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UNITED STATES

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1957

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL 

'Theasiovi l)epabtmant, Office of (ommlsioner of Internal, Revence,<br>

Sir: In compliance with the provisions of section fios of the Internal Revemue Code of $195+$, which states that statistics shall be published ammally with respect to the operation of income tax laws, I have the honor to submit this report for c'tatistics of Income-1.\%多, Individual Income Tar Returns for 19\%\%. Information relative to sources of income, items of deductions, exemptions, tax credits, and tas liability is tabulated by various classifications of income and taxpayers.

Emphasis hat been given to several new features of the lory Code, such as exclusions from gross income for sick pay and dividends, retirement income and medical costs for significant age groups contributions in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income, and the marital status for a surviving spouse. As the amome of taxable income was either reported or computed for each type of individual return, it was possible for the first time to classify the returns by the size of the tax base and to gromp them according to the applicable tax rate.

Respectfully.

> Resselsa (". Habringion, Commisxomet of Intemal Revemue.

Monornble Robert 13. Inoerson.
servetary of the Treasury.

# OTHER STATISTICS OF INCOME PUBLICATIONS <br> FOR 1954 

$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { Corporations } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Preliminary Statistics of Income, } \\ \text { Tax Returns }\end{array} \\ \text { Income statements, balance sheets, tax, dividends paid; classified } \\ \text { by major industry groups. Historical summary of total compiled } \\ \text { receits, profit or loss, taxes, dividends paid by net income status, }\end{array}\right\}$

## FOR 1953

(Subjects not included for 1954)
Sole proprietor- Statistics of Income for 1959, Part 1, Individual Income Tax ships Returns, Estate Tax Returns, Gift Tax Returns

Sole proprietorship income, business receipts, net profit or loss. Classifications by size of total receipts, industry groups. (138 pp., 75\&)
Partnerships Statistics of Income, 1953-Partnership Returns
Partnership receipts, deductions, profit and loss, assets, liabilities. Classifications by industry groups, size of ordinary net income or deficit, size of total receipts. Frequency of returns by year of organization, new or successor business Self-employment income and family partnership data. ( $62 \mathrm{pp} ., 45$ )
Farmers' coop-Statistics of Income, 1953-Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax eratives Returns

Receipts, deductions, net income or deficit, tax, assets, liabilities, special deductions and adjustments. Classifications by size of business reeeipts, size of total assets, net income status, States and Territories, type of service performed, exemption status. ( 42 pp ., 40¢)
Gifts Statistics of Income for 1953, Part 1, Individual Income Tax Returns, Estate Tax Returns, Gift Tax Returns

Total gifts, exclusions, deductions, net gifts, tax. Classifications by size of net gifts, size of total gifts plus gift tax, tax status, type of property. (138 pp., 75d)
Statistics of Income publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S.
Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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## INTRODUCTION

This is one of sereral reports issued for statixtics of Income-19.2 in which data for Individual Income Tas Returns are published in a separate volmene. Formerly, statistical data for individual income tax retmrns were included in the ammal report, statistios of Income. Part 1 .

Information in this report was taken from individual income tas returns filed for the income year 1054 on Forms 1040, whether hong- or short-forms, and on Form 1040 , the new card-form for income under $\$ 0.000$. Although these three types of returns varied in form and content, it was possible to integrate the data reported on each, so that the tabulations are a complete coverage for all individual returns.

Many new items resulted from changes in the law under the 1954 Code. Several of the text tables are devoted to such features. In addition, there are sisteen basic tables giving comprehensive data distributed by significant classifications. No data were compiled this year from the business schedule ('or the farm schedmle 1040 F attached to the return of a sole proprietor. Following the basic tables, there are sin historical tables with important information assembled for the most recent 10 -year period.

A brief symopsis of the tax law, relating to individual income under recent acts, covering filing requirements, exemptions, incone tax and self-employment tax rates, follows the statistical tables.

Facsimiles of Individual Income Tan Returns, Form 10t0 and Form 1040, for 1954 are inserted at the end of the report.

On August 21, 1957, a I'reliminury Report, 心tatisticx of Income-19年, Individual Income Tux Returns was issued containing four tables which are included in this report without change as tables 1, t, 5, and 13.

## Individual

## Income Tax

Returns

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1954

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR

The total number of individual income tax returns filed for the income year 1954 was 56.7 million, a decrease of over one million from the all-time high filed for 1953 . There were 42.6 million returns with income tax after credits and 14.1 million with no income tax liability for 1954.

Adjusted gross income of $\$ 230.2$ billion, reported on 56.3 million returns, was larger than for any previons year. This adjusted gross income exceeded that for 1953 by nearly $\$ 400$ million, even thongh there were 1.1 million fewer $195 t$ returns with adjusted gross income. An adjusted gross deficit of $\$ 1$ billion was reported on over 400 thousand 1954 returns with no adjusted gross income. This deficit was 12 percent less than that for the previous year although there was a 4 percent increase in the number of deficit returns for 1954. The net amount of adjusted gross income for the 56.7 million 1954 returns was $\$ 229.2$ billion, which was about $\$ 200$ million above the corresponding amount for 1953 .

