

Individual Income Tax Returns 1985

Returns Filed,
Sources of Income, Exemptions,
Itemized Deductions, and
Tax Computations



Statistics of Income Division
Internal Revenue Service
Publication 1304 (Rev. 4-88)

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Individual Income Tax Returns

Publication 1304 (Rev. 4-88)

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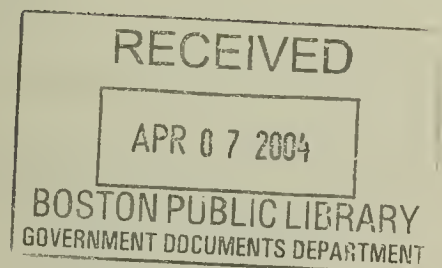
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This report contains data on sources of income, adjusted gross income, exemptions, deductions, taxable income, income tax, tax credits, self-employment tax, tax withheld, and taxpayments. Classifications are by tax status, size of adjusted gross income, marital status, and type of tax computation. Data on high income returns are contained in Section 3 of this report.

Additional unpublished information from individual income tax returns, classified by size of adjusted gross income, is available on a reimbursable basis. A public-use computer tape file — the Individual Tax Model File — containing the records selected for the Statistics of Income sample is also available on a reimbursable basis. This file is suitable primarily for making national level estimates.



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NEW STATISTICAL SERVICES

(Available from Statistics of Income Division)

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

Studies of International Income and Taxes, Publication 1267 — Price \$45.00

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

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

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

Individual Income Tax Returns, Publication 1304 — Price \$32.00

The document for 1985 presents Statistics of Income data and tables on:

- Sources of income
- Exemptions
- Itemized deductions
- Tax computations
- High income returns
- Data presented by— size of adjusted gross income marital status

Purchasers of this service also will be provided with additional articles relating to 1985 data and preliminary 1986 data as they become available and will be notified of future statistical releases relating to individual income tax returns.

Partnership Returns, Publication 369 — Price \$22.00

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

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

Purchasers of this service also will be provided with data for 1983–1985 as they become available and will also be notified of future statistical releases relating to partnership returns.

Other Services — Price dependent on the request

- Unpublished tabulations from SOI programs are available. Includes detailed tables underlying those published in SOI Bulletin.
- Special tabulations produced to user specifications.
- Public use tape files, including the Individual Tax Model (1978–85), among others. (Earlier files are available from the Machine Readable Branch (NNSR) of the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408)

BUSINESS SOURCE BOOKS

(Available from Statistics of Income Division)

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

Corporation Source Book, 1984, Publication 1053 — Price \$175.00

This is a 481-page document that presents detailed income statement, balance sheet, tax and investment credit items by major and minor industries and size of total assets. This report is part of an annual series and can be purchased for \$175 (issues prior to 1982 are for sale at \$150). A magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics for 1984 can be purchased for \$1,500.

Partnership Source Book, Publication 1289 — Price \$30.00

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

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

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

Sole Proprietorship Source Book, Publication 1323 — Price \$95.00

This Source Book is a companion to that for partnerships, shown above. It is a 244-page document showing key proprietorship data for 1957 through 1984. Each page contains statistics for a particular industry. Included will be data on:

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

As with Partnerships, a magnetic tape containing the tabular statistics can be purchased. The price is \$245.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(Available from Superintendent of Documents GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402)

The Statistics of Income (SOI) Bulletin (Quarterly) — Publication No. 1136

Subscription price \$16.00; Single copy price \$6.00

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

Statistics of Income—1984, Corporation Income Tax Returns, Publication No. 16 — Price \$8.00

Presents information on—

- Receipts
- Deductions
- Net income
- Taxable income
- Income tax
- Tax credits
- Distributions to stockholders
- Assets
- Liabilities
- Data classified by—
 - industry
 - accounting period
 - size of total assets
 - size of business receipts

CONTENTS

Page

Section 1

INTRODUCTION, CHANGES IN LAW, SOURCES OF THE DATA, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE	1
Requirements for Filing	1
Changes in Law	3
Sample Selection	4
Sample Design and Selection Criteria	4
Method of Estimation	5
Sampling Variability and Confidence Intervals	5
Processing and Management of the Sample	5
Introduction of a New Income Classifier	7
Comparison of 1979 Income Concept and AGI	7

Section 2

BASIC TABLES	11
Part 1—Returns Filed and Sources of Income	12
Part 2—Exemptions and Itemized Deductions	60
Part 3—Tax Computations	78

Section 3

HIGH INCOME RETURNS: TAXABLE AND NONTAXABLE	95
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Section 4

EXPLANATION OF TERMS	119
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Section 5

1985 FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS	143
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Section 6

INDEX	185
USER SURVEY	

The statistics presented in this report are estimates based on a stratified probability sample of individual income tax returns, selected before audit, and represent coverage of the 101.7 million Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ filed by the nation's taxpayers for Tax Year 1985.

Table A shows selected tax items for Tax Years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1984 and 1985. In addition, percent changes for Tax Years 1984 and 1985 are shown. Between 1984 and 1985, the number of returns filed increased by approximately 2.2 million, or 2.2 percent, and adjusted gross income increased by approximately \$166 billion, or 7.8 percent. Taxable income increased by 7.0 percent, and total income tax by 7.9 percent.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, provided the legal basis for tax activity detailed in this volume. For Tax Year 1985, as for previous tax years, the principal criteria that determined the general filing requirements were gross income, filing status, and age. Gross income included all income received in the form of money, property, and services that were not expressly exempt from tax. However, for Tax Year 1985, taxpayers were required to add the following normally excludible sources of income into their gross income for purposes of determining whether or not they were required to file: the foreign earned income exclusion, the foreign housing deduction, and the one-time exclusion of capital gains from the sale of a residence. A return had to be filed by:

- (1) a single person (other than a surviving spouse) under age 65, with gross income of at least \$3,430;
- (2) a single person (other than a surviving spouse) age 65 or over, with gross income of at least \$4,470;
- (3) a surviving spouse under age 65 with gross income of at least \$4,580;

- (4) a surviving spouse age 65 or over with gross income of at least \$5,620;
- (5) a married couple, filing a joint return, with both spouses under age 65 and with a combined gross income of at least \$5,620;
- (6) a married couple, filing a joint return, with one spouse age 65 or over and with a combined gross income of at least \$6,660;
- (7) a married couple, filing a joint return, with both spouses age 65 or over and with a combined gross income of at least \$7,700; and
- (8) a married person regardless of age whose spouse was filing a separate return, if that married person had a gross income of at least \$1,040.

Notwithstanding these provisions, there were six additional filing requirements. Specifically, an individual had to file a return for Tax Year 1985 if that individual:

- (1) was claimed as a dependent on another person's return and had "unearned income" (such as trust distributions, interest, or capital gains) of \$1,040 or more;
- (2) was liable for any of the following taxes:
 - social security tax on unreported tip income
 - uncollected social security tax or Railroad
 - Retirement Tax Act (RRTA) tax on reported tip income
 - alternative minimum tax
 - tax on premature IRA distributions
 - tax from recapture of investment credit
- (3) received advanced earned income payments;

*This report was prepared under the direction of Susan Hostetter, Chief, Returns Analysis Section, Individual Statistics Branch. June Walters was responsible for overall production. Text was prepared by Marshall Epstein, Bonnye Walker and Susan Hostetter. Typing support was provided by Rose Kendall.

Table A.—Selected Income and Tax Items for Selected Years, 1970-1985

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

Item	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	Percent change, 1984 to 1985
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
All returns	74,279,831	82,229,332	93,902,469	99,438,708	101,660,287	2.23%
Form 1040 returns	N/A	54,527,726	57,122,592	64,533,502	67,006,425	3.83
Form 1040A returns	N/A	27,701,606	36,779,877	18,431,641	18,124,702	-1.67
Form 1040EZ returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,473,565	16,529,160	0.34
Total income, amount	639,357,791	962,886,872	1,642,345,558	2,229,649,431	2,401,033,782	7.69
Adjusted gross income less deficit	631,692,540	947,784,873	1,613,731,497	2,139,904,356	2,305,951,483	7.76
Salaries and wages:						
Number of returns	66,965,659	73,520,046	83,802,109	85,925,617	87,198,001	1.48
Amount	531,883,892	795,399,462	1,349,842,802	1,807,137,587	1,928,200,978	6.70
Interest received:						
Number of returns	32,630,355	40,378,240	49,019,575	62,059,703	64,526,434	3.97
Amount	22,021,267	43,433,554	102,009,444	176,369,305	182,109,194	3.25
Dividends in adjusted gross income:						
Number of returns	7,729,939	8,853,491	10,738,982	14,259,407	15,527,579	8.89
Amount	15,806,924	21,892,126	38,761,253	48,640,734	55,046,351	13.17
Business or profession net income less loss:						
Number of returns	6,159,985	7,242,542	8,881,119	11,237,218	11,900,341	5.90
Amount	30,554,201	39,421,478	55,129,154	70,766,610	78,772,577	11.31
Net Capital gain less loss:						
Number of returns	7,962,663	7,574,823	9,970,921	12,447,762	12,579,494	1.06
Amount	9,006,683	14,071,893	30,029,074	54,519,368	68,277,779	25.24
Pensions and annuities in adjusted gross income:						
Number of returns	3,249,558	5,088,937	7,373,704	11,551,051	13,133,295	13.70
Amount	7,878,808	20,886,871	43,339,736	80,447,934	95,096,003	18.21
Rents and royalties net income less loss:						
Number of returns	6,557,498	7,143,812	8,208,132	10,118,104	10,608,583	4.85
Amount	3,232,817	5,202,078	4,105,381	-9,482,800	-12,963,727	-36.71
Partnership and S Corporations:						
Number of returns	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,203,592	5,487,671	5.46
Amount	12,637,912	12,811,091	10,099,346	-2,268,204	-2,526,591	-11.39
Farm net income less loss:						
Number of returns	3,026,530	2,755,041	2,608,430	2,694,420	2,620,861	-2.73
Amount	2,788,713	3,563,325	-1,792,466	-13,095,506	-12,005,483	8.32
Total statutory adjustments:						
Number of returns	6,370,552	9,024,255	13,148,919	37,025,796	37,763,418	1.99
Amount	7,665,251	15,101,999	28,614,061	89,745,075	95,082,299	5.95
Individual Retirement Arrangement:						
Number of returns	N/A	1,211,794	2,564,421	15,232,858	18,205,846	6.39
Amount	N/A	1,438,443	3,430,894	35,374,424	38,211,574	8.02
Self-employed retirement (Keogh):						
Number of returns	591,655	595,892	568,938	648,958	875,822	4.14
Amount	847,692	1,603,788	2,007,668	4,072,409	5,181,993	27.25
Married couple who both work:						
Number of returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,126,180	24,835,278	2.94
Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,407,621	24,614,983	9.85
Exemptions:						
Number of exemptions	204,126,402	212,202,596	227,925,098	240,886,327	244,180,202	1.37
Number, age 65 or over	8,904,331	9,937,208	11,847,168	15,890,548	16,748,810	5.40
Total deductions:						
Number of returns	73,862,448	81,585,541	88,491,251	94,855,579	96,848,626	2.10
Amount	120,549,755	233,181,778	346,000,155	499,585,197	554,733,523	11.04
Total itemized deductions:						
Number of returns	35,430,047	26,074,061	28,950,282	38,203,092	39,848,184	4.31
Amount	88,178,487	122,260,601	218,028,139	358,876,015	405,023,525	12.86
Medical and dental expense	10,585,749	11,422,312	14,972,082	21,450,276	22,926,214	6.88
Taxes paid	32,014,673	44,141,289	69,404,275	115,245,288	128,084,618	11.14
Interest paid	23,929,477	38,885,282	91,187,006	158,176,338	180,094,578	13.86
Contributions	12,892,732	15,393,331	25,809,608	42,119,812	47,962,848	13.87
Taxable income:						
Number of returns	59,593,598	65,852,602	88,104,696	94,178,183	96,124,046	2.07
Amount	401,154,285	595,492,866	1,279,985,360	1,701,365,731	1,820,740,833	7.02
Income tax before credits:						
Number of returns	59,596,755	65,854,734	76,135,819	84,440,481	85,994,216	1.84
Amount	84,156,695 ²	132,452,044	256,294,315	306,686,024	332,165,333	8.31
Total tax credits ³	369,610	8,069,846	7,215,839	9,263,308	10,248,044	10.63
Child care credit	N/A	N/A	956,439	2,648,834	3,127,702	18.08
Credit for the elderly and disabled	167,656	128,968	134,993	107,002	108,642	1.53
Residential energy credit	N/A	N/A	562,141	645,093	811,675	25.82
Foreign tax credit	169,623	381,985	1,341,675	738,014	782,561	6.04
Investment credit	30,554	1,593,150	3,288,415	6,347,422	6,968,070	9.78
Income tax after credits	83,787,323	124,382,197	249,078,475	297,422,715	321,917,289	8.24
Total income tax:						
Number of returns	59,317,371	61,490,737	73,906,244	81,639,509	82,846,420	1.48
Amount	83,909,311	124,526,297	250,341,440	301,923,057	325,710,254	7.88

n.a. Not available

N/A Not applicable

¹ Includes total itemized deductions, charitable contributions for nonitemizers, and zero bracket amount on nonitemized deductions² Includes surcharge of \$2,018,078,000³ Includes credits not shown separately below

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

- (4) had net earnings of at least \$400 from self-employment income;
- (5) had wages of \$100 or more from a church or qualified church-controlled organization that was exempt from employer social security taxes; or
- (6) had gross income of at least \$1,040 and excluded income from sources within U.S. possessions.

Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents), or

- 2) the noncustodial parent contributed \$600 or more for the child's support and a pre-1985 divorce decree or written agreement granted the exemption to the noncustodial parent.

(See "Exemptions" below.)

These filing requirements applied to all U.S. citizens, residents of Puerto Rico, resident aliens for the entire tax year, certain dual-status taxpayers, and certain nonresident aliens married to U.S. citizens or residents at the end of 1985.

Data shown in these tables also cover returns from taxpayers who did not meet the general or specific filing requirements but were eligible and did file for refunds or earned income credits.

Most taxpayers were required to file tax returns within three and one-half months after the close of their accounting periods. Since most individuals use a calendar year period, nearly all returns were due by April 15, 1986. However, each taxpayer could be granted, upon request, one automatic four-month extension of time to file. U.S. citizens residing or traveling outside the United States and Puerto Rico on the due date were automatically granted (without requesting) a two-month extension.

CHANGES IN LAW

As a result of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, the 1983 Social Security Amendments Act and Railroad Retirement Solvency Act, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, certain new tax provisions affected 1985 income tax returns. Most of these tax law changes pertaining to individual returns are reflected in this report.

All major changes are listed below in alphabetical order. Section 4 contains more detailed explanations and definitions of terms used in this report.

Credits

Child and Dependent Care Credit -- Beginning in Tax Year 1985, there was a change for separated or divorced taxpayers for claiming exemptions or claiming the child and dependent care credit for dependents. Such taxpayers could take the child and dependent care credit if the taxpayer was the designated custodial parent for the child, or if he or she was the noncustodial parent and:

- 1) the custodial parent waived the right to the exemption (filed a Form 8332,

Earned Income Credit -- Beginning in Tax Year 1985, new rules affected the amount of earned income credit and who could claim the credit. The limit on the amount of earned income and adjusted gross income a taxpayer could have and still be eligible for the credit increased from \$10,000 to \$11,000, and the maximum amount of the credit increased from \$500 to \$550.

Taxpayers filing as heads of households or married couples filing jointly only needed to live with their child for more than half the year in Tax Year 1985, rather than the entire year, which was required for Tax Year 1984.

Investment Tax Credit -- The maximum investment tax credit a taxpayer could claim on a passenger automobile was reduced to \$675 for vehicles placed into service after April 2, 1985.

Mortgage Interest Credit -- State and local governments may issue mortgage credit certificates (MCCs) to be used in connection with the acquisition, qualified rehabilitation, or qualified home improvement of a taxpayer's principal residence. A qualified MCC entitled a taxpayer to claim a credit against federal income tax and the certificate specified the amount of the debt that qualified for the credit and the credit's percentage rate (10 percent to 50 percent).

The credit was figured by multiplying the interest paid on the debt during the year by the credit percentage rate. If the credit's percentage rate exceeded 20 percent, the maximum allowable credit was \$2,000 a year. Taxpayers had to reduce their Schedule A itemized deduction for interest expense by the amount of the credit.

Depreciation

For passenger automobiles placed in service after April 2, 1985, the total depreciation deduction could not exceed \$3,200 for the tax year during which the vehicle was placed in service and \$4,800 for each tax year after that. These amounts of depreciation deduction were subject to reduction if business or investment use of the vehicle was less than 100%.

Beginning May 8, 1985, the minimum recovery period for depreciating real property increased from 18 to 19 years.

Exemptions

Beginning in Tax Year 1985 the rules for divorced or separated taxpayers were changed so that noncustodial parents (parents who have no custody or custody for the shorter time) could claim the exemption amount for a dependent child if:

- 1) the custodial parent waived the right to the exemption by filing a Form 8332 (Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents), or
- 2) the noncustodial parent contributed \$600 or more for the child's support and a pre-1985 divorce decree or written agreement granted the exemption to the noncustodial parent.

Individual Retirement Arrangement

For tax years beginning after 1984, all taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments received by a taxpayer under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance payments was treated as compensation for purposes of the Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) limit.

Interest on Overpayments and Underpayments

For the period January 1, 1985, through June 30, 1985, the interest that applied to overpayments and underpayments was figured at the annual rate of 13 percent, and for the period July 1, 1985, through December 31, 1985, the annual rate was 11 percent.

Itemized Deductions

Medical and Dental Expenses -- Beginning in Tax Year 1985, if either parent claimed a child as a dependent under the rules for divorced or separated parents, each parent could deduct the medical expenses he or she paid for the child.

Charitable Contributions -- Beginning in 1985, the deduction for use of a car in performing service for a charitable organization was 12 cents a mile. In addition, taxpayers who did not itemize in Tax Year 1985, could deduct one-half of their total qualifying contributions, up to the AGI limitation.

Self-Employment Tax

The limit for Tax Year 1985 on the amount of net earnings subject to self-employment tax increased to \$39,600. The self-employment income tax rate was 11.8% for Tax Year 1985.

Tax Indexing

For Tax Year 1985, the Tax Rate Schedules (and the Tax Table) including the zero bracket amount and the size of personal exemptions were adjusted to reflect the effect of inflation so that inflation would not increase a taxpayer's average tax rate. Similarly, the amount allowed as a deduction for each exemption increased to \$1,040 and the zero bracket amounts for all filing statuses increased.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The statistics in this report were estimated from a stratified probability sample of unaudited Individual Income Tax Returns, Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ filed by U.S. citizens and residents. The sample was designated at the National Computer Center and was processed in each of the ten Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Centers during Calendar Year 1986. The total sample of 121,480 returns was selected from a population of 101,836,347 returns.

All returns processed during 1986 were subjected to sampling except tentative and amended returns. Tentative returns were not subjected to sampling because the revised returns may have been sampled later on, while amended returns were excluded because the original returns had already been subjected to sampling. A small percentage of returns were not identified as tentative or amended until after sampling. These returns along with those returns that contained no income information were excluded from the tables in this report. Sample returns representing approximately 176,000 returns were excluded from the tables.

The estimates in this report are intended to represent all returns filed for Tax Year 1985. While about 98 percent of the returns processed during Calendar Year 1986 were for Tax Year 1985, a few were for noncalendar years ending during 1985 and 1986 and some were returns for prior years. Returns for prior years were used in place of 1985 returns received and processed after December 31, 1986. This was done in the belief that the characteristics of returns due but not yet filed could best be represented by the returns for previous income years that were processed in 1986. Therefore, data for Tax Year 1985 may include amounts of minimum tax (or other discontinued items) reported on returns filed in 1986.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION CRITERIA

Data from Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ processed to the IRS Individual Master File System at the National Computer Center during Calendar Year 1986 were stratified, by computer, into sample strata. These strata were based on the larger of total income or

total loss amounts and the size of business plus farm receipts. In addition the strata were based on the presence or absence of a Form 2555, Foreign Earned Income; a Form 1116, Computation of Foreign Tax Credit; a Schedule C, Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession; and a Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses. Twenty variables were used to derive the total income and loss amounts.

Returns were then selected from the sample strata using two methodologies. One method used certain ending digits of the Social Security Number (SSN) and the second method used ending digits of random numbers generated from transformations of the SSN. The sampling rates ranged from 0.03 percent to 100 percent.

Table B contains the number of returns in the population and sample by sample stratum for the United States and State Groups. The State Groups were formed on the basis of total number of Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ filed from each State. The sampling rates of each State Group were identical. A comparison of the population counts in Table B with the total shown in the national tables of this report will disclose a small difference. This difference is the result of having excluded approximately 176,000 returns (see above).

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

Weighting factors were obtained by dividing the computer population count of returns in a sample stratum by the number of sample returns for that stratum. The weighting factors were then converted to "integer weighting factors" which were applied to each return. For example, if a weight of 44.24 was computed for a stratum, 24 percent of the sample returns in that stratum would receive an integer weight of 45, and 76 percent a weight of 44. One set of weighting factors was computed for each State Group. These two sets of weighting factors were used to generate all of the estimated numbers of returns and amounts in this report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The particular sample used in this study is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

The coefficient of variation (CV) is the standard error of the estimate expressed as a percent of the estimate. Table 1.4 CV

contains computed CV's for many estimates in this report. The CV's were derived from using the sum-of-squares method.

The sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the population value. For example, from Table 1.4, the amount estimate, X, for State income tax refunds is \$8.553 billion and its related coefficient of variation, CV(X), is 1.16 percent. The standard deviation (error) of the estimate, SE(X), is needed to construct the interval estimate and its coefficient of variation:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X) &= X \cdot CV(X) \\ &= (\$8.553 \text{ billion}) \\ (0.0116) & \\ &= \$0.100 \text{ billion} \end{aligned}$$

This SE(X) value is then subtracted from or added to the estimate, X, to construct a 68 percent confidence interval estimate. The interval is calculated using the formula:

$$(X - SE(X)) \leq Y \leq (X + SE(X))$$

where Y is the population value estimated by X. Based on these data, the interval estimate is from \$8.453 billion (8.553 - 0.100) to \$8.653 billion (8.553 + 0.100).

A conclusion that the average estimate of State income tax refunds lies within an interval computed in this way would be correct for approximately two-thirds of all possible similarly selected samples. To obtain this interval estimate with 95 percent confidence, multiply the SE(X) value by two. For these data, the resulting interval would be from \$8.353 billion to \$8.753 billion.

Whenever a weighted frequency is less than 3, the estimate and its corresponding amount are combined or deleted in order to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. These combinations and deletions are indicated by a double asterisk (**) and by a dagger (†), respectively. Estimates based on less than 10 sampled returns are considered to be unreliable. These estimates are noted by a single asterisk (*) to the left of the data unless all of the sampled returns are selected with certainty (at the 100 percent rate).

Further details concerning confidence intervals, including the approximation of CV's for combined sample estimates, may be obtained by writing to the Statistics of Income Division, TR:S:I, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224.

PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SAMPLE

While the sample was being selected, the selection process was monitored by applying prescribed sampling rates for each stratum to

Table B.—Number of Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ in the Population and Sample, 1985

Description of the sample strata	Number of Returns					
	United States totals ¹		State Group A ²		State Group C ³	
	Population count	Sample count	Population count	Sample count	Population count	Sample count
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Grand total	101,836,347	121,480	6,735,607	6,724	95,100,740	114,756
Form 1040 returns only with adjusted gross income of \$200,000 and over with no income tax after credits and no additional tax for tax preferences, total	943 ⁴	943	41	41	902	902
Form 1040 returns only with combined Schedule C (business or profession) net profit or net loss of \$200,000 and over, total	13,304	13,304	686	686	12,618	12,618
<u>Larger of total income amounts or total loss amounts</u> and <u>Size of business receipts plus farm receipts</u>						
Forms 1040 only with Form 2555	166,883	125	—	—	166,883	125
Under \$1,000,000	166,801	78	—	—	166,801	78
\$1,000,000 and over						
Under \$1,000,000	82	47	—	—	82	47
Under \$1,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000						
Forms 1040 only with Form 1116, but without Form 2555	428,910	1,993	23,135	80	405,775	1,913
Under \$1,000,000	425,108	100	23,006	9	402,102	91
\$1,000,000 and over						
Under \$1,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000	3,802	1,893	129	71	3,673	1,822
Forms 1040 only with Schedule C, but without a Form 2555 or Form 1116	12,255,095	24,850	913,207	1,475	11,341,888	23,375
Under \$20,000	4,661,111	3,106	369,525	246	4,291,586	2,860
\$20,000 under \$50,000						
Under \$20,000						
Under \$20,000	5,182,441	4,345	393,333	340	4,789,108	4,005
\$50,000 under \$100,000						
Under \$50,000						
Under \$50,000	1,839,912	4,114	117,851	259	1,722,061	3,855
\$100,000 under \$200,000						
Under \$100,000						
Under \$100,000	430,657	2,804	25,168	164	405,489	2,640
\$200,000 under \$500,000						
Under \$200,000						
Under \$200,000	113,977	2,516	6,045	121	107,932	2,395
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000						
Under \$500,000						
Under \$500,000	18,515	2,886	939	126	17,576	2,760
\$1,000,000 under \$2,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000	5,776	2,931	239	127	5,537	2,804
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000						
Under \$2,000,000						
Under \$2,000,000	2,184	1,626	87	72	2,097	1,554
\$5,000,000 and over						
Under \$5,000,000	522	522	20	20	502	502
Forms 1040 only with Schedule F, but without Form 2555, Form 1116, or Schedule C	2,037,413	2,727	190,472	223	1,846,941	2,504
Under \$20,000	827,380	244	85,990	28	741,390	216
\$20,000 under \$50,000						
Under \$20,000						
Under \$20,000	862,373	338	76,507	30	785,866	308
\$50,000 under \$100,000						
Under \$50,000						
Under \$50,000	257,595	280	20,490	17	237,105	263
\$100,000 under \$200,000						
Under \$100,000						
Under \$100,000	60,309	193	5,250	17	55,059	176
\$200,000 under \$500,000						
Under \$200,000						
Under \$200,000	23,230	255	1,770	21	21,460	234
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000						
Under \$500,000						
Under \$500,000	4,506	374	322	26	4,184	348
\$1,000,000 under \$2,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000						
Under \$1,000,000	1,327	481	90	36	1,237	445
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000						
Under \$2,000,000						
Under \$2,000,000	526	395	40	35	486	360
\$5,000,000 and over						
Under \$5,000,000	167	167	13	13	154	154
Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ without a Form 2555, Form 1116, Schedule C, or Schedule F	86,933,799	77,538	5,608,066	4,219	81,325,733	73,319
Under \$20,000	50,758,547	17,879	3,396,246	1,208	47,362,301	16,671
\$20,000 under \$50,000	28,658,139	13,129	1,817,056	812	26,841,083	12,317
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,477,008	10,342	343,887	563	6,133,121	9,779
\$100,000 under \$200,000	791,069	9,247	39,704	470	751,365	8,777
\$200,000 under \$500,000	205,073	9,222	9,255	394	195,818	8,828
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	30,748	9,851	1,335	428	29,413	9,423
\$1,000,000 under \$2,000,000	9,085	4,600	396	207	8,689	4,393
\$2,000,000 under \$5,000,000	3,303	2,441	156	106	3,147	2,335
\$5,000,000 and over	827	827	31	31	796	796

¹ Three State Groups (A, B and C) were available for use in the sample design, however, State Group B was empty² State Group A contains returns from the District of Columbia and the following states: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming³ State Group C includes returns from those states that are not included in State Group A and the following: Puerto Rico, the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (International) and those taxpayers having APO/FPO addresses⁴ This population includes 333 Form 1040 returns that have alternative minimum tax other than zero

the population for that stratum. A follow-up was required to reconcile differences between the actual number of returns selected and the expected number.

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the returns in the sample, checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Incorrect or missing entries on the sampled record were altered during statistical editing to make them consistent with other entries on the return and accompanying schedules. Data were also adjusted during editing in an attempt to achieve consistent statistical definitions. For example, a taxpayer may have reported director's fees on the other income line of the Form 1040 return. If this situation had been detected during statistical editing, the amount of director's fees would have been included in salaries and wages in the sample record.

The quality of the sample data was controlled at the IRS service centers by means of a continuous verification system that used computer tests to check for mathematical errors and inconsistent data. In addition, these tests identified items and areas of returns where SOI editors were required to transcribe additional data that is not available from revenue processing files.

After the completion of service center review, data were further validated, tested, and finally balanced at the Detroit Data Center. Adjustments and imputations for selected fields were used to make each record internally consistent. Data were then tabulated.

A small subsample of returns was selected and independently reviewed, analyzed, and processed for a quality evaluation.

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

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW INCOME CLASSIFIER

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, changed the definition of includible components of gross income and adjustments, and therefore the definition of AGI. Since this definitional base has been modified from year to year, the basic measurement of income in the SOI Individual study has changed as well. The concept that SOI has historically used -- AGI -- was designed to administer the collection of taxes, and is not entirely usable by many tax analysts.

SOI determined that a more useful income classifier would use data reported on

individual tax returns, would be applicable over several years (allowing comparisons both pre- and post- the major tax legislation of the 1980's), and would be limited to income for a given year (excluding "carryovers" and "carrybacks").

The result is a new Retrospective Income Concept, called "1979 Total Income" to reflect the base period 1979 through 1986. This base period was selected because it covers the tax law changes of the 1980's and the underlying data reported on tax returns permit construction of an income measure that is defined consistently across all those years. Even though the new income concept is "retrospective," its use will be continued in future years, to show an income that is conceptually similar to income published for these prior "base" years. The 1979 Total Income Concept does not adjust for costs of producing income, such as the investment interest expense, which is used in the "expanded income" concept described in Section 3.

Expanded income, which has been published for ten years, is similar to the 1979 Total Income in that it adds to AGI, tax preferences that taxpayers were permitted by law to exclude. The expanded income is different in that it includes reported tax preferences in a given year whereas the 1979 Income Concept only covers preferences if they were included in reporting requirements for all years from 1979 through 1986. The expanded income also reduces income by the investment interest expense. Figure 1 provides the derivation for the new concept, mostly using the line items on the income tax return.

By applying this definition, IRS has come up with a concept of income that is broader and more consistent than AGI. The largest difference between the 1979 Income Concept and AGI is the 60 percent capital gains exclusion, which was included in the 1979 concept income. Since most adjustments are really tax items and not income, those were added back, leaving only expense items, such as the employee business expense, as adjustments to income. The State income tax refund was omitted because it is a tax recovery or adjustment -- again, not a measure of income. Social security benefits are obviously income, but they were omitted because they weren't potentially subject to tax or even partially included on the tax return until 1984 and, therefore, could not be used consistently for all years from 1979 through 1986.

COMPARISON OF 1979 INCOME CONCEPT AND AGI

Figures 2 and 3 and Table C show differences in income and tax items for the 1979 Income Concept and AGI. Table C compares the two income concepts for all income classes, and the following Figures, 2 and 3, show differences only for the high income classes where the greatest changes occurred.

Figure 1.--Calculation of the 1979 Total Income Concept

1979 TOTAL INCOME =
Salaries and wages*
+ Interest (without any exclusion)*
+ Dividends (without any exclusion)**
+ Alimony received*
+ Capital gains (without any exclusion, and allowing for short-term and long-term loss without limitation)**
+ Capital gains not reported on Schedule D (without any exclusion)**
+ Other gains reported on Form 4797*
+ Net business income, Schedule C*
+ Net farm income*
+ Net rent income*
+ Net royalty income*
+ Net partnership income*
+ Net Subchapter S Corporation income*
+ Net farm rental income*
+ Net estate and trust income*
+ Unemployment insurance income reported**
+ Depreciation in excess of straight-line depreciation
+ Pension income reported**
+ Net other income*
LESS
Moving expenses*
+ Employee business expenses*
+ Alimony paid*

*Included in Tax Year 1985 AGI.

**Modified from income included in Tax Year 1985 AGI.

NOTE: Item without an asterisk was not included in Tax Year 1985 AGI.

Total Income

Total income increased \$140 billion (or six percent) for all returns, when computed according to the 1979 Income Concept. Figure 2 compares total income for the two concepts for returns with \$200,000 or more of income. The greatest differences occur above \$500,000, primarily because more taxpayers are now in those classes and they are credited with more income when computed for the 1979 Income Concept. The amount of income for returns with a million or more increased 78 percent, and the amount of increase was 46 percent for those from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Number of Returns

Figure 3 shows the distributions of large income returns by size of both AGI and the new Retrospective Income. It shows that the number of all returns for the high income

Figure 2

Total Income for High Income Returns by 1979 Income Concept and AGI

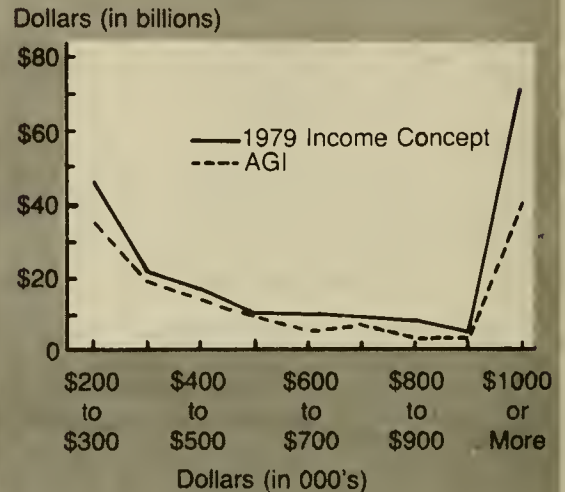
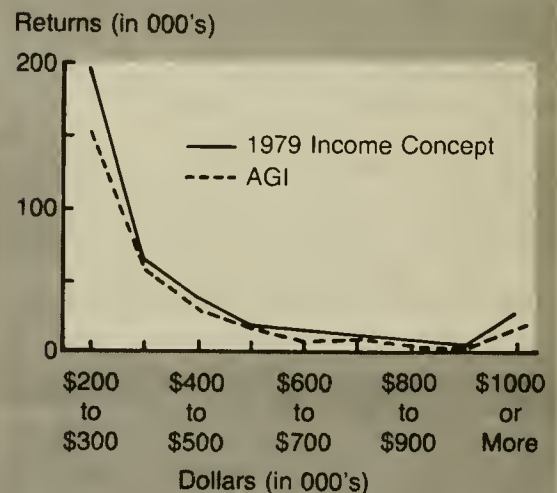


Figure 3

Distribution of High Income Returns by 1979 Income Concept and AGI



classes -- over \$200,000 -- was consistently higher when the income was computed according to the 1979 Income Concept. The shift to income classes over \$200,000 using the 1979 Income Concept was about 86,000 returns or 29 percent of the high income returns. Much of

Table C.—All Returns: Selected Income and Tax Items, By Size of Adjusted Gross Income and 1979 Income Concept, 1985 Statistics of Income Individual File

[All figures are estimates based on samples—number of returns are in thousands and money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Size of Income	Estate and Trust Net Income (Less Loss)				Total Statutory Adjustments				Total Itemized Deductions			
	By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept		By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept		By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept	
	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount
	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(48)	(47)	(48)
All returns, total	1,149	9,730	1,149	9,730	37,783	95,082	9,106	28,797	38,848	405,024	39,848	405,024
Under \$10,000	250	454	226	416	2,244	3,255	651	1,550	2,303	11,697	2,069	10,513
\$10,000 under \$20,000	184	807	191	797	6,568	9,202	1,718	3,842	6,134	37,879	5,813	35,064
\$20,000 under \$30,000	134	680	133	716	8,581	14,543	1,827	4,196	8,576	59,295	8,207	55,955
\$30,000 under \$40,000	138	859	129	791	8,131	17,549	1,694	4,203	9,078	75,619	8,678	70,720
\$40,000 under \$50,000	93	419	99	517	5,438	15,399	1,123	3,087	6,006	62,523	6,086	61,008
\$50,000 under \$60,000	76	555	64	460	2,850	10,746	722	2,218	3,167	40,053	3,404	40,127
\$60,000 under \$70,000	55	426	54	310	1,481	7,290	405	1,586	1,642	24,638	1,844	25,538
\$70,000 under \$80,000	36	238	36	262	800	4,400	310	1,366	912	16,218	1,126	18,488
\$80,000 under \$90,000	22	226	30	256	436	2,617	166	793	500	10,297	642	11,497
\$90,000 under \$100,000	19	296	22	252	284	1,863	123	787	345	7,729	447	9,462
\$100,000 under \$125,000	36	350	36	431	383	2,776	140	917	460	12,387	537	12,705
\$125,000 under \$150,000	25	218	21	162	184	1,504	78	557	230	8,101	293	8,212
\$150,000 under \$175,000	16	258	17	193	101	898	46	349	121	4,651	186	6,384
\$175,000 under \$200,000	7	83	13	173	64	547	23	196	79	3,366	109	3,938
\$200,000 under \$300,000	16	261	28	311	118	1,115	42	437	151	7,922	205	9,554
\$300,000 under \$400,000	11	435	13	394	36	394	13	164	54	4,934	68	4,768
\$400,000 under \$500,000	11	1,930	10	1,969	21	184	6	75	30	3,289*	42	3,502
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	14	396	21	411	32	586	13	339	41	6,323	63	7,721
\$1,000,000 or more	4	838	6	910	12	216	5	135	17	8,103	30	9,869

Size of Income	Taxable Income				Total Tax Credits				Total Income Tax			
	By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept		By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept		By Size of AGI		By 1979 Income Concept	
	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount
	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
All returns, total	96,124	1,820,741	96,124	1,820,741	20,995	10,248	20,995	10,248	82,846	325,710	82,846	325,710
Under \$10,000	27,969	107,980	26,890	102,897	3,552	677	3,187	615	15,879	5,665	15,176	5,292
\$10,000 under \$20,000	25,358	294,357	25,202	283,473	4,660	1,495	4,759	1,475	24,458	30,257	23,994	28,791
\$20,000 under \$30,000	16,401	325,795	16,248	312,857	3,747	1,378	3,598	1,307	16,210	43,337	16,005	41,117
\$30,000 under \$40,000	11,625	320,092	11,450	304,889	3,303	1,314	3,153	1,209	11,544	49,794	11,366	46,615
\$40,000 under \$50,000	6,693	233,646	6,923	231,817	2,227	979	2,289	977	6,678	41,502	6,895	40,147
\$50,000 under \$60,000	3,352	142,532	3,626	145,291	1,221	550	1,298	573	3,353	29,294	3,618	28,258
\$60,000 under \$70,000	1,723	86,728	1,936	90,702	698	485	750	494	1,720	19,517	1,934	19,544
\$70,000 under \$80,000	937	53,818	1,173	61,438	416	309	505	351	938	13,146	1,169	14,234
\$80,000 under \$90,000	514	33,190	665	39,511	241	191	301	196	513	8,735	666	9,952
\$90,000 under \$100,000	351	25,493	452	28,974	175	175	213	201	351	7,168	458	8,036
\$100,000 under \$125,000	470	40,080	555	41,596	267	450	287	388	470	12,055	555	11,899
\$125,000 under \$150,000	233	23,867	297	26,693	141	307	172	311	233	7,841	299	8,281
\$150,000 under \$175,000	123	15,261	187	18,371	74	152	122	192	123	5,414	187	6,102
\$175,000 under \$200,000	79	11,627	110	13,275	53	151	70	156	80	4,347	110	4,686
\$200,000 under \$300,000	152	28,564	207	31,409	104	424	137	451	152	11,362	209	12,004
\$300,000 under \$400,000	55	13,902	88	13,933	42	174	48	185	55	5,986	69	5,794
\$400,000 under \$500,000	30	10,454	42	11,079	25	135	33	145	30	4,685	42	4,867
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	41	21,270	63	23,780	34	325	50	334	41	9,878	64	10,878
\$1,000,000 or more	17	32,087	29	38,755	15	577	24	687	17	15,728	30	19,214

this shift to higher income classes was due to the elimination of the capital gains exclusion in the 1979 Income Concept.

Total income tax was a greater percent of AGI (14.1 percent) than it was of the 1979 Income Concept (13.3 percent) for all income classes. This would be expected, since AGI is a major component of taxable income and income tax under current law. The average tax paid

for individuals in the million dollar class was \$925,000 for AGI income and \$665,000 for the 1979 concept income. Many of the taxpayers who moved into this income class had considerable capital gains income which was taxed at a lower rate, causing the average tax to drop. See columns 57 through 60 of Table C for a distribution of total income tax for all income classes.

Part 1 - Returns Filed and Sources of Income

1.1	Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size and Accumulated Size of Adjusted Gross Income	12
1.2	All Returns: Adjusted Gross Income, Itemized Deductions, Exemptions, and Tax Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income and by Marital Status	15
1.3	All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, Deductions and Tax Items, by Marital Status	19
1.4	All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income . . .	20
1.4CV	Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	37
1.5	Form 1040EZ Returns: Sources of Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	54
1.6	Form 1040A Returns: Sources of Income, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	56

Part 2 - Exemptions and Itemized Deductions

2.1	Returns With Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions and Tax Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	60
2.2	Returns With Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income and Adjustments, Deductions and Tax Items, by Marital Status	64
2.3	All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	65
2.4	All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Marital Status	69
2.5	Returns of Taxpayers Age 65 or Over: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	71
2.6	Returns of Taxpayers Age 65 or Over: Selected Tax Items by Marital Status of Taxpayer	77

Part 3 - Tax Computations

3.1	Returns With Income Subject to Tax: Adjusted Gross Income, Deductions, Exemptions, Taxable Income, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income and Type of Tax Computation	78
3.2	Returns With Total Income Tax: Total Income Tax as a Percent of Adjusted Gross Income, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	79
3.3	All Returns: Tax Liability, Tax Credits and Taxpayments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	81
3.4	Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed	87
3.5	All Returns With Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income	90

* Production and review of tables was coordinated by June Walters. Jeff Bates, William Bradley, Dorothy Collins, Marshall Epstein, John Labate, Martha Shiley, and Norman Waits were responsible for specific tables.

Table 1.2—All Returns: Adjusted Gross Income, Itemized Deductions, Exemptions, and Tax Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income and by Marital Status

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Main data table with columns for Number of returns, Adjusted gross income less deficit, Exemption amount, Total, Itemized deductions, Excess itemized deductions, Taxable income, Income tax after credits, Number of returns, Amount, Total income tax. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnotes (at end of table)

Table 1.2—All Returns: Adjusted Gross Income, Itemized Deductions, Exemptions, and Tax Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income and by Marital Status—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars.)

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Number of returns (40), Adjusted gross income less deficit (41), Exemption amount (42), Total (43), Itemized deductions (44), Excess itemized deductions (45), Taxable income (46-48), Income tax after credits (49), Total income tax (50-52). Rows include 'All returns, total' and various income brackets from \$1,000 to \$200,000.

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based. ** Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.3—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, Deductions and Tax Items, by Marital Status

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with 15 columns: Item, All returns (Number of returns, Amount), Joint returns of husbands and wives (Number of returns, Amount), Separate returns of husbands and wives (Number of returns, Amount), Returns of heads of households (Number of returns, Amount), Returns of surviving spouses (Number of returns, Amount), Returns of single persons (Number of returns, Amount). Rows include Adjusted gross income less deficit, Salaries and wages, Interest received, Dividends in AGI, State income tax refunds, Alimony received, Business or profession, Net income, Net loss, Sales of capital assets, Net gain, Sales of property other than capital assets, Pensions and annuities in AGI, Rent net income less loss, Royalty net income less loss, Farm rental income less loss, Partnership and S Corporation net income less loss, Estate or trust net income less loss, Farm net income less loss, Unemployment compensation in AGI, Other income less loss, Total statutory adjustments, Payments to an IRA, Payments to a Keogh plan, Alimony paid, Deduction for a working married couple, Total itemized deductions, Medical and dental expense deduction, Taxes paid deduction, Interest paid deduction, Contributions deduction, Net casualty or theft loss, Miscellaneous deductions, Excess itemized deductions, Unused zero bracket amount, Contributions deduction for nonitemizers, Taxable income, Total tax credits, Child care credit, Credit for the elderly and disabled, Residential energy credit, Political contributions credit, Foreign tax credit, Investment credit, Earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits, Income tax after credits, Alternative minimum tax, Total income tax, Total tax liability, Total tax payments, Estimated tax withheld, Excess tax payments, Overpayment/refunded, Tax paid at time of filing.

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.

† Data deleted to avoid disclosure of tax return specific taxpayers.

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

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with 12 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Current-year long-term gain, Post-1989 long-term capital gain, Net long-term gain after carryover, Net long-term loss after carryover, Total, Excluded portion, and Amount included in AGI. Rows include 'All returns, total', 'Nontaxable returns, total', and 'Taxable returns, total' with various income brackets.

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with 14 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Net capital gain, Net capital loss, Net gain, Net loss, Total, In adjusted gross income, Fully included in AGI. Rows include 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4.—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Partially included in AGI, Not included in AGI, Rent, Royalty, Net loss, Net income, Number of returns, Amount, Net loss, Net income, Number of returns, Amount, Net loss, Net income, Number of returns, Amount. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Individual Returns/1985

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Expense deduction, Net income, Net loss, Total income, Total loss, Estate or trust, and Net loss. Rows include 'All returns, total', 'Nontaxable returns, total', and various income brackets from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 or more.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued (All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with columns for Size of adjusted gross income, Net income, Farm, Net loss, Unemployment compensation, In adjusted gross income, Total, Social Security benefits, and Amount. Rows include various income brackets from \$1 under to \$100,000 under, and a total row.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns for Income tax before credits, Total, Total personal credits, and Residential energy credit. Rows are categorized by size of adjusted gross income and total returns.

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Total personal credits—Continued, Foreign tax credit, Total non-personal credits, and Total business credits. Includes sub-headers for Number of returns and Amount. Rows range from 'All returns, total' to 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax credits—Continued				Income tax after personal credits		Income tax after credits		Alternative minimum tax preferences (Form 8251)		Alternative minimum tax preference for returns with alternative minimum tax	
	Other tax credits		Earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits		Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount								
					(168)	(169)	(170)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)
All returns, total	13,385	12,281	2,688,925	379,571	84,930,534	327,903,320	321,917,289	19,873,089	111,286,623	409,666	43,251,161	
No adjusted gross income												
\$1 under \$1,000												
\$1,000 under \$2,000												
\$2,000 under \$3,000												
\$3,000 under \$4,000												
\$4,000 under \$5,000												
\$5,000 under \$6,000												
\$6,000 under \$7,000												
\$7,000 under \$8,000												
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\$20,000 under \$25,000												
\$25,000 under \$30,000												
\$30,000 under \$40,000												
\$40,000 under \$50,000												
\$50,000 under \$75,000												
\$75,000 under \$100,000												
\$100,000 under \$200,000												
\$200,000 under \$500,000												
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000												
\$1,000,000 or more												
Taxable returns, total	13,361	12,056	1,187,942	175,498	82,812,776	327,013,185	321,917,289	17,881,252	103,635,897	409,666	43,251,161	
No adjusted gross income												
\$1 under \$1,000												
\$1,000 under \$2,000												
\$2,000 under \$3,000												
\$3,000 under \$4,000												
\$4,000 under \$5,000												
\$5,000 under \$6,000												
\$6,000 under \$7,000												
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\$25,000 under \$30,000												
\$30,000 under \$40,000												
\$40,000 under \$50,000												
\$50,000 under \$75,000												
\$75,000 under \$100,000												
\$100,000 under \$200,000												
\$200,000 under \$500,000												
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000												
\$1,000,000 or more												
Nontaxable returns, total	24	224	1,500,983	204,072	2,117,758	890,155	—	2,011,847	7,650,726	—	—	

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1.4—All Returns: Sources of Income and Adjustments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Total, Overpayment, Tax due at time of filing, and Predetermined estimated tax penalty. Rows include categories like 'All returns, total' and 'Taxable returns, total' with various income brackets.

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based.
† Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers.
1. Less than \$500
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income (Coefficient of variation for number of returns and amount (percent))

Table with 14 main columns and 10 sub-columns: (1) Number of returns, (2) Adjusted gross income less deficit, (3) Salaries and wages, (4) Interest received, (5) Dividends in AGI, (6) Total, (7) Number of returns, (8) Amount, (9) Number of returns, (10) Amount, (11) State income tax refunds, (12) Amount, (13) Number of returns, (14) Alimony received. Rows include categories like 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', and 'Taxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(Coefficient of variation for number of returns and amount (percent))

Table with columns for Size of adjusted gross income, Net income, Business or profession, Net losses, Capital gain distributions, Current-year short-term gain/loss, Post-1989 short-term capital loss carryover, Net short-term gain/loss after carryover, and Net short-term loss after carryover. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Taxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with 12 main columns: (29) Number of returns, (30) Amount, (31) Number of returns, (32) Amount, (33) Number of returns, (34) Amount, (35) Number of returns, (36) Amount, (37) Number of returns, (38) Amount, (39) Number of returns, (40) Amount, (41) Number of returns, (42) Amount. Sub-headers include: Current-year long-term gain less loss, Post-1989 long-term capital loss carryover, Net long-term gain after carryover, Net long-term loss after carryover, Total, Excluded portion, Amount included in AGI.

Footnote (a) at end of table.

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns for Size of adjusted gross income, Farm rental, Partnership, and Small Business Corporation. Rows include categories like 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', and 'Taxable returns, total'. Each row contains data for Net income, Total income, and Total loss across four categories, with sub-columns for Number of returns and Amount.

Footnotes(s) at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued
(Coefficient of variation for number of returns and amount (percent))

Table with 15 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Expense deduction, Partnership and S Corporation, Estate or trust, Total income, Total loss, Net income, Net loss, and Amount. Rows include 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', income brackets from \$1 under to \$1,000,000, and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with 10 main columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Windfall profit tax refunds, Windfall profit tax withheld, Net income, Net loss, Total, and Moving expense. Each column is further divided into Number of returns and Amount. The table includes rows for 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', income brackets from \$1,000 to \$500,000, 'Taxable returns, total', and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Statutory adjustments—continued, Excess itemized deductions, Unused zero bracket amount, Contributions deduction for nonitemizers, Exemptions, Taxable income. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Nontaxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns for Size of adjusted gross income, Income tax before credits, Total, and Total personal credits. Sub-columns include Number of returns and Amount for various categories like Child care credit, Credit for the elderly and disabled, and Residential energy credit. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Taxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued
(Coefficient of variation for number of returns and amount (percent))

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Total personal credits—continued, Foreign tax credit, Total non-personal credits, Total business credits, and Alcohol fuel credit. Rows include categories like 'All returns, total', 'No adjusted gross income', and 'Taxable returns, total'.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Total (1992-1995), Taxpayments (1996-1999), Windfall profit tax overpayment (1998), All other taxpayments (2000-2001), Earned income credit/refundable portion (2002-2003). Rows include categories like 'All returns, total' and 'Taxable returns, total' with various income brackets.

Footnote: at end of table

Table 1.4CV—Coefficient of Variation for Sources of Income and Adjustments by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued
(Coefficient of variation for number of returns and amount (percent))

Size of adjusted gross income	Overpayment						Tax due at time of filing		Predetermined estimated tax penalty	
	Total		Refunded		Credited to 1988 estimate tax		Number of returns		Amount	
	Number of returns (204)	Amount (205)	Number of returns (206)	Amount (207)	Number of returns (208)	Amount (209)	Number of returns (210)	Amount (211)	Number of returns (212)	Amount (213)
All returns, total	0.25		0.27	0.61	2.14	8.31	0.86	1.42	2.71	3.01
No adjusted gross income	5.80	5.69	6.05	6.18	16.31	12.10	11.50	5.81	19.72	19.72
\$1 under \$1,000	3.93	13.86	3.94	14.09	41.51	53.64	18.06	23.42	0.00	0.00
\$1,000 under \$2,000	3.17	5.88	3.19	5.88	25.33	28.94	8.83	13.23	70.11	69.92
\$2,000 under \$3,000	3.11	9.64	3.12	4.94	24.72	86.83	8.77	13.69	97.73	97.73
\$3,000 under \$4,000	3.19	4.43	3.22	4.48	20.56	29.16	7.48	9.80	49.27	58.74
\$4,000 under \$5,000	3.29	4.13	3.31	4.43	24.76	36.43	6.26	8.74	28.89	35.81
\$5,000 under \$6,000	3.27	4.14	3.31	4.19	18.13	24.00	6.15	17.84	30.48	67.83
\$6,000 under \$7,000	3.26	4.76	3.31	4.26	15.05	6.29	6.29	8.02	23.46	27.75
\$7,000 under \$8,000	3.28	4.40	3.33	4.39	16.60	21.97	6.67	8.14	25.44	29.18
\$8,000 under \$9,000	3.14	4.26	3.19	4.31	15.08	22.06	5.95	8.80	19.54	20.47
\$9,000 under \$10,000	3.15	4.36	3.21	4.45	12.58	16.40	6.75	8.81	18.68	20.51
\$10,000 under \$11,000	3.34	4.51	3.42	4.56	13.74	20.06	6.72	9.25	21.05	25.24
\$11,000 under \$12,000	3.42	4.32	3.50	4.41	13.41	19.12	6.64	8.55	19.76	23.05
\$12,000 under \$13,000	3.50	5.38	3.56	5.49	15.97	19.14	6.84	8.89	18.77	23.33
\$13,000 under \$14,000	3.52	4.71	3.59	4.75	15.63	21.05	6.77	9.18	22.35	26.16
\$14,000 under \$15,000	3.51	4.42	3.57	4.49	16.11	22.04	6.85	9.22	16.51	18.84
\$15,000 under \$16,000	3.59	4.58	3.68	4.66	13.87	17.73	7.03	9.82	18.80	22.53
\$16,000 under \$17,000	3.75	4.94	3.82	5.03	14.50	19.88	6.98	10.44	21.75	26.35
\$17,000 under \$18,000	3.76	5.15	3.87	5.25	17.77	23.17	7.19	9.74	17.86	24.48
\$18,000 under \$19,000	3.88	4.87	3.94	4.95	14.75	20.90	7.13	10.31	24.50	32.42
\$19,000 under \$20,000	3.81	4.57	3.91	4.99	7.22	9.72	3.04	4.53	8.85	11.77
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1.55	2.42	1.58	2.46	8.37	10.71	3.46	5.19	10.58	15.24
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1.71	2.36	1.74	2.30	6.50	8.72	3.00	4.23	8.00	11.02
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1.30	2.02	1.33	2.06	7.25	8.76	3.00	4.53	8.49	11.28
\$40,000 under \$50,000	1.75	2.13	1.79	2.18	4.56	5.64	1.66	2.90	5.18	8.43
\$50,000 under \$75,000	1.02	1.58	1.05	1.63	6.22	7.31	3.16	5.54	8.40	10.49
\$75,000 under \$100,000	2.78	3.53	2.96	3.71	4.14	5.24	5.36	3.50	8.00	9.08
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2.45	5.56	2.82	6.35	13.25	34.17	5.36	8.83	3.20	5.99
\$200,000 under \$500,000	7.87	20.26	6.73	3.29	35.23	50.02	1.05	1.57	2.63	5.38
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	28.58	39.55	1.83	3.28	1.01	1.43	0.68	1.19	1.92	3.25
\$1,000,000 or more	0.88	1.28	1.32	1.28	2.33	1.43	0.68	1.19	1.92	3.25
Taxable returns, total	0.36	1.05	0.38	0.66	2.26	8.75	0.90	1.45	2.82	3.09
No adjusted gross income	25.43	7.29	30.17	9.14	44.52	9.67	47.43	5.96	34.19	18.30
\$1 under \$1,000	82.05	77.30	93.52	86.40	35.72	35.25	27.82	31.54	89.66	46.01
\$1,000 under \$2,000	44.64	41.85	57.57	53.53	70.68	65.39	13.01	17.01	0.00	0.00
\$2,000 under \$3,000	42.83	41.26	53.80	45.71	70.70	92.06	12.68	13.62	0.00	0.00
\$3,000 under \$4,000	5.29	5.91	5.37	5.98	27.82	37.06	9.31	13.09	94.73	98.85
\$4,000 under \$5,000	4.05	4.56	4.07	4.58	35.44	42.26	7.22	9.59	35.09	44.23
\$5,000 under \$6,000	4.09	4.74	4.13	4.78	23.04	31.22	6.96	21.70	39.37	77.46
\$6,000 under \$7,000	4.11	7.41	4.17	5.16	18.24	64.31	6.88	8.57	29.12	30.89
\$7,000 under \$8,000	3.99	5.53	4.05	5.60	18.87	21.82	7.21	8.81	30.01	35.44
\$8,000 under \$9,000	3.64	4.91	3.70	5.00	17.95	21.92	6.33	9.66	22.37	22.87
\$9,000 under \$10,000	3.44	4.85	3.52	4.97	13.55	17.28	7.19	9.59	21.71	23.81
\$10,000 under \$11,000	3.50	4.44	3.59	4.48	14.67	22.11	6.95	9.72	24.01	27.10
\$11,000 under \$12,000	3.53	4.46	3.62	4.54	14.02	20.87	6.89	9.00	21.42	25.46
\$12,000 under \$13,000	3.59	5.56	3.65	5.68	16.55	19.93	7.01	9.20	19.92	25.23
\$13,000 under \$14,000	3.60	4.73	3.67	4.79	16.38	23.08	6.91	27.70	23.66	27.70
\$14,000 under \$15,000	3.59	4.52	3.65	4.59	17.21	23.63	6.95	9.46	16.60	19.01
\$15,000 under \$16,000	3.63	4.66	3.73	4.74	14.18	16.55	7.24	10.23	19.83	23.99
\$16,000 under \$17,000	3.80	5.04	3.87	5.09	15.61	21.07	7.51	10.82	22.71	27.18
\$17,000 under \$18,000	3.81	5.12	3.91	5.12	19.93	19.93	7.11	11.08	18.74	26.64
\$18,000 under \$19,000	3.92	4.95	3.98	5.02	18.45	25.15	7.32	10.07	25.36	34.69
\$19,000 under \$20,000	3.86	4.86	3.96	4.87	15.19	21.85	7.23	10.55	19.90	23.37
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1.56	2.45	1.59	2.49	7.46	10.24	3.06	4.60	8.96	11.99
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1.72	2.26	1.75	2.29	8.57	10.94	3.48	5.24	10.77	15.69
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1.31	2.04	1.34	2.08	6.62	8.92	2.65	4.28	8.11	11.24
\$40,000 under \$50,000	1.75	2.13	1.79	2.19	7.33	8.89	3.01	4.55	8.56	11.39
\$50,000 under \$75,000	1.02	1.58	1.05	1.63	4.57	5.69	1.66	2.91	5.21	8.48
\$75,000 under \$100,000	2.79	3.56	2.97	3.74	6.24	7.34	3.17	5.55	8.41	10.49
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2.46	5.60	2.84	6.41	4.16	5.27	8.01	3.51	8.01	9.99
\$200,000 under \$500,000	7.89	20.38	6.76	3.33	34.19	50.04	5.36	8.83	3.20	5.38
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	28.64	39.64	1.84	3.31	35.24	50.04	1.05	1.57	2.63	5.38
\$1,000,000 or more	0.88	1.28	1.33	2.35	1.02	1.43	0.88	1.19	1.93	3.25
Non-taxable returns, total	1.18	2.08	1.20	2.00	6.72	16.03	3.44	5.23	10.03	11.06

1. Consists of excess social security tax withheld, payment with request for extension of filing time, credit for tax on certain gasoline, fuel, and oil, credit from regulated investment companies, and other tax payments.

