adjusted gross income: Positive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and wages ${ }^{1}$. | 227,354,096 | 227,949,466 | 215,482,206 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends in ad jusuted gross incore ${ }^{2}$. | 8,702,680 | 9,090,207 | 8,8,566,577 | 200,880,42 | -85,030,900 | $18,607,862$ $5,804,993$ | $174,193,394$ $5,834,215$ | $160,336,699$ $6,030,895$ | $138,956,127$ $6,130,906$ | $124,798,953$ $5,218,206$ |
| Interest received ${ }^{3}$...... Annuities and pensions: | 3,618,353 | 3,290,387 | 2,846,566 | 2,555,609 | 2,349,915 | 2,021,859 | 1,822,337 | 6,684 $1,684,015$ | 6,130,906 $1,582,898$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,218,206 \\ & 1,511,555 \end{aligned}$ |
| Life expectancy method.. | 883,44, | 754,404 | 655,595 | 624,567 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 -yeer me thod. . | 435,429 | 384,057 | 284,477 | 244,995 | 799,292 | 670,329 | 581,672 | 499,306 | 429,767 | 441,969 |
| Income from estates and trusts. | 613,471 | 616,593 | 617,738 | 565,036 | 683,434 | 1,686,754 | 1,700,139 | 1,739,064 | 1,689,754 | 1,435,302 |
| Business profit. . Partnership praft | 22,868,229 | 22,462,196 | 23,629,904 | 20,566,259 | 19,218,571 | 18,646,959 | 18,180,679 | 18,131,463 | 16,846,649 | 15,613,095 |
| ${ }^{\text {Partnership }}$ prot gafn fram sales of capital aissets | 9,792,725 $4,792,409$ | 9,936,979 $4,048,433$ | 9,368,565 | 9,530,872 $5,024,200$ | 8,973,893 | 8,784,424 | 8,799,142 | 8,852,180 | 8,554,469 | 7,894,590 |
| Net gain trom sales of other property. | 4,74,426 | 4, 87,146 | 4,874,682 | 5,024,200 93,616 | $3,614,012$ 104,930 | $2,473,486$ 60,359 | $2,761,088$ 102,826 | $3,185,644$ 83,762 | 3,181,051 | 1,886,459 |
| Rents and royelties net income... | 3,921,429 | 3,888,584 | 3,859,966 | 3,660,430 | 3,497,917 | 3,605,573 | 3,422,513 | 83,761 $3,299,948$ | 101,494 $3,183,655$ | 100,890 $3,024,215$ |
| Other sources ${ }^{4}$.. | 2,190,652 | 1,932,052 | 1,297,767 | -792,714 | - 679,067 | $\begin{array}{r}3,689,025 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | $3,432,513$ 794,878 | $3,299,948$ $1,199,951$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,183,655 \\ 1,008,812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,024,215 \\ & 1,030,824 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 285,247,342 | 284,440,504 | 271,555,897 | 252,058,719 | : 32,746,855 | 232,251,633 | 218,202,883 | 205,022,926 | 181,665,582 | 162,956,058 |
| Losses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business loss.. | 1,385,671 | 1,351,743 | 1,491,639 | 1,297,251 | 1,293,519 | 1,073,477 | 1,009,459 | 939,922 |  |  |
| Partnership isss................. |  |  |  | -330,305 | -259,724 | 266,799 | 1,00,241,285 | 231,766 | 223,547 | 248,785 |
| Net loss from sales of capital assets... Net loss from sales of other property. | 528,572 | 622,057 | 421,409 | 357,641 | 362,625 | 437,849 | 348,557 | 268,802 | 313,886 | 313,192 |
| Net loss from sales of other property... Rents and royalties net loss.ap...... | 111,585 | 116,990 | 162,611 | 121,497 | 129,023 | 111,682 | 89,145 | 126,056 | 132,306 | 101,086 |
| Rents and royalties net lossin...... Net operating loss deduction'...... | 665,037 | 640,838 | 540,132 | 509,487 | 401,740 | 457,509 | 383,212 | 342,834 | 280,980 | 266,667 |
| Loss from estates and trusts.. |  |  |  |  | 58,829 | 40,891 | 43,724 | 36,511 |  | , |
| -oss rom estates and trusts | 17,571 | 12,772 | 23,0 | 13,360 | 5,540 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................. | 3,080,924 | 3,132,073. | 2,972,083 | 2,629,541 | 2,511,000 | 2,388,207 | 2,115,382 | 1,945,891 | 1,791,139 | 1,582,868 |
| Adjusted gross income | 282,166,418 | 281,308,431 | 268,583,814 | 249,429,182 | 230,235,855 | 229,863,409 | 216,087,449 | 203,097,033 | 179,874,478 | 161,373,205 |
| Returns with roo adjusted gross income: Positive incone: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salarles and wages ${ }^{6}$. <br> Dividends in adjusted gross deficit ${ }^{2}$.............. <br> Interest received ${ }^{3}$ | 196,461 | 127,4,43 | 135,775 | 131,633 | 157,697 | 126,058 | 145,638 |  |  |  |
|  | 37,882 40,858 | 33,550 28,563 | 39,079 25,447 | 30,954 | 16,966 | 123,286 20 | 25,409 | 25,120 | 26,793 | 28,021 |
| Annuities snd pensions:Life expectancy method |  | 28,563 | 25,447 | 28,000 | 20,315 | 20,780 | 24,562 | 18,200 | 12,706 | 16,275 |
|  | ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ ) | ${ }^{(8)}$ | 8),713 | ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ | 6,777 | ${ }^{8}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| 3 -year method.......... | $\left.{ }^{8}\right)$ |  | ${ }^{8}{ }^{1}$ ) |  |  |  | 2,139 | 503 | 2,048 | 1,439 |
| Income from estates and | 4,541 |  | 7,639 | 578 | $\left(^{8}\right)$ | 4,722 | 11,09 | 22,361 | 10,318 | 8,066 |
| Business profit. <br> Partnership profit.. <br> Net gain fror sales of capital assets........ <br> Net gain from sales of other property. <br> Rents and royalties net income. <br> 0ther sources?. | $\begin{aligned} & 21,747 \\ & 17,43 \\ & 86,705 \\ & \left(\begin{array}{l} 8 \\ (8), 474 \\ 40,47 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,750 \\ 26,739 \\ 79,795 \\ (8), 68 \\ 56,668 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,986 \\ 24,413 \\ 116,449 \\ (8,4,48 \\ 60,48 \\ 15,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,964 \\ 22,572 \\ 102,150 \\ 3,134 \\ 36,839 \\ 5,018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,041 \\ 30,150 \\ 117,850 \\ 2,881 \\ 388,375 \\ 11,624 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $18,476$ | 34,656 | 18,865 | 21,038 | 17,638 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 65,040 | 74,777 | 96,777 | 27,520 | 69,061 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $2,526$ | 13,770 | 5,142 | 1,694 | 5,602 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $53,693$ | 56,583 | 53,415 | 40,797 | 35,417 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,958 | 8,598 | 10,262 | 5,965 |
| Total. | 4,9,152 | 422,510 | 459,401 | 393,914 | 420, 382 | 365,487 | 409,902 | 425,057 | 336,959 | 292,130 |
| Losses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business $1.0 s i s . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | 830,727 | 834,836 | 885,605 | 869,969 | 1,015,290 | 940,584248,916 | 873,919150,234 | 756,666227,316 | $758,250$$287,740$ | 763,734189,353 |
|  | 205,914 20,538 | 217,129 | 207,389 | 199,192 | 218,518 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss from sales of capital assetsNet loss from sales of other proparty | 20,538 | 20,638 | 17,056 | 17,572 | 15,821 | 24,888 | 16,905 | 216,37378,267 | $\begin{gathered} 87,740 \\ 16,742 \end{gathered}$ | 19,50172,716 |
|  | 45,929 |  | 148,910 | 97,067 |  |  |  |  | 16,42 <br> 53,140 |  |
| Rents and royalties net loss, | 70,124 | 45,329 | 36,209 | 101,810 | 27,802 | 73,894161,411 | 24,89290,865 | 38,26268,668 | 47,293 | 46,104 |
| Net operating loss deduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loss from estates and trust | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{8}) \\ & 280,732 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (8) \\ & 245,824 \end{aligned}$ | $\left({ }^{8}\right)$ | ${ }^{8}$ ) | ${ }^{(8)}$ - | - |  |  | - |  |
| 0 ther sources (negative) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1,416,478 | 1,410,375 | 1,318,947 | 1,292,773 | 1,434,862 | 1,520,647 | 1,207,439 | 1,185,612 | 1,063,165 | 1,091,408 |
| Adjusted gross deficit........................ | 2,012,326 | 7,865 | 859,546 | 898,865 | 1,014,480 | 1,155,153 | 797,541 | 760,548 | 726,202 | 799,280 |

Excludes wages, for 1949-57 less than $\$ 100$ and for 1958 less than $\$ 200$ per return, not subject to incsme tax withholding, reported as other income on Furms 1040 A . Beginning
1954, salaries and wages are after excludable sick pay and allowable employee expense.
after exsiusions.
ater ${ }^{3}$ Interest reported on Forms 1040. Includes partially tax-exempt interest received directiy or through partnerships and fiducianies.
4 Includes wages not subject to incor
LIncludes wages not subject to incorne tox withholdinf, dividends, and interest, not exceeding $\$ 100$ per return for $1949-57$ nor $\$ 200$ for 1958 , reported in one sum on Forms 1040 A .
${ }^{6}$ For $1954-58$, selaries and wages are after excludable sick pay and allowable employee expense. it was ar adjustment which reduced "Other sources."

${ }^{8}$ Sample variability is too large to warrant showing :eparately. However, the total contains data deleted for this reason.

Table 20.-ITEMIZEd deductions on returns with adiusted gross income, by type

| Type of deduction | 1958 | 1957 | 2956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest paid. <br> Taxes. <br> Contributions. <br> Medical and dental expense. <br> Child care. <br> Casualty losses. <br> Other deductions. <br> Total. | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $6,269,154$ $7,480,346$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l}4,810,079 \\ 5,827,909\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l}3,201,287 \\ 4,026,530\end{array}\right.$ | $2,735,359$ $3,639,153$ | 2,221,353 |  | 1,494,928 | 1,224,004 |
|  | 5,693,836 |  | 4,8107,909 $4,877,793$ |  | 4,076,630 | $3,639,153$ $3,552,428$ | $3,167,778$ $3,114,739$ 2,13 |  | $2,199,940$ $2,258,009$ | 1,952,731 |
|  | 4,283,546 | ${ }_{\text {available }}$ (Not | 3,472,908 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 2,971,172 }\end{array}\right.$ | 2,391,339 | 3,114,739 $2,133,130$ | ${ }^{\text {(Not }}$ | 2,258,009 | 2,029,550 $1,482,699$ |
|  |  |  | 110,577 |  | 2, 87,960 | - | 2,13, | available) |  | 1,42,69 |
|  | 3,771,026 |  | [ $\begin{array}{r}347,894 \\ 3,165,569\end{array}$ |  | 2, $\begin{array}{r}44,4,245 \\ 2,700\end{array}$ | 2,892,6444 | 367,517 $2,552,035$ |  | 306,572 $2,097,950$ | 227,596 $1,837,156$ |
|  |  |  |  | 19,997,485 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25,60, 58 | 22,612,129 | 19,971,485 | -17,403,227 | 15,589,17\% | 13,556,552 | 11,856,378 | 9,913,593 | 8,753,738 |


| Adjusted groes incone classes | 1958 | 957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salabtes and wages | nd dollars） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| turns with adjusted gross in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \＄600．．．． | （1，128，719 | 1，083，262 | 1，087，986 | 1，074，269 |  | $\xrightarrow{1,208,770} 1$ | ¢， $\begin{aligned} & 1,197,251 \\ & 1,964,031\end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,146,950}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,093,015}$$2,247,728$ |  |
| \＄1，000 under \＄1，500 | 3，904，993 | 3，974，643 | $4,165,125$ | 4，378，953 | 4，433，881 | 4，587，925 | $4,763,672$ | $4,765,216$ | 5，003，951 | 5，377，515 |
| \＄$\$ 2,5000$ under $\$ 2,000.1$ | $4,846,089$ $6,662,991$ | 5，04，637 | 5，252，048 <br> $7,289,584$ | 5， 688,277 $7,603,711$ | 5，873，995 | $\underset{\substack{6,267,596 \\ 8,40,037}}{\text { c，}}$ | $\underset{\substack{6,761,372 \\ 9,147821}}{1}$ | 7，062，581 | $7,866,925$ $10,880,068$ | $8,253,360$ $11,760,607$ |
| \＄2，500 under |  | 8，810，665 |  | 10，165，026 | 10，641，552 | 10，956，687 | 11，757，228 | 12，474，191 | 13，996，835 | 14，578，344 |
| \＄3，000 under | 10，230 | 23，876，177 | 25，456，095 | 27，079，405 | 28，790，152 | 29，243，923 | 30，554，952 | 31，270，695 | 30，717，1855 | ${ }^{28,43,7311}$ |
|  | 29，557，033 |  |  |  |  |  | $31,32,772$ $60,361,693$ | 29，561，094 $47,621,929$ | $23,861,823$ $31,515,233$ | 23，${ }_{2996,697}$ |
| \＄10，000 under $\$ 15,00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄15，000 under $\$ 20,00$ | 5，700，081 | 5，067，839 | $4,426,768$ | 3，655，396 | 3，083，117 | 2，970，569 | 2，590，932 | 2，308，530 | 1，855，309 | 1，663，462 |
| \＄20，000 under \＄25，00 | 2，741，831 | 2，532，595 | 2，273，670 |  | 2，933，567 | 2，714，536 | 2，435，160 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,205,394} 1$ | $\xrightarrow{1,04 ., 727}$ |
| \＄25，000 under $\$ 300000$ | 4，966，44．4 | 4，995，800 | 4，256，298 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,285,890 \\ 2,628,218 \\ 1,818\end{array}\right.$ | 2，270，315 | 2，272，934 | 2，102，804 | （ ${ }_{\text {2，020，299 }}$ |  |  |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | 2，068，182 | 2，115，655 | 2，029，914 | 1，680，933 | 1，553，470 | 1，383，787 | 1， | 1，421，555 | 1，256，908 | 964， 4,3 |
| \＄100，000 under $\$ 150,000$ | 451，670 | 463，642 | 454，905 | 407，839 | 375，500 | ， 495 | 463,227 | 372，495 | 330，615 | 248，736 |
| \＄150，000 under $\$ 2000,000$ | 146，630 |  | 退14，201 | 边 142,5753 |  | 124，054 | 140，748 | 139,834 <br> 160,592 | 年 133,105 | － 18,6898 |
| \＄$\$ 5000,00000$ under |  | 180,197 <br> 32,507 | 30，369 |  | 17，062 | 16，289 | 17，596 | 24，074 | 27，827 | 18，066 |
| \＄1，000，000 or more．．．．．．．． | 10，643 | 9，049 | 9，052 | 7，836 | 6，108 | 4，193 | 4，239 | 4，077 | 7，693 | 5，729 |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 227，354，096 | 227，949，466 | 215，482，206 | 200，580，472 | 185，794，926 | i87，607，862 | 174，193，394 | 160，336，699 | 138，956，127 | 124，798，953 |
| th no adjusted | 196，461 | 127，443 | 135，775 | 131，633 | 157，697 | 126，058 | 145，638 | 144，998 | 116，991 | 84，195 |
| Grend tot | 227，550，557 | 228，076，909 | 215，617，981 | 200，712，105 | 185，952，623 | 187，733，920 | 174，339，032 | 160，481，697 | 139，073，125 | 124，883，148 |
| dividenms ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ynder $\$ 600$ under | 13，207 | 13,190 46,286 | 31，0，463 |  | ${ }^{10,178}$ | ${ }_{4}^{16,520}$ | ${ }_{42,567}^{18,236}$ | ${ }_{39,969}^{11,126}$ | 4， 43,2003 | ${ }_{55,722}^{16,387}$ |
| ${ }^{41,000}$ under ${ }^{41,505}$ | 76，622 |  |  | 73，884 | 65，505 | 91，647 | 68,815 | ${ }_{71,780}$ | 83，102 |  |
|  | 9,29 107,294 1021 | 103,46 112,009 | 88，726 102,587 | － | 95，4， 93 | ${ }_{\text {10，}}^{102,656}$ |  | ${ }_{98,036}^{88,011}$ | $\xrightarrow{83,956}$ |  |
| \＄2，500 under \＄3，000 | 122，028 | 126，162 | 101，644 | 109，095 | 94，609 | 109，970 | 101；725 | 102，454 | 101，619 | 119，276 |
| \＄3，000 under \＄4，000 | 249，473 |  | 238，110 | 229，896 | 200，661 | 194，240 | 196，131 | 199，416 |  | 261，941 |
|  | \％ $\begin{array}{r}246,916 \\ 1,111,067\end{array}$ |  | （ $\begin{array}{r}266,897 \\ 1,007,925\end{array}$ | 225,344 986,005 | 243,493 <br> 946,788 <br> 18 | 202,212 <br> 923,150 | 199,570 <br> 845,370 | 229,36 <br> 853,185 |  | 226,052 <br> 732,138 <br> 1868 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄15，000 under $\$$ | $\begin{aligned} & 902,488 \\ & 686,730 \end{aligned}$ | 年 6897,388 | 852,897 664,45 | 560，954 | 520，773 | $\begin{aligned} & 603,583 \\ & 429,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 592,188 \\ & 417,070 \end{aligned}$ | 404，406 | 393， 190 | 332，989 |
| \＄20，000 under $\$ 25,000$ | 534，650 | 555，163 | 511，237 | 447，336 | 780，502 | 613，459 | 593，180 | $\underset{\substack{326,531 \\ 278148 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  | 272，459 |
|  | 1，490，635 | 1，615，706 | 1，595，905 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,35,213}}^{\substack{2,1,148}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{213,3,6 \\ 5913}}$ |
| \＄50，000 under \＄$\$ 100,000$ ． | 1，325，59 | 1，337，553 | 1，285，630 | 1，128，788 | 1，008，076 | 730，003 | 802，253 | 841，279 | 866，875 | 671，926 |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，000， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 359，342 |  |  |
| \＄150，000 under $\$ 200,000$ | 248，850 | 272，131 | 251，820 | 239，560 | 200，724 | 441，507 | 502，339 | 199，297 | 205，692 | 156，844 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄\＄500，000 | 486，38 | 513，149 | 496，611 |  | － 376,622 | $\begin{array}{r}259,377 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | 312 |  | cio8， | 289，075 |
| \＄$\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 1,000$ or moren， | 173,778 268,788 | 192,143 289,307 | 191,563 298920 | 187,071 <br> 286,158 | 143,601 202,998 | 98,413 118,724 | （100，881 | 130,601 149,702 | 158,822 179,203 | 110,883 108,443 |
| Total | 8，702，680 | 9，090，2 | 8，566，57 | 7，819，949 | 7，030，900 | 5，804，993 | 5，84，215 | 6，030， |  | ，206 |
| Returns with no adjusted gross | 37，882 | 33，550 | 39，079 | 30，954 | 16，966 | 23，286 | 25，409 | 25，220 | 26，79 | 28，021 |
| Grand t | 8，740，562 | 9，123，75 | 8，605，656 | 7，850，90 | 7，047，866 | 5，888，279 | 5，859，624 | 6，056，015 | 6，157，699 | 5，246，227 |
| infrresf neceived ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄1，000 under $\$ 1,500$ ． | 119， 114 | 110，631 | 100，672 | 97，353 |  | 89，031 | 81，132 | 71，327 | 74，529 | 83，989 |
| \＄17，500 under $\$ 2,000$ under $\$ 2,5000$ |  |  | 109,236 112,167 | 110,399 99520 | 107,508 106,019 | 84， 85,393 | $\underset{\substack{82,774 \\ 82,537}}{8,78}$ | 76，5509 | 77，866 68,666 | 919，073 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄2，500 under \＄3，000． | 130，464 | 122，393 | 102，798 | 104，748 | 92，588 | ${ }^{83,890}$ | 75，986 | 71，350 | 66，922 | 71，703 |
| ${ }_{4}^{\$ 3,0000}$ under ${ }^{\text {under }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄ 5,000 under $\$ 10,000 . .$. | 937，560 | 861，455 | 721，931 | 622，810 | 544， $4.4,4$ | 463，900 | 397，137 | 358，724 | 318，921 | 303，637 |
| \＄10，000 under $\$ 15,00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 123，606 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄$\$ 20$, | 256，049 | 235，591 |  | 167，221 | 149，775 | 127，417 | 116，168 | 102，492 |  |  |
| \＄20，000 under \＄25，000． | 169，785 | 147，336 | 127，420 | 114,601 <br> 86,428 | 176，403 | 150，275 | 147，089 | 71,158 56,769 | cick68,683 <br> 53,721 |  |
| \％$\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 3000000$ | 373，004 | 34，6，640 | 324，568 | 86,428 195,793 | 173，144 |  |  |  | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 123，7215 }\end{array}$ |  |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000．．．． | 190，775 | 190，082 | 157，602 | 135，470 | 128，428 | 103，112 | 105，898 | 105，539 | 98，683 | 78，621 |
|  | 52，735 | 48，108 | 4，3，300 | 37，487 |  | 42，148 | 44，883 | 31，971 | 31，302 | 25，386 |
|  | 30， | 30，${ }^{19,207}$ | $\xrightarrow{16,8688}$ | ${ }_{2}^{15,302}$ |  | 18，497 | 21，114 | 20，710 | ${ }_{23,040}^{14,514}$ | 11，870 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000， | 8，473 | 7，929 | 7，488 | 6，483 | 5，441 | 4，96 | 3，994 | 5，124 | 7，035 | 5，106 |
| \＄1，000，000 or more．．．．．． | 8，287 | 7，532 | 6，828 | 6，146 | 5，851 | 4，948 | 4，897 | 5，358 | 6，148 | 5，415 |
| Total | ，618，353 | 3，290，387 | ，346，566 | 2，555，609 | ，9， | ，021， | ，822，337 | 1，684，015 | ，582， | 1，511，555 |
| Returns with no adjusted gross i | 40，858 | 28，563 | 25，447 | 28，000 | 20，315 | 20，780 | 24，562 | 18，200 | 12，706 | 16，273 |
| rend | 3，659，211 | 3，318，950 | 2，872，013 | 2，583，609 | 2，370，230 | 2，042，649 | 1，846，899 | 1，702，215 | 1，595，604 | 1，527，830 |