Taxable income, the tax base under the $195 \pm$ Code, was $\$ 115.3$ billion on 42.8 million returns, some of which had no income tax liability after credits. Unlike 1953, the tas base was either reported on or computed for each 1954 return.

Table A, -NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME، OEFICIT, AND TAXES: 1964 AND 1953

| Items | 1456 | $\begin{gathered} 1953 \\ \text { (adjusted) } \end{gathered}$ | Increase or decrease |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number or amount | Percent |
| All returns: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 56, 767,008 | 57,838,18\% | -1,091,176 | -1.9 |
| Adjusted gross income thousand dollars. | 230, 35,855 | 229,863,409 | $+372,46$ | +. 2 |
| Adjusted gross deficit thousand dollars.. | 1,014, 480 | 1,255,253 | -140,673 | -12.2 |
| Self-employment tax thousand dollars.. | 301,498 | 226,614 | +74.88i | +33.0 |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns...................... | $42,633,060$ | -nin, 154, 622 | $-1,526,562$ | -3.5 |
| Adjusted gross income thousand dollars. | 200,668,830 | 210,483,602 | -814,772 | -. 4 |
| Income tax........thousand dollars.. | 26,665,753 | 20,430,659 | $-2,763,906$ | -9.4 |
| Nontaxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
| Total number of returns.............. | 14,113, 748 | 13,678,562 | +4.35.386 | +3.2 |
| With adjusted gross income: |  |  |  |  |
| Nurber of returns................... | 13,073,064 | 13,256,263 | +477,381 | +3.1 |
| Adjusted gross income thousand dollars. . | 20,567,025 | 19,379,807 | +1,187,218 | +6.1 |
| With no adjusted gross income: Number or returns..................... | 的00, 304 | - 22,299 | $+18,005$ | tu. 3 |
| Adjusted gross deficit thousand dollars.. | 1,014, 480 | 2,155,153 | -140,673 | -12.2 |

Income tax liability for 1954 , reported on 42.6 million taxable returns, was $\$ 26.7$ billion after the tax credits were deducted. The income tax after credits was 9 percent, or $\$ 2.8$ billion, below that for 1953. Several reasons contribute to the decrease. Direct causes were 1.5 million fewer returns with income tax for 1954 , lower
income tax rates than for 1953 , and two new tax credits granted monder the 1954 Code. Other contributing causes were liberalized nonbusiness deductions and exemptions for dependents, and the broadened scope of taxpayers entitled to use split-income or the head of household rate.

The total tax credits claimed amomed to $\$ 208$ million, 11 percent of which occurred on returns with no income tax liability after credits, that is, nontaxable returns. The tax credit for dividends received of $\$ 118$ million was reported on 2.5 million returns. This was more than two-thirds of the returns showing an amount of dividends in adjusted gross income. Retirement income credit, reported on less than one-half million returns, amounted to $\$ 71.2$ million, of which 29 percent was on nontaxable returns. The remaining tax credits of $\$ 18.8$ million for foreign tax paid, tax paid at source, and for partially tax-exempt interest were practically all on taxable returns.

Self-employment tax imposed on self-employment income of individuals was reported on 4.2 million returns for 1954 . The self-employment tax amomnted to $\$ 301.5$ million, which is about $\$ 75$ million greater than the selfemployment tax for 1953 . The rate for 1954 was 3 percent, three-fourths of 1 percent higher than last year.
In text table A above, there is a comparison of 1954 and 1953 data for the number of returns, adjusted gross income and deficit, income tax, and self-employment tax, stating the increase or decrease over 1953. The classification of taxable and nontaxable returns was based on the presence or absence of an income tax liability after credits. The 1953 data in this comparison have been adjusted, since this classification for the 1953 tabulations, as published originally, related to total tax liability, i. e., income tax and self-employment tax.

The alternative income tax for 1954 , reported on returns in the higher income classes which had a net long-term capital gain in excess of the net short-term capital loss, was $\$ 2.4$ billion. The number of returns with this tax for 1954 was nearly 5,000 greater than the number for 1953 , and the tax was $\$ 400$ million greater, reflecting the increase in long-term capital gain for 1954 .

The optional tax table was used to determine the income tax on 33 million returns with adjusted gross income muder $\$ 5,000$ for 1954.

Part or all of the income tax on 1954 returns was paid monder the current taxpayment method by tax withheld from wages or by payments on declaration of estimated tax. These payments amounted to $\$ 27.7$ billion; however, there were tax overpayments to the extent of \$3.i billion on approximately 35 million returns. Self-
employment tax was not paid currently but, if the income tax was overpaid, no refund was arailable until the self-employment tax was satisfied. Refunds requested were $\$ 3$ billion and credit on 1955 estimated tax was $\$ 700$ million.