Table 1.6—Form 1040A Returns: Sources of Income, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income	Salaries and wages		Interest received		Dividends in AGI		Unemployment compensation in AGI	
			Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All returns, total	18,124,702	238,521,921	17,795,378	236,143,871	6,506,388	4,997,438	683,511	309,115	968,672	951,617
Under \$1,000	437,206	256,992	352,036	211,188	113,560	41,486	*19,873	*4,318	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	638,775	947,965	599,029	852,203	161,823	86,220	31,229	13,800	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	814,793	2,051,078	777,886	1,856,198	232,798	195,738	*14,195	*5,763	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	735,301	2,579,459	712,589	2,408,999	195,891	167,524	*19,873	*11,092	*2,839	*312
\$4,000 under \$5,000	894,285	4,014,142	846,022	3,654,755	258,349	327,161	*51,102	33,236	*2,839	*7,804
\$5,000 under \$6,000	826,149	4,529,508	786,403	4,164,316	261,188	341,753	28,390	27,902	*2,839	*5,130
\$6,000 under \$7,000	914,158	5,938,879	891,446	5,648,318	269,705	311,765	*22,712	*12,917	*5,678	*4,284
\$7,000 under \$8,000	851,703	6,381,545	834,669	6,106,872	232,798	286,679	39,746	28,012	—	—
\$8,000 under \$9,000	931,195	7,912,354	925,517	7,662,284	278,222	309,349	*17,034	*9,911	*2,839	*633
\$9,000 under \$10,000	885,768	8,423,191	882,929	8,299,615	244,154	174,391	*8,517	*105	*8,517	*3,708
\$10,000 under \$11,000	817,633	8,572,388	814,794	8,426,477	252,671	200,081	*25,551	*8,077	*19,873	*12,290
\$11,000 under \$12,000	823,310	9,450,988	817,632	9,265,380	266,866	235,992	*17,034	*2,791	34,068	17,528
\$12,000 under \$13,000	658,650	8,133,958	658,650	8,177,585	204,408	91,529	*19,873	*6,209	36,907	20,361
\$13,000 under \$14,000	738,140	9,954,423	738,140	9,863,288	229,959	99,178	*17,034	*3,253	70,975	47,670
\$14,000 under \$15,000	695,555	10,075,392	695,555	10,036,938	229,959	91,089	*25,551	*14,382	62,458	37,560
\$15,000 under \$16,000	660,831	10,231,956	660,831	10,182,615	280,405	147,160	*11,356	*5,005	62,458	60,031
\$16,000 under \$17,000	536,571	8,834,721	536,571	8,741,741	190,213	110,091	31,229	15,382	39,746	57,053
\$17,000 under \$18,000	507,525	8,884,310	507,525	8,753,565	195,235	200,230	*8,517	*3,943	48,263	42,914
\$18,000 under \$19,000	532,191	9,845,103	532,191	9,766,005	226,235	129,341	37,778	25,026	62,458	59,616
\$19,000 under \$20,000	467,951	9,105,348	467,951	9,064,888	236,050	100,835	26,421	4,754	54,369	54,499
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1,709,144	38,110,942	1,709,144	38,068,526	755,255	458,402	72,031	27,252	244,481	311,229
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1,025,911	27,978,404	1,025,911	28,265,234	545,698	367,117	54,572	16,532	102,597	104,420
\$30,000 under \$40,000	864,386	29,248,248	864,386	29,563,252	532,601	416,705	63,299	18,247	82,946	81,413
\$40,000 or more	157,571	6,970,630	157,571	7,103,629	112,345	107,622	20,594	11,203	21,522	23,163
Taxable returns, total	13,003,146	214,850,833	12,886,671	213,269,980	5,455,958	4,186,208	561,434	258,387	962,994	949,539
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*2,839	*8,347	*2,839	*8,347	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	184,535	688,540	173,179	622,022	82,331	70,561	*5,678	*2,742	*2,839	*312
\$4,000 under \$5,000	383,265	1,730,646	360,553	1,522,996	167,501	175,507	39,746	29,347	*2,839	*7,804
\$5,000 under \$6,000	357,714	1,967,719	320,807	1,641,853	181,696	297,397	*22,712	*25,378	*2,839	*5,130
\$6,000 under \$7,000	377,587	2,453,935	360,553	2,219,825	190,213	253,506	*17,034	*9,445	*2,839	*2,839
\$7,000 under \$8,000	400,302	3,010,667	388,946	2,851,396	139,111	175,950	*25,551	*20,446	—	—
\$8,000 under \$9,000	607,549	5,151,952	601,871	4,909,558	238,476	288,601	*14,195	*9,332	—	—
\$9,000 under \$10,000	655,809	6,245,519	652,970	6,118,616	218,603	170,658	*8,517	*105	*8,517	*3,708
\$10,000 under \$11,000	743,819	7,803,266	740,980	7,653,605	244,154	199,752	*25,551	*8,077	*19,873	*12,290
\$11,000 under \$12,000	792,081	9,092,428	786,403	8,906,244	264,027	235,958	*14,195	*2,325	34,068	17,528
\$12,000 under \$13,000	630,260	7,868,083	630,260	7,821,004	195,891	90,550	*19,873	*6,209	36,907	20,361
\$13,000 under \$14,000	726,784	9,803,470	726,784	9,709,286	229,959	99,178	*17,034	*3,253	70,975	47,670
\$14,000 under \$15,000	684,199	9,908,164	684,199	9,868,412	229,959	91,089	*25,551	*14,382	62,458	37,560
\$15,000 under \$16,000	657,992	10,186,605	657,992	10,137,265	280,405	147,160	*11,356	*5,005	62,458	60,031
\$16,000 under \$17,000	533,732	8,788,508	533,732	8,694,452	190,213	110,091	31,229	15,382	39,746	57,053
\$17,000 under \$18,000	507,525	8,884,310	507,525	8,753,565	195,235	200,230	*8,517	*3,943	48,263	42,914
\$18,000 under \$19,000	532,191	9,845,103	532,191	9,766,005	226,235	129,341	37,778	25,026	62,458	59,616
\$19,000 under \$20,000	467,951	9,105,348	467,951	9,064,888	236,050	100,835	26,421	4,754	54,369	54,499
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1,709,144	38,110,942	1,709,144	38,068,526	755,255	458,402	72,031	27,252	244,481	311,229
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1,025,911	27,978,404	1,025,911	28,265,234	545,698	367,117	54,572	16,532	102,597	104,420
\$30,000 under \$40,000	864,386	29,248,248	864,386	29,563,252	532,601	416,705	63,299	18,247	82,946	81,413
\$40,000 or more	157,571	6,970,630	157,571	7,103,629	112,345	107,622	20,594	11,203	21,522	23,163
Nontaxable returns, total	5,121,558	23,671,088	4,908,631	22,873,891	1,050,430	811,230	122,077	50,727	*5,878	*2,078

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.6—Form 1040A Returns: Sources of Income, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Statutory adjustments						Contributions deduction for nonitemizers		Zero bracket amount	
	Total		Payments to an IRA		Deduction for working married couple		Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All returns, total	4,151,333	3,880,119	1,091,427	1,748,350	3,310,202	2,131,769	7,123,334	1,196,247	16,929,483	44,816,851
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	*19,873	*994	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	*5,678	*4,259	*5,678	*4,259	—	—	*25,551	*786	309,451	141,939
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*14,195	*6,621	*2,839	*5,678	*11,356	*943	116,399	6,612	576,317	649,061
\$3,000 under \$4,000	*17,034	*8,469	*5,678	*7,098	*11,356	*1,371	113,560	7,609	644,453	1,059,827
\$4,000 under \$5,000	31,229	8,815	*5,678	*5,008	*25,551	*3,807	193,052	25,108	843,183	1,680,095
\$5,000 under \$6,000	51,102	9,593	*2,839	*1,420	48,263	8,173	244,154	27,464	792,081	1,761,696
\$6,000 under \$7,000	65,297	38,406	*25,551	*30,292	39,746	8,114	309,451	37,651	908,480	2,187,907
\$7,000 under \$8,000	56,780	40,019	*22,712	*32,367	34,068	7,651	312,290	47,110	846,025	2,123,003
\$8,000 under \$9,000	119,238	69,822	36,907	53,356	82,331	16,466	346,361	47,142	931,195	2,478,332
\$9,000 under \$10,000	116,999	54,628	31,229	35,752	85,170	18,877	340,680	65,956	882,929	2,366,403
\$10,000 under \$11,000	127,755	74,538	45,424	51,074	82,331	23,464	346,359	52,428	817,633	2,270,828
\$11,000 under \$12,000	119,238	70,702	34,068	47,707	88,009	22,996	349,197	56,485	823,310	2,284,603
\$12,000 under \$13,000	139,111	71,727	34,068	39,241	107,882	32,487	303,773	48,169	658,650	1,817,592
\$13,000 under \$14,000	119,238	58,966	*25,551	*23,592	93,687	35,374	312,290	49,248	738,140	2,038,970
\$14,000 under \$15,000	170,340	104,577	31,229	44,714	141,950	59,863	295,256	57,493	695,555	1,979,209
\$15,000 under \$16,000	186,718	162,855	58,963	109,775	132,777	53,081	325,829	48,921	660,831	1,889,389
\$16,000 under \$17,000	144,789	89,545	39,746	42,446	105,043	47,099	249,832	29,815	536,571	1,538,057
\$17,000 under \$18,000	146,972	116,342	30,573	54,695	121,421	61,647	280,405	60,612	507,525	1,477,535
\$18,000 under \$19,000	197,189	134,886	43,883	61,275	155,489	73,610	260,089	46,097	532,191	1,570,242
\$19,000 under \$20,000	161,339	119,628	31,870	42,919	131,652	76,709	260,287	43,526	467,951	1,407,412
\$20,000 under \$25,000	820,745	754,466	183,357	274,879	681,043	479,588	912,417	175,121	1,709,144	5,335,835
\$25,000 under \$30,000	635,189	774,898	178,989	326,490	532,599	448,409	589,355	122,795	1,025,911	3,319,242
\$30,000 under \$40,000	578,440	831,369	157,162	316,538	493,311	514,830	515,140	116,834	864,386	2,886,897
\$40,000 or more	127,318	274,988	57,433	137,777	105,167	137,211	101,734	22,272	157,571	552,780
Taxable returns, total	3,884,467	3,813,280	1,080,071	1,732,025	3,054,692	2,081,255	6,180,788	1,064,203	13,003,146	37,388,230
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2,839	*5,025
\$3,000 under \$4,000	*5,678	*7,098	*5,678	*7,098	—	—	42,585	2,183	184,535	432,465
\$4,000 under \$5,000	*5,678	*5,008	*5,678	*5,008	—	—	119,238	11,759	383,265	901,155
\$5,000 under \$6,000	*5,678	*2,038	*2,839	*1,420	*2,839	*619	147,628	16,719	357,714	861,012
\$6,000 under \$7,000	34,068	31,680	*25,551	*30,292	*8,517	*1,388	178,857	21,426	377,587	937,409
\$7,000 under \$8,000	39,746	37,126	*22,712	*32,367	*17,034	*4,758	150,467	24,336	400,302	1,009,783
\$8,000 under \$9,000	62,458	55,539	34,068	46,968	28,390	8,571	252,674	33,046	607,549	1,569,406
\$9,000 under \$10,000	88,009	47,567	31,229	35,752	56,780	11,816	255,510	37,463	655,809	1,731,393
\$10,000 under \$11,000	116,399	70,458	45,424	51,074	70,975	19,385	317,969	47,939	743,819	2,079,172
\$11,000 under \$12,000	113,560	69,626	34,068	47,707	82,331	21,920	329,324	52,499	792,081	2,203,121
\$12,000 under \$13,000	136,272	70,041	34,068	39,241	105,043	30,800	286,739	46,227	630,260	1,743,633
\$13,000 under \$14,000	113,560	55,917	*25,551	*23,592	88,009	32,325	312,290	49,248	726,784	2,005,299
\$14,000 under \$15,000	167,501	103,280	31,229	44,714	139,111	58,566	292,417	55,363	684,199	1,948,803
\$15,000 under \$16,000	186,718	162,855	58,963	109,775	132,777	53,081	325,829	48,921	657,992	1,882,603
\$16,000 under \$17,000	141,950	88,469	39,746	42,446	102,204	46,023	249,832	29,815	533,732	1,528,007
\$17,000 under \$18,000	146,972	116,342	30,573	54,695	121,421	61,647	280,405	60,612	507,525	1,477,535
\$18,000 under \$19,000	197,189	134,886	43,883	61,275	155,489	73,610	260,089	46,097	532,191	1,570,242
\$19,000 under \$20,000	161,339	119,628	31,870	42,919	131,652	76,709	260,287	43,526	467,951	1,407,412
\$20,000 under \$25,000	820,745	754,466	183,357	274,879	681,043	479,588	912,417	175,121	1,709,144	5,335,835
\$25,000 under \$30,000	635,189	774,898	178,989	326,490	532,599	448,409	589,355	122,795	1,025,911	3,319,242
\$30,000 under \$40,000	578,440	831,369	157,162	316,538	493,311	514,830	515,140	116,834	864,386	2,886,897
\$40,000 or more	127,318	274,988	57,433	137,777	105,167	137,211	101,734	22,272	157,571	552,780
Non-taxable returns, total	266,866	66,838	*11,356	*16,324	255,510	50,514	942,548	132,045	3,926,337	7,428,621

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.5—Form 1040EZ Returns: Sources of Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Salaries and wages		Interest received		Contributions deduction for nonitemizers	
			Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All returns, total	16,529,160	129,165,574	16,480,897	128,710,873	5,338,209	454,701	4,508,801	502,808
Under \$1,000	1,277,550	741,419	1,232,126	724,856	224,281	16,563	59,619	1,794
\$1,000 under \$2,000	1,689,205	2,546,821	1,689,205	2,517,412	437,206	29,409	181,696	7,864
\$2,000 under \$3,000	1,533,060	3,802,162	1,533,060	3,773,204	465,596	28,958	204,408	10,765
\$3,000 under \$4,000	1,388,271	4,835,109	1,388,271	4,798,594	457,079	36,515	269,705	13,962
\$4,000 under \$5,000	1,149,795	5,173,413	1,149,795	5,149,478	371,909	23,936	300,934	25,426
\$5,000 under \$6,000	985,133	5,412,091	985,133	5,384,743	309,451	27,348	312,290	26,423
\$6,000 under \$7,000	868,734	5,650,411	868,734	5,630,617	281,061	19,794	232,798	31,561
\$7,000 under \$8,000	885,768	6,633,437	885,768	6,621,655	224,281	11,782	281,061	33,710
\$8,000 under \$9,000	891,446	7,597,655	891,446	7,576,999	266,866	20,657	300,934	30,303
\$9,000 under \$10,000	843,189	7,975,408	843,189	7,959,155	299,578	16,253	269,708	26,724
\$10,000 under \$11,000	715,430	7,495,787	715,430	7,478,285	255,510	17,502	281,061	36,453
\$11,000 under \$12,000	550,766	6,318,067	550,766	6,305,243	158,984	12,824	207,247	26,065
\$12,000 under \$13,000	559,285	6,998,719	559,285	6,982,690	201,569	16,029	181,698	18,936
\$13,000 under \$14,000	451,401	6,091,353	451,401	6,078,756	141,950	12,597	184,535	18,326
\$14,000 under \$15,000	488,308	7,078,391	485,469	7,020,980	178,857	57,410	181,696	25,449
\$15,000 under \$16,000	360,553	5,593,213	360,553	5,579,918	173,179	13,295	173,179	30,959
\$16,000 under \$17,000	266,866	4,405,941	266,866	4,396,399	88,009	9,542	110,721	9,857
\$17,000 under \$18,000	272,544	4,763,004	272,544	4,750,487	124,916	12,517	141,950	17,659
\$18,000 under \$19,000	306,612	5,670,102	306,612	5,656,248	144,789	13,854	119,238	15,325
\$19,000 under \$20,000	215,764	4,197,663	215,764	4,187,511	102,204	10,152	90,848	11,717
\$20,000 under \$25,000	539,162	11,858,962	539,162	11,828,562	288,133	30,400	272,857	40,800
\$25,000 under \$30,000	224,831	6,117,370	224,831	6,104,824	113,508	12,547	117,874	33,703
\$30,000 under \$40,000	61,122	2,020,603	61,122	2,016,082	37,110	4,521	32,744	9,026
\$40,000 or more	*4,365	*188,472	*4,365	*188,175	*2,183	*297	—	—
Taxable returns, total	11,333,790	119,819,595	11,330,951	119,458,481	3,986,845	361,114	3,960,874	477,092
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	692,716	2,579,532	692,716	2,561,675	232,798	17,857	167,501	8,670
\$4,000 under \$5,000	1,149,795	5,173,413	1,149,795	5,149,478	371,909	23,936	300,934	25,426
\$5,000 under \$6,000	985,133	5,412,091	985,133	5,384,743	309,451	27,348	312,290	26,423
\$6,000 under \$7,000	868,734	5,650,411	868,734	5,630,617	281,061	19,794	232,798	31,561
\$7,000 under \$8,000	885,768	6,633,437	885,768	6,621,655	224,281	11,782	281,061	33,710
\$8,000 under \$9,000	891,446	7,597,655	891,446	7,576,999	266,866	20,657	300,934	30,303
\$9,000 under \$10,000	843,189	7,975,408	843,189	7,959,155	289,578	16,253	269,708	26,724
\$10,000 under \$11,000	715,430	7,495,787	715,430	7,478,285	255,510	17,502	281,061	36,453
\$11,000 under \$12,000	550,766	6,318,067	550,766	6,305,243	158,984	12,824	207,247	26,065
\$12,000 under \$13,000	559,285	6,998,719	559,285	6,982,690	201,569	16,029	181,698	18,936
\$13,000 under \$14,000	451,401	6,091,353	451,401	6,078,756	141,950	12,597	184,535	18,326
\$14,000 under \$15,000	488,308	7,078,391	485,469	7,020,980	178,857	57,410	181,696	25,449
\$15,000 under \$16,000	360,553	5,593,213	360,553	5,579,918	173,179	13,295	173,179	30,959
\$16,000 under \$17,000	266,866	4,405,941	266,866	4,396,399	88,009	9,542	110,721	9,857
\$17,000 under \$18,000	272,544	4,763,004	272,544	4,750,487	124,916	12,517	141,950	17,659
\$18,000 under \$19,000	306,612	5,670,102	306,612	5,656,248	144,789	13,854	119,238	15,325
\$19,000 under \$20,000	215,764	4,197,663	215,764	4,187,511	102,204	10,152	90,848	11,717
\$20,000 under \$25,000	539,162	11,858,962	539,162	11,828,562	288,133	30,400	272,857	40,800
\$25,000 under \$30,000	224,831	6,117,370	224,831	6,104,824	113,508	12,547	117,874	33,703
\$30,000 under \$40,000	61,122	2,020,603	61,122	2,016,082	37,110	4,521	32,744	9,026
\$40,000 or more	*4,365	*188,472	*4,365	*188,175	*2,183	*297	—	—
Nontaxable returns, total	5,195,370	9,345,979	5,149,946	9,252,392	1,351,364	93,588	547,927	25,716

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.5—Form 1040EZ Returns: Sources of Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Taxable income		Total income tax		Income tax withheld		Overpayment refunded		Tax due at time of filing	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
All returns, total	15,197,669	112,067,711	11,333,790	12,410,905	18,067,059	16,220,838	15,481,607	4,003,945	772,170	194,013
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	1,169,668	52,025	1,169,668	52,025	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	1,635,264	784,078	—	—	1,621,069	162,814	1,621,069	162,814	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	1,533,060	2,197,241	—	—	1,462,085	258,536	1,462,085	258,536	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	1,388,271	3,377,800	692,716	21,557	1,317,296	347,800	1,297,423	328,069	68,136	1,825
\$4,000 under \$5,000	1,149,795	3,952,655	1,149,795	133,799	1,101,532	412,825	1,044,752	287,838	105,043	8,812
\$5,000 under \$6,000	985,133	4,361,471	985,133	231,361	956,743	480,362	919,836	260,368	65,297	11,367
\$6,000 under \$7,000	868,734	4,715,593	868,734	322,124	860,217	560,771	817,632	245,784	48,263	7,137
\$7,000 under \$8,000	885,768	5,678,982	885,768	450,458	865,895	663,577	820,471	233,488	65,297	20,370
\$8,000 under \$9,000	891,446	6,640,702	891,446	588,408	880,090	810,586	823,310	240,020	68,136	17,843
\$9,000 under \$10,000	843,189	7,072,222	843,189	675,383	834,672	898,802	814,799	233,256	28,390	9,837
\$10,000 under \$11,000	715,430	6,715,514	715,430	684,110	712,591	890,148	678,523	210,476	34,068	4,437
\$11,000 under \$12,000	550,766	5,719,205	550,766	614,326	547,927	779,277	533,732	169,446	*17,034	*4,494
\$12,000 under \$13,000	559,285	6,398,240	559,285	721,872	556,446	887,699	533,734	174,837	*25,551	*9,011
\$13,000 under \$14,000	451,401	5,603,683	451,401	660,970	445,723	776,677	408,816	133,379	42,585	17,673
\$14,000 under \$15,000	488,308	6,545,329	488,308	803,252	485,469	963,906	462,757	167,535	*25,551	*6,882
\$15,000 under \$16,000	360,553	5,187,279	360,553	662,864	360,553	781,409	337,841	123,076	*22,712	*4,531
\$16,000 under \$17,000	266,866	4,118,543	266,866	546,854	266,866	642,383	258,349	98,735	*8,517	*3,205
\$17,000 under \$18,000	272,544	4,461,900	272,544	615,225	272,544	704,021	249,832	90,953	*22,712	*2,158
\$18,000 under \$19,000	306,612	5,335,901	306,612	764,810	306,612	882,617	292,417	123,218	*14,195	*5,411
\$19,000 under \$20,000	215,764	3,961,893	215,764	587,693	215,764	658,719	190,213	80,710	*25,551	*9,684
\$20,000 under \$25,000	539,162	11,257,695	539,162	1,808,903	536,979	1,999,595	493,321	208,500	45,841	17,806
\$25,000 under \$30,000	224,831	5,849,843	224,831	1,069,026	224,831	1,154,839	203,003	99,793	21,828	13,980
\$30,000 under \$40,000	61,122	1,948,010	61,122	402,797	61,122	412,247	45,842	20,441	*15,280	*10,991
\$40,000 or more	*4,365	*183,933	*4,365	*45,112	*4,365	*39,205	*2,182	*648	*2,183	*6,556
Taxable returns, total	11,333,790	107,559,484	11,333,790	12,410,905	11,138,555	15,583,644	10,553,103	3,388,752	772,170	194,013
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	692,716	1,850,892	692,716	21,557	641,614	183,981	621,741	164,250	68,136	1,825
\$4,000 under \$5,000	1,149,795	3,952,655	1,149,795	133,799	1,101,532	412,825	1,044,752	287,838	105,043	8,812
\$5,000 under \$6,000	985,133	4,361,471	985,133	231,361	956,743	480,362	919,836	260,368	65,297	11,367
\$6,000 under \$7,000	868,734	4,715,593	868,734	322,124	860,217	560,771	817,632	245,784	48,263	7,137
\$7,000 under \$8,000	885,768	5,678,982	885,768	450,458	865,895	663,577	820,471	233,488	65,297	20,370
\$8,000 under \$9,000	891,446	6,640,702	891,446	588,408	880,090	810,586	823,310	240,020	68,136	17,843
\$9,000 under \$10,000	843,189	7,072,222	843,189	675,383	834,672	898,802	814,799	233,256	28,390	9,837
\$10,000 under \$11,000	715,430	6,715,514	715,430	684,110	712,591	890,148	678,523	210,476	34,068	4,437
\$11,000 under \$12,000	550,766	5,719,205	550,766	614,326	547,927	779,277	533,732	169,446	*17,034	*4,494
\$12,000 under \$13,000	559,285	6,398,240	559,285	721,872	556,446	887,699	533,734	174,837	*25,551	*9,011
\$13,000 under \$14,000	451,401	5,603,683	451,401	660,970	445,723	776,677	408,816	133,379	42,585	17,673
\$14,000 under \$15,000	488,308	6,545,329	488,308	803,252	485,469	963,906	462,757	167,535	*25,551	*6,882
\$15,000 under \$16,000	360,553	5,187,279	360,553	662,864	360,553	781,409	337,841	123,076	*22,712	*4,531
\$16,000 under \$17,000	266,866	4,118,543	266,866	546,854	266,866	642,383	258,349	98,735	*8,517	*3,205
\$17,000 under \$18,000	272,544	4,461,900	272,544	615,225	272,544	704,021	249,832	90,953	*22,712	*2,158
\$18,000 under \$19,000	306,612	5,335,901	306,612	764,810	306,612	882,617	292,417	123,218	*14,195	*5,411
\$19,000 under \$20,000	215,764	3,961,893	215,764	587,693	215,764	658,719	190,213	80,710	*25,551	*9,684
\$20,000 under \$25,000	539,162	11,257,695	539,162	1,808,903	536,979	1,999,595	493,321	208,500	45,841	17,806
\$25,000 under \$30,000	224,831	5,849,843	224,831	1,069,026	224,831	1,154,839	203,003	99,793	21,828	13,980
\$30,000 under \$40,000	61,122	1,948,010	61,122	402,797	61,122	412,247	45,842	20,441	*15,280	*10,991
\$40,000 or more	*4,365	*183,933	*4,365	*45,112	*4,365	*39,205	*2,182	*648	*2,183	*6,556
Nontaxable returns, total	3,863,879	4,508,227	—	—	4,928,504	637,194	4,928,504	637,194	—	—

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

Table 1.6—Form 1040A Returns: Sources of Income, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Exemptions		Taxable income		Child care credit		Political contributions credit		Earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits	
	Number of exemptions	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All returns, total	46,503,197	48,333,295	16,929,483	190,585,103	2,345,275	965,845	454,805	22,309	1,842,511	260,498
Under \$1,000	803,437	833,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	1,223,609	1,270,736	309,451	141,939	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	1,635,264	1,699,198	576,317	649,430	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	1,527,382	1,587,342	644,453	1,122,484	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$5,000	1,904,969	1,980,032	843,183	2,069,500	*19,873	*829	*14,195	*511	70,975	2,246
\$5,000 under \$6,000	1,913,486	1,989,003	792,081	2,541,507	53,941	5,235	*11,356	*568	133,433	12,889
\$6,000 under \$7,000	2,257,005	2,344,333	908,480	3,564,981	76,653	13,894	*17,034	*568	258,349	36,263
\$7,000 under \$8,000	2,126,420	2,210,228	846,025	4,134,283	105,043	24,660	*25,551	*767	286,739	59,057
\$8,000 under \$9,000	2,214,423	2,300,729	931,195	5,564,483	144,789	43,161	*17,034	*383	329,324	73,556
\$9,000 under \$10,000	2,390,438	2,484,579	882,929	5,872,860	144,789	49,120	*19,873	*889	383,265	55,346
\$10,000 under \$11,000	2,197,390	2,284,150	817,633	6,235,810	156,145	68,951	28,391	1,349	380,426	21,142
\$11,000 under \$12,000	2,157,640	2,242,469	823,310	7,152,034	127,755	58,259	28,390	1,522	—	—
\$12,000 under \$13,000	1,754,506	1,824,346	658,650	6,351,443	88,009	42,909	34,068	1,769	—	—
\$13,000 under \$14,000	2,004,334	2,082,804	738,140	7,822,371	153,306	66,381	*17,034	*707	—	—
\$14,000 under \$15,000	1,879,418	1,953,573	695,555	8,064,327	136,272	68,471	*14,195	*653	—	—
\$15,000 under \$16,000	1,787,258	1,858,294	660,831	8,324,740	116,399	50,358	*25,551	*968	—	—
\$16,000 under \$17,000	1,396,788	1,452,432	536,571	7,352,473	76,653	45,407	*17,034	*539	—	—
\$17,000 under \$18,000	1,448,761	1,506,371	507,525	7,317,327	102,204	58,617	*22,712	*1,261	—	—
\$18,000 under \$19,000	1,499,634	1,558,597	532,191	8,240,408	110,721	48,260	*5,678	*213	—	—
\$19,000 under \$20,000	1,239,406	1,288,528	467,951	7,773,294	91,276	38,074	*14,195	*1,110	—	—
\$20,000 under \$25,000	4,913,525	5,108,320	1,709,144	32,827,501	325,251	137,723	76,403	4,610	—	—
\$25,000 under \$30,000	3,064,644	3,185,746	1,025,911	24,669,864	161,524	70,805	26,195	1,401	—	—
\$30,000 under \$40,000	2,647,721	2,751,360	864,386	26,380,053	133,147	61,533	32,742	1,967	—	—
\$40,000 or more	515,739	536,369	157,571	6,411,990	21,525	13,198	*7,174	*555	—	—
Taxable returns, total	32,441,630	33,719,940	13,003,148	180,066,890	1,715,017	761,985	417,898	20,881	777,888	114,454
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*2,839	*2,953	*2,839	*5,394	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	184,535	191,235	184,535	495,122	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$5,000	440,045	457,193	383,265	1,261,694	—	—	*11,356	*440	—	—
\$5,000 under \$6,000	457,079	475,249	357,714	1,475,752	*2,839	*102	*8,517	*426	—	—
\$6,000 under \$7,000	553,605	574,727	377,587	1,857,782	—	—	*14,195	*426	—	—
\$7,000 under \$8,000	607,555	630,608	400,302	2,355,723	—	—	*14,195	*440	28,390	9,752
\$8,000 under \$9,000	1,053,272	1,094,722	607,549	4,024,184	*17,034	*4,676	*14,195	*312	136,272	41,347
\$9,000 under \$10,000	1,388,271	1,442,326	655,809	4,765,730	28,390	7,186	*14,195	*576	264,027	43,533
\$10,000 under \$11,000	1,904,973	1,980,036	743,819	5,775,290	99,365	38,610	*22,713	*1,093	349,197	19,822
\$11,000 under \$12,000	2,001,495	2,080,079	792,081	6,959,851	99,365	45,503	28,390	1,522	—	—
\$12,000 under \$13,000	1,601,200	1,664,907	630,260	6,156,948	68,136	28,132	31,229	1,661	—	—
\$13,000 under \$14,000	1,944,715	2,020,800	726,784	7,733,422	141,950	59,872	*17,034	*707	—	—
\$14,000 under \$15,000	1,822,638	1,894,521	684,199	7,958,279	124,916	58,861	*14,195	*653	—	—
\$15,000 under \$16,000	1,770,224	1,840,579	657,992	8,297,106	113,560	47,695	*25,551	*968	—	—
\$16,000 under \$17,000	1,379,754	1,434,717	533,732	7,323,976	73,814	43,139	*17,034	*539	—	—
\$17,000 under \$18,000	1,448,761	1,506,371	507,525	7,317,327	102,204	58,617	*22,712	*1,261	—	—
\$18,000 under \$19,000	1,499,634	1,558,597	532,191	8,240,408	110,721	48,260	*5,678	*213	—	—
\$19,000 under \$20,000	1,239,406	1,288,528	467,951	7,773,294	91,276	38,074	*14,195	*1,110	—	—
\$20,000 under \$25,000	4,913,525	5,108,320	1,709,144	32,827,501	325,251	137,723	76,403	4,610	—	—
\$25,000 under \$30,000	3,064,644	3,185,746	1,025,911	24,669,864	161,524	70,805	26,195	1,401	—	—
\$30,000 under \$40,000	2,647,721	2,751,360	864,386	26,380,053	133,147	61,533	32,742	1,967	—	—
\$40,000 or more	515,739	536,369	157,571	6,411,990	21,525	13,198	*7,174	*555	—	—
Nontaxable returns, total	14,061,587	14,613,355	3,926,337	10,518,413	630,258	203,860	36,907	1,428	1,064,625	146,044

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 1.6—Form 1040A Returns: Sources of Income, Deductions, and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Income tax after credits		Taxpayments				Overpayment refunded		Tax due at time of filing	
	Number of returns	Amount	Total		Income tax withheld		Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
			Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount				
	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
All returns, total	13,003,146	21,511,125	17,156,603	28,678,048	17,156,603	28,878,008	15,971,348	8,788,859	1,754,367	533,037
Under \$1,000	—	—	303,773	15,285	303,773	15,285	332,163	26,735	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	542,249	51,678	542,249	51,678	579,156	94,539	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*2,839	*45	704,072	112,138	704,072	112,138	735,301	201,813	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	184,535	6,873	630,258	155,413	630,258	155,413	652,970	268,643	39,746	857
\$4,000 under \$5,000	383,265	39,479	769,369	240,634	769,369	240,634	772,208	381,837	68,136	6,041
\$5,000 under \$6,000	357,714	70,004	706,911	287,477	706,911	287,477	723,945	434,100	85,170	11,359
\$6,000 under \$7,000	377,587	110,216	831,827	401,866	831,827	401,866	811,954	536,026	85,170	17,673
\$7,000 under \$8,000	400,302	156,438	797,762	497,962	797,762	497,962	789,245	477,930	48,263	10,598
\$8,000 under \$9,000	607,549	258,129	891,449	630,122	891,449	630,122	851,703	450,783	79,492	17,747
\$9,000 under \$10,000	655,809	327,973	851,700	718,772	851,700	718,772	823,310	437,802	62,458	18,300
\$10,000 under \$11,000	743,819	404,067	792,082	785,038	792,082	785,038	749,497	401,403	68,136	16,977
\$11,000 under \$12,000	792,081	569,134	809,115	918,013	809,115	918,013	752,335	367,912	70,975	19,033
\$12,000 under \$13,000	630,260	553,034	650,133	834,206	650,133	834,206	621,743	287,441	34,068	6,269
\$13,000 under \$14,000	726,784	713,009	729,623	1,050,935	729,623	1,050,935	664,326	358,270	70,975	20,344
\$14,000 under \$15,000	684,199	766,700	695,555	1,134,970	695,555	1,134,970	630,258	376,227	65,297	7,958
\$15,000 under \$16,000	657,992	851,076	657,992	1,167,143	657,992	1,167,143	587,673	333,483	73,158	17,417
\$16,000 under \$17,000	533,732	791,610	533,732	1,046,529	533,732	1,046,529	474,113	272,666	62,458	17,747
\$17,000 under \$18,000	507,525	788,513	504,686	1,073,252	504,686	1,073,252	462,101	293,250	45,424	8,511
\$18,000 under \$19,000	532,191	936,577	529,352	1,190,627	529,352	1,190,627	470,389	275,746	61,802	21,695
\$19,000 under \$20,000	467,951	914,693	467,951	1,178,042	467,951	1,178,042	440,659	272,699	27,292	9,550
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1,709,144	4,156,061	1,709,144	5,093,104	1,709,144	5,093,104	1,464,678	1,012,561	242,283	75,518
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1,025,911	3,527,335	1,025,911	4,086,300	1,025,911	4,086,300	860,021	628,821	165,890	69,857
\$30,000 under \$40,000	864,386	4,334,695	864,386	4,747,654	864,386	4,747,654	624,273	514,115	237,930	101,155
\$40,000 or more	157,571	1,235,264	157,571	1,260,888	157,571	1,260,888	97,327	84,055	60,244	58,431
Taxable returns, total	13,003,146	21,511,125	12,879,500	27,229,971	12,879,500	27,229,931	11,241,574	6,251,883	1,754,367	533,037
Under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*2,839	*45	*2,839	*449	*2,839	*449	*2,839	*403	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	184,535	6,873	150,467	44,555	150,467	44,555	144,789	38,539	39,746	857
\$4,000 under \$5,000	383,265	39,479	340,680	118,452	340,680	118,452	315,129	85,014	58,136	6,041
\$5,000 under \$6,000	357,714	70,004	292,417	139,696	292,417	139,696	272,544	81,051	85,170	11,359
\$6,000 under \$7,000	377,587	110,216	328,485	185,972	328,485	185,972	292,417	93,429	85,170	17,673
\$7,000 under \$8,000	400,302	156,438	377,690	275,325	377,690	275,325	352,039	129,485	48,263	10,598
\$8,000 under \$9,000	607,549	258,129	581,998	456,259	581,998	456,259	528,057	215,878	79,492	17,747
\$9,000 under \$10,000	655,809	327,973	635,936	583,139	635,936	583,139	593,351	273,467	62,458	18,300
\$10,000 under \$11,000	743,819	404,067	721,107	728,093	721,107	728,093	675,683	341,004	68,136	16,977
\$11,000 under \$12,000	792,081	569,134	777,886	888,863	777,886	888,863	721,106	338,761	70,975	19,033
\$12,000 under \$13,000	630,260	553,034	624,582	811,557	624,582	811,557	596,192	264,792	34,068	6,269
\$13,000 under \$14,000	726,784	713,009	718,267	1,039,324	718,267	1,039,324	652,970	346,659	70,975	20,344
\$14,000 under \$15,000	684,199	766,700	684,199	1,120,599	684,199	1,120,599	618,902	361,856	65,297	7,958
\$15,000 under \$16,000	657,992	851,076	655,153	1,163,741	655,153	1,163,741	584,834	330,082	73,158	17,417
\$16,000 under \$17,000	533,732	791,610	530,893	1,044,082	530,893	1,044,082	471,274	270,219	62,458	17,747
\$17,000 under \$18,000	507,525	788,513	504,686	1,073,252	504,686	1,073,252	462,101	293,250	45,424	8,511
\$18,000 under \$19,000	532,191	936,577	529,352	1,190,627	529,352	1,190,627	470,389	275,746	61,802	21,695
\$19,000 under \$20,000	467,951	914,693	467,951	1,178,042	467,951	1,178,042	440,659	272,699	27,292	9,550
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1,709,144	4,156,061	1,709,144	5,093,104	1,709,144	5,093,104	1,464,678	1,012,561	242,283	75,518
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1,025,911	3,527,335	1,025,911	4,086,300	1,025,911	4,086,300	860,021	628,821	165,890	69,857
\$30,000 under \$40,000	864,386	4,334,695	864,386	4,747,654	864,386	4,747,654	624,273	514,115	237,930	101,155
\$40,000 or more	157,571	1,235,264	157,571	1,260,888	157,571	1,260,888	97,327	84,055	60,244	58,431
Nontaxable returns, total	—	—	4,477,103	1,448,077	4,477,103	1,448,077	4,729,774	2,536,976	—	—

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

Table 2.1—Returns With Itemized Deductions: Sources of Income, Adjustments, Itemized Deductions by Type, Exemptions, and Tax Items by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with 11 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Contribution deduction—Continued (Other than cash contributions, Carryover from previous years, Amount not deductible because of income limitations), Net casualty or theft loss, Miscellaneous deductions. Rows include Total, Under \$5,000, \$5,000 under \$10,000, etc.

Table with 11 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Excess itemized deductions, Unused zero bracket amount, Exemptions, Taxable income, Zero bracket amount. Rows include Total, Under \$5,000, \$5,000 under \$10,000, etc.

Table with 11 columns: Size of adjusted gross income, Income tax before credits, Total credits, Income tax after credits, Alternative minimum tax, Total income tax. Rows include Total, Under \$5,000, \$5,000 under \$10,000, etc.

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based

** Data combined to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

Table 2.3—All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Number of exemptions for taxpayers	Exemptions for age 65 or over				
				Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
							Number of returns	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Total	101,660,287	244,180,202	149,523,674	12,433,421	16,748,810	283,393,324	10,078,604	46,664,555
Under \$5,000	16,748,975	25,801,347	18,915,628	1,357,959	1,674,809	500,699	142,795	26,094
\$5,000 under \$10,000	16,491,466	32,620,462	20,353,489	3,095,866	3,925,249	23,475,519	2,198,020	615,044
\$10,000 under \$15,000	13,948,518	30,698,594	18,532,759	2,323,876	3,125,808	28,573,178	2,161,803	1,577,797
\$15,000 under \$20,000	11,601,994	27,686,524	16,663,296	1,708,089	2,386,599	29,587,531	1,660,626	2,277,609
\$20,000 under \$25,000	8,976,271	23,446,876	14,115,091	1,034,169	1,485,909	22,992,995	1,017,542	2,144,513
\$25,000 under \$30,000	7,457,947	20,755,801	12,281,187	562,355	791,487	15,453,951	559,614	1,752,171
\$30,000 under \$35,000	6,451,040	19,222,769	11,270,341	474,671	618,112	15,384,066	471,884	2,027,859
\$35,000 under \$40,000	5,184,620	16,186,435	9,443,812	373,467	544,712	13,900,074	365,838	1,970,456
\$40,000 under \$45,000	3,935,507	12,343,630	7,332,190	300,410	415,487	12,766,325	300,323	2,021,393
\$45,000 under \$50,000	2,766,037	8,973,018	5,251,861	212,760	319,455	10,127,757	212,312	1,689,464
\$50,000 under \$55,000	1,948,948	6,303,115	3,697,254	181,178	264,510	9,469,702	181,091	1,684,452
\$55,000 under \$60,000	1,409,811	4,629,554	2,697,386	132,936	203,256	7,621,257	132,936	1,472,658
\$60,000 under \$75,000	2,269,880	7,365,622	4,324,880	254,461	360,684	16,972,913	253,659	3,637,684
\$75,000 under \$100,000	1,263,409	4,140,732	2,396,136	184,429	277,323	15,747,853	183,714	3,721,617
\$100,000 under \$200,000	909,357	3,019,322	1,702,549	156,476	241,522	20,970,576	156,220	5,962,170
\$200,000 under \$500,000	238,088	798,391	436,842	58,958	86,167	17,331,276	58,890	5,841,593
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	41,107	131,957	77,332	16,450	20,402	10,919,430	16,435	3,745,315
\$1,000,000 or more	17,312	56,053	31,641	4,911	7,319	11,598,222	4,902	4,496,666
Total taxable returns	82,846,420	202,318,055	125,177,821	10,078,604	13,519,092	273,479,787	10,078,604	46,664,555
Total nontaxable returns	18,813,867	41,862,147	24,345,853	2,354,817	3,229,718	9,913,537	—	—

Size of adjusted gross income	Exemptions for blindness			Exemptions for dependents						
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax						
				Number of returns	Amount					
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Total	326,521	327,319	6,078,877	222,385	714,900	39,550,811	77,580,399	1,157,515,513	32,620,073	153,572,433
Under \$5,000	25,486	25,486	20,707	—	—	2,862,677	5,185,424	-12,708,020	52,705	134,388
\$5,000 under \$10,000	108,659	108,659	777,267	38,408	5,506	4,243,920	8,233,065	32,176,855	1,089,040	258,054
\$10,000 under \$15,000	46,778	46,778	570,605	45,586	29,569	4,604,426	8,993,249	57,748,903	4,091,971	2,555,017
\$15,000 under \$20,000	48,426	48,426	827,670	45,587	50,728	4,506,213	8,588,203	78,688,891	4,304,208	5,265,733
\$20,000 under \$25,000	35,581	35,581	780,330	31,215	60,218	3,984,204	7,810,295	89,488,289	3,884,863	7,305,955
\$25,000 under \$30,000	*12,477	*12,477	*330,151	*12,477	*30,657	3,800,110	7,670,650	104,269,187	3,737,900	9,715,681
\$30,000 under \$35,000	*12,106	*12,106	*387,970	*12,106	*46,205	3,664,209	7,322,210	118,883,316	3,627,426	12,366,864
\$35,000 under \$40,000	*8,934	*8,934	*338,368	*8,934	*45,312	3,067,336	6,188,977	114,800,454	3,043,408	13,198,920
\$40,000 under \$45,000	*6,373	*6,373	*265,883	*6,373	*38,656	2,322,844	4,589,580	98,432,620	2,313,220	12,036,900
\$45,000 under \$50,000	*5,558	*5,558	*265,639	*5,558	*47,232	1,696,770	3,396,144	80,372,092	1,689,639	10,523,064
\$50,000 under \$55,000	*5,637	*5,637	*294,194	*5,637	*50,677	1,186,557	2,335,714	62,170,698	1,184,450	8,888,977
\$55,000 under \$60,000	*626	*626	*36,772	*626	*8,947	856,956	1,728,286	49,163,534	854,899	7,372,717
\$60,000 under \$75,000	*4,289	*4,915	*271,239	*4,289	*38,756	1,362,341	2,675,143	90,491,228	1,358,525	14,825,227
\$75,000 under \$100,000	*2,722	*2,722	*230,868	*2,722	*50,503	732,504	1,464,551	62,305,485	730,640	11,719,572
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,028	2,199	266,975	2,028	63,754	509,513	1,073,052	66,333,818	507,296	15,406,231
\$200,000 under \$500,000	663	664	193,544	661	70,287	126,002	274,718	36,092,711	125,714	11,077,401
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	117	117	77,198	117	27,456	16,207	34,106	10,878,409	16,170	3,943,816
\$1,000,000 or more	61	61	143,497	61	50,439	8,022	17,032	17,927,043	7,999	6,977,915
Total taxable returns	222,385	223,182	5,408,356	222,385	714,900	32,620,073	63,397,960	1,129,705,125	32,620,073	153,572,433
Total nontaxable returns	104,136	104,137	670,520	—	—	6,930,738	14,182,439	27,810,388	—	—

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2.3—All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Exemptions for dependents—Continued									
	Exemptions for children at home					Exemptions for children away from home				
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
				Number of returns	Amount				Number of returns	Amount
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Total	36,970,298	71,071,345	1,093,202,199	30,333,221	144,095,159	1,497,382	2,256,587	48,337,760	1,360,544	7,522,586
Under \$5,000	2,682,614	4,809,856	- 12,232,956	23,980	127,472	62,964	93,239	- 805,048	8,933	9,007
\$5,000 under \$10,000	3,880,937	7,389,132	29,370,799	827,205	176,965	118,940	187,005	931,624	70,189	23,889
\$10,000 under \$15,000	4,149,793	7,893,346	51,997,709	3,656,357	2,166,964	177,623	275,065	2,204,089	160,824	131,094
\$15,000 under \$20,000	4,128,845	7,674,857	72,108,106	3,935,751	4,673,561	179,144	293,286	3,171,372	171,854	268,397
\$20,000 under \$25,000	3,716,728	7,144,866	83,504,325	3,618,666	6,638,209	167,591	256,208	3,757,564	163,970	391,644
\$25,000 under \$30,000	3,561,477	7,068,969	97,723,411	3,507,362	8,926,905	141,669	202,704	3,884,436	138,388	459,729
\$30,000 under \$35,000	3,450,408	6,779,535	111,938,666	3,413,649	11,480,750	154,040	211,345	4,987,610	153,883	599,460
\$35,000 under \$40,000	2,930,576	5,800,141	109,702,571	2,907,848	12,455,282	143,734	213,465	5,342,257	142,440	713,234
\$40,000 under \$45,000	2,240,748	4,343,502	94,943,820	2,232,426	11,559,186	77,159	114,764	3,281,594	77,129	445,924
\$45,000 under \$50,000	1,633,283	3,218,848	77,369,302	1,627,048	10,075,154	62,698	90,778	2,964,576	61,646	410,578
\$50,000 under \$55,000	1,140,982	2,187,684	59,782,929	1,139,183	8,490,636	43,647	73,181	2,288,390	43,339	354,355
\$55,000 under \$60,000	824,262	1,607,897	47,287,081	822,208	7,052,058	34,070	55,884	1,963,170	34,066	322,746
\$60,000 under \$75,000	1,306,597	2,492,175	86,761,147	1,302,784	14,161,415	59,486	83,507	3,956,618	59,482	801,592
\$75,000 under \$100,000	697,766	1,361,445	59,359,415	696,000	11,115,852	39,624	54,221	3,344,991	39,605	653,382
\$100,000 under \$200,000	483,329	996,907	62,821,810	481,123	14,485,771	27,687	40,379	3,642,095	27,523	919,867
\$200,000 under \$500,000	119,623	256,065	34,249,399	119,353	10,480,121	5,803	9,188	1,461,912	5,778	495,732
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	14,979	30,870	10,057,340	14,948	3,644,339	978	1,557	656,135	974	237,391
\$1,000,000 or more	7,351	15,250	16,457,326	7,330	6,384,521	525	811	1,124,373	521	434,356
Total taxable returns	30,333,221	57,848,243	1,066,357,102	30,333,221	144,095,159	1,360,544	2,029,858	48,115,555	1,360,544	7,522,586
Total nontaxable returns	6,637,077	13,223,102	26,845,097	—	—	136,838	226,729	222,204	—	—

Size of adjusted gross income	Exemptions for dependents—Continued									
	Exemptions for parents					Exemptions for other dependents				
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
				Number of returns	Amount				Number of returns	Amount
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	
Total	1,860,523	1,933,209	46,103,129	1,378,824	6,070,802	1,891,975	2,319,258	37,173,703	1,420,191	4,113,079
Under \$5,000	105,215	138,552	- 334,236	5,753	5,770	112,270	143,777	28,379	14,292	1,329
\$5,000 under \$10,000	218,900	262,985	1,716,989	94,694	31,478	282,612	393,943	2,171,307	142,376	34,773
\$10,000 under \$15,000	284,405	341,348	3,551,673	260,938	191,118	327,417	483,490	4,190,433	305,259	216,899
\$15,000 under \$20,000	203,150	229,426	3,464,620	196,274	239,542	278,963	390,634	4,844,904	272,123	339,721
\$20,000 under \$25,000	156,474	177,336	3,512,513	150,293	307,351	174,729	231,885	3,884,322	174,728	331,933
\$25,000 under \$30,000	163,311	187,224	4,478,029	156,251	422,730	154,423	211,753	4,220,324	153,348	410,604
\$30,000 under \$35,000	169,101	205,308	5,502,517	166,067	557,861	95,462	126,022	3,106,208	92,087	298,595
\$35,000 under \$40,000	57,281	65,872	2,134,193	55,641	227,263	82,898	109,499	3,099,577	82,898	368,286
\$40,000 under \$45,000	57,567	62,583	2,460,953	56,289	284,182	60,789	68,731	2,566,501	60,789	327,936
\$45,000 under \$50,000	58,452	61,097	2,761,815	58,452	388,022	24,527	25,421	1,158,735	24,527	154,392
\$50,000 under \$55,000	37,028	40,403	1,948,567	36,873	279,208	28,271	34,446	1,486,611	28,271	202,822
\$55,000 under \$60,000	29,071	32,472	1,675,943	29,071	228,684	19,066	32,033	1,080,524	19,063	160,321
\$60,000 under \$75,000	53,919	61,716	3,614,513	53,919	586,811	27,197	37,745	1,794,033	27,174	317,800
\$75,000 under \$100,000	29,143	34,921	2,477,443	28,901	452,905	11,869	13,964	1,003,046	11,784	183,243
\$100,000 under \$200,000	20,390	24,055	2,684,077	20,304	642,266	8,441	11,711	1,141,488	8,440	272,044
\$200,000 under \$500,000	5,568	6,175	1,596,136	5,559	502,130	2,402	3,290	694,382	2,395	223,560
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	977	1,083	645,938	975	233,681	413	596	273,177	412	96,427
\$1,000,000 or more	571	653	1,211,448	570	489,801	226	318	429,752	225	172,396
Total taxable returns	1,376,824	1,593,767	43,558,642	1,376,824	6,070,802	1,420,191	1,926,092	35,635,377	1,420,191	4,113,079
Total nontaxable returns	273,699	339,442	1,544,487	—	—	271,784	393,166	1,538,327	—	—

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 2.3—All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of exemptions other than age or blindness:							
	Total				One			
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
Total	101,660,287	2,305,951,483	82,846,420	325,710,254	42,634,028	542,503,629	33,013,214	72,764,828
Under \$5,000	16,748,975	3,610,157	3,851,646	575,499	12,792,010	25,555,874	3,793,360	393,900
\$5,000 under \$10,000	16,491,466	123,724,100	12,026,858	5,089,337	10,060,128	74,506,219	9,633,397	4,545,532
\$10,000 under \$15,000	13,948,518	173,451,896	13,152,612	12,182,586	7,030,638	86,891,094	6,920,294	8,250,351
\$15,000 under \$20,000	11,601,994	202,078,044	11,305,700	18,074,407	4,848,555	84,133,196	4,801,701	9,910,789
\$20,000 under \$25,000	8,976,271	200,868,257	8,826,109	20,420,486	2,827,027	62,859,618	2,806,198	8,550,699
\$25,000 under \$30,000	7,457,947	204,399,150	7,384,215	22,916,851	1,952,906	53,393,096	1,949,029	8,046,262
\$30,000 under \$35,000	6,451,040	209,135,063	6,399,139	25,080,332	1,171,484	37,865,344	1,166,493	6,195,776
\$35,000 under \$40,000	5,184,620	193,807,899	5,145,094	24,713,424	652,182	24,228,769	645,995	4,114,416
\$40,000 under \$45,000	3,935,507	166,810,498	3,920,825	22,636,388	425,649	18,018,209	424,641	3,261,394
\$45,000 under \$50,000	2,766,037	131,103,823	2,756,789	18,865,277	222,413	10,552,096	221,964	1,948,338
\$50,000 under \$55,000	1,948,948	102,050,112	1,945,779	15,810,993	152,164	7,929,057	152,010	1,627,755
\$55,000 under \$60,000	1,409,811	80,847,660	1,407,337	13,482,662	93,396	5,360,709	93,179	1,133,318
\$60,000 under \$75,000	2,269,880	150,812,590	2,262,401	26,771,126	172,110	11,425,441	172,020	2,676,974
\$75,000 under \$100,000	1,263,409	107,424,625	1,260,060	21,794,656	103,543	8,877,915	103,381	2,244,713
\$100,000 under \$200,000	909,357	119,200,439	905,961	29,656,937	90,113	12,037,286	89,940	3,320,210
\$200,000 under \$500,000	238,088	68,986,276	237,592	22,032,978	33,687	10,635,528	33,609	3,364,399
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	41,107	27,541,427	41,037	9,878,188	3,748	2,532,840	3,734	968,479
\$1,000,000 or more	17,312	40,099,667	17,266	15,728,128	2,275	5,701,340	2,269	2,211,525
Total taxable returns	82,846,420	2,259,015,527	82,846,420	325,710,254	33,013,214	525,768,482	33,013,214	72,764,828
Total nontaxable returns	18,813,867	46,935,956	—	—	9,620,814	16,735,147	—	—

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of exemptions other than age or blindness—Continued							
	Two				Three			
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	
Total	25,568,790	701,885,228	21,529,494	110,023,970	13,075,928	380,698,739	10,889,098	52,595,846
Under \$5,000	2,132,799	-7,396,922	48,490	55,289	916,540	-3,587,282	5,400	33,621
\$5,000 under \$10,000	3,493,751	26,915,854	1,895,985	457,245	1,364,034	10,290,636	338,864	68,229
\$10,000 under \$15,000	3,487,040	43,513,511	3,263,110	2,332,736	1,536,378	19,280,452	1,411,656	900,629
\$15,000 under \$20,000	3,169,696	55,277,180	3,115,082	4,390,243	1,584,981	27,651,878	1,521,004	1,909,380
\$20,000 under \$25,000	2,753,115	61,683,892	2,723,100	6,062,567	1,325,273	29,612,221	1,303,054	2,537,306
\$25,000 under \$30,000	2,128,028	58,307,493	2,113,950	6,567,281	1,175,931	32,282,919	1,163,624	3,204,040
\$30,000 under \$35,000	1,896,126	61,466,473	1,884,355	7,750,890	1,219,402	39,544,821	1,208,483	4,417,151
\$35,000 under \$40,000	1,607,562	60,092,998	1,598,151	8,185,924	1,035,637	38,762,338	1,028,052	4,806,289
\$40,000 under \$45,000	1,266,102	53,706,209	1,261,964	7,862,509	756,682	32,108,457	754,071	4,148,964
\$45,000 under \$50,000	888,224	42,143,308	886,250	6,711,152	540,500	25,619,409	538,081	3,591,474
\$50,000 under \$55,000	636,497	33,321,668	635,588	5,546,258	413,687	21,686,013	413,441	3,298,207
\$55,000 under \$60,000	473,933	27,148,469	473,733	5,138,404	290,955	16,678,858	289,861	2,649,161
\$60,000 under \$75,000	759,630	50,511,203	756,057	9,584,852	482,585	32,024,751	481,148	5,590,324
\$75,000 under \$100,000	441,554	37,452,536	440,228	8,110,774	240,173	20,336,473	239,661	4,013,514
\$100,000 under \$200,000	324,297	42,747,088	323,198	11,399,946	151,307	19,516,124	150,930	4,739,681
\$200,000 under \$500,000	81,359	23,114,158	81,216	7,869,419	33,937	9,702,584	33,860	3,138,984
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	21,699	14,500,585	21,677	5,098,870	5,411	3,646,330	5,403	1,346,671
\$1,000,000 or more	7,378	17,379,724	7,360	6,899,611	2,515	5,541,755	2,505	2,202,220
Total taxable returns	21,529,494	691,949,595	21,529,494	110,023,970	10,889,098	372,200,636	10,889,098	52,595,846
Total nontaxable returns	4,039,296	9,935,633	—	—	2,186,830	8,498,103	—	—

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2.3—All Returns: Exemptions by Type and Number of Exemptions, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Number of exemptions other than age or blindness—Continued							
	Four				Five or more			
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount
(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	
Total	12,272,333	414,978,811	10,670,143	56,345,620	8,109,208	265,885,077	6,744,471	33,979,990
Under \$5,000	528,806	- 5,804,552	2,976	45,565	378,820	- 5,156,960	1,420	47,124
\$5,000 under \$10,000	893,591	6,738,710	124,231	14,151	679,962	5,272,680	34,381	4,179
\$10,000 under \$15,000	1,096,580	13,814,966	956,750	489,799	797,882	9,951,673	600,802	209,070
\$15,000 under \$20,000	1,172,069	20,593,767	1,103,512	1,212,452	826,693	14,422,023	764,401	651,543
\$20,000 under \$25,000	1,212,054	27,324,643	1,172,105	2,056,727	858,802	19,388,082	821,652	1,213,187
\$25,000 under \$30,000	1,296,220	35,562,755	1,271,189	3,144,465	904,862	24,852,888	886,423	1,954,802
\$30,000 under \$35,000	1,324,000	42,926,011	1,314,991	4,333,355	840,028	27,332,413	824,817	2,383,160
\$35,000 under \$40,000	1,151,266	43,141,306	1,137,013	4,816,638	737,973	27,582,489	735,883	2,790,158
\$40,000 under \$45,000	956,738	40,558,926	953,830	4,874,597	530,336	22,418,696	526,319	2,488,924
\$45,000 under \$50,000	709,555	33,600,503	706,196	4,375,150	405,345	19,188,508	404,298	2,239,163
\$50,000 under \$55,000	482,900	25,286,537	481,937	3,529,732	263,700	13,826,839	262,803	1,809,041
\$55,000 under \$60,000	339,118	19,443,511	338,607	2,860,545	212,409	12,216,113	211,957	1,701,235
\$60,000 under \$75,000	544,112	36,162,061	543,281	5,866,407	311,443	20,689,133	309,895	3,052,569
\$75,000 under \$100,000	307,983	26,247,571	307,529	4,845,552	170,156	14,510,130	169,261	2,580,104
\$100,000 under \$200,000	198,565	25,688,872	197,327	5,911,627	145,075	19,211,069	144,566	4,285,472
\$200,000 under \$500,000	50,427	13,816,684	50,339	4,240,434	38,678	11,717,321	38,568	3,419,743
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	5,552	3,716,180	5,537	1,346,319	4,697	3,145,492	4,686	1,117,849
\$1,000,000 or more	2,797	6,160,360	2,793	2,382,106	2,347	5,316,488	2,339	2,032,667
Total taxable returns	10,670,143	409,043,672	10,670,143	56,345,620	6,744,471	260,053,143	6,744,471	33,979,990
Total nontaxable returns	1,602,190	5,935,138	—	—	1,364,737	5,831,935	—	—

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

Table 2.4—All Returns: Exemptions by Type, and Number of Exemptions, by Marital Status

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Marital status	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Number of exemptions for taxpayers	Exemptions for age 65 or over				
				Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
							Number of returns	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Number of returns	101,660,287	244,180,202	149,523,674	12,433,421	16,748,810	283,393,324	10,078,604	46,664,555
Joint returns of husbands and wives	47,809,791	165,233,990	95,619,582	6,845,644	11,156,053	188,668,297	5,556,948	32,174,732
Separate returns of husbands and wives:								
Total	895,789	1,564,643	949,385	80,366	85,346	1,871,774	62,483	438,717
Spouse filing	842,193	1,404,850	842,193	75,386	75,386	1,842,248	†	†
Spouse not filing	53,596	159,793	107,192	*4,980	*9,960	*29,527	†	†
Returns of heads of households	10,038,229	26,541,049	10,038,229	224,078	224,078	3,778,010	179,423	458,710
Returns of surviving spouses	113,289	324,839	113,289	13,510	13,510	154,035	*9,171	*16,386
Returns of single persons	42,803,189	50,515,661	42,803,189	5,269,823	5,269,823	88,921,207	4,270,579	13,576,010

Marital status	Exemptions for blindness					Exemptions for dependents				
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
				Number of returns	Amount				Number of returns	Amount
(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Number of returns	326,521	327,319	6,078,877	222,385	714,900	39,550,811	77,580,399	1,157,515,513	32,620,073	153,572,433
Joint returns of husbands and wives	191,207	192,005	4,052,188	132,031	464,343	28,367,688	58,266,350	985,552,855	25,103,703	136,014,746
Separate returns of husbands and wives:										
Total	*47	*47	*16,093	*47	*6,906	322,070	529,865	5,305,490	259,916	881,012
Spouse filing	*47	*47	*16,093	*47	*6,906	301,819	487,224	4,840,377	245,351	809,037
Spouse not filing	—	—	—	—	—	20,251	42,641	465,113	14,565	71,974
Returns of heads of households	*2,841	*2,841	*27,963	*2,841	*598	9,246,950	16,275,901	136,296,803	5,922,014	12,448,961
Returns of surviving spouses	—	—	—	—	—	113,289	198,040	2,535,594	88,023	302,030
Returns of single persons	132,426	132,426	1,982,633	87,466	243,052	1,500,814	2,310,243	27,824,772	1,246,417	3,925,684

Marital status	Exemptions for dependents—Continued									
	Exemptions for children at home					Exemptions for children away from home				
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
Number of returns				Amount	Number of returns				Amount	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
Number of returns	36,970,298	71,071,345	1,093,202,199	30,333,221	144,095,159	1,497,382	2,256,587	48,337,760	1,360,544	7,522,586
Joint returns of husbands and wives	27,619,005	55,248,812	956,874,166	24,424,963	131,292,570	716,561	1,051,806	30,169,155	659,285	4,696,410
Separate returns of husbands and wives:										
Total	280,480	456,339	4,506,653	219,631	745,380	27,103	47,509	512,715	22,937	93,463
Spouse filing	263,068	418,719	4,072,576	207,905	674,434	27,103	47,509	512,715	22,937	93,463
Spouse not filing	17,412	37,620	434,077	*11,726	*70,946	—	—	—	—	—
Returns of heads of households	8,343,355	14,231,789	120,322,285	5,158,776	10,660,448	181,363	304,686	3,880,858	146,511	508,256
Returns of surviving spouses	113,289	195,845	2,535,594	88,023	302,030	†	†	†	†	†
Returns of single persons	614,169	938,560	8,963,501	441,828	1,094,730	572,353	852,584	13,769,830	531,809	2,222,121

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2.4—All Returns: Exemptions by Type, and Number of Exemptions, by Marital Status—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Marital status	Exemptions for dependents—Continued									
	Exemptions for parents					Exemptions for other dependents				
	Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Number of exemptions	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
				Number of returns	Amount				Number of returns	Amount
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	
Number of returns	1,650,523	1,933,209	45,103,129	1,376,824	6,070,802	1,691,975	2,319,258	37,173,703	1,420,191	4,113,079
Joint returns of husbands and wives	803,413	965,656	30,561,509	708,733	4,486,235	721,602	1,000,076	21,958,425	646,105	2,678,547
Separate returns of husbands and wives										
Total	9,224	9,226	213,832	6,381	41,315	16,778	16,791	274,963	16,771	34,990
Spouse filing	7,042	7,044	157,538	4,199	31,808	13,939	13,952	243,927	13,932	33,962
Spouse not filing	*2,182	*2,182	*56,293	*2,182	*9,507	*2,839	*2,839	*31,036	*2,839	*1,028
Returns of heads of households	687,581	762,322	11,916,529	523,489	1,259,737	720,412	977,104	11,232,215	563,585	971,787
Returns of surviving spouses	*10	*10	*4,593	*10	*1,930	*2,183	*2,183	*54,073	*2,183	*5,986
Returns of single persons	150,295	195,995	2,406,666	138,211	281,586	231,000	323,104	3,654,027	191,547	421,769

Marital status	Number of exemptions other than age or blindness:											
	Total				One			Two				
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	
Number of returns	101,660,287	2,305,951,483	82,846,420	325,710,254	42,634,028	542,503,629	33,013,214	72,764,828	25,568,790	701,885,228	21,529,494	110,023,970
Joint returns of husbands and wives	47,809,791	1,591,133,968	42,290,417	235,342,613	—	—	—	—	19,442,103	605,581,113	17,186,714	99,327,867
Separate returns of husbands and wives												
Total	895,789	12,708,352	728,445	2,329,385	540,374	7,051,634	442,110	1,403,247	200,747	3,014,107	163,758	539,938
Spouse filing	842,193	11,892,011	687,461	2,212,284	540,374	7,051,634	442,110	1,403,247	167,402	2,662,879	137,339	494,811
Spouse not filing	53,596	816,341	40,984	117,100	—	—	—	—	33,345	351,228	26,419	45,126
Returns of heads of households	10,038,229	149,401,220	6,556,819	13,962,009	791,279	13,104,417	634,805	1,513,047	4,934,563	74,542,685	3,337,009	7,510,812
Returns of surviving spouses	113,289	2,535,594	88,023	302,030	—	—	—	—	61,661	1,199,308	48,614	143,204
Returns of single persons	42,803,189	550,172,349	33,182,716	73,774,218	41,302,375	522,347,577	31,936,299	69,848,534	929,716	17,548,015	793,399	2,502,150

Marital status	Number of exemptions other than age or blindness—Continued											
	Three				Four			Five or more				
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax		Number of returns	Adjusted gross income less deficit	Total income tax	
			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount			Number of returns	Amount
(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	
Number of returns	13,075,928	380,698,739	10,889,098	52,595,846	12,272,333	414,978,811	10,670,143	56,345,620	8,109,208	265,885,077	6,744,471	33,979,990
Joint returns of husbands and wives	9,925,124	333,199,666	8,878,599	47,953,139	11,042,546	397,127,878	9,890,171	54,867,039	7,400,018	255,225,312	6,334,933	33,194,569
Separate returns of husbands and wives												
Total	105,839	1,574,813	88,211	181,940	31,446	695,490	25,513	138,564	17,383	372,307	8,853	65,696
Spouse filing	97,931	1,483,466	83,143	176,213	24,127	401,563	18,200	78,508	12,359	292,469	6,669	59,506
Spouse not filing	*7,908	*91,348	*5,068	*5,727	*7,319	*293,927	*7,313	*60,056	*5,024	*79,838	*2,184	*6,190
Returns of heads of households	2,591,688	37,499,947	1,567,246	3,252,739	1,086,511	14,981,017	661,099	1,070,528	634,188	9,273,153	356,660	614,883
Returns of surviving spouses	31,768	858,484	28,670	109,097	13,500	310,348	7,267	32,852	6,360	167,454	*3,472	*16,877
Returns of single persons	421,509	7,565,829	326,372	1,098,931	98,330	1,864,078	86,093	236,637	51,259	846,851	40,553	87,966

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based

† Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

Table 2.5—Returns of Taxpayers Age 65 or Over: Selected Income and Tax Items, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Royalty net income less loss		Estate or trust net income less loss		Social Security benefits			
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Total		In adjusted gross income	
					Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
All returns, total	400,595	3,658,434	394,416	5,727,977	6,692,421	54,499,738	2,408,911	8,518,809
No adjusted gross income	6,417	44,010	3,022	12,661	51,252	380,574	**79	**383
\$1 under \$1,000	**4,341	**2,732	—	—	40,163	219,333	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	**	**	*2,839	*264	62,159	454,298	**	**
\$2,000 under \$3,000	*4,339	*19,621	—	—	95,574	660,712	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	*2,839	*8,861	*8,517	*21,610	94,557	660,965	—	—
\$4,000 under \$5,000	*2,701	*108	*8,517	*31,666	208,120	1,308,965	*1,501	*3,691
\$5,000 under \$6,000	*5,841	*1,632	*2,839	*11,228	218,093	1,497,372	*1,501	*3,512
\$6,000 under \$7,000	*8,518	*21,904	*2,839	*11,095	224,079	1,556,523	—	—
\$7,000 under \$8,000	*11,803	*19,898	*8,517	*33,509	292,814	2,189,817	—	—
\$8,000 under \$9,000	*12,901	*31,921	*6,305	*10,251	312,188	2,455,602	—	—
\$9,000 under \$10,000	*15,695	*32,516	—	—	248,279	1,978,169	—	—
\$10,000 under \$11,000	*5,678	*12,208	*5,678	*8,625	272,644	2,111,880	*5,678	*16,182
\$11,000 under \$12,000	*8,517	*24,645	*8,517	*23,408	240,728	1,865,417	—	—
\$12,000 under \$13,000	*18,227	*81,673	*12,857	*40,814	208,117	1,697,010	—	—
\$13,000 under \$14,000	*5,679	*5,281	*5,678	*45,461	197,425	1,451,164	—	—
\$14,000 under \$15,000	*17,239	*89,432	*9,361	*8,478	176,158	1,596,889	—	—
\$15,000 under \$16,000	*12,709	*24,732	*14,195	*40,007	198,236	1,757,689	—	—
\$16,000 under \$17,000	*8,517	*27,237	*7,179	*14,100	164,697	1,320,048	—	—
\$17,000 under \$18,000	*4,341	*5,523	*2,840	*26,811	160,767	1,433,108	*4,340	*5,948
\$18,000 under \$19,000	*14,196	*9,428	*5,678	*77,343	156,357	1,339,170	—	—
\$19,000 under \$20,000	*9,959	*6,299	*8,517	*21,241	147,288	1,142,166	*8,704	*3,436
\$20,000 under \$25,000	42,053	86,600	20,838	151,253	536,513	4,466,352	114,212	84,942
\$25,000 under \$30,000	22,142	55,454	30,651	198,349	393,811	3,132,668	281,686	464,160
\$30,000 under \$40,000	33,626	87,046	49,279	380,474	704,334	5,602,469	703,142	1,902,018
\$40,000 under \$50,000	30,475	189,954	31,658	218,783	453,171	3,750,497	453,171	1,799,363
\$50,000 under \$75,000	34,368	297,875	58,496	588,663	497,500	4,696,855	497,500	2,347,666
\$75,000 under \$100,000	18,762	216,591	22,208	360,362	155,955	1,621,498	155,955	810,739
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,659	314,620	27,930	516,153	127,856	1,471,387	127,856	736,014
\$200,000 under \$500,000	13,002	424,714	17,473	2,294,868	44,245	562,886	44,245	281,598
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	9,984	1,326,317	10,498	244,632	5,860	73,747	5,860	36,903
\$1,000,000 or more	1,067	228,845	1,490	356,370	3,481	44,526	3,481	22,254
Taxable returns, total	353,096	3,526,370	344,333	5,510,450	5,698,248	47,083,698	2,393,845	8,479,796
No adjusted gross income	**65	**1,787	251	12,544	**407	**3,208	**14	**57
\$1 under \$1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 under \$2,000	**	**	—	—	**	**	**	**
\$2,000 under \$3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$3,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	*2,839	*18,686	—	—
\$4,000 under \$5,000	*7	*9	—	—	56,642	366,500	*1,501	*3,691
\$5,000 under \$6,000	*2,839	*1,278	—	—	110,649	677,442	*1,501	*3,512
\$6,000 under \$7,000	*2,839	*17,820	*2,839	*11,095	144,171	906,146	—	—
\$7,000 under \$8,000	*5,678	*5,939	*5,678	*12,696	186,749	1,259,398	—	—
\$8,000 under \$9,000	*12,856	*25,500	*5,678	*12,446	270,213	2,085,457	—	—
\$9,000 under \$10,000	*12,856	*31,809	—	—	220,983	1,733,124	—	—
\$10,000 under \$11,000	*5,678	*12,208	*2,839	*1,965	236,912	1,776,965	*5,678	*16,182
\$11,000 under \$12,000	*5,678	*23,796	*8,517	*23,408	225,319	1,764,461	—	—
\$12,000 under \$13,000	*18,227	*81,673	*10,018	*31,970	191,576	1,548,616	—	—
\$13,000 under \$14,000	*5,679	*5,281	*2,839	*14,575	183,375	1,364,374	—	—
\$14,000 under \$15,000	*13,495	*69,397	*7,861	*1,993	165,236	1,504,487	—	—
\$15,000 under \$16,000	*12,261	*24,625	*14,195	*40,007	193,448	1,737,847	—	—
\$16,000 under \$17,000	*8,517	*27,237	*7,179	*14,100	161,858	1,305,604	—	—
\$17,000 under \$18,000	*4,341	*5,523	*2,840	*26,811	152,126	1,366,984	*4,340	*5,948
\$18,000 under \$19,000	*14,196	*9,428	*5,678	*77,343	153,518	1,326,451	—	—
\$19,000 under \$20,000	*9,959	*6,299	*8,517	*21,241	144,449	1,103,874	*8,704	*3,436
\$20,000 under \$25,000	40,860	44,894	*16,473	*109,655	522,223	4,361,758	109,846	83,296
\$25,000 under \$30,000	22,033	55,075	28,466	177,235	391,156	3,113,345	279,054	458,557
\$30,000 under \$40,000	33,626	87,046	44,913	344,219	698,620	5,566,269	697,428	1,884,867
\$40,000 under \$50,000	29,940	185,401	31,657	218,778	452,636	3,745,256	452,636	1,796,801
\$50,000 under \$75,000	34,198	295,867	58,404	588,368	496,613	4,687,665	496,613	2,343,071
\$75,000 under \$100,000	18,587	216,113	22,121	358,333	155,240	1,609,419	155,240	804,699
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,654	314,615	27,929	516,155	127,758	1,469,734	127,758	735,187
\$200,000 under \$500,000	12,984	422,714	17,456	2,294,516	44,203	562,459	44,203	281,385
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	9,979	1,326,184	10,496	244,627	5,851	73,666	5,851	36,862
\$1,000,000 or more	1,065	228,850	1,489	356,370	3,478	44,506	3,478	22,244
Non taxable returns, total	47,499	132,064	50,083	217,527	994,173	7,416,040	15,066	39,013

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 2.6—Returns of Taxpayers Age 65 or Over: Selected Tax Items by Marital Status of Taxpayer

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Marital status of taxpayer	All returns, total	Joint returns of husbands and wives				Separate returns of husbands and wives, total	Returns of heads of households, total	Returns of surviving spouses, total	Returns of single persons, total
		Total	Both taxpayers age 65 or over	Primary taxpayer age 65 or over, secondary taxpayer under 65	Secondary taxpayer age 65 or over, primary taxpayer under 65				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Number of returns	12,433,421	6,845,644	4,310,409	2,093,497	441,738	80,366	224,078	13,510	5,269,823
Adjusted gross income less deficit	283,393,324	188,668,297	115,763,105	62,091,205	10,813,987	1,871,774	3,778,010	154,035	88,921,207
Exemptions									
Number of exemptions	36,991,713	25,498,739	17,463,463	6,660,861	1,374,415	170,959	599,265	40,576	10,682,174
Amount	38,447,389	26,503,130	18,151,119	6,922,679	1,429,331	177,453	622,496	41,858	11,102,453
Returns with zero bracket amount only									
Number of returns	7,421,184	3,769,969	2,444,181	1,093,559	232,229	35,269	131,539	*11,356	3,473,051
Zero bracket amount									
Number of returns	7,421,184	3,769,969	2,444,181	1,093,559	232,229	35,269	131,539	*11,356	3,473,051
Amount	20,716,417	12,455,812	8,042,632	3,619,122	794,058	53,917	302,522	*39,292	7,864,875
With nonitemizers contribution deduction									
Number of returns	4,897,419	2,570,945	1,685,966	728,314	156,665	*12,964	85,554	*8,517	2,219,439
Amount	1,268,584	758,346	511,820	210,971	35,554	*3,660	13,595	*1,848	491,136
Returns with itemized deductions									
Number of returns	4,474,415	2,725,386	1,634,642	901,213	189,531	37,239	81,889	*654	1,629,247
Total itemized deductions	47,345,994	30,146,216	17,165,165	11,353,783	1,627,268	421,725	615,013	*9,832	16,153,208
Zero bracket amount									
Number of returns	4,384,338	2,678,722	1,602,603	889,428	186,691	37,239	76,210	*654	1,591,513
Amount	13,196,025	9,263,704	5,534,092	3,088,988	640,625	65,911	181,583	*2,315	3,682,511
Excess itemized deductions									
Number of returns	4,473,789	2,725,386	1,634,642	901,213	189,531	36,613	81,889	*654	1,629,247
Amount	33,546,150	20,502,246	11,380,961	8,164,949	956,336	355,855	419,779	*7,517	12,260,754
Taxable income									
Number of returns	11,650,583	6,413,821	4,018,358	1,976,636	418,827	69,645	207,663	*12,010	4,947,444
Amount	216,721,268	144,972,332	88,036,374	48,384,696	8,551,262	1,399,912	2,787,399	*110,784	67,450,841
Alternative minimum tax									
Number of returns	91,943	60,657	38,332	21,201	*1,124	†	*1,059	†	30,028
Amount	750,879	565,376	329,003	225,750	*10,624	†	*9,958	†	168,193
Income tax after credits									
Number of returns	10,067,490	5,547,123	3,434,438	1,742,885	369,800	62,466	179,084	*9,171	4,269,646
Amount	45,913,650	31,609,356	18,973,016	11,132,340	1,504,000	431,383	448,752	*16,367	13,407,792
Total income tax									
Number of returns	10,078,604	5,556,948	3,440,486	1,746,538	369,924	62,483	179,423	*9,171	4,270,579
Amount	46,664,555	32,174,732	19,302,019	11,358,089	1,514,624	438,717	458,710	*16,386	13,576,010
Total tax liability									
Number of returns	10,310,372	5,735,158	3,541,629	1,814,430	379,099	63,988	180,926	*9,171	4,321,129
Amount	47,907,647	33,205,697	19,852,496	11,791,317	1,561,884	449,642	463,481	*16,391	13,772,436

*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
 †Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals
 NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Individual Returns/1985

Table 3.3—All Returns: Tax Liability, Tax Credits, and Taxpayments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Table with columns: Size of adjusted gross income, All returns, Total tax liability, Total, Child care credit, Credit for the elderly and disabled, Residential energy credit, and Taxable returns, total. Rows include income brackets from \$1 under to \$50,000 under, and a total row.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 3.3—All Returns: Tax Liability, Tax Credits, and Taxpayments, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

Table with columns for Size of adjusted gross income, Penalty tax on individual retirement arrangements, Self-employment tax, Social security taxes, Earned income credit, Total, and Taxpayments. Rows include 'All returns, total' and 'Taxable returns, total' with various income brackets.