Footnotes at end of table．

$$
566335 \bigcirc-60-6
$$



| Ad justed gross income classes | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns with adjusted gross income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 600 .$. | 37,784 | 23,284 | 24,671 | 25,150 | 20,495 | 23,168 | $\begin{array}{r}26,232 \\ 27 \\ \hline 556\end{array}$ | 21,807 27,239 | 16,430 25,107 | 21,097 |
| \$600 under $\$ 1,000$. | 40,186 64,185 | 30,565 63,473 | 35,604 | 31,594 <br> 63,294 | 30,410 57,167 | 24,137 <br> 57 | 27,556 <br> 52,306 | 27,239 58,658 | 52,092 | 24, 38,513 |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$. | 64,185 68,271 | 63,473 <br> 77,517 | -61,719 | 66,171 | 58,313 | 47,242 | 75,277 | 74,925 | 61,613 | 53,935 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 90,877 | 76,570 | 82,148 | 85,536 | 66,076 | 63,837 | 72,695 | 80,772 | 60,680 | 58,201 |
| \$2,500 under \$ $\$ 3,000$. | 102,852 | 96,596 | 78,381 | 78,582 | 66,450 | 67,681 | 71,874 | 94,152 | 82,557 | 62,442 |
| \$3,000 under \$4,000. | 226,943 | 153,870 | 177,789 | 160,465 | 150,584 | 120,881 | 137,801 | 168,461 | 150,798 | 137,437 |
| \$4,000 under \$5,000 ${ }^{2}$ | 200,402 | 147,009 | 157,514 | 166,223 | 133,241 | 124,908 | 14,4,466 | 155,947 | 169,433 | 137,385 |
| \$5,000 under \$ $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 770,713 | 658,183 | 723,981 | 737,695 | 554,328 | 429,908 | 445,218 | 526,485 | 548,260 | 364,957 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 478,126 | 418,554 | 484,023 | 505,190 | 372,542 | 241,170 | 245,563 | 268,752 | 271,947 | 158,883 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 313,791 | 265,128 | 315,623 | 315,266 | 237,653 | 157,376 | 169,607 | 177, 354 | 178,163 | 96,901 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000............................. | 236,069 | 201,438 | 225,4.48 | 24, 349 | 315,170 | 191,165 | 209,578 | 136,261 <br> 109,252 | 134,689 <br> 101,002 <br> 1 | 67,610 |
| \$25,000 under $\$ 300,000$. | 628,474 | 499,430 | 675,595 | 206,135 545,813 | 338,630 | 212,733 | 242,771 | 109,252 280,24 | 275,264 | 134,720 |
| \$50,000 under \$ $\$ 100,000$ | 543,000 | 450,835 | 584,060 | 584,414 | 400,335 | 239,314 | 290,963 | 319,090 | 304,552 | 149,645 |
| \$100,000 urder \$150,000. | 232,796 | 215,374 | 292,570 | 279,105 |  |  | 211,637 | 153,938 | 156,603 | 68,994 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 130,035 | 118,403 | 138,576 | 155,398 | 103,502 | 3,995 | 211, | 96,578 | 98,251 | 42,776 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,00c. | 288,404 | 268,416 | 321,853 | 352,739 | 244,209 | 148,129 | 176,568 | 236,179 | 229,949 | 97,455 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 131,512 | 150,959 | 154,496 | 172,962 | 107,312 | 69,489 | 86,991 | 99,022 | 132,378 | 46,193 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 207,989 | 132,829 | 241,698 | 248,119 | 166,997 | 70,806 | 74,005 | 100,518 | 131,283 | 74,057 |
| Total...................... | 4,792,409 | 4,048,433 | 4,874,682 | 5,024,200 | 3,614,012 | 2,473,486 | 2,761,088 | 3,185,644 | 3,181,051 | 1,886,459 |
| Returns with no adjusted gross income........... | 86,705 | 79,795 | 116,449 | 102,150 | 117,850 | 65,040 | 74,777 | 96,777 | 77,520 | 69,061 |
| Grand | 4,879,114 | 4,128,228 | 4,991,131 | 5,126,350 | 3,731,862 | 2,538,526 | 2,835,865 | 3,282,421 | 3,258,571 | 1,955,520 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Excludes wages, for $1949-57$ less than $\$ 100$ and for 1958 less than $\$ 200$ per return, not subject to income tax withholding, reported as other income on Forms 1040 A . For $1954-58$, salaries and wages are after excludable sick pay and allowable enployee expense. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Divid}$ dends reported on Forms 1040. Beginning 1954 | 4 , includes | vidends eli | ble for | ion rece | hrough | erships | duciar | t | mounts | er, are |
| after exclusions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}$ Interest reported on Forms 1040. Includes partially tax-exempt interest received directly or through partnerships and fiduciaries. <br> ${ }^{5}$ Capital gain reported in adjusted gross income. Beginning 1952, long-term gains were no longer reduced 50 percent before merging with net short-term gain or loss; instead, one- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1949-1958


[^6]${ }_{4}$ For $1949-51$, includes all returns from puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and for 1952 part of such returns.
${ }_{3}$ Includes part of the returns from Puerto
WFor 1955 , returns with foreign addresses except those with Canadian and Mexican addresses filed in States contiguous to those countries. For $1956-58$, returns of citizens of
Puerto Rico who are also citizens of the United States, nonresident aliens residing in Puerto Rico, citizens of the United States residing in Panama Canal Zone or Virgin Islands,
and citizens abroad.
Inciudes Territories or Alaska and Hawaii and other areas 1 isted in footnote 6 .
${ }^{7}$ Inciudes Territories or Alaska and Hawaii and other areas 1 .
${ }^{{ }_{\text {Ad }}}$ justed gross income less ad fusted gross deficit, 1955-58.

## SYNOPSIS OF LAWS

Table A.-Requirement for filing individual income tax returns, exemption allowances, and minimm and maximum tax rates, 1949-58.................................................... equirement for filing the self-employment tax schedule and self-employment tax rates, 1951-58...................83

Table A. -REQUIREMENT FOR FILING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, EXEMPTION ALLOWANCES, AND MINIMUM and maximum tax rates, 1949-58

| Items |
| :--- |

${ }^{1}$ For $1954-58$, persons 65 years of age or over, gross income $\$ 1,200$. Gross income for 1958 includes earned income from sources without the United States, even though tax-exempt.
${ }^{2}$ Additional exemptions allowed only for taxpayer and, if joint return was filed, his wife.
${ }^{3}$ Income tax before credits need not exceed the indicated percentages of net income for 1949-53, nor of taxable income for 1954-58.

Table B. -REQUIREMENT FOR FILING THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX SCHEDULE AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX RATES, 1951-58

| Items | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self-employment net earnings requirement for filing return...... Maximum self-employment income subject to self-employment tax... | - | 4 | - | - | $\square$ | 3,600, | ——n | $\longrightarrow$ |
|  | (Percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self-employment tax rate............................................. | $33 / 8$ |  | 3 |  |  | $21 / 4$ |  |  |

# Facsimiles of <br> Individual Income <br> Tax Returns, <br> 1958 

## RETURN FORMS

Form 1040: Individual Income Tax Return 1958. ..... 87PageSchedule C, Profit (or Loss) From Business or Profes-
sion................................................................ ..... 107
Schedule D, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Property.................................................. . . . ..... 111
Schedule F, Farm Income and Expense119


| 1040-1958 EXEMPTIONS FOR | PERSONS OTHER | THAI YOUR | W WIFE AND | D CHILDREN | Page 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Relationship | Months lived in your home. If born or died during ye ar also wh "D" | Did dependent have gi foss income ot $\$ 600$ or more? | Amount YOU fur- nished for dependent's support. "f ion write "All" | Amount turnishad by OTHERS including dependent |
|  |  |  |  | \$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Enter on line 3, page 1, the number of exemptions claimed above.
$\rightarrow$ If an exemption is based on a multiple-support agreement of a group of persons, attach information described on page 5 of instructions.


## TAX COMPUTATION-IF YOU DO NCIT USE THE TAX TABLE



## IF INCOAE WAS ALL FROM SALARIES AND WAGES, TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND FILE ONLY PAGES 1 AND 2



## IF INCOME WAS ALL FROM SALARIES AND WAGES, TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND FILE ONLY PAGES 1 AND 2

 Schedule I.-EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAINED IN SCHEDULE $G$| 1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciabie property | 2. Date acquired | 3. Cost or other basis | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Depreciation allowed } \\ \text { (or allowable) in orior } \\ \text { years } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 5. Method of computing depreciation | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { 6. Rate ( }(\%) \\ \text { or life } \\ \text { (years) } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. Depreciation } \\ & \text { for this year } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule J.-DIVIDENDS RECEIVED CREDIT (See Instructions, page 14)


Schedule K.-RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT (See instructions, page 14)
Thls credit does not apply: 1. If you recelved pensions or annulties of $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 2 0 0}$ or more from Socia! Security or Rallroad Retirement; 2. If you are under 65 years of age and had fearned income"' of 52,100 or more; or
3. if you are 65 or over and under 72, and had "earnod income" of $\mathbf{5 2 , 4 0 0}$ or more.

If separate return, use column $B$ only. If joint refurn, use column $A$ for wife and column 1 I for husband $\longrightarrow$
Did you receive earned income in excess of $\$ 600$ in each of any 10 calendar years befors, the taxable year
1958 ? Widiow 1958? Widow or widowers see instructions, page 14...
If answer above is "Yes" in either column, furnish all information below in that column.

1. Retirement income for taxable year which is included in line 11 , page 1 , of this retum:
(a) For taxpayers under 65 years of age:

Enter only income received from pensions and annuities under public retirement

Enter total of pensions and annuities, interest, gross rents, and dividends.

2. Maximum amount of retirement income for credit computation
3. Deduct:
(a) Amounts received in taxable year as pensions or annuities under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Acts, and certain other exclusions from gross income.
(b) Earned income received in taxable year:
(This line does not apply to persons 72 years of age or over)
(1) Taxpayers under 65 years of age, enter amount in excess of $\$ 900$
(2) Taxpayers 65 or over and under 72, enter amount in excess of $\$ 1,200$.
4. Total of lines 3 (a) and $3(b)$
5. Balance (line 2 minus line 4).
6. Line 5 or line 1 , whichever is smaller

7. Tentative credit ( 20 percent of line 6)............................... ...... ........... .
8. Total tentative credit on this retum (total of amounts on line 7, columns $A$ and $B$ ) LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT
9. Amount of tax shown on line 12 , page 1
10. Less: Dividends received credit from line 5, Schedule J, above.
11. Balance (line 9 less line 10 ).
12. Retirement income credit. Enter here and on line $13(\mathrm{~b})$, page 1 , the amount on line 8 or line 11 , whichever is smaller

## Helpful Information on

## HOW TO PREPARE YOUR

## Income Tax Return

## on Form 1040

## for 1958

You can save money for yourself and your Government, if you-


File your return early-Make sure the figures are right
The final date for filing your return is April 15, but taxpayers who wait until the last minute often make costly mistakes.

You should be able to prepare your return with the assistance of the information contained in this pamphlet. The instructions are arranged in the same order as the lines and pages of Form 1040. If you need help from the Internal Revenue Service, you can ask questions by phone of our nearest office or come in for other assistance.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Instructions-Form 1040 (1958)

## 2

Accounting methods and records. ${ }_{7}$
Annuities ....................... 12
Business or professional income
(Schedule C)
Casualty losses and thefts...... 10
Child care (Form 2441)....... 10
Computation of tax........... 3, 15
Contributions. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
Credits against tax..........5, 8, 15
Declaration of estimated tax.... 14
Dependents ..................... 4
Depreciation........................... ${ }^{13}$
Dividends. . .............. 11
Dividends received credit...... 14
Education expenses. . . . . . . . . . . 10
Employee business expenses ......
Estates and trusts............. 13

## WHO MUST FILE A TAX RETURN

Every citizen or resident of the United States-whether an adult or minorwho had $\$ 600$ or more gross income in 1958 must file; if 65 or over, $\$ 1,200$ or more. To determine whether you must file, include earned income from sources without the United States, even though not taxable (see page 5). A person with income of less than these amounts should file a return to get a refund if tax was withheld. A married person with income less than her (his) own personal exemption(s) should file a joint return with husband or wife to get the smaller tax or larger refund for the couple. For selfemployment tax filing requirements, see page 8 of these instructions.

## MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mèmbers of Armed Forces should give name, service serial number, and permanent home address.

## WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE

Please file as early as possible. You must file not later than April 15. Mail your return to the "District Director of Internal Revenue" for the district in which you live. U. S. citizens abroad who have no legal residence or place of business in the United States should file with Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Wash-

## LOCATION

If Following is a ilsi of the Ditatrict Directors. onfoces. your state more you ore noistrict Director's. ompe in consult your local post ofice.
AIABAMA-BImingham 3, Ala.
ARIZONA Thoomix, Ariz.
ARKANSAS Litmle
CALIFORNIA-Los Angeles 12, Calif.; San Francisco 2,
COLORADO-Denver 2, Colo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBAA Eitilimers 2, Md.
GEORGIA-Allanta 3 , Ga .
HAWAI Honollu 13, T. H.

INDANA-Indianapolils, Ind.
IOWA-Den Moinoe g , Iowa.
KANSAS-Wichita 21, Kana.

## CONTENTS



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ington 25, D. C. A list of the District Directors' offices is set out below.

## WHERE TO GET FORMS

As far as practical, the :orms are mailed directly to taxpayers. Additional forms may be obtained from any Internal Revenue Service office, and also at most banks and post offices.

## HOW TO PAY

The balance of tax shown to be due on line 18 , page 1 , of your return on Form 1040 must be paid in full with your return if it amounts to $\$ 1.00$ or more. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "Internal Revenue Service."

## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATI(IN

You have not filed a valid return unless you sign it. Husband and wife both must sign a joint return.

Any person(s), firm, or ccrporation who prepares a taxpayer's return also must sign. If the return is prepared by a firm or corporation, the return should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. This verification is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee of the taxpayer such as a clerk, secretary, bookkeeper, etc.


| Reimbursed expens | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rents and royalties. | 12 |
| Retirement income credit. | 4 |
| Sale or exchange of property (Schedule D) | , |
| Sale of personal residence | 1 |
| Self-employment tax (Sch. SE). | 8 |
| Sick pay exclusion (Form 2440) . | 7 |
| Social security (F. I. C. A.) tax credit |  |
| Tax deductions |  |
| Tax rate schedules | 15 |
| Tax Table. | 16 |
| Travel expenses |  |
| Wages and salaries |  |
| When and where to file returns. . | 2 |
| Widows and widowers....... | 8 |

## YOUR RIGHTS OF APPEAL

If you believe there is an error in any bill, statement, or refund in connection with your tax, you are entitled to have the matter reconsidered by the office of the District Director. You will be given an opportunity to discuss any change in your tax which is proposed, and you will be advised of further appeal rights if you cannot reach an agreement. Upon request by the District Director you must be able to support all deductions claimed by you.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Copies of the following Internal Revenue Scrvice Publications may be obtained from your District Director:
*Your Federal Income Tax
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 17) . . . Price 354
*Tax Guide for Small Business
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 334) . . Price 354

Employer's Tax Guide, Circular E
(I. R. S. Pub. No, 15) . . . . . Free

Farmers' Tax Guide
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 225) . . . . . Free

Tax Guide for U.S.
Citizens Abroad
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 54) . . . . . Free Casualties, Thefts, Condemnations (I. R. S. Pub. No. 155) . . . . . . . Free
*Also available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## OFFICES

OKLAHOMA-Oklahoma Cily, Okla.
OREGON-Portland 12, Oreg.
OREGON-Portland 12, Oreg. PANAMA CANAL ZONE-Director of International Oper.
ation, Internal Revonue Sorvice, Washington 25, D. C . PENNSYIVANIA-Philadelphia 7, Pa. 1 Seranton 14, Pa.; Post Office and Courthouso Euilding, Pittsburgh 30, Po
PUERTO RICO_ Santurce Building, Santurce, P. R. PUERTO RICO-Santurce Building,
RHOOE ISLAND-Providence 2, R. 1 .
SOUTH CAROUNA
SOUYH CAROLINA Covidmbia, S. S. C .
SOUTH DAKOTA-Aborden, S. Dok.
SOUTH DAKOTA Abordoen, s. Dok.
TENNESSEE-Nashvillo 3, Tonn.
TEAS-Austin 14, Tox, i'Dallas 1, Tex.
UTAR-Salf Lake City, Utah.
VERMONT-Eurlington, Vt.
VERMONT-Burlington, $V$ vi.
VIRGGIA--Richmond,
Va.
VIRGINIA-Richmond, Va.
WASHINGTON-Tacoma 2, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA-Parkaraburg, W.
WEIT VIRGINIA-Parkeraburgy W. Va.
WYOMING-Cheyonne, WYo.
FOREIGN ADDRESEES-Taxpayors with legol residonee
in Foraign Countrics-Director of International Opera-

## WAGE EARNERS-NEW FORM FOR INCOME UNDER $\$ 10,000$

This year the simplified card form (Form 1040A) has been extended to many more taxpayers. You may be able to use it (instead of Form 1040) IF:

1. Your gross income was less than $\$ 10,000$, AND
2. It consisted of wages reported on withholding statements (Forms W-2) and not more than $\$ 200$ total of other wages, interest, and dividends, AND
3. You wish to take the standard deduction (about $10 \%$ of your income) instead of itemizing deductions.

Form 1040A and its special instruction sheet provide further information about its use. One of the special features is that if your income is less than $\$ 5,000$, you can choose to have the Internal Revenue Service figure your tax for you. You can obtain these forms from any Internal Revenue Service office and from most banks and post offices.

## HOW TO USE FORM 1040

Form 1040 is designed to meet the needs of all persons who do not use card Form 1040A described above. Most taxpayers who use Form 1040 will find it necessary to use only a part of the form. Therefore, it is so arranged that pages 3 and 4 may be discarded if not needed.

- If your income was less than $\$ 5,000$ and all from salaries and wages, you may need page 1 only.
- If your income was all from salaries and wages, you need only the first two pages of Form 1040.
- Income from farming or other business, which is figured on a separate schedule, is to be reported on page 1. All other income is to be reported on page 3 .
- Page 2 contains a schedule for claiming exemptions for persons other than your wife and children, for itemizing your nonbusiness deductions, and for figuring your tax.
- Page 4 contains the schedules for computing the credits for dividends received and retirement income.

HOW TO FILL IN FORM 1040
Filling in the form involves FOUR STEPS:

| STEP 1 <br> Claiming Your Exemptions | List on page 1 exemptions for yourself (and for your wife, if you are filing a joint return or if she had no income) and for your children. List exemptions for dependents other than your children in the schedule at the top of page 2. <br> DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS, PAGE 4 OF THIS PAMPHLET. |
| :---: | :---: |
| STEP 2 Reporting Your Income | Enter income from salaries and wages on page 1; also, income from farming and other business income, the details of which will be shown in separate Schedules F and C. All other income is to be reported on page 3. If you are an employee, see pages 6 and 7 of these instructions for information relating to the treatment of sick pay and special deductions for travel expenses, reimbursed expenses, etc. <br> DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS, PAGES 5, 6, AND 7 OF THIS PAMPHLET. |
| STEP 3 <br> Claiming Your <br> Deductions | The law allows you to reduce your income by certain contributions to charity, expenditures for interest, taxes, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, child care, certain losses, and miscellaneous items, provided you itemize them on your return. Since there are restrictions on these deductions, refer to pages 8, 9,10 , and 11 of this pamphlet for details. <br> The law also provides a "standard deduction" for persons who do not wish to list their deductions. The Tax Table on page 16 automatically allows a standard deduction for persons having income of less than $\$ 5,000$. The standard deduction for those with income of $\$ 5,000$ or more is 10 percent of the income on line 11, page 1 of the form, but not to exceed $\$ 1,000$ ( $\$ 500$ for a married person filing a separate return). It will be wise to compare the total of your itemized deductions with the standard deduction to see which method is better. <br> detailed instructions, pages 8, 9, 10, and 11 OF THIS PAMPHLET. |
| STEP 4 <br> Figuring Your Tax | If you do not itemize deductions and if your income on line 11, page 1 of the form, is less than $\$ 5,000$, you must use the Tax Table on page 16. If you itemize your deductions or if your income is $\$ 5,000$ or more, you must use the tax computation schedule on page 2 of the form and the tax rate schedules on page 15 of this pamphlet. See page 7 if you are unmarried or legally separated, maintain a home, and have a dependent living with you. Also see page 8 if you are a widow or widower and have a dependent child. <br> DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS, PAGE 15 OF THIS PAMPHLET. |

## MARRIED PERSONS—JOINT OR SEPARATE RETURNS

Advantages of a Joint Return. - In most cases it is advantageous for married couples to file joint returns. The law provides "split income" benefits in figuring the tax on a joint return which of ten results in a lower tax than would result from separate returns.

How To Prepare a Joint Return.-In a joint return you must include all income and deductions of both husband and wife. In the return heading, list both names including middle initials (for example: "John F. and Mary L. Doe"). Both must sign the return.

A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one of them had no income. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a
nonresident alien at any tirne during the taxable year.

When a joint return is filed, the cou ple assume full legal responsibility for the entire tax, and if one falls to pay, the other must pay it.

How To Prepare a Separate Return.-In a separate return each must eport his or her separate income and cleductions and fill in a separate form. 'The "split income" provisions of the Federal tax law do not apply to separate returns of husband and wife. When filing separate returns, the husband and wife should each claim the allowable deductions paid with his or her own funds. (In community property States, deduc-
tions resulting from payments made out of funds belonging jointly to husband and wife may be divided half and half.) If one itemizes and claims actual deductions, then both must do so.

Changes in Marital Status. - If married at the end of your taxable year, you are considered married for the entire year. If divorced or legally separated on or before the end of your year, you are considered single for the entire year. If your wife or husband died during the year, you are considered married for the entire year, and may file a joint return. You may also be entitled to the benefits of a joint return for the two years following the death of your husband or wife. See page 8.