Adjusted gross income is a legally defined term and the amount may be less than the total of all income received by the taxpayer throughout the year. Three major reasons were responsible for this occurrence for 1954: (1) certain types of income, such as interest received on State and municipal bonds, are tax-exempt, (2) specific sources of income, such as salaries and wages, dividends received, and long-term capital gain, have certain legal limitations which can reduce the amounts received when they are included in adjusted gross income, and (3) most sources which result in a loss, instead of a gain or profit, can be subtracted when computing the composite adjusted gross income. Some of the outstanding features of the components of the 1954 adjusted gross income follow.

Salaries and wages reported in adjusted gross income for 1954 amounted to $\$ 186$ billion. These salaries and wages were exclusive of the wages received under wage continuation plans for sickness or injury which, under the new Corle, are excludable from gross income. Salaries and wages included in adjusted gross income for 1954 were $\$ 1.8$ billion below the amome reported for 1953, and there were nearly 1 million less returns with salaries and wages than there were in the 1953 report. The amount of wages excluded from gross income on account of sick pay is tabulated in text table E and discussed under Salary Exclusions for Sick I'ay, page 12.

Dividends received from corporate stock and included in adjusted gross income for 1954 amounted to $\$ 7$ billion. This amount, reported on Form 1040, was exclusive of dividends that qualified for the exclusion from gross income of dividends up to $\$ 50$, allowed under the new Code to each individual taxpayer (on joint returns, up to $\$ 100$ if both spouses received such dividends). The increase of $\$ 1.2$ billion of dividends in adjusted gross income for 1954 orer the amomnt reported for 1953 was, to a large degree, the result of a change in method of reporting dividends received by beneficiaries from estates and trusts and by partners from their partnerships. For 1953 , dividends received through partnerships and fiduciaries were reported as income from these entities, but for 1954 , income that was accorded special treatment, suth as dividends, retained its character and was reported separately.

Among the 1954 retims under $\$ 5,000$ adjusted gross income, 1 return in 28 had dividends in adjusted gross income, while 1 in every 7 returns with adjusted gross income of \$5,100 or more had dividends. In each case, the occmrence is less frequent than in 1953. The reduced frequency of dividend occurrence in 1954 was, to some extent, a result of the fact that receipt of dividends totaling less than the allowable dividend exclusion did not enter into the composition of adjusted gross
income. Additional information relating to dividends will be found under the section for Dividends Received, on pages 12-15.

The decrease of $\$ 1$ billion in the income from estates and trusts for 1954 resulted principally from the separation of dividends received by beneficiaries from the other fiduciary income received.

Interest received during 1954 income year was $\$ 2.4$ billion, an increase of 16 percent over that reported for 1953. Amnities and pensions for 1954 showed an increase of $\$ 135$ million, or 20 percent.

In determining the income received from businesses, partnerships, rents and royalties, sales of capital assets, and sales of property other than capital assets, both the income and loss from each type of transaction should be considered. Combining these positive and negative amounts resulted, for 1954 , in a business profit, partnership profit, rent and royalty income, gain from sale of capital assets, and a loss from sales of property other than capital assets. Both business and partnership profits increased for 1954 , but the rent and royalty income showed a slight decrease, as compared with 1953. Gain on the sale of all types of capital assets showed an exceptionally large increase of 62 percent over 1953. The loss from sales of property other than capital assets was smaller than for 1953. The net operating loss deduction was 28 percent less than that reported for 1953.

Standard deduction was elected by taxpayers on 41 million returns for 1954 , or 72 percent of all returns filed. However, the proportion of standard deduction returns has been decreasing steadily for several years.

More than two-thirds of the itemized deduction returns for 1954 had interest paid and 93 percent showed a deduction for State and local taxes paid.

The deduction for contributions amounted to $\$ 3.9$ billion which was an increase of more than 9 percent over the deduction for 1953. This increase may be attributable to the increased allowance under the 1954 Code for contributions and gifts to hospitals, churches, and educational institutions, and to the contributions deducted by 1.1 million more persons claiming contributions on 1954 returns. A deduction was claimed on 93 percent of the itemized returns. The allowable deduction for contributions in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income is tabulated in text table II ; and other features regarding the extra deduction are stated in the text under Contributions, page 1 .

Medical expenses were deducted on 8.6 million, or 55 percent, of the 1954 returns with itemized deductions. There were 1.4 million more returns with this deduction than in the previous year. The medical deduction for 1954 amounted to nearly $\$ 3$ billion, which was an increase of $\$ 600$ million, or 24 percent, above the 1953 deduction. The increase was the result of the liberalized medical deduction under the 1954 Code which raised the amount of maximum deduction and lowered the excluded amount of such expenses from 5 to 3 percent of adjusted gross income. The latter enabled more tax-
payers to claim the deduction. The arerage medical deduction per return was $\$ 34$ for the 1954 returns, as compared with $\$ 330$ for the 1953 returns. The entire medical costs reported on the 1954 retmans are set forth later in the text under the section for Drug and Medical Costs, together with its accompanying text table I, pages 16 and 17.

The new allowance for child care was claimed on 272,737 retums and the deduction amounted to $\$ 88.7$ million. Casualty losses showed an increase of 13 percent over the 1953 losses.