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 3.4—Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Separate returns of husbands and wives

Tax rate classes	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed						Classified by each rate at which tax was computed					
	Income subject to tax			Tax generated			Income tax after credits			Income tax based at rate		
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)		
All marginal rates	13,419,201	2,452,838	2,335,287	915,893	2,290,236	17.1	21.8	836,893	10,478,145	2,335,378		
0 percent	95,758	110,094	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	836,893	1,421,903	85,328		
11 percent	65,243	38,987	4,251	4,289	3,939	3.1	2.6	741,135	775,709	84,005		
12 percent	67,448	226,695	12,112	4,055	12,206	3.1	5.4	675,892	700,040	176,280		
14 percent	107,195	396,213	33,794	19,089	42,154	5.0	7.5	806,444	1,259,146	—		
15 percent	—	560,304	46,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16 percent	1,208,916	160,915	97,977	25,746	90,692	7.5	9.5	501,249	955,989	152,958		
17 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
18 percent	69,160	639,647	74,089	11,500	73,105	8.4	11.4	373,274	728,379	131,108		
20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22 percent	75,269	1,084,126	86,882	19,114	117,629	10.9	13.4	304,114	610,938	134,406		
23 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25 percent	30,019	548,146	46,170	11,543	55,688	10.2	12.9	228,845	594,930	148,732		
26 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28 percent	53,639	1,188,443	63,289	17,721	150,685	12.7	16.8	196,826	463,279	129,718		
30 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33 percent	65,100	1,631,352	267,114	54,662	266,166	16.3	19.6	145,187	607,723	200,549		
34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
35 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38 percent	40,564	1,305,949	249,492	43,097	249,654	19.1	23.1	80,087	405,339	154,029		
42 percent	22,489	952,583	822,779	50,635	229,673	26.1	27.9	39,503	347,186	145,818		
45 percent	4,527	275,834	73,490	12,429	73,057	24.5	31.9	17,014	182,271	82,022		
48 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
49 percent	7,408	687,105	482,129	170,797	170,212	24.8	35.3	12,487	200,470	98,231		
50 percent	5,079	2,072,142	777,873	612,421	755,373	36.5	45.7	5,079	1,224,842	612,421		

Returns of heads of households

Tax rate classes	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed						Classified by each rate at which tax was computed					
	Income subject to tax			Tax generated			Income tax after credits			Income tax based at rate		
	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)		
All marginal rates	148,574,816	16,052,241	15,337,447	3,342,235	13,833,501	9.3	12.8	9,328,812	109,608,304	15,338,618		
0 percent	4,679,086	1,459,968	—	—	3,984	0.1	0.3	9,328,812	211,032,556	—		
11 percent	7,267,888	3,764,534	130,268	130,783	16,422	0.2	0.4	8,218,949	16,828,363	1,651,120		
12 percent	10,677,444	6,502,488	425,315	149,131	150,473	1.4	2.3	7,141,292	14,307,259	1,716,869		
14 percent	12,849,346	8,769,237	734,338	175,860	493,277	3.8	5.6	5,992,880	12,434,728	1,740,862		
15 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16 percent	19,009,673	2,159,201	1,459,815	367,064	1,209,962	6.4	8.5	4,881,476	13,635,046	2,317,958		
17 percent	19,679,813	15,349,192	1,696,153	305,308	1,624,733	8.3	10.6	3,552,893	9,824,956	1,768,492		
18 percent	18,010,464	1,310,691	1,913,556	262,138	1,790,178	9.9	12.4	2,441,082	6,650,273	1,330,055		
20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
23 percent	22,717,869	2,047,911	2,706,320	491,499	2,620,609	11.5	14.6	1,603,478	6,263,723	1,503,294		
24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26 percent	13,884,043	1,011,456	1,960,140	283,208	1,922,958	13.9	16.9	763,734	2,887,208	808,418		
30 percent	6,240,813	360,881	979,045	115,482	966,289	15.5	19.1	340,427	1,374,055	439,698		
32 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33 percent	5,354,574	444,123	943,535	155,443	912,139	17.0	21.3	183,546	1,273,204	445,621		
35 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38 percent	2,968,233	289,367	621,104	121,543	618,562	20.8	26.0	75,166	790,653	332,074		
42 percent	1,267,589	974,261	298,949	54,075	297,210	23.1	30.5	30,288	489,583	20,313		
45 percent	820,502	76,438	219,900	36,690	214,302	26.1	33.8	16,746	357,994	171,637		
48 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
49 percent	3,127,240	1,388,024	1,114,996	694,012	992,404	31.7	39.1	10,205	1,388,024	694,012		
50 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 3.4—Income Subject to Tax and Tax, Classified by Both the Marginal Rate and Each Rate at Which Tax was Computed—Continued
 (All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Tax rate classes	Returns of single persons											
	Classified by the highest marginal rate at which tax was computed					Classified by each rate at which tax was computed						
	Income subject to tax		Tax generated		Income tax after credits		Income tax after credits		Number of returns	Income taxed at rate	Income tax generated at rate	
(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	Total	(55)	(56)	(57)					
	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
All marginal rates	40,181,726	551,767,353	458,872,814	67,091,107	73,163,306	16,938,274	73,153,866	13.3	15.9	40,181,726	458,872,814	73,170,206
0 percent	6,699,981	16,228,337	8,269,302	8,269,302	—	—	32,932	0.2	0.4	40,181,726	88,290,673	—
11 percent	3,227,353	13,666,154	9,508,967	1,795,993	195,938	197,515	197,134	1.4	2.1	33,481,745	36,588,144	4,024,696
12 percent	2,582,969	14,226,528	10,436,055	1,292,344	481,907	155,081	473,821	3.3	4.5	30,254,392	30,070,624	3,608,475
14 percent	4,540,237	32,535,556	25,571,440	4,777,154	1,806,144	668,802	1,777,175	5.5	6.9	27,671,423	55,203,140	7,728,440
15 percent	4,043,958	37,962,568	31,573,701	4,236,545	2,886,089	635,482	2,851,153	7.5	9.0	23,131,186	44,128,851	6,619,328
16 percent	3,665,904	43,331,219	36,771,270	4,328,019	3,880,002	692,483	3,881,432	9.0	10.6	19,087,228	41,184,984	6,589,597
17 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 percent	2,962,452	42,494,756	36,508,130	3,210,170	4,285,386	577,831	4,294,399	10.1	11.8	15,421,324	30,485,099	5,489,118
20 percent	2,442,410	40,443,330	35,326,461	2,524,895	4,526,654	504,979	4,511,807	11.2	12.8	12,458,872	24,360,782	4,872,156
22 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 percent	3,073,713	60,353,713	52,774,797	4,794,137	7,503,649	1,102,651	7,536,694	12.5	14.3	10,016,462	27,913,491	6,420,103
25 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 percent	3,227,423	80,230,958	69,202,935	8,075,544	11,292,998	2,099,641	11,353,793	14.2	16.4	6,942,749	28,584,143	7,431,877
28 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 percent	1,728,049	54,302,503	46,644,014	4,375,936	8,714,994	1,312,781	8,749,425	16.1	18.8	3,715,326	15,325,832	4,597,750
32 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 percent	900,052	33,733,664	29,089,671	2,115,112	6,062,337	719,138	6,085,602	18.0	20.9	1,987,277	8,116,594	2,759,642
34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 percent	526,346	23,821,802	20,406,824	1,796,805	4,768,794	656,186	4,752,842	20.0	23.3	1,087,225	6,045,573	2,297,318
42 percent	284,021	16,783,330	13,980,651	1,713,784	3,770,034	719,789	3,778,432	22.6	27.0	560,879	5,689,465	2,389,575
45 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48 percent	167,371	13,953,555	11,230,648	1,598,447	3,574,146	767,255	3,607,537	25.9	32.1	276,858	4,618,099	2,216,687
49 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 percent	109,487	27,749,380	21,577,948	12,257,320	9,414,232	6,128,660	9,269,687	33.4	43.0	109,487	12,257,320	6,128,660

() Less than \$500
 (1) Less than 0.05 percent
 NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.5—All Returns with Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—Continued											
	18 percent		20 percent		22 percent		23 percent		28 percent			
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
Total	49,027,250	159,229,275	28,661,270	14,899,954	31,011,054	6,202,211	24,675,639	100,299,846	22,065,966	10,016,462	27,913,491	6,420,103
Under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6,000 under \$8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8,000 under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 under \$12,000	50,088	39,371	7,087	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$12,000 under \$14,000	1,725,036	1,412,227	254,201	5,678	7,134	1,427	38,571	38,855	8,548	—	—	—
\$14,000 under \$16,000	2,539,858	4,494,305	808,975	1,224,814	849,350	169,870	35,568	55,196	12,143	—	—	—
\$16,000 under \$18,000	2,378,173	4,891,494	880,469	1,770,735	3,156,507	631,301	21,327	47,842	10,525	—	496,122	114,108
\$18,000 under \$20,000	2,472,714	5,229,349	941,283	3,904,799	3,650,579	730,116	24,895	50,997	11,219	—	2,738,201	629,786
\$20,000 under \$25,000	6,972,178	16,408,033	2,953,446	3,450,035	7,649,813	1,529,963	467,945	428,454	94,260	—	7,926,856	1,823,177
\$25,000 under \$30,000	6,883,063	22,460,865	4,042,956	2,491,056	5,937,313	1,187,463	2,894,823	7,261,688	1,597,571	—	6,185,007	1,422,552
\$30,000 under \$40,000	11,336,344	43,644,565	7,856,022	2,466,533	6,006,697	1,201,339	8,214,000	33,510,867	7,372,391	—	6,185,007	1,418,411
\$40,000 under \$50,000	6,620,372	27,208,742	4,897,574	789,382	1,866,390	373,278	5,763,591	26,012,509	5,722,752	—	2,188,447	503,343
\$50,000 under \$75,000	5,589,380	23,316,988	4,197,058	518,528	1,234,876	246,975	5,044,075	22,991,817	5,058,200	—	1,418,883	326,343
\$75,000 under \$100,000	1,255,391	5,221,337	939,841	124,054	290,880	58,176	1,130,314	5,152,474	1,333,544	—	352,644	81,108
\$100,000 under \$200,000	901,616	3,708,530	667,535	110,028	259,596	51,919	790,421	3,609,036	793,988	—	92,658	70,905
\$200,000 under \$500,000	236,473	952,760	171,497	37,176	85,111	17,022	199,207	908,445	199,858	—	311,915	25,740
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	40,882	168,932	30,408	4,506	10,615	2,123	36,369	165,831	36,483	—	12,711	2,923
\$1,000,000 or more	17,165	69,056	12,430	2,630	6,193	1,239	14,533	65,838	14,484	—	7,419	1,706
Total	1,603,478	6,263,723	1,503,294	19,310,456	89,680,929	22,420,232	6,942,749	29,584,143	7,431,877	14,216,827	63,376,983	17,745,555
Under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6,000 under \$8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8,000 under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 under \$12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$12,000 under \$14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$14,000 under \$16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$16,000 under \$18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$18,000 under \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 under \$25,000	304,221	445,187	106,845	54,815	146,865	36,716	1,989,576	3,769,249	980,005	—	4,208	117,8
\$25,000 under \$30,000	475,204	1,659,389	398,253	423,250	470,292	117,573	1,790,748	7,986,205	2,076,413	—	5,247,668	7,585
\$30,000 under \$40,000	566,723	2,765,454	663,709	6,081,330	21,493,709	5,373,427	1,837,025	9,635,030	2,505,108	—	1,469,347	5,412,981
\$40,000 under \$50,000	127,368	677,553	162,613	5,596,717	28,266,756	7,066,689	654,434	3,559,175	925,386	—	19,332,074	5,412,981
\$50,000 under \$75,000	90,039	495,766	118,984	5,002,889	27,310,061	6,827,515	424,545	2,331,682	606,237	—	26,372,438	7,384,283
\$75,000 under \$100,000	18,007	99,399	23,856	1,125,471	6,181,487	1,545,372	106,899	574,445	149,366	—	6,217,131	1,740,797
\$100,000 under \$200,000	17,281	95,391	22,894	4,337,927	4,337,927	1,084,482	92,352	509,277	132,412	—	4,410,078	1,234,822
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,546	19,574	4,698	199,118	1,093,767	273,442	33,608	185,515	48,234	—	1,110,630	310,976
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	689	3,603	913	36,350	199,770	49,942	3,817	21,068	5,478	—	203,154	56,983
\$1,000,000 or more	400	2,208	530	14,529	79,344	19,836	2,228	12,929	3,198	—	81,388	22,789

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 3.5—All Returns with Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—Continued											
	30 percent			32 percent			33 percent			34 percent		
	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
Total	3,715,326	15,325,832	4,597,750	340,427	1,374,055	439,699	8,983,180	67,629,266	22,317,658	1,987,277	8,116,594	2,759,642
Under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6,000 under \$8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8,000 under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 under \$12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$12,000 under \$14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$14,000 under \$16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$16,000 under \$18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$18,000 under \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 under \$25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 under \$30,000	854,310	1,516,608	454,983	106,265	206,862	66,196	33,146	68,715	22,676	2,183	2,755	937
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1,574,329	6,902,631	2,070,789	106,995	491,602	157,313	40,685	151,425	49,970	776,291	1,976,752	672,096
\$40,000 under \$50,000	632,395	3,348,639	1,004,592	106,995	491,602	157,313	2,226,901	7,130,494	2,353,063	569,859	2,690,709	914,841
\$50,000 under \$75,000	419,995	2,288,297	686,489	87,361	457,641	146,445	4,455,092	36,839,363	12,156,990	410,307	2,190,862	744,893
\$75,000 under \$100,000	102,635	562,667	168,800	17,920	97,292	31,133	1,106,481	11,878,412	3,919,876	101,593	555,780	188,965
\$100,000 under \$200,000	92,020	486,581	146,574	17,274	95,324	30,504	782,862	8,580,148	2,831,449	87,410	480,958	163,526
\$200,000 under \$500,000	33,599	185,115	55,535	3,523	19,323	6,183	198,794	2,183,534	720,566	33,593	185,433	63,047
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	3,815	21,021	6,306	689	3,803	1,217	36,327	399,301	131,769	3,815	21,059	7,160
\$1,000,000 or more	2,228	12,273	3,682	400	2,208	707	14,525	156,637	52,350	2,226	12,288	4,178

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—Continued									
	35 percent			38 percent			42 percent			
	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	
Total	183,546	1,273,204	445,621	5,154,645	46,307,453	17,596,832	2,452,746	37,060,085	15,565,236	
Under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$4,000 under \$6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$6,000 under \$8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$8,000 under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$10,000 under \$12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$12,000 under \$14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$14,000 under \$16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$16,000 under \$18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$18,000 under \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 under \$25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$25,000 under \$30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$30,000 under \$40,000	6,547	*14,010	*4,903	*15,483	*27,378	*10,404	*11,117	*20,503	*8,611	
\$40,000 under \$50,000	60,218	157,915	55,270	123,748	247,122	93,906	50,108	144,526	60,701	
\$50,000 under \$75,000	77,623	681,637	238,573	400,434	1,638,762	622,730	111,117	3,186,608	1,338,375	
\$75,000 under \$100,000	17,362	183,573	64,251	2,328,070	14,581,603	5,541,009	474,938	3,186,608	3,298,871	
\$100,000 under \$200,000	17,252	185,961	65,067	1,136,670	13,942,396	5,298,110	780,205	7,854,456	3,298,871	
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,455	38,107	13,337	861,404	11,903,928	4,523,493	843,789	18,649,493	7,832,787	
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	689	7,589	2,656	231,954	3,173,054	1,205,761	234,657	5,755,253	2,417,206	
\$1,000,000 or more	400	4,412	1,544	16,750	229,498	87,209	17,148	1,028,143	176,864	

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 3.5—All Returns with Income Subject to Tax: Tax Generated by Rate and by Size of Adjusted Gross Income—Continued
 (All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Size of adjusted gross income	Tax generated at specified rate—Continued											
	45 percent			48 percent			49 percent			50 percent		
	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)
Total	773,989	14,619,020	6,576,559	293,604	4,976,093	2,388,524	453,099	17,023,938	8,341,729	341,059	62,862,926	31,431,453
Under \$2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 under \$4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$4,000 under \$6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$6,000 under \$8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$8,000 under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 under \$12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$12,000 under \$14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$14,000 under \$16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$16,000 under \$18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$18,000 under \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 under \$25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 under \$30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$30,000 under \$40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 under \$50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$75,000	6,522	45,661	20,548	72,104	281,260	135,005	*1,337	*3,156	*1,547	—	—	—
\$75,000 under \$100,000	22,732	154,923	69,716	82,613	1,158,859	556,252	5,279	43,147	21,142	8,833	35,823	17,911
\$100,000 under \$200,000	494,066	8,297,870	3,734,041	94,951	2,330,121	1,118,458	204,739	4,377,611	2,145,029	82,780	1,986,402	993,201
\$200,000 under \$500,000	198,840	4,848,327	2,181,747	36,623	1,009,889	484,747	191,094	9,829,660	4,816,534	191,927	16,787,713	8,393,867
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	36,925	908,104	408,647	4,492	123,726	59,389	36,154	1,979,804	970,104	40,420	14,666,702	7,332,851
\$1,000,000 or more	14,904	364,134	163,860	2,621	72,238	34,674	14,496	790,559	387,374	17,099	29,387,285	14,693,643

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

Each year, a small number of individual income tax returns report income of \$200,00 or more but do not show any income tax liability. Although such returns represent only a tiny fraction of all Federal income tax returns with high incomes, they generate a great deal of interest. Interest focuses on the features of the income tax system that seem to permit some high-income people to completely avoid Federal income tax at the same time that other taxpayers, most of whom have much lower incomes, have tax liabilities amounting to significant shares of their incomes. Information on the reasons for nontaxability of some high income filers may provide a basis for discussing whether such features are necessary and appropriate in a broad-based income tax system.

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 required annual publication of data on individuals with high incomes including the number of such individuals who did not pay any income tax and the importance of various tax provisions in making those individuals nontaxable [1]. The 1976 Act specified that the tax return data be tabulated using four different concepts of income [2]. The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 eliminated the requirement for publishing data for the two lesser-used income concepts [3]. Data for the years 1974; 1975, 1979-1984 have been published previously [4].

This Section contains the available high-income data for 1985, with emphasis on high-income returns which are nontaxable. At the end of the Section are two appendices which include outlines of the definitions and concepts which are crucial to an understanding of high-income tax returns in general and nontaxable, high-income returns in particular. Appendix A, "Income Concepts: A Primer," describes and explains the differences between the two major and two minor concepts used to measure income. Appendix B, "Measurement of Taxes," discusses the proper measurement of income tax burdens, explains the different treatment of the foreign tax credit, outlines the methodology used to equate the importance of exclusions and deductions as compared with tax credits, and reviews certain limitations in the data underlying this Section.

This Section includes twelve tables with data representing 1985 income tax returns, mainly those with incomes of \$200,000 or more under one or more concepts of income. Most of the data are shown for taxable and nontaxable returns both separately and combined.

The tables show:

- . The numbers of total and high-income returns (taxable, nontaxable, and combined) under each of the four income concepts (Tables 1 and 2);
- . The distributions of taxable income as a percentage of total income (Tables 3 and 4);
- . The frequencies and amounts of various sources of income, exclusions, deductions, taxes, and tax credits, as well as the relationships among all four income concepts used in this Section (Tables 5 and 6);
- . The frequencies with which various deductions and tax credits are the most important and second most important items in reducing (or eliminating) income taxes (Tables 7 and 8);
- . The frequencies with which various itemized deductions and tax credits occur as certain percentages of income (Tables 9 and 10); and
- . The distributions of effective tax rates, i.e., income tax as a percentage of income (Tables 11 and 12).

In addition to the data on high-income returns, the tables distribute all 1985 returns by broad income classes and cross-classify numbers of returns in each income class by the various income concepts. For purposes of comparison, the tables with distributions of returns by their effective tax rates include distributions for returns other than high-income returns.

Tables 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 contain data with foreign tax credits treated as items which reduce U.S. income taxes; this is the treatment

*Allen H. Lerman, of the Office of Tax Analysis, U.S. Treasury Department, designed the tables and prepared the text for this section. Antoinette Jones-Lyles was responsible for production and table review.

on tax returns. Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 are similar to the first set of tables but treat foreign tax credits as part of the individual's income tax liability. In these tables, tax is referred to as "Modified Total Income Tax." This different treatment is explained in more detail under the heading "Foreign Tax Credits" in Appendix B.

Numbers of High-Income Tax Returns

For 1985, the number of tax returns with incomes of at least \$200,000 ranged from 280,735 to 393,491, depending on the income concept. These numbers represent from 0.28 percent to 0.39 percent of all tax returns filed.

Nontaxable High-Income Returns

For 1985, there were 370,340 income tax returns with expanded income, which is deemed to be a better definition of income than AGI, of \$200,000 or more. Of these, 613 or 0.167 percent, had no U.S. income tax liability, and only 454, or 0.123 percent, showed no worldwide income tax liability.

Of the 295,607 tax returns for 1985 with AGI of \$200,000 or more, 612 or 0.207 percent, reported no U.S. income tax, and 442, or 0.150 percent, had no worldwide tax liability.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- [1] Section 2123, 90 Stat. at 1915.
- [2] The concepts are: adjusted gross income (AGI), expanded income, AGI plus excluded preferences, and AGI less investment interest not in excess of investment income. See Appendix A for a full discussion of these concepts.
- [3] Section 441 (90 Stat. at 815) eliminated the requirement of using AGI plus excluded preferences and AGI less investment interest not in excess of investment income. Despite Section 441, for purposes of historical comparison, this report includes summary data on the numbers of total, taxable, and nontaxable returns for these two income concepts. See Tables 1 through 4.
- [4] Lerman, Allen H., High Income Tax Returns: 1974 and 1975, A Report on High Income Taxpayers Emphasizing Tax Returns with Little or No Tax Liability, U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, March 1977, and High Income Tax Returns: 1975 and 1976, A Report Emphasizing Nontaxable and Nearly Nontaxable Income Tax Returns, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, August 1978.

High-income taxpayer data for 1977 and 1978 have been tabulated but not published,

except for the actual number of nontaxable, high-AGI returns. However, data for 1977 and 1978 may be published in the future.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income--Individual Income Tax Returns, reports for 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Lerman, Allen H., "High Income Tax Returns, 1983", Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1986, Volume 5, Number 4, pp. 31-61.

Lerman, Allen H., "High Income Returns, for 1984", Statistics of Income Bulletin, Spring 1987, Volume 6, Number 4, pp. 1-29.

APPENDIX A

INCOME CONCEPTS: A PRIMER

This Appendix explains the differences between the two major and two minor concepts of income which are used in this Section. It outlines how the various concepts differ from the ideal economic concept of income. It reviews the two major conceptual differences between the income measures used, and it defines the exact relationships between the various concepts.

Economic Income, the Ideal Measure

Economists generally agree that for analyzing the impact of taxes, the ideal measure of income over a particular period of time, say a year, is the value of what the individual or family consumed over that period plus the change, if any, in its net worth [A1]. For example, if during a year a family spent \$10,000 and saved \$2,000, economists would say the family had an income of \$12,000. Similarly, if the family spent \$10,000 but owned an asset such as an automobile that decreased in value by \$1,000, economists would say that the family has an income of only \$9,000. A brief examination of the differences between income as defined by economists, often called economic income, and the adjusted gross income (AGI) concept, currently used for Federal income tax administration, illustrates some of the problems of measuring income, especially for high-income individuals.

Adjusted Gross Income

The concept of adjusted gross income was developed for tax administration. It was never meant to be an accurate measure of so-called economic income. Indeed, it is well recognized that AGI is deficient as a measure of economic income. For Tax Year 1985, AGI excluded certain types of income, such as interest from tax-exempt State and local Government bonds, most social security benefits, imputed rent on owner-occupied housing, and the value of many employee fringe benefits. Also, while not strictly

excluded from AGI, income from other activities is deferred to a later year, or indefinitely, for income tax purposes. Depreciation deductions allowed for income tax purposes that exceed the decrease in the economic value of an asset often reduce AGI below economic income early in an asset's life. The resulting lower depreciation deductions in later years may raise AGI above economic income. The net effect, however, of accelerated depreciation is to postpone taxes, perhaps indefinitely [A2].

Adjusted gross income excludes most changes in net worth, such as the 60 percent of realized long-term capital gains that was excluded for 1985 and all accrued, but unrealized, capital gains [A3].

Even though some types of income are excluded, AGI may overstate economic income because some expenses incurred in the production of income are not deductible in the computation of AGI. Most of these expenses, however, are deductible from AGI in calculating taxable income, but only if the taxpayer "itemizes" deductions. Expenses falling into this category include certain expenses incurred by employees (such as union dues and expenditures for items used on-the-job but not reimbursed by the employer) and expenses attributable to a taxpayer's investments (as opposed to active operation of a trade or business), including, but not limited to, interest expense incurred in connection with investments in securities. Although net capital losses reduce economic income, only the first \$3,000 of net realized capital losses may be deducted in computing AGI. Any additional realized losses must be carried forward to future years. Moreover, for 1985, only 50 percent of realized, net long-term capital losses may be deducted in computing AGI.

Redefining Income

Ideally, the impact of all taxes should be measured relative to economic income. However, no accurate, detailed data on such a broadly-defined income measure are available from income tax returns (or from any other source) for a cross-section of American taxpayers. As a practical matter, any broad income measure must be calculated from data already available from Federal individual income tax returns. Thus, a more comprehensive income measure must start from AGI and, to the extent that data are available, must make adjustments for omitted income items and expenses that ought to be deductible in calculating economic income [A4].

Omitted Income and Accelerated Deductions

Tax returns contain information about only a portion of the income included in economic income but excluded from AGI. The omitted income that could be identified on 1985 income tax returns consisted of the excluded portion of long-term capital gains (and current-year losses in excess of currently deductible

amounts), the dividend exclusion of up to \$100 per tax return (up to \$200 on joint returns), payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) and Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) pension savings plans, and income from sources considered to be tax preferences for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. Even if no alternative minimum tax is due, such preferences are generally supposed to be reported on Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation, which is supposed to accompany the person's income tax return [A5].

Even after including preference income which was not in AGI but which was identifiable on 1985 tax returns, several major sources of income for high-income taxpayers were still omitted:

- . Interest on tax-exempt State and local Government bonds;
- . All accrued but unrealized income, primarily unrealized capital gains;
- . Certain agricultural expenses deducted when paid, even though related income items are not includable in income until a later year;
- . Imputed rental income from owner-occupied housing and from consumer durables;
- . Straight-line depreciation deductions on real estate to the extent that they exceeded economic depreciation;
- . Income "sheltered" from taxation--primarily partnership income--through deferral of the recognition of income for tax purposes and/or the acceleration of deduction items; and
- . The value of employee fringe benefits [A6].

For real estate, the combination of a shorter life for tax purposes than the true economic life of the property and the use of accelerated depreciation methods may produce tax depreciation deductions exceeding economic depreciation, especially in the early years of ownership. Subsequently, income may be correspondingly higher, but in the meantime, the taxpayer has the interest-free use of the deferred taxes. Also, if taxed in the future, the income could be converted into a long-term capital gain, which through Tax Year 1987 would generally be taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income.

Conceptual differences between income subject to ordinary tax and income benefitting from tax-preferred treatment may also lead to some understatement of income. Because of tax benefits, individuals may be willing to accept lower rates of return on investments yielding tax-preferred income. If one views that reduction in potential income as an "implicit tax"

on that income (paid in lieu of ordinary tax), then the reporting of fully taxable and tax-preferred income is not consistent. Fully taxable income is being reported on a pre-tax basis, whereas a tax-preferred income is being shown on an after-tax basis. See "Implicit Tax" in Appendix B for further discussion of this concept.

Because income sources not identifiable from tax return data were excluded, all income measures used in the data for this Section may understate economic income. As a consequence, some individuals with high economic incomes may have been omitted completely from the high-income group covered by this report. Moreover, the income of some individuals who are included may have been understated, and tax as a percentage of income (i.e., the effective tax rate) may have been overstated.

Investment Expenses

In measuring economic income, it generally would be appropriate to deduct all expenses incurred in the production of income, including those related to any income-producing investments. Since economic income would include all investment income, including accrued capital gains and losses, it would be proper to deduct all investment expenses without limit. Investment expenses in excess of income would then represent net economic losses, roughly akin to "net operating losses" from a trade or business. However, such a liberal deduction for investment-related expenses is not necessarily correct when all income items have not been included currently.

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

Additional problems are created when a person with a loan has both income-producing assets, such as securities, and non-income-producing assets, such as a vacation home or yacht. It is not possible to determine what portion of the interest expense should be attributed to taxable income-producing assets and, therefore, ought to be deductible against the gross receipts from such taxable assets.

As a result of these problems, it has been necessary to set arbitrary limits on the amount of investment expenses which are deductible in calculating a broader measure of income.

Investment expenses that have not been deducted in determining AGI generally appear on a Federal individual income tax return in one of two places. Investment interest appears as part of the itemized deduction for interest; other investment expenses such as management fees are included in the miscellaneous category of itemized deductions [A7]. To determine expenses that should be deductible in calculating an approximation of economic income, investment expenses have been defined as the entire interest deduction other than the interest paid on a home mortgage. Other investment expenses could not be determined since they could not be separated from the remainder of "miscellaneous" deductions. Hence, they have not been used in the adjustment for investment expenses.

To the extent that interest expenses do not exceed investment income, they have been allowed as a deduction in the computation of a broader measure of income. Investment interest expenses which exceed investment income are not deductible in calculating the broader income measure. One consequence of this definition is that investment expenses can never turn positive investment income into investment losses. Generally, allowing investment expenses to offset all investment income is generous and tends to understate broadly-measured income. However, in some instances, limiting investment expenses to investment income may overstate income by disallowing genuine investment losses. This arbitrary procedure has been selected because, especially with the omission of accrued capital gains from measured income, allowing all investment expenses to be deducted would represent a mismatching of income and expenses.

The amount of investment income against which investment interest can be offset depends on the amount of investment income included in the income measure under consideration. Investment income consists of interest, dividends, and net capital gains (or losses). However, if only a portion of capital gains is included in the income concept, as is the case with AGI for 1985, then only that portion is considered to be investment income. A similar adjustment was also made for the dividend exclusion of up to \$100 per tax return (\$200 on a joint return).

Expanded Income

The Congress has asked for high-income data to be tabulated on the basis of a measure closely approximating economic income but using only data available on tax returns. This measure is called "expanded income."

Expanded income is defined as adjusted gross income (AGI) plus items of tax preference income excluded from AGI less investment expenses to the extent that they do not exceed investment income [A8]. Tax preferences considered for 1985 were the \$100-per-tax-return exclusion for qualifying dividends (\$200 on a joint return), the excluded portion of net long-term capital gains, and, where the taxpayer filed a Form

6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation, all other excluded income preferences subject to the minimum tax [A9]. For individuals, the only preference income items of significance other than the excluded portion of capital gains are the excess of accelerated depreciation over straight-line depreciation on real property and on personal property subject to a lease, the excess of percentage depletion over the cost of the property, and deductions for intangible drilling costs in excess of the amounts deductible if these costs had been amortized. Because expanded income is based on tax return data, it excludes items such as interest on tax-exempt State and local Government bonds, accrued but unrealized capital gains, straight-line depreciation on real estate in excess of economic depreciation, most employee fringe benefits, and other items mentioned above, under "Omitted Income and Accelerated Deductions."

Four Income Measures

Current law requires high-income tax return data to be selected and classified on the basis of two different definitions of income: expanded income and adjusted gross income. For comparability with data for earlier years, this Section also includes a limited amount of data using two other, previously required, income definitions. Each of the two additional income measures embodies only one of the two major differences between expanded income and AGI. "Adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences" is AGI plus the amount of tax preference income excluded from AGI. "Adjusted gross income less investment interest" is AGI less the amount of investment interest to the extent that it does not exceed investment income.

When ranked according to size of income, AGI plus excluded tax preferences is largest, AGI less investment interest is smallest, and AGI and expanded income fall in the middle. For any given taxpayer, AGI can be larger or smaller than expanded income depending on whether preferences are larger or smaller than investment interest.

The four income concepts are related in the following manner [A10]:

Expanded income

$$= \text{Adjusted gross income} + \text{preferences} \\ - \text{investment interest}$$

Adjusted gross income

$$= \text{Expanded income} - \text{preferences} \\ + \text{investment interest}$$

Adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences

$$= \text{Adjusted gross income} + \text{preferences} \\ \text{or} = \text{Expanded income} + \text{investment interest}$$

Adjusted gross income less investment interest

$$= \text{Adjusted gross income} - \text{investment} \\ \text{interest} \\ \text{or} = \text{Expanded income} - \text{preferences}$$

Expanded income is the measure which most closely approximates economic income.

NOTES TO APPENDIX A

[A1] This is the Haig-Simons definition of income.

[A2] For Tax Year 1985, the Internal Revenue Code defined adjusted gross income as all gross income not specifically excluded or reduced by statutory adjustments. Among the exclusions were trade or business deductions (including some deductions by employees) and depreciation deductions allowable for tax purposes, the deduction for 60 percent of net long-term capital gains, limited deductions for losses from the sale or exchange of property, deductions attributable to rents and royalty income, the moving expenses adjustment, and deductions for contributions to individual retirement arrangements (IRA's) and self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans.

[A3] Gross income includes only income that has been "realized." Thus, for Federal income tax purposes, accrued increases or decreases in the value of assets are generally not included in income until any gain or loss is realized by a sale or exchange. In addition, gross income does not include the value of the services received from the use of durable goods, such as imputed net rent from owner-occupied homes or from consumer durables. Finally, gross income and, hence, adjusted gross income, do not include interest on most types of State and local Government debt, most social security benefits, workers' compensation benefits, and most types of welfare benefits.

[A4] There have been attempts to create micro-data files that include approximations of economic income. Tax return data files have been "statistically merged", i.e., merged with information for persons having similar characteristics, with other files such as the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. After the merge, certain additional data items that were not on either file have been "imputed" to each record of the merged file. Although such statistically merged files have proven useful for many purposes, they have only limited use--and must be used with great caution--for high-income individuals and families, each of

which is likely to have more unique financial and income characteristics that are not likely to be duplicated accurately through imputations or statistical merges.

- [A5] The tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income, as tabulated in Tables 5 and 6, included the following items: the dividend exclusion; the excluded portion of long-term capital gains; the excess of accelerated depreciation over straight-line depreciation on certain real property and property subject to a lease; the excess of rapid amortization allowable on certain capital expenditures (such as pollution control facilities) over depreciation otherwise allowable; the excess of percentage depletion over the "adjusted basis" of the property; unrealized gain on the exercise of stock options; and certain intangible drilling costs to the extent that they exceeded the otherwise allowable amortization deduction. Any preferences from itemized deductions did not represent omitted income; hence, they were not counted as preference items in calculating a broader measure of income.

- [A6] Omission of social security benefits and certain other items is relatively unimportant for high-income taxpayers.

- [A7] In addition, income deferrals and accelerated expense deductions may also be involved in income or losses from rental property, from royalties, from partnerships, and from certain small business corporations, only the net amounts of which are included in adjusted gross income.

- [A8] For the sake of brevity, "investment interest to the extent that it does not exceed investment income" is called "investment interest." "Investment interest in excess of investment income" is called "excess investment interest."

- [A9] See footnote [A5].

- [A10] The borderline between excess and non-excess investment interest depends on the income items actually included under each income concept. Hence, the investment interest adjustment differs depending on which income concept is used.

APPENDIX B

MEASUREMENT OF TAXES

This Appendix discusses the proper measurement of income tax borders. It explains two different treatments of the foreign tax credit: as a tax on income; or as an item of tax prefer-

ence. It discusses the concept of implicit tax on tax preference income. It outlines the methodology which was used in the development of the basic tabulations of 1985 tax return data to equate the importance of exclusions and deductions from the income base subject to tax with tax credits. Finally, certain limitations in the underlying tax return data are summarized.

Foreign Tax Credits: Worldwide Taxes on Worldwide Income

Just as income must be measured properly, so must income taxes.

U.S. income taxes are based on global (worldwide) income. Thus, U.S. citizens and residents generally must include income on their U.S. income tax returns regardless of whether it has been generated in the United States or in a foreign country. However, when a taxpayer has foreign source income, the U.S. income tax computed on global income may often be reduced dollar-for-dollar by the amount of foreign income taxes that has been paid on that foreign income. These offsets for foreign income taxes are called "foreign tax credits" [B1].

Statistics of Income (SOI) data collected as a by-product of tax administration include global income as reported on U.S. income tax returns. The SOI data, however, usually include as taxes only U.S. income taxes net of the foreign tax credits that represent offsets for foreign income tax payments. Where taxpayers have income from foreign sources, this procedure understates their worldwide tax liabilities and their effective tax rates. Since worldwide income is reported on U.S. tax returns, a more accurate measure of the tax burden imposed on that income would be obtained if all income taxes--U.S. as well as foreign--were considered. Analysis indicates that a substantial portion of the so-called nontaxable, high-income tax returns have large shares of their income from non-U.S. sources and have paid substantial amounts of foreign income taxes on that income. Thus, it does not seem appropriate to classify these individuals as nontaxable or to classify their foreign tax credits as special tax benefits.

In order to present a more realistic picture of the number of nontaxable, high-income tax returns and the reasons they were nontaxable, several tables in this Section have been prepared by redefining income tax liability to consist of the total amount of U.S. income taxes (income taxes after credits plus the alternative minimum tax) plus the amount of foreign tax credits. Because information on foreign tax liabilities is not readily available in tabulations from U.S. income tax returns, foreign tax credits as shown on U.S. income tax returns were selected as a proxy for foreign tax liabilities. Where foreign tax rates exceed U.S. rates, and in certain other instances, foreign tax credits actually will be less than foreign tax liabilities. In such cases, using foreign tax credits as a proxy for foreign taxes understates global

income tax liability. In cases in which foreign tax credits are for taxes paid on income from earlier years, use of foreign tax credits may either overstate or understate global taxes on the current year's income.

Tables redefining tax liability to include the foreign tax credit attempt to present an approximation of the true worldwide (global) income tax burden on worldwide income. For the vast majority of taxpayers--with high incomes or otherwise--this adjustment is irrelevant, for they have little or no foreign-source income. However, for the small proportion of taxpayers with substantial foreign income, this adjustment is important. The policy implications of a person with a very large amount of income not paying U.S. income tax certainly would be different if U.S. nontaxability were the result of the person's living and working abroad and paying substantial amounts of foreign tax than if all income were from U.S. sources and the person paid no income tax to either the U.S. Government or any other government.

In order to be consistent with other SOI tabulations as well as with data from earlier years, all tables showing nontaxability or the amount of taxability on the basis of worldwide tax liability have been duplicated by other tables with tax liability defined in the more traditional way used for tax administration purposes: U.S. income tax liability after subtracting the value of any foreign tax credits. Tables 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 contain data with foreign tax credits treated as items which reduce U.S. income tax liabilities. In Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, foreign tax credits are treated as part of the individual's income tax liability.

Implicit Tax

Income from certain tax-preferred sources is either not subject to any Federal individual income tax or benefits from reduced tax rates or the deferral of taxation, or both. However, to the extent that the income from such sources has been reduced because of the existence of tax preferences, the stated tax on such income understates the amount of tax effectively paid by the recipient of that income. In addition to any income tax actually paid, there is an "implicit tax" equal to the amount by which the income from that source has been reduced because of the tax preferences. Thus, the benefit to the recipient of tax-preferred income is less than the stated tax preference to the extent that the gross income from that source already anticipates the tax preference. As a result, an individual may be indifferent between a lower-yield, nontaxable income source and a higher-yield taxable source.

Tax-exempt income from State and local Government bonds provides the clearest example of an "implicit tax." Because of the tax exemption, the interest rate on tax-exempt bonds is generally lower than the interest on

taxable bonds with equivalent risk. The yields between tax-exempt and taxable bonds generally differ by an amount such that the yield on the tax-exempt bonds will be about the same or slightly more than the after-tax yield on an equivalent taxable bond. In reality, the holders of tax-exempt bonds are paying an "implicit tax" which is equal to the spread between the interest rates on the tax-free bond and the equivalent taxable bond.

The main difference between implicit tax and ordinary Federal income tax is the recipient of the tax revenue. The general fund of the Federal Government receives the ordinary Federal income tax revenue whereas the implicit-tax revenue is usually divided between the payer and the recipient of the tax-preferred income. The government entity issuing a tax-exempt bond receives part of the implicit tax in the form of reduced rates on interest paid on those bonds. For other assets producing tax-preferred income, some of the implicit tax is received by the seller of the asset in the form of a higher price reflecting the capitalized value of some of the stream of tax benefits.

No attempts have been made in this Section to measure implicit taxes. Accordingly, taxes paid and tax rates have not been adjusted to reflect implicit taxes on tax preference income.

Adjusting Income for Implicit Tax

It should also be noted that compared with income from other sources, the gross income from tax-preferred sources is understated by the amount by which that income has been reduced by the portion of the above-mentioned "implicit tax" which benefits the recipient of the income. Thus, in theory, when measuring income, it would be appropriate to "gross up" the amount of tax-preferred income received by the portion of the implicit tax on that income which has actually benefitted the recipient of the income. Since no attempt has been made to measure implicit taxes for this Section, incomes have not been increased to reflect the value of implicit taxes.

Comparing Exclusions, Deductions, Tax Credits, and Special Tax Computations

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

The deduction equivalent of a tax credit or a special tax computation is the difference between the taxable income that, using ordinary tax rate schedules, would yield the actual tax

before the provision in question is considered and the actual tax after the provision. For example, the "deduction equivalent of all tax credits" is equal to the difference between "taxable income which would yield tax before credits" and "taxable income which would yield tax after credits."

Using this method of equating the value of deductions, exclusions, credits, and special tax computations, the order in which the various credits and special tax computations are calculated affects the value of their deduction equivalents. Because the tax rate schedules are progressive with successive increments to income taxed at successively higher tax rates, the deduction equivalent of the credit converted last to a deduction equivalent will be larger (for the same amount of a credit) than the item converted first.

The deduction equivalents of tax credits shown in the accompanying tables were computed by assuming that deductions and exclusions reduced taxes before tax credits. As a result, the deduction equivalent of tax credits is biased upwards.

Share of Income Subject to Tax

The total impact of various deductions, exclusions, tax credits, and special tax computations can be measured only if the aggregate value of all of, or groups of, these items in reducing, or increasing, income taxes is put on a comparable basis. Two often-used measures of the value of deductions and exclusions are (1) the share of income that has been excluded from tax and (2) the share of income that remains subject to tax. The latter measure can also include the impact of tax credits and special tax computations if the deduction equivalent of these items is added to taxable income defined in the ordinary manner. Doing so yields what the tables accompanying this Section call "taxable income which would yield income tax before credits," "taxable income which would yield income tax after credits," and "taxable income which would yield total income tax." These measures could be computed directly from

taxable income and from the deduction equivalents of the appropriate items. However, these measures have been computed by using the tax rate schedules to calculate the amounts of taxable income that would have been necessary (when subject to tax under the appropriate, ordinary tax rate schedule) to yield the given amounts of tax.

Unaudited Data

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

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

NOTE TO APPENDIX B

[B1] Certain amounts of income earned abroad are excluded from adjusted gross income by statute. Any foreign taxes paid on such income are not creditable against U.S. income taxes. The tables in this Section do not reflect either the amounts of income excluded or the foreign tax payments on them.

Table 1—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax: Number of Returns Classified by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Size of income under alternative concepts	Size of adjusted gross income				
	Total	Under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Returns					
Total	101,660,287	93,562,375	6,892,048	909,357	296,507
Size of expanded income					
Under \$50,000	93,379,185	93,198,907	179,438	679	161
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,900,782	351,338	6,518,269	30,861	314
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,009,980	10,249	191,421	802,093	6,217
\$200,000 or more	370,340	1,881	2,920	75,724	289,815
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	93,123,589	93,123,589	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	7,087,980	424,640	6,663,340	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,055,227	11,907	224,969	818,351	—
\$200,000 or more	393,491	2,239	3,739	91,006	296,507
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	93,802,077	93,562,375	237,184	2,084	434
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,712,727	—	6,654,864	57,378	485
\$100,000 under \$200,000	864,748	—	—	849,895	14,853
\$200,000 or more	280,735	—	—	—	280,735
Returns With Total Income Tax					
Total	84,347,403	76,269,970	6,875,577	905,961	295,895
Size of expanded income					
Under \$50,000	76,087,255	75,911,237	175,773	231	*14
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,882,604	347,111	6,505,653	29,573	267
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,007,817	9,941	191,233	800,522	6,121
\$200,000 or more	369,727	1,681	2,918	75,635	289,493
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	75,841,216	75,841,216	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	7,063,464	415,181	6,648,283	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,050,190	11,543	223,578	815,069	—
\$200,000 or more	392,533	2,030	3,716	90,892	295,895
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	76,504,353	76,269,970	232,595	1,532	256
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,699,477	—	6,642,982	56,049	446
\$100,000 under \$200,000	863,140	—	—	848,380	14,760
\$200,000 or more	280,433	—	—	—	280,433
Returns Without Total Income Tax					
Total	17,312,884	17,292,405	16,471	3,396	612
Size of expanded income					
Under \$50,000	17,291,930	17,287,670	3,665	448	147
\$50,000 under \$100,000	18,178	4,227	12,616	1,288	47
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,163	308	*188	1,571	96
\$200,000 or more	613	200	*2	*89	322
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	17,282,373	17,282,373	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	24,516	9,459	15,057	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	5,037	364	1,391	3,282	—
\$200,000 or more	958	209	23	114	612
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	17,297,724	17,292,405	4,589	552	178
\$50,000 under \$100,000	13,250	—	11,882	1,329	39
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,608	—	—	1,515	93
\$200,000 or more	302	—	—	—	302

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based

Table 2—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax: Number of Returns Classified by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Size of income under alternative concepts	Size of adjusted gross income				
	Total	Under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$200,000	\$200,000 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Returns					
Total	101,660,287	93,562,375	6,892,048	909,357	296,507
Size of expended income					
Under \$50,000	93,379,185	93,198,907	179,438	679	161
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,900,782	351,338	6,518,269	30,861	314
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,009,980	10,249	191,421	802,093	6,217
\$200,000 or more	370,340	1,881	2,920	75,724	289,815
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	93,123,589	93,123,589	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	7,087,980	424,640	6,663,340	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,055,227	11,907	224,969	818,351	—
\$200,000 or more	393,491	2,239	3,739	91,006	296,507
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	93,802,077	93,562,375	237,184	2,084	434
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,712,727	—	6,654,864	57,378	485
\$100,000 under \$200,000	864,748	—	—	849,895	14,853
\$200,000 or more	280,735	—	—	—	280,735
Returns With Modified Total Income Tax					
Total	84,370,971	76,291,227	6,877,717	905,962	296,065
Size of expended income					
Under \$50,000	76,108,512	75,932,494	175,773	231	*14
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,884,745	347,111	6,507,793	29,573	268
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,007,828	9,941	191,233	800,523	6,131
\$200,000 or more	369,886	1,681	2,918	75,635	289,652
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	75,862,473	75,862,473	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	7,065,603	415,181	6,650,422	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,050,192	11,543	223,579	815,070	—
\$200,000 or more	392,703	2,030	3,716	90,892	296,065
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	76,525,611	76,291,227	232,596	1,532	256
\$50,000 under \$100,000	6,701,617	—	6,645,121	56,049	447
\$100,000 under \$200,000	863,151	—	—	848,381	14,770
\$200,000 or more	280,592	—	—	—	280,592
Returns Without Modified Total Income Tax					
Total	17,289,316	17,271,148	14,331	3,395	442
Size of expended income					
Under \$50,000	17,270,673	17,266,413	3,665	448	147
\$50,000 under \$100,000	16,037	4,227	10,476	1,288	46
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,152	308	*188	1,570	86
\$200,000 or more	454	200	*2	*89	163
Size of adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preferences					
Under \$50,000	17,261,116	17,261,116	—	—	—
\$50,000 under \$100,000	22,377	9,459	12,918	—	—
\$100,000 under \$200,000	5,035	364	1,390	3,281	—
\$200,000 or more	788	209	23	114	442
Size of adjusted gross income less investment interest					
Under \$50,000	17,276,466	17,271,148	4,588	552	178
\$50,000 under \$100,000	11,110	—	9,743	1,329	38
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,597	—	—	1,514	83
\$200,000 or more	143	—	—	—	143

* Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based

Table 3—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Taxable Income to Specified Alternative Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Specified item	Adjusted gross income			Expanded income			Adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preference			Adjusted gross income less investment interest		
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	296,507	100.0	—	370,340	100.0	—	393,491	100.0	—	280,735	100.0	—
Returns without total income tax	612	0.2	—	613	0.2	—	958	0.2	—	302	0.1	—
Returns with total income tax												
Total	295,895	99.8	100.0	369,727	99.8	100.0	392,533	99.8	100.0	280,433	99.9	100.0
Ratio of taxable income to alternative income												
Under 5 percent	70	()	()	47	()	()	112	()	()	26	()	()
5 under 10 percent	197	0.1	0.1	176	()	0.1	379	0.1	0.1	98	()	()
10 under 15 percent	480	0.2	0.3	248	0.1	0.1	902	0.2	0.4	190	0.1	0.1
15 under 20 percent	353	0.1	0.4	295	0.1	0.2	906	0.2	0.6	126	()	0.2
20 under 25 percent	1,011	0.3	0.7	995	0.3	0.5	2,275	0.6	1.2	359	0.1	0.3
25 under 30 percent	1,097	0.4	1.1	5,862	1.6	2.1	7,665	2.0	3.1	466	0.2	0.5
30 under 35 percent	6,075	2.1	3.1	4,124	1.1	3.2	8,234	2.1	5.2	5,390	1.9	2.4
35 under 40 percent	2,523	0.9	4.0	19,610	5.3	8.5	26,321	6.7	11.9	1,489	0.5	2.9
40 under 45 percent	4,362	1.5	5.5	46,630	12.6	21.1	54,009	13.8	25.7	2,948	1.1	4.0
45 under 50 percent	11,090	3.7	9.2	47,417	12.8	33.9	45,756	11.7	37.3	8,960	3.2	7.2
50 under 60 percent	21,910	7.4	16.6	46,725	12.6	46.6	48,788	12.4	49.8	17,770	6.3	13.5
60 under 70 percent	32,462	11.0	27.6	43,772	11.8	58.4	47,213	12.0	61.8	25,255	9.0	22.5
70 under 80 percent	55,892	18.9	46.5	66,910	18.1	76.5	70,471	18.0	79.7	47,938	17.1	39.6
80 percent or more	158,373	53.5	100.0	86,916	23.5	100.0	79,502	20.3	100.0	169,418	60.4	100.0

() Less than 0.05 percent

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

Table 4—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Distribution of Returns by Ratio of Taxable Income to Specified Alternative Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Specified item	Adjusted gross income			Expanded income			Adjusted gross income plus excluded tax preference			Adjusted gross income less investment interest		
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Cumulative percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	296,507	100.0	—	370,340	100.0	—	393,491	100.0	—	280,735	100.0	—
Returns without modified total income tax	442	0.1	—	454	0.1	—	788	0.2	—	143	0.1	—
Returns with modified total income tax												
Total	296,065	99.9	100.0	369,886	99.9	100.0	392,703	99.8	100.0	280,592	99.9	100.0
Ratio of taxable income to alternative income												
Under 5 percent	63	()	()	36	()	()	103	()	()	*17	()	()
5 under 10 percent	184	0.1	0.1	163	()	0.1	364	0.1	0.1	86	()	()
10 under 15 percent	467	0.2	0.2	232	0.1	0.1	885	0.2	0.3	176	0.1	0.1
15 under 20 percent	338	0.1	0.4	280	0.1	0.2	890	0.2	0.6	115	()	0.1
20 under 25 percent	984	0.3	0.7	960	0.3	0.5	2,232	0.6	1.1	339	0.1	0.3
25 under 30 percent	1,085	0.4	1.1	5,838	1.6	2.0	7,645	1.9	3.1	448	0.2	0.4
30 under 35 percent	6,061	2.0	3.1	4,093	1.1	3.1	8,186	2.1	5.2	5,377	1.9	2.3
35 under 40 percent	2,504	0.8	3.9	15,309	4.1	7.3	26,310	6.7	11.9	1,474	0.5	2.9
40 under 45 percent	4,360	1.5	5.4	50,923	13.8	21.0	54,060	13.8	25.6	2,930	1.0	3.9
45 under 50 percent	11,077	3.7	9.2	47,430	12.8	33.9	45,764	11.7	37.3	8,967	3.2	7.1
50 under 60 percent	19,752	6.7	15.8	44,600	12.1	45.9	46,649	11.9	49.2	15,589	5.6	12.7
60 under 70 percent	32,422	11.0	26.8	43,782	11.8	57.8	47,232	12.0	61.2	25,216	9.0	21.6
70 under 80 percent	55,927	18.9	45.7	66,924	18.1	75.9	70,495	18.0	79.1	47,953	17.1	38.7
80 percent or more	160,841	54.3	100.0	89,316	24.1	100.0	81,888	20.9	100.0	171,905	61.3	100.0

() Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 5—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits and Tax, Classified by Tax Status—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Item	Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more						Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more					
	Total		Returns with total income tax		Returns without total income tax		Total		Returns with total income tax		Returns without total income tax	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Exemption amount	296,507	1,025,080	295,895	1,022,978	612	2,102	370,340	1,250,853	369,727	1,248,644	613	2,209
Itemized deductions:												
Total per adjusted gross income												
concept	293,330	30,571,107	292,761	30,233,807	569	337,300	362,852	32,521,435	362,477	32,384,349	375	137,086
Total per expanded income concept	293,330	30,571,107	292,761	30,233,807	569	337,300	362,852	27,318,153	362,477	27,222,431	375	95,723
Contributions deduction	287,180	7,991,674	286,679	7,970,791	501	20,883	354,710	8,449,417	354,387	8,438,906	323	10,511
Interest paid deduction:												
Total per adjusted gross income												
concept	257,227	9,088,312	256,684	8,814,844	543	273,468	311,724	9,262,292	311,375	9,164,028	349	98,265
Total per expanded income												
concept	257,227	9,088,312	256,684	8,814,844	543	273,468	225,698	4,059,011	225,404	4,002,109	294	56,901
Total home mortgage interest	182,018	2,726,928	181,648	2,703,824	370	23,104	220,063	3,069,361	219,800	3,053,462	263	15,899
Investment interest exceeding investment income per adjusted gross income concept	52,694	1,249,817	52,423	1,180,542	271	69,275	50,757	1,145,529	50,638	1,100,412	119	45,117
Investment interest exceeding investment income per alternative income concept	52,694	1,249,817	52,423	1,180,542	271	69,275	44,924	989,650	44,813	948,647	111	41,003
Medical and dental expense deduction	6,919	199,991	6,891	196,576	28	3,415	12,716	277,117	12,694	274,100	22	3,017
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	597	59,882	573	49,312	24	10,570	644	60,491	625	51,230	19	9,261
Taxes paid deduction	290,997	11,209,740	290,454	11,194,833	543	14,907	360,499	12,192,214	360,148	12,185,381	351	6,832
Miscellaneous deductions	253,539	2,021,508	253,085	2,007,450	454	14,058	315,016	2,279,904	314,704	2,270,704	312	9,200
Excess itemized deductions	293,255	29,587,782	292,687	29,252,330	568	335,452	362,692	31,314,560	362,318	31,178,702	374	135,858
Zero bracket amount (statutory)	296,507	993,537	295,895	991,556	612	1,981	370,340	1,230,552	369,727	1,228,509	613	2,043
Excess of exemptions and deductions over adjusted gross income	1,578	269,240	1,157	162,699	421	106,542	4,197	831,325	3,835	731,014	362	100,311
Taxable income:												
As computed under current law	294,929	105,288,257	294,738	105,206,841	191	81,416	366,143	113,553,014	365,892	113,465,658	251	87,355
As computed under prior law	294,996	106,276,731	294,776	106,194,655	220	82,076	366,474	114,770,364	366,211	114,682,158	263	88,206
Tax at normal rates	294,929	47,780,729	294,738	47,742,767	191	37,962	366,143	50,842,105	365,892	50,802,328	251	39,776
Tax savings	64,514	320,284	64,507	320,229	7	55	95,270	460,796	95,180	460,329	*90	*467
Income tax before credits	294,955	47,706,689	294,764	47,668,783	191	37,906	366,178	50,717,776	365,927	50,678,468	251	39,307
Tax credits:												
Total	219,829	1,634,526	219,638	1,596,620	191	37,906	260,457	1,754,078	260,206	1,714,771	251	39,307
Personal credits	124,284	20,560	124,245	20,556	39	4	148,936	23,838	148,817	23,826	119	12
Non personal credits	174,695	1,613,970	174,482	1,576,067	213	37,903	204,701	1,730,307	204,443	1,691,001	258	39,306
Foreign tax credit	41,053	221,529	40,883	184,045	170	37,484	45,411	221,211	45,252	184,229	159	36,982
Business credit	162,564	1,367,810	162,498	1,367,602	66	208	188,208	1,484,259	188,088	1,482,146	120	2,113
Investment credit	160,243	1,173,046	159,939	1,169,488	304	3,557	185,885	1,312,024	185,489	1,303,238	396	8,786
Alcohol fuel credit	222	345	222	345	—	—	246	380	246	380	—	—
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	42,558	1,566,844	42,558	1,566,844	—	—	83,020	2,384,934	83,020	2,384,934	—	—
Total income tax:												
Taxes paid to the U.S.	295,895	47,639,294	295,895	47,639,294	—	—	369,727	51,348,909	369,727	51,348,909	—	—
Foreign taxes paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxable income which would yield:												
Income tax before credits	294,955	106,123,756	294,764	106,041,851	191	81,905	366,178	114,500,080	365,927	114,412,990	251	87,091
Income tax after credits	293,997	102,790,398	293,997	102,790,398	—	—	364,010	110,868,367	364,010	110,868,367	—	—
Total income tax	295,895	106,043,745	295,895	106,043,745	—	—	369,727	115,991,803	369,727	115,991,803	—	—

*Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it is based
 †Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.
 NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Income, Deductions, Credits and Tax, Classified by Tax Status—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Item	Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more						Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more					
	Total		Returns with modified total income tax		Returns without modified total income tax		Total		Returns with modified total income tax		Returns without modified total income tax	
	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount	Number of returns	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Exemption amount	296,507	1,025,080	296,065	1,023,574	442	1,506	370,340	1,250,854	369,886	1,249,204	454	1,650
Itemized deductions:												
Total per adjusted gross income concept	293,330	30,571,107	292,888	30,244,452	442	326,655	362,852	32,521,435	362,593	32,393,602	259	127,833
Total per expanded income concept	293,330	30,571,107	292,888	30,244,452	442	326,655	362,852	27,318,153	362,593	27,228,282	259	89,871
Contributions deduction	287,180	7,991,674	286,775	7,972,617	405	19,057	354,710	8,449,417	354,475	8,440,555	235	8,862
Interest paid deduction:												
Total per adjusted gross income concept	257,227	9,088,312	256,800	8,821,361	427	266,951	311,724	9,262,293	311,480	9,169,496	244	92,797
Total per expanded income concept	257,227	9,088,312	256,800	8,821,361	427	266,951	225,698	4,059,011	225,471	4,004,176	227	54,835
Total home mortgage interest	182,018	2,726,928	181,711	2,705,263	307	21,665	220,063	3,069,361	219,858	3,054,821	205	14,540
Investment interest exceeding investment income per adjusted gross income concept	52,694	1,249,817	52,459	1,181,382	235	68,435	50,757	1,145,529	50,667	1,101,140	90	44,389
Investment interest exceeding investment income per alternative income concept	52,694	1,249,817	52,459	1,181,382	235	68,435	44,924	989,650	44,841	949,355	83	40,295
Medical and dental expense deduction	6,919	199,991	6,891	196,576	28	3,415	12,716	277,117	12,694	274,100	22	3,017
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	597	59,882	573	49,312	24	10,570	644	60,491	625	51,230	19	9,261
Taxes paid deduction	290,997	11,209,740	290,562	11,196,134	435	13,606	360,499	12,192,214	360,246	12,186,580	253	5,634
Miscellaneous deductions	253,539	2,021,508	253,192	2,008,452	347	13,056	315,016	2,279,903	314,801	2,271,641	215	8,262
Excess itemized deductions	293,255	29,587,782	292,813	29,262,569	442	325,213	362,692	31,314,561	362,433	31,187,585	259	126,976
Zero bracket amount (statutory)	296,507	993,537	296,065	992,096	442	1,441	370,340	1,230,553	369,886	1,229,014	454	1,539
Excess of exemptions and deductions over adjusted gross income	1,578	269,241	1,157	162,699	421	106,542	4,197	831,325	3,835	731,014	362	100,311
Taxable income:												
As computed under current law	294,929	105,288,257	294,908	105,287,509	21	748	366,143	113,553,014	366,051	113,545,044	*92	*7,970
As computed under prior law	294,996	106,276,731	294,946	106,275,863	50	868	366,474	114,770,365	366,370	114,762,048	104	8,317
Tax at normal rates	294,929	47,780,729	294,908	47,780,488	21	241	366,143	50,842,105	366,051	50,839,546	*92	*2,559
Tax savings	64,514	320,283	64,511	320,259	3	24	95,270	460,796	95,184	460,359	*86	*437
Income tax before credits	294,955	47,706,689	294,934	47,706,472	21	217	366,178	50,717,776	366,086	50,715,654	*92	*2,122
Tax credits:												
Total	208,516	1,412,997	208,495	1,412,780	21	217	249,149	1,532,867	249,057	1,530,745	*92	*2,122
Personal credits	124,284	20,560	124,267	20,558	17	2	148,936	23,838	148,835	23,828	*101	*10
Non personal credits	174,695	1,613,970	174,652	1,613,754	43	216	204,701	1,730,307	204,602	1,728,185	99	2,122
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	162,564	1,367,810	162,522	1,367,677	42	133	188,208	1,484,259	188,110	1,482,220	98	2,039
Investment credit	160,243	1,173,045	159,995	1,169,647	248	3,398	185,885	1,312,024	185,541	1,303,397	344	8,627
Alcohol fuel credit	222	345	222	345	—	—	246	380	246	380	—	—
Alternative minimum tax (Form 6251)	42,558	1,566,844	42,558	1,566,844	—	—	83,020	2,384,934	83,020	2,384,934	—	—
Total income tax:												
Taxes paid to the U.S.	296,065	47,860,823	296,065	47,860,823	—	—	369,886	51,570,120	369,886	51,570,120	—	—
Foreign taxes paid	41,053	221,529	41,053	221,529	—	—	45,411	221,211	45,411	221,211	—	—
Taxable income which would yield:												
Income tax before credits	294,955	106,123,756	294,934	106,122,991	21	765	366,178	114,500,080	366,086	114,492,812	*92	*7,268
Income tax after credits	294,207	103,241,797	294,207	103,241,797	—	—	364,213	111,318,877	364,213	111,318,877	—	—
Total income tax	296,065	106,494,366	296,065	106,494,366	—	—	369,886	116,441,481	369,886	116,441,481	—	—