## HOW TO CLAIM YOUR EXEMPTIONS

## You Are Allowed a Deduction of $\$ 600$ for Each Exemption for Which You Qualify as Explained Below

## LINE 1-EXEMPTIONS FOR YOU AND WIFE

For You.-You, as the taxpayer, are always entitled to at least one exemption. If, at the end of your taxable year, you were blind or were 65 or over, you get two exemptions. If you were both blind and 65 or over, you get three exemptions. Be sure to check the appropriate blocks.

For Your Wife.-An exemption is allowed for your wife (or husband) if you and she are filing a joint return. If you file a separate return, you may claim her exemptions only if she had no income and did not reccive more than half her support from another taxpayer. Otherwise, your wife's exemptions are like your own-one, if she was neither blind nor 65 or over; two, if she was either blind or 65 or over; three, if she was both blind and 65 or over.

In Case of Death.-If your wife or husband died during 1958, the number of her or his exemptions is determined as of the date of death.

Proof of Blindness. - If totally blind, a statement of such fact must be attached to the return: If partially blind, attach a statement from a qualified physician or a registered optometrist that (1) central visual acuity did not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or (2) that the widest diameter of the visual ficld subtends an angle no greater than $20^{\circ}$.

LINE 2-EXEMPTIONS FOR YOUR CHILDREN
You are entitled to one exernption for each child (including a stejchild, or legally adopted child), if during the taxable year, that child:

1. Income.- Received less than $\$ 600$ gross income (unless the child was under 19 or was a student, in which case this limitation does not apply), and
2. Support.-Received more than half of his or her support from you (or from husband or wife if a joint return is filed), (sce definition below of support), and
3. Married Children.-Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife), and
4. Nationality.-Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone; or was an alien child adopted by and living with a United States citizen albroad.
Definition of Support.-Support includes food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental care, education, an'd the like. Generally, the amount of an item of support will be the amount of expense incurred by the one furnisling such item. If the item of support furnished by an individual is in the form of property or lodging, it will be necessary to measure the amount of suck item of support in terms of its fair market valuc. In computing the amount of support include amounts contributed by
the dependent for his own support and also amounts ordinarily excludable from gross income.
In figuring whether you provide more than half of the support of a student, you may disregard amounts received byे him as scholarships.
Definition of Student.-The law defines a student as an individual, who during each of 5 calendar months during the year, is ( $a$ ) a full-time student at an educational institution or ( $b$ ) pursuing a full-time course of institutional on-farm training under the supervision of an accredited agent of an cducational institution or of a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

## LINE 3-EXEMPTIONS FOR PERSONS

 OTHER THAN YOUR CHILDRENYou are entitled to one exemption for each other dependent who meets all the following requirements for the ycar:

1. Received less than $\$ 600$ gross income, and
2. Received more than half of his or her support from you (or from husband or wife if a joint return is filcd), (see definition of support on this page), and
3. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife), and
4. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone, and
5. Either (1) for your entire taxable ycar had your home as his principal place of abode and was a member of your household; $\mathrm{Or}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (2) was related to
you (or to husband or wife if a joint return is filed) in one of the following ways:

| Mother | Stepbrother <br> Father | Son-in-law |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Srandmother | Stepsister | Daughter-in-law |
| Gtepmother | The hollowing if |  |
| Grandfather | Stepfather | related by blood: |
| Brother | Mother-in-law | Uncle |
| Sister | Uather-in-law | Aunt |
| Grandson | Fant |  |
| Brother-i-l-law | Nephew |  |
| Granddaughter | Sister-in-law | Niece |

The information concerning these dependents nust be shown in the schedule at the top of page 2 of Form 1040.

Birth or Death of Dependent.-You can claim a full $\$ 600$ exemption for a de-
pendent who was born or died during the year if the tests for claiming an exemption for such dependent are met for the part of the year during which he was alive.

Exemptions for Individuals Supported by More Than One Taxpayer.- If several persons contributed toward the support of an individual during the taxable year, but none contributed over half of the support, they may designate one of their number to claim the exemption if:
(a) They as a group have provided over half of the support of the individual; and
(b) Each of them, had he contrib uted over half of the support, would have been entitled to claim the individual as a dependent; and
(c) The person claiming the exemption for the individual contributed over 10 percent of the support; and
(d) Each other person in the group who contributed over 10 percent of the individual's support makes a declaration that he will not claim the individual as a dependent for the year. Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration, is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.

## HOW TO REPORT YOUR INCOME

The law says all kinds of income in whatever form received are subject to tax with specific exceptions. This means that all income which is not spe-
cifically exempt must be included in your return, even though it may be offset by expenses and other deductions. The following examples will help you tax tax.

## 

Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, Industrial, civil service and other pen-
fees, tips, and gratuities.
Dividends.
Interest on bank deposits, bonds, notes. Interest on U. S. Savings bonds.
Profits from sales or exchanges of real estate, securities, or other property.

## Example

Government payments and benefits made to veterans and their families except nondisability retirement pay. Dividends on veterans' insurance.

ROUNDING OFF TO WHOLE-DOLLAR AMOUNTS
If you wish, the money items on your return and accompanying schedules requircd by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

## ATTACHMENTS TO THE RETURN

Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return and supplemental schedules, provided they contain all of the required information and that summarized totals of the items shown in the attachments are entered on the return and schedules. This does not apply to page 3 of the business and farm schedules (Schedules C and F) which the Scrvice separates from the returns and transmits to the Social Sccurity Administration for the recording of information in benefit accounts, or to any tax computation portion of a form or schedule.
LINE 5-WAGES, SALARIES, ETC.
Enter all wages, salaries, etc., on the lines provided. If more space is
sions, annuities, endowments.
Rents and royalties from property, pat ents, copyrights.
Profits from business or profession.
Your share of partnership profits; estate or trust income.
in finding out what kinds of income must be reported on your income tax return and what items are exempt from

Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from (and deductible by) your husband (or wife). For details see Other Deductions, page 10 of this pamphlet.
of Income Which Should Not Be Reporied

Workmen's compensation, insurance damages, etc., for injury or sickness.
Interest on State and municipal bonds. Life insurance proceeds upon death.

Federal and State Social Security benefits. Railroad Retirement Act benefits. Gifts, inheritances, bequests.
needed attach a separate statement. You must report the full amount of your wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other payments for your personal services even though taxes and other amounts have been withheld by your employer.

Payment in Merchandise, etc.-If y ou are paid in whole or in part in merchandise, services, stock, or other things of value, you must determine the fair market value of such items and include it in your wages.

Meals and Living Quarters.-Employees who, as a matter of choice, receive meals and lodging from their employers whether or not it is agreed to be part of their salaries must include in income the fair market value of the meals and lodging.

However, if, for the convenience of your employer, your meals are furnished at your place of employment or you are required to accept lodging at your place of employment as a condition of your employment, the value of the meals or lodging is not to be reported in your return.

Earned Income From Sources Without The United States.-For the purpose of determining whether an income tax return must be filed for years beginning in 1958, gross income must be computed without regard to the exclusion provided for income earned from sources with out the United States. If you received such income and believe it is excludable for income tax purposes, complete Form 2555 and attach it to your Form 1040.

Income Tax Withheld.-Itemize the taxes withheld, and report the total amount on line 17 (a). If you have lost any Withholding Statement, ask your employer for a copy. If you cannot furnish Withholding Statements for all taxes withheld from you, attach an explanation.

Excess Social Security (F. I. C. A.) Tax Credit. - If more than $\$ 94.50$ of Social Sccurity (F. I. C. A.) employce tax was withheld during 1958 becausc either you or your wife received wages from more than one employer, the excess should beclaimed as a credit against income tax. Enter any excess of Social Security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld over $\$ 94.50$
on line 5, column (b), and write "F. I. C. A. tax" in the "Where Emnot add the Social Security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld from both husband and wife to figure the excess over $\$ 94.50$; compute the credit separately.
Credit for Taxes Paid by Regulated Investment Companles.- If you are entitled to a credit for taxes paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains, enter the credit on line 5, column (b), and write "Credit from regulated investment company" in "Where Employed" column. To substantiate the credit claimed attach Copy B of Form 2439 to page 1 of Form 1040 in the same manner as Withholding Statements, Form W-2.

## EMPLOYEE BUSINESS EXPENSES

Certain expenses incurred by an employee in connection with his employment, amounts charged to his employer, and any advances, allowances, or reimbursements he receives for such expenses must be taken into account in determining his income tax liability. Under certain circumstances, however, the ex-penses-and an equal amount of the cmployer's payments-need not be shown on the return. The following instructions will assist you in making your computation: Part I deals with deductible expenses and Part II with reporting requirements. (Note: You do not have to report in your return employer paid expenses incurred for incidentals, such as the purchase of office supplies for the employer or local transportation in connection with an errand.)
Part I. Employee Business Expenses Which

## Are Deductible

The law requires that certain employee business expenses be handled differently from other expenses. The rulcs are as follows:
A. Travel, transportation, and outside salesmen expenses:
You may deduct these expenses from the amounts you are required to report in item 5, page 1 , to the extent they are not paid for by your employer. Sce Part II for reporting requirements. Travel, transportation, and outside salesmen expenses mean:
(1) Expenses for travel, including the cost of meals and lodging, while temporarily away, at least overnight but ordinarily for less than a year, from the city, town or other general area which constitutes your principal or regular business location are deductible as expenses for travel while "away from home." For this purpose, "home"
means your principal or regular business location.
(2) Transportation expenses in connection with your duties as an employee are deductible even though you are not away from home as explained above. Transportation expenses include payments for actual travel or, if you use your own car, they include the business portion of the cost of operation, including fuel, repairs, and depreciation. The cost of commuting between your residence and your principal pace of employment is a personal expense and is not deductible.
(3) If you are an "outside salesman" you may deduct all of the expenses which are ordinary and necessary in performing your duties. This means that in addition to the expenses described above you are entitled to deduct other business expenses such as business entertainment, stationery, and postage. The term "outside salesman" means one who is engaged in full time solicitation of business for his employer away from the employer's place of business. It does not include a person whose principal activities consist of service and delivery as, for example, a nilk driversalesman.
B. Other employee business expenses:

If you itemize deductions on page 2 of your return, you may deduct (under the heading "Other Deductions") ordinary and necessary busines; expenses, other than those described in " $A$ " above to the extent that they are not paid for by your employer. Examples of such expenses are entertainment, professional and union dues, and the cost of tools, materials, etc.

## Part II. Reporting Employee |3usiness Ex-

 pensesExpenses you paid or incurred as an employee, or expenses which you charged to your employer, or expenses for which you received an advance, allowance, or reimbursement should be handled as follows:
A. Employees who are required to and do account to their employers:

If you were required to and did submit an expense voucher or other accounting to your employer in which you listed your business expenses by categories (i. e., transportation, meals and lodging while away from Home overnight, entertainment expenses, and other business expenses), and if your answer is "Yes" to the questions on page 1 of Form 1040 relating to rcimbursed cxpenses, you may report as follows:
(1) If employer's paymer ts cqualed busincss expenses.-You need not re-
port these items on your return either itemized or in total amount.
(2) If employer's payments exceeded business expenses.-If you received from or charged to your employer (for example, through the use of credit cards) amounts in excess of your actual business expenses, or if your employer paid your personal expenses for you, the excess amounts and the amount of personal expenses must be included in income on line 5, page 1, of Form 1040, and must be identified as "Excess Reimbursements."
(3) If expenses exceeded employer's payments.-If you wish to claim a deduction for the amount of the excess expenses, you must, in addition to answering the questions relating to business expenses on page 1 of Form 1040, submit the following information with your return:
(a) The total of all amounts reccived from or charged to your employer for business expenses, including amounts charged directly or indirectly through credit cards or otherwise,
(b) The nature of your occupation,
(c) The number of days away from home on business, and
(d) The amount of your expenses which constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses broken down into such broad categories as transportation, meals and lodging while away from home overnight, entertainment expenses, and other business expenses.

In preparing your statement and claiming your expenses be sure to separate the expenses as explained in Part I which are deductible in computing the amount to be entered on line 5, page 1 , of the return and those expenses which are deductible on page 2 of the return. Form 2106 is available in any Internal Revenue Service office for use in listing these expenses.

If you received per diem, in lieu of subsistence, of not more than $\$ 15$ per day, or a mileage allowance of not more than $121 / 2$ cents per mile for travel within the continental limits of the United States, it will be considered that you were required to account to your employer, and you will be required to report only the excess of the allowance over your actual expenses.
B. Employees who do not account to their employers or who are not reimbursed for their expenses:
If you were not required to account to your employer (or if you were required to account and did not) or if your employer did not pay for your business expenses in connection with your
duties as an employee, submit the information required in subparagraph (3) above in a statement attached to your return, answer the questions on page 1 of Form 1040 relating to reimbursed expenses and complete your return as follows:
(1) If employer's payments equaled business expenses.-No further entry with regard to the transactions need be made on the form.
(2) If employer's payments exceeded business expenses.-If you received from or charged to your employer (for example, through the use of credit cards) amounts in excess of your actual business expenses, or if your employer paid your personal expenses for you, the excess amounts and the amount of personal expenses must be included in income on line 5, page 1, of Form 1040, and identified as "Excess Reimbursements."
(3) If your business expenses exceeded employer's payments or the employer did not pay for your expenses.-You may claim deductions for those business expenses not paid by him as explained in subparagraph (3) of Part II.

## LINE 6-EXCLUSION FOR "SICK PAY"

The law allows you to exclude from income amounts received under a wage continuation plan for the period during which you were absent from work on account of personal injuries or sickness. If both you and your employer contribute to the plan, any bencfits attributable to your own contributions are excludable without limit, but there are certain limitations on the exclusion of the benefits attributable to your employer's contributions. In the case of such a contributory plan, it will be necessary for you to know to what extent any benefits are attributable to your contributions and to what extent they are attributable to your employer's contributions.
The employer-provided wage continuation payments can be excluded at a rate not to exceed $\$ 100$ a week. In cases where these payments exceed a weekly rate of $\$ 100$, the exclusion is figured by multiplying the amount reccived by 100 and dividing the result by the weekly rate of payment.

If your absence is due to sickness, the exclusion of employer-provided wage continuation payments does not apply to the amounts received for the first 7 calendar days of each absence from work. However, if you were (a) hospitalized on account of sickness for at least one day at any time during the absence from work, or (b) injured, the exclusion applies from the first day of absence.

If you received sick pay and it is included in your gross wages as shown on Form W-2, enter the gross wages on line 5 , and enter on line 6 the amount of such wages to be excluded. If you claim an exclusion of any sick pay, attach a statement showing your computation, and indicatipg the period or periods of absence, nature of sickness or injury, and whether hospitalized. Or, in lieu of a statement you may use Form 2440 which may be obtained from any Internal Revenue Service office.

## LINE 8-BUSINESS OR PROFESSION

General.- The law taxes the profits from a business or profession-not its total receipts. Therefore, separate Schedule C (Form 1040), which contains further instructions, is provided to help you figure your profit or loss from business.

If some of your expenses are part business and part personal, you can deduct the business portion but not the personal portion. For instance, a doctor who uses his car half for business can deduct only half the operating expenses.

Everyone engaged in a trade or business and making payments to another person of salaries, wages, commissions, interest, rent, etc., of $\$ 600$ or more in the course of such trade or business during his taxable year must file information returns, Forms 1096 and 1099, to report such payments. If a portion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099.

Accounting Methods and Records.- Your return must be on the "cash method" unless you keep books of account. "Cash method" means that all items of taxabl income actually or constructively received during the year (whether in cash or in property or services) and only those amounts actually paid during the year for deductible expenses are shown. Income is "constructively" received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you and may be drawn upon by you at any time. Uncashed salary or dividend checks, bank interest credited to your account, matured bond coupons, and similar items which you can turn into cash immediately are "constructively received" even though you have not actually converted them into cash.
An "accrual method" means that you report income when earned, even if not reccived, and deduct expenses when incurred, even if not paid within the taxable period.
The method used in keeping your records may be the cash method, or an accrual method, so long as income is
clearly reflected. However, in most cases you must secure consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., before changing your accounting method.

Net Operating Loss.-If, in 1958, your business or profession lost money instead of making a profit, or if you had a casualty loss, or a loss from the sale or other disposition of depreciable property (or real property) used in your trade or business, you can apply these losses against your other 1958 income. If these losses exceed your other income, the excess of this "net operating loss" must be carried back three years to offset your income for 1955 first, and then 1956 and 1957, and any remaining excess may be carried forward against your income for the years 1959 through 1963. If a carryback entitles you to a refund of prior year taxes, ask the District Director for Form 1045 to claim a quick refund. For further information, see section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and section 122 of the 1939 Code.

If you had a loss in preceding years which may be carried over to 1958 , you should apply the net operating loss deduction as an adjustment of the amount entered on line 11, and attach a statement showing this computation.

## LINE 9-FARMING

For the assistance of farmers, a separate Schedule F (Form 1040) is provided to report farm income for income and self-employment tax purposes. Additional instructions for farmers have been provided for use with Schedule F which may be obtained from any Internal Revenue Service office.

## SPECIAL COMPUTATIONS

Unmarried Head of Household.-The law provides a special tax rate for any individual who qualifies as a "Head of Household." Only the following persons may qualify: (a) one who is unmarricd (or legally separated) at the end of the taxable year, or (b) one who is married at the end of the year to an individual who was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year. In addition, you must have furnished over half of the cost of maintaining as your home a household which during the entire year, except for temporary absence, was occupied as the principal place of abode and as a member of such houschold by (1) any related person (see those listed under requirement 5 at the top of page 5 of these instructions) for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption, unless the deduction arises from a multiple support agreement, (2) your unmarried child,
grandchild, or stepchild, even though such child is not a dependent or (3) your married child, grandchild, or stepchild for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption.
If you qualify under (a) or (b) above, you are entitled to the special tax rate if you pay more than half the cost of maintaining a household (not necessarily your home) which is the principal place of abode of your father or mother and who qualifies as your dependent.

The cost of maintaining a household includes such items as rent, property insurance, property taxes, mort gage interest, repairs, utilities (gas, telephone, etc.) and cost of food. Such expenses do not include the cost of clothing, education, medical treatment, vacations, life insurance, and transportation. Do not include the value of personal services performed by you or by the person qualifying you as Head of Household. The above expenditures are to be considered only for determin ing whether you are entitled to the use of.the head of household tax rate. Do not claim them as deductions on your return unless they are otherwise allowable.
The rates for Head of Household are found in tax rate schedule III on page 15 of these instructions.

Widows and Widowers.-Under certain conditions a taxpayer whose husband (or wife) has died during either of her two preceding taxable years may compute her tax by including only her income, exemptions, and deductions, but otherwise computing the tax as if a joint return had been filed. However, the cxemption for the decedent may be claimed only for the year of death.

The conditions are that the taxpayer (a) must not have remarried, (b) must maintain as her home a household which is the principal place of abode of her child or stepchild for whom she is entitled to a deduction for an exemption, and (c) must have been entitled to file a joint return with her husband (or wife) for the year of death.

## USE OF TAX TABLE ON PAGE 16 OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose of Table.-The table is a shortcut method of finding your income tax if your adjusted gross income, line 11, page 1 , of your return is less than $\$ 5,000$. It is provided by law and saves you the trouble of itemizing deduc:ions and computing your tax on page 2 of the return. The table allows for an exemption of $\$ 600$ for each person claimed as an exemption, and charitable contributions, interest, taxes, etc., approximat ing 10 percent of your income.

How To Find Your Tax.-Read down the income columns until yoı find the line that fits the income you reported on line 11, page 1. Then read across that line until you come to the exemption column which is headed by a number corresponding to the number of exernp tions you claimed on line 4 on page 1 The figure you find there is your tax

## LINE 13(a)-See page 14 of these instructions.

LINE 13(b)-See page 14 of these instructions.

## LINE 15-SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

Every self-employed individual must file an annual return of his self-employment income on Form 1040 i: he has at least $\$ 400$ of net earnings from self employment in his taxable year, even though he may not have suificient income to require the filing of an income tax return or is already receiving social security benefits.

Generally, if you carry on a business as a sole proprietor, or if you render service as an independent contractor, or as a member of a partnership or similar organization, you will have self-employ ment income.

If your income is derived solely from salary or wages, or from dividends or interest on investments, capital gains, annuities, or pensions, you will have no self-employment income and no selfemployment tax to pay.

The computation of self-ernployment tax is made on separate Schedule C or
separate Schedule $F$, which with attached Schedule SE should be filed with your individual income tax return. The self-employment tax is a part of the total tax to be paid with your income tax return. Enter on line 15 the amount of your self-employment tax shown on line 34, separate Schedule C, or line 18, separate Schedule F.
Any declaration of estimated income tax required to be filed may include estimated tax on self-employment income.

If a citizen living abroad is selfemployed, he should consult the pertinent sections of I. R. S. Pub. 54.

## LINE 17(a)-CREDIT FOR TAX WITHHELD

Enter the total amount of income tax withheld, credit for excess F. I. C. A. tax, and credit for taxes paid by regulated investment companies as shown on line 5, column (b). Also see explanation for line 5 on pages 5 and 6 of these instructions relating to these credits.

## LINE 17(b)-CREDIT FOR ESTIMATED

 taX PAYMENTSIf you paid any estimated tax on a Declaration of Estimated Income Tax (Form 1040-ES) for 1958, report the total of such payments on line $17(\mathrm{~b})$. If on your 1957 return you had an overpayment which you chose to apply as a credit on your 1958 tax́, includc the credit in this total.

See page 14 of these instructions for filing requirements for 1959 declaration of estimated income tax.

## LINES 18 AND 19-BALANCE OF TAX DUE OR REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT

Show on line 18 any balance you owe, or on line 19 the amount of any overpayment due you, after taking credit for the amounts entered on line 17.

In order to facilitate the processing of collections and refunds, balances due of less than $\$ 1.00$ need not be paid, and overpayments of less than $\$ 1.00$ will be refunded only upon separate application to your District Director.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040

## Itemized Deductions-If you do not use Tax Tajle or Standard Deduction.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct gifts to religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary organizations, and organizations for the
prevention of cruelty to children and animals, unless the organization is operated for personal profit, o: conducts propaganda or otherwise altempts to influence legislation. You can deduct gifts to fraternal organizations if they
are to be used for charitable, religious, etc., purposes. You can also deduct gifts to veterans' organizations, or to a governmental agency which will use the gifts for public purposes. A contribution may be made in money or property
(not services). If in property, it is generally measured by the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution.