In connection with the claim for retirement income credit against the income tax, data relating to the income of retired persons are available on the 1954 returns. Of the 493,418 persons with this tax credit, more than 433,000 were 65 or more years of age. Further information about retired taxpayers is given in the section of the text on Retirement Income and text tables J and K, pages 17-19.

In chart 1 , data from returns with adjusted gross income for 1954 illustrate the proportion of total returns. total adjusted gross income, and total income tax which was contributed by each of the three following adjusted gross income groups: Under $\$ 5,000, \$ 5,060$ under $\$ 10,000$, and $\$ 10,000$ or more.

The lowest income group, adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$, had 74 percent of all the returns with adjusted gross income, which is one-half of 1 percent less than for 1953. Adjusted gross income was to percent of the total adjusted gross income, or 1 percent less than
for 1953. Income tax was 28 percent of the total income tax, or 2 percent less than for 1953 .

The middle income group, adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$, contributed 22 percent of the returns with adjusted gross income. Although this is a slight increase over the proportion contributed by this group for 1953 , the number of returns for 1954 actually decreased by $120,(622$. The adjusted gross income was 35.5 percent of the total, a proportion slightly smaller than for the previous year. Income tax was 34.6 percent of the total income tax, but it is about 1 percent below the corresponding tax reported for $195 \%$.

The highest income group, adjusted gross income $\$ 10,000$ or more, contributed nearly 4 percent of the returns with adjusted gross income. This group has had a steady, thongh small, increase ammally since 1949 in the proportion of returns contributed. There was an increase of 127,463 returns for 1954 over 1933 . This income group acconnted for more tham 18 percent of the adjusted gross income, as compared with less tham 17 percent for 195\%. The dollar increase in adjusted gross income for 190 t was $\$ 3.3$ billion. The proportion of adjusted gross income contributed by this group is the largest since 1949. Of the total income tax, this group reported over: 37 percent, which is nearly 3 percent more than the 1953 proportion. However, there was a decrease in the 1954 amount of income tax, which was also a characteristic of the other two groups.

For the past few years, the lowest income group, adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$, has continued to show a decline in the proportion contributed toward the total

Chart I-returns with adousted cross income, by income groups, 1954

of each item compared. However, the trend in the proportion contributed by each of the two higher income groups has changed somewhat for 1954 . The middle income group, adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$, shows, for the first time since 1949 , a decrease in the proportion of adjusted gross income and of income tax. The highest income group, adjusted gross income $\$ 10,000$ or more, shows an increase in the proportion of adjusted gross income and of tax for the first time since 1950.

## COMPOSITION OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

The principal sources of income comprising adjusted gross income for 1954 are shown in chart 2 by their percentage relationship to adjusted gross income. The four largest sources-salaries and wages, business, partnership, and dividends-are allotted separate areas. The remaining income, which is grouped together, includes interest, ammuities and pensions, income and loss from estates and trusts, net income and net loss from rents and royalties, net gain and the deductible loss from sales of capital assets and other property, net operating loss deduction, and the other sources as reported in adjusted gross income.
Eighty-one percent of adjusted gross income consists of salaries and wages. Business and partnership enterprises together form 11 percent of adjusted gross income and dividends contribute 3 percent. The components of adjusted gross income for $195 t$ changed very little percentagewise when compared with their respective proportion of the 1953 adjusted gross income.


## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX PROVISIONS FOR 1954

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 revised the intemal revenue laws relating to the individual income
tax in many respects. Several of these changes affect the inchsion and exclusion of income items comprising gross income and consequently the amount of adjusted gross income to be reported. Nonbusiness deductions are altered in some cases and a new deduction is allowed. Tax credits in addition to those formerly permitted are provided. Definitions of some of the basic concepts are revised including that for dependents and a new marital status is created. It is not possible to state all of the numerous changes, but there are specified below some of the important revisions which affect statistical data tabulated from individual income tax returns for 1954.

Income tax provisions of the 1954 Code apply to income of individuals only with respect to tax years beginning after December 31, 1953, and ended after the date of enactment, August 16, 1954 .

The amount of gross income for which a return of income must be filed by an individual 65 years of age or over, unless self-employed, is raised from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 1,200$.

The income tax rates applicable to 1954 income are lower than those applicable to 1953 income. For years begiming after December 31, 1953, two legislative actions are effective: (1) The graduated surtax rates were reduced slightly by an amendment to the 1939 Code, and (2) in the 1954 Code, the 3 percent normal tax and the reduced surtax are combined into a single comprehensive rate schedule. For 1953 income, the normal tax was 3 percent and the graduated surtax ranged from 19.2 percent to 89 percent. For 1954 income, according to the amendment to the 1939 Code, the normal tax was 3 percent and the graduated surtan rates were reduced so that they ranged from 17 percent to 88 percent. Howerer, in the 1954 Code, the two latter sets of rates are combined into a single rate schedule, applicable to taxable income, ranging from 20 percent to 91 percent.
Three new credits against the income tax liability are permitted under the new Code. The retirement income credit is equal to 20 percent of the amount of retirement income up to $\$ 1,200$, but cannot exceed the tax otherwise due. Credit for dividends received is allowed on returns with tax year ended after July 31,1954 , in an amount equal to $\pm$ percent of the domestic dividends (after exclusion) received subsequent to that date; however, the credit may not exceed the lesser of the total tax reduced by the foreigus tax credit or an amount equal to 2 percent of taxable income for 1954 ( 4 percent in subseqnent years). Tax credit for partially tax-exempt interest (allowed only if deductions are itemized) in the amount of 3 percent of such interest replaces the prior deduction from net income for normal tax purposes.