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

Table 7—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Item with second largest tax effect	Item with the largest tax effect											
	Total		Interest paid deduction		Taxes paid deduction		Contributions deduction		Medical and dental expense deduction		Net casualty or theft loss deduction	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Returns With Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	295,895	100.0	80,132	27.1	139,148	47.0	47,392	16.0	2,534	0.9	236	0.1
Interest paid deduction	78,745	26.6	—	—	62,262	44.7	7,585	16.0	322	12.7	61	25.8
Taxes paid deduction	104,728	35.4	56,595	70.6	—	—	35,585	75.1	1,564	61.7	81	34.3
Contributions deduction	64,657	21.9	12,553	15.7	49,164	35.3	—	—	286	11.3	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	1,277	0.4	251	0.3	781	0.6	155	0.3	—	—	45	19.1
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	78	()	29	()	†	†	32	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	23,720	8.0	4,381	5.5	16,696	12.0	1,945	4.1	323	12.7	—	—
Foreign tax credit	157	0.1	33	()	76	0.1	25	0.1	†	†	—	—
Business credit	2,061	0.7	980	1.2	590	0.4	311	0.7	†	†	—	—
Investment credit	16,309	5.5	5,217	6.5	8,751	6.3	1,710	3.6	34	1.3	49	20.8
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	3,336	1.1	40	()	332	0.2	4	()	—	—	—	—
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	369,727	100.0	28,891	7.8	86,161	23.3	31,224	8.4	2,252	0.6	175	()
Interest paid deduction	52,289	14.1	—	—	23,590	27.4	1,654	5.3	49	2.2	47	26.9
Taxes paid deduction	142,755	38.6	18,813	65.1	—	—	18,197	58.3	1,259	55.9	50	28.6
Contributions deduction	51,328	13.9	2,557	8.9	20,967	24.3	—	—	126	5.6	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	2,100	0.6	48	0.2	382	0.4	108	0.3	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	112	()	2	()	2	()	23	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	13,062	3.5	908	3.1	4,981	5.8	606	1.9	93	4.1	7	4.0
Foreign tax credit	159	()	2	()	41	()	10	()	1	()	—	—
Business credit	2,338	0.6	93	0.3	256	0.3	193	0.6	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	16,339	4.4	1,317	4.6	5,611	6.5	957	3.1	30	1.3	46	26.3
Capital gains exclusion	45,344	12.3	1,733	6.0	22,680	26.3	8,208	26.3	669	29.7	25	14.3
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	38,199	10.3	3,391	11.7	7,080	8.2	1,235	4.0	25	1.1	—	—
No second largest item	5,030	1.4	11	()	269	0.3	1	()	—	—	—	—
Returns Without Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	612	100.0	387	63.2	†	†	18	2.9	12	2.0	20	3.3
Interest paid deduction	96	15.7	—	—	†	†	11	61.1	4	33.3	11	55.0
Taxes paid deduction	152	24.8	126	32.6	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Contributions deduction	123	20.1	104	26.9	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	63	10.3	45	11.6	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Foreign tax credit	10	1.6	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	96	15.7	82	21.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	60	9.8	14	3.6	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	613	100.0	89	14.5	2	0.3	16	2.6	9	1.5	17	2.8
Interest paid deduction	56	9.1	—	—	1	50.0	3	18.8	1	11.1	4	23.5
Taxes paid deduction	44	7.2	22	24.7	—	—	2	12.5	2	22.2	1	5.9
Contributions deduction	31	5.1	13	14.6	—	—	—	—	2	22.2	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	2	0.3	1	1.1	—	—	1	6.3	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	2	0.3	1	1.1	—	—	1	6.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	17	2.8	5	5.6	—	—	1	6.3	2	22.2	2	11.8
Foreign tax credit	11	1.8	2	2.2	—	—	2	12.5	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	24	3.9	9	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	198	32.3	16	18.0	1	50.0	3	18.8	1	11.1	8	47.1
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	46	7.5	3	3.4	—	—	—	—	1	11.1	1	5.9

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 7—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Item with second largest tax effect	Item with the largest tax effect—continued											
	Miscellaneous deductions		Foreign tax credit		Business credit		Investment credit		Capital gains exclusion		Partnership and S Corporation net losses	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Returns With Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	5,440	1.8	2,429	0.8	2,097	0.7	14,270	4.8	—	—	—	—
Interest paid deduction	1,279	23.5	2,203	90.7	784	37.4	4,203	29.5	—	—	—	—
Taxes paid deduction	2,878	52.9	113	4.7	762	36.3	7,048	49.4	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	1,049	19.3	46	1.9	177	8.4	1,345	9.4	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	36	0.7	†	†	†	†	3	()	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	†	†	—	—	11	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	23	0.9	27	1.3	325	2.3	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	9	0.2	—	—	†	†	9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Business credit	15	0.3	—	—	—	—	158	1.1	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	158	2.9	18	0.7	311	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	16	0.3	15	0.6	28	1.3	934	6.5	—	—	—	—
Returns with expended income \$200,000 or more												
Total	2,440	0.7	2,330	0.6	1,509	0.4	10,069	2.7	165,902	44.9	37,833	10.2
Interest paid deduction	500	20.5	2,156	92.5	538	35.7	1,180	11.7	15,009	9.0	7,523	19.9
Taxes paid deduction	917	37.6	77	3.3	269	17.8	4,642	46.1	84,451	50.9	13,985	37.0
Contributions deduction	209	8.6	25	1.1	48	3.2	859	8.5	23,810	14.4	2,691	7.1
Medical and dental expense deduction	4	0.2	1	()	—	—	2	()	1,539	0.9	15	()
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	()	75	()	9	()
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	2	0.1	8	0.5	142	1.4	5,709	3.4	606	1.6
Foreign tax credit	5	0.2	—	—	2	0.1	8	0.1	69	()	21	0.1
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	1.1	1,419	0.9	261	0.7
Investment credit	43	1.8	7	0.3	218	14.4	—	—	5,388	3.2	2,665	7.0
Capital gains exclusion	481	19.7	35	1.5	341	22.6	1,177	11.7	—	—	9,971	26.4
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	263	10.8	13	0.6	61	4.0	1,503	14.9	24,624	14.8	—	—
No second largest item	12	0.5	13	0.6	23	1.5	393	3.9	3,572	2.2	57	0.2
Returns Without Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	15	2.5	153	25.0	—	—	†	†	—	—	—	—
Interest paid deduction	5	33.3	59	38.6	—	—	†	†	—	—	—	—
Taxes paid deduction	†	†	18	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	10	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	—	—	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	†	†	38	24.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returns with expended income \$200,000 or more												
Total	16	2.6	140	22.8	—	—	89	14.5	146	23.8	87	14.2
Interest paid deduction	5	31.3	28	20.0	—	—	1	1.1	4	2.7	9	10.3
Taxes paid deduction	3	18.8	13	9.3	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	1	6.3	11	7.9	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	2	2.3
Medical and dental expense deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	7	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4.1	1	1.1
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	—	—	4	2.9	—	—	—	—	6	4.1	5	5.7
Capital gains exclusion	1	6.3	12	8.6	—	—	86	96.6	—	—	70	80.5
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	1	6.3	30	21.4	—	—	1	1.1	126	86.3	—	—
No second largest item	5	31.3	34	24.3	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	—	—

() Less than 0.05 percent.
 † Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.
 NDTE. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 8—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Item with second largest tax effect	Item with the largest tax effect											
	Total		Interest paid deduction		Taxes paid deduction		Contributions deduction		Medical and dental expense deduction		Net casualty or theft loss deduction	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Returns With Modified Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	296,065	100.0	80,143	27.1	139,148	47.0	47,397	16.0	2,534	0.9	236	0.1
Interest paid deduction	78,806	26.6	—	—	62,262	44.7	7,587	16.0	322	12.7	61	25.8
Taxes paid deduction	104,748	35.4	56,597	70.6	—	—	35,585	75.1	1,564	61.7	81	34.3
Contributions deduction	64,673	21.8	12,554	15.7	49,164	35.3	—	—	286	11.3	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	1,277	0.4	251	0.3	781	0.6	155	0.3	—	—	45	19.1
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	78	()	29	()	†	†	32	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	23,730	8.0	4,381	5.5	16,696	12.0	1,945	4.1	323	12.7	—	—
Foreign tax credit	167	0.1	41	0.1	76	0.1	27	0.1	†	†	—	—
Business credit	2,062	0.7	980	1.2	590	0.4	312	0.7	†	†	—	—
Investment credit	16,322	5.5	5,217	6.5	8,751	6.3	1,710	3.6	34	1.3	49	20.8
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	3,374	1.1	40	()	332	0.2	4	()	—	—	—	—
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	369,886	100.0	31,078	8.4	86,251	23.3	31,264	8.5	2,253	0.6	175	()
Interest paid deduction	50,188	13.6	—	—	23,614	27.4	1,659	5.3	49	2.2	47	26.9
Taxes paid deduction	142,792	38.6	18,832	60.6	—	—	18,213	58.3	1,260	55.9	50	28.6
Contributions deduction	51,359	13.9	2,567	8.3	20,992	24.3	—	—	126	5.6	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	2,102	0.6	48	0.2	382	0.4	109	0.3	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	114	()	2	()	2	()	23	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	15,257	4.1	3,051	9.8	5,010	5.8	615	2.0	93	4.1	7	4.0
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	2,341	0.6	93	0.3	258	0.3	193	0.6	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	16,374	4.4	1,317	4.2	5,624	6.5	963	3.1	30	1.3	46	26.3
Capital gains exclusion	45,359	12.3	1,736	5.6	22,699	26.3	8,216	26.3	669	29.7	25	14.3
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	38,234	10.3	3,398	10.9	7,095	8.2	1,239	4.0	26	1.2	—	—
No second largest item	5,088	1.4	17	0.1	271	0.3	2	()	—	—	—	—
Returns Without Modified Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	442	100.0	376	85.1	†	†	13	2.9	12	2.7	20	4.5
Interest paid deduction	35	7.9	—	—	†	†	†	†	4	33.3	11	55.0
Taxes paid deduction	132	29.9	124	33.0	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Contributions deduction	107	24.2	103	27.4	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	53	12.0	45	12.0	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	†	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	83	18.8	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	22	5.0	14	3.7	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	454	100.0	86	18.9	2	0.4	12	2.6	9	2.0	17	3.7
Interest paid deduction	27	5.9	—	—	1	50.0	3	25.0	1	11.1	4	23.5
Taxes paid deduction	30	6.6	21	24.4	—	—	2	16.7	2	22.2	1	5.9
Contributions deduction	19	4.2	13	15.1	—	—	—	—	2	22.2	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	2	0.4	1	1.2	—	—	1	8.3	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	2	0.4	1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	10	2.2	5	5.8	—	—	1	8.3	2	22.2	2	11.8
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	20	4.4	9	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	184	40.5	16	18.6	1	50.0	2	16.7	1	11.1	8	47.1
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	148	32.6	17	19.8	—	—	2	16.7	—	—	1	5.9
No second largest item	12	2.6	3	3.5	—	—	—	—	1	11.1	1	5.9

Footnote(s) at end of table

Table 8—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Item With Largest Tax Effect and by Item With Second Largest Tax Effect—Continued

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Item with second largest tax effect	Item with the largest tax effect—continued											
	Miscellaneous deductions		Foreign tax credit		Business credit		Investment credit		Capital gains exclusion		Partnership and S Corporation net losses	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Returns With Modified Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	5,440	1.8	2,582	0.9	2,097	0.7	14,270	4.8	—	—	—	—
Interest paid deduction	1,279	23.5	2,262	87.6	784	37.4	4,203	29.5	—	—	—	—
Taxes paid deduction	2,878	52.9	131	5.1	762	36.3	7,048	49.4	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	1,049	19.3	61	2.4	177	8.4	1,345	9.4	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	36	0.7	3	0.1	†	†	3	()	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	†	†	—	—	11	0.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	33	1.3	27	1.3	325	2.3	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	9	0.2	—	—	†	†	9	0.1	—	—	—	—
Business credit	15	0.3	—	—	—	—	158	1.1	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	158	2.9	30	1.2	311	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	16	0.3	53	2.1	28	1.3	934	6.5	—	—	—	—
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	2,449	0.7	—	—	1,509	0.4	10,080	2.7	165,956	44.9	37,880	10.2
Interest paid deduction	502	20.5	—	—	538	35.7	1,182	11.7	15,017	9.0	7,537	19.9
Taxes paid deduction	926	37.8	—	—	271	18.0	4,651	46.1	84,501	50.9	13,993	36.9
Contributions deduction	210	8.6	—	—	48	3.2	861	8.5	23,820	14.4	2,699	7.1
Medical and dental expense deduction	4	0.2	—	—	—	—	2	()	1,541	0.9	15	()
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	()	77	()	9	()
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	—	—	8	0.5	142	1.4	5,714	3.4	617	1.6
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	1.1	1,419	0.9	262	0.7
Investment credit	43	1.8	—	—	218	14.4	—	—	5,405	3.3	2,670	7.0
Capital gains exclusion	481	19.6	—	—	341	22.6	1,178	11.7	—	—	9,990	26.4
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	14	0.6	—	—	23	1.5	398	3.9	3,577	2.2	59	0.2
Returns Without Modified Total Income Tax												
Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more												
Total	15	3.4	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—	—	—
Interest paid deduction	5	33.3	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—	—	—
Taxes paid deduction	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gains exclusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more												
Total	16	3.5	—	—	—	—	89	19.6	139	30.6	83	18.3
Interest paid deduction	5	31.3	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	4	2.9	8	9.6
Taxes paid deduction	3	18.8	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Contributions deduction	1	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	1	1.2
Medical and dental expense deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4.3	5	6.0
Capital gains exclusion	1	6.3	—	—	—	—	86	96.6	—	—	69	83.1
Partnership and S Corporation net losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No second largest item	5	31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	—	—

() Less than 0.05 percent.
 † Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.
 NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 9—Returns Without Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Itemized Deductions as a Percent of Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Type of deduction or credit	Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more										
	Total	No deduction or credit	Under 10%	10% under 20%	20% under 30%	30% under 40%	40% under 50%	50% under 60%	60% under 70%	70% under 100%	100% or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total itemized deductions	612	44	66	18	16	5	9	4	4	51	395
Interest paid deduction:											
Total	612	69	95	24	11	14	11	9	17	113	249
Investment interest per income concept	612	90	146	40	29	24	23	19	25	107	109
Investment interest exceeding investment income per concept	612	341	93	39	19	15	12	14	9	36	34
Taxes paid deduction	612	70	436	63	19	†	4	5	†	5	†
Contributions deduction	612	111	366	38	21	19	35	22	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	612	584	10	4	†	†	—	†	†	3	4
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	612	588	†	—	†	†	†	—	—	†	14
Miscellaneous deductions	612	158	382	34	9	5	†	†	†	14	5
Deduction equivalent of:											
Total credits	612	421	15	5	7	†	†	9	6	143	—
Foreign tax credit	612	442	4	†	†	4	†	8	6	141	—
Business credit	612	539	59	4	†	—	†	†	†	†	†
Investment credit	612	330	241	22	7	†	†	†	3	†	4
Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income	612	601	6	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—

Type of deduction or credit	Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more										
	Total	No deduction or credit	Under 10%	10% under 20%	20% under 30%	30% under 40%	40% under 50%	50% under 60%	60% under 70%	70% under 100%	100% or more
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total itemized deductions	613	243	156	22	14	5	7	8	3	28	127
Interest paid deduction:											
Total	613	320	157	16	10	8	4	3	6	41	48
Investment interest per income concept	613	289	224	31	14	6	5	8	2	13	21
Investment interest exceeding investment income per concept	613	503	33	9	3	5	1	2	5	21	31
Taxes paid deduction	613	266	296	34	3	7	2	1	—	3	1
Contributions deduction	613	292	263	18	7	7	9	5	2	6	4
Medical and dental expense deduction	613	591	7	1	1	4	—	3	—	4	2
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	613	594	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	13
Miscellaneous deductions	613	304	267	17	5	1	3	—	—	11	5
Deduction equivalent of:											
Total credits	613	362	2	3	5	92	6	6	7	129	1
Foreign tax credit	613	454	2	2	2	7	6	5	5	129	1
Business credit	613	471	53	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	85
Investment credit	613	310	156	16	3	4	98	6	1	13	6
Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income	613	605	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

†Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals.

Table 10—Returns Without Modified Total Income Tax and With Income \$200,000 or More Under Alternative Concepts: Itemized Deductions as a Percent of Income

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Type of deduction or credit	Returns with adjusted gross income \$200,000 or more										
	Total	No deduction or credit	Under 10%	10% under 20%	20% under 30%	30% under 40%	40% under 50%	50% under 60%	60% under 70%	70% under 100%	100% or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total itemized deductions	442	—	—	—	†	—	†	†	—	†	395
Interest paid deduction:											
Total	442	15	18	7	5	9	9	5	14	111	249
Investment interest per income concept	442	24	62	32	25	21	23	17	22	107	109
Investment interest exceeding investment income per concept	442	207	63	33	19	15	12	14	9	36	34
Taxes paid deduction	442	7	336	58	18	7	†	5	†	5	†
Contributions deduction	442	37	283	32	19	19	33	19	—	—	—
Medical and dental expense deduction	442	414	10	4	†	†	—	3	†	†	4
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	442	418	†	—	†	†	†	—	—	†	14
Miscellaneous deductions	442	95	282	27	9	5	†	†	†	14	5
Deduction equivalent of:											
Total credits	442	421	13	†	3	—	—	†	—	†	—
Foreign tax credit	442	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	442	425	6	†	†	—	†	†	†	†	†
Investment credit	442	227	182	17	6	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income	442	437	†	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—

Type of deduction or credit	Returns with expanded income \$200,000 or more										
	Total	No deduction or credit	Under 10%	10% under 20%	20% under 30%	30% under 40%	40% under 50%	50% under 60%	60% under 70%	70% under 100%	100% or more
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Total itemized deductions	454	195	87	3	4	2	4	3	2	27	127
Interest paid deduction:											
Total	454	227	108	7	7	6	4	2	5	40	48
Investment interest per income concept	454	219	146	24	12	6	5	7	2	12	21
Investment interest exceeding investment income per concept	454	371	11	5	2	5	1	2	5	21	31
Taxes paid deduction	454	201	207	31	2	6	2	1	—	3	1
Contributions deduction	454	219	188	13	5	5	7	5	2	6	4
Medical and dental expense deduction	454	432	7	1	1	4	—	3	—	4	2
Net casualty or theft loss deduction	454	435	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	13
Miscellaneous deductions	454	239	180	10	5	1	3	—	—	11	5
Deduction equivalent of:											
Total credits	454	362	2	1	2	85	—	2	—	—	—
Foreign tax credit	454	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business credit	454	364	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	85
Investment credit	454	214	100	12	1	3	98	6	1	13	6
Tax preferences excluded from adjusted gross income	454	451	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

†Data deleted to avoid disclosure of information for specific taxpayers. Deleted data are included in the appropriate totals

Table 11—Returns With and Without Total Income Tax: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Effective Tax Rate and by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Effective Tax Rate	Size of adjusted gross income									
	Total		Under \$50,000		\$50,000 under \$100,000		\$100,000 or more		\$200,000 or more	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All returns	101,660,287	100.0	93,562,375	100.0	6,892,048	100.0	909,357	100.0	296,507	100.0
Returns without total income tax	17,312,884	17.0	17,292,405	18.5	16,471	0.2	3,396	0.4	612	0.2
Returns with total income tax	84,347,403	83.0	76,269,970	81.5	6,875,577	99.8	905,961	99.6	295,895	99.8
Effective tax rate										
Under 5 percent	15,705,116	15.4	15,603,206	16.7	92,444	1.3	8,352	0.9	1,114	0.4
5 under 10 percent	29,248,767	28.8	28,853,855	30.8	369,040	5.4	23,585	2.6	2,287	0.8
10 under 15 percent	26,268,188	25.8	24,558,459	26.2	1,644,351	23.9	55,325	6.1	10,053	3.4
15 under 20 percent	9,674,061	9.5	6,614,103	7.1	2,914,049	42.3	128,289	14.1	17,620	5.9
20 under 25 percent	2,294,124	2.3	587,358	0.6	1,448,614	21.0	237,051	26.1	21,101	7.1
25 under 30 percent	683,587	0.7	31,611	()	335,375	4.9	271,238	29.8	45,363	15.3
30 under 35 percent	255,858	0.3	4,953	()	47,911	0.7	136,592	15.0	66,402	22.4
35 under 40 percent	126,810	0.1	3,308	()	9,299	0.1	34,522	3.8	79,681	26.9
40 under 45 percent	48,358	()	865	()	2,405	()	6,327	0.7	38,761	13.1
45 under 50 percent	13,556	()	805	()	1,016	()	1,514	0.2	10,221	3.4
50 under 60 percent	6,406	()	738	()	2,379	()	1,317	0.1	1,972	0.7
60 under 70 percent	6,614	()	3,263	()	2,043	()	604	0.1	704	0.2
70 under 80 percent	2,518	()	594	()	1,154	()	539	0.1	231	0.1
80 percent or more	13,440	()	6,852	()	5,497	0.1	706	0.1	385	0.1

Effective Tax Rate	Size of expanded income									
	Total		Under \$50,000		\$50,000 under \$100,000		\$100,000 or more		\$200,000 or more	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All returns	101,660,287	100.0	93,379,185	100.0	6,900,782	100.0	1,009,980	100.0	370,340	100.0
Returns without total income tax	17,312,884	17.0	17,291,930	18.5	18,178	0.3	2,163	0.2	613	0.2
Returns with total income tax	84,347,403	83.0	76,087,255	81.5	6,882,604	99.7	1,007,817	99.8	369,727	99.8
Effective tax rate										
Under 5 percent	15,886,870	15.6	15,747,676	16.9	130,390	1.9	8,161	0.8	643	0.2
5 under 10 percent	29,331,444	28.9	28,793,673	30.8	502,523	7.3	32,737	3.2	2,511	0.7
10 under 15 percent	26,233,247	25.8	24,343,133	26.1	1,707,253	24.7	161,136	16.0	21,725	5.9
15 under 20 percent	9,798,817	9.6	6,621,688	7.1	2,871,200	41.6	202,157	20.0	103,772	28.0
20 under 25 percent	2,213,855	2.2	543,106	0.6	1,370,269	19.9	248,375	24.6	52,105	14.1
25 under 30 percent	555,510	0.5	21,297	()	261,199	3.8	228,373	22.6	44,641	12.1
30 under 35 percent	212,669	0.2	4,040	()	31,111	0.5	102,718	10.2	74,800	20.2
35 under 40 percent	74,465	0.1	3,323	()	3,135	()	20,744	2.1	47,263	12.8
40 under 45 percent	21,650	()	—	—	1,006	()	2,037	0.2	18,607	5.0
45 under 50 percent	4,738	()	1	()	1,258	()	459	()	3,020	0.8
50 under 60 percent	1,694	()	2	()	1,248	()	110	()	334	0.1
60 under 70 percent	4,023	()	2,188	()	1,338	()	422	()	75	()
70 under 80 percent	332	()	1	()	2	()	172	()	157	()
80 percent or more	8,089	()	7,127	()	672	()	216	()	74	()

() Less than 0.05 percent
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

Table 12—Returns With and Without Modified Total Income Tax: Number of Returns and Percents Classified by Effective Tax Rate and by Size of Income Under Alternative Concepts

(All figures are estimates based on samples)

Effective Tax Rate	Size of adjusted gross income									
	Total		Under \$50,000		\$50,000 under \$100,000		\$100,000 or more		\$200,000 or more	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All returns	101,660,287	100.0	93,562,375	100.0	6,892,048	100.0	909,357	100.0	296,507	100.0
Returns without modified total income tax	17,289,316	17.0	17,271,148	18.5	14,331	0.2	3,395	0.4	442	0.1
Returns with modified total income tax	84,370,971	83.0	76,291,227	81.5	6,877,717	99.8	905,962	99.6	296,065	99.9
Effective tax rate										
Under 5 percent	15,681,642	15.4	15,590,404	16.7	83,942	1.2	6,212	0.7	1,084	0.4
5 under 10 percent	29,248,730	28.8	28,858,131	30.8	364,763	5.3	23,584	2.6	2,252	0.8
10 under 15 percent	26,283,039	25.9	24,577,601	26.3	1,644,347	23.9	51,072	5.6	10,019	3.4
15 under 20 percent	9,678,322	9.5	6,624,744	7.1	2,911,938	42.3	128,289	14.1	13,351	4.5
20 under 25 percent	2,304,756	2.3	587,358	0.6	1,465,648	21.3	228,550	25.1	23,200	7.8
25 under 30 percent	691,988	0.7	31,611	()	335,375	4.9	279,653	30.8	45,349	15.3
30 under 35 percent	260,201	0.3	4,953	()	47,911	0.7	140,932	15.5	66,405	22.4
35 under 40 percent	131,149	0.1	3,308	()	9,299	0.1	36,660	4.0	81,882	27.6
40 under 45 percent	48,463	()	865	()	2,405	()	6,330	0.7	38,863	13.1
45 under 50 percent	13,692	()	805	()	1,016	()	1,514	0.2	10,357	3.5
50 under 60 percent	6,412	()	738	()	2,378	()	1,317	0.1	1,979	0.7
60 under 70 percent	6,618	()	3,263	()	2,044	()	604	0.1	707	0.2
70 under 80 percent	2,519	()	594	()	1,154	()	539	0.1	232	0.1
80 percent or more	13,440	()	6,852	()	5,497	0.1	706	0.1	385	0.1

Effective Tax Rate	Size of expanded income									
	Total		Under \$50,000		\$50,000 under \$100,000		\$100,000 or more		\$200,000 or more	
	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total	Number of returns	Percent of total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All returns	101,660,287	100.0	93,379,185	100.0	6,900,782	100.0	1,009,980	100.0	370,340	100.0
Returns without modified total income tax	17,289,316	17.0	17,270,673	18.5	16,037	0.2	2,152	0.2	454	0.1
Returns with modified total income tax	84,370,971	83.0	76,108,512	81.5	6,884,745	99.8	1,007,828	99.8	369,886	99.9
Effective tax rate										
Under 5 percent	15,854,860	15.6	15,732,735	16.8	115,499	1.7	6,022	0.6	604	0.2
5 under 10 percent	29,337,825	28.9	28,797,975	30.8	504,635	7.3	32,737	3.2	2,478	0.7
10 under 15 percent	26,252,340	25.8	24,366,527	26.1	1,707,251	24.7	156,886	15.5	21,676	5.9
15 under 20 percent	9,796,662	9.6	6,625,939	7.1	2,864,837	41.5	202,156	20.0	103,730	28.0
20 under 25 percent	2,237,291	2.2	547,357	0.6	1,391,554	20.2	248,374	24.6	50,006	13.5
25 under 30 percent	555,508	0.5	21,297	()	261,199	3.8	228,374	22.6	44,638	12.1
30 under 35 percent	216,951	0.2	4,040	()	31,111	0.5	106,972	10.6	74,828	20.2
35 under 40 percent	78,815	0.1	3,323	()	3,135	()	22,887	2.3	49,470	13.4
40 under 45 percent	21,763	()	—	—	1,006	()	2,041	0.2	18,716	5.1
45 under 50 percent	4,817	()	1	()	1,258	()	459	()	3,099	0.8
50 under 60 percent	1,695	()	2	()	1,248	()	110	()	335	0.1
60 under 70 percent	4,023	()	2,188	()	1,338	()	422	()	75	()
70 under 80 percent	332	()	1	()	2	()	172	()	157	()
80 percent or more	8,089	()	7,127	()	672	()	216	()	74	()

() Less than 0.05 percent
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

Explanation of terms are designed to aid the user in interpreting the statistical content of this report and should not be construed as interpretations of the Internal Revenue (IR) Code or related regulations, procedures, or policies. Code sections cited were those in effect for 1985.

Most of the definitions and explanations supplied in this section relate to column or stub titles used in one or more tables in this report. Some provide background or limitations to such titles. Therefore, explanations are written to provide information necessary to interpret the statistical tables to which they relate. Definitions marked with the symbol (#) are either new or modified definitions reflecting changes in the law or in Statistics of Income processing.

Section 5, 1985 Forms and Instructions, provides further information about many of the items in this report. The terms used in Section 4 differ substantially from those applicable to the remainder of the report and are defined separately in that section.

Additional Tax for Tax Preferences

Additional Tax for tax preferences is the sum of alternative minimum tax plus deferred minimum tax. Although the requirement to pay the minimum tax ended in Tax Year 1982, taxpayers with a net operating loss might have been able to defer payment of minimum tax until Tax Year 1985. (See "Alternative Minimum Tax".)

Adjusted Gross Income Less Deficit

The broadest definition of gross income is all income from whatever source derived, including (but not limited to) the following:

- Compensation for services, including fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and similar items;
- Gross income derived from business;
- Gains derived from dealings in property;
- Interest, rents, and royalties;
- Dividends;
- Alimony and separate maintenance payments;
- Annuities and pensions;
- Income from life insurance and endowment contracts;
- Income from discharge of indebtedness;

- Distributive share of partnership gross income;
- Income from an interest in an estate or trust;
- Aid to families with dependent children;
- Prizes and awards;
- Income from an interest in an estate or trust;
- Social security payments; and
- Unemployment compensations.

Some items are specifically excluded (completely or partially) from gross income for income tax purposes.

In particular:

- Accident and health insurance proceeds, "Black Lung" benefits, and casualty insurance proceeds;
- Child support payments;
- Cost-of-living allowances paid to U.S. Government employees stationed outside the U.S.;
- Employment agency fees paid directly by the taxpayer's employer and relocation payments;
- Federal Employees' Compensation Act payments;
- Gifts, bequests, or inheritances;
- Life insurance proceeds, and certain social security benefits;
- Meals and lodging provided by the employer for the employees' benefit;
- Military allowances and payments to dependents of military personnel;
- Payments to a beneficiary of a deceased employee;
- Payments to reduce the cost of winter energy consumption;
- Railroad Retirement Act pensions and railroad retirement lump sum payments;
- Rental allowance of members of the clergy;
- Scholarship and fellowship grants;
- Certain veteran's benefits;
- Workman's compensation;
- Interest on state or local bonds;
- Mustering out benefits;
- Foster care receipts; and
- Employer provided benefits including insurance and pension payments.

Gross income is further reduced by excludable portions of items reported on Form 1040 to arrive at "Total Income" (line 23).

Following is a list of such exclusions:

- Ordinary and necessary expenses of operating a farm or business;
- Expense deductions attributable to rents and royalties, and net adjustment for windfall profit tax withheld;
- Expenses of outside salespersons attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer;
- Depreciation deduction allowed life tenants and income beneficiaries of property held in trust;
- Deductible losses from sales of capital assets and other property;
- Excludable portion of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss;
- Business net operating loss deductions;
- Exclusion of the ordinary income portion (in contrast to the amount treated as long-term capital gain) of the taxable amount of a lump-sum distribution from a qualified pension or retirement plan, taxed separately from other sources of income at the taxpayer's election;
- Limited exclusion of unemployment compensation;
- Limited exclusion of railroad retirement pension income;
- Limited exclusion of social security benefits;
- Exclusion of the portion of pension payments that represents a return of the employee's cost for the plan;
- Limited exclusion of qualified foreign earned income;
- One-time exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence by individuals who are 55 years or older;
- Certain reduced uniformed services retirement pay;
- Employer contributions to simplified employee pension plans; and
- Exclusion of domestic dividends.

From Total Income (line 23 on Form 1040) the following statutory adjustments are subtracted to arrive at Adjusted Gross Income:

- Employee business and moving expenses;
- Contributions to a self-employed retirement fund ("Keogh Plan") by the self-employed, and to individual retirement arrangements (IRA's) by employees or self-employed persons;
- Forfeited interest penalties, incurred by persons who made premature withdrawals of funds from time savings accounts;
- Alimony payments;
- Forestation/reforestation expenses;
- Deduction for two-earner married couples;
- The foreign housing exclusion; and
- Repayments of supplemental unemployment compensation received under the Trade Act of 1974.

A deficit occurs if the allowable exclusions and deductions exceed gross income.

Adjustments

See "Statutory Adjustments."

Advance Earned Income Credit Payments

Taxpayers who believed they would be eligible for the earned income credit at the end of the year could receive the credit from their employers as an additional payment in their paychecks during the year. Those payments were then shown on the tax return, where they became either an increase to balance due or a reduction of overpayment. (See also "All Other Taxes.")

Age 65 or Over

The presence of the additional exemption allowed taxpayers age 65 or over was used as the basis of this classification. In the case of joint returns of husbands and wives, the return was considered a return of a taxpayer age 65 or over, regardless of whether one or two exemptions were claimed.

Alimony

Payments received as alimony or separate maintenance were income to the person receiving them and an adjustment to gross income for the person paying them if the payments were:

- (1) required under the terms of a decree of divorce or separate maintenance, or a written instrument incident to that decree;
- (2) paid in discharge of a legal obligation based on the marital relationship; or
- (3) paid after the decree and on a periodic basis.

All Other Taxes

For purposes of this report, this amount represents the sum of the self-employment tax, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, social security taxes on tip income, any penalty taxes on individual retirement arrangements (IRA's), and other unspecified taxes. This was in contrast to the "other taxes" portion of the Form 1040 itself, which was composed of the taxes listed above plus the minimum tax carryover, alternative minimum tax, the advance earned income credit payments received, uncollected tax on tips, excess golden parachute payments, and section 72 penalty taxes. Alternative minimum tax is tabulated in this report as part of "total income tax" and serves as part of the requirements for determining the taxable or

nontaxable classification of a return. Advance earned income credit payments are shown as a separate item in computing total tax liability, balance due, or refund. (See also "Taxable and Nontaxable Returns" and "Total Income Tax".)

Alternative Minimum Tax

The IR Code provides for special treatment of some kinds of income and allows special deductions for some kinds of expenses. So that individual taxpayers who benefit from these provisions will pay at least a minimum amount of tax, a special tax for individual taxpayers was in effect -- the alternative minimum tax.

The alternative minimum tax was levied on benefits received in the form of deductions, and exclusions which reduced the effective tax rate. These benefits are known as "alternative minimum tax preferences" or "alternative minimum tax preference items" because they result from the preferential treatment given those items in the tax law.

The alternative minimum tax was computed by reducing alternative minimum taxable income (see definition below) by an exemption amount determined by filing status. If the return was filed jointly by a married couple or a surviving spouse, the amount was \$40,000. The amount for single or head of household taxpayers was \$30,000. For married couples filing separately, the amount was \$20,000.

If the amount in excess of the exemption was greater than zero, it was multiplied by 20 percent, the alternative minimum tax rate. The residual amount of tax was reduced by "income tax after credits", excluding "additional taxes" (as reported on Form 1040). For taxpayers claiming a foreign tax credit, the amount of residual alternative minimum tax over additional taxes could be further reduced by the foreign tax credit. The amount that the alternative minimum tax was reduced by the foreign tax credit was computed by special rules and generally was limited to the proportion of alternative minimum income attributable to foreign sources compared to the total amount of alternative minimum taxable income.

Alternative Minimum Taxable Income

Alternative minimum taxable income was defined as adjusted gross income including any net operating losses plus the sum of the alternative minimum tax preference items (defined below) less the following:

- (1) alternative tax net operating loss;
- (2) alternative minimum tax itemized deductions;
- (3) the amount of the alcohol fuel credit; and

- (4) accumulated distributions made from a trust.

Alternative Minimum Tax Preferences

Because some income and deductions were given special treatment under the IR Code, many taxpayers would pay little or no tax if it were not for the alternative minimum tax. Below are the items that were tax preferences because they were given "preferential" treatment in the form of deductions, lower tax rates, and exclusion from tax:

- (1) Dividend Exclusion--This is the portion of ordinary dividends not included in taxable income,
- (2) Capital Gains Deduction--This is the 60 percent deduction amount for net long-term capital gains excluding any long-term gains from the sale of a principal home,
- (3) Incentive Stock Options--This amount is the difference between the fair market value of stock bought under an incentive stock option and the price paid for the stock,
- (4) Accelerated Depreciation on Real Property--This amount represents the depreciation or amortization taken during the year on real property less the depreciation that would have been taken under the straight-line method,
- (5) Accelerated Depreciation on Leased Personal Property--This amount represents the depreciation or amortization taken during the year on leased personal property less the depreciation or amortization that would have been taken under the straight-line method,
- (6) Amortization of Certified Pollution Control Facilities--This amount represents the amortization deduction for a certified pollution control facility less the depreciation deduction normally allowed,
- (7) Depletion--This amount is the depletion deduction for the year in excess of the adjusted basis in the property at the end of the year,
- (8) Intangible Drilling and Development Costs --This is the "excess deduction amount" for intangible drilling and development costs for oil, gas, or geothermal wells (figured separately) when the deduction is more than the taxpayer's net income from the same items. The "excess deduction amount" is the excess of the allowable deduction for such costs (excluding those for

drilling a nonproductive well) over the allowable deduction, had such costs been capitalized and amortized over a 120 month period,

(9) Mining Exploration and Development Costs--This is the amount allowed for current-year mining exploration and development costs less the deduction that would have been amortized over a 10-year period,

(10) Circulation and Research and Experimental Expenditures--This is the amount by which the current year deduction allowable for circulation costs (of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals) and research and experimental expenditures exceeds the amount that would have been amortized over a 3-year period for circulation costs and a 10-year period for research and experimental expenditures, and

(11) Reserves for Losses on Bad Debts of Financial Institutions--This amount was the excess of additional reserves for bad debts less the amount that would have been allowed based on actual loss experience.

Business or Profession Net Income or Loss

This source of income was reported by individuals who were sole proprietors of a nonfarm business or self-employed members of a profession. A sole proprietorship is the simplest form of business organization. The business has no existence apart from its owner. Its liabilities are the personal liabilities of its owner. The taxpayer's interest in the sole proprietorship ends with its dissolution or the taxpayer's death.

When there were two or more sole proprietorships operated by the same taxpayer(s), the single amount of profit or loss included in adjusted gross income represented the combined profit and loss from all business activities. The proprietor was required to exclude investment income from business profits and to include it, instead, with the various types of investment income for which separate provision was made on the individual income tax return.

Business costs and expenses were deductible from gross receipts or gross sales in arriving at net profit or loss. Compensation of the proprietor was taxable income and, therefore, not allowed as a business deduction in computing net profit. The deduction of net operating losses from other years was not considered a business expense, but was offset, instead, against "other income" on the proprietor's income tax return.

Information on sole proprietorships, business receipts and expenditures can be

found in the annual summer issue of the Statistics of Income Bulletin.

Capital Assets

See "Sales of Capital Assets Net Gain or Loss."

Capital Gain Distributions Reported on Form 1040

These distributions included the following:

- (1) Long-term capital gains credited or distributed to individual taxpayers by regulated investment companies and mutual funds. Gains credited but not distributed were reported as income, and
- (2) Long-term capital gains distributed by real estate investment trusts.

Normally, taxpayers would have reported these distributions on the supporting schedule used for this type of income (Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses. However, if the taxpayers did not need Schedule D to report any other gains or losses, they then entered 40 percent of the capital gain distributions directly on line 14, Form 1040.

For purposes of this report, "capital gain distributions reported on Form 1040" are tabulated as part of "sales of capital assets" and are reflected in the long-term capital gain and loss and net capital gain and loss data. (See also "Sales of Capital Assets Net Gain or Loss.")

Capital Gains and Losses

See "Sales of Capital Assets Net Gain or Loss."

Casualty or Theft Loss, Nonbusiness

Nonbusiness casualty and theft losses were deductible from adjusted gross income to the extent that the nonreimbursable net loss for each such casualty or theft exceeded \$100, and the combined amount for all net losses during the year exceeded 10 percent of adjusted gross income. A theft was considered to be the unlawful taking and removing of money or property with the intent of depriving the owner of its use. A casualty was defined as a complete or partial destruction of property resulting from an identifiable event of a sudden, unexpected, or unusual nature, such as a fire or storm.

For 1985, casualty and theft gains and losses were required to be netted. Net gains were realized if total reimbursements (such as insurance payments) exceeded total cost or fair market value for the items. Such net gains were required to be treated as capital gains and reported on Schedule D. Depending

on the holding period for the lost asset, the net gains reported on Schedule D were treated as either short or long-term capital gains.

Child Care Credit

This credit was claimed by taxpayers who incurred expenses for the care of dependent children under age 15 or disabled dependents while these taxpayers were working. Qualifying expenses included those for services performed within the home by nondependent babysitters, maids, or cooks. Expenditures paid for the care of children under the age of 15 or any other qualified individuals for out-of-home non-institutional care qualified for the child care credit.

The maximum amount of employment-related expenses to which the credit could be applied was the lesser of earned income or \$2,400 if one qualifying child or dependent was involved and the lesser of earned income or \$4,800 if more than one dependent was involved. The credit was equal to 30 percent of employment-related expenses for taxpayers with adjusted gross income of \$10,000 or less. The credit was reduced by one percent for each \$2,000 increment of adjusted gross income in excess of \$10,000 up to \$28,000. The credit remained at 20 percent of expenses for individuals with adjusted gross income of \$28,000 or more.

The amount of the credit which could be claimed was limited to income tax before credits and any excess was not refundable.

Contributions Deduction for Itemizers

Contributions deductible on Form 1040 as an itemized deduction from adjusted gross income included gifts in the form of cash or property to:

- (1) the United States, a State, or a local government for exclusively public purposes;
- (2) organizations created in the United States or its possessions or under the law of the United States and operated exclusively for:
 - (a) religious purposes,
 - (b) charitable purposes,
 - (c) scientific purposes,
 - (d) literary purposes,
 - (e) educational purposes,
 - (f) fostering national or international amateur sports competition, or
 - (g) preventing cruelty to children or animals;
- (3) nonprofit cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members;

- (4) organizations of war veterans or their auxiliaries;
- (5) domestic fraternal societies operating under the lodge system if the contributions were used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;
- (6) nonprofit volunteer fire company; and
- (7) a nonprofit day care center.

Some out-of-pocket unreimbursable expenses that the taxpayer paid to do volunteer work for such organizations were also deductible. Individuals who were members of a partnership could also include in their contributions deductions their pro-rata share of partnership contributions.

In general, a deduction was allowed for all contributions up to 50 percent of adjusted gross income. Contributions to organizations which used the proceeds for external activities such as clinic health care or camps for children were limited to the 50 percent ceiling, but contributions to organizations which used the proceeds primarily to operate the organization were limited to the 30 percent ceiling. Contributions that you made for maintaining veterans organizations, fraternal societies, and nonprofit cemeteries were limited to 30 percent of your adjusted gross income. A 30 percent limit also applies to contributions of certain capital gain property to those organizations for which the 50 percent limit applies. There is a 20 percent of adjusted gross income limit that applies to gifts of long-term capital gain appreciated property contributed to specific organizations. Contributions exceeding any of the three limitations could be carried over and deducted in the next 5 years. Therefore, in addition to contributions made in 1985, the statistics also include amounts carried over from 1980-1984 that were within the current year's percentage limitations.

Cash contributions to a single organization of more than \$3,000 were reported separately from other cash contributions, and these data are shown separately in Table 2.1.

Contributions Deduction for Nonitemizers (#)

Taxpayers who did not itemize their deductions were still able to benefit from tax law provisions for charitable contributions. The criteria which determined the deduction of charitable contributions was the same for non-itemizing as well as itemizing taxpayers. However, only one-half of the qualified reported charitable contributions were deductible for Tax Year 1985 for nonitemizing taxpayers.

Credit for Tax on Certain Gasoline, Fuel, and Oil (#)

This was a credit allowed in full or in stated amounts for Federal excise taxes paid on gasoline, special fuels, and lubricating oil when the fuel oil was used for: (1) farming purposes, (2) operation of public passenger land transportation services (taxi-cab operators of qualified taxicabs), (3) operation of inter-city, local, or school buses, (4) non-highway purposes of a trade or business, and (5) operation of qualified diesel-powered highway vehicles. These taxes could be applied as a credit to reduce total tax liability when the individual return was filed (with any amount in excess of total tax liability refunded) or refunded during the taxable year if the credit for any fuel category or any lubricating oil in any of the first three quarters of the year was at least \$1,000. A one-time credit (or refund) was allowed to the purchaser of a new qualified diesel-powered highway vehicle after January 1, 1985. The credit amount was \$198 for a truck or van and \$102 for any other vehicle and any such credit reduced the basis of the vehicle.

Credit for the Elderly and Permanently and Totally Disabled

A credit for the elderly and permanently and totally disabled was available to taxpayers age 65 or older (within certain income limitations) and to those taxpayers under age 65, retired with a permanent and total disability, and who had received taxable income from a public or private employer because of that disability. An individual was considered permanently and totally disabled if he or she was medically determined to be "unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental impairment which could result in death or last 12 continuous months or more."

Individuals, age 65 or older, determined the base amount of income on which to figure the credit from an allowable amount of income classified by filing status and age. The classifications were grouped as follows:

<u>Base Amount</u>	<u>Filing Status</u>
\$5,000	Single and 65 or over or disabled; married filing jointly with only one spouse either 65 or over or retired on disability,
\$7,500	Married filing jointly with both spouses either 65 or over or retired on disability, and
\$3,750	Married filing separately either 65 or over or retired on disability.

Permanently and totally disabled individuals under age 65, determined the base amount on which to figure the credit as the lesser of the allowable amount (defined above) or taxable disability income. The base amount, for both qualifying groups was further reduced by the sum of nontaxable social security benefits, railroad retirement and veterans pensions, and other nontaxable pensions plus one-half of adjusted gross income in excess of an additional exclusion amount which was also classified by filing status and age. Lastly, the actual credit was computed as 15 percent of this amount.

The amount of the credit that could be claimed was limited to total income tax and any excess was not refundable.

Credit from Regulated Investment Companies

Taxpayers were instructed to include in gross income any amounts which were allocated to them as capital gain dividends from regulated investment companies, even if they were not actually received. If investment companies paid tax on the capital gain, taxpayers were entitled to claim a refundable credit for their proportionate share of the tax.

This refundable credit was reported on line 63 of Form 1040 for Tax Year 1985; however the following credits were also included as credit from regulated investment companies in SOI data:

- (a) the excess hospital insurance benefits tax credit,
- (b) the throwback credit,
- (c) the credit for tax withheld by Canadian withholding agents,
- (d) repayments under renegotiations of government contracts,
- (e) repayments under "Claim-of-Right Doctrine,"
- (f) the credit for interest from tax-free Covenant bonds, and
- (g) the credit for tax withheld at source.

Credit on 1986 Estimated Tax

This credit was the part of the overpayment of 1985 tax which taxpayers specifically requested to be credited to their estimated tax for 1986. (See also "Overpayment" and "Estimated Tax Payments.")

Deduction for Working Married Couples

Married taxpayers who filed a joint return and who both worked qualified for a deduction. The maximum amount eligible for deduction was 10 percent of \$30,000. The deduction was computed as 10 percent of qualified earned income of the lower earning spouse. Qualified earned income was equal to the sum of salaries and wages and other earned income, plus self-

employment income, less the following adjustments: employee business expenses, payments to an IRA, payments to a Keogh plan, and repayments of supplemental unemployment benefits. Married taxpayers who filed Form 2555 (Foreign Earned Income) to exclude any income from tax or deduct certain housing costs; or who filed Form 4563 (Exclusion of Income From Sources In United States Possessions) to exclude income from tax, were not eligible for the deduction.

Dividend Exclusion

Taxpayers could exclude up to \$100 (\$200 on a joint return) of eligible dividends from adjusted gross income. For an explanation of eligible dividends, see "Domestic and Foreign Dividends Received."

Dividends in Adjusted Gross Income

Total domestic and foreign dividends less the dividend exclusion equaled dividends in adjusted gross income. (See also "Domestic and Foreign Dividends Received" and "Dividend Exclusion.")

Domestic and Foreign Dividends Received

Domestic and foreign dividends received consisted of:

- (1) dividends eligible for the dividend exclusion, which were dividends received from domestic corporations either directly or indirectly (e.g., as a beneficiary of income from estates or trusts, or as a partner for the taxpayer's distributive share of partnership profits), and
- (2) dividends not eligible for the dividend exclusion, which were dividends received from foreign corporations, tax-exempt farmers' cooperatives, tax-exempt organizations, certain trusts that were in their final year, corporations most of whose business was conducted in U.S. possessions, dividends from real estate investment trusts, and dividends from regulated investment companies.

Domestic and foreign dividends did not include non-taxable distributions of stock or stock rights, returns of capital, or liquidation distributions. Taxpayers were also instructed to exclude so called dividends on deposits or withdrawable accounts in mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, which were to be treated as interest income; and patronage dividends declared by farmers' cooperatives and other cooperative organizations.

Taxpayers could choose, under a qualifying dividend reinvestment plan of a domestic public utility, to receive a dividend of common stock rather than cash, and could elect to exclude up to \$750 per year (\$1,500 on a joint return) of stock dividends.

Earned Income Credit (#)

This was a credit available to low-income workers who maintained a household and had a dependent child or children whom they claimed as exemptions. This credit was based on earned income, consisting of wages, salaries, and other employee compensation, plus net earnings from self-employment, and was intended to offset the impact of social security taxes on low-income individuals and to encourage them to obtain employment.

The maximum credit was 11 percent of the first \$5,000 of earned income, or \$550, and was reduced by an amount equal to 12.5 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income or earned income, whichever was larger, above \$6,500. Thus at the \$11,000 adjusted gross income level (or earned income level) the credit was eliminated. In addition, beginning with Tax Year 1985, taxpayers were required to reduce their earned income credit by the amount of their alternative minimum tax.

Taxpayers were eligible to claim the earned income credit if:

- (1) both AGI and earned income were less than \$11,000;
- (2) they maintained a household which was the principal place of abode for the taxpayer and a child or a descendant of the child;
- (3) they maintained their principal home in the United States;
- (4) they did not exclude from gross income any amount of income earned from sources outside the United States or from sources within U.S. possessions, or claim a deduction for certain expenses of living abroad;
- (5) they had a taxable year that represented a full 12 months; and
- (6) they filed a joint return if married.

The earned income credit could result in a refund to the extent it was not used to offset income tax liability. Thus, even if individuals were not otherwise required to file returns, it was to their benefit to do so in order to claim the earned income credit. For purposes of this report, the earned income credit was divided into three parts: that used to offset income tax before credits (limited to the amount needed to reduce income tax

after credits to zero); that used to offset all other taxes (limited to the amount needed to reduce total tax liability to zero); and the refundable portion (See also "Advance Earned Income Credit Payments.")

Employee Business Expenses

An employee was allowed a deduction in arriving at adjusted gross income for certain unreimbursed business expenses incurred in connection with any employment. These expenses were reported as an "adjustment" to income on the tax return and were separate from employee expenses treated as an itemized deduction. Expenses which qualified for the adjustment included:

- (1) cost of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home in the performance of services as an employee;
- (2) expenses to the extent covered by a reimbursement or expense allowance arrangement with the employer;
- (3) business transportation costs, other than commuting; and
- (4) outside salesperson's expenses of soliciting business for the employer.

If employees accounted for deductible expenses to their employers, they were not required to report the reimbursement in income, except for any amount of reimbursement in excess of expenses.

Certain expenses of employees, such as work clothes, union dues, and employment agency fees, were not deductible in the computation of adjusted gross income, but were deductible as itemized deductions in the computation of taxable income. These expenses were included in "miscellaneous itemized deductions."

Estate or Trust Net Income or Loss

This was the beneficiaries' share of fiduciary income (with the exception of the items described below which were reported separately) from any estate or trust. Income from estates or trusts included amounts required to be distributed and amounts credited to beneficiaries' accounts from current-year fiduciary income, whether or not actually received, plus any other amounts which were properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed for that year.

Also included was the beneficiaries' share of any accumulation distribution made in the current year by the fiduciary of a complex trust for income accumulated in prior tax years. Beneficiaries' share of these distributions was reduced by their share of depletion and depreciation deductions before reporting the net amount as part of adjusted gross income.

Taxpayers excluded from estate or trust income their share of dividends and gains or losses from sales of capital assets and other property. Such income (which made up the largest portion of income from an estate or trust) was included on the tax return on the separate lines provided for these income types and was not separately identified for the statistics. A loss from an estate or trust was allocated to the beneficiary only upon settlement or termination of an estate or trust which, for its last tax year, (a) still had a net operating loss carryover or a capital loss carryover, or (b) had deductions (other than those for exemptions and charitable contributions) in excess of gross income.

If a return showed net income from one estate or, and a net loss from another, that return was tabulated in both the "total income" and "total loss" columns. The columns labeled "net income" and "net loss" represent the sum of all income and losses reported from all estates or trusts, i.e., the net amount, on a return-by-return basis.

Estimated Tax Payments

This figure represented the total of the amounts paid quarterly and reported on the 1985 Declaration of Estimated Income Tax, Form 1040ES. The amount reported included any credit which was applied against the estimated tax by reason of an overpayment of 1984 tax liability. Individuals were required to make estimated tax payments if their estimated tax for Tax Year 1985 exceeded \$500 and they estimated that the total amount of income tax withheld would be less than 80 percent of their estimated 1985 tax, or 100 percent of their 1984 tax.

Excess Itemized Deductions

This deduction concept represented the amount by which total itemized deductions exceeded the zero bracket amount. Since the zero bracket amount was built into the tax tables and the tax rate schedules, only "excess itemized deductions" (and not "total itemized deductions") was used in the calculation of taxable income. (See also "Zero Bracket Amount.")

Excess Social Security Taxes Withheld (#)

If the total social security (FICA) and/or Railroad Retirement Act (RRTA) tax withheld was greater than \$2,791.80 for 1985 (\$2,532.60 for 1984) because an employee worked for more than one employer, the excess could be taken as a credit toward payment of the employee's income tax. Any amount in excess of FICA or RRTA liability was refundable. In the case of a joint return, the credit was computed separately for each taxpayer.

Exemptions (#)

In the computation of taxable income, a \$1,040 deduction was allowed for each exemption claimed.

An exemption was allowed for each taxpayer shown on a return (on joint returns the husband and wife were each regarded as a taxpayer). If either husband or wife filed a separate return, the spouse's exemption could be claimed on that return only if that spouse did not file a return, had no gross income, and was not the dependent of another taxpayer. Additional exemptions were allowed for a taxpayer or spouse who were age 65 or over, blind, or both.

Exemptions were also allowed for qualified dependents. In general, an individual qualified as a dependent if that person had gross income less than \$1,040 (\$1,040 or more if in category (2) below); received more than half of his or her support from the taxpayer, was related to the taxpayer (such as a son, daughter, or parent), or was a member of the household for the whole year; did not file a joint return with his or her spouse; and met certain citizenship requirements.

The total number of exemptions shown in this report includes some duplication. This occurred in the case of:

- (1) dependents other than children who had gross income less than \$1,040, but filed a return to obtain a refund of tax withheld on wages;
- (2) dependent children with unearned income of \$1,040 or more (dividends, interest, capital gains, and the like); and
- (3) dependent children under 19 years of age or students regardless of age who either (a) were required to file a return because their gross income was \$3,430 or more, or (b) had gross income of less than \$3,430, all of it earned income, and filed a return only to obtain a refund of tax withheld on wages.

In each of these instances individuals were counted twice, as taxpayers filing their own returns and as dependents on another taxpayer's return.

Farm Net Income or Loss

This source of income was reported by individuals who were sole proprietors of a farm. When there were two or more farms operated by the same taxpayer, the single amount of profit or loss included in adjusted gross income represented the combined profit and loss from all farming activities.

Farm business costs and expenses were deductible from farm gross business receipts in arriving at farm net profit or loss. Excluded from farm net profit or loss were gains from certain sales of livestock and crops which qualified for capital gains treatment, as well as farm rental income. Gains from sales of livestock (other than poultry) qualified for capital gains treatment if the livestock had been held for 12 months or more (in the case of cattle or horses acquired after 1969 for 24 months or more), as long as livestock were held for breeding, dairying, or sporting purposes. Gains from sales of unharvested crops, when sold with the land on which they were growing, qualified for capital gains treatment if the land had been held for 12 months or more. For taxation purposes (and for purposes of this report), these types of income were included in long-term capital gains. On the other hand, farm rental income--that based on crops or livestock produced solely by the tenant, without material participation of the landowner or sublessor in the operation or management of the farm--was included in rent net income or loss.

Foreign Earned Income and Foreign Housing Exclusions (#)

Taxpayers could exclude from gross income a certain amount of their foreign earned income and employer provided foreign housing expenses if their tax home was in a foreign country and they were either:

- (1) a U.S. citizen and a bona fide resident of a foreign country or countries for an uninterrupted period that included a tax year, or
- (2) a U.S. citizen or resident alien who was physically present in a foreign country or countries for at least 330 full days during any period of 12 consecutive months.

For 1985, qualified individuals continued to be limited to the lesser of an \$80,000 exclusion or their total foreign earned income. An individual who qualified under the bona fide residence test or physical presence test could also elect to exclude a portion of employer-provided foreign housing expenses. If the taxpayer elected to take both the foreign earned income and foreign housing exclusions, the total amount of both exclusions was limited to the taxpayer's total foreign earned income.

The foreign earned income exclusion is not tabulated separately in SOI data, but is reported as a negative value in other income. (See "Other Income.")

Foreign Housing Deduction

Individuals qualifying for the exclusion of foreign earned income could deduct foreign housing amounts from gross income if their employer did not pay any of their housing costs or if they were self-employed. The housing deduction was limited to the amount that a taxpayer's foreign earned income exceeded the sum of their foreign housing exclusion and foreign earned income exclusion. Any excess housing expense could be carried over to the next year.

Foreign Tax Credit

Individuals who had paid income or excess profit taxes to a foreign country or U.S. possession or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of the country or possession, could claim this credit against income taxes. (The taxpayer had the option of reporting foreign taxes paid as an itemized deduction.) The credit was for the income and profits taxes paid and included the taxpayer's share of such taxes paid through partnerships, regulated investment companies, and fiduciaries. In general, the tax credit was limited to income tax after personal credits multiplied by the ratio of taxable income from foreign sources to the entire taxable income. The result - the foreign tax credit - could not exceed the foreign taxes paid. Qualifying foreign taxes paid in excess of the allowable amount for Tax Year 1985 could be carried back two years and then forward five years for use in computing the credit for those years. A taxpayer's credit could have been reduced if he or she participated in an International Boycott. Additional information on foreign tax credits is available in Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer 1987 issue.

Forfeited Interest Penalty Adjustment

Taxpayers who had paid penalties for the premature withdrawal of funds from time savings accounts or deposits could deduct those penalties as an adjustment to gross income.

Fully Taxable Pensions and Annuities

This type of pension or annuity was obtained in connection with employment and was financed in whole (a non-contributory plan) by contributions of the employer. Since these pensions were paid entirely by an employer, the amount received by the employee was fully taxable. Additionally, fully taxable pensions and annuities included certain military retirement pay and IRA distributions. This amount was reported on line 16, Form 1040 (1985). (See "Pensions and Annuities.")

General Business Credit

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1984, a major revision was made in the calculation of certain income tax credits. The investment credit, jobs credit, alcohol fuels credit, and employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) credit were combined into a single credit - the general business credit. Taxpayers claiming more than one of the business credits were required to summarize them on a Form 3800, General Business Credit. The adjusted tax liability limitations for the combined credits were determined on the Form 3800. The general business credit was limited to 100 percent of the first \$25,000 and 85 percent of the excess over \$25,000. (The limit was \$12,500 in the case of a married couple filing separately. If however, one spouse had no current credit or unused credit, the spouse having a current credit or unused credit may have used the full \$25,000 figure in determining his or her credit.)

If the current year general business credit exceeded the tax liability limitation and could not be entirely used for Tax Year 1985, the excess amount could be carried back to the three preceding tax years. Any used credit after carryback, could be carried forward to each of the 15 years after the year of the credit. Additionally all carryforwards of unused investment credit, jobs credit, alcohol fuels credit, and ESOP credit were added together and reported on Form 3800. Otherwise, taxpayers claiming a single credit did not have to file Form 3800 and were only required to use the appropriate form for the particular credit or credit carryforward.

Heads of Households, Returns of

These returns were filed by "unmarried" persons who furnished over half the cost of maintaining a household for more than six months for at least one qualifying relative. Unmarried persons, for purposes of this classification, were defined as single persons, married persons legally separated, certain married individuals living apart but not legally separated, or persons married to non-resident aliens. "Qualifying" relatives, such as children, parents, brothers, and sisters, generally had to qualify as the taxpayer's dependents and actually had to live with the taxpayer.

There were two exceptions to this rule. Parents of the taxpayer had to be dependents, but did not have to live in the same household; children of the taxpayer did not have to be dependents, but did have to reside in the same household as the taxpayer. Taxpayers had to maintain a household for a full year for dependent parents living apart.

A special tax rate schedule was provided for heads of households which gave a portion of

the benefits for lower rates accorded joint returns.

Home Mortgage Interest Deduction

See "Interest Paid Deduction."

Income Averaging

Certain taxpayers with unusual fluctuations in income were able to reduce the tax in higher income years by using income averaging. The standard income averaging computation permitted a part of an unusually large amount of taxable income for any one year to be taxed at a lower rate (i.e. changed the effective bracket or tax rate), thus resulting in a lower amount of tax due than would have resulted if the taxpayers had computed their tax using the regular tax computation method.

An eligible individual could choose this computation if the "averageable income" for the year was more than \$3,000. "Averageable income" was the amount by which "adjusted taxable income" (taxable income for the computation year) exceeded 140 percent of the average "base period income" (the average of taxable income, with certain other adjustments for the three preceding tax years).

Briefly, the income averaging computation operated to tax all averageable income at the same rate which applied to the first one-fourth of such income. "Adjusted taxable income," from which the "averageable income" was derived covered all income except "excess community property income" and certain amounts received by owner-employees. "Base period income" included taxable income and income earned outside the United States or within U.S. possessions which had been excluded from taxation under the IR Code.

To be eligible to use the income averaging method taxpayers had to meet citizenship or residence tests. Taxpayers claiming the foreign earned income exclusion or deduction or those excluding income from sources within the U.S. possessions, the Virgin Islands, Guam, or Puerto Rico could not use the income averaging method.

Income Subject to Tax

For taxpayers filing Tax Year 1985 returns and using the regular computation method, income subject to tax was the same as taxable income (adjusted gross income less the personal exemption amount and excess itemized deductions or the contributions deduction for non itemizers).

For taxpayers using the income averaging method, income subject to tax was a reduced amount of taxable income specially computed for the statistics by working backward from the tax itself. For taxpayers filing returns from prior years income subject to tax was

adjusted for the statistics by working backward from the tax itself.

Income Tax After Credits (#)

For Tax Year 1985, the computation for income tax after credits was revised. Briefly, to arrive at this amount, taxpayers deducted total personal credits (line 45, Form 1040) from income tax before credits (line 40, Form 1040). If the result was greater than zero, the foreign tax credit, the general business credit, the research and experimentation credit, the orphan drug credit, and the credit for fuel from a nonconventional source, were then deducted from the residual to arrive at income tax after credits.

The portion of the earned income credit which did not result in a negative amount is tabulated as "earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits." (See also "Total Personal Credits" in this section.)

Income Tax After Personal Credits

For Tax Year 1985, this amount represented the deduction of "total personal credits" from "income tax before credits."

Income Tax Before Credits

This amount consisted of two components: "tax generated" or "taxes from income averaging" plus "taxes from special tax computations." Generally, "tax generated" was the tax liability computed on current-year "taxable income" based on:

- (1) the regular tax, whether derived from the tax tables or tax rate schedules; or
- (2) the income averaging tax.

(See also "Tax Generated" and "Taxes from Income Averaging.")

Income Tax Withheld

An employer could use either of the major methods of withholding -- the "percentage" method, the "wage bracket" method, or an authorized alternative method. All the major methods of withholding were based on graduated rates ranging from 12 to 37 percent. Similarly, the result of any alternative method had to approximate the same amount as computed under one of the major methods.

Income tax withheld included amounts deducted from salaries, wages, tips, and other forms of remuneration as reported on Form W-2; from pensions and annuities, and certain gambling winnings as reported on Form W-2P and W-2G respectively. Amounts withheld for distributions from profit-sharing, retirement plans, and individual retirement arrangements had withholding reported on Form 1099-R.

Also, a backup withholding rate of 20 percent was required to insure that income tax was collected from payments generally not subject to withholding. The purpose of this measure was to insure that certain taxpayers who failed to report or correctly report certain kinds of tax information paid an adequate withholding amount.

Individual Retirement Arrangements (#)

An Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) is a savings program that allows a taxpayer to set aside money for retirement. An individual could establish an IRA at a bank or other qualified financial institution, or by investing directly in individual annuity contracts issued by an insurance company. Contributions to such a plan were limited to the lesser of:

- (1) an individual's compensation for the year;
- (2) \$2,000 (\$2,250 if a non-working spousal IRA was created); or
- (3) the amount actually paid.

Such contributions could be deducted from the employee's gross income in arriving at adjusted gross income. Unless they were disabled, taxpayers could not start withdrawing funds from the account until they reached age 59-1/2 and had to start doing so upon reaching age 70-1/2. Penalty taxes were assessed in the event the taxpayer failed to comply with these limitations.

Individuals could set up an IRA to include a nonworking spouse. To qualify the following conditions must have been met:

- (1) the individual must have been married at the end of the tax year;
- (2) they must have met the IRA requirements discussed earlier;
- (3) they must have filed a joint return; and
- (4) the spouse must not have received any compensation during the tax year.

For Tax Year 1985, only IRA contributions made before the due date of the return were deductible.

Interest Paid Deduction

Interest paid on personal debts, credit cards, mortgages, bank loans, and installment purchases of real or personal property was deductible, but interest paid on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single premium life insurance and endowment contracts was

not. The amounts deductible as an interest expense included "investment interest" (that amount paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred, or continued, to purchase or carry property held for investment) as reported on Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, subject to the limitations prescribed in the law. Interest relating to business, royalty, and rental income was deducted directly from these items and was, therefore, not reflected in the interest paid statistics. For installment purchases, interest paid included amounts stated in the contract, certain unstated amounts of interest, and finance charges.

Interest Received

This amount was the taxable portion of interest received from bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, certain insurance policy proceeds, personal loans, bank deposits, savings accounts, tax refunds, U.S. savings bonds, and money-market funds. Taxpayers were also instructed to include so called dividends on deposits or withdrawable accounts in mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. Excluded was most interest on State or local government obligations. Such interest was tax-exempt and, therefore, did not have to be reported on the tax return. If interest on accounts frozen by insolvent financial institutions was not received during the tax year, it was also excluded from income.