For the contribution to be deductible, the recipient of the contribution must have been organized or created in the United States or its possessions, or under our law. The law does not allow deductions for gifts to individuals, or to other types of organizations, however worthy.
In general, the deduction for contributions may not exceed 20 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 11, page 1). However, you may increase this limitation to 30 percent if the extra 10 percent consists of contributions made to churches, a convention or association of churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, or certain medical research organizations.
If all your contributions were to these churches, schools, hospitals, or medical research organizations, you can deduct the contributions made but not more than 30 percent of your adjusted gross income. To compute the deduction for contributions you should first figure the contributions to these special institutions to the extent of 10 percent of your adjusted gross income and the amount in excess of 10 percent should be added to the other contributions to which the 20 percent limitation applies. Attach a schedule showing this computation.

While you can deduct gifts to the kind of organizations listed below, you cannot deduct dues or other payments to them, for which you receive personal benefits. For example, you can deduct gifts to a YMCA but not dues.

Some examples of the treatment of contributions are:
You CAN Deduct Gifts To:
Churches, including assessments
Salvation Army
Red Cross, community chests
Nonprofit schools and hospitals
Vetcrans' organizations
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other similar organizations
Nonprofit organizations primarily engaged in conducting research or education for
the alleviation and cure of diseases such
as tuberculosis, cancer, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, diabetcs, and diseases of the heart, etc.
You CANNOT Deduct Gifts To:
Relatives, fricnds, other individuals
Political organizations or candidates
Social clubs
Labor unions
Chambers of commerce
Propaganda organizations

## INTEREST

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct interest you paid on your per-
sonal debts, such as bank loans or home mortgages. Interest paid on business debts should be reported in separate Schedules C or F or Schedule G, page 3, of Form 1040. Do not deduct interest paid on money borrowed to buy taxexempt securities or single-premium life insurance. Interest paid on behalf of another person is not deductible unless you were legally liable to pay it. In figuring the interest paid on a mortgage on your home or on an installment contract for goods for your personal use, eliminate such items as carrying charges and insurance, which are not deductible, and taxes which may be deductible but which should be itemized scparately.

The law allows a deduction for interest paid for purchasing personal propcrty (such as automobiles, radios, etc.) on the installment plan where the interest charges are not separately stated from other carrying charges. This deduction is equal to 6 percent of the average unpaid monthly balance under the contract. Compute the average unpaid monthly balance by adding up the unpaid balance at the beginning of each month during the year and dividing by 12. The unpaid balance at the beginning of each month is determined by taking into account the amounts required to be paid under the contract whether or not such amounts are actually paid. The interest deduction may not exceed the portion of the total carrying charges attributable to the taxable year.
You CAN Deduct Interest On:
Your personal note to a bank or an individual A mortgage on your home
A mortgage on your home in cash
Dclinquent taxes
You CANNOT Deduct Interest On:
Indebtedness of another person, when you are
not legally liable for payment of the interest
A gambling debt or other nonenforceable obAligation
A life insurance loan, if interest is added to
the loan and you report on the cash basis

## TAXES

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct most non-Federal taxes paid by you. You can deduct State or local retail sales taxes if under the laws of your State they are imposed directly upon the consumer, or if they are imposed on the retailer (or wholesaler in case of gasoline taxes) and the amount of the tax is separately stated by the retailer to the consumer. In general, you cannot deduct taxes assessed for pavements or other local improvements, including front-foot benefits, which tend to increase the value of your property. Consult your Internal Revenue Service office for circumstances under which
local improvement taxes may be deducted. If you paid foreign income taxes, you may be entitled to a credit against your tax rather than a deduction from income. Form 1116 should be used to claim this credit.

Do not deduct on page 2 any nonbusiness Federal taxes, or any taxes paid in connection with a business or profession which are deductible in Schedule G or separate Schedule C or F.
You CAN Deduct:
Personal property taxes
Real estate taxes
State income taxes
State or local retail sales taxes
Auto license fees
State capitation or poll taxes
State gasoline taxes
You CANNOT Deduct:
Any Federal excise taxes on your personal expenditures, such as taxes on theater admissions, furs, jewelry, cosmetics, trans portation, telephone, etc.
Federal social sccurity taxes
Hunting licenses, dog licenses
Auto inspection fees
Water taxes
Taxes paid by you for another person

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct, within the limits described below, the amount you paid during the year (not compensated by hospital, health or accident insurance) for medical or dental expenses for yoursclf, your wife, or any dependent who received over half of his support from you. List name and amount paid to each person. If you pay medical cxpenses for a dependent who gets over half of his support from you, you can deduct the payments even though you are not entitled to an exemption for that dependent because he had $\$ 600$ or more gross income.

You can deduct amounts paid for the prevention, cure, correction, or treatment of a physical or mental defect or illness. If you pay someone to perform both nursing and domestic dutics, you can deduct only that part of the cost which is for nursing.

You can deduct the cost of transportation primarily for and cssential to medical care, but you cannot deduct any other travel expense even if it benefits your health. Meals and lodgihg while away from home receiving medical treatment may not be treated as medical expense unless they are part of a hospital bill or are included in the cost of care in a similar institution.

Figuring the Deduction.-You can deduct only those medical and dental expenses which excced 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. However, in figuring these expenses, the amount paid for medicine and drugs may be taken
into account only to the extent it exceeds 1 percent of your adjusted gross income. There is a schedule provided on page 2 to make this computation.

Any expense (other than medical) claimed as a deduction for the care of children and certain other dependents should not be included in your medical expense deduction.

Limitations.-The deduction may not exceed $\$ 2,500$ multiplied by the number of exemptions other than the exemptions for age and blindness. In addition, there is a maximum limitation as follows:
(a) $\$ 5,000$ if the taxpayer is single and not a head of household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates;
(b) $\$ 5,000$ if the taxpayer is married but files a separate return; or
(c) $\$ 10,000$ if the taxpayer files a joint return, or is a head of household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates.
Subject to the Foregoing Limitations, You
CAN Deduct as Medical Expenses Payments To or For:
Physicians, dentists, nurses, and hospitals
Drugs or medicines
Transportation necessary to get medical care Eyeglasses, artificial teeth, medical or surgi-
cal appliances, braces, etc.
X-ray examinations or treatment
Premiums on hospital or medical insurance
You CANNOT Deduct Payments For:
Funeral expenses and cemetery plot
Illegal operations or drugs
Travel ordered or suggested by your doctor for rest or change
Premiums on life insurance
Special Rules for Persons 65 or Over.-
(a) If not disabled. -If either you or your wife were 65 or over during the taxable year, the maximum limitation for amounts spent is the same as set out above. However, amounts deductible for medical and dental expenses for you and your wife, if either was 65 or over, are not restricted to the excess over 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. In effect, the 3 percent rule may be disregarded. But the amounts spent by you for medicine and drugs for yourself, your wife, and your dependents are still limited to the excess over 1 percent of your adjusted gross income, and amounts spent by you for your dependents' medical expenses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 3 percent of your adjusted gross income.
(b) If disabled.-If either you or your wife are disabled and 65 or over, you may qualify for an increased maximum limitation. For this purpose disabled means that an individual is unable to engage in any substantial gainful ac-
tivity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. Consult the neares: Internal Revenue Service office for further information.

## OTHER DEDUCTIONS

Expenses for the Care of Children and Certain Other Dependents.-There is allowed a deduction not to exceed a total of $\$ 600$ for expenses paid by a woman or a widower (including men who are divorced or legally separated under a decree and who have not remarried) for the care of one or more dependents if such care is to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed or actively to seek gainful employment. For this purpose, the term "dependent" does not include the husband (wife) of the taxpayer and is limited to the following persons for whom the taxpayer is entitlec to a deduction for an exemption:
(a) under 12 years of age; or
(b) physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves.

Do not deduct any child sare payments to a person for whom you claim an exemption.
In the case of a woman who is married, the deduction is allowed cnly $(a)$ if she files a joint return with her husband; and ( $b$ ) the deduction is reduced by the amount (if any) by which their combined adjusted gross income exceeds $\$ 4,500$. If the husband is incapable of self-support because he is mentally or physically defective, these two limitations do not apply.

If the person who receives the payment performs duties not related to dependent care, only that part of the payment which is for the dependent's care may be deducted.

If you claim this deduction, attach a detailed statement showing the amount expended and the person or persons to whom it was paid. If you wish, you may obtain Form 2441 from any Internal Revenue Service office for this purpose.

Casualty and Losses Thefts.-If you itemize deductions, you can deduct your net loss resulting from the destruction of your property in a fire, storm, autornobile accident, shipwreck, or other losses caused by natural forces. Damage to your car by collision or accident can be deducted if due merely to faulty driving but cannot be deducted if due to your willful act or willful negligence. You can also deduct in the year of discovery losses due to theft, but not losses due to mislaying or losing articles.

The amount of loss to be deducted is measured by the fair market value of the property just before the casualty less its fair market value immediately after the casualty (but not more than the cost or other adjusted basis of the property), reduced by any insurance or compensation received. Explain in an attached statement.
If your 1958 casualty losses exceed your 1958 income, the excess must be treated in the same manner as a net operating loss described on page 7.
You CAN Deduct Losses On:
Property such as your home, clothing, or automobile destroyed or damaged by fire
Property, including cash, which is stolen from you
Loss or damage of property by flood, lightning, storm, explosion, or freezing
You CANNOT Deduct Losses On:
Personal injury to yourself or another person Accidental loss by you of cash or other personal property
Property lost in storage or in transit
Damage by rust or gradual erosion
Animals or plants damaged or destroyed by
Expenses for Education.-Expenses for education may be deducted if the education was undertaken primarily for the purpose of:
(a) Maintaining or improving skills required in your employment or other trade or business, or
(b) Meeting the express requirements of your employer, or the requirements of applicable law or regulations, imposed as a condition to the retention of your salary, status, or employment, but only if the expenses are to meet the minimum education required.

Expenses incurred for the purpose of obtaining a new position, a substantial advancement in position, or for personal purposes are not deductible. The expenses incurred in preparing for a trade or business or a specialty are personal expenses and are not deductible.

The rules for reporting deductible education expenses are the same as those shown on page 6 for the reporting of "Employee Business Expenses." If you are required therein to attach a statement to your return explaining the nature of the expenses, also include a description of the relationship of the education to your employment or trade or business. If the education was required by your employer, a statement to that effect from him would be helpful.

Miscellaneous.-If you itemize deductions, you can deduct several other types of expenses under "Other Deductions."

If you work for wages or a salary, you can deduct your ordinary and necessary employee business expenses which have not been claimed on page 1 .

You CAN Deduct Cost Of:
Safety equipment
Dues to union'or professional societies
Dues to union'or profe
Entertaining custom
Tools and supplies
Tools and supplies
Fees to employment agencies
You CANNOT Deduct Cost Of:
Travel to and from work
Entertaining friends
Bribes and illegal payments
You can deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses connected with the production or collection of income, or for the management or protection of property held for the production of income.

If you are divorced or legally separated and are making periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance under a court decree, you can deduct these amounts. Periodic payments made under either (a) a written separation agreement entered into after August 16, 1954, or (b) a decree for support entered after March 1, 1954, are also deductible. Such payments must be included in the wife's income. You cannot deduct any voluntary payments not under a court order or a written separation agreement, lump-sum settle-
ments, or specific maintenance payments for support of minor children.

You may deduct gambling losses to the extent of gambling winnings only if you itemize deductions.

If you are a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation, you can deduct your share of its payments for interest and real-estate taxes.

Computation of Tax.-For determination of tax, other than from the Tax Table, see page 15.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 3 OF FORM 1040

## SCHEDULE A—DIVIDENDS

If you own stock, the payments you receive out of the company's earnings and profits are dividends and must be reported in your tax return. Usually dividends are paid in cash, but if paid in merchandise or other property, they are taxable at their fair market value.
If a distribution is not paid from earnings and profits, it is not taxable as a dividend, but is treated as reduction of the cost or other basis of your stock. It is not taxable until it exceeds your cost or other basis, after which you must generally include it as a gain from the sale or exchange of property, for which special tax treatment is provided.
In some cases a corporation distributes both a dividend and a repayment of capital at the same time; the check or notice will usually show them separately. In any case, you must report the dividend portion as income.
There are special rules applicable to stock dividends, partial liquidations, stock rights, and redemptions; call your Internal Revenue Service office for more complete information.

You may exclude from your income $\$ 50$ of dividends received from qualifying domestic corporations.

If a joint return is filed and both husband and wife have dividend income, each one may exclude $\$ 50$ of dividends received from qualifying corporations, but one may not use any portion of the $\$ 50$ exclusion not used by the other. For example, if the husband had $\$ 200$ in dividends, and the wife had $\$ 20$, only $\$ 70$ may be excluded on a joint return.

Use Schedule A to list your dividends including dividends you receive as a member of a partnership or as a beneficiary of an estate or trust, and to show the amount of the exclusion to which you are entitled. Dividends from mutual insurance companies which are a reduction of premiums are not to be included. So-called "dividends" from
the following corporations are considered interest and should be reported as interest in Schedule B:

Mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan associations, domestic savings and loan associations, and Federal savings and loan associations, on deposits or withdrawable accounts; and Federal credit unions.
Taxable dividends from the following nonqualifying corporations should be reported on line 5 of Schedule A:
(a) life insurance companies, and mutual insurance companies (other than mutual marine or mutual fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies).
(b) China Trade Act corporations.
(c) so-called exempt organizations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and exempt farmers' cooperative organizations.
(d) regulated investment companies except to the extent designated by the company to be taken into account as a dividend for these purposes.
(e) corporations deriving 80 percent or more of their income from U.S. possessions and 50 percent or more of their income from the active conduct of a business therein.
(f) corporations which are not domestic corporations.

See page 14 for the credit for dividends received.

## SCHEDULE B-INTEREST

You must include in your return any interest you receive or which is credited to your account (whether entered in your pass-book or not) and can be withdrawn by you. All interest on bonds, debentures, notes, savings accounts, or loans is taxable, except for certain governmental issues. Examples of interest which is fully exempt from tax are (a) interest from State and municipal bonds and securities and (b) interest on any $\$ 5,000$ principal value of Treasury bonds issued before March 1, 1941.

If you own United States Savings or War bonds (Series A to F, inclusive), the gradual increase in value of each bond (as shown in the table on its back) is considered interest, but you need not report it in your tax return until you cash the bond or until the year of final maturity whichever is earlier. However, if you report income on the cash method, you may at any time elect to report each year the annual increase in value, but if you do so you must report in the first year the entire increase to date and must continue to report the annual increase each year.

## SCHEDULE D-SALE AND EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

If you sell your house, car, furniture, securities, real estate, or any other kind of property, you must report any profit from the sale on your tax return. Generally, such profits are capital gains if the property was not held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Separate Schedule D (Form 1040) is provided to compute capital gains and losses, and the results from other transactions in property.
Nonbusiness Bad Debts.-If you fail to collect a personal loan, you can list the bad debt as a "short-term capital loss" provided the loan was made with a true expectation of collecting. So-called loans to close relatives, which are really in the nature of gifts, must not be listed as deductible losses.
Sale of Homes, etc.-General Rule.-The law requires you to report any gains from the sale or exchange of your residence or other nonbusiness property, but does not allow you to claim any loss from the sale of a home or other asset which was not held for the purpose of producing income. Your gain from the sale of this kind of property is the difference between (1) the sales price and (2) your original cost plus the cost of permanent improvements. If deprecia-
tion was allowed or allowable during any period because you rented the house or used part of it for business purposes, the original cost must be reduced by the amount of depreciation which was al lowed or allowable.

Special Rule.-Deferring Gain When Buy-
ing New Residence.-If you sold or ex changed your principal residence dur ing 1958 at a gain and within one year after (or before) the sale you purchase another residence, and ise it as your principal residence, none of the gain is taxable if the cost of the new residence equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. Sce, however, instructions below for information to be furnished. If instead of purchasing another residence, you begin construction of a new residence feither one year before or within one year after the sale of your old residence) and use it as your principal residence not later than 18 months after the sale, none of the gain upon the sale is taxable if your costs attributable to construction during, plus the cost of land acquired within, the period beginning one year before the sale and ending 18 months after the sale cquals or excceds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. If the adjusted salcs price of your old residence excceds the cost of your new residence, the gain on the sale is taxable to the extent of such excess.

The adjusted sale price is the gross selling price less commissions, selling expenscs, and the expenses for work performed on the residence in order to assist in its sale, such as redecorating expenses. Redecorating expenses must be for work performed during the 90 -day period ending on the day on which a contract to sell is entered into, and must be paid within 30 days after date of sale.

If you sold or exchanged your residence at a gain, report the details of the sale in separate Schedule D. If you do not intend to replace, or if the period for replacement has passed, report the details in the year of sale. If you have acquired your new residence and used it as your principal residence, enter in column ( $h$ ) only the amount of taxable gain, if any, and attach statement showing the purchase price, date of purchase, and date of occupancy.

If you have decided to replace, but have not done so, or if you are undecided, you should enter "None" in column (h). When you do replace within the required period, you must advise the District Director, giving full details. When you decide not to replace, or the period has passed, you must file an amended return, if you previously filed a
return. Since any additional tax due will bear interest from the due date of the original return until paid, it is advisable to file the amended return for the year of sale as promptly as possible. Form 2119 is available at any Internal Revenue Service office for rejorting this transaction.

## SCHEDULE E-PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Noncontributory Annuities.-The full amount of an annuity or a pension of a retired employee, where the employee did not contribute to the cost and was not taxable on his employer'; contributions, must be included in his gross income. The total of the payments received during his taxable year should be shown on line 6, part I of Schedule E.

However, if there is a death-benefit exclusion, this rule does not a pply; consult the Internal Revenue Scrvice.

Other Annuities.-Amounts received from other annuities, pensions, endowments, or life insurance contracts for a reason other than the death of the insured, whether paid for a ixed number of years or for life, mzy have a portion of the payment excl aded from gross income. The following types are included under this rule: (a) pensions where the employee has either contributed to its cost or has been taxed on his employer's contributions, and (b) amounts paid for a reason other than the death of the insured under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract.
Schedule E is provided for reporting the taxable portion of the annuity. If you are receiving payments on more than one pension or annuity, fill out a separate schedule for each one.

Special Rule for Certain Tylues of Employees' Annuities.-There is a special rule provided for amounts received as employees' annuities where part of the cost is contributed by the employer and the amount contributed by the employee will be returned within 3 years from the date of the first payment received under the contract. If both of these conditions are met, then all the payments reccived under the contract cluring the first three years are to be excluded from gross income until the employee recovers his cost (the amount contributed by him plus the contributions made by the employer on which the employee was previously taxable); thereafter all amounts received are full $y$ taxable. This method of computing laxable income also applies to employee's beneficiary if employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.

Example: An employee receives $\$ 200$
a month under an annuity. While he worked, he contributed $\$ 4,925$ toward the cost of the annuity. His cmployer also made contributions toward the cost of the annuity for which the employee was not taxable. The retired cmployce would be paid $\$ 7,200$ during his first 3 years, which amount excceds his contribution of $\$ 4,925$. Therefore, he excludes from gross income all the payments received from the annuity until he has received $\$ 4,925$. All payments received thereafter are fully taxable.
General Rule for Annuities.-Generally, amounts received from annuities and pensions are included in income in an amount which is figured upon your life expectancy. This computation and your life expectancy multiple can be found in the regulations covering annuities and pensions which may be obtained at any Internal Revenue Service office. Once you have obtained the multiple it remains unchanged and it will not be necessary to recompute your taxable portion each year unless the payments you receive change in amount. In making this computation you can get help from the Internal Revenue Service as well as from some employers and insurance companies.

Amounts Received Under Life-Insurance Policies by Reason of Death.-Generally, a lump sum payable at the death of the insured under a life insurance policy is excludable from the gross income of the recipient. For more detailed information, call or visit your Internal Revenue Service office.

## SCHEDULE G—RENTS AND ROYALTIES

If you are not engaged in selling real estate to customers, but receive rent from property owned or controlled by you, or royalties from copyrights, mineral leases, and similar rights, report the total amount received in Schedule G. If property other than cash was received as rent, its fair market value should be reported.

You are entitled to various deductions which are indicated in Schedule G. In the case of buildings you can deduct depreciation, as explained on page 13.

You can also deduct all ordinary and necessary expenditures on the property such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, agent's commissions, maintenance, and similar items. However, you cannot deduct capital investments or improvements but must add them to the basis of the property for the purpose of depreciation. For example, a landlord can deduct the cost of minor repairs but net the cost of major improvements such as a new roof or remodeling.

Expenses, depreciation, and depletion should be listed in total in the columns provided in Schedule G.

## If You Rent Part of Your House-

If you rent out only part of your property, you can deduct only that portion of your expenses which relates to the rented portion. If you cannot determine these expenses exactly, you may figure them on a proportionate basis. For example, if you rent out half of your home, and live in the other half, you can deduct only half of the depreciation and other expenses.

Room rent and other space rentals should be reported as business income in separate Schedule C if services are rendered to the occupant; otherwise, report such income in Schedule G. If you are engaged in the business of selling real estate, you should report rentals received in separate Schedule C.

## SCHEDULE H—OTHER INCOME

Partnerships.- A partnership does not pay income tax unless it elects to be taxed on the same basis as a domestic corporation. It does, however, file an information return on Form 1065. Only one Form 1065 need be filed for each partnership. Each partner must report in his personal tax return his share of his partnership's taxable income and pay tax on it.

Include in Schedule $H$ your share of the ordinary income (whether actually received by you or not) or the net loss
of a partnership, joint venture, or the like, whose taxable year ends within or with the year covered by your return. Other items of income, deductions, etc., to be carried to the appropriate schedule of your individual return are shown in Schedule K of the partnership return. Your share of such income of the fol lowing classes should be entered on the appropriate lines on Form 1040:

## Dividends.

Interest on tax-free covenant bonds.
Partially tax-exempt interest.
Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and other property.
If the partnership is engaged in a trade or business, the individual partner may be subject to the self-employment tax on his share of the self-employment income from the partnership. In such a case the partner's share of partnership self-employment net earnings (or loss) should be entered on line $28(\mathrm{~b})$, page 3 separate Schedule C. Members of farm partnerships should use Schedule F to figure self-employment tax.