The new law eliminates the concept of net income, of normal tax net income, and of surtax net income and in place of these substitutes taxable income which means adjusted gross income less deductions, standard or itemized, and personal exemptions which are now a deduction in computing taxable income.

The new legislation makes changes which affect the
inclusion in gross income of amounts received from dividends, annuities, prizes and awards, alimony and separate maintenance payments, proceeds of life insurance, employee's death benefits, and income eamed over a period of years.

Items specifically excluded from gross income are a partial exclusion of qualifying domestic dividends received, amounts received by employees under a wage continuation plan for loss of wages due to ilhess or personal injury to the extent of $\$ 100$ per week, and scholarship and fellowship grants with certain limitations.

The definition of adjusted gross income is modified in the case of employees to allow deduction from gross income of expenses as outside salesmen and nonreimbursed transportation expenses for local travel in connection with one's employment.

A new itemized deduction is granted for a working woman or widower for the care of a dependent child or stepchild mader 12 years of age or of a dependent physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. The care must be for the purpose of enabling the taxpayer to be employed. The deduction is limited to $\$ 600$. In case of a working wife, the deduction is allowed only if she files a joint return with her homsband and the $\$ 600$ limitation is reduced by the amount by which their combined adjusted gross income exceeds $\$ 4,500$, except where the husband is incapable of self-support.

The limit on the amount of deduction allowed for charitable contributions and gifts is raised under the new law by allowing an additional amount equal to 10 percent of adjusted gross income, if the excess contributions represent contributions to churches or tax-exempt hospitals and educational institutions.

The new law allows deduction for medical expenses that are in excess of 3 percent (formerly 5 percent) of adjusted gross income, but permits the inchusion of drugs and medicines only to the extent that they exceed one percent of adjusted gross income. Also, the limitation on the maximmm deduction for medical expenses is raised to $\$ 2,500$ per exemption other than age or blindness, with a maximum deduction of $\$ 5,000$ in the case of a single person or a married person filing a separate return, and a maximum deduction of $\$ 10,000$ in the case of married persons filing a joint return, or of a head of household, or of a surviving spouse.

The qualifications for head of household status are broadened to include any taxpayer who supports a dependent parent even though not living in the taxpayer's home, if the taxpayer provides over one-half the cost of the household which is the parent's principal abode.

The new Code allows a surviving sponse the full benefit of income splitting for 2 years following the death of a spouse, provided he has not remarried and maintains a household as his home which is also the principal abode for a child or stepchild for whom the taxpayer is entitled to the $\$ 600$ deduction for personal exemption.
The concept of dependent is liberalized in several re-
spects. The $\$ 600$ gross income test is eliminated for a child or a stepchild who is under 19 years of age or who. regardless of age, is a student at an educational institution. In addition, the new law adds to the list of those who may qualify as a dependent, any person supported by the taxpayer whose principal abode is the home of the taxpayer and who is a member of the taxpayer's honsehold. Also, residents of Panama or the Camal Zone may be dependents if they otherwise qualify. Two changes in the support test for determining dependency are introduced. First, in cases where a group of taxpayers support a dependent, no one of whom contributes over one-half of the support, the dependency may be assigned to any one of the group who contributes over 10 percent of the support, if all other persons who contributed more than 10 percent agree in writing that' they will not claim the dependent for that year. Second. in case of a child or stepchild of the taxpayer, amomes received as scholarships will not be taken into account in determining whether the taxpayer provided over half of the child's support.

The measurement of business income is modified by the more liberalized provisions relating to business deductions for depreciation, research and experimental expenses, soil and water conservation expenditures made by farmers, loss carryovers, and organizational expenses. Also, depletion and related allowances for mining and natural resource industries are revised.

The business enterprise of a sole proprietor may be taxed as if it were a corporation when the owner elects the option to be so taxed.

The self-employment tax rate of 3 percent on the 1954 self-employment income snbject to this tax was carried into the new Code from the 1939 ('ode without change: however, this is an increase over the $21 / \pm$ percent rate applicable to 1953 self-employment income.

## RETURNS FROM WHICH DATA WERE TABULATED

Individual income tax returns used to compile data for this report were mandited returns and, therefore, do not reflect increases nor decreases in tax liability, income, deductions, or other items reported by the taxpayer, that resulted from official andit of returns ly the Internal Revenue Service.
Data were taken from all returns filed by citizens and resident aliens, except those with no information regarding income and tax data. Returns from which data were tabufated included returns of adults and of dependent children earning less than $\$ 600$ who were nontaxable but who filed a return to claim refund of income tax withheld, although they did not meet the income requirement for the filing of a return. Also, data were taken from returns of dependent children under 19) years of age and dependent students who reported $\$(6)$ or more of income, whether taxable or nontaxable, which met the requirement for filing.