Investment Credit

The investment credit was claimed as one of the components of the general business credit and was subject to the net tax liability limitation thereof. Total investment credit was the sum of: (1) the regular investment credit, (2) the rehabilitation investment credit, and (3) the business energy investment credit.

The regular investment credit rate was 10 percent of the "qualified investment" in certain new and used depreciable assets with a useful life of three years or more. The "qualified investment" was determined by the cost of the property, taking into account the length of the property's intended life and whether the property was new or used.

For qualified rehabilitation structures, there were three credit rates, namely:

- (1) 25 percent for expenditures of certified historical structures;
- (2) 20 percent for expenditures of 40-year old buildings; and
- (3) 15 percent for expenditures of 30-year old buildings.

Additionally, the regular investment credit and energy investment credit were not applicable to any portion of the basis that qualified for this credit. The 15 percent and 20 percent credit rates were limited to nonresidential buildings. However, the 25 percent credit rate was applicable to nonresidential and residential buildings.

The appropriate business energy investment credit rate, 10, 11, or 15 percent, was determined by the taxpayer's classification of the business energy property. Specifically, the 10 percent credit rate applied to biomass property and qualified inter-city buses; the 11 percent credit rate applied to qualified hydroelectric generating property; and the 15 percent credit rate applied to solar, wind, or geothermal property and ocean thermal property. Generally, any other business energy properties that did not have an energy percentage period specified, had an energy credit rate of zero. For Tax Years after 1983, the business energy investment credit could no longer be applied against 100 percent of tax liability, but was combined with the regular investment credit and limited to 85 percent of tax liability over \$25,000.

Itemized Deductions

See "Total Itemized Deductions," and specific types.

Jobs Tax Credit

For Tax Year 1985 the jobs tax credit was claimed as one of the components of the general business credit and was subject to the net tax liability limitations thereof. This tax credit could be elected by employers who had hired individuals from certain targeted groups.

The credit was limited to 50 percent of the first \$6,000 of total qualified wages paid to eligible individuals employed for the first year; 25 percent of the first \$6,000 of total qualified wages paid to eligible individuals employed for the second year; and 85 percent of qualified wages (limited to a maximum of \$3,000) paid to summer youths employed for a 90 day period between May 1 and September 15.

Employee targeted groups were:

- (1) handicapped individuals referred by vocational rehabilitation programs;
- (2) economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans;
- (3) economically disadvantaged youths between 18 and 24 years of age;
- (4) recipients of supplemental social security income benefits;

- (5) recipients of general assistance;
- (6) economically disadvantaged youths between 16 and 19 years of age participating in a qualified cooperative education program;
- (7) certain economically disadvantaged ex-convicts;
- (8) eligible work incentive employees; and
- (9) qualified summer youth employees.

In addition to being employed as a member of a group that was certified as a specified targeted group, the employee could not be a relative or dependent of the employer. More than half of the qualified wages received had to be income from working in the employer's trade or business. Those wages received from a Federally funded, on-the-job training program or payments from the Social Security Act did not qualify for the credit.

Any unused jobs credit could be carried back three years then forward fifteen years until it was used up.

Joint Returns of Husbands and Wives

These were returns of married taxpayers electing the joint return filing status. The income of each spouse had to be reported on these returns.

A Married couple could not elect to file a joint return if: (1) their tax years began on a different date, or (2) they were separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance on the last day of the tax year.

Marital Filing Status

The five marital filing status classifications were:

- (1) joint returns of husbands and wives;
- (2) separate returns of husbands and wives;
- (3) returns of heads of households;
- (4) returns of surviving spouses; and
- (5) returns of single persons (not heads of households or surviving spouses).

Marital status was usually determined as of the last day of the taxable year. If one spouse died during the tax year, the other was considered married for the entire year. If a taxpayer was divorced during the tax year and did not remarry, the taxpayer was considered to be unmarried for the entire year. Each of the above classifications is defined under a separate heading in this section.

Medical and Dental Expense Deduction

Amounts paid for medicine and drugs or insulin were deductible only if they were for prescribed medicine and drugs or insulin. Taxpayers could also deduct a maximum of \$50.00 per day for certain lodging expenses incurred for medical care. Taxpayers who were required or elected to itemize deductions could reduce their adjusted gross income to the extent that their qualified medical and dental expenses exceeded 5 percent of their adjusted gross income. Qualified medical expenses included payments made for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease.

Miscellaneous Deductions

Taxpayers were allowed to deduct certain specified nonbusiness deductions from adjusted gross income for which separate categories were not provided on the Schedule A.

Miscellaneous deductions included deductible employee expenses (for example, dues to professional societies, union dues, employment related education expenses, employment agency fees, and subscriptions to professional journals); deductible income producing expenses (for example, collection fees for interest or dividends, investment counsel fees); gambling losses not in excess of gambling winnings; certain business use of a home computer; certain legal and accounting fees; tax preparation fees; and qualified adoption expenses.

Mortgage Interest Credit (#)

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1984, state and local governments may issue mortgage credit certificates (MCCs) to be used in connection with the acquisition, qualified rehabilitation, or qualified home improvement of your principal residence. A qualified MCC entitled a taxpayer to claim a credit against federal income tax and the certificate specified the amount of the debt that qualified for the credit and the credit's percentage rate (10 percent to 50 percent).

The credit was figured by multiplying the interest paid on the debt during the year by the credit's percentage rate. If the credit's percentage rate exceeded 20 percent, the maximum allowable credit was \$2,000 a year. Taxpayers had to reduce their Schedule A itemized deduction for interest expense by the amount of the credit.

Moving Expense Adjustment

An employee (with the exception of members of the armed services) who had to move to a new residence as a result of changing jobs could deduct from gross income certain reasonable expenses for moving and house hunting. For employees to qualify for this deduction, the new job location had to be at

least 35 miles farther from the former residence than the old job was. Retirees could deduct moving expenses for a move to a new home in the United States when they permanently retired if both their former main job location and home were outside the United States. In addition, the employee had to work full time for at least 39 weeks of the 12 months after the move. Self-employed individuals had to work full time for at least 78 weeks during the first 24 months to be eligible for this deduction.

Deductible expenses included those incurred from moving household goods and personal effects; and travel, meals, and lodging of the taxpayer and household members en route to the new residence. There were no dollar limitations for these expenses. Other allowable expenses, subject to a \$3,000 limitation, included house-hunting trips, cost of meals, lodging in temporary quarters for up to 30 days, and costs related to settlement of an unexpired lease or acquisition of a new lease, or selling of a residence and purchase of a new residence.

Nontaxable Returns

See "Taxable and Nontaxable Returns."

Other Income

Included here were such items as prizes, awards, sweepstakes winnings, gambling profits, recoveries of bad debts, insurance received as reimbursement for medical expenses taken as a deduction in a previous year, repayment of real estate taxes deducted in an earlier tax year if they reduced tax, free tours received from travel agencies, Veterans Administration rehabilitative program payments, Alaska oil royalties, payments by a union to unemployed members, certain life insurance payments and any other income subject to tax for which there was no specific line provided on the return form. Taxpayers were required to apply any deduction for carryovers or carrybacks of business net operating losses against "other income." The foreign earned income exclusion was included in the calculation to reduce other income.

Other Tax Credits

"Other tax credits" is used as a residual category in the statistical tables and does not relate to a line item on a tax form. The category included, in general, only those statutory credits which were used to offset income tax before credits and could not be identified as one of the following:

- research and experimentation credit,
- child care credit,
- investment credit,
- foreign tax credit,

- jobs credit,
- political contributions credit,
- residential energy credit,
- general business credit,
- elderly and permanently and totally disabled credit (credit for the elderly), and
- mortgage interest credit.

The two credits included in "other tax credits" were the "orphan drugs credit" and the "credit for fuel from a nonconventional source."

Other Taxpayments

"Other taxpayments" included the "throwback tax credit" allowed trust beneficiaries for certain taxes previously paid by the trust, and any other unidentified amounts that could not be allocated to one of the specified tax-payment items. Other tax credits, to the extent that they were in excess of total tax liability and were refundable, were also included in other taxpayments.

Overpayment

An overpayment of tax occurred when the "taxpayments" exceeded "total tax liability," including the amount of any "refundable portion of the earned income credit." Overpayments could be refunded; or, at the taxpayer's election, taken as a credit on the subsequent year's estimated tax; or taken partly as a refund and partly as a credit against estimated tax. (See also "Credit on 1986 Estimated Tax" and "Refund.")

Overpayment of Windfall Profit Tax

This excise tax was imposed on producers of crude oil, but the tax was withheld and reported to the Internal Revenue Service by the first purchaser of such oil. If the tax was over withheld in the course of the year, the producer could claim a refund on his or her income tax return.

The overpayment could be due to two possible reasons. First, whenever withholding errors occurred, a refund of the amounts over withheld could be claimed by filing a Form 6249, Computation of Overpaid Windfall Profit Tax, with the Form 1040. And second, any over withholding due to the net income limitation could also be claimed on the Form 6249.

The two types of overpayment were combined and carried over to the Form 1040 and entered in the margin of the taxpayments section. For purposes of this report overpayment of windfall profit tax was reported as a separate item.

Additional information about the Windfall Profit tax can be found in the Statistics of Income Bulletin, Fall, 1987.

Partnership Net Profit or Loss

Partnership net profit or loss was reported by persons who were members of a partnership, syndicate, joint venture, or unincorporated association. The taxpayer's profit or loss shown in SOI data was his or her share of the ordinary gain/loss of the enterprise and certain payments made to the taxpayer for the use of capital or as a salary. If the individual was a member of more than one partnership, the single amount of partnership profit or loss reported in adjusted gross income, whether actually received or not, was the net result of all shares.

One of the deductions from partnership gross income, the Section 179 property expense deduction could not be determined for Tax Year 1985 due to a change in the design of Schedule E (Supplemental Income Schedule). The new design resulted in the merging of Section 179 property expense deductions from partnerships with Subchapter S corporations. The 179 property expense deduction covers certain qualifying depreciable business assets which could have been treated as an expense.

If a return showed net income from one partnership and a net loss from another, that return was tabulated in both the "total income" and "total loss" columns. The columns labeled "net income" and "net loss" represent the sum of all income and loss reported from all partnerships; i.e., the net amount, on a return-by-return basis.

Additional information for partnerships can be found in the Statistics of Income Bulletin, Summer, 1987.

Payment with Request for Extension of Filing Time

This payment was made when the taxpayer filed Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return or Form 2688, Application for Additional Extension of Time to File. The extension gained the taxpayer either a four or six month extension of time to file Form 1040 or 1040A. The application did not extend the time for payment of expected tax since full payment of any tax due had to be made with the application for extension. When taxpayers filed their Form 1040 or 1040A, they entered the amount paid with Form 4868 or Form 2688 to determine any tax still due or any overpayment of tax.

Penalty Tax on Individual Retirement Arrangements

Taxpayers could start withdrawing funds from an Individual Retirement Arrangement if they were disabled or after reaching age 59-1/2, and had to start doing so after reaching age 70-1/2. Withdrawals prior to reaching age 59-1/2 were subject to a penalty tax equal to

10 percent of the premature distribution unless the individual was disabled. Failure to withdraw funds after reaching age 70-1/2 resulted in the taxpayer's paying a 50 percent excise tax on the amount by which the minimum required distribution exceeded the distributions actually received by the individual during the year. Contributions to the retirement arrangement in excess of the legal limitation for the year (the lesser of \$2,000 or the taxpayer's compensation for the year) were subject to an excise tax equal to six percent of the excess contribution. (See also "Individual Retirement Arrangement.")

Pensions and Annuities

Generally, pensions represented periodic income received after retirement and made in consideration of past services with an employer, while annuities were income payable at stated intervals in consideration of a specific premium. A taxpayer could acquire a pension or annuity either by purchase from a commercial organization (usually life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts) or under a plan or contract connected with the taxpayer's employment. Those pensions or annuities obtained in connection with employment could be purchased entirely by the taxpayer or could be financed in part (a contributory plan) or in whole (a non-contributory plan) by contributions of the employer.

Since a non-contributory pension was one paid for entirely by an employer, the amount received by the employee was fully taxable. This fully taxable pension was reported on line 16, "Fully taxable pensions and annuities," of Form 1040 rather than on line 17a, "Other pensions and annuities."

For the taxpayer who participated in a contributory retirement plan while employed, the amount received was only partially taxable. In general, the amount excludable from gross income, the nontaxable portion, represented the taxpayer's contributions under the plan, while the taxable portion represented the employer's contribution. (In the case of a survivor beneficiary of a deceased employee, a death benefit exclusion of up to \$5,000 could be excluded in addition to the deceased employee's contribution.) The entire amount of pensions received for the year was reported on line 17a, "Other pensions and annuities, including rollovers" of the Form 1040, with the taxable portion being computed on a separate worksheet and entered on line 17b, "Taxable amount."

When it was possible for the retired employee or a survivor to recover the employee's contributions within three years by the annuity payments received, the payments were nontaxable until recovered, after which time the pension or annuity was fully taxable. This was the three-year rule computation method. If this method was inapplicable,

the taxpayer's yearly receipts were prorated into taxable and nontaxable portions based on life expectancy at the time that the pension or annuity started (or term certain, if the annuity was not payable for life).

Receipts from individually purchased annuities were usually prorated into taxable and nontaxable portions, since the taxpayer could expect to receive more than the cost, but not within three years.

Political Contributions Credit

An individual taxpayer was allowed to take a credit against income tax for political contributions paid during the year. This political contribution could be to a candidate or candidates for election to a Federal, State, or local office, in a primary, general, or special election; a political campaign committee; a newsletter fund; or a national, State or local committee of a national political party. The credit equaled 50 percent of the amount contributed, limited to \$50 (\$100 on a joint return).

Refund

A refund of tax included all overpayments of taxes not applied by the taxpayer as a credit to the next year's estimated tax. (See also "Overpayment.")

Regular Tax Computation

Typically, the taxpayer, in determining "tax generated," first computed taxable income. Depending on marital status and size of taxable income, the taxpayer then used the tax tables or applied rates from one of three tax rate schedules to determine tax. In some instances, the taxpayer requested the Internal Revenue Service to compute the tax. Returns of all such taxpayers are classified under the regular tax computation method. In addition, current year returns of taxpayers whose taxable income was greater than zero, but less than or equal to the zero bracket amount, were also shown as having a regular tax computation. For these returns, no "tax generated" is shown.

Rent Net Income or Loss

Rent net income or loss constituted a part of adjusted gross income and was determined by deducting from gross rent, amounts for depreciation, repairs, improvements, interest, taxes, commissions, advertising, utilities, insurance, janitorial services, and any other allowable expenses related to the rented property. If a taxpayer used the rental property as a residence, rental expenses were limited to rental income.

Research and Experimentation Credit

This credit was established to encourage businesses to increase the amounts spent on certain qualified research and experimentation. The credit was equal to 25 percent of the amount by which the qualified expenses for the year exceeded the average qualified expenses during the three years preceding the year for which the credit was taken. If the taxpayer had been in business less than three years special rules existed for imputing prior year research and experimentation expenditures on which to base the credit. Qualified expenses included: wages, cost of research supplies, payment to others for the use of computer time, and 65 percent of qualified research expenses performed under a contract.

The credit applied to research in the experimental or laboratory sense. It excluded research in the social sciences or humanities, or the part funded by any grant or contract by another person or government entity. In addition, to be eligible, the research had to have taken place within the United States.

Residential Energy Credit

In order to reduce energy consumption and to encourage the development and use of alternative energy sources, a residential energy credit was available to taxpayers. The credit was made up of two separate parts, one based on qualified "energy conservation expenditures" and the other on qualified "renewable energy source expenditures," with different requirements for each type of qualifying expenditures. The entire residential energy credit was available for qualified items installed in or on the taxpayer's principal residence from April 20, 1977, through December 31, 1985.

The credit for energy conservation property was 15 percent of the first \$2,000 of expenditures, including original installation costs, with a maximum credit of \$300 per residence over the entire period the credit was to be in effect. This credit could only be taken if the residence was completed by April 20, 1977 and the residence was in the United States.

Qualifying energy conservation property included the following items:

- (1) insulation designed to reduce the heat loss or gain of a home or water heater,
- (2) storm or thermal windows or doors for the outside of the home,
- (3) caulking or weatherstripping of outside doors or windows,
- (4) clock thermostats or other automatic energy saving setback thermostats,

- (5) furnace replacement burners, ignition systems that replace a gas pilot light, and flue opening modifications, and
- (6) meters that show the cost of energy use.

The credit for renewable energy source property was 40 percent of the first \$10,000 of expenditures, including labor costs for on-site preparation, assembly, or original installation, with a maximum credit of \$4,000 per residence over the entire period the credit was to be in effect.

The renewable energy source property had to be new, and expected to remain in operation at least five years. Renewable energy source property included the following items:

- (1) solar energy property for heating or cooling the home or for providing hot water or electricity for use in the home,
- (2) wind energy property for generating electricity or other forms of energy for home use, and
- (3) geothermal energy property for heating or cooling the home or for providing hot water for use in the home.

Royalty Net Income or Loss

Net royalties consisted of gross royalties less deductions for depletion, depreciation, office rent, legal fees, clerical help, interest, taxes, and similar items. Gross royalties included revenues from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; revenue from patents; and revenue from literary, musical, or artistic works. Certain royalties received under a lease agreement on timber, coal, and domestic iron ore were eligible for capital gains or ordinary loss treatment under IR Code Section 1231, and, as a result of the separate computation required by that section, are reflected in the statistics for "sales of capital assets" and "sales of property other than capital assets."

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages as reported on the tax return were amounts of compensation primarily for personal services. The following items were included:

- commissions,
- bonuses,
- tips,
- fees,
- excess reimbursement over employee business expenses,
- moving expense allowances,
- employers payments to a nonqualified pension plan,

- the difference between the fair market value of certain property and the discount price for which it was purchased by a taxpayer from his employer,
- severance pay,
- sick pay,
- the employee's portion of social security tax when paid by an employer,
- exercising a stock appreciation right,
- vacation allowances,
- payments received as the result of winning some legal suits,
- most disability payments,
- certain group-term life insurance premiums paid by an employer,
- strike and lockout benefits,
- certain meals or lodging, and
- the value of non-monetary payments for services (e.g., merchandise, accommodations, certain meals or lodging, certain stock purchase plans, or property).

Identifiable amounts for any of these categories which may have been reported by taxpayers as "other income" were treated as salaries and wages for the statistics.

Sales of Capital Assets Net Gain or Loss

In general, capital assets for tax purposes included all property held for personal use or investment. Examples of such assets were personal residences, furniture, automobiles, and stocks and bonds. Assets used in the normal course of business activities, such as inventory held for sale during the ordinary conduct of business, and depreciable or real property held for sale or used in a trade or business, were specifically excluded from treatment as capital assets.

In addition, net gains from the disposition of certain types of property which were not classified as capital assets were treated as capital gains under IR Code Section 1231. These included property used in business, such as buildings and machinery, and also certain specific types of assets such as livestock, cut timber, coal, domestic iron ore and timber royalties, and unharvested crops sold with the land, if the land was held for more than six months.

On the other hand, all or a portion of net gains from some types of property included under the definition of capital assets could be denied capital gains treatment under certain other sections of the IR Code. Generally, these sections denied capital gains treatment to gains that resulted from using the asset in a trade or business.

The following concepts were used in the computation of net capital gain or loss for the purposes of this report:

Net short-term gain or loss--These were gains and losses from the sales or exchanges of capital assets held for six months or less. (For assets acquired before June 23, 1984, those held one year or less were considered short-term.) Short-term gains or losses from current year sales were combined with any short-term capital loss carryover, any net short-term gain or loss received from partnerships, S corporations, or fiduciaries, gains from the sale or exchange of a principal residence held six months or less, and gains from installment sales.

Net long-term gain or loss--These were gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for more than six months. (For assets acquired before June 23, 1984, the holding period was more than one year). Long-term gains and losses were eligible for special tax treatment (see "Net capital gain" below). To obtain the net long-term gain or loss, gains or losses from current-year transactions were combined with:

- (1) net long-term gain or loss received from partnerships, fiduciaries, or Small Business Corporations,
- (2) capital gain distributions of regulated investment companies (mutual funds) and real estate investment trusts,
- (3) long-term capital loss carryover from prior years,
- (4) gains and losses from sales or exchange of assets used in a trade or business and involuntary conversions,
- (5) gains from the sale or exchange of a principal residence held more than six months, and
- (6) long-term capital gains from installment sales.

Short-term capital loss carryover--This carryover equaled that portion of short-term capital loss incurred, but not deducted, in a previous tax year because of the limitation to net capital loss claimable, as discussed below under "Net capital loss."

Long-term capital loss carryover--This carryover equaled that portion of long-term capital loss incurred, but not deducted, in a previous tax year because of the limitation to net capital loss claimable, as discussed below under "Net capital loss."

Net capital gain--If the combination of net short-term gain or loss and net long-term gain or loss resulted in a positive amount, the

taxpayer had a net capital gain. For taxpayers with long-term capital gains the actual amount shown as net capital gain (and thus carried into adjusted gross income) was computed by first subtracting short-term capital losses (if any), and then subtracting 60 percent of the remaining amount. Short-term capital gains, on the other hand, were always fully includable in net capital gain.

Net capital gain also included capital gain distributions which would have been reported on Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses, except for the provision that taxpayers who had no other gains or losses could simply enter the portion of capital gain distributions included in adjusted gross income on line 14 of Form 1040. These distributions were always considered to be long-term capital gains. The statistics include a separate tabulation of capital gain distributions not reported on Schedule D (Capital Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B).

Net capital loss--If the combination of net short-term gain or loss and net long-term gain or loss resulted in a negative amount, the taxpayer generally showed a net capital loss. In many cases, however, the actual amount included in net capital loss (and thus carried into adjusted gross income) was less than the computed combined amount. For taxpayers with long-term capital losses, only 50 percent of such losses (reduced by any short-term capital gains) was includable in net capital loss.

After this reduction, net capital loss was further limited to the lesser of (a) net capital loss, (b) taxable income (computed without regard to capital loss or zero bracket amount), or (c) \$3,000 (\$1,500 for married persons filing separately).

Amounts of capital losses in excess of the above limitations, whichever was applicable, could be carried over to subsequent tax years.

Sales of Property Other Than Capital Assets Net Gain or Loss

Property other than capital assets generally included property of a business nature, in contrast to personal and investment property which were capital assets. Some types of property specifically included were:

- (1) certain depreciable, depletable, and real business property;
- (2) accounts and notes receivable in the ordinary course of business generated from the sale of goods and services ordinarily held for sale by the business or includable in the inventory of the business;
- (3) certain copyrights; literary, musical, or artistic compositions; or similar properties;

(4) any share of gain or loss that otherwise qualified under this heading and was received through partnerships, S corporations or fiduciaries; and

(5) amounts resulting from certain "involuntary conversions," including net losses from casualty and theft.

Gains from the disposition of some property types not considered to be capital assets could be treated as capital gains under certain conditions. Conversely, under certain other conditions gains from the disposition of some property types considered to be capital gains could be denied capital gains treatment. Taxpayers reported all gains and losses not receiving capital gains treatment on Form 4797, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions.

Self-Employed Retirement (Keogh) Plan Adjustment (#)

The tax law allowed self-employed individuals to contribute to a qualified retirement plan (Keogh or H.R. 10 plan) and deduct all or a part of such contributions in computing adjusted gross income. The amount which could be deducted was based on earned income. For self-employed persons participating in simplified employment pensions (SEPs) compensation could not include amounts received as deferred compensation or as a pension or annuity. Thus, earned income was defined as:

- (1) net earnings from self-employment, but only with respect to a trade or business in which personal services of the taxpayer were a material income-producing factor, and
- (2) income from the disposition of certain property by individuals whose personal efforts created the property, excluding capital gains.

Additionally the maximum amount of the annual deduction was the lesser of \$30,000 or 25 percent of the participant's compensation.

Self-Employment Tax (#)

This tax, levied under the Social Security system, was reported by most individuals who had self-employment earnings of at least \$400 derived from a sole proprietorship or from any share of partnership profits. In the case of individuals who were paid as an employee of a church or qualified church controlled organization that had in effect a certificate electing exemption from social security taxes, they were required to pay self-employment tax if they had remuneration of \$100 or more. Ministers or members of certain religious orders could elect not to be covered by social

security if they opposed social insurance on religious principle.

U.S. citizens employed by foreign governments or international organizations were not subject to self-employment tax on salaries. Certain types of income and deductions such as investment income, capital gains and losses, deductions for net operating losses, and casualty and theft losses were not allowed in computing self-employment earnings.

The maximum amount subject to self-employment tax for 1985 was \$39,600, reduced by any wages on which social security tax had been withheld by any employer. The maximum self-employment tax payable was \$4,672.80, based on the 11.8 percent rate in effect for that year. For 1984, the rate was 11.3 percent with the maximum amount of earnings being \$37,800 and the maximum tax, \$4,271.40.

Separate Returns of Husbands and Wives

Generally, these were returns of married persons, each of whom filed a return independently of his or her spouse and reported only his or her own income, exemptions, and tax. Also included were returns of married persons where only one spouse had income, but elected to use this classification.

If only one spouse filed a separate return, the other spouse's exemption could be claimed on that return, but only if the spouse who was not filing had no gross income and was not the dependent of another taxpayer.

Single Persons, Returns of

These were returns of (a) unmarried persons who did not qualify as head of household or surviving spouse, or (b) certain married individuals living apart from their spouses who maintained a home, independently of the spouse, that was the home of the individual's child or stepchild (who could be claimed as a dependent) for more than 6 but less than 12 months of the year.

Size of Adjusted Gross Income

The amount of adjusted gross income reported by the taxpayer on the return was the basis for classifying data by size of adjusted gross income. Returns without positive adjusted gross income, such as deficit returns or returns on which income and loss were equal, were classified as having no adjusted gross income and appear as a separate class in most basic tables. The absence of a class labeled "no adjusted gross income" indicates that any deficit or break-even returns in a table were included in the lowest income class.

Small Business Corporation Net Profit or Loss

Net income from a qualified Small Business Corporation (defined in Section 1361 of the IR

Code) was taxed directly through each stockholder. Net losses were allocated to each stockholder to be offset against income from other sources.

Small Business Corporation income shown in this report was the amount taxable to stockholders as ordinary income. Net long-term capital gain, reduced by the special tax imposed at the corporate level, retained its character in the hands of the stockholders and is included in the statistics for net gain or loss from sales of capital assets. Undistributed income earned in previous years was taxable to stockholders in the year it was earned and could be distributed during the current year without any further tax.

If a return showed net income from one Small Business Corporation and a net loss from another, that return was tabulated in both the "total income" and "total loss" columns. The columns labeled "net income" and "net loss" represent the sum of all income and loss reported from all Small Business Corporations; i.e., the net amount on a return-by-return basis.

Additional information on Small Business Corporations can be found in Statistics of Income--Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1984.

Social Security Taxes on Tip Income

This amount consisted of social security tax on unreported tip income and uncollected employee social security tax on tips.

Cash tips amounting to \$20 or more that the taxpayer received in a month while working for any one employer were subject to withholding of income tax, social security tax, or railroad retirement tax. Cash tips counted toward social security and railroad retirement benefits and an employee was required to report these tips to the employer; the employer then withheld the social security tax or railroad retirement tax. However, if the employer was unable to withhold the amount of social security tax or railroad retirement tax, the amount of uncollected social security tax or railroad retirement tax on tips was indicated on the employee's Form W-2, and the taxpayer was required to report the uncollected tax and pay it with the Form 1040.

If the employee did not report the tips to the employer, the employee was required to compute the social security tax on unreported tips on Form 4137 and attach it to Form 1040.

State Income Tax Refunds

These amounts represented that part of a refund of State income tax attributable to itemized deductions taken in a prior year that resulted in a Federal tax benefit. Taxpayers were instructed not to net the refundable amount against the current year's itemized deduction for State and local income tax.

Statutory Adjustments

These were certain adjustments to gross income allowed as deductions in arriving at adjusted gross income. Statutory adjustments consisted of the moving expense deduction, employee business expense deduction, payments to a self-employed retirement (Keogh) plan, forfeited interest penalty, payments to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), alimony paid, the two-earner married couple deduction, and the foreign housing deduction. Each of the above is described in this section. In addition, statutory adjustments included the forestation/reforestation amortization deduction and the repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits under the Trade Act of 1974.

Surviving Spouses, Returns of

These returns were filed by widows or widowers whose spouse had died during either of the two preceding years, who had not remarried, and who had maintained a home which was the principal abode of a child or stepchild for whom the taxpayer was entitled to an exemption.

Surviving spouse taxpayers could use the joint return tax rates for the two taxable years following the year of death of the spouse; however, the deceased spouse could not be claimed as an exemption, except for the year of death.

Tax Credits

This item represents the sum of "Total Personal Credits," the "Foreign Tax Credit," the "General Business Credit," the "Research and Experimentation Credit," and "Other Tax Credits".

Tax Due at Time of Filing

"Tax due" was reported on returns on which "total tax liability" exceeded the "total tax payments."

Tax From Recomputing Prior-Year Investment Credit

The investment tax credit provisions of the law included a recapture rule which required taxpayers to pay back all or a portion of any investment credit taken on property disposed of before the end of the useful life claimed in computing the credit. The law specified that if property qualifying for the credit was disposed of before the end of its intended useful life, the tax for the year of disposal was increased by the difference between the credit originally claimed and the credit that would have been allowed based on the shorter actual life.

Tax credits could not be applied against this additional tax.

Tax Generated

This amount was the tax on "taxable income." On most returns (those without one of the "taxes from special computations or those not electing to use the income averaging method for determining their income tax"), this equaled "income tax before credits."

Tax Savings From Income Averaging

In this report, the amount of tax savings is the difference between the tax resulting from using the provision of the income averaging method from Schedule G (Income Averaging) and the amount of regular tax that would have resulted from not using this provision.

Taxable and Nontaxable Returns

The taxable and nontaxable classification of a return for this report was determined by the presence of "total income tax" (the sum of income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences). Some returns classified as "nontaxable" may have had a liability for self-employment or Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA) taxes, social security taxes on tip income, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit, penalty taxes on individual retirement arrangements, Section 72 Penalty Taxes, advance earned income credit payments, golden parachute payments, or uncollected employee social security and RRTA tax on tips. However, these taxes were disregarded for purposes of this classification, since three of the above taxes were considered social security (rather than income) taxes, and the remaining ones, except for advance earned income payments, were either based on prior-year's income or were penalty taxes. For the purposes of this report, the earned income credit was treated as an amount which could be used to offset income tax before credits. (Since the earned income credit was refundable, it was subtracted from income tax after reduction by all other statutory credits for the statistics.) As a result, some returns became nontaxable strictly because of the earned income credit when there was not additional tax for tax preferences and the earned income credit equaled or exceeded income tax before credits reduced by any other credits.

It should be noted that classification as taxable or nontaxable was generally based on each return as it was originally filed; the classification does not reflect any changes resulting from audit or other enforcement activities.

Taxable Income

Taxable income was the amount to which taxpayers applied the tax tables or the tax rate schedules to arrive at "tax generated."

It was determined by subtracting from adjusted gross income "excess itemized deductions" (or by adding the "unused zero bracket amount"), the charitable contribution deduction claimed by taxpayers who did not itemize, and the exemption amount. The zero bracket amount, that portion of income subject to tax at the zero percent rate, represented the first portion of taxable income.

Taxable income was not tabulated for deficit returns or for returns on which excess itemized deductions plus the exemption amount equaled or exceeded adjusted gross income.

Taxes From Special Computations

These taxes represented the second component of "income tax before credits" (in addition to "tax generated") and consisted of:

- (1) the "special averaging tax" (from Form 4972), computed by a taxpayer who received a lump-sum distribution from a qualified pension or retirement plan; and was eligible to use the 10-year averaging method;
- (2) the "multiple recipient special averaging tax" (from Form 5544), computed by a taxpayer who received a share of a single lump-sum distribution from a qualified pension or retirement plan; and
- (3) the tax on accumulation distributions of trusts (from Form 4970) computed by a taxpayer who received a distribution in the current year which was based on income accumulated by a trust in prior years.

Taxes Paid Deduction

Taxes allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income included personal property taxes, state and local income taxes, certain state and local general sales taxes, taxes paid to foreign countries or U.S. possessions 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 and State and local taxes on cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic beverages were not deductible, nor were State and local fees for vehicle license plates (unless the fees were based on the value of the vehicle) or driver's licenses.

Mandatory employee contributions to a state disability fund and employee contributions to a state unemployment fund were deductible.

Taxes paid on business property were deducted separately on the schedules for business, rent, farm, and royalty income and are excluded from the "taxes paid" in this report.

Taxpayments

These payments were generally made before the return was filed and were applied against tax liability to determine any amount payable or refundable at the time of filing. They consisted of the following:

- (1) income tax withheld, including back up withholding,
- (2) excess social security taxes or railroad retirement tax withheld,
- (3) credit for tax on certain gasoline, fuel, and oil,
- (4) payments on 1985 declaration of estimated tax,
- (5) payment with request for extension of filing time
- (6) credit from regulated investment companies,
- (7) overpayment of windfall profit tax, and
- (8) other taxpayments.

Each of the above is described under a separate heading in this section.

While the earned income credit was shown as a taxpayment of the tax return itself, it is tabulated separately for purposes of this report and not included as part of taxpayments. (See also "Earned Income Credit.")

Total Income Tax

Total income tax was the sum of income tax after credits and the additional tax for tax preferences. It did not include any of the other taxes which made up "total tax liability." Total income tax was the basis for classifying returns as "taxable or nontaxable."

Total Itemized Deductions

Itemized deductions from adjusted gross income could be claimed for medical and dental expenses, taxes paid, interest paid, contributions, casualty and theft losses, and miscellaneous deductions.

Four groups of taxpayers were required to itemize their deductions, even if those deductions were less than the zero bracket amount. Those individuals were dependents with unearned income of \$1,040 or more; married persons filing a separate return when the taxpayer's spouse elected to itemize; dual status aliens (i.e., one who was both a nonresident alien and a resident alien or U.S.

citizen during the year); and persons excluding income received from sources in U.S. possessions. Dependents with unearned income could substitute their earned income, if it was larger than their itemized deductions.

Total itemized deductions was the amount before the zero bracket amount was taken into account. It was tabulated only from returns showing positive adjusted gross income.

Total Personal Credits (#)

For purposes of this report, total personal credits consisted of the following:

- (1) child care credit;
- (2) credit for the elderly and permanently and totally disabled;
- (3) residential energy credit,
- (4) political contributions credit, and
- (5) mortgage interest credit.

This amount was deducted from income tax before credits to arrive at income tax after personal credits. (See also "Income Tax After Personal Credits.") Each of the above credits is described under a separate heading in this section.

Total Tax Liability

Total tax liability was the sum of income tax after credits, additional tax for tax preferences, self-employment or Railroad Retirement Tax Act taxes, social security tax on tips, tax from recomputing prior-year investment credits, taxes from individual retirement arrangements, Section 72 Penalty Taxes, uncollected employee social security and Railroad Retirement Tax Act tax on tips, tax on golden parachute payments reduced by the "earned income credit used to offset all other taxes" (defined under "Earned Income Credit"). For purposes of this report, total tax liability did not include any advance earned income credit payments.

Type of Tax Computation

There were two methods of computing the tax on income subject to tax. These methods were:

- (1) regular tax, as computed from the tax tables or tax rate schedules accompanying the Forms 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ; and
- (2) income averaging, computed on Schedule G, Income Averaging.

Unemployment Compensation

All or a portion of payment received for

unemployment compensation was includable in adjusted gross income and subject to tax.

The taxable amount of unemployment compensation, was determined by adding adjusted gross income (excluding the unemployment compensation, taxable social security benefits, or tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, and the deduction for working married couples) and unemployment compensation for the year and subtracting the exclusion for unemployment compensation payments. The excluded amounts were \$12,000 for single persons or married couples who filed separate returns and did not live together at anytime during the year and \$18,000 for married couples who filed joint returns. Married couples who filed separate returns and lived together at anytime during the year were not eligible for the exclusion.

One-half of the excess over the exclusion, but not more than gross unemployment compensation, was determined to be taxable unemployment compensation.

Unused Zero Bracket Amount (#)

This concept represented the amount by which the zero bracket amount exceeded total itemized deductions. It could arise only on returns of taxpayers who were required, by law, to itemize their deductions. Such taxpayers consisted of: (1) married persons filing separately whose spouse chose to itemize; (2) dual status aliens; (3) persons excluding income from sources in U.S. possessions, and (4) dependents with unearned income if their earned income was less than the zero bracket amount.

This last category of taxpayers consisted of any individual who could be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer and had to file a tax return if he or she had unearned income (such as interest, dividends, or capital gains) in excess of \$1,040. In addition, these taxpayers were required to itemize their deductions, even if the total amount of deductions was less than the appropriate zero bracket amount. (This was in contrast to most other taxpayers who could itemize their deductions only if the total itemized deductions exceeded their zero bracket amount.) If these dependent taxpayers also had earned income, such as wages, they could substitute the earned income, -if larger, for the amount of itemized deductions. The amount of any earned income substituted, however, was limited to the zero bracket amount. For purposes of statistics in this report, those returns for taxpayers being claimed as dependents with earned income equal to or greater than the zero bracket amount were tabulated as "zero bracket amount only" returns. Those returns with earned income less than the zero bracket amount were tabulated as returns with itemized deductions, with any specified itemized deductions tabulated as reported by the taxpayer. Earned income used in lieu of itemized

deductions to offset taxable income was tabulated as part of "miscellaneous deductions."

(See also "Zero Bracket Amount," "Form of Deduction" and "Total Itemized Deductions.")

Zero Bracket Amount (#)

This amount replaced the "standard deduction" which was in effect for 1976 and earlier years. For 1985, the zero bracket amount was \$3,540 for married taxpayers filing jointly and surviving spouses, \$2,390 for single persons and heads of households, and \$1,770 for married taxpayers filing separately.

Form 1040 and Instructions	144
Form 1040A and 1040EZ	171
Schedules A & B, Itemized Deductions and Interest and Dividend Income	174
Schedule C, Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession	175
Schedule SE, Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax	175
Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B	176
Schedule E, Supplemental Income Schedule	177
Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses	178
Schedule G, Income Averaging	179
Schedule W, Deduction for a Married Couple When Both Work	179
Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit	180
Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization	181
Form 4797, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions	182
Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax Computation	183

1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1985

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service

For the year January 1, 1985, or other tax year beginning 1985, ending 1985

OMB No. 1545-0047

Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial) Last name Your social security number

Present home address (number and street, including apartment number, or rural route) Spouse's social security number

City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code Your occupation Spouse's occupation

Presidential Election Campaign Do you want \$1 to go to this fund? Yes No No No No No

If joint return, does your spouse want \$1 to go to this fund? Yes No No No No No

Filing Status

1 Single 2 Married (filing joint return) (even if only one had income) 3 Married (filing separate returns) Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here 4 Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 5 of instructions.) If the qualifying person is your unmarried child but not your dependent, write child's name here 5 Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (your spouse died in 1981, 1982, 1983, or 1984) (See page 6 of instructions.)

Exemptions

6a Yourself 6b Spouse 6c First names of your dependent children who lived with you 6d First names of your dependent children who did not live with you (see page 6) 6e Other dependents 6f Total number of exemptions claimed (also complete line 36)

Income

7 Wages, salaries, tips, etc. (Attach Form(s) W-2.) 8 Dividends (also attach Schedule B if over \$400) 9c Exclusion 10 Taxable refunds of state and local income taxes, if any, from the worksheet on page 9 of instructions 11 Alimony received 12 Business income or (loss) (attach Schedule C) 13 Capital gain or (loss) (attach Schedule D) 14 40% of capital gain distributions not reported on line 13 (see page 9 of instructions) 15 Other gains or (losses) (attach Form 4797) 16 Fully taxable pensions, IRA distributions, and annuities not reported on line 17 (see page 9) 17a Total received 17b Taxable amount, if any, from the worksheet on page 10 of instructions 18 Rents, royalties, partnerships, estates, trusts, etc. (attach Schedule E) 19 Farm income or (loss) (attach Schedule F) 20a Unemployment compensation (insurance). Total received 20b Taxable amount, if any, from the worksheet on page 10 of instructions 21a Total received 21b Taxable amount, if any, from the worksheet on page 11. (See page 11 of instructions.)

Adjustments to Income

22 Other income (list type and amount)—see page 11 of instructions 23 Add lines 7 through 22. This is your total income 24 Moving expense (attach Form 3903 or 3903F) 25 Employee business expenses (attach Form 2106) 26 IRA deduction, from the worksheet on page 12 27 Keogh retirement plan deduction 28 Penalty on early withdrawal of savings 29 Alimony paid (recipient's last name and social security no.) 30 Deduction for a married couple when both work (attach Schedule W) 31 Add lines 24 through 30. These are your total adjustments 32 Subtract line 31 from line 23. This is your adjusted gross income. If this line is less than \$1,000 and a child lives with you, see "Earned Income Credit" (line 55) on page 16 of instructions. Do not write on this line.

Adjusted Gross Income

33 Amount from line 32 (adjusted gross income) **34** If you itemize, attach Schedule A (Form 1040) and enter the amount from Schedule A, line 26. Caution: If you have itemized deductions on Schedule A, you must also see page 13 of instructions. Also see page 13 if you are married filing a separate return and your spouse itemizes deductions, or you are a dual-status alien.

34a If you do not itemize but you made charitable contributions, enter your cash contributions here (if you gave \$3,000 or more to any one organization, see page 14) **34b** **34c** **34d**

35 Enter your noncash contributions (see instructions) **36** Enter the amount on line 34d by 2. Enter the result here **37** Subtract line 34a or line 34b, whichever applies, from line 33 **38** Multiply \$1,040 by the total number of exemptions claimed on line 6f (see page 14) **39** Taxable income. Subtract line 36 from line 35. Enter the result (but not less than zero) **40** Enter tax here. Check it from Tax Table Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z, or Schedule G Form 4970. Form 4972, or Form 5544

41 Add lines 38 and 39. Enter the total **42** Credit for child and dependent care expenses (attach Form 2441) **43** Credit for the elderly and the permanently and totally disabled (attach Schedule R) **44** Residential energy credit (attach Form 5695) **45** Partial credit for political contributions for which you have receipts **46** Add lines 41 through 44. These are your total personal credits **47** Subtract line 45 from line 40. Enter the result (but not less than zero) **48** Foreign tax credit (attach Form 1116) **49** General business credit. Check it from Form 3800, Form 3468, Form 5884, Form 5678 **50** Add lines 47 and 48. These are your total business and other credits **51** Subtract line 49 from line 46. Enter the result (but not less than zero)

Other Taxes

52 Self-employment tax (attach Schedule SE) **53** Alternative minimum tax (attach Form 6251) **54** Tax from recapture of investment credit (attach Form 4255) **55** Social security tax on tip income not reported to employer (attach Form 4137) **56** Tax on an IRA (attach Form 5329) **57** Federal income tax withheld **58** 1985 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 1984 return **59** Earned income credit (see page 16) **60** Amount paid with Form 4868 **61** Excess social security tax and RRTA tax withheld (two or more employers) **62** Credit for Federal tax on gasoline and special fuels (attach Form 4136) **63** Required Investment Company credit (attach Form 2439) **64** Add lines 57 through 63. These are your total payments

Refund or Amount You Owe

65 If line 64 is larger than line 56, enter amount OVERPAID **66** Amount of line 65 to be REFUNDED TO YOU **67** Amount of line 65 to be applied to your 1986 estimated tax **68** If line 56 is larger than line 64, enter AMOUNT YOU OWE. Attach check or money order for full amount payable to "Internal Revenue Service." Write your social security number and "1985 Form 1040" on it. Check if Form 2210 (2210F) is attached. See page 17. Penalty: \$

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Please Sign Here

Your signature _____ Date _____ Spouse's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign) _____ Date _____

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Preparer's signature _____ Date _____ Check if self-employed Preparer's social security no. _____ E I No _____ ZIP code _____



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

1985 Instructions Form 1040

and instructions for Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, and SE

(Tax Table—pages 37-42)

From the Commissioner

Here is the information you need to prepare Form 1040 and related schedules. You may, however, be able to file one of our shorter forms, Form 1040A or 1040EZ, instead. Check "Which Form To File" on page 3 of the instructions to see which form you should use this year.

There have been a number of changes to the forms this year because of tax law changes that are effective for 1985. Most importantly, the Tax Table and Tax Rate Schedules have been adjusted so that inflation will not increase your tax. Similarly, the amount allowed as a deduction for each exemption has been increased to \$1,040 and the zero bracket amounts for all filing statuses have been increased. Other major changes are explained on page 2 under "Important Tax Law Changes." I urge you to read these carefully before you begin to prepare your return this year.

Be sure to report all your income. In fairness to the vast majority of taxpayers who correctly report all their income, we make every effort to identify others who understate their income. If we must increase your tax liability after you file your return, it can be more costly for you than accurate reporting when you file because of interest and penalties you may be charged.

Many people find that rounding off cents to whole dollars makes calculations easier. Rounding is easy, too. Just drop amounts under 50 cents and increase amounts that are 50 cents or more to the next whole dollar. See the instructions on page 8.

After completing your return, check to make sure it is correct, sign it, and mail it early. Please be sure to keep a copy for your records. If you have any suggestions for improving the forms or instructions, please write and let us know.

Finally, last year some of you received your refunds later than usual because of problems that arose from major changes we made to our returns processing system. We regret the difficulties and inconvenience that resulted. The changes were necessary to enable us to keep pace with increased demands on our employees and equipment. We believe that last year's problems have been resolved, and we are continuing to make every effort to improve the level of service to the public.

Rose L. Egger, Jr.

Rose L. Egger, Jr.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Important Tax Law Changes

Exemption for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents. Generally, for 1985, if you did not have custody of your child, you may claim that child as your dependent only if:

- the parent who had custody of that child waives the right to claim the exemption by completing Form 8332, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents, and you attach that form to your tax return, OR
- a divorce decree or written agreement executed before 1985 states that you are entitled to claim the child's exemption, and you paid at least \$600 for the child's support.

For more details, see **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents** on page 7.

Alimony. If you received alimony or separate maintenance payments in 1985, you must let the payer know your social security number. If you deduct alimony you paid, you must show the recipient's social security number on your tax return. Also, for divorce or separation instruments executed after 1984, new rules apply in determining whether the payments qualify as alimony. If you received alimony, see the instructions for line 11 on page 9 for more details. If you paid alimony, see the instructions for line 29 on page 12 for more details.

Deduction for Charitable Contributions. Generally, for 1985, if you do not itemize your deductions, you may deduct one-half of your qualified number assigned to the tax shelter. You must attach to your tax return Form 8271, Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number, to report this number. Penalties are provided if you fail to report this number on your tax return.

Do You Want More or Less Income Tax Withheld in 1986? If the refund you receive is large, you may want to decrease your withholding for 1986. If you are a working married couple, or had two or more jobs, or had income not subject to withholding, you may need to have more tax withheld to avoid owing IRS a large amount. See **Income Tax Withholding for 1986** on page 17 for more details.

Employment Taxes for Household Employees. If you have a household employee, both you and the employee may have to pay a share of the social security tax on the employee's wages. You may also have to pay Federal unemployment tax, which is for your employee's unemployment insurance. For more details, get **Publication 503, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and Employment Taxes for Household Employees.**

Assembling Your Return. Attach all schedules and forms in order of the "sequence number" that is shown below the year in the upper right corner of the schedule or form. Attach other forms in numerical order and any additional information sheets at the end of your return. See **Step 6** on page 4 for more details.

Charitable Contributions. New rules also apply if you made contributions of property other than cash. See the instructions for lines 34b through 34e on page 14 for more details.

Earned Income Credit. For 1985, the income limit has increased to \$11,000. See the instructions for line 59 on page 16 for more details.

New Information Required for Business Use of Vehicles. Beginning in 1985, you must answer certain questions on Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, if you were an employee and you claim a deduction for business use of an auto or a light truck. Get Form 2106 for more details. Similar questions are on Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, for other persons who use a vehicle in their business.

Voluntary Contributions To Reduce the Public Debt. We often receive inquiries about how people may make voluntary contributions to reduce the public debt. If you wish to contribute, just enclose in your tax return envelope a separate check made payable to "Bureau of the Public Debt." Subject to the limitations on charitable contributions, you may deduct this contribution on your 1985 tax return. But please be sure to keep your contribution to reduce the public debt separate from any amount you owe on your tax return. Make your check for taxes payable to "Internal Revenue Service."

Mailing Your Return. If you received an envelope with your forms booklet, please use it. Otherwise, see **Where To File** on page 18. You may be filing your return with a different Service Center this year because the IRS has changed the filing location for several areas.

Telephone Service for Tax Refund Information. If it has been at least 10 weeks since you mailed your 1985 tax return, you may be able to call a special telephone number for your area to find out the status of your income tax refund. For details on how to use this service, see **How To Use Tele-Tax Information** (the page numbers are in the index).

Estimated Tax Payments—Retirees and Others With Income Not Subject to Income Tax Withholding. If you have income generally not subject to income tax withholding (such as interest, dividends, pensions, or capital gains), you may have to make estimated tax payments. If you do not pay enough estimated tax or do not have enough tax withheld, you may be charged a penalty. For more details, get **Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.**

Social Security Benefits May Be Taxable. If you received social security benefits, part of these benefits may be taxable under certain conditions. Be sure to read the **IRS Notice 703** that you should get from the Social Security Administration with Form SSA-1099 by January 31, 1986. See the instructions for lines 21a and 21b that begin on page 10.

Could You Pay Less Tax by Income Averaging? If there has been a large increase in your income this year, you may be able to pay less tax by using the income averaging method to figure your tax. Get **Schedule G (Form 1040)** to see if you qualify.

Tax Shelter Registration Number. A person who sells (or otherwise transfers) to you an interest in a tax shelter must maintain a list of investors and give you the tax shelter registration

How To Use This Instruction Booklet

The instructions are divided into 5 main sections.

Section 1

Filing Information

First, be sure you need to file a tax return.

Who Must File

You must file a tax return if—

Your marital status at the end of 1985 was:

Single (including divorced and legally separated)

Married with a dependent child (or a child whom you cannot claim as a dependent because of the rules on page 7 for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents**) and living apart from your spouse during last 6 months of 1985

Married and living with your spouse at end of 1985 (or on the date your spouse died)

Married, not living with your spouse at end of 1985

Widowed in 1984 or 1983 and not remarried in 1985

Widowed before 1983 and not remarried in 1985

• **Section 1** contains information on who must file, how to choose the correct filing use, and when to file a return.

• **Section 2** contains helpful steps to get you ready to prepare your return.

• **Section 3** contains line-by-line instructions for most of the lines on the return.

• **Section 4** contains general information.

Your marital status, filing status, age, and gross income determine whether you have to file a tax return. Gross income usually means money, goods, and property you received on which you must pay tax. It does not include nontaxable benefits. See pages 7 and 8 of the instructions to find out which types of income you should include.

Use the following chart to see whether you must file a tax return.

and your filing status is:	and at the end of 1985 you were:	and your gross income was at least:
Single or Head of household	under 65 65 or over	\$3,430 \$4,470
Head of household	under 65 65 or over	\$3,430 \$4,470
Married, joint return	under 65 (both spouses) 65 or over (one spouse) 65 or over (both spouses)	\$5,620 \$6,660 \$7,700
Married, separate return	any age	\$1,040
Married, joint return or separate return	any age	\$1,040
Single or Head of household	under 65 65 or over	\$3,430 \$4,470
Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child	under 65 65 or over	\$4,580 \$5,620
Single or Head of household	under 65 65 or over	\$3,430 \$4,470

• You exclude income from sources within U.S. possessions and your gross income was at least \$1,040.

These rules apply to all U.S. citizens and resident aliens. They also apply to nonresident aliens and dual-status aliens who are married to U.S. citizens or residents at the end of 1985 and who have elected to be treated as resident aliens.

If you were a nonresident alien at any time during 1985 (except as mentioned above), different rules apply. You may have an **Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Alien Income Tax Return**. Also see **Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens**.

Note: Beginning in 1985, special rules apply to determine if you are a resident or nonresident alien. See **Publication 519** for details.

Who Should File

Even if you do not have to file, you should file to get a refund if Federal income tax was withheld from any payments to you. Also file if you can take the earned income credit. If you file for either of these reasons only, you may be able to use Form 1040A (or in some instances, Form 1040EZ).

Page 3

- Your taxable income is less than \$50,000.
 - You do not itemize deductions or claim any adjustments to income or tax credits.
 - You can use Form 1040EZ to deduct part of certain charitable contributions.
- You MAY Be Able To Use Form 1040A If:**

- You had income only from wages, salaries, tips, unemployment compensation, interest, or dividends.
- Your taxable income is less than \$50,000.
- You do not itemize deductions.
- You can also use Form 1040A to claim the deduction for a married couple when both work, the deduction for certain contributions (on an individual retirement account, dependent care expenses, and the partial deduction for charitable contributions).

Since Forms 1040A and 1040EZ are easier to complete than Form 1040, you should use one of them unless using Form 1040 lets you pay less tax. However, even if you meet the above tests, you must file Form 1040 if any of the following situations applies to you:

- You itemize deductions. (Read line 34a instructions that begin on page 13 to see if it would benefit you to itemize.)
- Your spouse files a separate return and itemizes deductions. Exception: You may still use Form 1040A if you have a child and can meet the tests on page 5 under **Married Persons Who Live Apart**.
- You can be claimed as a dependent on your parents' return AND you had income of \$1,040 or more.
- You are a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.
- You were a nonresident alien during any part of 1985 and do not file a joint return. (You may have to file Form 1040NR.)
- You were married at the end of 1985 to a nonresident alien who had U.S. source income and who had not elected to be treated as a resident alien on Form 1040A. If you meet the tests on page 5 under **Married Persons Who Live Apart**.

Section 2

Steps for Preparing Your Return

Follow the six useful steps below to help you prepare your return. If you follow these steps and read the line-by-line instructions, we feel that you can fill in your return quickly and accurately.

Step 1

Get all of your records together. Income Records. These include any Forms W-2, W-26, W-2P, and 1099 that you may have. If you don't get a Form W-2 by January 31, or if the one you get isn't correct, please contact your employer as soon as possible. Only your employer can give you a Form W-2, or correct it. If you cannot get a Form W-2 by February 15, call the toll-free telephone number listed in the instructions for your area.

If you have someone prepare your return for you, make sure that person has all your income and expense records so he or she can fill in your return correctly. Remember, if someone else prepares your return incorrectly—you are still responsible.

Remember Deductions and Tax Credits. Be sure you get all 122 of the instructions telling you what you can claim. Some of the deductions you can take are:

- Medical and dental payment records.
- Real estate and personal property tax receipts.
- Interest payment records for items such as a home mortgage, car, or appliances.
- Records of payments for child and dependent care so you could work.

Step 2

Get any forms, schedules, or publications we mail to you. In general, we mail forms and schedules to you based on what you filed last year. Before you fill in your return, look it over to see if you need more forms or schedules.

If you think you will need any other forms, get them before you start to fill in your return. Your local bank, post office, or public library may have some of them. Or, you can use the order blank on the next to the last page of this instruction booklet. We will send you the forms, schedules, instructions, and publications you ask for.

Step 3

Check your return to make sure it is correct.

Step 4

Use the mailing label we sent you. The label helps us identify your account and saves processing time.

Step 5

Sign and date your return. Form 1040 is not considered a return unless you sign it. Your spouse must also sign if it is a joint return.

Step 6

Attach all necessary forms and schedules. Attach the first copy of Copy 8 of Forms W-2, W-26, and W-2P to the front of Form 1040. Attach schedules and forms in "sequence number" order. The number is just below the year in the upper right corner of the schedule or form.

If you need more space on forms or schedules, attach separate sheets and use the same format as the printed forms, but show your totals on the printed forms. Please use sheets that are the same size as the forms. Write your name and social security number on these separate sheets and attach them at the end of your return.

If you owe tax, be sure to attach your payment to the front of Form 1040.

Use the envelope we sent you. Envelopes with insufficient postage will be returned by the post office.

Section 3

Name, Address, and Social Security Number Blocks

Please use the mailing label from the forms booklet we sent you. But don't attach your label to your return until you complete the return. Make sure the label is correct. If it isn't, mark through the label and make corrections on the label. Show your apartment number if you have one. If you do not have a label, print or type your name, address, and social security number.

If the label is for a joint return and the social security numbers are not listed in the same order as the first names, show the numbers in the correct order.

Note: If the post office delivers mail to your P.O. box number rather than to your street address, use your P.O. box number instead of your street address.

Page 4

Social Security Number. If you are married, give social security numbers for both you and your spouse on the joint return or separate returns.

If you spouse is a resident alien, has no income, does not have a social security number, and you file a separate return, write "NRA" in the block for your spouse's social security number. If you and your spouse file a joint return, your spouse must get a social security number.

If you don't have a social security number, please get Form SS-5 from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office. File it with your local SSA office early enough to get your number by April 15. If you do not get the number by then, file your return and write "Applied for" in the block for your social security number.

Name Change. If you have changed your name because of marriage, divorce, etc., attach Form 6 to your return with the Social Security Administration (SSA) office. The SSA has on its records. This may prevent delays in issuing your refund.

Joint Return. If you are married, filing a joint return, show the social security numbers in the same order that you show your first names. If you are filing a joint return and have different last names, please separate the names with an "and." For example, "John Brown and Mary Smith."

Remember to show your occupation(s) in the spaces in the upper right corner just below the social security number blocks.

Presidential Election Campaign Fund

Congress established this fund to support public financing of Presidential election campaigns.

You may have \$1 go to the fund by checking the Yes box. On a joint return, each of you may choose to have \$1 go to this fund, or each may choose not to. One of you may choose not to.

If you check Yes, it will not change the tax or refund shown on your return. Do not claim this amount as a credit for political contributions on line 44.

Filing Status

Lines 1 through 5 Boxes Single

Consider yourself single if on December 31 you were unmarried or separated from your spouse either by divorce or separate maintenance proceedings. State law governs whether you are married, divorced, or legally separated.

If you were married on December 31, consider yourself married for the whole year. If you met the tests explained on this page for Married Persons Who Live Apart, you may consider yourself single for the whole year and file as head of household. If your spouse died during 1985, consider yourself married to that spouse for the whole year, unless you remarried before the end of 1985.

Married Joint or Separate Returns?

Most married couples will pay less tax if they file a joint return. You must report all income, exemptions, deductions, and credits for you and your spouse. Both of you must sign the return, even if only one of you had income.

You and your spouse can file a joint return even if you did not live together for the whole year. Both of you are responsible for each other's joint return, so if one of you dies or goes on a joint return, the other may have to file a separate return for that year.

If you spouse died in 1985, you can file a joint return for 1985. You may file a joint return if your spouse died in 1985 before filing a 1985 return. For details on how to file the joint return, see **Death of Taxpayer** on page 19.

Tax Tip: If you decide not to file a joint return and plan to file a separate return, see if you can lower your tax by meeting the tests described on this page under **Married Persons Who Live Apart**.

Special Rule for Aliens. — If at the end of 1985, you were a nonresident alien or dual status alien married to a citizen or resident of the United States, you may be able to file a joint return with your spouse. If you do file a joint return, you and your spouse must agree to be taxed on your combined income under the rules in more details, get Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens.

Separate Returns. You can file separate returns if both you and your spouse had income, or if only one of you had income. If you file a separate return, you each report only your own income, exemptions, deductions, and credits, and you are responsible only for the tax due on your own return.

Special rules apply, however, for taxpayers who live in community property states. For details, get Publication 555. In most instances if you file a separate return, you will pay more Federal tax because the tax rate is higher for married persons filing separately. The following also apply: You cannot take the deduction for a married couple when both work.

- You cannot take the credit for child and dependent care expenses in most cases.
- If you lived with your spouse at any time in 1985 —
- You will have to include in income more of any unemployment compensation you received in 1985.
- You cannot take the credit for the elderly and the permanently and totally disabled.
- You may have to include in income up to one-half of any social security benefits (including any tier 1 railroad retirement benefits) you received in 1985.
- You must itemize your deductions if your spouse itemizes, even if it is not to your tax benefit to itemize deductions.

If you file a separate return, write your spouse's full name in the space after Box 3 of the block provided for that number.

If your spouse does not file, check the boxes on line 6b that apply if you can claim your spouse's exemptions for you and your spouse. See page 6 for details.

Married Persons Who Live Apart. Some do not live with their spouse and who do not have the use tax rates that are lower than the rates for single or married filing a separate return. This also means that if your spouse itemizes deductions, you do not have to. You may also be able to claim the earned income credit.

You should check Box 4, Head of Household, if you meet ALL 4 of the following tests:

- You file a separate return from your spouse.
- You paid more than half the cost to keep up your home in 1985.
- Your spouse did not live with you at any time during the last 6 months of 1985.
- For over 6 months of 1985, your home was the principal home of your child or stepchild whom —

- a. you can claim as a dependent, OR
- b. the child's other parent claims as a dependent under the rules explained on page 7 for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents. (Write this child's name in the space provided on line 4.)

Head of Household

Tax Tip: The tax rates for a person who can meet the tests for head of household are lower than the rates for single or married filing a separate return for single or married persons who live apart, as discussed above) or legally separated and meet test 1, or 2, below:

- You paid more than half the cost of keeping up a home, which was the principal home of your father or mother whom you can claim as a dependent. OR
- You paid more than half the cost of keeping up the home in which you lived and in which one of the following also lived for more than 6 months of the year (except for temporary absences, such as for vacation or school):

- a. Your unmarried child, grandchild, adopted child, or stepchild. This child does not have to be your dependent. However, your foster child must be your dependent.
- Note: If this child is not your dependent, you must write the child's name in the space provided on line 4.
- b. Your married child, grandchild, adopted child, or stepchild. This child must be your dependent. But if your married child's other parent claims him or her as a dependent on page 7 for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents, this child does not have to be your dependent. (If your child is not your dependent, because of these rules, you must write the child's name in the space provided on line 4.)

In cases of partial blindness, you must attach to your return each year a certified statement from an eye physician or registered optometrist that:

- a. You cannot see better than 20/200 in the better eye with glasses, or contact lenses, or
- b. Your field of vision is not more than 20 degrees.

If this eye condition will never improve beyond the standards in a or b, you may submit a certified opinion to this effect from an examining eye physician. You must attach certification to your return only in the year you are first required to file a statement referring to it.

Line 6b Boxes For Your Spouse

You can take exemptions for your spouse if you file a joint return. If you file a separate return, you can take your spouse's exemptions only if your spouse is not filing a return, had no income, and was not the dependent of someone else.

Your spouse's exemptions are like your own. Take one exemption for your spouse if your spouse was neither blind nor 65 or over. Take two exemptions if your spouse was blind or 65 or over. Take three if your spouse was blind or 65 or over. Be sure to check all the boxes on line 6b for the exemptions you can take for your spouse.

If at the end of 1985, you were divorced or legally separated, you cannot take an exemption for your former spouse. If you were separated by a divorce that is not final (interlocutory decree), you are considered married for the whole year.

If your spouse died during 1985 and you did not remarry before the end of 1985, you could have taken for your spouse on the date of death:

- your child was under 19 at the end of 1985, or
- your child was enrolled as a full-time student at a school during any 5 months of 1985, or
- your child took a full-time, on-farm training course during any 5 months of 1985. (The course had to be given by a government agency in a state, county, or local school district.)

These exemptions have a regular teaching staff, a regular course of study, and a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance.

A school includes:

- elementary, junior, and senior high schools;
- colleges and universities; and
- technical, trade, and mechanical schools.

However, school does not include on-the-job training courses or correspondence schools.

2. Support

In general, you must have given over half of the dependent's support in 1985, if you file a joint return, the support can be from you or your spouse. Even if you did not give over half of the dependent's support, you will be treated as having given over half of the support if you meet the tests explained on page 7 for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents or Divorced or Separated Parents, or similar statement. OR

- check the box for pre-1985 agreements.
- check the box for 1985 agreements.

Line 6e. Enter the full names and other information for your other dependents. Fill in the total number in the box to the right of the arrow. You can take an exemption for each person who is your dependent.

In cases of partial blindness, you must attach to your return each year a certified statement from an eye physician or registered optometrist that:

- a. You cannot see better than 20/200 in the better eye with glasses, or contact lenses, or
- b. Your field of vision is not more than 20 degrees.

If this eye condition will never improve beyond the standards in a or b, you may submit a certified opinion to this effect from an examining eye physician. You must attach certification to your return only in the year you are first required to file a statement referring to it.

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Your spouse's exemptions are like your own. Take one exemption for your spouse if your spouse was neither blind nor 65 or over. Take two exemptions if your spouse was blind or 65 or over. Take three if your spouse was blind or 65 or over. Be sure to check all the boxes on line 6b for the exemptions you can take for your spouse.

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If your spouse died during 1985 and you did not remarry before the end of 1985, you could have taken for your spouse on the date of death:

- your child was under 19 at the end of 1985, or
- your child was enrolled as a full-time student at a school during any 5 months of 1985, or
- your child took a full-time, on-farm training course during any 5 months of 1985. (The course had to be given by a government agency in a state, county, or local school district.)

These exemptions have a regular teaching staff, a regular course of study, and a regularly enrolled body of students in attendance.

A school includes:

- elementary, junior, and senior high schools;
- colleges and universities; and
- technical, trade, and mechanical schools.

However, school does not include on-the-job training courses or correspondence schools.

2. Support

In general, you must have given over half of the dependent's support in 1985, if you file a joint return, the support can be from you or your spouse. Even if you did not give over half of the dependent's support, you will be treated as having given over half of the support if you meet the tests explained on page 7 for Children of Divorced or Separated Parents or Divorced or Separated Parents, or similar statement. OR

- check the box for pre-1985 agreements.
- check the box for 1985 agreements.

Line 6e. Enter the full names and other information for your other dependents. Fill in the total number in the box to the right of the arrow. You can take an exemption for each person who is your dependent.

Notes, loans, and mortgages. Special rules apply to loans with below-market interest rates. See Pub. L. 99-514, Section 807.

(Get Form W-4S for information on withholding of Federal income tax from your sick pay.)

Earned income from sources outside the United States (Form 2555)

Director's fees
Fees received as an executor or administrator of an estate
Embezzled or other illegal income

U.S. Citizens Living Abroad
Generally, foreign source income must be reported. Get Publication 54, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad, for more details.

Community Property States
Community property states are Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington

Roundoff Off to Whole Dollars
You may round off cents to the nearest whole dollar on your return and schedules.

Line 7
Wages, Salaries, Tips, Etc.
Show the total of all wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, supplemental unemployment benefits, and other amounts you were paid before taxes, insurance, etc., were taken out.

Interest Income
Enter your TOTAL taxable interest income. If the total interest is more than \$400, first fill in Schedule B.

Line 8
Examples of Interest Income
You must report interest on U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Savings Bonds, and other interest-bearing securities.

Line 9
Dividends
Dividends are distributions of money, stock, or other property that corporations pay to stockholders.

Line 10
Capital Gains and Losses
Report capital gains and losses on Schedule D. If you have a net capital gain, it is reported on line 10.