Estates and Trusts.-If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, report in your personal tax return your taxable portion of its income (whether actually received or not) which, for the taxable year, is either required to be distributed to you or has been paid or credited to your account. Your share of such income of the following classes should be entered on the appropriate lines on Form 1040:

Dividends
Interest on tax-free covenant bonds. Partially tax-exempt interest.
Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and other property. All other taxable income from estates and trusts should be included in Schedule H of your return. Any depreciation (on estate or trust property) which is allocable to you may be subtracted from estate or trust income so that only the net income received will be included in your return. Information with respect to these items may be obtained from the fiduciary.

Small Business Corporations.-If you are a shareholder in a small business corporation which elects to have its current taxable income taxed to its stockholders, you should report your share of both the distributed and undistributed current taxable income as ordinary income in Schedule H except that portion which is reportable as a long-term capital gain in Schedule D. Neither type of income is eligible for the dividend received credit or the exclusion. Your share of any net operating loss should be treated in the same manner as if the loss were from a proprietorship.

Other Income.- If you cannot find any specific place on your return to list certain types of income, you should report such income in Schedule H. This is the proper place to report amounts received as alimony, support, prizes, and recoveries of bad debts and other items, which reduced your tax in a prior year.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 4 OF FORM 1040

## SCHEDULE I—DEPRECIATION

A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business or of property held by the taxpayer for the production of income shall be allowed as a depreciation deduction. The allowance does not apply to inventories or stock-in-trade nor to land apart from the improvements or physical development added to it.

The cost (or other basis) to be recovered should be charged off over the expected useful life of the property. Similar assets may be grouped together as one item for reporting purposes in the depreciation schedule. For guidance, comprehensive tables of "average useful lives" of various kinds of build ings, machines, and equipment in many industries and businesses have been published in a booklet called Bulletin F, which may be purchased for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents,

Government Printing Office, Washing ton 25, D. C.
Straight Line Method.-To compute add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the asset and deduct both the estimated salvage value and the total depreciation allowed or allowable in past years. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset-the quotient is the depreciation deduction.
Declining Balance Method.-Under this method a uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property (without adjustment for salvage value) determined at the beginning of such year. For property acquired before January 1, 1954, or used property whenever acquired, the rate of depreciation under this method may not exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight-line rate.

Special Rules for New Assets Acquired After December 31, 1953. -The cost or other basis of an asset acquired after Decèmber 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper before that date; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided (1) that the asset is tangible, (2) that it has an estimated useful life of three years or more, and (3) that the original use of the asset commenced with the taxpayer and commenced after Dec. 31, 1953.

If an asset is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the taxpayer, so much of the basis of the asset as is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper before that date; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided that the asset meets qualifications (1) and (2) above.
(a) Declining balance method.-This method may be used with a rate not in
excess of twice the applicable straightline rate.
(b) Sum of the years-digit method.The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset (reduced by estimated salvage value) by the number of years of useful life remaining (including the year for which the deduction is computed) and dividing the product by the sum of all the digits corresponding to the years of the estimated useful life of the asset. In the case of a 5 -year life this sum would be $15(5+4+3+2+1)$. For the first year five-fifteenths of the cost reduced by estimated salvage value would be allowable, for the second year four-fifteenths, etc.
(c) Other methods.-A taxpayer may use any consistent method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year greater than the total of the accumulated allowances which would have resulted from the use of the declining balance method. This limitation applies only during the first two-thirds of the property's useful life.
Additional First Year Depreciation For Small Business.-Taxpayers (not including trusts) may elect to write off in the year of acquisition 20 percent of the cost of tangible personal property having an aggregate value of not more than $\$ 10,000$ ( $\$ 20,000$ on a joint return) acquired by purchase for use in a trade or business or to be held for the production of income. The additional depreciation is limited to property acquired after December 31, 1957, with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more and which is not acquired from a person (other than a brother or sister) whose relationship to the taxpayer would result in the disallowance of losses. In regard to the remaining cost of the property, depreciation may be taken in the same manner as explained above beginning with the year of acquisition.

## SCHEDULE J-DIVIDENDS RECEIVED

 CREDITThe law provides a credit against tax for dividends received from qualifying domestic corporations. This credit is equal to 4 percent of such dividends in excess of those which you may exclude from your gross income (see page 11 of this pamphlet). The credit may not exceed the lesser of:
(a) the total income tax reduced by the foreign tax credit; or
(b) 4 percent of the taxable income.

## SCHEDULE K-RETIREMENT INCOME

## CREDIT

You may qualify for this credit which is generally 20 percent of retirement income if you received earned income in
excess of $\$ 600$ in each of any 10 calendar years-not necessarily consecutive--before the beginning of your taxable year.
The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, or professionc. 1 fees, and other amounts received as cornpensation for personal services actually rendered. It does not include any amount received as an annuity or pension. I: you were engaged in a trade or busine:s in which both personal services and capital were material income-producing factors, a reasonable allowance as cormpensation for the personal services rendered by you, not in excess of $30 \%$ of your share of the net profits of such trate or business, shall be considered as earned income.

If you are a surviving widow (widower) and have not remarried, you may use the earned income of your deceased husband (wife), or you may combine such income with your earned income, for the purpose of determining whether you qualify. If a husband and wife both qualify and each has retirement income, each is entitled to the sredit.

Retirement income for the purpose of the credit means-
(a) In the case of an individual who is not 65 years of age before the close of his taxable year, only that income reccived from pensions and annuities under a public retirement system (one established by the Federal Gcivernment, a State, county, city, etc.) which is included in gross income in his return.
(b) In the case of an individual who is 65 years of age or over before the close of his taxable year, income from pensions, annuities, interest, rents, and dividends, which are included in gross income in his return. (Gross income from rents for this purpose means gross receipts from rents without reduction for depreciation or any other expenses. Royalties are not considered rents for this computation.)
The amount of the retirement income used for the credit computation may not exceed \$1,200 reduced br:
(a) any amount received and excluded from gross income as a jeension or annuity under the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Acts and by other tax-exempt pensions or annuities. This reduction does not inclucle (1) that part of a pension or annuity which is excluded from gross income secause it represents, in effect, a return of capital or tax-free proceeds of a like nature, or (2) amounts excluded from gross income which are received as compensation for injuries or sickness or under accident or health plans; and
(b) in the case of any individual who
is not 65 before the close of the taxable year, any amount of earned income in excess of $\$ 900$ received in the taxable year; and in the case of an individual who is 65 or over but who is not 72 before the close of the taxable year, any amount of earned income in excess of $\$ 1,200$ received in the taxable year (neither of these limitations applies to an individual who is 72 or over at the close of the year).

## 1959 DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX

Who Must File.-For many taxpayers the withholding tax on wages is not sufficient to keep them paid up on their income tax. The law requires every citizen or resident of the United States to file a Declaration of Estimated Income Tax, Form 1040-ES, and to make quarterly payments in advance of filing the annual income tax return if:
(a) his gross income can reasonably be expected to consist of wages subject to withholding and of not more than $\$ 100$ from other sources, and to exceed-
(1) $\$ 10,000$ for a head of a household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates;
(2) $\$ 5,000$ for other single individuals;
(3) $\$ 5,000$ for a married individual not entitled to file a joint declaration;
(4) $\$ 5,000$ for a married individual entitled to file a joint declaration, and the combined income of both husband and wife can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 10,000$; OR
(b) his gross income can reasonably be expected to include more than $\$ 100$ from sources other than wages subject to withholding and to exceed the sum of: (1) $\$ 600$ for each of his exemptions plus (2) $\$ 400$.

The Internal Revenue Service will mail Form 1040-ES, as far as is practicable, to each person who may need it. Others required to file should obtain the form from any Internal Revenue Service office in time to file by April 15, 1959. Farmers may postpone filing their 1959 declarations until January 15, 1960.

## Additional Charge for Underpayment of Esti-

 mated Tax.-It is important that you estimate your tax carcfully. It will avoid the difficultics of paying a large balance with your final return.Furthermore, there is an additional charge imposed by law for underpayment of any installment of estimated tax. Details of this additional charge, and exceptions to it, are printed on Form 1040-ES and Form 2210 . If you had an underpayment and believe one of the exceptions applies, attach a statement or Form 2210 to your return.

## TAX COMPUTATION.-Page 2, Form 1040

If you do not use the Tax Table on page 16, then figure your tax on amount on line 5 , page 2 of your return, by using appropriate tax rate schedule on this page.
Schedule I applies to (1) single taxpayers who do not qualify for the special rates for "Head of Household" or for "Widow or Widower," and (2) married taxpayers filing separate returns.
Schedule II applies to married taxpayers filing joint returns, and to widows or widowers who qualify for the special rates. It provides the split-income benefits.
Schedule III applies to unmarried (or legally separated) taxpayers who qualify as "Head of Household."

## LINE 8(a)-Credit For Foreign Income Taxes

If you itemize your deductions and claim credit for foreign income taxes, you should submit with your return Form 1116 which contains a schedule for the computation of the credit with appropriate instructions. This form may be obtained from your Internal Revenue Service office.
LINE 8(b)-Credit For Partially Tax-Exempt Interest
If you itemize your deductions, you may deduct on line 8(b), page 2 of your return, a credit for partially tax-exempt interest. This credit is 3 percent of the partially tax-exempt interest included in gross income. The credit may not exceed the lesser of (a) 3 percent of taxable income (line 5 , page 2 , Form 1040) for taxable year or (b) the amount of tax less the credit for income taxes paid to foreign countries and possessions of U.S. and the credit for dividends received.

Schedule II. (A) MARRIED TAXPAYERS filing joint returns, and (B) certain widows and widowers. (See page 8 of these instructions)
If the amount on

| ne S, page 2, is: | Enter on line 6, page 2: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Not over \$4,000 | of the amount on line 5. |
|  |  |
| \$4,000 - \$8,000 | \$800, plus $22 \%$ - \$4,000 |
| \$8,000 - \$12,000 | \$1,680, plus $26 \%$ - \$8,000 |
| \$12,000 - \$16,000 | \$2,720, plus $30 \%$ - \$12,000 |
| \$16,000 - \$20,000. | \$3,920, plus 34\% - \$16,000 |
| \$20,000 - \$24,000 | \$5,280, plus $38 \%-\$ 20,000$ |
| \$24,000 - \$28,000. | \$6,800, plus 43\% - \$24,000 |
| \$28,000 - \$32,000. | \$8,520, plus $47 \%-\$ 28,000$ |
| \$32,000 - \$36,000. | \$10,400, plus $50 \%-\$ 32,000$ |
| \$36,000 - \$40,000. | \$12,400, plus 53\%-\$36,000 |
| \$40,000 - \$44,000 | \$14,520, plus $56 \%$ - \$40,000 |
| \$44,000 - \$52,000. | \$16,760, plus $59 \%-\$ 44,000$ |
| \$52,000 - \$64,000 | \$21,480, plus 62\% - \$52,000 |
| \$64,000 - \$76,000 | \$28,920, plus $65 \%-\$ 64,000$ |
| \$76,000 - \$88,000 | \$36,720, plus 69\% - \$76,000 |
| \$88,000 - \$100,000 | \$45,000, plus $72 \%$ - \$88,000 |
| \$100,000 - \$120,000 | \$53,640, plus 75\% - \$100,000 |
| 120,000 - \$140,000. | \$68,640, plus 78\% - \$120,000 |
| \$140,000 - \$160,000 | \$84,240, plus $81 \%-\$ 140,000$ |
| \$160,000 - \$180,000 | \$100,440, plus $84 \%$ - \$160,000 |
| \$180,000 - \$200,000. | \$117,240, plus $87 \%$ - \$180,000 |
| \$200,000 - \$300,000. | \$134,640, plus $89 \%$ - \$200,000 |
| \$300,000 - \$400,000 | \$223,640, plus $90 \%$ - \$300,000 |
| \$400,000 | \$313,640, plus $91 \%-\$ 400,000$ |

Schedule I. (A) SINGLE TAXPAYERS who do not qualify for rates in Schedules II and III, and (B) married persons filing separate returns If the amount on
line 5, page 2, is: $\quad$ Enter on line 6, page 2
Not over $\$ 2,000 \ldots . . . . . .20 \%$ of the amount on Not over
Orer-
$\$ 2,000 \ldots \ldots$
But not oter-
$\$ 2,000-\$ 4,000 \ldots . . . \$ 400$, plus $22 \%$ of excess ore9
$\$ 4,000-\$ 6,000 \ldots \ldots .$.
$\$ 6,000-\$ 8,000 \ldots . . .$. . $\$ 1,360$, plus $30 \%-\$ 6,000$
$\$ 8,000-\$ 10,000 \ldots . . . \$ 1,960$, plus $34 \%-\$ 8,000$
$\$ 10,000-\$ 12,000 \ldots . .$.
$\$ 12,000$ - $\$ 14,000 \ldots . . \$ 3,400$, plus $43 \%$ - $\$ 12,000$
$\$ 14,000-\$ 16,000 \ldots . . . \$ 4,260$, plus $47 \%$ - $\$ 14,000$
$\$ 16,000$ - $\$ 18,000 \ldots . .$.
$\$ 18,000$ - $\$ 20,000 \ldots \ldots . \$ \$ 6,200$, plus $53 \%$ - $\$ 18,000$
$\$ 20,000-\$ 22,000 \ldots . . . \$ 7,260$, plus $56 \%$ - $\$ 20,000$
$\$ 22,000$ - $\$ 26,000 \ldots$. . . . . $\$ 8,380$, plus $59 \%$ - $\$ 22,000$
$\$ 26,000-\$ 32,000 \ldots . . . \$ 10,740$, plus $62 \%-\$ 26,000$
$\$ 32,000-\$ 38,000 \ldots \ldots . . \$ 14,460$, plus $65 \%-\$ 32,000$
$\$ 38,000-\$ 44,000 \ldots . . . \$ 18,360$, plus $69 \%-\$ 38,000$
$\$ 44,000-\$ 50,000 \ldots . . . \$ 22,500$, plus $72 \%$ - $\$ 44,000$
$\$ 50,000-\$ 60,000 \ldots .$. . $\$ 26,820$, plus $75 \%-\$ 50,000$
$\$ 60,000-\$ 70,000 \ldots . .$. . $\$ 34,320$, plus $78 \%$ - $\$ 60,000$
$\$ 70,000-\$ 80,000 \ldots \ldots . \$ \$ 42,120$, plus $81 \%-\$ 70,000$
$\$ 80,000-\$ 90,000 \ldots . . . \$ 50,220$, plus $84 \%-\$ 80,000$
$\$ 90,000-\$ 100,000 \ldots . . \$ 58,620$, plus $87 \%$ - $\$ 90,000$
$\$ 100,000-\$ 150,000 \ldots . .$. $\$ 150,000-\$ 200,000 \ldots$. . . \$111,820, plus $90 \%$ - $\$ 150,000$ $\$ 200,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Schedule III. Unmarried (or legally separated) taxpayers who qualify as HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.
If the amount on
line 5, page 2, is: $\quad$ Enter on line 6, page 2:
Not over $\$ 2,000 \ldots \ldots . .20 \%$ of the amount on line 5 .

|  | But not orer- |  | of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$2,000 | - \$4,000 | \$400, plus $21 \%$ | - \$2,000 |
| \$4,000 | - \$6,000 | \$820, plus $24 \%$ | - \$4,000 |
| \$6,000 | - \$8,000 | \$1,300, plus $26 \%$ | - \$6,000 |
| \$8,000 | - \$10,000 | \$1,820, plus 30\% | - \$8,000 |
| \$10,000 | - \$12,000 | \$2,420, plus 32\% | - \$10,000 |
| \$12,000 | - \$14,000 | \$3,060, plus $36 \%$ | - \$12,000 |
| \$14,000 | - \$16,000 | \$3,780, plus $39 \%$ | - \$14,000 |
| \$16,000 | - \$18,000 | \$4,560, plus $42 \%$ | - \$16,000 |
| \$18,000 | - \$20,000 | \$5,400, plus 43\% | - \$18,000 |
| \$20,000 | - \$22,000. | \$6,260, plus 47\% | - \$20,000 |
| \$22,000 | - \$24,000 | \$7,200, plus 49\% | - \$22,000 |
| \$24,000 | - \$28,000 | \$8,180, plus 52\% | - \$24,000 |
| \$28,000 | - \$32,000 | \$10,260, plus $54 \%$ | - \$28,000 |
| \$32,000 | -\$38,000. | \$12,420, plus 58\% | - \$32,000 |
| \$38,000 | - \$44,000 | \$15,900, plus $62 \%$ | - \$38,000 |
| \$44,000 | - \$50,000. | \$19,620, plus 66\% | - \$44,000 |
| \$50,000 | - \$60,000. | \$23,580, plus $68 \%$ | - \$50,000 |
| \$60,000 | - \$70,000 | \$30,380, plus $71 \%$ | - \$60,000 |
| \$70,000 | - \$80,000 | \$37,480, plus 74\% | - \$70,000 |
| \$80,000 | - \$90,000. | \$44,880, plus $76 \%$ | - \$80,000 |
| \$90,000 | - \$100,000 | \$52,480, plus $80 \%$ | - \$90,000 |
| \$100,000 | -\$150,000 | \$60,480, plus $83 \%$ | -\$100,000 |
| \$150,000 | \$200,000 | \$101,980, plus $87 \%$ | - \$150,000 |
| \$200,000 | \$300,000 | \$145,480, plus $90 \%$ | 200,000 |
| \$300,000 |  |  |  |

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAFR YEAR 1958
FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER \＄5，000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040 Read down the income columns below until you find the line covering the adjusted gross income you enlered on line 11，page 1 ，Form 1040 ．Then read across to the appropriate column headed by the number corrasponding to the number of exemptions claimed on line 4，page 1 ．Enter the tax you find there on line 12 ，paga 1 ．