The individual income tax returns used were Forms 1040 and 1040 A for the 1954 incone year covering calendar year returns, fiscal year returns ended within the period July 1954 through June 1955 , and part year returns with the greater number of months falling in 1954. The majority of returns was for the calendar year 1954. Tentative returns were not used and amended returns were used only if the original returns were excluded. Fiscal year and part year returns begiming in 1953, and part year returns beginning in 1054 and ending before August 17, 1954, were subject to the 1939 Code. The 1954 Code applies to returns beginning after December 31, 1953 and ending after August 16, 1954.

Form 1040A, the new card-form return for 1954, was nsed by employees with less than $\$ 5,000$ total income consisting of wages reported on the Withholding Tax Statement, Form W-2, and not more than $\$ 100$ total of other wages, dividends, and interest. Husband and wife conld file on this form if their combined incomes did not exceed these limits. Form 1040 A could not be used as a separate retum of a married person if one sponse itemized deductions or if divided community income was to be reported. Neither could this return form be used by an individual claming status as head of household or as surviving widow or widower: Although exclusion for sick pay was reported on this cardform, no other deduction from salaries and wages could be made, such as deductions for transportation and out-of-town expenses, reimbursed expenses, or expenses of outside salesmen. In reporting other income on this form, dividends received from domestic corporations up to $\$ 50$ ( $\$ 100$ on joint returns) were excluded but no provision was made to report the amount of the exchusion. The income tax liability of taxpayers filing on this form was determined by the district director of internal reveme, on the basis of income reported, from the optional tax table applying to 1954 income. The tax in this table made allowance for exemptions and the standard deduction which takes the place of nonbusiness deductions and tax credits.

Form 1040 for 1954 , either the long-form or the shortform, was used by individuals who, by reason of the size or source of their income, were not permitted to use Form 1040 A and by individuals who, although eligible to use Form 1040 A , found it to their advantage to use Form 1040. To claim the new tax credit for dividends received or for retirement income, it was necessary to use Form 1040 .

Individuals with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ from whatever source could elect to use the short-form return on which nonbusiness deductions were not reported, but on which allowable expenses in comection with the employer's business were deducted from salaries and wages. The incone tax liability on this short-form was determined by the taxpayer from the optional tax table on the basis of atbusted gross income. The tax table made allowance for the standard deduction, ex-
emptions, and tax credits other than for dividends received and for retirement income, both of which could be claimed on the short-form return. Individuals with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ who wished to claim nonbusiness deductions in excess of the standard deduction or to chaim tax credits other than dividends received and retirement income used the long-form return and itemized their deductions, deducted their exemptions, and computed the taxable income.

Individuals with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ or more used the long-form return, clamed their exemptions, and computed their taxable income. In computing the taxable income, the taxpayer could elect to use the standard deduction rather than to itemize nonbusiness deductions. If he so elected, the standard deduction was the smaller of $\$ 1,000$ or an amount equal to 10 percent of the adjusted gross income, except that, in the case of a married person filing a separate return, the standard deduction was $\$ 500$. The standard deduction was not allowed on a separate return of husband or wife if the taxable income of the other spouse was computed by using itemized deductions. When the standard deduction was used, only the two tax credits for dividends received and retirement income could be claimed.

Individuals who used the long-form return, regardless of the amount of adjusted gross income, computed their income tax liability based on taxable income, by using the income tax rates from the tax rate schedule applicable to their marital status and claiming the relevant tax credits.
Facsimiles of the 1954 individual income tax returns, Forms 1040 and 1040A, are placed at the close of this report, pages $95-127$.

In text table B below, the number of individual returns for 1954 is tabulated to show the volume of returns filed on the different forms, whether they had standard deduction or itemized deductions, and the division between taxable and nontaxable returns. Of the 56.7 million returns filed, 41 million, or 72.3 percent, had the standard deduction and the remainder itemized nonbusiness deductions. Compared with 1953, the number with standard deduction decreased approximately 3 percent and the number with itemized deductions increased about 3 percent.

The total number of long-form returns was $23.6 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion. On these the taxpayer computed the income tax on the basis of his taxable income. Among these returns, 7.9 million showed that the taxpayer elected to use the standard deduction in computing his taxable income.

The optional tax table applicable to total income under $\$ 5,000$ was used to determine the income tax on 13.2 million returns. For'm 10t0A, and on 19.9 million shortform returns, Form 1040, making a total of 39.1 million returns, or shet percent of all returns filed for 1954. The optional tax was used on a smaller percentage of returns than last year.