Line 11
Charitable Contributions
Report charitable contributions on line 11. If you are a nonresident alien, you may not be able to claim a charitable deduction.

Line 12
Other Income
Report other income on line 12. This includes tax-exempt interest, unemployment benefits, and other income not reported elsewhere.

Line 13
Retirement Income
Report retirement income on line 13. This includes distributions from IRAs, 401(k) plans, and other retirement plans.

Line 14
Tax Payments
Report tax payments on line 14. This includes federal income tax withheld, estimated tax payments, and refundable tax credits.

Line 15
Taxable Income
Enter your taxable income on line 15. This is the total of all income reported on lines 7 through 12, minus any tax-exempt interest.

Line 16
Effective Tax Rate
Calculate your effective tax rate on line 16. This is the total tax paid divided by the taxable income.

Line 17
Net Tax Liability
Enter your net tax liability on line 17. This is the total tax due minus any refundable tax credits.

Line 18
Refundable Tax Credits
Report refundable tax credits on line 18. These include the earned income tax credit and the refundable portion of the child tax credit.

Line 19
Total Tax Paid
Enter the total tax paid on line 19. This is the total of all taxes paid during the year.

Line 20
Nonrefundable Tax Credits
Report nonrefundable tax credits on line 20. These include the child tax credit and the nonrefundable portion of the child tax credit.

Line 21
Additional Taxes
Report additional taxes on line 21. This includes the alternative minimum tax and the tax on short-term capital gains.

Line 22
Total Tax Due
Enter your total tax due on line 22. This is the total of all taxes due during the year.

Line 23
Payments
Report payments on line 23. This includes the total of all payments made during the year.

Line 24
Tax Refund
Enter your tax refund on line 24. This is the total of all tax refunds received during the year.

Line 25
Net Refund
Enter your net refund on line 25. This is the total of all tax refunds received minus the total tax due.

Line 26
Adjusted Gross Income
Enter your adjusted gross income on line 26. This is the total income reported on lines 7 through 12, minus any adjustments.

Line 27
Adjusted Taxable Income
Enter your adjusted taxable income on line 27. This is the total taxable income reported on lines 13 through 17, minus any adjustments.

Line 28
Taxable Income
Enter your taxable income on line 28. This is the total taxable income reported on lines 13 through 17.

Line 29
Effective Tax Rate
Calculate your effective tax rate on line 29. This is the total tax paid divided by the taxable income.

Line 30
Net Tax Liability
Enter your net tax liability on line 30. This is the total tax due minus any refundable tax credits.

Line 31
Refundable Tax Credits
Report refundable tax credits on line 31. These include the earned income tax credit and the refundable portion of the child tax credit.

Line 32
Total Tax Due
Enter your total tax due on line 32. This is the total of all taxes due during the year.

Line 33
Payments
Report payments on line 33. This includes the total of all payments made during the year.

Line 34
Tax Refund
Enter your tax refund on line 34. This is the total of all tax refunds received during the year.

Line 35
Net Refund
Enter your net refund on line 35. This is the total of all tax refunds received minus the total tax due.

Line 36
Adjusted Gross Income
Enter your adjusted gross income on line 36. This is the total income reported on lines 7 through 12, minus any adjustments.

Line 37
Adjusted Taxable Income
Enter your adjusted taxable income on line 37. This is the total taxable income reported on lines 13 through 17, minus any adjustments.

Line 38
Taxable Income
Enter your taxable income on line 38. This is the total taxable income reported on lines 13 through 17.

Line 39
Effective Tax Rate
Calculate your effective tax rate on line 39. This is the total tax paid divided by the taxable income.

Line 40
Net Tax Liability
Enter your net tax liability on line 40. This is the total tax due minus any refundable tax credits.

Line 41
Refundable Tax Credits
Report refundable tax credits on line 41. These include the earned income tax credit and the refundable portion of the child tax credit.

Line 42
Total Tax Due
Enter your total tax due on line 42. This is the total of all taxes due during the year.

Line 43
Payments
Report payments on line 43. This includes the total of all payments made during the year.

Line 44
Tax Refund
Enter your tax refund on line 44. This is the total of all tax refunds received during the year.

Line 45
Net Refund
Enter your net refund on line 45. This is the total of all tax refunds received minus the total tax due.

Line 46
Adjusted Gross Income
Enter your adjusted gross income on line 46. This is the total income reported on lines 7 through 12, minus any adjustments.

Line 47
Adjusted Taxable Income
Enter your adjusted taxable income on line 47. This is the total taxable income reported on lines 13 through 17, minus any adjustments.

The following taxable dividends do not qualify for the exclusion.

- Dividends from money market funds unless the corporation has told you how much of the dividends qualify.
Dividends from foreign corporations, including controlled foreign corporations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and exempt organizations.
Dividends paid on stock held by employee stock ownership plans.

Line 10 Taxable Refunds of State and Local Income Taxes

If you received a refund (or credit or offset) of state or local income taxes in 1985 that you paid before 1985, you may receive credit for the refund on your 1985 tax return. Complete the appropriate section of Form 1040E showing the refund. You must have to report all or part of this amount as income if your itemized deduction for state and local income taxes in the year you paid the taxes resulted in a tax benefit.

Do not report the refund as income if it was for a tax you paid in a year for which you did not itemize deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), or it was for a year in which you filed Form 1040A or Form 1040EZ.

If the refund was for a tax you paid in a year for which you itemized deductions on Schedule A, use the following worksheet to figure the tax for 1985.

However, see Publication 825, Taxable and Nontaxable Income, instead of using the worksheet below if any of the following applies:
The refund you received in 1985 is for a tax year other than 1984.
You received a refund (other than an income tax refund, such as a real property tax refund) in 1985 of an amount you deducted or credit you claimed in an earlier year.
Your 1984 taxable income was less than your zero bracket amount.
Your last payment of 1984 estimated state income tax was made in 1985.

Worksheet (Keep for your records)

- 1. Enter the income tax refund from Forms 1099-G, or similar statement.
2. Enter the amount from your 1984 Schedule A, line 26.
3. Taxable part of your refund. Compare amounts on lines 1 and 2 above, and enter the smaller of the two amounts here and on Form 1040, line 10.

Line 11 Alimony Received

Enter amounts you received as alimony or separate maintenance. Beginning in 1985, you must include the person who made the payments as the payee on Form 1040, line 11. If you do not provide this information to the payer, you may have to pay a \$50 penalty. For more details, get Publication 504, Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals. If you received payments under a divorce or separation instrument executed after 1984, see the instructions for line 29 on

page 12 for information on the new rules that apply in determining whether these payments qualify as alimony.

Transfers of Property Between Spouses or Former Spouses

In general, no gain or loss will be recognized on a transfer of property between spouses or former spouses, if incident to divorce. Get Publication 504 for more details.

Line 14 Capital Gain Distributions

If you do not need Schedule D for other capital gain distributions on line 14,

Line 15 Other Gains or (Losses)

If you sold or exchanged assets used in a trade or business, see the instructions for Form 4797. Enter the gain or (loss) from Form 4797.

Line 16 Fully Taxable Pensions, IRA Distributions, and Annuities

Use this line to report fully taxable pension or annuity income and IRA distributions you receive. In general, you should receive a Form W-2P showing the amount of your pension or annuity payments are fully taxable if:

- you did not contribute to the cost of your pension or annuity, or
you got back tax-free your entire cost before 1985.
Fully taxable pensions and annuities also include: military retirement pay shown on Form W-2P, and distributions from an IRA (including premature distributions, but not rollovers).

If you received taxable railroad retirement benefits (other than tier 1 benefits), enter on line 16 the amount from Box 12 of your Form RRB-W-2P. If an amount is shown in Box 13 of your form, get Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, for information on how to report your benefits.

Other pensions and annuities, including rollovers, should be shown on lines 17a and 17b.

Lines 17a and 17b Other Pensions and Annuities, Including Rollovers

For more details, get Publication 575. If you received a rollover from a qualified pension or annuity (other than a Form W-2P rollover), you should receive a Form W-2P showing the amount of your pension or annuity. If your Form W-2P does not show the taxable part of your pension or annuity, you must figure the taxable amount as explained below. Also, use these lines to report distributions from profit-sharing plans, retirement plans, employee-savings plans, and individual retirement arrangement rollovers.

If you received social security or tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, part of these benefits may be taxable. Do not use line 17 to report any of these benefits. Instead, see the instructions for lines 21a and 21b.

The pension, annuity, or employee savings plan may not be taxable until a later year if:

- a. both you and your employer contributed to it, and
b. the total amount you can expect to receive within 3 years from the date you get your first payment equals or exceeds your full cost.

If you meet the requirements of a and b above, complete the pension and annuity worksheet below to figure the taxable part of your pension or annuity. After you get back your full cost, all payments you receive are fully taxable. Your costs included amounts you contributed, which you reported as income.

Example.—You retired in 1985 with a monthly pension of \$400. Both you and your employer contributed to the pension. Your pension cost was \$4,925. The amount you can expect to receive within 3 years is \$7,200 (36 months x \$200 = \$7,200). Since this amount is more than your cost, you should exclude your pension until the payments total \$4,925. After that, they are fully taxable and you should report them on line 16.

For more information on pensions and annuities, get Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income. Retirees from the Federal government should get Publication 567, U.S. Civil Service Retirement and Disability or Information on Military Retiree Taxable and Nontaxable Income.

Pension and Annuity Worksheet

- 1. Enter your cost.
2. Cost recovered in prior years.
3. Amount received in prior years. Also enter this amount on Form 1040, line 17a.
4. Amount on line 2 that is not taxable (but not more than line 1c).
5. Taxable part: subtract line 3 from line 4.
6. Amount on line 2 that is not taxable (but not more than line 1c) and on Form 1040, line 17b (if zero, enter -0-).

Note: If you had more than one pension or annuity that is not fully taxable, figure the taxable part of each separately. Enter the total of the taxable parts on Form 1040, line 17b.

If the amount you expect to receive within 3 years will not equal or exceed your cost, you must use a special method to report your pension or annuity income. For more details, get Publication 575. If you must use this method, enter the amount you received this year on line 17a. Enter the taxable part on line 17b.

Caution: Certain transactions, such as loans against your interest in a qualified plan, may be taxable distributions and may also be subject to penalties. For more information, see Publication 575.

Total Distributions From Profit-Sharing, Retirement Plans, and Individual Retirement Arrangements Rollover Distributions

A "rollover" is a tax-free distribution of cash or other assets from one retirement program to another. For example, there are two kinds of rollovers to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA): (1) a rollover from one IRA to another, and (2) a rollover from a qualified pension or profit-sharing plan to an IRA.

Rollover distributions are reported to you on Form 1099-R. For a rollover distribution, line 2b shows the amount of the rollover. If you made a nondeductible contribution (if any) on line 17a, if the total on line 17a was rolled over, enter zero on line 17b. Otherwise, enter the taxable part as ordinary income on line 17b.

For more details on IRA rollovers, get Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs). For details on other rollovers, including distributions under qualified domestic relations orders, get Publication 575.

Lump-Sum Distributions. If you received a lump-sum distribution from the ordinary or retirement plan, report the ordinary income part on line 16 of Form 1040 and the capital gain part on Schedule D (Form 1040). Form 1040-R shows the amount of this distribution. You are eligible to use this distribution if you are eligible to use the special 10-year averaging method. (This method cannot be used for lump-sum distributions from IRAs plans.) For more details, get Form 4972, Special 10-Year Averaging Method, or Form 5544, Multiple Recipient Special 10-Year Averaging Method, and separate instructions.

Beneficiaries—Death Benefit Exclusion

If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or deceased former employee, annuities paid to you by: on behalf of an employee because of the death of the employee may qualify for a death benefit exclusion of up to \$5,000.
Special rules apply if you are the survivor under a joint and survivor's annuity. For details, get Publication 575.

Lines 20a and 20b Unemployment Compensation

Unemployment compensation (uninsured) you receive may be taxable under certain conditions. You should receive a statement on Form 1099-G, State Unemployment Benefits, showing Certain Government Payments, showing the total unemployment compensation paid to you during the year. For payments in 1985, you should receive this statement by January 31, 1986.

Note: Supplemental unemployment benefits rec. ved from a company-financed supplemental unemployment benefit fund are wages. They are not considered unemployment compensation for purposes of this computation. Report these benefits on Form 1040, line 7.

If you are the beneficiary of a deceased employee or deceased former employee, annuities paid to you by: on behalf of an employee because of the death of the employee may qualify for a death benefit exclusion of up to \$5,000.

Special rules apply if you are the survivor under a joint and survivor's annuity. For details, get Publication 575.

Lines 21a and 21b Social Security Benefits (and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Benefits)

Social security benefits you receive may be taxable in some instances. Social security benefits do not include a monthly benefit under tier 1 or tier 2 railroad retirement benefits. However, social security benefits do not include any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments.

Unemployment Compensation Worksheet (Keep for your records)

- Check only one box:
A. Married filing a joint return—enter \$18,000 on line 8 below.
B. Married not filing a joint return and lived with your spouse at any time during the year—enter -0- on line 8 below.
C. Married not filing a joint return and did NOT live with your spouse at any time during the year—enter \$12,000 on line 8 below.

1. Enter total unemployment compensation from Form(s) 1099-G received and on Form 1040, line 20b.

2. Add the amount of any unemployment compensation in 1985 and report it on Form 1040, line 20b. Do not include in this figure any unemployment compensation in 1985 and report it on Form 1040, line 20b. Do not include in this figure any unemployment compensation in 1985 and report it on Form 1040, line 20b.

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.

4. Add the amounts shown on Form 1040, lines 7 through 19, plus line 22 (do not include in this figure any unemployment compensation in this figure).

5. Add lines 3 and 4.

6. Add the amounts shown on Form 1040, lines 24 through 29, plus line 5. Do not include in this total on line 31. Do not include any amount from line 30.

7. Subtract line 6 from line 5.

8. Enter:
a. If you checked box A, or
b. If you checked box B, or
c. If you checked box C on D.

9. Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0- on Form 1040, line 20b. Do not complete lines 10 or 11. Otherwise, go on to line 10.

10. Divide the amount on line 9 by 2.

11. Taxable unemployment compensation. Complete amounts on lines 3 and 10 above, and enter the smaller of the two amounts here and on Form 1040, line 20b.

You should receive a Form SSA-1099 showing the total social security benefits paid to you in 1985, and the amount of any social security benefits you repaid in 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986. If you received tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, you should receive Form RRB-1099. For more information, get Publication 9135, Tax Information for Social Security Recipients (and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Benefits). Use the worksheet on page 11 to see if any of your benefits are taxable, but please note the following before you begin to complete it.

for 1984, you may be able to reduce the taxable amount shown on the worksheet. Get Publication 915 for details.

Line 22

Other Income Use line 22 to report any income you can't report elsewhere on your return or other schedules. List the type and amount of income. For more information, see Miscellaneous Taxable Income, in Publication 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income.

Caution: Do not report any income from self-employment on line 22. If you do have any income from self-employment, you must use Schedule C or Schedule F. Business expenses that are more than you spent for the actual business expenses should be added to the wages shown on line 21b if they were already included in your Form W-2.

- Examples of income to be reported on line 22 are: Prizes, awards, and gambling winnings; Proceeds from lotteries, raffles, etc.; are gambling winnings; You must report the full amount of net winnings against winnings and losses reported on line 25.

If you had any gambling losses, you may take them as an itemized deduction on Schedule A. However, you cannot deduct more losses than the winnings you report.

- Repayment of medical expenses or other items such as real estate taxes that you deducted in an earlier year if they reduced your information on how to figure the amount to include in income.

Net Operating Loss: If you had a net operating loss in an earlier year to carry forward to 1985, enter it as a minus figure on line 22. Attach a statement showing how you figured the amount. Get Publication 536, Net Operating Losses and the At-Risk Limits, for more details.

Adjustments to Income

Line 24

Moving Expense Employees and self-employed persons (including partners) can deduct certain moving expenses. The move had to be in connection with your job or business.

You can take this deduction only if your change in job location has added at least 35 miles to the distance from your old residence to your work place. If you had no former principal work place, your new principal work place must be at least 35 miles from your former residence.

If you meet these requirements, you should see Form 3903 for details. Use Form 3903 to figure the amount of moving expenses to show on line 24. If you began working new work place outside the United States of its possessions, see Form 3903F.

If your employer paid for any part of your move, you must enter that amount as a deduction on line 24. If you are an employer, you should give you a Form 4782 and include the amount paid in the wages, tips, and other compensation box (Box 10) on your Form W-2.

Line 25

Employee Business Expenses You can deduct certain business expenses that were not paid by your employer (from work), and meals and lodging can be deducted on line 25 even if you do not itemize deductions on Schedule A. You must use Form 2106 to claim the deduction. All other business expenses, such as union or professional dues, tools, and uniforms, that were not paid by your employer can be deducted only as an itemized deduction on Schedule A. Outside salespersons must use Form 2106 to claim their business expenses. For more details see Tax-Exempt Information on 463, Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses.

Line 26

Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) Deduction You can deduct on line 26 contributions made to your IRA (including those made through a SEP plan or to a plan that accepts deductible employee contributions (DECs)). Schedule C or F filers with a SEP and partners with a SEP take the deduction on line 27.

You should receive a statement showing contributions made to your IRA for 1985. Before you figure your IRA deduction, please note the following:

- If you made contributions to your IRA in 1985 that you deducted on your 1984 Form 1040, do not include those contributions on your 1985 tax return.

If you made contributions to your IRA in 1986 (by April 15, 1986) for 1985, be sure to include these contributions when you figure your IRA deduction for 1985.

If your IRA deduction on line 26 is less than your IRA contributions, and you do not withdraw this excess contribution before your return is due, you must file Form 5329 and pay the tax due on the excess contribution.

If you are married and you and your spouse work and you both have IRAs, figure each spouse's deduction separately. Then combine the two deductions and enter the total of the two amounts on line 26.

Complete lines 5a through 10 ONLY if you made contributions to your nonworking spouse's IRA. Do not include on line 5a any amount you return or any rollover contribution for 1985.

5a. Amount contributed to your nonworking spouse's IRA in 1985. Enter the amount you are deducting for 1985.

5b. Amount contributed to your nonworking spouse's IRA in 1986, by April 15, 1986, that you are deducting for 1985. Enter the amount on line 5a and 5b. Enter the total.

6. Enter the amount from line 2 of this worksheet.

7. Maximum amount deductible on line 5b. Enter the smaller of the two amounts on lines 6 and 7. \$2,000

8. Compare amounts on lines 6 and 7. Enter the smaller of the two amounts on lines 6 and 7. Enter the total, but do not enter more than \$2,250.

9. Add amounts on lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Enter the total.

10. Compare amounts on lines 6 and 9 and enter the smaller of the two amounts on line 10. Enter the amount on line 10. 1040, line 26.

Line 27

Keogh Retirement Plan Deduction Caution: You must be self-employed to claim this deduction. Sole proprietors and partners must use Form 1040-SS to report contributions to your Keogh plan and your SEP on line 27.

There are two types of Keogh retirement plans: 1. Defined-contribution plan—This plan allows you to deduct an amount for each person in the plan in general. If contributions to the plan are geared to the employer's profits, the plan is a profit-sharing plan. If contributions are not based on the employer's profits, the plan is a money purchase pension plan.

2. Defined-benefit plan—The deduction for this type of plan is determined by the investment needed to fund a specific benefit at retirement age. Write "DB" on the line to the left of the amount if you have a defined-benefit plan.

For more details, get Publication 560, Self-Employed Retirement Plans.

1c. Add lines 1a and 1b. Enter the total.

2. Enter your wages and other earned income from Form 1040, line 27. (Do not include your spouse's wages by losses from self-employment.)

3. Maximum amount deductible on lines 1c, 2, and 3, and enter the smallest of the three amounts on line 27. \$2,000

4. Compare amounts on lines 1c, 2, and 3, and enter the amount from line 4 of this worksheet on Form 1040, line 26. Otherwise, go on to line 28.

agreement, or amounts specified as child support. For details, see Tele-Tax Information in the index (Topic no. 219) or get Publication 504, Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals.

Caution: Beginning in 1985, you must enter the recipient's last name, if different than yours, and his or her social security number in the space provided on line 29. If you don't, you may have to pay a \$50 penalty and your deduction may be disallowed. If you paid alimony to more than one person, enter the recipient's name and the alimony amount for each one of the recipients.

Show the required information for the other recipient(s) on an attached statement. Enter your total payments on line 29.

Executed After 1984 Generally, you may deduct any payment made in cash to, or on behalf of, your spouse or former spouse under a divorce or separation instrument executed after 1984 if:

- the instrument does not prevent the payment from qualifying as alimony, and
- you and your spouse or former spouse did not live together when the payment was made if you were separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance, and
- the instrument states that you are not required to make any payment after the death of your spouse or former spouse, and
- the payment is not treated as child support.

These rules also apply to certain instruments modified after 1984. Other rules apply to payments of more than \$10,000 in 1985. For more details, see Publication 504 on the new rules.

Line 30

Deduction for a Married Couple When Both Work You can claim a deduction if:

- you are married filing a joint return,
- both you and your spouse have qualified earned income, and
- you do not file Form 2555 or Form 4563.

Complete Schedule W (Form 1040) to figure the amount of your deduction.

Line 31

Total Adjustments Add lines 24 through 30 and enter the total on line 31. Also include in the total on line 31 any of the following adjustments:

Forestation/Reforestation Amortization. If you can claim a deduction for amortization of the costs of forestation or reforestation and you do not have to file Schedule C or Schedule F for this activity, include your deduction in the total on line 31. Write "Reforestation" in the space to the left of the total.

Repayment of Sub-pay Under the Trade Act of 1974. If you repaid supplemental unemployment benefits previously reported in income because you became eligible for payments under the Trade Act of 1974, include the amount you repaid in 1985 in the total on line 31. Write "Sub-pay TRA" in the space to the left of the total. Or, you may be able to claim a credit against your tax instead. Get Publication 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income, for more details.

Requesting a Copy of Your Tax Return. If you need a copy of your tax return or tax account information, use **Form 4506**, Request for Copy of Tax Form or Income Tax Return Information. The charge for a copy of a return is \$4.25. The charge for tax account information is \$2.25.

Substitute Tax Forms
You may not use your own version of a tax form unless it meets the requirements contained in Publication 1167 for acceptable privately designed and printed substitute tax forms. You can get Publication 1167 by writing to Forms Distribution Center, P.O. Box 2300, Richmond, VA 23260.

Amended Return
If you filed your income tax return and later become aware of any changes you must make to income, deductions, or credits, file **Form 1040X**, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, if you have already filed **Form 1040**, **Form 1040EZ**, or **Form 1040E**.

Note: If your Federal return is changed for any reason, it may affect your state income tax liability. This would include changes made as a result of an examination of your return by the IRS. Contact your state tax agency for more information.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE)
Free help is available in most communities to non-English speaking individuals in preparing **Form 1040EZ**, **Form 1040A**, and the basic **Form 1040**. Call the toll-free telephone number for your area for the location of the volunteer assistance site near you.

Death of Taxpayer
If the taxpayer died before filing a return for 1985, the taxpayer's spouse or personal representative must file and sign a return for the person who died if the deceased was required to file a return. A personal representative can be an executor, administrator, or anyone who is in charge of the taxpayer's property.

The person who files the return should write and show the date of death in the name and address space at the top of the return. Also write "DECEASED" across the top of the tax return.

If the taxpayer did not have to file a return but had tax withheld, a return must be filed to get a refund.

If your spouse died in 1985 and you did not remarry in 1985, you can file a joint return. You can also file a joint return if your spouse died in 1985 before filing a 1985 return. A joint return should show your spouse's 1985 income before death and your income after death. Also write "DECEASED" across the top of the return. If someone else is the personal representative, he or she must also sign.

If you are claiming a refund as a surviving spouse filing a joint return with the deceased and you follow the above instructions, no other form is needed to have the refund issued to you. However, all other filers requesting a refund due to the deceased must file **Form 1310**, Statement

of Person Claiming Refund Due to a Deceased Taxpayer, to claim the refund.

For more details, see **Tele-Tax Information** in the index (topic no. 128) or **Publication 599**, Tax Information for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators.

Unresolved Tax Problems
IRS has a Problem Resolution Program for taxpayers who have been unable to resolve their problems with IRS. If you have a tax problem you have been unable to resolve through normal channels, write to your local IRS District Director or call your local IRS office and ask for Problem Resolution assistance.

The Problem Resolution Office will take responsibility for your problem and ensure that it receives proper attention. Although this office cannot change the tax law or unilaterally disallow things that resulted from previous contacts.

Section 5 Instructions for Schedules to Form 1040

Instructions for Schedule A Itemized Deductions
The following changes apply to tax years beginning in 1985.

Medical and Dental Expenses. Even if you do not claim your child as a dependent because of the rules explained on page 7 for **Children of Divorced or Separated Parents**, you may still deduct the medical and dental expenses you paid for your child and Charitable Contributions. If your total deduction for gifts of property is over \$500, you must complete and attach **Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions (Rev. Oct. 1985). Also, the standard mileage rate for use of a car in performing services for the charity organization has increased to 12 cents a mile.

Purpose of Schedule
Some taxpayers must itemize their deductions and some should itemize because they will save money. See **You MUST Itemize Deductions and You Choose To Itemize** on pages 13 and 14.

If you itemize, you can deduct part of your medical and dental expenses, and amounts you paid for certain taxes, interest, contributions, casualty and theft losses, and other miscellaneous expenses. These are explained below.

Lines 1 through 5 Medical and Dental Expenses
Before you can figure your total deduction for medical and dental expenses, you must complete **Form 1040** through line 33.

You may deduct only that part of your medical and dental expenses that is more than 5% of your adjusted gross income on **Form 1040**, line 33.

Examples of Medical and Dental Payments You MAY NOT Deduct
You may not deduct the following:
• The basic cost of Medicare insurance (Medicare A).
• **Note:** If you are 65 or over, and not entitled to social security benefits, you may deduct premiums you voluntarily paid for Medicare A coverage.
• Life insurance or income protection policies.
• The 1.35% hospital insurance benefits tax withheld from your pay as part of social security tax or paid as part of social security self-employment tax.

Lines 6 through 10 Taxes You May Deduct
Taxes You MAY Deduct
• State and local income taxes (line 6).
• State and local property taxes (line 7).
• State and local sales taxes (line 8).
• State and local inheritance and gift taxes (line 9).
• Federal income tax (line 10).

Real estate taxes (line 8). Include taxes that you paid on property you own that was not used for business. Publication 530, Tax Information for Owners of Homes, contains information for Chapter 4 homes. Apartments, explains the deductions homeowners may take.

If your mortgage payments include your real estate taxes, do not take a deduction for those taxes until the year the mortgage company actually pays them to the taxing authority.

General sales taxes (line 9). The Sales Tax Tables (see index) show how much you may deduct for your income and family size if you did not keep detailed records. You may add to the sales tax table amount the general sales tax you paid if you bought:
• A car, motorcycle, motor home, or truck (Note: Texas charges a higher motor vehicle sales or use tax than it does for other vehicles.)
• A boat, plane, home (including mobile or prebabricated), or materials to build a new home if

the tax rate was the same as the general sales tax rate, and
• Your sales receipt or contract shows how much tax was imposed on you and paid by you.

Home mortgage interest (lines 11a and 11b). Beginning in 1985, if you paid \$600 or more of interest on your home mortgage, the recipient of this interest will generally send you a **Form 1098**, Mortgage Interest Statement, or similar statement, showing the total interest received during 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986. However, if you paid "points" (including loan origination fees), which will not be reported on **Form 1098**, you may deduct the \$45 fee if the points were not interest. If they do, report them on line 13. Do not include them on line 11a.

Line 11a. Report mortgage interest you paid directly, or indirectly, to the lender (or to a third party) on line 11a. If you are at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) then be liable for, and paid interest on, the mortgage, and the other person received the **Form 1098**, or similar statement, attach a statement to your return showing the name and address of the person who received the form. In the far left margin, next to line 11a, write "see attached."

Note: If you are claiming the Mortgage Interest Credit (see instructions for **Form 1040**, line 49), subtract the amount shown on line 3 of **Form 8396** from the total mortgage interest and enter the result on line 11a.

Line 11b. Report mortgage interest you paid to individuals on line 11b. Also list this person's name and address in the space provided.

Credit card and charge account interest you paid (line 12). Include on this line interest you paid on bank and other general purpose credit cards. Deduct the finance charge paid as interest if no part of it was for service charges, membership fees, loan fees, credit investigation fees, etc. Also include interest you paid on revolving charge accounts. Deduct any finance charge a retail store added if the charges are based on your monthly unpaid balance.

Other interest you paid (line 13). List each interest expense and the amount you paid on line 13. Include on this line interest you paid on—
• Your personal notes for money you borrowed from a bank, a credit union, or another person.
• Loans on life insurance if you paid the interest in cash and you report on the cash basis.
• Installment contracts on personal property, such as cars.
• Taxes you paid late. Show only the interest; do not include any amount that is considered a penalty. If the tax is deductible, show it under **Taxes You Paid** (lines 6 through 9 of this schedule).
• Loans on investment property. Report only the nonbusiness part of interest on these loans. (If your total investment interest on investment debts created after 1969 is more than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing a separate return), you may

deduct only the amount that applies for 1985.
Note: If, at the end of your tax year, you have a loan in existence whose term is in excess of 5 years and the loan agreement in any way refers to the "Rule of 78's," get

Lines 11a through 14 Interest You Paid
Include interest you paid on nonbusiness items only.
In general, a cash basis taxpayer who in 1985 paid for interest that includes amounts that apply to any period after 1985 may deduct only the amount that applies for 1985.
Note: If, at the end of your tax year, you have a loan in existence whose term is in excess of 5 years and the loan agreement in any way refers to the "Rule of 78's," get

Page 20

Publication 545, Interest Expense, for information on how to figure the amount of interest you may deduct on the loan.

Interest You MAY Deduct
• **Home mortgage interest (lines 11a and 11b).** Beginning in 1985, if you paid \$600 or more of interest on your home mortgage, the recipient of this interest will generally send you a **Form 1098**, Mortgage Interest Statement, or similar statement, showing the total interest received during 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986. However, if you paid "points" (including loan origination fees), which will not be reported on **Form 1098**, you may deduct the \$45 fee if the points were not interest. If they do, report them on line 13. Do not include them on line 11a.

Line 11a. Report mortgage interest you paid directly, or indirectly, to the lender (or to a third party) on line 11a. If you are at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) then be liable for, and paid interest on, the mortgage, and the other person received the **Form 1098**, or similar statement, attach a statement to your return showing the name and address of the person who received the form. In the far left margin, next to line 11a, write "see attached."

Note: If you are claiming the Mortgage Interest Credit (see instructions for **Form 1040**, line 49), subtract the amount shown on line 3 of **Form 8396** from the total mortgage interest and enter the result on line 11a.

Line 11b. Report mortgage interest you paid to individuals on line 11b. Also list this person's name and address in the space provided.

Credit card and charge account interest you paid (line 12). Include on this line interest you paid on bank and other general purpose credit cards. Deduct the finance charge paid as interest if no part of it was for service charges, membership fees, loan fees, credit investigation fees, etc. Also include interest you paid on revolving charge accounts. Deduct any finance charge a retail store added if the charges are based on your monthly unpaid balance.

Other interest you paid (line 13). List each interest expense and the amount you paid on line 13. Include on this line interest you paid on—
• Your personal notes for money you borrowed from a bank, a credit union, or another person.
• Loans on life insurance if you paid the interest in cash and you report on the cash basis.
• Installment contracts on personal property, such as cars.
• Taxes you paid late. Show only the interest; do not include any amount that is considered a penalty. If the tax is deductible, show it under **Taxes You Paid** (lines 6 through 9 of this schedule).
• Loans on investment property. Report only the nonbusiness part of interest on these loans. (If your total investment interest on investment debts created after 1969 is more than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing a separate return), you may

deduct only the amount that applies for 1985.
Note: If, at the end of your tax year, you have a loan in existence whose term is in excess of 5 years and the loan agreement in any way refers to the "Rule of 78's," get

Lines 11a through 14 Interest You Paid
Include interest you paid on nonbusiness items only.
In general, a cash basis taxpayer who in 1985 paid for interest that includes amounts that apply to any period after 1985 may deduct only the amount that applies for 1985.
Note: If, at the end of your tax year, you have a loan in existence whose term is in excess of 5 years and the loan agreement in any way refers to the "Rule of 78's," get

Page 20

have to complete Form 4952. Investment interest expense deduction. To figure your correct expense deduction, also get Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses. Note: Special rules apply to interest expense imputed on below-market loans. Get Publication 545.

Interest You MAY NOT Deduct Do not include interest paid on your debts by others, such as mortgage interest subsidy payments made by a government agency. Also do not include the interest you paid for—

- Tax-exempt income. This includes interest on money you borrowed to buy or carry wholly tax-exempt securities. This also includes interest paid to purchase or carry obligations or shares, or to make deposits or other investments, or to extend any loan the investment is tax-exempt from the interest. See Publication 526 for more details.
- A loan on life insurance if the interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis.
- A debt to buy a single-premium life insurance or endowment contract.
- Any kind of business transaction. (Use Schedules C, E, or F of Form 1040 to deduct business interest expenses.)

Line 15a through 18 Contributions You Made

You may deduct what you actually gave to organizations that are religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary in purpose. You may also deduct what you prevent or give to organizations that work to prevent cruelty to children or animals. Examples of these organizations are: Churches, temples, synagogues, Salvation Army, Red Cross, CARE, Goodwill Industries, United Way, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Club of America, etc. Fraternal orders, if the gifts will be used for the purposes listed above: Veterans and certain cultural groups. Nonprofit schools, hospitals, and libraries. Organizations that help people with disabilities, such as, asthma, birth defects, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart disease, hemophilia, mental illness or retardation, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, tuberculosis, etc. Federal, state, and local governments if the gifts are solely for public purposes. If you contributed to a charitable organization and also received a benefit from it, you may deduct only the amount that is more than the value of the benefit you received.

If you do not know whether you may deduct your gifts, get Publication 526, check with that organization with IRS. Contributions You MAY Deduct Contributions may be in cash (keep cancelled checks, receipts, or other reliable written records showing the name of the organization and the date and amount given), property, or out-of-pocket expenses you paid to do volunteer work for the kinds of organizations described above. If you may take 12 cents in the value of the actual cost of gas and oil. Add parking and tolls to the amount you claim under either method. (But do not deduct any amounts that were repaid to you.)

Line 15a. Enter on line 15a all of your cash contributions (including out-of-pocket expenses) except those that total \$3,000 or more to any one organization.

Line 15b. Enter on line 15b cash contributions totaling \$3,000 or more to any one organization. Show to whom and how much you gave in the space provided.

Line 16. Enter on line 16 your contributions of property. If you gave used items, such as clothing or furniture, deduct their fair market value at the time you gave them. Fair market value is what a willing buyer would pay a willing seller when neither has to buy or sell and both are aware of the conditions of the sale. If your total contributions for gifts of property is more than \$500, you must also get Publication 526 (Rev. Oct. 1985). If your total deduction is over \$5,000, you may also have to get appraisals of the values of the donated property. See Form 8283 and its instructions for details.

Recordkeeping. Beginning in 1985, if you gave property, you should keep a receipt or written statement from the organization you gave the property to, or a reliable written record, that shows the organization's name and address, the date and location of the gift, and a description of the property. You should also keep reliable written records for each gift on property that include the following information:

- How you figured the property's value at the time of the gift. (If the value is determined by an appraisal, you should also keep a signed copy of the appraisal.)
- The cost or other basis of the property if you must reduce it by any ordinary income or capital gain that would have resulted if the property had been sold at its fair market value.
- How you figured your deduction for gifts of capital gain property.
- How to reduce your deduction for gifts of capital gain property.
- If the gift was a "qualified conservation contribution" under section 170(b), the fair market value of the underlying property before and after the gift, the type of legal interest donated, and the conservation purpose furthered by the gift. Note: If your total deduction for gifts of property is over \$500 or if you gave less than your entire interest in the property, your records should contain additional information. See Publication 526, Charitable Contributions, for details that apply to:
 - Your cash contributions or contributions of ordinary income property are more than \$300 (Form 1040, line 33).
 - Your gifts of capital gain property to certain organizations are more than 20% of Form 1040, line 33.
 - You gave gifts of property that increased in value, made bargain sales to charity, or gave gifts of the use of property.

You MAY NOT Deduct As Contributions Political contributions (but see instructions for Form 1040, line 44). Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups. Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets. Cost of tuition.

The value of your time or services. Value of blood given to a blood bank. The transfer of future interest in tangible personal property (generally, until the entire interest has been transferred).

- Gifts to:
 - Individuals.
 - Foreign organizations.
 - Groups that are run for personal profit.
 - Groups whose purpose is to lobby for changes in the laws.
 - Civic leagues, social and sports clubs, labor unions, and chambers of commerce.

Line 19 Casualty and Theft Losses

Use line 19 to report casualty or theft losses of property that is not trade, business, or rental or royalty property. Complete and attach Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, and enter on line 19 of Schedule A the amount of loss from Form 4684.

Losses You MAY Deduct You may be able to deduct all or part of each loss caused by theft, vandalism, fire, storm, and car, boat, and other accidents or similar events. You may deduct nonbusiness casualty or theft losses only to the extent that:
a. The amount of EACH separate casualty or theft loss is more than \$100, and
b. The total amount of ALL losses during the year is more than 10% of your adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33.

Special rules apply if you had both gains and losses from nonbusiness casualties or thefts. See Form 4684 for details. Losses You MAY NOT Deduct
• Money or property misplaced or lost and similar items under normal conditions.
• Progressive damage to property (buildings, clothes, trees, etc.) caused by termites, moths, other insects, or disease.

Use line 22 of Schedule A to deduct the costs of proving that you had a property loss. (Examples of these costs are appraisal fees and photographs used to establish the amount of your loss.)

For more details, get Publication 547, Nonbusiness Disasters, Casualties, and Thefts. It also gives information about Federal disaster area losses. Lines 20 through 23 Miscellaneous Deductions Expenses You MAY Deduct Business Use of Home. You may not deduct expenses for the use of part of your home unless you use that part exclusively and on a regular basis in your work and for the convenience of your employer.

See Tele-Tax Information in the index (topic no. 237) or Form 1040, for details. Business Use of Your Home, for details. Educational Expenses. Generally, you may deduct what you paid for education required by your employer, or by law or regulation, to keep your present salary or job in general. You may also deduct the cost of maintaining or improving skills you must have in your present position.

Political contributions (but see instructions for Form 1040, line 44). Dues, fees, or bills paid to country clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, or similar groups. Cost of raffle, bingo, or lottery tickets. Cost of tuition.

You may not deduct some educational expenses. Among them are expenses for study that helps you meet minimum requirements for your job, or qualifies you to get a new job.

Information in the index (topic no. 238) or Publication 508, Educational Expenses, Employee Expenses. Examples of the expenses you may deduct are:
• Safety equipment, small tools, and supplies you needed for your job.
• Uniforms your employer said you must have, and which you may not usually wear away from work.
• Protective clothing, required in your work, such as hard hats and safety shoes and glasses.
• Physical examinations your employer said you must have.
• Dues to professional organizations and chambers of commerce.
• Subscriptions to professional journals.
• Fees to employment agencies and other costs to look for a new job in your present occupation, even if you do not get a new job.

Note: If your employer reimbursed you directly or indirectly for any educational expenses or employee expenses, you must use Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, Part I, line 5, to deduct those reimbursed. Also use Form 2106 to deduct any related travel or transportation expenses.

Expenses of Producing Income. You may deduct what you paid to produce or collect taxable income or to manage or protect property held for producing income. Examples of these expenses are:
• Safe deposit box rental.
• Certain legal and accounting fees.
• Custodial (e.g., trust account) fees.
• Qualified Adoption Expenses. You may be able to deduct up to \$1,500 of qualified adoption expenses you paid for each child you adopt with "special needs."

A child with special needs is a child (for purposes of the Social Security Act adoption assistance program) whose state determines cannot or should not be returned to his or her parental home, who has a specific factor or condition that makes placement difficult, and who has been the subject of an unsuccessful placement effort.

Gambling Losses. You may deduct gambling losses, but not more than the gambling winnings you reported on Form 1040, line 22.

Income in Respect of a Decedent. You may deduct the Federal estate tax attributable to income in respect of a decedent that is ordinary income. MISCellaneous Expenses You MAY NOT Deduct
• Political contributions (but see instructions for Form 1040, line 44).
• Personal legal expenses.
• Lost or misplaced cash or property.

Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.
• The cost of entertaining friends.
• Expenses of going to or from work.
• Education that is needed to meet minimum requirements for your job or that will qualify you for a new occupation.
• Fines and penalties.
• Expenses of producing tax-exempt income.

For more details on miscellaneous expenses, get Publication 525, Miscellaneous Deductions. Note: On line 22 list the type and amount of each expense. Enter one total in the total amount column on line 22.

Line 26 Excess Itemized Deductions

If line 24 is more than line 25, subtract line 25 from line 24 and enter the difference on Schedule A, line 26, and on Form 1040, line 34a. Note: You will receive the full benefit of your itemized deductions because the zero bracket amount you entered for your filing status on line 25 has been built into the Tax Table and Tax-Rate Schedules for you under "Accrued Interest."

If line 25 is more than line 24, and you are required to itemize your deductions, write "TC" on Schedule A, line 26, and see the instructions for line 34a on page 13 for how to deduct. You MUST itemize Deductions

Instructions for Schedule B Interest and Dividend Income

Purpose of Schedule B. Use Schedule B if you are filing Form 1040 and you:
• Had more than \$400 in interest.
• Had more than \$400 in dividends.
• Elect to exclude qualified reinvested dividends from a qualified public utility,
• Had a foreign account, or
• Were a grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust.
Part II of the schedule asks you to answer questions about foreign accounts and trusts.

Part I Interest Income

To see what interest income you must report, read the instructions for Form 1040, line 9a, on page 6. Tax Tip: Be sure to read the instructions on page 9 for line 9b to see if you can exclude any part of your dividend income. The payer should send you a Form 1099-INT or 1099-DIV for all payments that are over \$400, or you elect to exclude qualified reinvested dividends from a qualified public utility, full in Part II. If the total is over \$400, also fill in Part III.

Line 4 Report on line 4 ALL of your dividend income. Be sure to include capital gain and nontaxable distributions on this line. They will be deducted on lines 6 and 7, include on line 8, and include on line 9. If you receive your dividend as a dividend, if you owned shares in a mutual fund, Publication 564, Mutual Fund Distributions, may be helpful.

Line 2 ALL interest (other than seller-financed mortgage interest) that you received or that was credited to your account so you could withdraw it. List each payer's name and show the amount. Nominces. Include on line 2 interest you received as a nominee for the actual owner. Several lines above line 3, put a subtotal of all interest income listed on line 2. Below this subtotal, write "Nominee Distribution" and show the interest amounts you received as a nominee. Subtract these amounts from the subtotal and write the result on line 3. Note: If you received interest as a nominee for the actual owner, give that person a Form 1099-INT.

Accrued Interest. When you buy bonds between interest payment dates and pay interest to the seller, the interest is taxable to the seller. If you received a Form 1099 or interest as a nominee for the actual owner, include on line 2 the accrued interest on Schedule B. But the accrued interest on Schedule B report the amount to be subtracted as "Accrued Interest."

Form 1099-INT for tax-exempt interest, such as from municipal bonds, follow the rules above under Nominces to see how to treat this interest on Schedule B. But identify the amount to be subtracted as "Tax-Exempt Interest."

Original Issue Discount (OID). If you are reporting OID in an amount less than the amount shown on Form 1099-OID, follow the rules above under Nominces or Accrued Interest, whichever applies, to see how to report the OID on Schedule B. But "OID Adjustment."

Line 3 Add up all the interest listed on lines 1 and 2 except as noted above under Nominces, and Original Issue Discount. Write the total on this line and also on Form 1040, line 9a.

Part II Dividend Income

To see what dividend income you must report, read the instructions for Form 1040, line 9a, on page 6. Tax Tip: Be sure to read the instructions on page 9 for line 9b to see if you can exclude any part of your dividend income. The payer should send you a Form 1099-INT or 1099-DIV for all payments that are over \$400, or you elect to exclude qualified reinvested dividends from a qualified public utility, full in Part II. If the total is over \$400, also fill in Part III.

Line 4 Report on line 4 ALL of your dividend income. Be sure to include capital gain and nontaxable distributions on this line. They will be deducted on lines 6 and 7, include on line 8, and include on line 9. If you receive your dividend as a dividend, if you owned shares in a mutual fund, Publication 564, Mutual Fund Distributions, may be helpful.

List the payer's name and show the amount of income. If the securities are held in a brokerage account, list the name of the broker/agent firm as the payer.

Nominees. Include on line 4 all dividends you received, including dividends you received as a nominee, even if you later distributed some or all of this income to others. Several lines above line 5, put a subtotal of all dividends listed on line 4 below this subtotal write: "Nominee received as a..." Subsequent amounts from the subtotal and write the result on line 5.

Note: If you received dividends as a nominee for the actual owner, give that person a Form 1099-DIV.

Line 5
Add the amounts you listed on line 4 except as noted above under **Nominees**. Write the total on this line.

Line 8
If you choose under a dividend reinvestment plan of a qualified public utility to receive dividends in "qualified common stock" rather than in cash or other property, you may elect to exclude up to \$750 (\$1,500 on a joint return) of the qualified common stock dividends distributed to you in 1985. This exclusion does not apply to nonresident aliens, or persons owning more than 5% of the voting power or value of stock in the distributing corporation. For more details, see Publication 536.

Caution: If you choose to exclude the value of the qualified common stock dividend, you must also exclude the value of the dividend without the consent of IRS.

Instructions for Schedule D
Capital Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B

Changes You Should Note
A new Part I, Summary of Forms 1099-B for Sales of Stocks, Bonds, Etc. has been added. You should complete line 1a of Part I and also Part VII of Schedule D if you received one or more Forms 1099-B or equivalent statements, such as a broker's confirmation, for 1985.

Purpose of Schedule D
Use Schedule D (Form 1040) to report a sale or exchange of a capital asset and reconcile Forms 1099-B to your tax return. See the **Capital Asset** section for the definition of capital assets. Schedule D is also used to report gains from involuntary conversions of capital assets that are not held in connection with a trade or business or a transaction entered into for profit.

Use Form 4797, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Voluntary Conversions, instead of Schedule D to report the following:

- The sale or exchange of trade or business property, depreciable and amortizable property, oil, gas, and geothermal property, and section 1256 property.

Part III
Foreign Accounts and Foreign Trusts
Fill in this part if you had more than \$400 of interest or dividend income, if you had a foreign financial account, or if you were the grantor of or transferor to, a foreign trust.

Line 11
Check the Yes box if either 1 or 2 below applies to you:

- At any time during the year you had an interest in or signature or other authority (such as a bank account, security, foreign account, or other financial account).
- Exception: Check No if any of the following applies to you:
 - The combined value of the accounts was \$5,000 or less during the whole year.
 - The accounts were with a U.S. military banking facility operated by a U.S. financial institution.
 - You are an officer or employee of a commercial bank that is supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of

The involuntary conversion (other than by casualty or theft) of trade or business property and capital assets held in connection with a trade or business transaction entered into for profit.

Disposition of other noncapital assets not mentioned above.

Use Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to report involuntary conversions of property due to casualty or theft.

Get Publication 544, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets, and Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses, for more information.

Capital Asset
Most property you own and use for personal purposes, pleasure, or investment is a capital asset. For example, your house, furniture, car, and stocks and bonds are capital assets.

A capital asset is any property held by a taxpayer except the following:

- Stock in trade or other property included in inventory or held for sale to customers.
- Accounts or notes receivable you received for services in the ordinary course of your trade or business, or from the sale of any property described in a, or for services you performed as an employee.
- Depreciable property used in your trade or business, even if it was fully depreciated.
- Real property (real estate) used in your trade or business.
- A copyright, literary, musical, or artistic composition, a letter or memorandum, or similar property.

1. created by your personal efforts; or
2. prepared or produced for you (in the case of a letter, memorandum, or similar property); or
3. that you received from a taxpayer (other than your spouse) by gift (such as by gift) that entitled you to the basis of the previous owner.

f. U.S. Government publications (including the Congressional Record) that you received from the government, other than by purchase at the normal sales price, or that you got from another taxpayer who had received it in a similar way. If your basis is determined by reference to the previous owner.

Short-Term or Long-Term
Separate your capital gains and losses according to how long you held or owned the property. The holding period for long-term capital gains and losses is more than 6 months (for acquisitions after 6/22/84) or 1 year (for acquisitions before 6/22/84).

To figure the holding period, begin counting on the day after you disposed of it. Use the trade dates for date acquired and date sold for stocks and bonds on an exchange or over the counter market.

A nonbusiness bad debt must be treated as a short-term capital loss.

Capital Losses
The capital loss that can be applied against other income after offsetting capital gains is limited to \$3,000 (\$1,500 if married filing a separate return).

Unused capital losses are carried over to later years to the extent allowed until fully used. If any of your capital losses are from

before 1970, use Form 4798, Carryover of Pre-1970 Capital Losses, Part II, to figure your capital losses carryovers. If all of your capital losses were after 1969, use Schedule D, Part V to figure your capital loss carryovers.

Losses That Are Not Deductible
Do not deduct a loss from the sale or exchange of property, directly or indirectly, between any of the following:

- Members of a family.
- A corporation and an individual or a fiduciary owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (not counting limitations).
- A grantor and a fiduciary of a trust.
- A grantor and a beneficiary of the same trust.
- A fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor.
- A partnership and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or the individual's family.
- A partnership and a corporation if the more than 50 percent of the capital interest, or profits interest, in the partnership or corporation.

If you dispose of (1) an asset used in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, or (2) any part of your interest in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, and you have amounts in the activity for which you are not at risk, see the instructions for Form 6198, Computation of Deductible Loss From an Activity Described in Section 468(c).

Items for Special Treatment and Special Cases
The following items may require special treatment:

- Transactions by a securities dealer.
- Winds sales of stock or securities.
- Bonds and other evidence of indebtedness.
- Certain real estate subdivided for sale which may be considered a capital asset.
- Distributions received from an employee pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan. (See Form 4972, Special 10-Year Averaging Method, of Form 9344, Multiple Retirement System, for averaging.)
- Gain on the sale of depreciable property to an 80% owned entity, or to a trust of which you are a beneficiary.
- Gain on disposition of stock in an interest-free Charge Domestic International Sales Corporation.
- Gain on the sale or exchange of stock in certain foreign corporations.
- Gain or loss on options to buy or sell, including closing transactions.
- Transfer of property to a foreign corporation as paid in surplus or as a contribution to capital, or to a foreign trust or partnership.
- Transfer of property to a partnership which would be treated as an investment company the partnership were incorporated.
- Dividends from a qualified requested Pensions from a qualified public utility. See Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses, for details.

If you want to elect out of the installment method, report the sale as follows on a timely filed return (including extensions):

- Report the full amount of the sale on Schedule D.
- If you received a note or other obligation and are reporting at less than face value (including all contingent payment obligations), complete Part VI. If you received more than one, enter the amounts separately in the spaces in Part VI.

Investment Interest Expense Deduction Adjustment
If you have an entry on Form 4952, line 20, and Schedule D, line 21 (or Form 4798, line 8), part or all of line 20 of Form 4952 may be treated as ordinary income.

Determine the ordinary income for Schedule D or Form 4798 as follows:

Step 1—In a separate computation, reduce line 20 of Form 4952 by the amount by which line 15 of that form is more than the sum of lines 16 through 19 of that form.

Step 2—Ordinary income will be the smaller of Step 1 or line 21 of Schedule D (or line 8 of Form 4798).

Enter the ordinary income in the margin to the right of line 21 of Schedule D (or line 8 of Form 4798). Identify by writing next to it "Form 4952." Subtract the ordinary income from the gain on lines 20 of Schedule D (or lines 7 and 8 of Part I of Form 4798).

Enter the ordinary gain on line 15, Part II of Form 4797. If you do not use Form 4797 for other transactions, enter it on Form 1040, line 15 and identify it in the margin as "Form 4952."

Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles
Use Form 6781, Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles, to report gains and losses from section 1256 contracts and straddles. See Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses, for more information.

Specific Instructions
Note: If you attach your own schedule to show detail of gain or loss, enter on Schedule D, lines 9 and 13, the total gain and the net loss. Do not combine the total gain with the total loss.

Column (d)
Enter in this column the gross sales price from the sale. On sales of stocks and bonds, report the gross amount reported to you by your broker on Form 1099-B, or similar statement. However, if the broker advised you that gross proceeds less commissions and option premiums were reported to IRS, enter that net amount in column (d). If the net amount entered in this column, do not include the commissions and option premiums in column (e).

Column (e)
Cost or Other Basis
In general, the cost or other basis is the cost of the property plus purchase commissions, improvements, and minus depreciation, amortization, and depletion. If you inherited the property or got it as a gift, in a tax-free

Transfer of appreciated property to a political organization.

- Loss on sale, exchange, or worthlessness of small business stock (section 1244 stock).

For rules on nontaxable exchanges, gifts of property, and inherited property, see Publication 544.

For treatment by shareholders of capital losses, see Publication 544, Tax Information on Corporations.

For information on mutual fund transactions, see Publication 564, Mutual Fund Distributions.

Exchange of Like-Kind Property
Report the exchange of "like-kind" property when you exchange business or investment property for property of "like-kind." For exceptions, see Publication 544.

Identify in column (a) the property you disposed of. Enter the date you acquired it in column (b), and the date you exchanged it in column (c). Write "like-kind exchange" in column (d).

(e) Enter cost or other basis in column (e). Enter zero in columns (f) and (g).

Sale or Exchange (Other Than Involuntary Conversion) of Capital Assets Held for Personal Use
This type of gain is a capital gain. Report it on Schedule D, Part II or Part III. Loss from the sale or exchange of this property is not deductible.

Disposition of Partnership Interest
A sale or other disposition of an interest in a partnership is a capital gain or loss. See Publication 541, Tax Information on Partnerships, and Publication 544.

Long-Term Capital Gains From Regulated Investment Companies
Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount(s) shown on Form 2439 that represents your share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company. Enter the amount paid by your stock, the excess of the amount included in income over the credit.

Sale of Residence
Use Form 2119, Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence, to report a gain from the sale of your principal residence whether or not you bought the property for more than \$23,000. See Publication 523, Tax Information on Selling Your Home.

Installment Sales
If you sold property at a gain, and you will receive a payment in a tax year after the year of sale, you must report the sale on the installment method unless you elect to report the sale on the cash method. Also use Form 1081, Installment Sale Income. Also use Form 6252 if you received a payment in 1985 for a sale made in an earlier year on the installment method.

If you are a cash basis taxpayer and you are using the installment method for a year, end stock sale when payment will be received in the following year, report the sale on Schedule D in the year you receive the payment.

Transfer of appreciated property to a political organization.

- Loss on sale, exchange, or worthlessness of small business stock (section 1244 stock).

For rules on nontaxable exchanges, gifts of property, and inherited property, see Publication 544.

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For information on mutual fund transactions, see Publication 564, Mutual Fund Distributions.

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Report the exchange of "like-kind" property when you exchange business or investment property for property of "like-kind." For exceptions, see Publication 544.

Identify in column (a) the property you disposed of. Enter the date you acquired it in column (b), and the date you exchanged it in column (c). Write "like-kind exchange" in column (d).

(e) Enter cost or other basis in column (e). Enter zero in columns (f) and (g).

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This type of gain is a capital gain. Report it on Schedule D, Part II or Part III. Loss from the sale or exchange of this property is not deductible.

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Use Form 2119, Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence, to report a gain from the sale of your principal residence whether or not you bought the property for more than \$23,000. See Publication 523, Tax Information on Selling Your Home.

Installment Sales
If you sold property at a gain, and you will receive a payment in a tax year after the year of sale, you must report the sale on the installment method unless you elect to report the sale on the cash method. Also use Form 1081, Installment Sale Income. Also use Form 6252 if you received a payment in 1985 for a sale made in an earlier year on the installment method.

If you are a cash basis taxpayer and you are using the installment method for a year, end stock sale when payment will be received in the following year, report the sale on Schedule D in the year you receive the payment.

exchange, involuntary conversion, or "wash sale" of stock, you may not be able to use the loss deduction in 1985. If the basis did not use cash cost, attach an explanation of your basis.

When selling stock, adjust your basis by subtracting all the nontaxable distributions you received before the sale. Also adjust your basis for any stock splits.

The basis of property acquired by gifts generally is the basis of the property in the hands of the donor.

The basis of property acquired from a decedent is generally the fair market value at the date of death.

If a charitable contribution deduction is allowed because of a sale of property to a charitable organization, the adjusted basis for determining gain from the sale is an amount which has the same ratio to the adjusted basis as the amount realized has to the fair market value.

Increase your cost or other basis by any expense of sale such as broker's fee, commission, and option premium before reporting net sales price in Column (d).

For more information, see Publication 551, Basis of Assets.

Line 7 Short-Term Capital Loss Carryover

Enter the amount from your 1984 Schedule D (Form 1040), line 36, or your 1984 Form 4798, Part II, line 26.

Line 18 Long-Term Capital Loss Carryover

Enter the amount from your 1984 Schedule D (Form 1040), line 36, or your 1984 Form 4798, Part II, line 20.

Line 25c Long-Term Capital Loss Carryover

Enter the amount from your 1984 Schedule D (Form 1040), line 36, or your 1984 Form 4798, Part II, line 17 or 23, use Form 1098-B, 1985, instead of completing Schedule D, Parts I or V.

Line 25c Taxable Income as Adjusted

Figure your taxable income, as adjusted, with a separate calculation. Do this in the following way:

- a. Figure the amount from Form 1040, line 35, without regard to gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets.
- b. Subtract from the amount in a one of the following: 1. \$2,350 if you are filing as single or head of household.
- 2. \$3,540 if you are married filing a joint return or you are a qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child.
- 3. \$1,770 if you are married filing a separate return.

Part VII Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B With Tax Return

This part will enable IRS to compare amounts reported by brokers and barter exchanges with amounts reported on your return. Enter on line 38 amounts you reported on Schedule D that were not reported to you on Form 1099-B or a similar statement.

3. Loans from someone who has an interest in the activity, other than as a creditor, or a partner (other than you) having such an interest; or

4. Amounts contributed to the activity, or to your interest in the activity that is covered by nonrecourse loans or protected against similar arrangement, or stop-loss agreement, or loans from a person described in 3 above.

For more details, get Publication 536, Net Operating Losses and the At-Risk Limits.

The at-risk rules may apply to a member of a partnership or joint venture, shareholder in an S corporation, or lessor of an activity engaged in by the partnership and S corporation. See Form 6198 and the related instructions for more information.

If, in addition to the amount that you report on Schedule E, you sell or otherwise dispose of (1) an asset used in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, or (2) any part of your interest in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, and you have amounts, see the instructions for Form 6198.

If you have amounts that are not at risk, get Form 6198. If the loss is in excess of deductible loss, see the instructions in Part II, Schedule E, enter the appropriate column(s) on line 21. If the loss is from Part II, Schedule E, enter the deductible amount in column (e).

Any loss from an activity not allowed for the tax year is treated as a deduction allocable to the activity in the next tax year.

Part I Rental and Royalty Income

Generally, you should use this part to report rental and royalty income. Report rents from property you own or control, including room and other space rentals. However, if you provided services to the renter, or if your business was selling real estate, report the income on Schedule C (Form 1040).

For more information on rental income and expenses, see Form 1099-B, get Publication 527, Rental Property.

Report royalties from oil, gas, or mineral properties. Royalties include: (1) the amount of mineral interest, or are in business as a self-employed writer, inventor, artist, etc., or report gross income and expenses on Schedule C.

If you use Part I to report rental and royalty income, enter your rental and royalty expenses for each property in the appropriate columns on lines 4 through 20.

If you have a loss from an activity except the holding of real property (other than mineral property), see the At-Risk Rules on page 25.

If you have more than three rental or royalty properties, complete and attach as many Schedules E as are needed to list the properties. Complete lines 1 and 2 for each property. However, fill in the "Totals" column for lines 3, 10, 18, 19, and 22 through 26 on only one Schedule E. The figures in the total column on that Schedule E should be the combined totals of all the Schedules.

If you also need to use page 2 of Schedule E, use the same Schedule E that you used to enter the combined totals in Part I.

Rentals

If you were not in the real estate sales business and you received rent from property you own or control, report it on line 3a. If you received services or property, instead of money, as rent, report its fair market value.

You can deduct an amount for the depreciation of rental property. You can also deduct all normal expenses, such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, maintenance, and agent's commissions.

Property subject to a net lease or held for investment purposes is called a "rental property." It is subject to the interest deduction or debt limitations if your total interest on investment debts created after 1969, including investment interest from all other sources, is more than \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately). See Form 4952, Investment Interest Expense Deduction.

Do not deduct the value of your own labor. Do not deduct capital investments or improvements, instead add these to the basis of the property for depreciation. A landlord can deduct the cost of minor repairs, but not the cost of major improvements, such as a new roof.

Renting Out a Home That Is Also Used for Personal Purposes

Generally, you may deduct only those expenses which apply to the time that a home or other dwelling unit is rented out. A dwelling unit includes a house, apartment, condominium, mobile home, boat, or similar property. Also, if you or your family used the property as a residence, certain rental income. Only interest, taxes, and casualty losses do not have to be limited. Generally, a home or other dwelling unit is used as a residence if the dwelling unit is used for personal purposes for more than the greater of:

- a. 14 days, or
- b. 10% of the number of days during 1985 that the property was actually rented out at a fair rental.

A day of personal use is any day, or part of a day, that the unit is used—

- for personal purposes by you, or any other person who has an interest in, or unless the unit is rented to that person under a shared equity financing agreement, or
- by a member of your family or family member of any other person who has an interest in it, unless the unit is rented at fair rental as that person's residence, or
- by anyone under an arrangement that lets you use some other dwelling unit, or by anyone at less than fair rental.

If you used the property as a residence and rented it out for less than 15 days, you may not deduct any rental expenses.

However, if you itemize your deductions, you may deduct any interest, taxes, and casualty losses on Schedule A (Form 1040). You do not have to report the rental income.

Family includes ONLY brothers, sisters, half brothers, half sisters, spouse, ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc.), and lineal descendants (children, grandchildren, etc.).

Mortgage Interest Paid to Financial Institutions

If you have a mortgage on your rental property, enter on line 10 the interest you paid to financial institutions. Be sure to fill in the "Totals" column.

If you paid \$600 or more of interest on this mortgage, you should receive a Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, or similar statement, showing the total interest received from you during 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986.

You and the lender must file a joint return for the year in which you file a joint mortgage, and the other person received the Form 1098, attach a statement to your return showing the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098, in the left margin, next to line 10, write "see attached."

Royalties

Report on line 3b royalties from oil, gas, or mineral interests, copyrights, and patents, not including operating oil, gas, or mineral interests. If you are in business as a self-employed writer, inventor, artist, etc., report income and expenses on Schedule C (Form 1040). Under certain circumstances, you can treat amounts received as "royalties" for transfer of a patent or amounts received on the disposal of coal and iron ore as the sale of a capital asset. For more details, get Publication 944, Sales and Other Dispositions of Assets.

If state or local taxes were withheld from oil or gas payments, your schedule should include the taxes withheld by the producer on line 14, but DO NOT include on line 14 the amount of windfall profit taxes actually withheld in 1985, instead, enter that amount in Part III, line 34.

Enter your depletion deduction on line 19. See Publication 535 for information on depletion.

Rental Income From Farm Production or Crop Shares

Report farm rental income and expenses on Form 4835, Farm Rental Income and Expenses, if you meet these two tests:

- a. You received rental income that was based on crops or livestock produced by the tenant
- b. You did not manage or operate the farm to any great extent.

Note: For purposes of the estimated tax penalty, income received from your share of crops and rental based on farm production is considered income from farming.

If you use the net farm rental profit or (loss) from Form 4835, line 35

Certified Historic Structures

If you own a certified historic structure and pay or incur certain expenses, you may be eligible for a tax credit. See Publication 535, Business Expenses, for more information.

Expenses To Rehabilitate Low-Income Housing

You may amortize over a 60-month period up to \$20,000 of the costs you paid or incurred in 1985 to rehabilitate qualified low-income housing. Get Publication 535 for more details.

Deduction for Removal of Barriers to the Handicapped and Elderly

You can deduct up to \$35,000 of the costs you paid or incurred in 1985 to remove architectural or transportation barriers to the handicapped and the elderly. Get Publication 535 for more details.

Part II Income or Losses From Partnerships, S Corporations, Estates, or Trusts

Tax Shelter Registration Number. A person who sells (or otherwise transfers) to you an interest in a tax shelter must maintain a list of investors and give you the tax shelter registration number assigned to the tax shelter by the IRS. Report on line 8271 Investor Reporting of Tax Shelter Registration Number, to report this number. Penalties are provided if you fail to report this number on your tax return.

Note: If you need additional space in Part II to list your income or losses, attach a continuation sheet. However, be sure to complete columns (e) and (f) of line 27 or line 31, as appropriate.

Include your share of tax preference items on Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax.

Partnerships

If you are a member of a partnership or joint venture, include in this part your share of the partnership income (whether you received it or not) or net loss for the partnership tax year that ends during the year covered by your return. You should receive a Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) from the partnership. Do not attach the schedule to your return. Keep it for your records.

If you have other partnership items, such as depletion, show each item on a separate line in Part II. If you have unremitted partnership expenses, show them on a separate line and enter the amounts in column (e). If you are claiming a deduction for the amount of depletion (Form 891), get the amount of this deduction on line 29 of Schedule E.

Note: The amount of your section 179 deduction from ALL sources cannot be more than \$5,000 (\$2,500 if you are married filing a separate return).

Part II or all of your share of partnership income or loss from the operation of the business may be considered net earnings from self-employment that must be reported on Schedule SE (Form 1040). Enter the amount from Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13a, on Schedule SE, Part I, after you have reduced this amount by any unremitted partnership expenses.

Part III Report the allowable depletion of partnership partnership expenses. See Publication 535 to determine the allowable depletion deduction.

If you have a loss, see the At-Risk Rules on page 25.

For more information for this part, please see your copy of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and Partner's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (Form 1065). If you did not receive a copy of these instructions with your Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), you can get a copy at most IRS offices.

If you are treating partnership items on your tax return differently from the way the partnership reported the items on its return, you may have to file Form 8082, Notice of Inconsistent Treatment or Amended Return.

If you have losses or deductions from a prior year that you could not deduct in the prior year because of the at-risk rules or basis rules, do not combine the prior-year losses or deductions with the current-year income to arrive at a net figure to report on Schedule E. Instead, report on separate lines on Schedule E prior-year amounts and current-year amounts.

S Corporations

If you are a shareholder of an S corporation, you should receive a Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) from the S corporation. Do not combine the amounts from Schedule K-1 for your records. Report your share of the income (whether you received it or not) or net loss of the corporation on Schedule E in the same manner as the income or loss of a partnership. Your share of the net income is NOT subject to self-employment tax. Also, distributions of prior-year accumulated earnings and profits of all S corporations are dividends and are reported on Schedule B (Form 1040). For more information, get Publication 585, Tax Information on S Corporations.