| If total income on line 11，page 1，is－ |  | And the number of exemptions claimed on line 4，page 1，is－ |  |  | 乡\% \% | If total income on line 11，page 1，is－ |  | And the number of exemptions claimed on line 4，page 1，is－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | And you | are－ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 5 \text { you are } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { id you are } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| At least | But less than | 1 | 2 | 114 or more there is $n 0$ tax |  | At least | But less than | Ande <br> Single <br> or a <br> marsied <br> person <br> fling <br> sepa． <br> rately |  | Single or a married person filing rately | An un－ married head of a house－ hold |  | Single or married person filing sepa－ rately | An un－ married head of a house hold |  | 4 | ${ }_{5}$ | 6 | If 8 or more there is no tax |
|  |  |  | lax is |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Your tax | x is－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄0 | \＄675 | \＄0 | \＄0 | \＄0 |  | \＄2，325 | \＄2， 350 | \＄301 | \＄301 | \＄181 | \＄181 | \＄181 | \＄61 | \＄61 | \＄61 | \＄0 | \＄0 | \＄0 | \＄0 |
| 675 | 700 | 4 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，350 | 2，375 | 305 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 700 | 725 | 8 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，375 | 2，400 | 310 | 310 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 725 | 750 | 13 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，400 | 2， 425 | 314 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 750 | 775 | 17 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，425 | 2，450 | 319 | 319 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 775 | 800 | 22 | 0 | 0 |  | 2， 450 | 2，475 | 323 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 800 | 825 | 26 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，475 | 2， 500 | 328 | 328 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 825 | 850 | 31 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，500 | 2，525 | 332 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 850 | 875 | 35 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，525 | 2，550 | 337 | 337 | 217 | 217 | 217 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 875 | 900 | 40 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，550 | 2，575 | 341 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 925 | 44 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，575 | 2，600 | 346 | 346 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 925 | 950 | 49 | 0 | 0 |  | 2， 600 | 2，625 | 350 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 950 | 975 | 53 | 0 | 0 |  | 2， 625 | 2，650 | 355 | 355 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 975 | 1，000 | 58 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，650 | 2，675 | 359 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0. |
| 1，000 | 1，025 | 62 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，675 | 2，700 | 364 | 364 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，025 | 1， 050 | 67 | 0 | 0 |  | 2， 700 | 2，725 | 368 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1， 050 | 1，075 | 71 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，725 | 2，750 | 373 | 373 | 253 | 253 | 253 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，075 | 1，100 | 76 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，750 | 2，775 | 377 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，100 | 1，125 | 80 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，775 | 2， 800 | 382 | 382 | 262 | 262 | 262 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，125 | 1，150 | 85 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，800 | 2，825 | 386 | 386 | 266 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，150 | 1，175 | 89 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，825 | 2，850 | 391 | 391 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，175 | 1，200 | 94 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，850 | 2，875 | 395 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，200 | 1，225 | 98 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，875 | 2，900 | 400 | 400 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，225 | 1， 250 | 103 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，900 | 2，925 | 405 | 404 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，250 | 1，275 | 107 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，925 | 2，950 | 410 | 409 | 289 | 289 | 289 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，275 | 1，300 | 112 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，950 | 2，975 | 415 | 414 | 293 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，300 | 1，325 | 116 | 0 | 0 |  | 2，975 | 3， 000 | 420 | 419 | 298 | 298 | 298 | 178 | 178 | 178 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，325 | 1，350 | 121 | 1 | 0 |  | 3， 000 | 3， 050 | 427 | 426 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，350 | 1，375 | 125 | 5 | 0 |  | 3， 050 | 3，100 | 437 | 435 | 314 | 314 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，375 | 1，400 | 130 | 10 | 0 |  | 3， 100 | 3， 150 | 447 | 445 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，400 | 1，425 | 134 | 14 | 0 |  | 3，150 | 3， 200 | 457 | 454 | 332 | 332 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，425 | 1，450 | 139 | 19 | 0 |  | 3， 200 | 3，250 | 467 | 464 | 341 | 341 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，450 | 1，475 | 143 | 23 | 0 |  | 3，250 | 3，300 | 476 | 473 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，475 | 1，500 | 148 | 28 | 0 |  | 3，300 | 3，350 | 486 | 482 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，500 | 1，525 | 152 | 32 | 0 |  | 3， 350 | 3，400 | 496 | 492 | 368 | 368 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 128 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，525 | 1，550 | 157 | 37 | 0 |  | 3，400 | 3，450 | 506 | 501 | 377 | 377 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，550 | 1，575 | 161 | 41 | 0 |  | 3，450 | 3，500 | 516 | 511 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 266 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，575 | 1，600 | 166 | 46 | 0 |  | 3，500 | 3，550 | 526 | 520 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，600 | 1，625 | 170 | 50 | 0 |  | 3，550 | 3，600 | 536 | 530 | 404 | 404 | 404 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，625 | 1，650 | 175 | 55 | 0 |  | 3，600 | 3， 650 | 546 | 539 | 414 | 413 | 413 | 293 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，650 | 1，675 | 179 | 59 | 0 |  | 3，650 | 3， 700 | 556 | 549 | 424 | 423 | 422 | 302 | 302 | 302 | 182 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| 1， 675 | 1，700 | 184 | 64 | 0 |  | 3，700 | 3，750 | 566 | 558 | 434 | 432 | 431 | 311 | 311 | 311 | 191 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，700 | 1，725 | 188 | 68 | 0 |  | 3，750 | 3，800 | 575 | 567 | 443 | 441 | 440 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 200 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，725 | 1，750 | 193 | 73 | 0 |  | 3， 800 | 3，850 | 585 | 577 | 453 | 451 | 449 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 209 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，750 | 1，775 | 197 | 77 | 0 |  | 3，850 | 3，900 | 595 | 586 | 463 | 460 | 458 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 218 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，775 | 1，800 | 202 | 82 | 0 |  | 3，900 | 3，950 | 605 | 596 | 473. | 470 | 467 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 227 | 107 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，800 | －1，825 | 206 | 86 | 0 |  | 3，950 | 4，000 | 615 | 605 | 483 | 479 | 476 | 356 | 356 | 356 | 236 | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| 1，825 | 1，850 | 211 | 91 | 0 |  | 4，000 | 4， 050 | 625 | 615 | 493 | 489 | 485 | 365 | 365 | 365 | 245 | 125 | 5 | 0 |
| 1，850 | 1，875 | 215 | 95 | 0 | ， | 4，050 | 4，100 | 635 | 624 | 503 | 498 | 494 | 374 | 374 | 374 | 254 | 134 | 14 | 0 |
| 1，875 | 1，900 | 220 | 100 | 0 | 校 | 4，100 | 4，150 | 645 | 634 | 513 | 508 | 503 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 263 | 143 | 23 | 0 |
| 1，900 | 1，925 | 224 | 104 | 0 | 令 | 4，150 | 4，200 | 655 | 643 | 523 | 517 | 512 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 272 | 152 | 32 | 0 |
| 1，925 | 1，950 | 229 | 109 | 0 | 䊽 | 4，200 | 4，250 | 665 | 653 | 533 | 527 | 521 | 401 | 401 | 401 | 281 | 161 | 41 | 0 |
| 1，950 | 1，975 | 233 | 113 | 0 | \％ | 4，250 | 4，300 | 674 | 662 | 542 | 536 | 530 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 290 | 170 | 50 | 0 |
| $1_{1} 975$ | 2， 000 | 238 | 118 | 0 |  | 4， 300 | 4，350 | 684 | 671 | 552 | 545 | 539 | 420 | 419 | 419 | 299 | 179 | 59 | 0 |
| 2，000 | 2，025 | 242 | 122 | 2 |  | 4，350 | 4，400 | 694 | 681 | 562 | 555 | 548 | 430 | 429 | 428 | 308 | 188 | 68 | 0 |
| 2， 025 | 2，050 | 247 | 127 | 7 |  | 4，400 | 4，450 | 704 | 690 | 572 | 564 | 557 | 440 | 438 | 437 | 317 | 197 | 77 | 0 |
| 2， 050 | 2， 075 | 251 | 131 | 11 |  | 4，450 | 4，500 | 714 | 700 | 582 | 574 | 566 | 450 | 448 | 446 | 326 | 206 | 86 | 0 |
| 2， 075 | 2，100 | 256 | 136 | 16 |  | 4，500 | 4，550 | 724 | 709 | 592 | 583 | 575 | 460 | 457 | 455 | 335 | 215 | 95 | 0 |
| 2，100 | 2，125 | 260 | 140 | 20 |  | 4，550 | 4，600 | 734 | 719 | 602 | 593 | 584 | 470 | 467 | 464 | 344 | 224 | 104 | 0 |
| 2，125 | 2，150 | 265 | 145 | 25 | 勝 | 4，600 | 4，650 | 744 | 728 | 612 | 602 | 593 | 480 | 476 | 473 | 353 | 233 | 113 | 0 |
| 2，150 | 2，175 | 269 | 149 | 29 | \％\％ | 4，650 | 4，700 | 754 | 738 | 622 | 612 | 602 | 490 | 486 | 482 | 362 | 242 | 122 | 2 |
| 2， 175 | 2，200 | 274 | 154 | 34 |  | 4，700 | 4，750 | 764 | 747 | 632 | 621 | 611 | 500 | 495 | 491 | 371 | 251 | 131 | 11 |
| 2，200 | 2，225 | 278 | 158 | 38 | 䊽 | 4，750 | 4，800 | 773 | 756 | 641 | 630 | 620 | 509 | 504 | 500 | 380 | 260 | 140 | 20 |
| 2，225 | 2， 250 | 283 | 163 | 43 |  | 4，800 | 4，850 | 783 | 766 | 651 | 640 | 629 | 519 | 514 | 509 | 389 | 269 | 149 | 29 |
| 2，250 | 2，275 | 287 | 167 | 47 |  | 4，850 | 4，900 | 793 | 775 | 661 | 649 | 638 | 529 | 523 | 518 | 398 | 278 | 158 | 38 47 |
| 2， 275 | 2，300 | 292 | 172 | 52 |  | 4，900 | 4，950 | 803 | 785 | 671 | 659 | 647 | 539 | 533 | 527 | 407 | 287 | 167 | 47 |
| 2，300 | 2，325 | 296 | 176 | 56 | 徘多 | 4，950 | 5， 000 | 813 | 794 | 681 | 668 | 656 | 549 | 542 | 536 | 416 | 296 | 176 | 56 |



Page 2

If you owned a business, or practiced a profession, you must fill in separate Schedule $C$ ' on other side and enter the net profit (or loss) on line 8, page 1, Form 1040.
Separate Schedule C should include income from (1) sale of merchandise, or products of manufacturing, mining, and construction; (2) business service; and (3) professional service. In general, you should report any income in the earning of which you have incurred expenses for material, labor, supplies, and the like.
All farmers should use separate Schedule F (Form 1040) to report their farm income whether reporting on the cash or accrual method. Income from any trade or business is subject to the social security self-employment tax, unless specifically excluded. See page 4.

Item 8-Business Activity.-State the general classification of business activity, as well as the principal product or service. For example, "Wholesale food," "Retail men's apparel, Manufacture of upholstered wooden household furniture," "Transportation "by truck," "Broker, real estate," "Contractor-carpenter work," "student,"' etc. The "principal business activity" is the one which accounts for the largest percentage of your total receipts.
Item C-Business Location.-Do not use home address as business address unless business is actually conducted from home. Enter street address rather than box numbers.

Line 1-Total Receipts. -Include all income derived from your trade or business. Enter in the space provided such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sale price or service charge.
If you have dividend income from stocks held by you in the ordinary course of carrying on your trade or business, such dividends must be considered together with your dividends from stocks regularly held for investment purposes in computing your dividend exclusion and credit on pages 3 and 4, Form 1040.
Installment Sales.-If you use the installment method of reporting income from sales, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958 the following: (a) Gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profits; (d) percentage of profits to gross sales; (e) amounts collected; and (f) gross profits on amounts collected.

## COST OR GOODS SOLD

Lines 2-9.-If you are engaged in a trade or a business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income producing factor, you must take inventories of merchandise and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the taxable year in order to reflect the gross profits correctly. The usual methods of valuing inventory are (a) cost or (b) cost or market whichever is lower. The method properly adopted for the first year in which inventory is taken must be continued unless permission to change is seD. C. Application forsioner internal Revenue, waning 25 , D. C. Application for permission to change the method of valuing inventories must be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it "C or M" immect a change. You should enter the letters or C or M immediately betore the amount column if inventories are valued either at cost, or at cost or market whichever is lower.
Other methods of valuing inventories of material or merchandise are provided for dealers in securities, for farmers, for miners, for manufacturers who produce more than one product from a single process, and for retail merchants using the "retail method."
A special method based on cost, LIFO, is allowable only if you file an application on Form 970 with your return for the first year used. The requirements for adopting and using the LIFO method are set forth on Form 970. Thereafter, you must attach a separate schedule showing: (a) a summary of all inventories; (b) with respect to inventories computed under the LIFO method, the computation of quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

## OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

Lina 11-Salaries and Wages.- Enter all salaries and wages not included as "Cost of Labor" in "Cost of Goods Sold." Do not deduct any salary or wages for your own services or services of others not performed in connection with your business.
Line 12-Rent on Business Property.-Rents paid or accrued on business property in which you have no equity are deductible. Do not include rent for a building, or any part thereof, which you occupy solely for residential purposes.

Line 13-Interest on Business Indebtedness.-Interest on business indebtedness to cthers is deductible. Do not include interest to yourself on capital invested in or advanced to the business.

Line 14-Taxes on Business and Business Property. -Include taxes paid or accrued on business property or incurred in carrying on your basiness. Federal import duties and Federal excise and stamp taxiss are deductible if paid or incurred in carrying on trade or lusiness. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, cis for paving, sewers, front foot benefits, etc.
Line 15-Losses of Business Property.-You may deduct losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, to the extent not compensated by insurance or otherwise and not mad ing a description of the as a deduction. Attach a sta improvements, depreciation allowed or acquired, cost, subsequen insurance, salvage value, and wed or allowable since acquisition In 16 ,
Line 16-Bad Debts Arising From Sales or Services.-Include debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales or professional services that have been included in income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless; or such reasonable amount as has been added within the taxable year to a reserve for bad debts. A debt which is deducted as bad and which reduces your tax must if subsequintly collected, be returned as income for the year in which collizcted.
Line 17-Depreciation and Obsolescence.- You may deduct a reasoncble allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business. For additional information regarding depreciation, especially on new property acquired or constructed after December 31, 1953, see depreciation section in the instructions for Form 1040.
If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, fill in Schedule C-l. In case obsolescence is included, state separately amoun claimed and basis upon which it is computed. The value or cos of land must not be included in this schedule, and where land and buildings vere purchased for a lump sum, the cost of the building subject to depreciation must be established. The adjusted property accounts and the accumulated depreciation shown in the schedule s.rould be reconciled with those accounts as reflected on
your books. your books.

Line 18-Repairs.-You may deduct the cost of incidental repairs, in zluding labor, supplies, and other items, which do no add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property. expenditur $>\mathrm{s}$ for new buildings, machinery, and equipment, or for of the procerty are chargeable to capital accounts. Expenditures for restoring or replacing property are not deductible since expenditures are chargeable to capital not deductible, since such reserve dejending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

Line 19-Depletion of Mines, Oil and Gas Wells, Timber, Etc.-If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, procure from your Listrict Director Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form (cil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with naire in complete valuation data have been return information necessary to bring depletion schedule up to date, setting forth in full a statement of all transactions bearing on deductions from or additions to) value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been deter nined. (See sections 615 and 616 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for election to capitalize or deduct expenditures for ex vloration and development of mineral properties.)
Line 20-Amortization.-If you elect the deduction with respect to the amertization of the adjusted basis of (a) any emergency facility with respect to which the Government has issued a certificate of necessity, or (b) a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your return. (See sections 168 and 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)
For the election to amortize research or experimental expenditures not subject to depreciation or depletion, see section 174 of the Code.

For the slection to amortize trademark or trade name expenditures, see section l'77 of the Code.
Inine 21-Other Business Expenses.-Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses for which no space is provided in the schedule. Any deduction claimed should be explained in Scheduls C-2. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, e:cpenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to pr operty, or personal living and family expenses.

Net Oparating Loss Deduction.-Any net operating loss deduction siould be applied as an adjustment of the amount entered on line 11, jage l, Form 1040. See instructions for Form 1040 and
submit computation.

## COMPUTATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX <br> (See Instructions-Page 4)

If you had wages of $\$ 4,200$ or more which were subject to the deduction for social security, do not fill in this page.
Complete only one page 3; if you had moxe than one business, combine profits (or losses) from all of your businesses on this page.

- Each self-employed person must file a separate schedule. See instructions, page 4, for joint returns and partnerships.

NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (as shown on social security card)


Important.-The amounts reported on the form below are for your social security account. This account is used in
figuring any benefits, based on your earnings, payable to you, your dependents, and your survivors. Fill in each item accurately and completely, but do not detach.

## U. S. REPORT OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

1958
For Crediting to Your Social Security Account

Indicate year covered by this return (even though income was received only in part of year):

1. $\square$ Calendar year $1958 \quad \square$ Other taxable year beginning .................. 1958, ending
2. $\square$ Calendar year $1958 \quad \square$ Other taxable year beginning -.....
(b) -, 1958, ending or (c) $\square$ Other.
3. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (Grocery Store, Restaurant, etc.)

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street, City or Post Office, Postal Zone Number, State) 3.
4. SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER
4. OF PERSON NAMED IN ITEM 5 BELOW

PRINT OR TYPE NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON AS SHOWN ON SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
5.

PRINT OR TYPE HOME ADDRESS (Number and Street or Rural Route)
(City or Post Office, Postal Zone Number, State)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE


In general, every individual deriving self-employment income during the taxable year of $\$ 400$, or more, from a trade or business carried on by him or from a partnership of which he is a member is subsect 24 through 34 mployment tax. lines 24 through 34 . This tax must be paid regardless of age and even though the individual is receiving social security benefits.
Ministers, Members of Religious Orders, and Christian Science Practitioners.-Duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of churches, members of religious orders (who have not taken a vow of poverty), and Christian Science practitioners are not automatically covered by the Social Security Act, but may elect to be covered by filing Form 2031. Copies are available in the office of any district director of Internal Revenue. The instructions on the form set out the provisions of the law which permit these forms under certain conditions to be filed to cover ministers, and others mentioned above, retroactively to 1956 for social security purposes. If you wish to be covered, do not delay filing your income tax return beyond the due date even though you have not obtained a Form 2031. In such case, complete page three of this schedule, file it with Form 1040, and then file Form 2031 as promptly as possible to make your election. This also applies to persons who have assumed that by paying the self-employment tax as shown in Schedule $C$ they were covered for social security purposes. If a Form 2031 was not filed, one should now be filed.
Ministers, and others mentioned above, who desire coverage shall, in addition to their other items of income for 1958 and subsequent years, include for the purpose of determining net earnings from self-employment (but not for income tax purposes) the rental value of a parsonage or allowance for the rental value of the parsonage, and the value of meals and lodging furnished them for the convenience of their employers.

No deductions for personal exemptions.- The deductions for personal exemptions are not allowable in determining net earnings from self-employment

Farm income.-Farmers report farm income and net income from self-employment from farming on separate Schedule F (Form 1040). EXCLUSIONS

Income (or loss) from the following sources and deductions attributable thereto are not taken into account in figuring net earnings from self-employmen'. Use line 27 to exclude any such amounts reported on page l that should not be taken into account in figuring your self-employment income

Doctors of medicine. - Income from the performance of service as a doctor of medicine or income from the performance of such service by a partnership.

Christian Science practitioners.--Income from the performance of service as a Christian Science practitioner, unless such Christian Science practitioner elects by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.
Religious services.- Income from the performance of service by a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of his ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order, unless such minister or member of a religious order elects by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.
Employees and, public officials.-Income from the performance of service as:
(a) a public official, including a notary public;
(b) an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system; or
(c) an employee.

Note.-The income of an employee over the age of 18 from the sale of newspapers or magazines to an ultimate consumer is subject to the sell retained profits from such sales.
Real estate rentals.-Rentals from real estate, except rentals received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. This includes cash and crop shares received from a tenant or sharefarmer. These amounts should be reported in Schedule G of Form 1040. However, rental income from a farm is not excluded if the rental arrangement provides for matilly in the production the landlord and he does participate materially in the production or in the management of the production of larm products on his land. Such income represents farm earnin
Payments for the use or occupancy of rooms or other space where services are also rendered to the occupant, such as rooms in hetels. boarding houses, apartment houses furnishing hotel services, tourist camps, or homes, or space in parking lots, warehouses, or storage garages do not constitute rentals from real estate and are included
determining net earnings from selfemployment on Schedule C.
Interest and dividends.-Dividends on shares of stock, and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued with interest coupons or in registered form
by a corporation, or by a government or political subdivision thereof unless received in the course of a trade or business as a dealer in stocks or s $\epsilon$ curities. These amounts should be reported in Schedule Form 1040.
Propertr gains and losses.-Gain or loss: (a) from the sale or exchange of a capital asset; (b) to which sections 631 and 1231 are applicable; or (c) from the sale, exchange, involuntary con version, or other disposition of property if such property is neithe (l) stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properl be includible in inventory if on hand at the close of the taxabl year, nor (2) property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business. These amounts should be reported on separate Schedule D (Form 1040).
Net operating losses.-No deduction for net operating losses of other year:; shall be allowed in determining the net earnings from self-employ ment. Such deduction should be applied as an adjust ment of the amourit shown on line 11, page 1, of Form 1040

## MORE TIIAN ONE TRADE OR BUSINESS

If an individual is engaged in more than one trade or business, his net earnings from self-employment are the combined net earn ings from self-employment of all his trades or businesses. Thus, the oss sustained in one trade or business will operate to reduce th fill in and file only one page 3 of this form, including Schedule SE, for any one year.

## JOINT R:TUURNS

Where tusband and wite file a joint income tax return, page 3 of Schedule ( C (Form 1040) should show the name of the one with self employment income. Where husband and wife each have self. employment income, a separate Schedule $C$ must be attached for each. In such cases the total of amounts shown on line 23 of each separate schedule should be entered on line 8, page 1, Form 1040 and the a(ggregate self-employment tax (line 34) should be entered on line 15 page 1, Form 1040.

## COMMUIVITY INCOME

For the surpose of computing net earnings from self-employment if any of the income from a trade or business is community income all the income from such trade or business is considered the income of the husjand uniess the wite exercises substantially all the man agement cnd control of the trade or business, in which case all of
such incone is considered the income of the wife. (Also see instruc such incone is considered the
tions on Partnerships below.)
If separite incrome tax returns are filed by husband and wife a complete Schedule $C$ should be attached to the return of the one with self-e nployment income. Community income included on such a schedule: must be allocated between the two returns (on line 8 page 1, Form 1040) on the basis of the community property laws.

## PARTNEIRSHIPS

In computing his combined net earnings from self-employment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partnershij including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share may be allocated to the partner's wife (or husband) even though the income may, under State law, be community income. In he case of a husband and wife partnership, like other partnerships, the distribative share of each should be entered in Schedule $H$ page 3 of lorm 1040, for income tax purposes. For self-employment ax purposes the cistributive share of each partner should be enter ed on line 28 (b), page 3, of this form (except that farm partnership (Form 104()) rathe: than on line 28 (b) of this schedule).
Note: If a member of a continuing partnership dies after August 28,1958 , 'a pro rata share of the partnership's ordinary income (o oss) for its current year must be included in the partner's net earn ngs from atter 1955 and bin sult your n 3 arest Internal Revenue Service office as to how to report

## SCHEDU1」E SE (Form 1040

Schedule SE, which is the lower portion of page 3 of Schedule C, provides the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for computing benefits.
To assu:e proper credit to your account, be sure to enter your name and social security account number on Schedule SE (Form 1040) exactly as they are shown on your social security card. If you do not have a social security account number, you must get one. These account numbers are obtainable from any Social Secu rity distric office. Your local post office will give you the address. Do not delay filing your return beyond the due date.
Regardless of whether joint or separate returns, Form 1040, are filed by husband and wife, Schedule SE (Form 1040) must show only the name of the one with the self-employment incisme. However, if both had net earnings from soif-

| schedULE d <br> (Form 1040) | GANS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040 |  |, 1958

For Calendar Year 1958, or other taxable year beginning
1958, and ending 195
Name and Address as shown on page 1 of Form 1040


## INSTRUCTIONS—(References are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954)

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF
PROPERTY.-Report details in schedule on other side.
"Capital assets" defined.-The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business) but does NOT include-
(a) stock in trade or other property of a kind properly includible in his inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year;
(b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;
(c) property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167;
(d) real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer;
(e) certain government obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, at a discount, payable without interest and maturing at a fixed date not exceeding one year from date of issue;
(f) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, etc.; or
(g) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property referred to in (a) or (b) above.
Special rules apply to dealers in securities for determining capital gain or ordinary loss on the sale or exchange of securities. Certain real property subdivided for sale may be treated as capital assets. Sections 1236 and 1237.
It the total distributions to which an employee is entitled under an employees pension, bonus, or profit-sharing trust plan, which is exempt from tax under section 501 (a), are paid to the employee in one taxable year, on account of the employee's separation from the service, the aggregate amount of such distribution, to the extent it exceeds the amounts contributed by the employee, shall be treated as a long term capital gain
Gain on sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between a shareholder and a controlled corporation" shall be reated as ordinary gain
Gains and losses from transactions described in section 1231 (see below) shall be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 6 months if the total of these gains exceeds the tctal of these losses. If the total of these gains does not exceed the total of these losses, such gains and losses shall not be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets. Thus, in the event of a net gain, all these trans actions should be entered in the "long-term capital gains and losses" portion of Schedule D. In the event of a net loss, all these trans. actions should be entered in the "property other than capital assets" portion of Schedule D, or in other applicable schedules on Form 1040
Section 1231 deals with gains and losses arising from-
(a) sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion, of land (includ ing in certain cases unharvested crops sold with the land) and depreciable property if they are used in the trade or business and held for more than 6 months,
(b) sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes (but not including poultry) and held for 1 year or more
(c) the cutting of timber or the disposal of timber or coal to which section 631 applies, and
(d) the involuntary conversion of capital assets held more than 6 months.
See sections 1231 and 631 for specific conditions applicable.
Description of property listed.-State following facts: (a) For real estate (including owner-occupied residences), location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evi dences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for stocks, name of corpo-
ration, class of stock number of shares and capital changes aftecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).
Basis.-In determining gain or loss in case of property acquired The basis of property acquired cost, except as specially provided The basis of property acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, is the cost or orher basis to the donor in the event of gain, but, in the
event of loss, it is the lower of either such donor's basis or the fair event of loss, it is the lower of ether such donor's basis or the fair market value on date of gift. If a giff tax was paid with respect
to property received by gift, see section 1015 (d) Generally, the to property recelved by gift, see section 1015 (d). Generally, the at time of acquisition which usually is the date of death. For special cases involving property acquired from a decedent, see section 1014 In the case of sales and exchanges of automobiles and other prop. Intye case of sales and exchanges of automobiles and other proption of income, the basis for determining gain is the original cost plus the cost of permanent improvements thereto. No losses are recognized for income tax purposes on the sale and exchange of such properties. In determining GAIN in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, use the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, as adjusted, whichever is greater, but in determin. ing LOSS use cost as adjusted.