Table B. - number of returns by forv of return and by taxable and nontaxable RETURNS

| Form or return | Total | Taxable | Nontaxable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number of returns. | 56,747,008 | 42,633,060 | 14,113,948 |
| Standard deduction: |  |  |  |
| Form 1060 ${ }^{\text {with ad justed gross income. . . . . . . . }}$ | 13,248,741 | 8,796,301 | $\therefore .652,4.40$ |
| Short-form 10,0 with adjusted gross income... | 19,88, 855 | 12,263,724 | 7. 620.131 |
| Long-form 10i0 with adjusted gross income \$5,000 or more. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7, 700, 817 | 7,861,205 | -5,012 |
| Total. | $\therefore 1,045,413$ | 28,921,230 | 12,124,183 |
| Itemised deductions (lond-form) : |  |  |  |
| Returns with adjusted gross income under | 9,013,125 | 7,091,2i+4 | 1,921,881 |
| Returns with adjusted gross income $\$ 5,000$ or more..... | 6,688,470 | 6,620,586 | 67,88, |
| Total. | 15,701,595 | 13,711,830 | 1,789,705 |

## MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

Among the individual returns for 1954 , there were 34.6 million returns filed jointly by husband and wife. This group formed nearly 61 percent of all the returns. Also, there were 2.3 million returns filed by married persons who reported their respective income and claimed their own exemptions on a return separate from that of the other spouse. This marital group formed only 4 percent of the total returns.

Single persons who did not chaim status as head of household or surviring spouse filed 18.7 million returns for 1954 , which was 33 percent of all returns. This was the second largest group of returns among the five marital groups. The remaining 2 percent of returns for 1954 were filed by ummarried individuals, 1.1 million of whom clamed head of household status and nearly 64,000 others who claimed status as surviving widow or widower.
Serenty-seren percent of the total adjusted gross income (net) was reported on joint retums, and another 18 percent was reported on returns of single persons not claiming head of household or surviving spouse status. The joint returns showed the taxable income (tax base) to be slightly less than half of the adjusted gross income reported on them, while in all other marital groups, the tax base was more than one-half of the adjusted gross income. The taxable income is all inclusive inasmuch as this item was computed for returns where it was not reported.

Text table C shows the number of returns, amomnt of adjusted gross income, and taxable income for each marital status group. These data were taken from Part I of basic table 10. For tabulating purposes, the classification of marital status of taxpayer was determined with regard to such items as the listing of a spouse's name, exemption claimed for taxpayer and/or wife, signatures of husband and wife, and particularly the check mark for head of household or surviving widow or widower, along with any other pertinent data supplied by the taxpayer. Each of the five classifications for marital status of taxpayer is described under Marital Status ('lassification on pages e2-24.

The marital classification was used in the distribution of data in basic tables $4,8,10$, and 11 , the last two of

Table C.-NUMBEF OF RETURNS, ADJUSTED GROSS INCONE, AND TAXABLE INCOME BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

| Mariral statue st taxpayer | Returns |  | Adjusted gross income less deficit <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable <br> income <br> (Thoossand dolfars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fercent } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Juint returns of husbands and wives... | 34,568.482 | 0. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 176,477,817 | 80,038,669 |
| Separate returns of hustiands and wives | 2,298,781 | 4.1 | 6,203.322 | 3.239,780 |
| Returns of heads of household......... | 1.089.440 | 1.4 | 4,344.278 | -.450,458 |
| Returns of surviving spouse........... | 63,920 | . 1 | 270.242 | 165,238 |
| Returns of single persons not heads of household or surviving spouse........ | 18,726,185 | 33.0 | 41, 25,806 | 23,457,155 |
| Total | 56.747,008 | 100.0 | 229,221.375 | 1+5,331,301 |

which show all five marital groups separately. Table 8 shows certain of the marital groups combined according to the applicable income tax rate.

Both basic tables 10 and 11 show that there were nearly 64,000 persons who claimed status as surviving spouse. However, examination of data for returns of surviving spouse in table 11, relative to the distribution of returns by number of exemptions other than age or blindness, reveals that among the individuals who claimed marital status as surviving spouse, there are 27,513 persons who had only one exemption other than age and blindness. This would indicate that during the first year in which the surviving spouse status was allowed, a considerable number of individuals misunderstood the requirement that, to qualify there must be at least one child or stepchild dependent for whom the taxpayer is entitled to a deduction for personal exemption of $\$ 600$. None of these 27,513 persons had a dependent according to their return. It is problematical whether these individuals could have qualified for head of household status and its special tax rate, or whether they were single persons not entitled to any special tax rate. Since the 27,513 persons claimed surviving spouse status and computed their income tax by the split-income method allowed for that status, data for them are tabulated among data for returns having the split-income tax rate along with others claiming this marital status, in Part I of basic table 8.

## PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

A total of 155.5 million personal exemptions were clamed on the 56.7 million individual income tax returns for 1954 . These personal exemptions were exemptions for the taxpayer and, on joint returns, his spouse, exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for age and blindness. A résumé of exemptions is given on pages $27-28$. Below in text table D , the number of each type of exemption clamed is presented by the five classifications for marital status of taxpayer.

There were 91.3 million exemptions for the taxpayer and, on joint returns, his wife who is generally considered a taxpayer; 58.2 million exemptions for dependents; and 6 million additional exemptions for age and blindness of taxpayer, including those for the spouse on joint returns.