Line 33

In certain situations, you must report as income on line 33 the amount of any credit or refund of overpaid windfall profit tax you received in 1985 for tax year 1984, based on an overholding of the net income limitation.

In general, the amount of credit or refund you received is income to the extent you deducted windfall profit tax withheld in 1984 on Schedule E, and received a tax benefit for the deduction on your 1984 tax return. For more information, see the instructions for Form 8249, Computation of Overpaid Windfall Profit Tax.

Line 34

If you are a cash method taxpayer, deduct on line 34 the amount of windfall profit tax actually withheld in 1985.

Part IV

Line 37
Enter on this line your total share of gross farming and fishing income as shown on Form 4835, line 8; Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13b; Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S), line 19; and Schedule K-1 (Form 1041), line 10.

You will not be charged a penalty for underpayment of estimated tax if you meet the following tests:

- your gross farming or fishing income for 1984 or 1985 is at least two-thirds of your gross income, and
- you file your 1985 tax return and pay the tax due by March 3, 1986.

Part V

Depreciation
You can deduct an amount each year for property you buy to use in your business or hold to produce investment income. The deduction does not apply to land and personal use property.

Generally, you **MUST** use the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) for all property you place in service after December 31, 1980.

The use of Part V is optional. You may use the worksheet to figure depreciation only on property placed in service before 1981. However, if you placed any property in service after 1980, you must also get Form 4562 to report depreciation, and you must enter in Part I, line 19, the amount from Form 4562, Part I.

For more information on depreciation, see the instructions for Form 4562 and Publication 534, Depreciation.

Instructions for Schedule C

Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession

Changes You Should Note

Depreciation. For passenger automobiles placed in service after April 2, 1985, the depreciation schedule in section 179 deduction is limited to \$3,200 in the first year, and \$4,800 in each succeeding year. These amounts are further reduced if your business use is less than 100%. See the instructions for Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, and Publication 534, Depreciation, for details.

If you have listed property (such as an automobile or light truck) that you placed in service in a prior year for which you claimed a depreciation deduction, and the business use percentage of the property decreased to 50% or less during 1985, you may have to file section 179 expense deduction. See Form 4797, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions, and its instructions for details.

Listed Property. For 1985, if you claim any expenses, including depreciation or lease payment deduction, for any listed property, you must complete Part III of Form 4562. See the instructions for Form 4562 and Publication 534 for details.

Principal Business Code. Beginning in 1985, you must enter on line 6 a code that identifies your principal business or professional activity. See the instructions on page 2 of Schedule C for details.

Purpose of Schedule
If you operated a business or practiced a profession as a sole proprietorship, complete Schedule C. If you had more than one business, or if you and your spouse had separate businesses, you must complete a Schedule C for each business. Farmers should use Schedule F.

Deduct interest, taxes, and casualty losses not related to your business as itemized deductions on Schedule A.

Report sales, exchanges, and involuntary conversions (other than casualty or theft) of trade or business property on Form 4797.

Use Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to report a casualty or theft involving trade or business, or income-producing property. You must pay social security self-employment tax on income from any trade or business unless you are specifically exempt. Please see Schedule SE.

For more details about business income and expenses, get Publication 334, Tax Information on Businesses. It contains more information regarding the line items discussed below.

Information Returns

You may have to file information returns for wages paid to employees, certain payments of compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, and pensions, or for sales by you of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a person on a buy-sell deposit commission.

For more information on filing information returns, see instructions for Form W-3, Transmittal of Information and Tax Statements, Form W-36, Transmittal of Certain Information Returns, instructions for Form 1099 Series, 1098, 5498, and 1096, and Publication 916, Information Returns.

In addition, if you receive cash of more than \$10,000 in one or more related transactions in the course of your trade or business, you may have to file Form 8300. See the instructions for Form 8300 for details.

Line A

Principal Business or Profession
Describe the business or profession activity that the business or profession is engaged in by that business or profession. Part I, line 1a. Give the general field or activity and the type of product or service (e.g., retail trade, or services connected with production services (mining, construction, or manufacturing), then also give the type of customer or client. For example, "wholesale sale of hardware to retailers" or "appraisal of real estate for lending institutions."

Business Name and Address
Use your home address only if you actually conduct the business from your home. You should show a street address instead of a box number.

Employer Identification (ID) Number
You don't need an employer ID number unless you had a Keogh plan or were required to file an employment, excise, or alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax return.

Valuation Methods
Your inventories can be valued at:

- cost,
- cost or market value, whichever is lower, or
- any other method approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Line F
Accounting Methods
You must use the cash method on your return unless you kept account books. If you kept such books, you can use the cash method, accrual method, or in some cases, the completed contract or percentage-of-completion method. The method used must clearly reflect your income.

To change your accounting method (including the treatment of any item such as inventory or bad debts), you must usually file a request with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in general, file Form 3115 within the first 180 days of the tax year in which you want to make the change.

If you use the cash method, show all items of taxable income actually or constructively received during the year (in cash, property, or services). Also show items that are not reported in the year for deductible expenses. Income is constructively received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to use.

If you use the accrual method, report income when you earn it and deduct expenses when you incur them, even if you do not pay them during the year. If you have an accrual-basis taxpayer are put on a cash basis for deducting business expenses owed to a related cash basis taxpayer. Other rules also apply that determine the timing of deductions based on economic performance. See Publication 538, Accounting Periods and Methods, for details.

Business Use of Your Home
Within certain limits, you may deduct business expenses that apply to a part of your home if that part is exclusively used on a regular basis:

- a. as your principal place of business for any of your trades or businesses, or
- b. as a place of business used by you or your employees or customers to meet or conduct the normal course of your trade or business, or
- c. in connection with your trade or business if it is a separate structure that is not attached to your home.

You may also deduct expenses that apply to space within your home, if it is the only fixed location of your trade or business. The space must be used on a regular basis to store inventory held for use in your trade or business of selling products at retail or wholesale.

If you use space in your home on a regular basis in your trade or business or providing day care service, you may be able to deduct the business expenses even though you also use the same space for nonbusiness purposes.

Please get Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home, for more information.

Part I
Income (Lines 1 through 5)
Line 1a
Gross Receipts or Sales
Enter gross receipts or sales from your business. Be sure to include on this line amounts you received in your trade or business as shown on Form(s) 1095-MISC. **Installment Sales.** If you use the installment method of reporting sales income, please attach a schedule showing separately for 1985 and the three preceding years, gross sales; cost of goods sold; gross profit; percentage of gross profits to gross sales; amounts collected; and gross profits on amounts collected.

Line 1b
Returns and Allowances
You should enter on line 1b such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sales price.

Line 4a Income From Overpaid Windfall Profit Tax

In certain situations, you must report as income on line 4a the amount of any credit or refund of overpaid windfall profit tax you received in 1985 for tax year 1984, based on over-withholding or the net income limitation.

In general, the amount of credit or refund you received is income to the extent you deducted windfall profit tax withheld in 1984 on Schedule C, and received a tax benefit for the deduction on your 1984 tax return. For more information, see the instructions for Form 6242n, the Instructions for Overpaid Windfall Profit Tax.

Line 4b Other Income

Include finance revenue income, scrap sales, amounts recovered from bad debts, interest, such as on notes and accounts receivable, and other kinds of miscellaneous income from the business or profession.

If you have listed property that you placed in service in a prior year and the business use percentage is 50% or less in 1985, report on this line any recapture of excess depreciation. Use Form 4797 to figure the amounts to be recaptured.

Part II Deductions (Lines 6 through 32)

Line 7 Bad Debts From Sales or Services

Caution: Each method taxpayers are not entitled to a bad debt deduction unless the amount was previously included in income from sales or services that were included in income and are definitely known to be worthless. Instead of this, you may deduct a reasonable amount that was added during the tax year to a bad debt reserve.

If you later collect a debt that you deducted as a bad debt, include it as income in the year you receive it unless you use the bad debt reserve method. For more information, please get Publication 548, Deduction for Bad Debts.

Line 9 Car and Truck Expenses

You can deduct the actual cost of running your car or truck, or take the fixed mileage rate. You must use actual costs if you use more than one vehicle in your business. If you deduct actual cost, show depreciation on line 12.

Note: If you claim any care expenses, you must complete Part III of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization.

The fixed rate is figured at 21 cents a mile up to 15,000 miles, and 11 cents for each additional mile up to this amount. For cars and trucks that have been fully depreciated, the rate is 11 cents a mile.

If you use the fixed rate, the vehicle considered to have a useful life of 6,000 miles of business use at the maximum fixed mileage rate.

Lines 19 and 21 Interest on Business Indebtedness

If you paid interest that applies to future years on debt incurred in 1985, only the part that applies to 1985.

If you have mortgage on real property used in your business, enter on line 19 the interest you paid to financial institutions. If you paid \$6,000 or more of interest on this mortgage, you should receive a Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, or similar statement, showing the total interest received from you during 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986.

If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) were liable for, and paid interest on, the Form 1098, attach a list of persons received return showing the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098. In the left margin, next to line 19, write "see attached."

Don't take a deduction on Schedule C for interest you paid or accrued on debts from buying or carrying investment property. Deduct this interest on Schedule A. For more information, see Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Line 22 Pension and Profit-Sharing Plans

You should enter the amount you claim as a deduction for contributions to a pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan, or plans for the benefit of your employees. If the plan includes you as self-employed person, you should enter contributions made as an employer. Contributions you made as an employee on Form 1040, line 27, instead of on Schedule C, line 22.

Generally, you are required to file one of the following forms if you maintain a pension, profit-sharing, or other funded deferred compensation plan whether or not it qualified under the Internal Revenue Code and whether or not you claim a deduction for the current tax year.

Form 5500.—Complete this form for each plan with 100 or more participants.

Form 5500-C or 5500-R.—Complete the applicable form for each plan with less than 100 participants.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 imposes a penalty for failure to timely file these forms.

For more information, get Publication 560, Self-Employed Retirement Plans.

Line 24 Repairs

You can deduct the cost of repairs including labor, appropriate and necessary. Do not add to this total and increase the life of the property. Do not deduct the value of your own labor. And do not deduct amounts you spent to restore or replace property. They are chargeable to capital accounts or to the depreciation reserve, depending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

However, see the instructions for line 12 of Schedule C.

Line 27 Travel and Entertainment

You can deduct all ordinary and necessary travel and entertainment expenses paid or incurred in your trade or business.

However, you cannot deduct any expense paid or incurred for a facility (such as a yacht or hunting lodge) that is used for any activity that is usually considered entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

Note: You may be able to deduct the expenses for meals and entertainment for an employee or Form 1099-MISC for an independent contractor. (See Publication 463 for more details.)

Foreign Conventions. Generally, you cannot deduct expenses for attending a foreign convention unless it is directly related to your trade or business and it is reasonable for the meeting to be held outside the North American area or Jamaica as within it. (For the definition of "North American area," see Publication 463.) You may also be able to deduct expenses for attending conventions held in certain foreign countries but only if the country meets certain requirements. (See Publication 463 for more details.)

These rules apply to employers as well as to employees.

You may be able to deduct up to \$2,000 of the following expenses for attending conventions or similar meetings on a U.S. cruise ship. On a joint return, you may be able to deduct up to \$4,000 if each spouse attended the meeting and each expense had at least \$2,000 of qualifying statements to your tax return to support the deduction. See Publication 463 for details on what these statements must include and for specific rules on deducting expenses for attending meetings on a U.S. cruise ship.

Line 29 Wages

Enter on line 29a the total salaries and wages for 1985. Do not include amounts paid or incurred for the tax year. Do not include any amount paid to yourself.

Caution: If you provided taxable fringe benefits for your employees, such as personal use of a car, do not deduct as wages the amount applicable to depreciation and other expenses that you claimed elsewhere.

Enter on line 29b the jobs paid from Form 8884. Subtract line 29b from wages shown on line 29a, and enter the balance on line 29c. For more details, please get Publication 906, Jobs and Research Credits.

Line 30 Windfall Profit Tax Withheld

If you held an operating oil, gas, or mineral interest, and you are a cash method taxpayer, deduct on line 30 the amount of windfall profit tax actually withheld in 1985. Form 688, Annual Information Return of Windfall Profit Tax, shows the amount of windfall profit tax actually withheld in 1985.

Page 30

Line 31 Other Business Expenses

Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses. Do not deduct otherwise on Schedule C. Do not deduct expenses for replacements or permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Any loss from this activity that was not allowed as a deduction last year because of the at-risk provisions is treated as a deduction allowable to this activity in 1985. Amortization. Use Form 4562 to figure your amortization deduction. Include on line 31 of Schedule C the amount from Form 4562, Part II.

- You may amortize over a 60-month period.
• The cost of pollution-control facilities.
• Certain expenditures made before January 1, 1982, for child care facilities.
• Up to \$20,000 of the costs to rehabilitate qualified low-income housing.
You may amortize over a period of at least 60 months.
• Amounts paid for research, experiments, and a trademark or trade name.
• Certain business startup costs.
You may also amortize up to \$10,000 of qualified medical and restoration costs over an 84-month period.

- nonrecourse loans or protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement, or
• loans from a person described in 3 above

If you do not have any of these kinds of amounts for which you are not at risk in this business, answer the question "NO" and enter your loss on line 75. To the question "If you answer "YES," to the question "Do you have any deductible loss or other amount on line 33?" If your at-risk amount is zero or less, enter zero on line 33.

If, in addition to the amount that you report on Schedule C, you dispose of an asset used in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, and you have amounts in the activity for which you are not at risk, see the instructions for Form 6198.

Any loss from this business not allowed for 1985 is treated as a deduction allocable to the business in 1986.

For more details, get Publication 536, Net Operating Losses and the At-Risk Limits. Also see the instructions for Form 6198.

Part III Cost of Goods Sold and/or Operations

Cost of Goods Sold. If you engaged in a trade or business, or sale of merchandise as an income-producing factor, merchandise was an inventory item taken into account at the beginning and end of your tax year. Cost of Operations (Inventory). Not an expense. Part III includes the cost of operations, complete lines 1 through 8 of Part III as appropriate.

Line 34 At Risk

Deductions for losses by persons who are engaged in a trade or business or an activity

holding of real property (other than mineral property), are limited to the amount they have at risk in the business.

If you have (1) a loss from any activity that you engaged in as a trade or business or for the production of income, except the holding of real property (other than mineral property), and (2) you have amounts for which you are not at risk in the activity, use Form 6198, Computation of Deductible Loss from an Activity Discussed in Section 468(c), to determine the allowable loss to report on Schedule C.

Answer the question on line 34 "YES" if you have amounts for which you are at risk for this business, such as the following:

- 1. nonrecourse loans used to finance your business, or to acquire property used in the business unless they are secured by amounts protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement; or
2. loans from someone who has an interest in your business, other than as a creditor, or who is related, under section 168(e)(4), to a person (other than yourself) having such an interest, or
3. amounts contributed to your business, or to your interest in the business that is covered by:

- nonrecourse loans or protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement, or
• loans from a person described in 3 above

If you do not have any of these kinds of amounts for which you are not at risk in this business, answer the question "NO" and enter your loss on line 75. To the question "If you answer "YES," to the question "Do you have any deductible loss or other amount on line 33?" If your at-risk amount is zero or less, enter zero on line 33.

If, in addition to the amount that you report on Schedule C, you dispose of an asset used in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, and you have amounts in the activity for which you are not at risk, see the instructions for Form 6198.

Any loss from this business not allowed for 1985 is treated as a deduction allocable to the business in 1986.

For more details, get Publication 536, Net Operating Losses and the At-Risk Limits. Also see the instructions for Form 6198.

Part III Cost of Goods Sold and/or Operations

Cost of Goods Sold. If you engaged in a trade or business, or sale of merchandise as an income-producing factor, merchandise was an inventory item taken into account at the beginning and end of your tax year. Cost of Operations (Inventory). Not an expense. Part III includes the cost of operations, complete lines 1 through 8 of Part III as appropriate.

Line 34 At Risk

Deductions for losses by persons who are engaged in a trade or business or an activity

one trade or business, it reduces the income from another. Figure the combined self-employment tax on Schedule SE.

Joint Returns

Show the name of the spouse with self-employment income on Schedule SE. If income, each must file a separate Schedule SE. Include the total profits or losses from all businesses on Form 1040, as appropriate. Then enter the combined self-employment tax on Form 1040, line 51.

Community Income

In figuring net earnings from self-employment, net earnings from a business, including farming, is community income, all the income from that business is considered the income of the spouse who carried on the trade or business unless there is a husband and wife partnership. The identity of the spouse who carried on the trade or business is determined by the facts in each situation.

If you file separate returns, attach Schedule(s) C, Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession, and Schedule SE (for nonfarm business) and Schedule F (for farm business) to the return of the spouse whose income is reported on those schedules. Community income included on those schedules must be divided, for income tax purposes, on the basis of the community property laws.

Partnerships

In figuring your combined net earnings from self-employment, you should include your entire share of earnings from a partnership, including a limited partner, if you do not include your share of income or loss from the partnership, other than guaranteed payments, no part of your partnership earnings can be treated as your spouse's, even if the income, under state law, is community income. If you and your spouse have a partnership, enter the distributive share of each as partnership income on Schedule E (Form 1040), Part II, for income tax purposes, and on separate Schedules SE, line 1 or line 2, for self-employment tax purposes.

Share-Farming

If you produced crops or livestock on land belonging to another, for a share of the crops or livestock, and you are an independent contractor and a self-employed partner rather than an employee. Report your net earnings for income tax on Schedule F and for self-employment tax on Schedule SE. For more information, get Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide.

Exemption From Self-Employment Tax for Members of the Clergy and Certain Religious Orders and Sects

If you are a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church, a member of a

religious order (who has not taken a vow of poverty), or a Christian Science practitioner, you are subject to social security and self-employment tax. But you can, under certain conditions, request IRS approval to exempt your income from services as a minister, International Organizations Immunities Act (IOIA), Section 108, or as a self-employed foreign government or an international organization in a country other than those listed, you are not subject to self-employment tax.

Self-Employment U.S. Citizens or Resident Aliens Living Outside the United States

If you are a self-employed U.S. citizen or resident alien living outside the United States, you are generally subject to the self-employment tax. Your foreign earnings from self-employment are also reported on the schedule for certain foreign earnings costs. However, you may not reduce your foreign earnings from self-employment by your foreign earned income exclusion.

Specific Instructions

Name of Self-Employed Person. Enter the name and social security number of the self-employed person as it appears on that person's social security card.

Regular Computation of Net Earnings From Self-Employment

Income Not Included in Net Earnings From Self-Employment

• Salaries, fees, etc., received for performing services as an employee, including services performed as a public official (except as a fee basis government employee as explained under Other Income Included in Net Earnings From Self-Employment) or as an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system.

• Income you received as a retired partner under a written partnership plan that provides for lifelong periodic retirement payments if you had no other interests in the partnership and did not perform services for it during the year.

• Payments for life or annuity contracts, or estate dealer. These include cash and crop shares received from a tenant or shareholder. You should report these amounts on Schedule E, Part I.

• Dividends on shares of stock and interest on bonds, notes, etc., unless received in the course of your trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities.

• Gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of property, unless the property is stock in trade or other property that would be includable in inventory, or held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the business, or

• Certain transactions in timber, coal, or domestic iron ore.

• Net operating losses from other years.

• Income received as a retired partner under a written partnership plan that provides for lifelong periodic retirement payments if you had no other interests in the partnership and did not perform services for it during the year.

• Payments for life or annuity contracts, or estate dealer. These include cash and crop shares received from a tenant or shareholder. You should report these amounts on Schedule E, Part I.

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• Certain transactions in timber, coal, or domestic iron ore.

• Net operating losses from other years.

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• Dividends on shares of stock and interest on bonds, notes, etc., unless received in the course of your trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities.

• Gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of property, unless the property is stock in trade or other property that would be includable in inventory, or held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the business, or

• Certain transactions in timber, coal, or domestic iron ore.

• Net operating losses from other years.

• Income you received as a retired partner under a written partnership plan that provides for lifelong periodic retirement payments if you had no other interests in the partnership and did not perform services for it during the year.

• Payments for life or annuity contracts, or estate dealer. These include cash and crop shares received from a tenant or shareholder. You should report these amounts on Schedule E, Part I.

• Dividends on shares of stock and interest on bonds, notes, etc., unless received in the course of your trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities.

• Gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of property, unless the property is stock in trade or other property that would be includable in inventory, or held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the business, or

expense deduction for recovery property (section 179) claimed, oil or gas depletion, or unremitted partnership expenses. If you deposited earnings into a capital construction fund established under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, see Publication 595.

If you are a duly ordained minister who is an employee of a church and you are subject to self-employment tax, the unincurred business expenses that you incurred in performing your services as an employee of the church (deducted from your itemized deduction) are allowed only as a self-employment earnings in figuring your self-employment tax. For more information, see Publication 317.

Optional Method for Figuring Net Earnings From Farm Self-Employment

If your gross farm income for the year was \$2,400 or more, you can report on the basis of your gross farm income, less one-third of your gross farm income, the amount of your actual net earnings from farming.

If your gross farm income was more than \$2,400 and your net farm profits were less than \$1,600, you can report \$1,600 on line 4. This method can be used to increase or decrease net farm earnings, even if the farming operation resulted in a loss. There is no limit on how many times you can elect this optional method. If you use this method, you must apply it to all farm earnings from self-employment for the year. You may change the method (from actual net to optional net or the reverse) after you file your return.

For a farm partnership, your share of gross income is figured according to the partnership agreement. With guaranteed payments, your share of the partnership's gross income is your guaranteed payment, reduced by all guaranteed payments of the partnership. Limited partners should include only guaranteed payments.

Optional Method for Figuring Net Earnings From Nonfarm Self-Employment

You may be able to use an optional method to figure your net earnings from nonfarm self-employment if your net nonfarm profits are less than \$1,600 and less than two-thirds of your gross nonfarm income.

You may use this optional method if you are regularly self-employed or regularly a partner in a partnership. You must meet the requirements for self-employment or partnership. You had actual net earnings from self-employment of \$400 or more (including your distributive share of the income or loss from any partnership of which you are a member) from nonfarm and farm businesses in at least 2 of the 3 years immediately before the year for which you use the nonfarm option.

You may report on line 6 two-thirds of your gross nonfarm income (but not more than \$1,600) as your net earnings from self-employment, but you may not report less than your actual net earnings from nonfarm self-employment.

For a nonfarm partnership, your share of gross income is figured according to the partnership agreement. With guaranteed

Earnings From Self-Employment

Rental income is a taxable rental activity. If you are a tenant and you participate in the land and the production you participated materially in the production or management of the production, this income is farm income. To determine whether you participated materially in farm management or production, do not consider the activities of any agent who acted for you.

• Cash or a payment in kind received from the Department of Agriculture for participation in a land diversion program (such as rooms in hotels, boarding houses, lot in camps, or homes, when such services are also provided).

• Payments received by a spouse of a partner in a partnership, warehouse, or storage garage.

• Income you received from the retail sale of newspapers and magazines if you are 18 or over and kept the profits.

• Income you received as a crew member of a fishing vessel with a crew of normally less than 10 individuals. See Publication S95, Tax Guide for Commercial Fishermen, for more information.

• Fees you received for services performed as a state or local government employee provided you are compensated solely on a fee basis and the position is not covered under a Federal-State social security coverage agreement.

• Interest received in the course of any trade or business, such as interest on notes or loans, that is not includable in gross income.

• The rental value of a home or an allowance for a home furnished you if you are a minister or a member of a religious order.

• The value of meals and lodging provided to you for the convenience of your employer if you are a minister or member of a religious order.

• Director's fees and other payments received by a director of a corporation for services as a director.

• Recapture amounts under sections 179 and 280F that were included in gross income because the business use of the property used in your trade or business dropped to 30% or less. (Do not include amounts recaptured by disposition of the property. See Section 479.)

• Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions, for more information.

• Fiduciaries' fees received by professional fiduciaries. Also, nonprofessional fiduciaries if the fees relate to active participation in the operation of the estate's trade or business or the facts indicate the fiduciary manages an estate that requires extensive management activities over a long period of time.

• Option and commodity dealers engaged in trading section 1256 contracts, see section 1402(b) to determine net earnings.

• Income from lines 1 and 2 of Form 1040. Exclude income or expense not included in figuring net earnings from self-employment and attach an explanation. If you are a partner, adjust lines 1 and 2 for any

enter your "qualified" U.S. Government wages on line 12b of Schedule SE. If you use this worksheet, "Qualified" U.S. Government wages are your Government wages that are subject only to the 1.35% Medicare tax.

- Worksheet (Use for your records)
1. Enter line 9 from Schedule SE
2. Enter line 12a from Schedule SE
3. Enter your "qualified" U.S. Government wages
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2 (if zero or less, enter -0-)
5. Multiply the smaller of line 1 or line 2 by .0954
6. Multiply the smaller of line 1 or line 4 by .0225
7. Add lines 5 and 6. Enter on line 14 of Schedule SE, and on Form 1040, line 51.

Instructions for Schedule F

Farm Income and Expenses

Changes You Should Note
Schedule F has been revised for 1985. The detailed income items for cash and accrual method taxpayers have been eliminated, and the farm expenses are now listed in alphabetical order. In addition, there is a new line A where you must enter a code that identifies your principal agricultural activity. See the list of codes on page 2 of Schedule F.

Depreciation. For "passenger automobiles" placed in service after April 2, 1985, the depreciation deduction for each vehicle, including any section 179 deduction, is \$4,800 in the first year, and the remaining amounts are further reduced if your business use is less than 100%. See the instructions for Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, and Publication 534, Depreciation, for details.

Self-Employment Tax Credit
If you are a U.S. Government employee, you may be eligible for a 15% hospital insurance benefits tax (Medicare) credit against your self-employment tax. See the instructions for Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, and Publication 534, Depreciation, for details.

Instructions for Form 1040
1. Enter your adjusted gross income on line 7.
2. Enter your total deductions on line 8.
3. Enter your taxable income on line 9.
4. Enter your tax on line 10.
5. Enter your refundable credits on line 11.
6. Enter your nonrefundable credits on line 12.
7. Enter your total tax on line 13.
8. Enter your total payments on line 14.
9. Enter your refund on line 15.
10. Enter your total overpayment on line 16.
11. Enter your total underpayment on line 17.
12. Enter your total tax on line 18.
13. Enter your total tax on line 19.

Farmers' Tax Guide, for additional information. It has samples of filled-in forms and schedules, and lists important dates that apply to farmers. You may also want to get Publication 534.

If you were required to make estimated tax payments in 1985 and you underpaid your estimated tax, you may be charged a penalty. However, you will not be charged a penalty if you meet the following tests:
1. Your gross farming or fishing income for 1984 or 1985 is at least two-thirds of your gross income, and
2. You file your 1985 tax return and pay the tax due by March 3, 1986.

On net report the following income on Schedule F:
1. Rent you received that was based on farm production or in the operation or management of the farm. Report this income on Form 4835 and Schedule E (Form 1040). It is not subject to self-employment tax. For more details, see Publication 225.
2. Rent from your pasture land that is based on a flat charge. Report this income in Part I of Schedule F. However, report on line 11 of Schedule F pasture income received from taking care of someone else's livestock.

Conversions, exchanges, or involuntary conversions (other than casualties or thefts) of real estate in trade or business property are reported on Form 4797.
Sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, or other purposes. Report this income on Form 4797.

Use Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, to report a casualty or theft involving farm, business property, including livestock held for draft, breeding, sport, or dairy purposes. If you received cash of more than \$10,000 in one or more related transactions in the course of your farming business, you may have to file Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 in One or More Related Transactions, to file information returns.

Which Parts To Use
Schedule F has 3 parts. The accounting method which pertains your farm income determines which parts you must use. Under the cash method, you include all of your income, including expenses you get when you pay them. If you use the cash method, fill in Parts I and II. Under the accrual method, you include your income in the year you earned it. It does not matter when you get it. You deduct your expenses when you incur them. If you use the accrual method, fill in Parts II and III.

Other rules also apply that determine the timing of deductions based on economic performance. See Publication 538, Accounting Periods and Methods, for details.
Agricultural Activity Code and Principal Product
Select one of the two major agricultural activity codes listed on page 2 of Schedule F (Form 1040) and one of the principal products listed on page 33 of Publication 225.

and write it on line A. The code you select should represent the major farm activity from which you derive the largest amount of your income. Field crop pertains to the production of grains such as wheat, rice, feed corn, soybeans, barley, rye, and lentils; and nongrains such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, and Irish potatoes. Horticultural specialty includes the cultivation of ornamental floriculture and nursery products such as plants, shrubbery, bulbs, flowers, cover crops such as tomatoes, mushrooms, rhubarb, and fruit. Animal specialty includes the raising of pigs, laboratory animals, such as dogs, cats, bees, snakes, and fish in captivity, except fish hatcheries.

On line B, write your principal crop or service for the current year that is included in the general farm activity code entered on line A.
Employer Identification (ID) Number
You need an employer ID number only if:
1. you had a Keogh plan, or
2. you were required to file an employment tax, excise tax, or alcohol, tobacco, or firearms tax return.

Payments in Kind
If you received (or constructively received) agricultural commodities under the Department of Agriculture's 1983 Payment-in-Kind (PIK) program, you do not have to report these commodities as income until the year they are sold or otherwise disposed of. In general, this rule applies only to commodities received for the 1983 wheat program for the 1984 crop year. Your unadjusted basis in these commodities when you receive them is zero. See Publication 225 for more details. If you disposed of commodities received under the PIK program, check the appropriate boxes on Schedule F.

Part I Farm Income
Cash Method
In Part I show the income you received for the items listed on lines 1 through 11. Count both the cash you actually or constructively received and the fair market value of goods or other property you received for these items.
Income is constructively received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to use.

Accrual Method
If you ran the farm yourself and received rents based on farm production or crop shares, report these rents as income on line 4.
Sales of Livestock Because of Drought
If you sold livestock because of drought, you can deduct the loss as a crop loss in the year after the drought, instead of the year of the sale. You can do this if:
1. your main business is farming, AND
2. you can show that you sold the livestock only because of the drought, AND
3. your area qualified for Federal aid.

Part II Farm Expenses
Cash Method
In Part II show the expenses you paid for the items listed on lines 12 through 18. Count both the cash you actually or constructively paid and the fair market value of goods or other property you paid for these items.
Income is constructively paid when it is credited to your account or set aside for you to use.

Other rules also apply that determine the timing of deductions based on economic performance. See Publication 538, Accounting Periods and Methods, for details.
Agricultural Activity Code and Principal Product
Select one of the two major agricultural activity codes listed on page 2 of Schedule F (Form 1040) and one of the principal products listed on page 33 of Publication 225.

Lines 1 and 2
On line 1, show the amount you received from sales of livestock and other items you brought in for sale. On line 2, show the cost or other basis of the livestock and other items.

Line 4
The amount you got from the sale of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised.
Lines 5a and 5b
If you received distributions from a cooperative in 1985, you should receive Form 1099-PATR, Statement for Recipients (Patrons) of Taxable Distributions Received From Cooperatives. On line 5a show your total distributions from cooperatives. This includes patronage dividends, nonpatronage dividends, per-unit return allocations, and redemption of nonqualified notices and per-unit return allocations.

Show patronage dividends you received in cash, and the dollar amount of qualified written notices of allocation. If you received qualified written notices of allocation, report the market value of the property, as shown. Include cash advances you received from a marketing cooperative. If you get per-unit returns in cash, show the amount of cash. If you get qualified per-unit return certificates, show the stated dollar amount of the certificate.

Part III Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax
Line 14
Enter the smaller of:
1. two-thirds (2/3) of the total gross income from Schedule F (Form 1065), line 13b, or
2. \$1,600.

Line 15
Enter the smallest of:
1. \$1,600, or
2. two-thirds (2/3) of the total gross income from line 14, plus your own all distributive share of gross income from nonfarm partnerships, Schedules K-1 (Form 1065), line 13c, or
3. the amount on line 5 if you also had farm income and elect the farm optional method.

Part IV Farm Deductions
Cash and Accrual Method
Do not deduct:
1. Personal or living expenses (such as taxes, insurance, or repairs on your home) that do not produce farm income.
2. Expenses of raising anything you or your family used.
3. The value of animals you raised that died.
4. Personal losses.
5. Loss of planting and growing citrus or almond groves before the close of the fourth tax year beginning with the tax year you plant them in their permanent grove. You must treat these items as part of the cost of the grove.

Line 8
Report Commodity Credit Corporation loans you received as income if:
1. the commodities are forfeited to the government instead of sold in the market, or
2. you choose to report the loan as income when you receive it. If you do this, attach a statement showing the details of the loan. You must continue to report these loans as income unless the IRS permits you to change your accounting method.

Line 10
Show the amount you were paid for the use of your farm machinery.
Line 11
Use this line to report income other than that shown on lines 1 through 10. For example, include the following income items on line 11:
1. Barter income.
2. State gasoline tax refund you got in 1985.
3. The amount of credit for Federal income tax on gasoline or other fuel claimed on your 1984 Form 1040.
4. The amount of credit for alcohol used as a fuel that was entered on Form 6478.

Report the sale of commodity futures contracts on this line if they were made to protect you from price changes. These are a form of business insurance and are considered hedges. Enter any profit on line 11. If you had a loss in a closed futures contract, show it as a minus amount.
Caution: For property acquired and hedging positions established, you must clearly identify on your books and records that the transaction was a hedging transaction.
Purchase or sales contracts are not true hedges if they offset losses that already happened. If they offset losses that already happened with the hope of making a profit due to favorable price changes, do not report the profit or loss on this line. Report the losses on Form 6781, Gains and Losses From Section 1256 Contracts and Straddles.

Part II Farm Deductions
Cash and Accrual Method
Do not deduct:
1. Personal or living expenses (such as taxes, insurance, or repairs on your home) that do not produce farm income.
2. Expenses of raising anything you or your family used.
3. The value of animals you raised that died.
4. Personal losses.
5. Loss of planting and growing citrus or almond groves before the close of the fourth tax year beginning with the tax year you plant them in their permanent grove. You must treat these items as part of the cost of the grove.

Line 8
Report Commodity Credit Corporation loans you received as income if:
1. the commodities are forfeited to the government instead of sold in the market, or
2. you choose to report the loan as income when you receive it. If you do this, attach a statement showing the details of the loan. You must continue to report these loans as income unless the IRS permits you to change your accounting method.

Line 9
In general, you must report crop insurance proceeds in the year you receive them. However, you may choose to include crop insurance proceeds and certain other after the year of damage if you can show that it is your practice to report income from these crops in the later tax year.

Line 10
Show the amount you were paid for the use of your farm machinery.
Line 11
Use this line to report income other than that shown on lines 1 through 10. For example, include the following income items on line 11:
1. Barter income.
2. State gasoline tax refund you got in 1985.
3. The amount of credit for Federal income tax on gasoline or other fuel claimed on your 1984 Form 1040.
4. The amount of credit for alcohol used as a fuel that was entered on Form 6478.

Line 12
Show the amount you were paid for the use of your farm machinery.
Line 13
Show the amount you were paid for the use of your farm machinery.
Line 14
Enter the smaller of:
1. two-thirds (2/3) of the total gross income from Schedule F (Form 1065), line 13b, or
2. \$1,600.

(A limited partner is one who can lose only the amount invested in the partnership; a limited entrepreneur is a person who does not take any active part in managing the business.)

If you are a farming syndicate, your deductions are limited as follows:

- Generally, you can deduct feed, seed, fertilizers, and other farm supplies only in the year you actually use them (or only in the year you can deduct them under your accounting method). However, if you brought supplies you could not use because of fire, storm, flood, disease, or other casualty, then you may deduct them in the year you bought them.
- You must spread the cost of poultry you bought to use in business (or to resell) over 12 months, or the useful life, whichever is less.
- You cannot deduct the cost of planting, growing, and harvesting crops or raising produce fruit or nuts, before the tax year in which they produce commercial quantities. You must treat these costs as part of the cost of the grove.

Line 15

You can deduct what you spent to conserve soil or water, or to prevent erosion of your land, if you can show that you paid for a soil or water district for conservation expenses. Do not deduct more than 25% of your gross income from farming (excluding certain gains from selling assets such as farm machinery and land). If your conservation expenses are more than the limit, you can carry the excess over to following years.

Line 16

You can deduct depreciation of buildings, improvements, cars and trucks, machinery, and other farm equipment or a permanent nature.

- Do not deduct depreciation on:
 - your home, furniture, or other personal items.
 - land.
 - livestock you bought or raised for resale, or
 - other property in your inventory.

Generally, you **MUST** use the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) for all assets you place in service after December 31, 1980.

You may also choose under section 179 to expense part of the cost of certain depreciable property you bought in 1985 for use in your business. You may deduct a portion of the cost of recovery property that would otherwise qualify for investment tax credit. However, you must use the same costs in general for cars or other "listed property" placed in service in 1985, you may not take this deduction if the property is used 50% or less in your trade or business.

Figure your depreciation deduction, including the section 179 expense deduction, on Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization. Enter on line 16 of Schedule F the amount from Form 4562, Part I. See Depreciation and New

If you choose to deduct land clearing expenses for 1985, you must attach a statement to your tax return. See Publication 225 for details on what you must include in this statement.

Line 25

Enter what you paid to rent machinery used on your farm.

If you have a mortgage on your farm (real property) which you paid for, you may deduct the interest on that mortgage up to \$600 or more interest on this mortgage. You should receive Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, or similar statement, showing the total interest received from you during 1985. You should receive this statement by January 31, 1986. If you and at least one other person (other than your spouse if you file a joint return) were liable for, and paid, interest on the mortgage and the person received the Form 1098, attach a statement to the Form 1098 giving the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098. In the right margin, next to line 26, write "see attached."

Line 27

Enter the interest on other loans related to this farm. If you prepaid interest in 1985 for years after 1985, include only the part that applies to 1985.

Line 28

Enter the amount you paid to pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plans for your employees. If the plan included you as an owner-employee, see the instructions for Schedule C, line 22, on your Form 1040, line 27, for yourself on Form 1040, line 27.

Line 29

Enter what you paid to rent pasture or farm land.

Line 30

Enter what you paid for repairs and upkeep of farm buildings (but not your home), machinery, and equipment. You can also include what you paid for tools of short life or small cost, such as shovels and rakes.

Line 34

You can deduct the following taxes on farm business assets:

- Real estate and personal property taxes
- Social security taxes you paid to match employees' wages.
- Federal income taxes
- Estate and gift taxes
- Taxes assessed to pay for improvements, such as paving and sewers.
- Taxes on your home or personal property
- Other taxes not related to the farm business.

Line 35

Do not deduct:

- Federal income taxes
- Estate and gift taxes
- Taxes assessed to pay for improvements, such as paving and sewers.
- Taxes on your home or personal property
- Other taxes not related to the farm business.

Use Form 4562 to figure your amortization deduction. Include on line 37 of Schedule F the amount of the deduction from Form 4562, Part II.

For more information on amortization, see Publication 335, Business Expenses.

Line 39

For more information on amortization, see Publication 335, Business Expenses.

Office supplies

- Advertising
- Car and truck expenses. You can deduct what it cost you to run your car or truck, or take the fixed mileage rate.

Note: If you claim any car or truck expenses, you must complete Part III of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization.

Line 40

The fixed rate is 21 cents a mile up to 15,000 miles, and 11 cents a mile for each mile after that. If you use more than one vehicle for business, you must use the actual cost. If you use the vehicle for both or, and paid, interest on the mortgage and the person received the Form 1098, attach a statement to the Form 1098 giving the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098. In the right margin, next to line 26, write "see attached."

Line 41

If you use the cash method, show what you paid for feed to be consumed by the livestock in the year of payment. However, if the feed is to be consumed in a later tax year, the expenses might not be deductible in the year paid. See Publication 225 for more information on advance payments for feed.

Line 42

Do not include as freight paid the cost of transportation incurred in purchasing livestock. Do not include the cost of the livestock, and deduct them when the livestock are sold.

Line 46

You can deduct depreciation of buildings, improvements, cars and trucks, machinery, and other farm equipment or a permanent nature.

- Do not deduct depreciation on:
 - your home, furniture, or other personal items.
 - land.
 - livestock you bought or raised for resale, or
 - other property in your inventory.

Generally, you **MUST** use the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) for all assets you place in service after December 31, 1980.

You may also choose under section 179 to expense part of the cost of certain depreciable property you bought in 1985 for use in your business. You may deduct a portion of the cost of recovery property that would otherwise qualify for investment tax credit. However, you must use the same costs in general for cars or other "listed property" placed in service in 1985, you may not take this deduction if the property is used 50% or less in your trade or business.

Figure your depreciation deduction, including the section 179 expense deduction, on Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization. Enter on line 16 of Schedule F the amount from Form 4562, Part I. See Depreciation and New

Use Form 4562 to figure your amortization deduction. Include on line 37 of Schedule F the amount of the deduction from Form 4562, Part II.

For more information on amortization, see Publication 335, Business Expenses.

Line 39

Office supplies

- Advertising
- Car and truck expenses. You can deduct what it cost you to run your car or truck, or take the fixed mileage rate.

Note: If you claim any car or truck expenses, you must complete Part III of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization.

Line 40

The fixed rate is 21 cents a mile up to 15,000 miles, and 11 cents a mile for each mile after that. If you use more than one vehicle for business, you must use the actual cost. If you use the vehicle for both or, and paid, interest on the mortgage and the person received the Form 1098, attach a statement to the Form 1098 giving the name and address of the person who received the Form 1098. In the right margin, next to line 26, write "see attached."

Line 41

If you use the cash method, show what you paid for feed to be consumed by the livestock in the year of payment. However, if the feed is to be consumed in a later tax year, the expenses might not be deductible in the year paid. See Publication 225 for more information on advance payments for feed.

Line 42

Do not include as freight paid the cost of transportation incurred in purchasing livestock. Do not include the cost of the livestock, and deduct them when the livestock are sold.

Line 46

You can deduct depreciation of buildings, improvements, cars and trucks, machinery, and other farm equipment or a permanent nature.

- Do not deduct depreciation on:
 - your home, furniture, or other personal items.
 - land.
 - livestock you bought or raised for resale, or
 - other property in your inventory.

Generally, you **MUST** use the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS) for all assets you place in service after December 31, 1980.

You may also choose under section 179 to expense part of the cost of certain depreciable property you bought in 1985 for use in your business. You may deduct a portion of the cost of recovery property that would otherwise qualify for investment tax credit. However, you must use the same costs in general for cars or other "listed property" placed in service in 1985, you may not take this deduction if the property is used 50% or less in your trade or business.

Figure your depreciation deduction, including the section 179 expense deduction, on Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization. Enter on line 16 of Schedule F the amount from Form 4562, Part I. See Depreciation and New

- nonrecourse loans or protected against loss by a guarantee, stop-loss agreement, or similar arrangement, or
- loans from a person described in 3 above.

If you do not have any of these kinds of amounts for which you are not at risk in this business, then answer the question "NO" and enter your loss on line 39.

If you answered "YES" to the question on line 40, get Form 6198 to determine the amount of the loss and enter that amount on line 39. If you entered an amount is zero or less, enter zero on line 39.

In addition to the amount that you report on Schedule F, you sell or otherwise dispose of (1) an asset used in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, or (2) any part of your interest in an activity to which the at-risk rules apply, and you have amounts in the activity for which you are not at risk, see the instructions for Form 6198.

Line 41

Any loss from this activity not allowed for the activity in 1986.

For more details, get Publication 536, Net Operating Losses and the At-Risk Limits. Also see Form 6198 and its instructions for more information.

Part III

Farm Income

Accrual Method

If you use the accrual method, report farm income on line 41. You must report for each year the amount of income you receive from your animals and crops if you use this method. See Publication 538, Accounting Periods and Methods, for exceptions, inventory methods, and how to change methods of accounting.

Line 41

Enter the amount you got from the sales of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised.

Lines 42 through 45

See instructions for Part I, lines 7, 8, 10, and 11.

1985 Tax Table

Your zero bracket amount has been built into the Tax Table. For persons with taxable income of less than \$50,000.

Example: Mr. and Mrs. Brown are filing a joint return. Their taxable income on line 37 of Form 1040 is \$25,325. First, they find the \$25,300-25,350 income line. Next, they find the column for married filing jointly and read down the column. The amount shown where the income line and filing status column meet is \$3,545. This is the tax amount they write on line 38 of their return.

1985 Tax Table—Continued

Table with columns for 'If line 37 (taxable income) is—', 'And you are—', and 'Your tax is—'. It includes sub-tables for 'If line 37 (taxable income) is—' with values from 5,000 to 7,000 and 8,000 to 11,000.

* This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er)

Table with columns for 'If line 37 (taxable income) is—', 'And you are—', and 'Your tax is—'. It includes sub-tables for 'If line 37 (taxable income) is—' with values from 11,000 to 13,000.

* This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er)

1985 Tax Table—Continued

Table with columns for taxable income ranges (14,000 to 31,000) and marital status (Single, Married, Head of household). Rows list tax amounts and marginal rates for each category.

* This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er).

Continued on next page

1985 Tax Table—Continued

Table with columns for taxable income (41,000 to 49,000) and marital status (Single, Married, etc.). Rows list tax amounts for various income levels and marital statuses.

* This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er)

1985 Tax Table—Continued

Table with columns for taxable income (32,000 to 40,000) and marital status (Single, Married, etc.). Rows list tax amounts for various income levels and marital statuses.

* This column must also be used by a qualifying widow(er)

1985 Optional State Sales Tax Tables - Continued

Table with columns for state (e.g., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming) and rows for income brackets (e.g., \$1-\$5,000, \$5,000-\$10,000, etc.). Each cell contains a 5-digit code representing the tax amount.

How To Use Tele-Tax Information

IRS has recorded about 150 topics of tax information that answer many Federal tax questions. You can hear up to three topics on each call you make. Automated Refund Information is available at selected locations after March 15, if it has been 10 weeks since you mailed your 1985 tax return, we will be able to check the status of your refund.

Tele-Tax is the local toll-free area. Long distance charges apply if you call from outside the local dialing area of the numbers listed below. A complete list of these topics and instructions on how to use Tele-Tax are on the next page. Note: Cities with a 1 or 2 before them only have Recorded Tax Information. Cities with a 3 before them can be called only if you have a push button (long or push-button (pulse dial) phone. Cities with a 3 before them have Recorded Tax Information and Automated Refund Information and can be called by using any type of phone.

Table of state locations for Tele-Tax information, organized by state and listing specific cities and phone numbers.

How To Use Tele-Tax

- 1 Select, by number, the topic you wish to hear.
2 Have paper and pencil handy to take notes
3 Call the appropriate phone number
4 If you have a push button (tone signaling) or push button (tone dial) or push button (pulse dial) phone, ask the IRS operator for the topic number you want to hear
5 Push-button (tone signaling) service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
6 Push-button (tone dial) service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during regular office hours (in Hawaii, from 6:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.)

Automated Refund Information

- 1 Have a copy of your tax return available since you will need to know the line, filing status, and the exact amount of your refund
2 Call the appropriate phone number
3 Follow the recorded instructions
4 Push button (tone signaling) service is available Monday through Friday from 6:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. (hours may vary in your area)
5 Rotary (dial) push-button (tone signaling) service is available Monday through Friday from 6:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

Tele-Tax Topic Numbers and Subjects

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include IRS Procedures and Services, Public Libraries, Small Business Tax Workshops, and Filing Requirements.

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include Business Income, Charitable Contributions, Depreciation, and various tax-related subjects.

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include Appeal Rights, Privacy Act, and various tax-related subjects.

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act, and various tax-related subjects.

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act, and various tax-related subjects.

Table with 2 columns: Topic No. and Subject. Topics include Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act, and various tax-related subjects.

carry out their tax laws. And we may give it to foreign governments because of treaties that they have with the United States...

1985 Earned Income Credit Table

To find your earned income credit: Read down the column titled "If line 3 or 4 of the worksheet is—" and find the appropriate amount from the Earned Income Credit Worksheet on page 16. Read across to the right and find the amount of the earned income credit. Enter that amount on line 5 or 6 of the worksheet, whichever applies.

Large table with 10 columns: If line 3 or 4 of the worksheet is—earned income Over But not income credit Over But not income credit. Rows represent different income levels and filing statuses.

\$11,000 or more—you cannot take the credit

To Call IRS Toll-Free for Answers to Your Federal Tax Questions. Use Only the Number Listed Below for Your Area

Caution: "Toll-free" is a telephone call for which you pay only local charges with no long-distance charge. Please use a local city number only if it is not a long-distance call for you. Otherwise, use the general toll-free number given.

We are happy to answer questions to help you prepare your return. But you should know that you are responsible for the accuracy of your return. If we do make an error, you are still responsible for the payment of the correct tax. To make sure that IRS employees give courteous responses and correct information to taxpayers, a second IRS employee sometimes listens in on telephone calls. No record is kept of any taxpayer's name, address, or social security number.

If you find it necessary to write instead of calling, please address your letter to your IRS District Director for a prompt reply. Make sure you include your social security number or taxpayer identifying number when you write.

The IRS has a telephone service called Tele-Tax. It provides automated refund information and recorded tax information on about 130 topics covering such areas as filing requirements, dependents, itemized deductions, and gift tax. It is available by telephone, and Monday through Friday during office hours, to taxpayers using push-button (pulse dial) or rotary (dial) phones. See Tele-Tax information in the index for the page numbers that contain telephone numbers, available topics, and instructions describing how to use this service.

ALABAMA Call 1 800-424-1040	FLORIDA Jacksonville, 354 1760	MAINE Call 1 800-424-1040	CINCINNATI , 621 6281	OHIO Cincinnati, 621 6281	NEW HAMPSHIRE Call 1 800-424-1040	NEW JERSEY Newark, 622-0600	NEW MEXICO Albuquerque, 622-0600	NEW YORK Brooklyn, 732-0100 Buffalo, 855-3958 Mannatt, 732-0100 Rochester, 536-3770 Rockland County, 997-1510 Staten Island, 732-0100 Suffolk, 724-5000 Westchester County, 937-1510	NEW YORK Bronx, 732-0100 Brooklyn, 596-3770 Buffalo, 855-3958 Mannatt, 732-0100 Rochester, 536-3770 Rockland County, 997-1510 Staten Island, 732-0100 Suffolk, 724-5000 Westchester County, 937-1510	NORTH CAROLINA Greensboro, 274 3711	NORTH DAKOTA Call 1 800-424-1040	OKLAHOMA Call 1 800-424-1040	OREGON Eugene, 485-8286 Portland, 422-2960 Salem, 581 8721	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia, 574-9900 Pittsburgh, 281-0112	PUERTO RICO San Juan Metro Area, 753-4040 Isla DDD, 753-4549	RHODE ISLAND Call 1 800-424-1040	SOUTH CAROLINA Call 1 800-424-1040	SOUTH DAKOTA Call 1 800-424-1040	TENNESSEE Nashville, 259-4601	MINNESOTA St. Paul, 224-7461	MISSOURI Kansas City, 421-2330 St. Louis, 231-6505	NEBRASKA Omaha, 221-3321	OHIO Cincinnati, 621-6281 Cleveland, 522-3000	OREGON Eugene, 485-8286 Portland, 281-3923 Salem, 581 8721	PUERTO RICO San Juan Metro Area, 753-4040 Isla DDD, 753-4549	HAWAII Honolulu, 546-7300 All other islands, 1-800-232-2511	ILLINOIS Chicago, 435-1040	INDIANA Indianapolis, 259-5477	IOWA Des Moines, 283-0523	MICHIGAN Detroit, 237-0794
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Toll-Free "Forms Only" Telephone Numbers
If you only need to order tax forms and publications and do not have any tax questions, please call the number listed below for your area

ALASKA Anchorage, 563-5313 Elsewhere in Alaska, call operator and ask for Zenith 3700	CALIFORNIA Please call the telephone number shown in the white pages of your local telephone directory under U.S. Revenue Service, Federal Tax Assistance	COLORADO Denver, 825-7041	ARIZONA Phoenix, 257-9722 Tucson, 882-0730	ALABAMA Call 1 800-424-1040	ALASKA Call 1 800-424-1040	ARIZONA Call 1 800-424-1040	CALIFORNIA Call 1 800-424-1040	CONNECTICUT Call 1 800-424-1040	DELAWARE Wilmington, 573-6400 Call 488-3100	KANSAS Denver, 825-7041	KENTUCKY Call 1 800-424-1040	LOUISIANA Call 1 800-424-1040	MAINE Call 1 800-424-1040	MARYLAND Baltimore, 962-2590 Montgomery County, 488-3100 Princess Anne's County, 488-3100	MASSACHUSETTS Boston, 523-1040	MICHIGAN Detroit, 237-0800	MINNESOTA Minneapolis, 291-1422 St. Paul, 291-1422	MISSISSIPPI Call 1 800-424-1040	MISSOURI Des Moines, 283-0523	MONTANA Call 1 800-424-1040	NEBRASKA Omaha, 422-1900	NEVADA Call 1 800-424-1040	NEW HAMPSHIRE Call 1 800-424-1040	NEW JERSEY Call 1 800-424-1040	NEW MEXICO Call 1 800-424-1040	NEW YORK Call 1 800-424-1040	NORTH CAROLINA Call 1 800-424-1040	NORTH DAKOTA Call 1 800-424-1040	OHIO Call 1 800-424-1040	OKLAHOMA Call 1 800-424-1040	OREGON Call 1 800-424-1040	PENNSYLVANIA Call 1 800-424-1040	PUERTO RICO Call 1 800-424-1040	RHODE ISLAND Call 1 800-424-1040	SOUTH CAROLINA Call 1 800-424-1040	SOUTH DAKOTA Call 1 800-424-1040	TENNESSEE Call 1 800-424-1040
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How To Get Forms

Generally, we mail forms and schedules directly to you based on what seems to be right for you. Schedules and forms you may need are listed below.

To save time, you can get the following items at many participating banks, post offices, and public libraries, or order them from IRS:

- Form 1040, U.S. Individual Income Tax Return Instructions for Form 1040
- Form 1040EZ Instructions for Form 1040EZ
- Schedule A for itemized deductions
- Schedule B for interest income if more than \$400; for dividends and other distributions on stock if more than \$400; and for answering the Foreign Accounts or Foreign Trusts Questions
- Schedule W for the deduction for a married couple when both work

You can photocopy the following items (as well as those listed above) at many participating public libraries or order them from IRS:

- Schedule C, Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession
- Schedule D, Capital Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B
- Schedule E, Supplemental Income Schedule
- Schedule F, Farm Income and Expenses
- Schedule G, Income Averaging
- Schedule R, Credit for the Elderly and the Permanently and Totally Disabled
- Schedule SE, Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax
- Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals
- Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses
- Form 2119, Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence
- Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals
- Form 2441, Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses
- Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit
- Form 3903, Moving Expense Adjustment
- Form 4136, Computation of Credit for Federal Tax on Gasoline and Special Fuels
- Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization
- Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts
- Form 4797, Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions
- Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
- Form 5699, Residential Energy Credit
- Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions
- Form 8332, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child or Divorced or Separated Parents

How To Get Publications

You can read or photocopy the following publications at many participating public libraries or order them from IRS:

- 17 Your Federal Income Tax
- 54 Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Abroad
- 334 Tax Guide for Small Business
- 463 Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses
- 501 Exemptions
- 502 Medical and Dental Expenses
- 503 Child and Dependent Care Credit, and Employment Taxes for Household Employers
- 504 Tax Information for Divorced or Separated Individuals
- 505 Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax
- 506 Income Averaging
- 508 Educational Expenses
- 521 Moving Expenses
- 523 Tax Information on Selling Your Home
- 524 Credit for the Elderly and the Permanently and Totally Disabled
- 525 Taxable and Nontaxable Income
- 526 Charitable Contributions
- 527 Rental Property
- 529 Miscellaneous Deductions
- 530 Tax Information for Owners of Homes, Condominiums, and Cooperative Apartments
- 531 Reporting Income From Tips
- 533 Self-Employment Tax
- 545 Interest Expense
- 547 Nonbusiness Disasters, Casualties, and Thefts
- 550 Investment Income and Expenses
- 552 Recordkeeping for Individuals and a List of Tax Publications
- 553 Highlights of 1985 Tax Changes
- 554 Tax Information for Older Americans
- 575 Pension and Annuity Income
- 583 Information for Business Taxpayers
- 587 Business Use of Your Home
- 590 Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)
- 596 Earned Income Credit
- 905 Tax Credits for Individuals
- 903 Tax Information on Unemployment Compensation
- 907 Tax Information for Handicapped and Disabled Individuals
- 910 Taxpayer's Guide to IRS Information, Assistance and Publications
- 915 Tax Information on Social Security Benefits (and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement Benefits)

Other publications and forms referred to in the instructions are also available without cost from the "Forms Distribution Center" for your state.

Where To Send Your Order for Free Forms and Publications

Please send your order to the "Forms Distribution Center," for your state. If there is more than one Center for your state, send the order to the Center nearest you.

- Alabama—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- Alaska—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- Arizona—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Arkansas—P.O. Box 6900, Fresno, CA 93778
- California—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- Colorado—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Connecticut—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Delaware—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- District of Columbia—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Florida—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- Georgia—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- Hawaii—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- Idaho—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- Illinois—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Indiana—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Iowa—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Kansas—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Kentucky—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Louisiana—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Maine—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Maryland—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Massachusetts—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Michigan—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Minnesota—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Mississippi—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- Missouri—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Montana—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Nebraska—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Nevada—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- New Hampshire—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- New Jersey—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- New Mexico—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- New York—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- North Carolina—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- North Dakota—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Ohio—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Oklahoma—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Oregon—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- Pennsylvania—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Rhode Island—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- South Carolina—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- South Dakota—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Tennessee—Caller No. 848, Atlanta, GA 30370
- Texas—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Utah—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769
- Vermont—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Virginia—P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260
- Washington—P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778
- West Virginia—P.O. Box 6900, Florence, KY 41042
- Wisconsin—P.O. Box 338, Kansas City, MO 64141
- Wyoming—P.O. Box 2924, Austin, TX 78769

Foreign Addresses—Taxpayers with mailing addresses in foreign countries should send this order blank to either: Forms Distribution Center, P.O. Box 30370 or P.O. Box 12626, Fresno, CA 93778, whichever is closer. Send letter requests for other forms and publications to: Richmond Distribution Center, P.O. Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23260.

Puerto Rico—Director's Representative, U.S. Internal Revenue Service Federal Office Building, Chardon Street, Hato Rey, PR 00918

Virgin Islands—V.I. Bureau of Internal Revenue, P.O. Box 3186, St. Thomas, VI 00801

DETACH AT THIS LINE

Circle Desired Forms and Publications	Schedule G (1040)	2119	4562	5695	Pub 521	Pub 545
Schedules A&B (1040)	Schedule R (1040)	2210	4562	5695	Pub 523	Pub 552
Schedules C (1040)	Schedule R (1040)	2441	4684	5695	Pub 524	Pub 553
Schedule D (1040)	Schedule SE (1040)	3468	4684	5695	Pub 525	Pub 554
Schedule E (1040)	Schedule W (1040)	3468	4797	5695	Pub 527	Pub 903
Schedule F (1040)	Schedule W (1040)	3903	4797	5695	Pub 529	Pub 529
TRISA & 1040EZ Instructions	Schedule F (1040)	4135	4868	5695	Pub 506	Pub 530

Index to Instructions

- A** Address Change—10
- B** Business Services Centers—16
- C** Adjustments to Income—11
- D** Adoption Expenses, Qualified—22
- E** Alimony Paid—19
- F** Alimony Received—9
- G** Amended Return—15
- H** Amount You Owe (or Refund)—17
- I** Annuities—9 and 10, 25, 30, and 36
- J** Attachments to the Return—4
- K** Automated Return Information—47
- L** Bankruptcy—7
- M** Birth or Death of Dependents—6
- N** Business—Proof of—6
- O** Business Use of Home—21 and 20
- P** Capital Gains and Losses (Schedule D)—23
- Q** Capital Gain Distributions—9
- R** Charitable Contributions—14
- S** Child and Dependent Care Expenses—Credit for—14
- T** Changes, Important Tax Law—21
- U** Child and Dependent Care Expenses—Credit for—14
- V** Community Property States—6
- W** Contributions to Charities—14 and 21
- X** Credit for Earned Income—16
- Y** Credits Against Tax—14
- Z** Earned Income Credit—16
- AA** Earnings Credit Table—48
- BB** Educational Expenses—11
- CC** Estate Tax—11 and 22
- DD** Estates and Trusts—16, 17, and 18
- EE** Excess Hospital Insurance Benefits Tax Credit—17
- FF** Excess Social Security and RRTA Tax Withheld—17
- GG** Exemptions—6
- HH** Farm Income and Expenses (Schedule F)—33
- II** Filing Requirements—3
- JJ** Extension of Time to File—3
- KK** Where to File—10
- LL** Which Form to File—3
- MM** Who Should File—3
- NN** Filing Status—5
- OO** Foreign Accounts and Foreign Tax—23
- PP** Foreign Accounts—Overseas Bank—50 and 51
- QQ** Fringe Benefits—8

Page 52

Do not use the envelope we furnished you in your income tax package because this envelope may be used only for filing your income tax return.

Print or type your name and address on this label. It will be used to speed your order forms to you.

Name _____

Number and street _____

City or town, state, and ZIP code _____

DETACH AT THIS LINE

- R** Railroad Retirement Benefits (Tier 1)—10
- S** Records—How Long to Keep—18
- T** Return—Amount You Owe—17
- U** Return—Income (Schedule E)—25
- V** Residence—Sale of—24
- W** Retirement Plan—Distribution, Keogh—12
- X** Rounding Off to Whole Dollars—6
- Y** Royalties—25
- Z** Sale of Residence—24
- AA** Additions to the Table—20
- BB** State (Optional)—13
- CC** State and Local Income Taxes—Taxable Refunds of—9
- DD** Social Security Benefits (and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement)—26
- EE** Social Security Number—5
- FF** Student Dependents—Exemption for—6
- GG** Substitute Tax Forms—19
- HH** Tax—13
- II** Tax—Computation by IRS—13
- JJ** Other Methods of Computing—14
- KK** Accumulation Distributions of Trusts—14
- LL** Alternative Minimum Tax on Tax Preference—14
- MM** Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)—15
- NN** Lump Sum Distributions—10-Year Averaging—14
- OO** Penalty Under Section 72—15
- PP** Rental Income—15
- QQ** Self-employment Income—15 and 31
- RR** Tax Rate Schedules—43
- SS** Taxes You May Deduct—20
- TT** Telephone Assistance—46, 47, and 49
- UU** Take Information—46, 47, and 49
- VV** To Income—8 and 15
- WW** Trusts—Foreign—23
- XX** Unemployment Compensation—10
- YY** U.S. Citizens and Resident Aliens Living Abroad—3 and 8
- ZZ** When To File—3
- AAA** Who Must File—3
- BBB** Widows and Widowers—Qualifying—6
- CCC** Winnings—Prizes, Gambling, and Lotteries—11
- DDD** (Other Income)—11
- EEE** Working Married Couples—Deduction for—15

Save Time! Participating public libraries have IRS tax forms available for copying and reference sets of Tax Information Publications. Also, participating banks, post offices, and libraries stock Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, their instructions, and Schedules A&B and W.

1985 Form 1040A

Step 6 Figure your taxable income. Write the amount from line 14. 15

16a If you made charitable contributions, write your cash contributions. (If \$3,000 or more to any one organization, see page 21.) 16a

b Write your noncash contributions. If over \$500, you must attach Form 8283. 16b

c Add lines 16a and 16b. Write the total. 16c

d Divide the amount on line 16c by 2a; write the result. 16d

17 Subtract line 16d from line 15. Write the result. 17

18 Multiply \$1,040 by the total number of exemptions claimed on line 5f. See the chart on page 22 of the instructions. 18

19 Subtract line 18 from line 17. Write the result. This is your taxable income. 19

Step 7 Figure your tax, credits, and payments (including advance EIC payments). If you want IRS to Figure Your Tax, See Page 22 of the instructions.

20 Find the tax on the amount on line 19. Use the tax table, pages 31-36. 20

21a Credit for child and dependent care expenses. Complete and attach Schedule 1, Part II. 21a

b Partial credit for political contributions for which you have receipts. See page 24 of the instructions. 21b

22 Add lines 21a and 21b. Write the total. 22

23 Subtract line 22 from line 20. Write the result. (If line 22 is more than line 20, write -0- on line 23.) This is your total tax. 23

24a Total Federal income tax withheld. This should be shown in Box 9 of your W-2 form(s). (If line 6 is more than \$39,600, see page 25 of the instructions.) 24a

b Earned income credit. From the worksheet on page 27 of the instructions. See page 26 of the instructions. 24b

25 Add lines 24a and 24b. Write the total. These are your total payments. 25

26 If line 25 is larger than line 23, subtract line 23 from line 25. Write the result. This is the amount of your refund. 26

27 If line 23 is larger than line 25, subtract line 25 from line 23. Write the result. This is the amount you owe. Attach check or money order for full amount payable to "Internal Revenue Service." Write your social security number and "1985 Form 1040A" on it. 27

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than the taxpayer) is based on all information of which the preparer has any knowledge.

Your signature Date Your occupation

X Spouse's signature (if joint return, both must sign) Date Spouse's occupation

X Paid preparer's signature Date Preparer's social security no.

X Firm's name (or yours, if self-employed) Employer identification no.

Address and ZIP code Check if self-employed

Form 1040A US Individual Income Tax Return (0) 1985

Step 1 Name and address. Use the IRS mailing label. If you don't have one, print or type: Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial) Last name Your social security no.

Present home address (number and street) Spouse's social security no.

City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code

Presidential Election Campaign Fund. Do you want \$1 to go to this fund? If joint return, does your spouse want \$1 to go to this fund? Yes No Yes No

Step 2 Check your filing status. 1 Single (See if you can use Form 1040EZ.) 2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income) 3 Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security number above and spouse's full name here. 4 Head of household (with qualifying person). If the qualifying person is your unmarried child but not your dependent, write this child's name here.

Step 3 Figure your exemptions. Always check the exemption box labeled Yourself. Check other boxes if they apply. 5a Yourself 65 or over Blind 5b Spouse 65 or over Blind 5c First names of your dependent children who lived with you. Write number of children listed on 5a and b. 5d First names of your dependent children who did not live with you (see page 11). (If pre-1985 agreement, check here.) Write number of children listed on 5d.

5e Other dependents: 1 Name 2 Relationship 3 Number of months lived in your home 4 Did dependent have income of \$100 or more? 5 Did you provide more than one-half of dependent's support? Write number of dependents listed on 5c.

6 Total number of exemptions claimed. (Also complete line 18.) 6

7 Interest income. (If the total is over \$400, also attach Schedule 1, Part III.) 7

8a Dividends. (If the total is over \$400, also attach Schedule 1, Part IV.) Total. 8a 8b Exclusion (see page 16). 8b

c Subtract line 8b from line 8a. Write the result on line 8c. 8c

9a Unemployment compensation (insurance), from Form(s) 1099-G. Total received. 9a

b Taxable amount, if any, from the worksheet on page 17 of the instructions. 9b

10 Add lines 6, 7, 8c, and 9b. Write the total. This is your total income. 10

Step 5 Figure your adjusted gross income. 11 Individual retirement arrangement (IRA) deduction, from the worksheet on page 19. 11

12 Deduction for a married couple when both work. Complete and attach Schedule 1, Part I. 12

13 Add lines 11 and 12. Write the total. These are your total adjustments. 13

14 Subtract line 13 from line 10. Write the result. This is your adjusted gross income. 14

1985 Schedule 1 (Form 1040A) OMB No. 1545-0046

1985 Schedule 1 (Form 1040A) OMB No. 1545-0046

Part III Interest Income

Complete this part and attach Schedule 1 to Form 1040A if you received over \$400 in interest income.