Sale of a personal residence.-See Form 1040 instructions for special ules applicable to sale or exchange of your residence.
Losses on securities becoming worthless.-If (a) shares of stock become worthless during the year or (b) corporate securitie with interest coupons or in registered form become worthless during the yea; and are capital assets, the loss therefrom shall be con sidered as from the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the las day of such taxable year.
Losses on small business stock.-In the case of an individual a loss on section 1244 stock which would (but for that section) be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall, to the extent provided in that section, be treated as a loss from the sale or $3 x$ chancle of an asset which is not a capital asset.
Nonbusiness debts. - If a debt, such as a personal loan, becomes totally worthless within the taxable year, the loss resulting therefrom shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange, during the axable year, of a capital asset held for not more than 6 months Enter slch loss in column (h) and describe in column (a) in the schedule of short-term capital gains and losses on other side. This does not apply to: (a) a debt evidenced by a corporate security with interest coupons or in registered form and (b) a debt acquired in your trade or business.
Classification of capital gains and losses.-The phrase short-tt rm applies to gains and losses from the sale or exchange o capital assets held for 6 months or less; the phrase "long-term" applies o capital assets held for more than 6 months.
Treatment of capital gains and losses.-Short-term capital gains and losses will be merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. Long-term capital gains and losses (taken into account at 100 percent) will be merged to obtain the net long term capital gain or loss. If the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-terra capital loss, 100 percent of such excess shall be ncludec in income. If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net shor -term capital loss, 50 percent of the amount of such excess s allowable as a deduction from gross income. This deduction is given effect on line 9 of Schedule D.
Limitation on allowable capital losses.-If the sum of all the capital osses exceeds the sum of all the capital gains (all such gains and losses to be taken into account at 100 percent), then such capital losses shall be allowed as a deduction only to the extent of (1) current year capital gains plus (2) the smaller of either the taxable income of the current year (or adjusted gross income i tax table is used) or $\$ 1,000$. For this purpose taxable income is compute 1 without regard to capital gains or losses or the deduction or exemptions. The excess of such allowable losses over the sum of tems (1) and (2) above is called "capital loss carryover." I may be carried forward and treated as a short-term capital loss in succeeding years. However, the capital loss carryover of each year shculd be kept separate, since the law limits the use of such arryover to the five succeeding years. In offselting your capital gain and income of 1958 by prior year loss carryovers, use any capital loss carryover from 1953 betore using any such carryover rom 19.4 or subsequent years. Any 1953 carryover which canno be used n 1958 must be excluded in
over to 959 and subsequent years.
Collajsible corporations.-Gain from the sale or exchange of stock in ci collapsible corporation is not a capital gain. Section 341
"Was. a sales'" losses.-Losses from the sale or other disposition of stocks or securities are not deductible (unless sustained in con nection 'vith the taxpayer's trade or business) if, within 30 days betore $0 \cdot$ after the date of sale or other disposition, the taxpayer has acq dired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire anount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or has entered into a contract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock r securities.
Losses in transactions between certain persons. - No deduc tion is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property directly or indirectly between (a) members of a farmily, (b) a corporation and an individual (or a fiduciary) owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (liquidations excepted). (c) a grantor cind fiduciary of any trust, (d) a fiduciary and a beneficiary of the sa ne trust, (e) a fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor, or (f) an individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or his family. Partners and partnerships see Section 707(b).

Long-term capital gain.s from regulated investment com-panies.--Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount you are notified on Form 2439 which constitutes your share of the undistribited capital gains of a regulated investment company. ourned on line 5 column phercent ohis amount wich should be claimed on line 5, column (b), page 1, Form 1040. Enter such amount i) column (b) and wrile "Credit from regulated investment company in the "Where Employed" column. The remaining 75 income a; a long-term capita! gain any capital gain dividend which is paid to you by such company

| schedule <br> (Form 1040) | U. S. Treasury Department-Internal Revenue Service <br> SCHEDULE OF FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES <br> (Compute Social Security Self-Employment Tax on page 3) <br> Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

For Calendar Year 1958, or other taxable year beginning_, 1958, and ending 195
Name and Address as shown on page 1, Form 1040


| a. Description | b. Date acquired | c. Gross sales price | d. Cost or other basis | e. Profit (or loss) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$------------------- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (enter on line 2 of summary below) |  |  |  | \$ |

GRRM EXPENSES FOR TAXABLE YEAR (See Instructions)
(Do not include personal or living expenses or expenses not attributable to production of farm income, such as taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., on your dwelling)

| Items | 1. Amount | Items | 2. Amount | Items | 3. Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor hired |  | Veterinary, medicine. | \$ | Freight, trucking. |  |
| Feed purchased. |  | Gasoline, fuel, oil |  | Automotile upkeep. |  |
| Seed, plants purchased. |  | Storage, warehousing |  | Amortization |  |
| Machine hire. |  | Taxes |  | Conservation expenses |  |
| Supplies purchased |  | Insurance |  | Other farm expenses |  |
| Repairs, maintenance. |  | Farm interest |  |  |  |
| Breeding fees. |  | Utilities |  |  |  |
| Fertilizers, lime |  | Rent of farm, pasturage |  |  |  |
| Total of Columns 1, 2, and 3. Enter here and on line 4 of summary below (cash method) or line 6 , page 2 (accrual method) |  |  |  |  |  |




SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS--ACCRUAL METHOD


## COMPUTATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX ON FARM EARNINGS (For social security) <br> (See instructions-Page 4)

$\checkmark$ If you had wages of $\$ 4,200$ or more which were subject to the deduction for social security, do not fill in this page.

- Each self-employed person must file a separate schedule. See instructions, page 4, for joint returns and partnerships.
- If you had net earnings from self-employment from both farm and nonfarm sources, fill in only lines 11 and 12 (line 13, if applicable), and use separate Schedule $C$ to compute your self-employment tax. Net farm earnings from sell-employment should be entered on line 28(d) of separate Schedule C (Form 1040).
NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (as shown on social security card)

CHOICE OF METHODS.-A farmer must report his net farm earnings for self-employment tax purposes. Net earnings may be com puted under the optional method (line 13 , below) by a farmer whose GROSS profits are $\$ 1,800$ or less, or whose GROSS profits are more than $\$ 1,800$ and NET earnings are less than $\$ 1,200$. If your GROSS profits from farming are not more than $\$ 1,800$ and you elect to use the optional method, you need not complete lines 11 and 12 .
11. Net farm profit (or loss) from:
(a) Line 8 , page 1 (cash method), or line 10, page 2 (accrual method)
(b) Farm partnerships.
2. Net earnings from self-employment from farming. Total of line $11(a)$ and (b). Enter here and on line 6 below

Computation Under Optional Method
13. If gross profits from farming (see note below) are:
(a) Not more than $\$ 1,800$, enter two-thirds of the gross profits.
(b) More than $\$ 1,800$ and the amount on line 12 above is less than $\$ 1,200$, enter $\$ 1,200$ NOTE.-Gross profits from farming are the total of the gross profits on line 3, page 1 (cash method), or line 5, page 2 (accrual method), plus the distributive share of gross profit from farm partnerships as explained on page 4.
If line 12 (or line 13 , if used) is under $\$ 400$, do not fill in rest of page.

## Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Taz

14. The largest amount subject to social security self-employment tax is. $\$ 4,800$ for years ending after December 31, 1958)
15. Less: Total wages, subject to deduction for social security, paid to you during the tax able year. (For wages reported on Form W-2, see "F. I. C. A. Wages" box.) Enter here and on line 7, below
16. Balance (line 14 less line 15 ) $\qquad$
17. Self-employment income. Enter here your choice of:

EITHFR (1) the smaller of line 12 or 16 OR (2) the smaller of line 13 or 16 . Enter here and on line 8 below
18. Self-employmenttax-take $38 / 8 \%$ of the amount on line 17 . (You can do this by multiplying the amount on line 17 by .03375.) Enter this amount here 1 on line 15, page 1, Form 1040.

Impertant.-The amounts reported on the form below are for your social security account. This account is used in figuring
any benefits, based on your earnings, payable to you, your dependents, and your survivors. Fill in each item any benefits, based on your earnings, payable to

SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)
U. F. Trearury Department
Internal Revenue Service
U. S. REPORT OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

For Crediting to Your Social Security Account
1958



## SOCIRL SECURITY SELE-EMPLOYMENT TRX INSTRUCTIONS

Individuals deriving income from farming operations are subject to self-employment tax. See page 3 for computation of earnings from self-employment and self-employment tax. This tax must be paid regardless of age and even though the individual is receiving social security benefits.
Optional method for computing net earnings from selfemployment from farming.-If a farmer's gross income for the year from farming is not more than $\$ 1,800$, he may report two-thirds of his gross farm income instead of his actual net earnings from farming. If his gross income from farm self-employment is more than $\$ 1,800$ and his actual net earnings from farming are less than $\$ 1,200$, he may report $\$ 1,200$. For the purpose of the optional method, a partner should compute his share of gross profits from a farm partnership in accordance with the partnership agreement. In the case of guaranteed payments, his share is his guaranteed payments plus his share of the gross profits after such gross profits are reduced by all r,uaranteed payments of the partnership.

## SHARE-FARMING ARRANGEMENTS

An individual who undertakes to produce a crop or livestock on land belonging to another for a proportionate share of the crop or livestock produced, or the proceeds thereof, is considered to be an independent contractor and a self-employed person rather than an employee. His net earnings should be reported on Schedule F (Form 1040) for income tax and self. employment tax purposes.
Farm rentals.-Rental income from a farm counts for social security purposes if the arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and he does participate materially in the production of the crop or livestock or in the management of the production of the farm products. Such rental income is farm earnings and should be reported on page 1 or 2 of this schedule. "Material participation" means the taking of an important part in the actual production or in the making of management decisions.

## MORE THAN ONE TRADE OR BUSINESS

If an individual is engaged in farming and in one or more other trades or businesses, his net earnings from self-employment are the combined net earnings from self-employment of all his trades or businesses. Thus, the loss sustained in one trade or business will operate to reduce the income derived from another trade or business. In such cases, use both Schedule F (Form 1040) and Schedule C (Form 1040) to determine net profit from the farm and nonfarm activities, respectively. Make the combined computation of self-employment tax on page 3 of Schedule C. Fill in only lines 11 through 13 on page 3 of Schedule $F$.

## JOINT RETURNS

Where husband and wife file a joint income tax return, page 3 of this schedule should show the name of the one with selfemployment income from farming. Where husband and wife each had self-emplcyment income, a separate Schedule F, or a separate Schedule C, whichever is appropriate, must be filed by each. However, the total of the amounts shown as profit (or loss) from all businesses should, for income tax purposes, be reported on line 8 or 9, on page 1, Form 1040, and the combined self-employment tax should be entered on line 15 , page 1, of Form 1040.

## COMMUNITY INCOME

For the purpose of computing net earnings from self-employment (but not for income tax), if any of the income from a trade or business is community income, all the income from such trade or business is considered the income of the husband unless the wife exercises substantially all the management and control of the trade or business, in which case all of such income is considered the income of the wife. (Also see instructions on partnerships below.)

If sejarate income tax returns are filed by husband and wife, a complete Schedule F or Schedule C, whichever is appropriate, must be attached to the return of the one with selfemploy nent income. Community income included on such a schedule must, however, be allocated, for income tax purposes betwee:i the two returns (on line 8 or line 9 , page 1, Form 1040) on the loasis of the community property laws.

## PARTNERSHIPS

In computing his combined net earnings from self-mployment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partrership including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share may be allocated to the partner's wife (or husband) even though the income may, under State law, be community income. However, in the case of a husband and wife farm partnership, like other partnerships, the distributive share of each rust be entered as partnership income in Schedule H, page 3, of Form 1040 for income tax purposes, and on line 11 (b). page 3 of separate Schedules F for self-employment tax purposes. (Use separate Schedule C, page 3, to report nonfarm income for social security purposes.)
Note: If a member of a continuing partnership dies after August 28, 1958, a pro rata share of the partnership's ordinary income (or loss) for its current year must be included in the partner s net earnings from self-employment. The rule may also apply for deaths occurring after 1955 and before August 29, 1958. In such cases consult your nearest Internal Revenue Service office as to how to report.

## JEXCLUSIONS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

In determinirg the amount of net farm earnings from selfemployrient the following items should be excluded:
Real estate rentals.-Rentals from real estate, including any per:ional property that is leased with the land. This includes rentals received in cash or crop shares. These amounts should be repo ted in Sichedule G of Form 1040. See, however, "Farm Rentals" under "Share-Farming Arrangements" on this page.
Property gains and losses.-Gains and losses from the sale, exchance, or involuntary conversion of capital assets and other property which is not held primarily for sale to customers. These omounts should be reported on separate Schedule D.
Net operating losses.-In determining the net earnings from self-employment, no deduction for net operating losses of other years shall be allowed. Such deduction should be applied as an cadjustment of the amount shown on line 11, page 1, Form 1040.
Other items.-Any other item of income or expense which was included in line 12 and which does not enter into the computation of net farm earnings from self-employment should be eliminated from line 12 and an explanation attached.

## SCHEDULE SE (FORM 1040)

Schedule SE, which is the lower portion of page 3 of Schedule F, provides the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for computing benefits under the social security program.
To assure proper credit to your account, enter your name and social security account number on Schedule SE (Form 1040) exactly as they are shown on your social security card. If you do not have a sccial security account number, you must get one. These account numbers are obtainable from any Social Security district office. Your local post office will give you the address. Do not dilay filing your return beyond its due date.
Regardless of whether joint or separate returns. Form 1040, are filed by husband and wife, Schedule SE (Form 1040) must show only the name of the one with self-employment income. However, if both had net earnings from self-employment, a separate Schedule SE must be filed by sach. o59-10-74554-1 GPO: 1958 0-471.469

For the assistance of farmers, a separate Schedule F (Form 1040) is provided and should be used by all farmers for income tax and self-employment tax purposes.

## METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

Farmers may compute their income either on the cash receipts and disbursements method or on an accrual method, but whichever method is adopted in filing their first return must be followed until the consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., is received to change the method.

## CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD

A farmer using the cash receipts and disbursements method shall include in his gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash and the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce which were raised during the taxable year or prior years, (2) the profits received from the sale of any livestock and other items which were purchased, and (3) gross income received from all other sources. Such income should be reported on page l of Schedule F. The farm expenses will be the actual amounts paid out during the taxable year plus deductions such as depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc.

## ACCRUAL METHOD

For a farmer using an accrual method, the gross profits are obtained as indicated in summary of income and deductions on page 2 of Schedule $F$. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not.

Farmers who compute income on an accrual method and use inventories may value their inventories according to the "farm-price method," in addition to other methods, which provides for the valuation of inventories at market price less direct cost of disposition. Farmers raising livestock may value their inventories of animals according to either the "farm-price method" or the "unit-livestock-price method."
If the use of the "farm-price method" of valuing inventories for any taxable year involves a change in method of valuing inventories from that employed in prior years, permission for the change shall first be secured from the Commissioner.

## INCOME

All the farm income from whatever source must be reported in Schedule F. Anything of value received instead of cash, such as groceries received in exchange for produce, must be treated as income to the extent of its market value.

The value of farm produce consumed by the farmer and his family need not be reported as income, but expenses incurred in raising such produce must not be claimed as deductions.

Recoveries from insurance on growing crops should be included in gross income.

A farmer, who rents all or a part of his crop land on a crop share basis, under a bona fide rental agreement, and who receives crop shares as rent, shall report the crop shares as rental income only for the year in which they are reduced to money, or the equivalent of money.

If a farmer pledges commodities as security for a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, income is not
considered received until the pledged commodities are sold. However, a farmer may elect to include in gross income amounts received during the year as loans from the Corporation. If he does so elect he should file with his return a statement showing details of such loans, and he must continue to report similar loans as income until he receives permission from the Commissioner to change his method of accounting.

Report gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property in separate Schedule D (Form 1040).

The term "farm" embraces the farm in the ordinarily accepted sense, and includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, truck farms, and all land used for farming operations. A person cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or pleasure, the result of which is a continual loss from year to year, is not regarded as a farmer.

Patronage dividends received from cooperatives in cash or its equivalent are to be included in farm income to the extent of their fair market value in the year received. However, such dividends in the form of certificates of indebtedness, revolving fund certificates, stock certificates, etc., which have no fair market value, and over which you have no control either as to the amount or time of receipt, are to be included in income only in the year cash or other property becomes subject to payment on demand, regardless of your accounting method. Dividends received on purchases of capital assets or depreciable property used in farming are not included in income, but the purchase price of such items must be reduced accordingly. Dividends you receive on nonbusiness purchases are not included in income.

The following situations may be treated as involuntary conversions provided you purchase similar property within the replacement period (generally within one year after the year in which you first realize gain): (1) livestock which are destroyed by or on account of disease, or sold or exchanged because of disease, (2) land lying within an irrigation project which is sold or disposed of to meet acreage limitations under Federal reclamation laws, and (3) livestock (other than poultry) held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes which are sold or exchanged solely on account of drought in excess of the number which would be sold under usual business practices.

## EXPENSES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

In general, a farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts actually expended in carrying on the business of farming, except those which represent capital investment. The following is a list of such expenses (taken from the classification appearing on page 1 of Schedule $F$, though any other equally descriptive classification may be used):

Labor hired.-Amounts paid for regular farm labor, piecework, contract labor, and other forms of hired labor. Do not deduct the value of your own labor or that of your wife or family. Only that part of the board which is purchased for hired labor should be deducted. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in
the board of hired labor is not deductible. However, the cost of rations purchased for laborers or sharecroppers is deductible. Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in household work except to the extent that the services of such persons are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers. Amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not deductible.
Feed purchased.-Cost of grain, hay, silage, mill feeds, concentrates, and roughages purchased, and amounts paid for grinding, mixing, and processing of feed.

Machine hire.-Amounts paid for threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, ginning, and other machine hire.
Supplies purchased.- Cost of twine, spray materials, poisons, disinfectants, cans, barrels, baskets, egg cases, bags, and other similar farm supplies purchased.
Cost of repairs and maintenance.- Amounts expended for repairs and maintenance of farm buildings (except your dwelling), of fences, drains, and other farm improvements, and for repairs and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment; cost of ordinary tools of short life or small cost such as shovels, rakes, etc. Amounts paid for replacements of, or additions to, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible.

Fertilizers and lime.- Cost of commercial fertilizers, lime, and manure purchased during the year, the benefit of which is of short duration.

Taxes. - State and local taxes. Do not deduct Federal income taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; nor taxes assessed for any improvement or betterment tending to increase the value of the property assessed. Do not deduct taxes on your dwelling or household property and other taxes not related to the business of farming.

Insurance.-- Cost of all insurance on farm buildings (except your dwelling) and on improvements, equipment, crops, and livestock.
Farm Interest.-Interest paid on farm mortgages and other obligations incurred in carrying on farming.
Utilities.- The farm share of the expenditures for water rent. electricty, telephone, etc. Do not deduct personal expenses.

Rent of farm, part of farm, or pasturage.- Rent paid in cash. A tenant farmer paying rent to his landlord in the form of crops raised on the farm (under a crop share agreement) may not deduct as rent the value of the crop given to the landlord, but the tenant may deduct all amounts paid by him in raising the crop.

Automobile upkeep.- For automobiles used exclusively in farm operations, all expenses of operation, repair, and depreciation. For automobiles used both for farm and personal transportation, only that part of the expense which applies to the farm use may be deducted.

Conservation expenses.- You may deduct certain expenditures made by you (including any amount paid on any assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to defray expenditures made by such district) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion if such expenditures are in respect of land used by you in your business of farming.
The term "expenditures" for this purpose means expenditures ( $\alpha$ ) for the treatment or moving of earth, including but not limited to, leveling, grading, terracing, and contour furrowing; (b) the construction, control, and protection of diversion channels, drainage ditches, earthen dams, watercourses, outlets, and ponds; (c) the eradication of brush; and (d) the planting of windbreaks. You
may not deduct expenditures for the construction, installation, or improvement of facilities which are subject to the allowance for depreciation or expenses which are deductible elsewhere.

The allowable deduction for any one year may not exceed 25 percent of your gross income from farming, but any excess may be carried over to succeeding years with the same limit applying to those years. The phrase "gross income from farming" means the gross income of the farmer from the business of producing crops, fruits or other agricultural products or raising livestock; it includes such income from a farm other than the one on which expenditures for soil and water conservation, or for the prevention of erosion, were made.

To claim a deduction for these expenditures you must (a) elect to do so for the first taxable year which begins after December 31, 1953, and ends after August 16, 1954, for which such expenditures are paid by claiming such deduction on your return; or, (b) secure consent from the District Director of Internal Revenue for any other year. Once you have elected to do so, you must continue to treat such expenditures as deductions in all future tixable years unless you secure consent from the District Director to change.

Other farm expenses.-Fees paid for advertising farm pioducts; expenditures for stamps, stationery, account books, and other office supplies purchased for farm use; exjeenditures for travel in connection with the farm and sinilar expenditures. Amounts expended for purchase cf automobiles, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible.

Depreciation.-Allowance for depreciation of buildings, improvements, machinery, or other farm equipment of a pe:manent nature. Similar assets may be grouped together as one item for reporting purposes in the depreciation schedule on Schedule F. In computing depreciation $d o$ not include the value of farm land or land on which farm buildings are located. Do not deduct repairs or depreciation on the dwelling you occupy or on your personcl or household equipment. Do not claim depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. Depreciation, however, may be claimed on livestock acquired for work, breeding, or dairy purposes which are not included in your inventory of livestock purchased or raised for sale. See the instructions for Form 1040 for methods of computing depreciation.

Losses.-Losses of farm buildings, machinery, and other fc.rm property not included in your inventory, to the extent not compensated by insurance or otherwise. Losses of property included in your inventory are taken care of by the reduced amount of the inventory at the close of the year. The total loss of a prospective crop by frosi, storm, flood, or fire, is not deductible. When using the cash method, the value of animals raised by you and lost by death is not deductible, while in the case of animals purchased and lost by death, the cost les:; depreciation allowed or allowable is deductible to the extent the loss is not compensated by insurance or otherwise. Do not deduct personal losses.