Table with 2 columns: Last name of payer, Amount. Includes line 1 and line 2 instructions.

Part IV Dividend Income

Complete this part and attach Schedule 1 to Form 1040A if you received over \$100 in dividends.

Table with 2 columns: Last name of payer, Amount. Includes line 1 and line 2 instructions.

You MUST complete and attach Schedule 1 to Form 1040A if you: Claim the deduction for a working married couple (complete Part I), Claim the credit for child and dependent care expenses (complete Part II), Have over \$400 of interest income (complete Part III), Have over \$400 of dividend income (complete Part IV)

Part I Deduction for a married couple

Complete this part to figure the amount you can deduct on Form 1040A, line 12. Attach Schedule 1 to Form 1040A

Table with 2 columns: (a) You, (b) Your spouse. Lines 1-6 for calculating credit for child and dependent care expenses.

Part II Credit for child and dependent care expenses

Complete this part to figure the amount of credit you can take on Form 1040A, line 21a. Attach Schedule 1 to Form 1040A.

- 1 Write the number of qualifying persons who were cared for in 1985.
2 Write the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1985 for the care of the qualifying person.
3 If unmarried, write your earned income on line 3c. OR If married, write your earned income on line 3a and 3b.
4 Compare the amounts on lines 2 and 3c. Write the smaller of the two amounts here.

Table with 3 columns: Percentage, If line 15 is: But not over, Percentage. Lines 15a and 15b for calculating percentage of earned income.

6 Multiply the amount on line 4 by the percentage on line 5. Write the result here and on Form 1040A, line 21a

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service
1985
Income Tax Return for
Single filers with no dependents

OMB No. 1545-0045

Use the IRS mailing label. If you don't have one, please print:

Please print your numbers like this:

1234567890

Your social security number

Print your name above (first, initial, last)

Print your home address (number and street)

City, town, or post office, state, and ZIP code

Yes No

Dollars Cents

Presidential Election Campaign Fund
Do you want \$1 of your tax to go to this fund?

1 Total wages, salaries, and tips. This should be shown in Box 10 of your W-2 form(s). (Attach your W-2 form(s).)

2 Interest income of \$400 or less. If the total is more than \$400, you cannot use Form 1040EZ.

3 Add line 1 and line 2. This is your adjusted gross income.

4 Allowable part of your cash charitable contributions. See instructions for line 4 on back of this form.

5 Subtract line 4 from line 3.

6 Amount of your personal exemption.

7 Subtract line 6 from line 5. If line 6 is larger than line 5, enter 0 on line 7. This is your taxable income.

8 Enter your Federal income tax withheld. This should be shown in Box 9 of your W-2 form(s).

9 Use the single column in the tax table on pages 31-36 of the Form 1040A instruction booklet to find the tax on your taxable income on line 7. Enter the amount of tax.

10 If line 8 is larger than line 9, subtract line 9 from line 8. Enter the amount of your refund.

11 If line 9 is larger than line 8, subtract line 8 from line 9. Enter the amount you owe. Attach check or money order for the full amount, payable to "Internal Revenue Service."

I have read this return. Under penalties of perjury, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the return is true, correct, and complete.

Your signature

Date

For IRS Use Only—Please do not write in boxes below.

02345

1985

Instructions for Form 1040EZ

You can use this form if:

- Your filing status is single.
You do not claim exemptions for being 65 or over, OR for being blind.
Your taxable income is less than \$50,000.
You had only certain cash charitable contributions. See instructions for line 4, below.
You deducted only wages, salaries, and tips, and your interest income was \$400 or less. Caution: If you received tips (including allocated tips) that you did not report to your employer, you may not be able to use Form 1040EZ. See page 15 in the Instructions for preparing 1040EZ and 1040A.

If you can't use this form, you must use Form 1040A or Form 1040 instead. See pages 4 through 6 in the instruction booklet. If you are uncertain about your filing status, dependents, or exemptions, read the step-by-step instructions for Form 1040A that began on page 1.

It will make it easier for us to process your return if you do the following:

- 1. Keep your numbers inside the boxes.
2. Do not use dollar signs.
You may find calculations easier if you round off cents to whole dollars. See page 13 of the instruction booklet for details.

Name and address

Use the mailing label we sent you. After you complete your return, carefully place the label in the name and address area. Mark through any errors on the label and print the correct information right on the label. If you don't have a label, print the information on the name and address lines.

Presidential election campaign fund

Congress set up this fund to help pay for Presidential election campaigns. You may have one of your tax dollars go to this fund by checking the "Yes" box. Checking the "Yes" box does not change the tax or refund shown on your return.

Figure your tax

Line 1. Enter on line 1 the total amount you received in wages, salaries, and tips. This should be shown in Box 10 of your 1985 wage statement(s), Form W-2. If you don't receive your W-2 form by February 15, contact your local IRS office. Attach the first copy of Copy B of your W-2 form(s) to your return.

Line 2. Enter on line 2 the total interest income you received from all sources, such as banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. You should receive a Form 1099-INT from each institution that paid you interest. You cannot use Form 1040EZ if your total interest income is over \$400.

Line 4. You can deduct one-half of what you gave in cash (including checks and money orders) to qualified charitable organizations in 1985. But if you gave \$3,000 or more to any one organization, or you made any non-cash contributions, you cannot use Form 1040EZ. See page 20 of the instruction booklet for information on qualified charitable organizations and other limitations. Enter on line 4 one-half of your total cash contributions.

Line 6. Every taxpayer is entitled to one \$1,040 personal exemption. If you are also entitled to additional exemptions for being 65 or over, for blindness, for your spouse, or for your dependent children or other dependents, you cannot use Form 1040EZ.

Line 8. Enter the amount of Federal income tax withheld. This should be shown in Box 9 of your 1985 W-2 form(s). If you had two or more employers and had total wages of over \$39,600, see page 25 of the instruction booklet. If you want IRS to figure your tax for you, complete lines 1 through 8, sign, and date your return. If you want to figure your own tax, continue with these instructions.

Line 9. Use the amount on line 7 to find your tax in the tax table on pages 31-36 of the instruction booklet. Be sure to use the column in the tax table for single taxpayers. Enter the amount of tax on line 9. If your tax from the tax table is zero, enter 0.

Refund or amount you owe—Compare line 8 with line 9

Line 10. If line 8 is larger than line 9, you are entitled to a refund. Subtract line 9 from line 8, and enter the result on line 10.

Line 11. If line 9 is larger than line 8, you owe more tax. Subtract line 8 from line 9, and enter the result on line 11. Attach your check or money order for the full amount. Write your social security number and "1985 Form 1040EZ" on your payment.

Sign your return

You must sign and date your return. If you pay someone to prepare your return, that person must also sign it below the space for your signature and supply the other information required by IRS. See page 28.

Mailing your return

File your return by April 15, 1986. Mail it to us in the addressed envelope that came with the instruction booklet. If you don't have an addressed envelope, see page 30 of the instruction booklet for the address.

SCHEDULES A&B (Form 1040)
 Department of the Treasury
 Social Security Administration
 Name(s) as shown on Form 1040
 OMB No. 1545-0074
1985
 Your social security number

Schedule A—Itemized Deductions
 (Schedule B is on back)
 Attach to Form 1040. See Instructions for Schedules A and B (Form 1040).

Medical and Dental Expenses (Do not include expenses reimbursed or paid by others.) (See instructions on page 19.)	1 Prescription medicines and drugs, and insulin 2 a Doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals, insurance premiums you paid for medical and dental care, etc. 2 b Transportation and lodging c Other (list—include hearing aids, dentures, eyeglasses, etc.) 2 c 3 4	5
Taxes You Paid (See instructions on page 20.)	6 State and local income taxes 7 Real estate taxes 8 a General sales tax (see sales tax tables in instruction booklet) 8 b General sales tax on motor vehicles 9 Other taxes (list—include personal property taxes) 10 Add the amounts on lines 6 through 9. Write the total here. Total taxes	10
Interest You Paid (See instructions on page 20.)	11 a Home mortgage interest you paid to financial institutions. b Home mortgage interest you paid to individuals (show that person's name and address) 11 b 12 13 Total credit card and charge account interest you paid 13 Other interest you paid (list) 14 Add the amounts on lines 11a through 13. Write the total here	14
Contributions You Made (See instructions on page 21.)	15 a Cash contributions (if you gave \$3,000 or more to any one organization, report these contributions on line 15b) b Cash contributions totaling \$3,000 or more to any one organization (Show to whom you gave and how much you gave) 15 b 16 17 Carryover from prior year 18 Add the amounts on lines 15a through 17. Write the total here Total contributions	18
Casualty and Theft Losses (See instructions on page 21.)	19 Total casualty or theft losses. (You must attach Form 4684 or similar statement.)	19
Miscellaneous Deductions (See instructions on page 21.)	20 Union and professional dues 21 Tax return preparation fee 22 Other (list type and amount) 23 Add the amounts on lines 20 through 22. Write the total here. Total miscellaneous	23
Summary of Itemized Deductions (See instructions on page 22.)	24 Add the amounts on lines 5, 10, 14, 18, 19, and 23. Write your answer here 25 If you checked Form 1040 (Filing Status box 2 or 3, write \$3,540 (Filing Status box 4 or 5, write \$2,350 (Filing Status box 3, write \$1,770) 26 Subtract line 25 from line 24. Write your answer here and on Form 1040, line 34a (if line 25 is more than line 24, see the Instructions for line 26 on page 22.)	24 25 26

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 Instructions. Schedule A (Form 1040) 1985

SCHEDULES A&B (Form 1040) 1985
 OMB No. 1545-0074
 Page 2
 Name(s) as shown on Form 1040 (Do not enter name and social security number if shown on other side.)
 Your social security number

Schedule B—Interest and Dividend Income
 Attach to Form 1040. See Instructions for Schedules A and B (Form 1040).

Part I Interest Income (See instructions on pages 8 and 22.) Also complete Part III	1 Interest income from seller-financed mortgages (See instructions and show name of payer) 2 Other interest income (list name of payer) 3 Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2. Write the total here and on Form 1040, line 8	1 2 3
Part II Dividend Income (See instructions on pages 8 and 22.) Also complete Part III	4 Dividend income (list name of payer—include on line 4 capital gain distributions, non-taxable distributions, etc.) 5 Add the amounts on line 4. Write the total here 6 Capital gain distributions. Enter here and on line 15, Schedule D 7 Nontaxable distributions (See Schedule D instructions for adjustment to basis) 8 Exclusion of qualified reinvested dividends from a public utility (See page 23 of Instructions) 9 Add the amounts on lines 6, 7, and 8. Write the total here 10 Subtract line 9 from line 5. Write the result here and on Form 1040, line 9a *If you received capital gain distributions for the year and you do not need Schedule D to report any other gains or losses, do not file that schedule. Instead, enter 40% of your capital gain distributions on Form 1040, line 14	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Part III Foreign Accounts and Foreign Trusts (See instructions on page 23.)	11 At any time during the tax year, did you have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)? (See page 23 of the Instructions for exceptions and filing requirements for Form 1040, line 11) 12 Were you the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust which existed during the current tax year, whether or not you have any beneficial interest in it? If "Yes," you may have to file Forms 3520, 3520-A, or 926.	Yes No

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 Instructions. Schedule B (Form 1040) 1985

SCHEDULE SE
(Form 1040)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax
▶ See instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040).
▶ Attach to Form 1040.

OMB No. 1545-0074
1985
18

Name of self-employed person (as shown on social security card) _____ Social security number of self-employed person ▶ _____

Part II Regular Computation of Net Earnings From Self-Employment

Note: If you performed services for certain churches or church-controlled organizations and you are not a minister or a member of a religious order, see the instructions.

1 Net farm profit or (loss) from Schedule F (Form 1040), line 35, and farm partnerships, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13a _____

2 Net profit or (loss) from Schedule C (Form 1040), line 33, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13a (other than farming), and Form W-2 wages of \$100 or more from an electing church or church-controlled organization. (See instructions for other income to report.) _____

Note: Check here if you are exempt from self-employment tax on your earnings as a minister, member of a religious order, or Christian Science practitioner because you filed Form 4361 _____

See instructions for kinds of income to report. If you have other earnings of \$400 or more that are subject to self-employment tax, include those earnings on line 2.

3	Maximum income for optional methods	3	\$1,600	00
4	Farm Optional Method—If you meet test A or B above, enter the smaller of two-thirds (2/3) of gross farm income from Schedule F (Form 1040), line 12, and farm partnerships, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13b, or \$1,600	4		
5	Subtract line 4 from line 3	5		
6	Nonfarm Optional Method—If you meet test C above, enter the smallest of two-thirds (2/3) of gross nonfarm income from Schedule C (Form 1040), line 5, and Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), line 13c (other than farming), or \$1,600, or if you elected the farm optional method, the amount on line 5	6		

Part III Optional Computation of Net Earnings From Self-Employment
(See "Who Can Use Schedule SE")

Generally, this part may be used only if you meet any of the following tests.

A Your gross farm income (Schedule F (Form 1040), line 12) was not more than \$2,400, or

B Your gross farm income (Schedule F (Form 1040), line 12) was more than \$2,400 and your net farm profits (Schedule F (Form 1040), line 35) were less than \$1,600, or

C Your net nonfarm profits (Schedule C (Form 1040), line 33) were less than \$1,600 and also less than two-thirds (2/3) of your gross nonfarm income (Schedule C (Form 1040), line 5)

See instructions for other limitations.

Part III Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax

7 Enter the amount from Part I, line 1, or, if you elected the farm optional method, Part II, line 4 _____

8 Enter the amount from Part I, line 2, or, if you elected the nonfarm optional method, Part II, line 6 _____

9 Add lines 7 and 8. If less than \$400, do not fill in the rest of the schedule because you are not subject to self-employment tax. (Exception: If this line is less than \$400 and you are an employee of an electing church or church-controlled organization, complete the schedule unless this line is a loss. See instructions.) _____

10 The largest amount of combined wages and self-employment earnings subject to social security or railroad retirement tax (Tier 1) for 1985 is _____

11 a Total social security wages and tips from Forms W-2 and railroad retirement compensation (Tier 1). Note: U.S. Government employees whose wages are only subject to the 1.35% hospital insurance benefits tax (Medicare) and only employees of certain church or church-controlled organizations should not include those wages on this line (see instructions) _____ 11a

b Unreported tips subject to social security tax from Form 4137, line 9, or railroad retirement tax (Tier 1) _____ 11b

c Add lines 11a and 11b _____

12 a Subtract line 11c from line 10 _____ 12a

b Enter your "qualified" U.S. Government wages if you are required to use the worksheet in Part III of the instructions 12b _____

c Enter your Form W-2 wages from an electing church or church-controlled organization 12c _____

13 Enter the smaller of line 9 or line 12a _____

If line 13 is \$39,600, fill in \$4,672.80 on line 14. Otherwise, multiply line 13 by .118 and enter the result on line 14 _____

14 Self-employment tax. Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 51 _____

Schedule SE (Form 1040) 1985

SCHEDULE C
(Form 1040)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession
(Sole Proprietorship)
Partnerships, Joint Ventures, etc., Must File Form 1065.
▶ Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1041. ▶ See instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040).

OMB No. 1545-0074
1985
09

Name of proprietor _____ Social security number _____

A Principal business or profession, including product or service (see instructions) _____

B Principal business code from page 2 _____

C Business name and address ▶ _____ D Employer ID number _____

E Method(s) used to value closing inventory _____

F Accounting method (1) Cash (2) Accrual (3) Other (attach explanation) _____

G Was there any change in determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventory? If "Yes," attach explanation _____

H Did you deduct expenses for an office in your home? _____

Part I Income

1 a Gross receipts or sales _____

b Less: Returns and allowances _____

c Subtract line 1b from line 1a and enter the balance here _____

2 Cost of goods sold and/or operations (from Part III, line B) _____

3 Subtract line 2 from line 1c and enter the gross profit here _____

4 a Windfall Profit Tax Credit or Refund received in 1985 (see instructions) _____

b Other income _____

5 Add lines 3, 4a, and 4b. This is the gross income _____

Part II Deductions

6 Advertising _____

7 Bad debts from sales or services (Cash method taxpayers, see instructions) _____

8 Bank service charges _____

9 Car and truck expenses _____

10 Commissions _____

11 Depreciation and section 179 deduction from Form 4562 (not included in Part III below) _____

12 Dues and publications _____

13 Employee benefit programs _____

14 Freight (not included in Part III below) _____

15 Insurance _____

16 Laundry and cleaning _____

17 Legal and professional services _____

18 Mortgage interest paid to financial institutions (see instructions) _____

19 Office expense _____

20 Other interest _____

21 Other interest _____

22 Pension and profit sharing plans _____

23 Rent on business property _____

24 Repairs _____

25 Supplies (not included in Part III below) _____

26 Taxes (Do not include Windfall Profit Tax here. See line 30) _____

27 Travel and entertainment _____

28 Utilities and telephone _____

29 a Wages _____

b Jobs credit _____

c Subtract line 29b from 29a _____

30 Windfall Profit Tax withheld in 1985 _____

31 Other expenses (Specify) _____

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____

g _____

h _____

32 Add amounts in columns for lines 6 through 31g. These are the total deductions _____

33 Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 32 from line 5 and enter the result. If a profit, enter on Form 1040, line 12, and on Schedule SE, Part I, line 2 (or Form 1041, line 5). If a loss, you MUST go on to line 34 _____

34 If you have a loss, you MUST answer this question: "Do you have amounts for which you are not at risk in this business (see instructions)?" Yes No. If "Yes," you MUST attach Form 6198. If "No," enter the loss on Form 1040, line 12, and on Schedule SE, Part I, line 2 (or Form 1041, line 5) _____

Part III Cost of Goods Sold and/or Operations (See Schedule C instructions for Part III)

1 Inventory at beginning of year (if different from last year's closing inventory, attach explanation) _____

2 Purchases less cost of items withdrawn for personal use _____

3 Cost of labor (do not include salary paid to yourself) _____

4 Materials and supplies _____

5 Other costs _____

6 Add lines 1 through 5 _____

7 Less: Inventory at end of year _____

8 Cost of goods sold and/or operations. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter here and in Part I, line 2, above _____

Schedule C (Form 1040) 1985

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040 (Do not enter name and social security number if shown on other schedule)

Your social security number

Part IV Summary of Parts II and III

Table with 5 rows and 2 columns. Row 20: Combine lines 8 and 19, and enter the net gain or (loss) here. Row 21: If line 20 shows a gain, enter the smaller of line 19 or line 20. Row 22: Enter 60% of line 21. Row 23: Subtract line 22 from line 20. Row 24: If line 20 shows a loss, enter one of the following amounts: a. If line 8 is zero or a net gain, enter 50% of line 20. b. If line 19 is zero or a net gain, enter line 20; or c. If line 8 and line 19 are net losses, enter amount on line 8 added to 50% of the amount on line 19. Row 25: Enter here and as a loss on Form 1040, line 13, the smallest of: a. The amount on line 24; b. \$3,000 (\$1,500 if married and filing a separate return); or c. Taxable income, as adjusted.

Part V Computation of Post-1969 Capital Loss Carryovers from 1985 to 1986

Table with 11 rows and 2 columns. Row 26: Enter loss shown on line 8, if none, enter zero and skip lines 27 through 30, then go to line 31. Row 27: Enter gain shown on line 19, if that line is blank or shows a loss, enter zero. Row 28: Subtract line 27 from line 26. Row 29: Enter smaller of line 25 or line 28. Row 30: Subtract line 29 from line 28. Row 31: Subtract line 29 from line 25. Row 32: Enter loss from line 19; if none, enter zero and skip lines 33 through 36. Row 33: Enter gain shown on line 8. Row 34: Subtract line 33 from line 32. Row 35: Multiply amount on line 31 by 2. Row 36: Subtract line 35 from line 34.

Part VI Complete This Part Only If You Elect Out of the Installment Method and Report a Note or Other Obligation at Less Than Full Face Value

Check here if you elect out of the installment method. Enter the face amount of the note or other obligation. Enter the percentage of valuation of the note or other obligation.

Part VII Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B With Tax Return

Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B With Tax Return (Complete this part if you received one or more Form(s) 1099-B or an equivalent broker's substitute statement(s) reporting sales of stock, bonds, etc., or bartering income.)

Table with 13 rows and 2 columns. Row 37: Total sales of stock, bonds, etc., reported for 1985 by your broker to you, on Form(s) 1099-B or an equivalent substitute statement(s). Row 38: Proceeds from sale or exchange of capital assets reported on Schedule D, but not included in line 37. Row 39: Add lines 37 and 38. Row 40: Part of line 37 not reported on Schedule D this year (attach explanation). Row 41: Subtract line 40 from line 39. Row 42: Form 1040, line 22. Row 43: Schedule C (Form 1040). Row 44: Schedule D (Form 1040). Row 45: Schedule E (Form 1040). Row 46: Schedule F (Form 1040). Row 47: Other (identify) (if not taxable, indicate reason—attach additional sheets if necessary). Row 48: Total (add lines 42 through 47).

Note: The amount on line 48 should be the same as the total bartering on all Forms 1099-B or equivalent statements received.

SCHEDULE O (Form 1040) Capital Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B and Reconciliation of Forms 1099-B

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

OMB No. 1545-0074 1985 12

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040 Attach to Form 1040. See Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).

Your social security number

Part I Summary of Forms 1099-B for Sales of Stocks, Bonds, Etc.

Report here and on line 37, Part VII, page 2, total sales of stocks, bonds, etc., reported for 1985 by your broker to you on Form(s) 1099-B or an equivalent substitute statement(s), such as a broker's confirmation statement. Note: Also complete Part VII if you received one or more Form(s) 1099-B or equivalent statement(s) for 1985, for bartering income.

Part III Short-term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held Six Months or Less (one year or less if acquired before 6/23/84)

Table with 8 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost or other basis, (f) Gain or loss, (g) Gain, (h) Loss. Rows 1-8.

Part III Long-term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held More Than Six Months (more than one year if acquired before 6/23/84)

Table with 13 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost or other basis, (f) Gain or loss, (g) Gain, (h) Loss. Rows 9-19.

Note: Complete the back of this form. However, if you have capital loss carryovers from years beginning before 1970, do not complete Parts IV or V. See Form 4798 instead.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 Instructions.

Part II Income or Losses from Partnerships, S Corporations, Estates, or Trusts
If you report a loss below, and have amounts invested in that activity for which you are not at risk, you may have to file Form 6198. See instructions.

Part I Rental and Royalty Income or Loss
In the space provided below, show the kind and location of each rental property.

Table with columns: (a) Name, (b) Code, (c) Partnership, (d) Employer identification number, (e) Net loss, (f) Net income. Includes instructions for adding amounts and combining income/loss.

Table with columns: A, B, C, Totals. Includes instructions for reporting rental and royalty income/loss.

Part III Windfall Profit Tax Summary

Part IV Summary

Table for Part III Windfall Profit Tax Summary with columns (a) through (f) for total estate and trust income/loss.

Table for Part IV Summary with columns (a) through (f) for total income or loss.

Table for Optional Depreciation Worksheet with columns (a) through (f) for depreciation on property.

Table for Rental and Royalty Income with columns A, B, C, Totals and rows 18-26 for expenses and net income.

SCHEDULE F Farm Income and Expenses (Form 1040)

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

OMB No. 1545-0074

1985

14

Social security number (SSN)

Agricultural Activity Code (While in the code that best describes your principal income-producing activity...)

Part I Farm Income—Cash Method—Complete Parts I and II (Accrual method taxpayers complete Parts II and III, and line 12 of Part I)

Form with 12 numbered lines for reporting sales of livestock, including sub-sections for Agricultural program payments, Materials and services, and Commodity credit loans.

Part II Farm Deductions—Cash and Accrual Method (Do not include personal or living expenses such as taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., on your home...)

Form with 25 numbered lines for reporting deductions, including Breeding fees, Conservation expenses, Depreciation, and various other expenses.

Part III Farm Income—Accrual Method (Do not include sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, sport, or dairy purposes...)

Form with 10 numbered lines for reporting sales of livestock, including Agricultural program payments, Materials and services, and Commodity credit loans.

Principal Agricultural Activity Codes (Select one of the following codes and write the 4 digit number on line A on page 1 of this schedule...)

Form with 10 numbered lines for reporting Principal Agricultural Activity Codes, including Horticultural specialty, Beefcattle feedlots, and Poultry and eggs.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 Instructions.

Schedule F (Form 1040) 1985

Schedule W
(Form 1040)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

OMB No. 1545-0074
1985
16
Your social security number

Deduction for a Married Couple When Both Work
▶ For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 Instructions. Attach to Form 1040.

Names as shown on Form 1040

Step 1 Figure your earned income

	(a) You	(b) Your spouse
1 Wages, salaries, tips, etc., from Form 1040, line 7. (Do not include nondisability pensions or annuities)	1	1
2 Net profit or (loss) from self-employment (from Schedules C and F (Form 1040), Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), and any other earned income)	2	2
3 Add lines 1 and 2. This is your total earned income.	3	3

Step 2 Figure your qualified earned income

4 Adjustments from Form 1040, lines 25, 26, 27, and any repayment of sub-pay included on line 31. (See instructions below.)

5 Subtract line 4 from line 3. This is your qualified earned income. If the amount in column (a) or (b) is zero (0) or less, stop here. You may not take this deduction.

Step 3 Figure your deduction

6 Compare the amounts in columns (a) and (b) of line 5 above. Write the smaller amount here. (Write either amount if 5(a) and 5(b) are the same.) Do not write more than \$30,000.

7 Percentage used to figure the deduction (10%)

8 Multiply the amount on line 6 by the percentage on line 7. This is the amount of your deduction. Write the answer here and on Form 1040, line 30.

Instructions

Complete this schedule and attach it to your Form 1040 if you take the deduction for a married couple when both work. You may take the deduction if both you and your spouse

- work and have qualified earned income, and
- file a joint return, and
- do not file Form 2555 to exclude income or to exclude or deduct certain housing costs, and
- do not file Form 4563 to exclude income.

There are three steps to follow in figuring the deduction on Schedule W:

Step 1 (lines 1, 2, and 3).—Figure earned income separately for yourself and your spouse.

Step 2 (lines 4 and 5).—Figure qualified earned income separately for yourself and your spouse by subtracting certain adjustments from earned income.

Step 3 (lines 6, 7, and 8).—Figure the deduction based on the smaller of

- the qualified earned income entered in column (a) or (b) of line 5, whichever is less, OR
- \$30,000.

Earned income.—This is generally income you receive for services you provide. It includes wages, salaries, tips, commissions, certain disability income, sub-pay, etc. (from Form 1040, line 7). It also includes income earned from self-employment (from Schedules C and F of Form 1040 and Schedule K-1 of Form 1065), and net earnings and gains (other than capital gains) from the disposition, transfer, or licensing of property that you created. Earned income does not include interest, dividends, social security or tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, IRA distributions, unemployment compensation, deferred compensation, or nontaxable income. It also does not include any amount your spouse paid you.

Caution: Do not consider community property laws in figuring your earned income.

Qualified earned income.—This is the amount on which the deduction is based. Figure it by subtracting certain adjustments from earned income.

These adjustments (and the related lines on Form 1040) are:

- Employee business expenses (from line 25).
- IRA deduction (from line 26).
- Keogh retirement plan deduction (from line 27).
- Repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits (sub-pay) included in the total on line 31. See the instructions on repayment of sub-pay on page 12 of the Form 1040 Instructions.

Enter the total of any adjustments that apply to you or your spouse's earned income in the appropriate column of line 4.

Example.—You earned a salary of \$20,000 and had \$3,000 of employee business expenses (Form 1040, line 25). Your spouse earned \$17,000 and had an IRA deduction of \$1,000 (Form 1040, line 26). You qualified earned income is \$17,000 (\$20,000 minus \$3,000) and your spouse's is \$16,000 (\$17,000 minus \$1,000). Because your spouse's qualified earned income is less than yours, the deduction is figured on your spouse's income. Therefore, the deduction is \$1,600 (\$16,000 x 10%).

Schedule G
(Form 1040)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

OMB No. 1545-0074
1985
16
Your social security number

Income Averaging
▶ See instructions on back. Attach to Form 1040.

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040

Step 1 Add your income from 1982—1984

1982 1 Fill in the amount from your 1982 Form 1040 (line 37), Form 1040A (line 16), or Form 1040EZ (line 7). If less than zero, enter zero.

1983 2 Fill in the amount from your 1983 Form 1040 (line 37), Form 1040A (line 19), or Form 1040EZ (line 7). If less than zero, enter zero.

1984 3 Fill in the amount from your 1984 Form 1040 (line 37), Form 1040A (line 19), or Form 1040EZ (line 7). If less than zero, enter zero.

Total 4 Fill in all income less deductions earned outside of the U.S. or within U.S. possessions and excluded for 1982 through 1984 (include housing exclusion)

5 Add lines 1 through 4

Step 2 Figure your averageable income

6 Divide the amount on line 5 by three (3)

7 Multiply the amount on line 6 by 140% (1.4)

8 Fill in your taxable income for 1985 from Form 1040, line 37

9 If you received a premature or excessive distribution subject to a penalty under section 72, see instructions

10 Subtract line 9 from line 8

11 If you live in a community property state and are filing a separate return, see instructions

12 Subtract line 11 from line 10. If less than zero, enter zero

13 Write in the amount from line 7 above

14 Subtract line 13 from line 12. This is your averageable income. If this line is \$3,000 or less, do not complete the rest of this form.

Step 3 Figure your tax

15 Multiply the amount on line 14 by 25% (.25)

16 Write in the amount from line 7 above

17 Add lines 15 and 16

18 Write in the amount from line 11 above

19 Add lines 17 and 18

20 Tax on amount on line 19 (from Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z)

21 Tax on amount on line 17 (from Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z)

22 Tax on amount on line 16 (from Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z)

23 Subtract line 22 from line 21

24 Multiply the amount on line 23 by 3. If you have no entry on line 9, skip lines 25 through 27 and go to line 28

25 Tax on amount on line 8 (from Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z)

26 Tax on amount on line 10 (from Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z)

27 Subtract line 26 from line 25

28 Add lines 20, 24, and 27. Write the result here. If it is less than the tax figured from the tax rate schedules or tax table, also write the result on Form 1040, line 38, and check the Schedule G box.

Form 3468 OMB No. 1545-0155
 Department of the Treasury
 Internal Revenue Service
 Name(s) as shown on return

1985
 24
 Identifying number

Computation of Investment Credit
 ▶ Attach to your tax return.
 ▶ Schedule B (Business Energy Investment Credit) on back.

Part I Elections (Check the box(es) below that apply to you (See Instruction D).)

- A** I elect to increase my qualified investment to 100% for certain commuter highway vehicles placed in service before January 1, 1986 (section 46(c)(6)).
- B** I elect to increase my qualified investment by all qualified progress expenditures made this and all later tax years.
- C** Enter total qualified progress expenditures included in column (4), Part II ▶
- D** I claim full credit on certain ships under section 46(g)(3) (See Instruction B for details).

Part II Qualified Investment (See instructions for rules on automobiles and other property with any personal use)

1 Recovery Property	Line	(1) Class of Property	(2) Cost or Other Basis	(3) Applicable Percentage	(4) Qualified Investment (Column 3 x Column 5)
Regular Percentage	(a)	New Property		60	
	(b)	Other		100	
	(c)	Used Property		60	
	(d)	Other		100	
Section 48(g) Election to Recover Investment Credit (instead of adjusting basis)	(a)	New Property		40	
	(b)	Other		80	
	(c)	Used Property		40	
	(d)	Other		80	

- 2** Nonrecovery property—Enter total qualified investment (See instructions for line 2)
- 3** New commuter highway vehicle—Enter total qualified investment (See Instruction D(1))
- 4** Used commuter highway vehicle—Enter total qualified investment (See Instruction D(1))
- 5** Total qualified investment in 10% property—Add lines 1(a) through 1(f), 2, 3, and 4 (See instructions for special limits)
- 6** Qualified rehabilitation expenditures—Enter total qualified investment for
 - a. 30-year-old buildings
 - b. 40-year-old buildings
 - c. Certified historic structures (You must attach NPS certification—see instructions)

Part III Tentative Regular Investment Credit

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10% of line 5							
25% of line 6c							
15% of line 6a							
20% of line 6b							
Credit from cooperatives—Enter regular investment credit from cooperatives							
Regular investment credit—Add lines 7 through 11							
Business energy investment credit—From line 11 of Schedule B (see back of this form)							
Current year investment credit—Add lines 12 and 13							

Note: If you have a 1985 jobs credit (Form 5884), credit for alcohol used as fuel (Form 6478), or employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) credit (Form 3800), General Business Credit, to claim your 1985 investment credit, file Form 3468 with only a 1985 investment credit (which may include business energy investment credit), you may continue with lines 15 through 20 to claim your credit.

Part IV Tax Liability Limitations

15	16	17	18	19	20
Individuals—From Form 1040, enter amount from line 46					
Corporations—From Form 1120, Schedule J, enter tax from line 3 or Form 1120-A, Part 1, line 11.					
Other filers—Enter income tax before credits from return					
Individuals—From Form 1040, enter credit from line 47, plus any orphan drug, nonconventional source, and excess credits included on line 49					
Corporations—From Form 1120, Schedule J, enter credits from lines 4(a) through 4(e) (Form 1120-A filers, enter zero)					
Other filers—See instructions for line 16c					
Income tax liability as adjusted (subtract line 16 from line 15)					
If line 17 is more than \$25,000—(See instructions for line 18)					
If line 17 is more than \$25,000—Enter 85% of the excess.					
Investment credit limitation—Add lines 18a and 18b					
Total allowed credit—Enter the smaller of line 14 or line 19. This is your General Business Credit for 1985. Enter here and on Form 1040, line 48; Form 1120, Schedule J, line 40; Form 1120-A, Part 1, line 2, or the proper line of other returns.					

Schedule B.—Business Energy Investment Credit

1 Enter on lines 1(a) through 1(e) your qualified investment in business energy property that is the kind listed in the instructions for line 1, column (2)

Type of Property	Line	(1) Class of Property or Life Years	(2) Code	(3) Basis	(4) Applicable Percentage	(5) Qualified Investment (Column 3 x Column 4)
Recovery	(a)	3-year			60	
	(b)	Other			100	
Nonrecovery	(c)	3 or more but less than 5			33 1/2	
	(d)	5 or more but less than 7			66 2/3	
	(e)	7 or more			100	

2 Total 10% energy investment property—Add lines 1(a) through 1(e), column (5)

3 Enter on lines 3(a) through 3(e) the basis in qualified hydroelectric generating property. Enter nameplate capacity of the property (See instructions for line 3) ▶

Recovery	Nonrecovery
(a) 3-year	
(b) Other	
(c) 3 or more but less than 5	
(d) 5 or more but less than 7	
(e) 7 or more	

4 Total 11% energy investment property—Add lines 3(a) through 3(e), column (5)

5 Enter on lines 5(a) through 5(e) the basis in energy property that is solar equipment, wind equipment, ocean thermal equipment, or geothermal equipment. (See instructions for line 5, column (2))

Recovery	Nonrecovery
(a) 3-year	
(b) Other	
(c) 3 or more but less than 5	
(d) 5 or more but less than 7	
(e) 7 or more	

6 Total 15% energy investment property—Add lines 5(a) through 5(e), column (5)

7 Enter 10% of line 2

8 Enter 11% of line 4

9 Enter 15% of line 6

10 Cooperative credit—Enter business energy investment credit from cooperatives

11 Tentative business energy investment credit—Add lines 7 through 10. Enter here and on line 13 of page 1

Recovery	Nonrecovery
(a) 3-year	
(b) Other	
(c) 3 or more but less than 5	
(d) 5 or more but less than 7	
(e) 7 or more	

Fiscal Year Filers
 The business energy investment credits shown on this page may be claimed only for energy property placed in service by December 31, 1985 (except for certain hydroelectric generating property, which may be placed in service by December 31, 1988)
 At the time we printed this form it was uncertain whether Congress would extend this deadline. We will use news media and other means available to provide you with information and instructions on any change.

Specific Instructions
One Credit Only.—If property qualifies as more than one kind of energy property, you may take only one credit for the property.
Lines 1, 3, and 5—Type of Property.—For definition of recovery and nonrecovery property, see the separate instructions for Form 3468.
Line 1—Column (2).—Use the code letters from the following list to indicate the kind of property for which you are claiming a credit. Be sure to put the code or codes on the line for the correct recovery period or life years as explained in the instructions for line 1, column (2).
 a. Solar equipment (but not passive solar equipment)
 b. Wind equipment
 c. Ocean thermal equipment
 d. Geothermal equipment
 e. Biomass property
 f. Energy property must be acquired new.
 See sections 48(a)(2) and 48(X)(1) through 48(X)(17) for details.

Instructions for Schedule B (Form 3468)
 Energy property must meet the same requirements as regular investment credit property, except that the provisions of sections 48(a)(1) and 48(a)(3) do not apply. See the separate instructions for Form 3468 for definitions and rules regarding regular investment credit property.
 Energy property must be acquired new. See sections 48(a)(2) and 48(X)(1) through 48(X)(17) for details.

Qualified investment for intercity buses (as amended by the Cruise Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980) for special rules on property financed by Industrial Development Bonds
 In the space provided in line 3, enter the megawatt capacity of the generator as shown on the nameplate of the generator.
Line 5—Column (2).—Use the code letters from the following list to indicate the kind of property for which you are claiming a credit. Be sure to put the code or codes on the line for the correct recovery period or life years as explained in the instructions for line 1, column (2).
 a. Solar equipment (but not passive solar equipment)
 b. Wind equipment
 c. Ocean thermal equipment
 d. Geothermal equipment
 e. Biomass property
 f. Energy property must be acquired new.
 See sections 48(a)(2) and 48(X)(1) through 48(X)(17) for details.

Part III Specific Information Concerning Automobiles and Other Listed Property

Table with 9 columns: Item No, (a) Description, (b) Date placed in service, (c) Business percentage, (d) Cost or other basis, (e) Recovery period, (f) Method of figuring depreciation, (g) Deduction, (h) Section 179 expense.

Section B.—Questions Regarding Use of Automobiles and Other Listed Property

- To Be Completed by All Filers
1 Do you have evidence...
2 Is the evidence written?
3 Do you maintain a written policy statement...
4 Do you maintain a written policy statement...
5 Do you provide more than five vehicles...
6 Total miles driven during the year
7 Total business miles driven during the year
8 Total commuting miles driven during the year
9 Total other personal (non-commuting) miles driven
10 Was the vehicle available for personal use during off duty hours?
11 Is another vehicle available for personal use?
12 Was the vehicle used primarily by a disqualified person?

Section C.—Information Regarding Use of Vehicles

Table with columns: Vehicle 1, Vehicle 2, Vehicle 3, Vehicle 4, Vehicle 5, Vehicle 6. Includes questions 6-12 regarding vehicle use.

Depreciation and Amortization

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service (B) Name(s) as shown on return Identifying number

Business or activity to which this form relates

Part I Depreciation Use Part III. Specific Information Concerning Automobiles and other Listed Property...

Table with 6 columns: (a) Class of property, (b) Date placed in service, (c) Cost or other basis, (d) Recovery period, (e) Method of figuring depreciation, (f) Deduction.

Section C.—Depreciation of Nonrecovery Property

- 7 Property subject to section 168(e)(2) election...
8 Other depreciation (see instructions)

Section D.—Summary

9 Total (Add deductions on lines 3 through 8). Enter here and on the Depreciation line of your return (Partner, S corporations—Do NOT include any amounts entered on line 3)

Part II Amortization

Table with 6 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Cost or other basis, (d) Code section, (e) Amortization for this year.

Total. Enter here and on Other Deductions or Other Expenses line of your return See Paperwork Reduction Act Notice on page 1 of the separate instructions.

Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Assets Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions From Other Than Casualty and Theft—(And Computation of Recapture Amounts Under Sections 179 and 280F)

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Identifying number

Part I Sales or Exchanges of Property Used in a Trade or Business and Involuntary Conversions From Other Than Casualty and Theft—(More Than 1 Year if Acquired Before 6/23/84)

Notes: Use Form 4684 to report involuntary conversions from casualty and theft. If you sold property that you claimed investment credit on, get Form 4255 to see if you are liable for recapture of the credit. File Form 6199 if you are reporting a loss and have amounts invested in the activity for which you are not at risk. (See instructions under "Special Notes.")

Table with 7 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Depreciation allowed, (f) Cost or other basis, (g) LOSS, (h) GAIN. Includes instructions for lines 1-8.

Part II Ordinary Gains and Losses

Table with 7 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Depreciation allowed, (f) Cost or other basis, (g) LOSS, (h) GAIN. Includes instructions for lines 9-17.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 1 of separate instructions.

Part III Gain From Disposition of Property Under Sections 1245, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1255

Slip section 1252 on line 76 and in the instructions, if you did not dispose of farmland, or if a partnership lists this form

Description of sections 1245, 1250, 1252, 1254, and 1255 property

Table with 4 columns: A, B, C, D. Includes instructions for lines 18-24.

Relate lines 18A through 18D to these columns

19 Gross sales price

20 Cost or other basis plus expense of sale

21 Depreciation (or depletion) allowed (or allowable)

22 Adjusted basis, subtract line 21 from line 20

23 Total gain, subtract line 22 from line 19

24 If section 1245 property

a Depreciation allowed (or allowable) (see instructions)

b Enter smaller of line 23 or 24a

25 If section 1250 property: (If straight line depreciation used, enter zero on line 25g unless you are a corporation subject to section 291.)

a Additional depreciation after 12/31/75

b Applicable percentage times the smaller of line 23 or line 25a (see instructions)

c Subtract line 25a from line 23. If line 23 is not more than line 25a, skip lines 25d and 25e

d Additional depreciation after 12/31/69 and before 1/1/76

e Applicable percentage times the smaller of line 25c or 25d (see instructions)

f Section 291 amount (For corporations only)

g Add lines 25b, 25c, and 25f

26 If section 1252 property:

a Soil, water, and land-clearing expenses

b Line 26a times applicable percentage (see instructions)

c Enter smaller of line 23 or 26b

27 If section 1254 property:

a Intangible drilling and development costs deducted after 12/31/75 (see instructions)

b Enter smaller of line 23 or 27a

28 If section 1255 property:

a Applicable percentage of payments excluded from income under section 126 (see instructions)

b Enter the smaller of line 23 or 28a

Summary of Part III Gains (Complete property columns A through D through line 28b before going to line 29)

29 Total gains for all properties (add columns A through D, line 23)

30 Add columns A through D, lines 24b, 25g, 26c, 27b, and 28b. Enter here and in Part II, line 11

31 Subtract line 30 from line 29. Enter the portion from casualty and theft on Form 4684, Section B, line 15. Enter the portion from other than casualty and theft on Form 4797, Part I, line 4.

Part IV Complete This Part Only If You Elect Out of the Installment Method And Report a Note or Other Obligation at Less Than Full Face Value

Check here if you elect out of the installment method.

Enter the face amount of the note or other obligation

Enter the percentage of valuation of the note or other obligation

Part V Computation of Recapture Amounts Under Sections 179 and 280F When Business Use Drops to 50% or Less (See instructions for Part V)

1 Section 179 expense deduction or section 280F recovery deductions

2 Depreciation (see instructions)

3 Recapture amount. (Subtract line 2 from line 1.)

(a) Section 179 (b) Section 280F

(See instructions for Part V)

DMF No. 1545-0227

1985
32

Form 6251
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Alternative Minimum Tax Computation

▶ Attach to Forms 1040, 1040NR, 1041 or 990-T (Trust).

Name(s) as shown on tax return

Identifying number

1	Adjusted gross income from Form 1040, line 33 or Form 1040NR, line 32 (see instructions)	1
2	Deductions (see instructions):	
	a (1) Medical and dental expense from Schedule A, line 5	2a(1)
	(2) Multiply Form 1040, line 33 by 5% (.05)	2a(2)
	(3) Subtract line 2a(2) from line 2a(1). (If zero or less, enter zero)	2a(3)
	b Contributions from Schedule A, line 18	2b
	c Casualty and theft losses from Schedule A, line 19	2c
	d Qualified interest on property used as a residence from Schedule A, line 11	2d
	e (1) Interest, other than line 2d above, from Schedule A, line 14	2e(1)
	(2) Net investment income (If zero or less, enter zero)	2e(2)
	(3) Enter the smaller of line 2e(1) or line 2e(2)	2e(3)
	f Gambling losses to the extent of gambling winnings from Schedule A, line 22	2f
	g Estate tax allowable under section 691(c) from Schedule A	2g
	h Estates and trusts only: Charitable deduction and income distribution deduction	2h
	1 Add lines 2a(3), b, c, d, e(3), f, g, and h	2i
3	Subtract line 2i from line 1	3
4	Tax preference items:	
	a Dividend exclusion	4a
	b 60% capital gain deduction	4b
	c Accelerated depreciation on non-recovery real property or 15 (or 18)-year real property	4c
	d Accelerated depreciation on leased personal property or leased recovery property other than 15 (or 18)-year real property	4d
	e Amortization of certified pollution control facilities	4e
	f Mining exploration and development costs	4f
	g Circulation and research and experimental expenditures	4g
	h Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions	4h
	i Depletion	4i
	j Incentive stock options	4j
	k Intangible drilling costs	4k
	l Add lines 4a through 4k	4l
5	Alternative minimum taxable income (add lines 3 and 4(l)) (short period returns, see instructions)	5
6	Enter: \$40,000, if married filing joint return or qualifying widow(er) \$30,000, if single or head of household \$20,000, if married filing separate return or estate or trust	6
7	Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero or less, do not complete the rest of this form	7
8	Enter 20% of line 7	8
9	Amount from Form 1040, line 50, or Form 1040NR, line 51. (Do not include Form 1040, line 39, or Form 1040NR, line 41.) (Estates and trusts, see instructions)	9
10	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter zero	10
11	Foreign tax credit	11
12	Alternative minimum tax (subtract line 11 from line 10). Enter on Form 1040, line 52, Form 1040NR, line 52, Form 1041, line 31, or Form 990-T, page 1, line 14	12

enter into the computation of tax preference items: (2) Beneficiary of an estate or trust, see section 58(c); (3) Participant in a common trust fund, see section 58(e); (4) Shareholder or holder of beneficial interest in an estate investment trust, see section 58(f).

Credits and Carryover of Unused Credits.—It may be necessary to figure the carryback or carryover of certain unused credits. See section 55(c)(3).

Note: If you have an earned income credit, you must reduce that credit by any alternative minimum tax.

(Continued on back)

Form 6251 (1985)

Instructions

(Section References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for your comments on this form. Write on this form or on a separate sheet of paper. Do not include this information if you are filing a return for a year other than 1985. We need to know how we can make this form easier to use. Send your comments to the Internal Revenue Service, Paperwork Reduction Project (6251), Washington, DC 20543.

Who Must File.—File this form if: (a) You are a partner, partner of an S corporation, or a partner of a partnership that has a tax preference item on line 4c through 4k, or (c) you have an amount on line 2a(3), and line 2e(2) includes income other than interest and dividend income.

Individuals, estates or trusts may be liable if their adjusted gross income plus tax preference items listed on line 4 total more than line 6.

Partners, Beneficiaries, etc.—If you are a partner, partner of an S corporation, or a partner of a partnership that has a tax preference item on line 4c through 4k, you must file this form separately for each partner, partner of an S corporation, or partner of a partnership that has a tax preference item on line 4c through 4k.

Minimum Tax Deferred From Earlier Years.—If you are a partner, partner of an S corporation, or a partner of a partnership that has a tax preference item on line 4c through 4k, you may be able to carry over unused credits from earlier years to the current year. See instructions for line 10.

For more information, see Publication 909, Alternative Minimum Tax.

References in the index are either to Table numbers or page numbers. Table numbers are in the format x.x (Table 1.1 would be "1.1") or letters (Table A would be "A"). Remaining references are to page numbers.

A

ADDITIONAL TAX FOR TAX PREFERENCES
 Definition.....119

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
 (See adjusted gross income less deficit)

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LESS DEFICIT
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Number of exemptions.....2.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Size of cumulated adjusted gross income.....1.1
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition..... 119
 Reported on:
 Form 1040A returns.....1.6
 Form 1040EZ returns.....1.5
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6
 Returns with income subject to tax...3.1
 Classified by tax generated at specific rates.....3.1
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2
 Returns with total income tax.....3.2
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LESS INVESTMENT INTEREST
 Classified by ratio of taxable income to alternative income.....3,4
 Definition.....99
 Reported on high income returns.....1,2

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME PLUS EXCLUDED TAX PREFERENCES
 Classified by ratio of taxable income to alternative income.....3,4
 Definition.....99
 Reported on high income returns.....1,2

ADJUSTMENTS
 (See statutory adjustments)

ADVANCE EARNED INCOME CREDIT PAYMENTS
 Definition.....120

AGE 65 OR OVER EXEMPTIONS
 Definition.....120
 Reported on returns of taxpayers age 65 or over.....2.5
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A

ALCOHOL FUEL CREDIT
 Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV

ALIMONY PAID
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....120
 Reported on:
 Returns with itemized deductions:
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

ALIMONY RECEIVED
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....120
 Reported on:
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns with itemized deductions:
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

ALL OTHER TAXES
 Definition.....120

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX
 (See also additional tax for tax preferences)
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....121
 Reported on:
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6
 Returns with income subject to tax...3.1
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAXABLE INCOME
 Definition.....121

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX PREFERENCES
 Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....121

B

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (See total net income or loss from business activities)	
BUSINESS CREDITS Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
BUSINESS OR PROFESSION NET INCOME OR LOSS Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	122
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A

C

CAPITAL ASSETS (See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	
CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS REPORTED ON FORM 1040 (See capital gain distributions)	
CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	
CAPITAL LOSS CARRYOVER (See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	
CASH CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTION (See contributions deduction)	
CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSS (NET) Classified by marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	122
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
CHILD CARE CREDIT Changes in Law.....	3
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	123
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
CHILDREN AT HOME EXEMPTIONS (See exemptions)	
CHILDREN AWAY FROM HOME EXEMPTIONS (See exemptions)	

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (See also specific item) Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	5
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (See description of the sample)	
CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTION Changes in Law.....	3
Classified by marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	123
Reported on:	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
Type of contribution.....	2.1
CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTION FOR NONITEMIZERS Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	123
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES CREDIT (See political contributions credit)	
CREDIT CARD INTEREST (See interest paid deduction)	
CREDIT FOR TAX ON CERTAIN GASOLINE, FUEL, AND OIL Definition.....	124
CREDIT FOR THE ELDERLY AND PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	124
Reported on:	
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over.....	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
CREDIT FROM REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES Definition.....	124
CREDIT ON 1986 ESTIMATED TAX Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	124
CREDITS (See tax credits)	

D

DEDUCTIONS (See total itemized deductions and specific deduction items)	
--	--

DEDUCTION FOR WORKING MARRIED COUPLES	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	124
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
DEPENDENT EXEMPTIONS	
(See exemptions)	
DEPRECIATION	
Changes in Law.....	3
DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE	
Confidence intervals.....	5
Method of estimation.....	5
Processing and management of the sample.....	5
Sample design and selection criteria.....	4
Sampling variability.....	5
DIVIDEND EXCLUSION	
Definition.....	125
DIVIDENDS IN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	125
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
DIVIDENDS RECEIVED	
(See dividends in adjusted gross income)	
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DIVIDENDS RECEIVED	
(See also dividends in adjusted gross income)	
Definition.....	125
E	
EARNED INCOME CREDIT	
Changes in Law.....	3
Definition.....	125
Refundable portion:	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Used to offset income tax before credits:	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status....	2.2
ECONOMIC INCOME	
Definition.....	96

EMPLOYEE BUSINESS EXPENSE	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	126
ESTATE OR TRUST INCOME OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	126
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	126
Reported on returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
EXCESS ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	126
Reported on:	
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
EXCESS SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES WITHHELD	
Definition.....	126
EXEMPTIONS	
Changes in Law.....	4
Classified by:	
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Type of exemption.....	2.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	127
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
EXPANDED INCOME	
Classified by ratio of taxable income to alternative income.....	3,4
Definition.....	98
Reported on high income returns.....	5,6
F	
FARM INCOME OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4

Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	127
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
FARM RENTAL INCOME OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Reported on:	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
FILING REQUIREMENTS	
Description.....	1
FOREIGN EARNED INCOME AND FOREIGN HOUSING EXCLUSION	
Definition.....	127
FOREIGN HOUSING DEDUCTION	
Definition.....	128
FOREIGN TAX CREDIT	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	128
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Description.....	100
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
FORFEITED INTEREST PENALTY ADJUSTMENT	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	128
FORM 1040 RETURNS	
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
FORM 1040A RETURNS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.6
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
FORM 1040EZ RETURNS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.5
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS	
Form 1040.....	144
Form 1040A.....	171
Form 1040EZ.....	171
Form 3468.....	180
Form 4562.....	181
Form 4797.....	182
Form 6251.....	183
Schedules A & B.....	174
Schedule C.....	175
Schedule D.....	176
Schedule E.....	177
Schedule F.....	178
Schedule G.....	179
Schedule SE.....	175
Schedule W.....	179

FOUR INCOME MEASURES	
Definition.....	99
FULLY TAXABLE PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES	
(See pensions and annuities)	

G

GAINS OR LOSSES FROM SALES OF CAPITAL ASSETS	
(See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	
GENERAL SALES TAXES DEDUCTION	
(See taxes paid deduction)	

H

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, RETURNS OF	
(See also marital status)	
Definition.....	128
HIGH INCOME RETURNS	
Classified by:	
Effective tax rate.....	11,12
Size of income under alternative income concepts.....	1,2
Tax status.....	5,6
Description.....	95
Itemized deductions as a percent of income.....	9,10
Items with largest tax effect.....	7,8
Ratio of taxable income to alternative income.....	3,4
HOME MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION	
(See interest paid deduction)	
H.R. 10 PLAN	
(See self-employed retirement plan adjustment)	

I

IMPLICIT TAX	
Description.....	101
INCOME AVERAGING	
Definition.....	129
Reported on returns with income subject to tax.....	3.1
INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX	
Classified by marginal tax rate.....	3.4
Definition.....	129
Reported on:	
Returns with income subject to tax....	3.1
Classified by tax generated at specified rate.....	3.5
INCOME TAX	
(See total income tax)	
INCOME TAX AFTER CREDITS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Marginal tax rate.....	3.4
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Size of cumulated adjusted gross income.....	1.1
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV

Definition.....	129
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
Returns with income subject to tax....	3.1
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
INCOME TAX AFTER PERSONAL CREDITS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross	
income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	129
INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDITS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross	
income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	129
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with income subject to tax....	3.1
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
INCOME TAX WITHHELD	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	129
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENT (IRA)	
ADJUSTMENT	
Changes in law.....	4
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	130
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
INTEREST PAID DEDUCTION	
Classified by marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	130
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
Type of interest paid deduction.....	2.1
INTEREST RECEIVED	
Changes in law.....	3
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV

Definition.....	130
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
INVESTMENT CREDIT	
Changes in Law.....	3
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	130
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS	
(See total itemized deductions and specific	
type of deduction)	

J

J	
JOBS TAX CREDIT	
Definition.....	131
JOINT RETURNS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES	
(See also marital status)	
Definition.....	131

K

K	
KEOGH PLANS ADJUSTMENT	
(See self-employed retirement plan adjustment)	

L

L	
LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA	
(See description of the sample)	
LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES	
(See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	

M

M	
MARITAL STATUS	
Classified by:	
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.2
Sources of income.....	1.3
Definition.....	131
Reported on:	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.2
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.6
Type of exemption.....	2.4
MEASUREMENT OF TAXES	
Description.....	100

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION

Changes in Law.....	4
Classified by marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	131
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
Type of medical deduction.....	2.1

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

Description.....	5
------------------	---

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

Classified by Marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	132
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2

MODIFIED TOTAL INCOME TAX

Classified by ratio of taxable income to alternative income.....	3,4
---	-----

MORTGAGE INTEREST CREDIT

Changes in Law.....	3
Definition.....	132

MOVING EXPENSES ADJUSTMENT

Definition.....	132
-----------------	-----

N

NET CAPITAL GAIN OR LOSS

(See sales of capital assets gain or loss)

NET CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSS

(See casualty or theft loss (net))

NONSAMPLING ERRORS

(See description of the sample)

NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS

(See exemptions)

O

OTHER DEDUCTIONS

(See miscellaneous itemized deductions)

OTHER DEPENDENTS

(See exemptions)

OTHER INCOME

Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	132
Reported on:	
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2

OTHER INTEREST PAID DEDUCTION

(See interest paid deduction)

OTHER TAX CREDITS

Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	132

OTHER TAXES DEDUCTION

(See taxes paid deduction)

OTHER TAXPAYMENTS

Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	133

OTHER THAN AGE OR BLINDNESS EXEMPTIONS

Classified by:	
Marital status.....	2.4
Number of exemptions.....	2.3

OTHER THAN CASH CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTION

(See contributions deduction)

OVERPAYMENT

Credited to 1986 estimated tax:	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	133
Refunded:	

Classified by:

Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV

Reported on:

Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
Returns with itemized deductions: Classified by marital status.....	2.2

OVERPAYMENT OF WINDFALL PROFIT TAX

Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	133

P

PARENT EXEMPTIONS

(See exemptions)

PARTNERSHIP NET INCOME OR LOSS

Definition.....	133
-----------------	-----

PARTNERSHIP AND S-CORPORATION NET INCOME
OR LOSS

Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	133
Reported on:	

High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1984.....	A

PAYMENT WITH REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF FILING
TIME

Definition.....	133
-----------------	-----

PAYMENTS TO A SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT PLAN
(See self-employed retirement (Keogh) plan
adjustment)

PAYMENTS TO AN INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENT	
(See individual retirement arrangement (IRA) adjustment)	
PENALTY TAX ON INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ARRANGEMENTS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	133
PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	134
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
PERSONAL CREDITS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	141
PERSONAL EXEMPTION CREDIT	
(See exemptions)	
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES DEDUCTION	
(See taxes paid deduction)	
POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS CREDIT	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	134
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
POPULATION AND SAMPLE	
Reported on Forms 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ...	B
PREDETERMINED ESTIMATED TAX PENALTY	
Classified by size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
PRESCRIPTION MEDICINE AND DRUG EXPENSE	
(See medical and dental expense deduction)	
PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SAMPLE	
Description.....	5
R	
REAL ESTATE TAXES DEDUCTION	
(See taxes paid deduction)	
REFUND	
(See also overpayment)	
Definition.....	134
REGULAR TAX COMPUTATION	
Definition.....	134

RENT INCOME OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	134
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING	
Description.....	1
RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION CREDIT	
Definition.....	135
RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CREDIT	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	135
Reported on:	
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT	
(See credit for the elderly and disabled)	
RETROSPECTIVE INCOME CONCEPT	
Description.....	7
ROYALTY INCOME OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	135
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
S	
SALARIES AND WAGES	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	135
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
SALES OF CAPITAL ASSETS GAIN OR LOSS	
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	136

Reported on:	Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
High income returns.....5,6	Definition.....138
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	Reported on high income returns.....5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1	SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
Classified by marital status.....2.2	Classified by size of adjusted gross
Time series, 1970-1985.....A	income.....1.4
Type of gain or loss.....1.4	Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
SALES OF CAPITAL ASSETS REPORTED ON SCHEDULE D	Reported on returns of taxpayers
(See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	age 65 or over.....2.5
SALES OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN CAPITAL ASSETS	SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES ON TIP INCOME
GAIN OR LOSS	Definition.....138
Classified by:	SOURCES OF INCOME
Marital status.....1.3	(See specific type)
Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4	Classified by:
1979 income concept.....C	Marital status.....1.3
Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV	Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
Definition.....137	Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
Reported on:	Reported on:
High income returns.....5,6	Form 1040A returns.....1.6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5	Form 1040EZ returns.....1.5
Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1	High income returns.....5,6
Classified by marital status.....2.2	Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
SALES TAXES ON MOTOR VEHICLES	Returns with itemized deductions:
(See taxes paid deduction)	Classified by marital status.....2.2
SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION CRITERIA	SOURCES OF THE DATA
Description.....4	(See description of the sample)
SAMPLING VARIABILITY	STATE AND LOCAL INCOME TAXES DEDUCTION
Description.....5	(See taxes paid deduction)
SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT (Keogh) PLAN	STATE INCOME TAX REFUNDS
ADJUSTMENT	Classified by:
Changes in law.....4	Marital status.....1.3
Classified by:	Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
Marital status.....1.3	Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4	Definition.....138
Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV	Reported on:
Definition.....137	High income returns.....5,6
Reported on:	Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
Returns with itemized deductions:	Classified by marital status.....2.2
Classified by marital status.....2.2	STATUTORY ADJUSTMENTS
Time series, 1970-1985.....A	(See also specific type)
SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX	Classified by:
Changes in Law.....137	Marital status.....1.3
Classified by size of adjusted gross	Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
income.....1.4	1979 income concept.....C
Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV	Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
Definition.....137	Definition.....139
SEPARATE RETURNS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES	Reported on:
(See also marital status)	Form 1040A returns.....1.6
Definition.....138	High income returns.....5,6
SHORT-TERM GAINS AND LOSSES	Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
(See sales of capital assets gain or loss)	Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
SICK PAY EXCLUSION	Classified by marital status.....2.2
(See disability income exclusion)	Time series, 1970-1985.....A
SINGLE PERSON, RETURNS OF	Type of adjustment.....1.4
(See also marital status)	SURVIVING SPOUSES, RETURNS OF
Definition.....138	(See also marital status)
SIZE OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	Definition.....139
(See also adjusted gross income less deficit)	
Definition.....138	
SIZE OF INCOME	
Classification by size of adjusted gross	
income and by 1979 income concept.....C	
Description.....7	
SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION PROFIT OR LOSS	
Classified by size of adjusted gross	
income.....1.4	
	T
	TARGETED JOBS CREDIT
	(See jobs credit)
	TAX
	(See Total Income Tax)

TAX CREDITS

(See also specific type)

Changes in law.....	3
Classified by:	
Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4,3.3
1979 income concept.....	C
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	139
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Returns with income subject to tax...	3.1
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
Type of credit.....	1.4

TAX DUE AT THE TIME OF FILING

Classified by:

Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	139
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2

TAX FROM RECOMPUTING PRIOR-YEAR INVESTMENT

CREDIT

Definition.....	139
-----------------	-----

TAX GENERATED

Classified by:

Marginal tax rate.....	3.4
Tax generated at specified rate.....	3.5
Definition.....	139
Reported on returns with income subject to tax.....	3.1

TAX INDEXING

Changes in law.....	4
---------------------	---

TAX ITEMS

(See also specific type)

Classified by:

Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
Returns with income subject to tax...	3.1
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2

TAX LIABILITY

(See total income tax and total tax liability)

TAX OVERPAYMENT

(See overpayment)

TAX PREFERENCES

(See alternative minimum tax preferences)

TAX PREFERENCES EXCLUDED FROM ADJUSTED GROSS

INCOME CONCEPTS

Definition.....	99
Reported on high income returns.....	5,6

TAX REFUND

(See overpayment)

TAX SAVINGS FROM INCOME AVERAGING

Definition.....	139
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with income subject to tax...	3.1

TAXABLE INCOME

Classified by:

Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
1979 income concept.....	C
Size of cumulated adjusted gross income.....	1.1
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	139
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Form 1040EZ returns.....	1.5
High income returns.....	5,6
Return of taxpayers age 65 or over...	2.5
Classified by marital status.....	2.6
Returns with income subject to tax...	3.1
Classified by tax generated at specified rate.....	3.5
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A

TAXABLE RETURNS

Definition.....	139
-----------------	-----

Reported on:

Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Returns with taxpayers age 65 or over.....	2.5

TAXES FROM SPECIAL COMPUTATIONS

Definition.....	140
-----------------	-----

TAXES PAID DEDUCTION

Classified by marital status.....	1.3
Definition.....	140
Reported on:	
High income returns.....	5,6
Returns with itemized deductions.....	2.1
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Time series, 1970-1985.....	A
Type of taxes paid deduction.....	2.1

TAXPAYERS AGE 65 OR OVER

(See age 65 or over exemptions)

TAXPAYER EXEMPTIONS

(See exemptions)

TAXPAYER'S DEPENDENT EXEMPTIONS

(See exemptions)

TAXPAYMENTS

(See also specific type)

Classified by:

Marital status.....	1.3
Size of adjusted gross income.....	1.4
Coefficient of variation.....	1.4CV
Definition.....	140
Reported on:	
Form 1040A returns.....	1.6
Returns with itemized deductions:	
Classified by marital status.....	2.2
Type of taxpayment.....	1.4

TOTAL CREDITS
 (See tax credits)

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A

TOTAL INCOME
 Classified by size of adjusted gross
 income and by 1979 income concept.....C
 Description.....8
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A

TOTAL INCOME TAX
 As percent of adjusted gross income.....1.1
 Average.....1.1
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Number of exemptions.....2.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 1979 income concept.....C
 Size of cumulated adjusted gross
 income.....1.1
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....140
 Reported on:
 Form 1040EZ returns.....1.5
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6
 Returns with income subject to tax...3.1
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A

TOTAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS
 (See also specific type)

Classified by marital status.....1.3
 Definition.....140
 Reported on:
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2
 Time series, 1970-1985.....A
 Type of deduction.....2.1

TOTAL NET PROFIT OR LOSS FROM BUSINESS
 ACTIVITIES
 Reported on:
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5

TOTAL OVERPAYMENT
 (See overpayment)

TOTAL STATUTORY ADJUSTMENTS
 (See statutory adjustments)

TOTAL TAX LIABILITY
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4,3.3
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....141
 Reported on:
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6

Returns with itemized deductions:
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

TYPE OF TAX COMPUTATION
 Definition.....141

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....141
 Reported on:
 Form 1040A returns.....1.6
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

UNUSED ZERO BRACKET AMOUNT
 Classified by:
 Marital status.....1.3
 Size of adjusted gross income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Definition.....141
 Reported on:
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1
 Classified by marital status.....2.2

W

WINDFALL PROFIT TAX OVERPAYMENT
 (See overpayment of windfall profit tax)

WINDFALL PROFIT TAX REFUNDS
 Classified by size of adjusted gross
 income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Reported on high income returns.....5,6

WINDFALL PROFIT TAX WITHHELD
 Classified by size of adjusted gross
 income.....1.4
 Coefficient of variation.....1.4CV
 Reported on high income returns.....5,6

Z

ZERO BRACKET AMOUNT
 Definition.....142
 Reported on:
 Form 1040A returns.....1.6
 High income returns.....5,6
 Returns of taxpayers age 65 or over...2.5
 Classified by marital status.....2.6
 Returns with itemized deductions.....2.1

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