Amortization. . If you elect the deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your return. (See section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

Net cperating loss deduction.-Any net operating loss dec.uction should be applied as an adjustment of the amount entered on line 11, page 1, Form 1040. See instructions for Form 1040 and submit computation.


## 13. Exemptions for yourself and wife



The enclosed card, Form 1040A, offers a simple way for employees receiving less than $\$ 10,000$ total income to file their 1958 U.S.income tax returns.

## To use CARD (Form 1040A) FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

(1)
Read instructions below. See "Who May Use Form 1040A." If you may not use Form 1040A, file Form 1040.

Fill out the copy on page 3.
(3)

Transfer answers from the copy to the card. Keep the copy for your records. If your name and address
are already printed on the card form, please use it as your return and correct the name and address, if necessary. It is already punched for high-speed machine handling.Sign the card and mail it together with your Withholding Statements (Forms W-2, Copy B) to your District Director of Internal Revenue.

## GENERAL INSTRUC†IIONS

WHO MUST FILE A TAX RETURN.-Every citizen or resident of the United States under 65 who had $\$ 600$ or more gross income; if 65 or over, $\$ 1,200$ or more.

WHO MAY USE FORM 1040A.-If your gross income was less than $\$ 10,000$ and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Statements (Forms W-2) and not more than $\$ 200$ total of dividends, interest, and other wages not subject to withholding, you may use the card form. A husband and wife may file a joint return if their combined incomes do not exceed these limits.

WHO MAY NOT USE FORM 1040A.-File Form 1040 instead of Form 1040A if-
(1) you had income from sources other than or in amounts larger than those stated above,
(2) either husband or wife itemizes deductions,
(3) you claim the tax status of head of household or surviving husband or wife,
(4) you claim dividends received credit or retirement income credit,
(5) you claim an exclusion for "Sick Pay" paid directly to you by your employer and this amount is included in the total wages shown on your Form W-2,
(6) you claim deductions for travel, transportation, or "outside salesmen" expense (however, see instruction 8, page 2),
(7) you claim credit for payments on estimated tax or an overpayment from 1957.

WHEN TO FILE.-Please file as early as possible on or after January 1, 1959, but not later than April 15, 1959.
WHERE TO FILE.-With the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district.
WHERE TO GET FORMS.-If you need a Form 1040, you can get one from any Internal Revenue office, and from most banks and post offices. Your employer will furnish you with a Withholding Statement (Form W-2).
HOW TO PAY.-Checks or money orders should be made payable to "Internal Revenue Service." You need not pay a balance of tax due of less than $\$ 1.00$, and a refund of less than $\$ 1.00$ will not be made unless you apply for it.

SIGNATURE.-You have not filed a valid return unless you sign it. Both husband and wife must sign a joint return.

## COMFUTATION OF TAX ON FORM 1040A:

(1) It your income was less thon $\$ 5,000$.-You may figure your own tax from the Tax Table on page 4, or you may have the Internal Revenue Service do it for you.
The Tax Table allows about $10 \%$ of your income as deductions which include charitable contributions, interest, taxes, losses, medical expenses, child care expenses, and certain miscellaneous deductions. If your deductions exceed $10 \%$ of your income, it will be to your advantage to use Form 1040 and itemize them.
(2) It your income was $\$ 5,000$ or more and less than $\$ 10,0610$.-You must use the standard deduction and compute your own tax. A tax computation schedule is provided on page 3 to make this computation.

## MARAIED COUPLE:

(1) How to compufe tax.-A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one had no income. To assure any benefits of the split-income provisions, they must file a joint neturn. Both husband and wife must sign a joint return. If your income was under $\$ 5,000$ and you choose to have the Internal Revenue Service figure your tax, it will be computed on the combined incomes or on the separate incomes, whichever results in the smaller tax or larger refund. If you figure your own tax, be sure to make both computations and enter the smaller tax or larger refund on your return.
(2) How to prepare a joint refurn.-In a joint return you must include all income of both husband and wife. In the return heading, list both names (for example: "John F. and Mary L. Doe"). Both must sign the return. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year.
(3) How to prepare a separate return.-In a separate return each must report his or her separate income and fill in a separate form. The "split income" provisions of the Federal tax law do not apply to separate returns of husband and wife.

If you are married and are filing a joint return as husband and wife, be sure to enter the first names and middle initials of yourself and your wife. For example: John F. and Mary L. Doe.

(2)
Enter your social security number and your wife's social security number, if any, even though she files a separate return.

## (3) (4) Answer questions 3 and 4.

(5)
Fill in the information from each of your 1958 Withholding Statements, Forms W-2. If both husband and wife had wages, write " $W$ " before name of each of wife's employers. If you had more than three employers, list the information on a separate statement. If you have lost any Withholding Statements, ask your employer for a new statement. If you cannot furnish Withholding Statements, attach an explanation.

TWO OR MORE EMPLOYERS.-If either you or your wife worked for two or more employers and they withheld a total of more than $\$ 94.50$ of social security (F. I. C. A.) tax from your wages, you may claim the excess as a credit against your income tax. For a joint return, figure the credit separately for husband and wife. To claim the credit:
a. Add up the social security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld by all your enployers from your wages in 1958
b. Subtract $\$ 94.50$.
c. Enter the balance in the "Income Tax Withheld" column of item 5 and write "F. I. C. A. tax" in the "Where Employed" column.
(6) Enter all other taxable income from dividends, interest and wages not subject to withholding. Exclude $\$ 50$ of dividends received from domestic corporations. This exclusion does not apply to so-called dividends received from mutual savings banks or savings (building) and loan associations on deposits or withdrawable accounts. If a joint return is filed and both husband and wife had dividend income, each is entitled at most to a $\$ 50$ exclusion and one may not use any portion of the $\$ 50$ exclusion not used by the other. For example, if the husband had $\$ 200$ in dividends, and the wife had $\$ 20$, only $\$ 70$ may be ex-
cluded on a joint return. If item 6 exceeds $\$ 200$, you must file a Form 1040.Enter total of income tax withheld and excess social secarity (F. I. C. A.) tax credit, if any.

!iEIMBURSED EMPLOYEE EXPENSES
If you account to your employer for business expenses (or when you travel on business he gives you a flat allowance for subsistence and mileage of not more than $\$ 15.00$ per day and $121 / 2$ cents per mile), and he pays for them (either by advances or reimbursements or by allowing you to use a charge account), you may file Form 1040A without showing these amounts by simply checking the box in item $8[V]$ on the front of Form 1040A. However, if your employer's payments are more than your expenses, you may not use Form 1040A; you must use Form 1040.
(9) Enter total of wages and other income.
(10) (11) (12) Computation of tax liability.
a. If your income was less than $\$ 5,000$.-YYu may figure your own tax from the Tax Table on page 4, or you may have the Internal Revenue Service do it for you. If you figure your own tax, complete items 10, and 11 or 12. If you have the Service figure your tax, you will be sent a bill for the balance due or a check for the refund.

## b. If your income was $\$ 5,000$ or more and less than

 $\$ 10,000$.-You must compute your own tax and use the standard deduction of $10 \%$. (If your itemized deductions are in excess of $10 \%$ of your total income, it will be to your advantage to use Form 1040.) A tax computation schedule is provided on page 3 to figure your tax.Enter the tax liability from line 6 of the tax computation schedule as item 10 of Form 1040A. Keep the tax computation schedule for your records; do not attach it to your return. The Internal Revenue Service will verify the tax computation and adjust for any errors.

Any balance of tax shown to be due on item 11 must be paid in full when you file your return if it amounts to $\$ 1.00$ or more.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BACK OF FORM 1040A

Fill in this item to receive credit for your exemptions and for those of your wife. Age and blindness are determined as of December 31, 1958.Marital Status.-If married at the close of your taxable year, you are considered married for the entire year. If divorced or legally separated on or before the close of your year, you are considered single for the entire year. If your wife or husband died during the year, you are considered married for the entire year, and may file a joint return.
(14) Fill in this schedule to receive credit for exemptions for your children, stepchildren, and other dependents. Each dependent must meet all of the following tests:
a. Received more than one-half of his or her support from you (or from wife or husband if a joint return is filed).
b. Received less than 8600 gross income. (This test does not apply to your children or stepchildren who are under 19 or who are students for 5 calendar months of the year.
c. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife).
d. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, or the Canal Zone. (This does not apply to an alien child legally adopted by and living with a United States citizen abroad.)
e. EITHER (1) for the entire year 1958 had your home as his prin cipal place of abode and was a member of your household; OR (2) was related to you (or to husband or wife if a joint return is filed) in one of the following ways:

| Child | Sister | Mother-in-law | The following if |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stepchild | Grandchild | Father-in-law | related by blood: |
| Mother | Stepbrother | Brother-in-law | Uncle |
| Father | Stepsister | Sister-in-law | Aunt |
| Grandparent | Stepmother | Son-in-law | Nephew |
| Brother | Stepfather | Daughter-in-law | Niece |

BIRTH OR DEATH OF DEPENDENT.-You can claim a full $\$ 600$ exemption for a dependent who was born or died during the year if the tests for claiming an exemption for such dependent are met for the part of the year during which he was alive.



TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE (Use only if total income, item 9 of Form 1040A, is $\$ 5,000$ or more)

1. Enter total income frorn item 9 of Form 1040A................................................. . . $\$$
2. A married person filing a separate return enter $\$ 500$; all others enter 10 percent of line 1
$\$$ $\qquad$
3. Balance (line 1 less line 2)
4. Multiply $\$ 600$ by total number of exemptions claimed in item 15 of Form 1040A
5. Taxable income (line 3 less line 4)
6. Tax on amount on line 5. Use appropriate tax rate schedule below. Enter here and as item 10 of Form 1040A (Do not attach this schedule to Form 1040A)

## If you are a single faxpayer or a married taxpayer filing a <br> separate return, use this tax rate schedule

If the amount on line 5 is:

| Over | But not over | Enter on line 6: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 | \$2,000. | 20\% of the amount on line 5 |
| \$2,000 | \$4,000. | \$400, plus $22 \%$ of excess over $\$ 2,000$ |
| \$4,000 | \$6,000 | \$840, plus $26 \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$ |
| \$6,000 | \$8,000. | \$1,360, plus $30 \%$ of excess over $\$ 6,000$ |
| \$8,000 | \$9,999.99. | \$1,960, plus $34 \%$ of excess over $\$ 8,000$ |

If you are married taxpayers filing a joint return, use this tax rate schedule
If the amount on line 5 is:

| Over | But not over | Enter on line 6: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 | \$4,000. | $20 \%$ of the amount on line 5 |
| \$4,00C | \$8,000.... | \$800, plus $22 \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$ |
| \$8,000 | \$9,999.99. | \$1,680, plus $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ of excess over $\$ 8,00$ |

Page 4
TAX TABLE FOR INCOMES UNDER $\$ 5,000$
If your total income (item 9 on your return) is $\$ 5,000$ or more, use Tax Computation Schedule on page 3 instead of this Tax Table

| To find your tax read down income columns until you find the line covering the total income shown as item 9 . Then read across to appropriate column headed by number corresponding to number of exemptions claimed on item 15 . Enter tax as item 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If your total income is- |  | And the number of exemptions is- |  |  | If your total income is- |  | And the number of exemptions is-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { And you } \\ \text { are- } \end{gathered}$ | And you | re- | And you | are- |  |  |  | 7 |
| At least | $\begin{aligned} & \text { But less } \\ & \text { than } \end{aligned}$ | J | 2 | If 4 or more there is $n 0$ tax | At least | cicte $\begin{gathered}\text { But less } \\ \text { than }\end{gathered}$ | a married person filing separately |  | $\underset{\text { married }}{A}$ couple filing jointly | a married person filing sepa- rately | $\underset{\text { married }}{A}$ couple filing jointly | 4 | 5 | 6 | 118 or more there is no tax |
|  |  | Your tax is- |  |  |  |  | Your tax is |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$0 | \$675 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,325 | \$2, 350 | \$301 | \$181 | \$181 | \$61 | \$61 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| 675 | 700 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2,350 | 2,375 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 700 | 725 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2,375 | 2, 400 | 310 | 190 | 190 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 725 | 750 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | 2,425 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 750 | 775 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2,425 | 2,450 | 319 | 199 | 199 | 79 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 775 | 800 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 2,450 | 2,475 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 800 | 825 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2,475 | 2,500 | 328 | 208 | 208 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 825 | 850 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 2, 500 | 2,525 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 850 | 875 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 2,525 | 2,550 | 337 | 217 | 217 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 875 | 900 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2,550 | 2,575 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 925 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 2,575 | 2, 600 | 346 | 226 | 226 | 106 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 925 | 950 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 2,600 | 2,625 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 950 | 975 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 2,625 | 2,650 | 355 | 235 | 235 | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 975 | 1,000 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 2,650 | 2,675 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 1,025 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 2,675 | 2, 700 | 364 | 244 | 244 | 124 | 124 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,025 | 1,050 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 2, 700 | 2, 725 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 128 | 128 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,050 | 1,075 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 2,725 | 2, 750 | 373 | 253 | 253 | 133 | 133 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,075 | 1, 100 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 2,750 | 2, 775 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 1,125 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 2,775 | 2, 800 | 382 | 262 | 262 | 142 | 142 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,125 | 1,150 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 2,800 | 2,825 | 386 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,150 | 1,175 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 2,825 | 2,850 | 391 | 271 | 271 | 151 | 151 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,175 | 1, 200 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 2,850 | 2,875 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 1, 225 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 2,875 | 2,900 | 400 | 280 | 280 | 160 | 160 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,225 | 1,250 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 2,900 | 2,925 | 405 | 284 | 284 | 164 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,250 | 1,275 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 2,925 | 2,950 | 410 | 289 | 289 | 169 | 169 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,275 | 1,300 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 2,950 | 2,975 | 415 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 1,325 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 2,975 | 3, 000 | 420 | 298 | 298 | 178 | 178 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,325 | 1,350 | 121 | 1 | 0 | 3, 000 | 3, 050 | 427 | 305 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,350 | 1,375 | 125 | 5 | 0 | 3, 050 | 3, 100 | 437 | 314 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,375 | 1,400 | 130 | 10 | 0 | 3, 100 | 3, 150 | 447 | 323 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 1,425 | 134 | 14 | 0 | 3, 150 | 3, 200 | 457 | 332 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,425 | 1,450 | 139 | 19 | 0 | 3, 200 | 3, 250 | 467 | 341 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,450 | 1,475 | 143 | 23 | 0 | 3, 250 | 3, 300 | 476 | 350 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,475 | 1,500 | 148 | 28 | 0 | 3, 300 | 3,350 | 486 | 359 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 1,525 | 152 | 32 | 0 | 3, 350 | 3, 400 | 496 | 368 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 128 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,525 | 1,550 | 157 | 37 | 0 | 3,400 | 3,450 | 506 | 377 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,550 | 1,575 | 161 | 41 | 0 | 3,450 | 3, 500 | 516 | 386 | 386 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,575 | 1,600 | 166 | 46 | 0 | 3, 500 | 3,550 | 526 | 395 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,600 | 1,625 | 170 | 50 | 0 | 3, 550 | 3, 600 | 536 | 404 | 404 | 284 | 284 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,625 | 1,650 | 175 | 55 | 0 | 3, 600 | 3,650 | 546 | 414 | 413 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,650 | 1,675 | 179 | 59 | 0 | 3, 650 | 3, 700 | 556 | 424 | 422 | 302 | 302 | 182 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,675 | 1,700 | 184 | 64 | 0 | 3,700 | 3,750 | 566 | 434 | 431 | 311 | 311 | 191 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 1, 725 | 188 | 68 | 0 | 3, 750 | 3, 800 | 575 | 443 | 440 | 320 | 320 | 200 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,725 | 1,750 | 193 | 73 | 0 | 3,800 | 3,850 | 585 | 453 | 449 | 329 | 329 | 209 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,750 | 1,775 | 197 | 77 | 0 | 3,850 | 3, 900 | 595 | 463 | 458 | 338 | 338 | 218 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,775 | 1,800 | 202 | 82 | 0 | 3, 900 | 3,950 | 605 | 473 | 467 | 347 | 347 | 227 | 107 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 1,825 | 206 | 86 | 0 | 3,950 | 4,000 | 615 | 483 | 476 | 356 | 356 | 236 | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,825 | 1,850 | 211 | 91 | 0 | 4,000 | 4,050 | 625 | 493 | 485 | 365 | 365 | 245 | 125 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,850 | 1,875 | 215 | 95 | 0 | 4,050 | 4, 100 | 635 | 503 | 494 | 374 | 374 | 254 | 134 | 14 | 0 |
| 1,875 | 1,900 | 220 | 100 | 0 | 4,100 | 4,150 | 645 | 513 | 503 | 383 | 383 | 263 | 143 | 23 | 0 |
| 1,900 | 1,925 | 224 | 104 | 0 | 4,150 | 4, 200 | 655 | 523 | 512 | 392 | 392 | 272 | 152 | 32 | 0 |
| 1,925 | 1,950 | 229 | 109 | 0 | 4,200 | 4, 250 | 665 | 533 | 521 | 401 | 401 | 281 | 161 | 41 | 0 |
| 1,950 | 1,975 | 233 | 113 | 0 | 4,250 | 4,300 | 674 | 542 | 530 | 410 | 410 | 290 | 170 | 50 | $0-$ |
| 1,975 | 2,000 | 238 | 118 | 0 | 4, 300 | 4,350 | 684 | 552 | 539 | 420 | 419 | 299 | 179 | 59 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 2,025 | 242 | 122 | 2 | 4,350 | 4,400 | 694 | 562 | 548 | 430 | 428 | 308 | 188 | 68 | 0 |
| 2,025 | 2,050 | 247 | 127 | 7 | 4,400 | 4,450 | 704 | 572 | 557 | 440 | 437 | 317 | 197 | 77 | 0 |
| 2,050 | 2,075 | 251 | 131 | 11 | 4,450 | 4,500 | 714 | 582 | 566 | 450 | 446 | 326 | 206 | 86 | 0 |
| 2,075 | 2, 100 | 256 | 136 | 16 | 4,500 | 4,550 | 724 | 592 | 575 | 460 | 455 | 335 | 215 | 95 | 0 |
| 2, 100 | 2,125 | 260 | 140 | 20 | 4,550 | 4,600 | 734 | 602 | 584 | 470 | 464 | 344 | 224 | 104 | 0 |
| 2, 125 | 2,150 | 265 | 145 | 25 | 4,600 | 4,650 | 744 | 612 | 593 | 480 | 473 | 353 | 233 | 113 | 0 |
| 2,150 | 2,175 | 269 | 149 | 29 | 4,650 | 4,700 | 754 | 622 | 602 | 490 | . 182 | 362 | 242 | 122 | 2 |
| 2,175 | 2,200 | 274 | 154 | 34 | 4,700 | 4,750 | 764 | 632 | 611 | 500 | 491 | 371 | 251 | 131 | 11 |
| 2, 200 | 2, 225 | 278 | 158 | 38 | 4,750 | 4,800 | 773 | 641 | 620 | 509 | 500 | 380 | 260 | 140 | 20 |
| 2,225 | 2,250 | 283 | 163 | 43 | 4,800 | 4,850 | 783 | 651 | 629 | 519 | 509 | 389 | 269 | 149 | 29 |
| 2,250 | 2,275 | 287 | 167 | 47 | 4,850 | 4,900 | 793 | 661 | 638 | 529 | 518 | 398 | 278 | 158 | 38 |
| 2,275 | 2, 300 | 292 | 172 | 52 | 4,900 | 4,950 | 803 | 671 | 647 | 539 | 527 | 407 | 287 | 167 | 47 |
| 2, 300 | 2,325 | 296 | 176 | 56 | 4. 950 | 5,000 | 813 | 681 | 656 | 549 | 536 | 416 | 296 | 176 | 56 |

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## [Asterisk (*) indicates $n \in W$ items]




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## Publications in Preparation Fiduciary, Gift, and Estate rax Returns filed during 1959

FIDUCIARY INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958: Sources of income, deductions, exemptions, and tax. Classifications by estate or trust income (also bank administered trust), size of total income and taxable income, tax status, types of tax, and States. Historical data 1949-58.
GIFT TAX RETURNS FOR 1958: Total gifts, exclusions, deductions, specific exemption, and tax. Classifications by type of gifts, size of taxable gift and total gift, tax status, recurrent donors, and consent status.
ESTATE TAX RETURNS: Gross estate by type of property, deductions, specific exemption, tax, and tax credits. Classifications by tax status, size of gross estate and net estate before exemption, method of valuation, marital status, age, sex, and States. Historical data 1950-59.

## U. S. Business Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1958June 1959

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS
Business receipts, profits, depreciation, and inventories. Classifications by industry, size of profit and of business receipts, and for partnerships and corporations, size of total assets. Historical data for selected years.

Corporation Income Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1958-June 1959.

Income and balance sheet data, tax liability, distributions to stockholders. Classifications by industry, size of total assets, size of net income, size of profitability and total assets turnover ratios, month accounting period ended, prior year income. Separate data for small business corporation returns, Forms 1120-S; consolidated returns; personal holding company schedules.

## Individual <br> Income Tax Returns for 1959, Preliminary

Sources of income, adjusted gross income, total itemized deductions, exemptions, taxable income, income tax, tax credits, self-employment tax, tax withheld, and taxpayments, by size of income. Selected sources of income by States.

## Recent Publications

Corporation Income Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1957-June 1958 (212 pp., \$1.50)
U. S. Business Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1957-June 1958, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, and Corporations (32 pp., 35\$)
Individual Income Tax Returns for 1957 (113 pp., 75q)
Fiduciary Income Tax Returns for 1956 (48 pp., 40ф)
Estate and Gift Tax Returns filed during 1957 (39 pp., 35¢)
Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax Returns for 1953 (42 pp., 40ф)


[^0]:    
    

[^1]:    See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."
    1Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand totades data deleted for this reason.

[^2]:    see text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."
    1Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.

[^3]:    See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terns."

[^4]:    See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."
    LSample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand
    ${ }_{2}$ Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason

[^5]:    Excludes returns with no information 1953-56 and 1958.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes returns with no adjusted gross income, 1949-54, and for $1955-56$ and 1958 returns with no information.
    ${ }_{3}$ Includes returns from Panama Canal Zone, 1949-55.