Of the 58.2 million exemptions for dependents, 50 million, or 87 percent, were clamed on joint returns of
husbands and wives. Other married persons filing separate returns claimed 1.6 million dependents.

Among the umarried taxpayers, heads of households claimed 1.1 million dependents, surviving widows and widowers claimed 62,263 , and other single persons claimed nearly 5 million dependents. Although exemptions for 27,513 individuals who clamed surviving sponse status without a dependent are tabulated in that marital group (as previously explained), it has no effect on the number of dependents in this or any other group, since they did not have a dependent.

As compared with the 1953 report, the number of dependents increased by 1.5 million in 1954. However, exemptions for age and blindness decreased, as did the taxpayer exemptions.

Table D.-Number of exemptions by marital status of taxpayer ano by type of

| Marital status of taxpayer | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { exemptions } \end{aligned}$ | Number of exemptions for- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Taxpayer | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Age and } \\ & \text { blindness } \end{aligned}$ | Cependents |
| Joint retulns of husbands and wives. | 123,075,873 | 69,136,964 | 4,104,404 | 50,.634,505 |
| Separate returns of husbands and wives. | 4,011,960 | 2,298, 381 | 79,540 | 1,633,395 |
| Returns of heads of household....... | 2,253,758 | 1,089,4,0 | 58,497 | 2,105,321 |
| Returns of surviving spouse......... | 148,616 | 63,920 | 22, -33 | 62,263 |
| Returns of single persons not heads or household or surviving spouse... | 25,40, 210 | 18,720,185 | 1,724,631 | 4,958,400 |
| Total. | 155,644,629 | 41, 315,650 | 5,984,555 | 58,194.384 |

## SALARY EXCLUSIONS FOR SICK PAY

The 1954 Code specifically exempts from the income tax amounts received, as wages or in place of wages, under a continnation plan for the period during which an employee was absent from work on account of personal injury or sickness. The tax-exempt amount could not exceed a weekly rate of $\$ 100$, mless the plan was one to which the employee had contributed, then amounts received which were attributable to his contribution were excluded without limit. In case of sickness, a special rule disallowed tax exemption of amounts received for the first 7 days of illness unless the employee was hospitalized at least 1 day any time during the period of absence from work on account of sickness.

Each taxpayer was required to report his gross salary and wages and to give sufficient information to substantiate his claim for the sick-pay exclusion deducted from gross wages. The exclusion could be claimed on either Form 1040 or 1040 A .

In order to register the amomnt of sick pay excluded on account of this new provision, it was necessary to use an item not included in adjnsted gross income. The excludable portion of wages received as sick pay was tabulated especially for this purpose. Text table E shows the amount of salary exclusion for sick pay in comnection with the amount of salaries and wages entering into the composition of adjusted gross income, and the total salabies and wages received. This table, by adjusted ${ }^{\text {gross }}$ income classes corresponding to those in basic tables, also shows the number of taxable and nontaxable returns on which a sick-pay exclusion was clatimeed.

There are 928,628 returns with sick-pay exclusions amomting to $\$ 352$ million deducted from gross salaries and wages. The exclusion was about two-tenths of 1 percent of gross salaries and wages. Over one-half of the sick-pay exclusion was reported on returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$.

| Table E.-SALARY EXCLUSIONS FOR SICK PAY BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES |
| :---: |

See text for "Desaription of Sample and Limitations of Data."
iSample variability of this item is too 18 g ge to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total.

## DIVIDENDS RECEIVED

Two special tabulations were prepared to show the details concerning dividends reported on individual returns, Form 1041, for 1954. The new features, provided under the $195+$ Code for a partial exclusion of dividends and for a tax credit for dividends received, necessitated the reporting of information not required in previous years.

The new C'ode provides that, for any tax year ended after July 31, 1954, gross income does not include amounts received by an individual as dividends from domestic corporations to the extent that the dividends do not exceed $\$ 50$. In case the dividends exceed $\$ 50$, the exclusion applies to the dividends first received in the tax year. The exclusion, howerer, does not apply to div-
idends received from domestic corporations whose earnings are not fully taxable.
Although dividend exclusions could be taken regardless of the return form used, the amount of exclusion was not reported on Form 1040. . If husband and wife filed a joint return of income, the exclusion applied separately to the dividends received by each as an individual taxpayer.

A credit against the income tan for dividends received is also allowed under the new law. The tax credit is allowed only for tax years ended after July 31, 1954, and only with respect to qualifying dividends received from domestic corporations after that date and included in gross income. Credit was allowed to the extent of 4 percent of such dividends, provided this credit did not exceed the lesser of the total income tax reduced by foreign tax credit, or 2 percent of taxable income. It was obligatory to file Form 1040, either long- or short-form, to claim benefit of this tax credit.

Taxpayers filing Form 1040 were required to report domestic dividends qualifying for the exclusion in two categories: those received before August 1, 1954, and those received after July 31,1954 . Qualifying dividends received through fiduciaries and partnerships were included, a new feature of dividend reporting. The dividend exclusion of $\$ 50$, or $\$ 100$ for joint income of husband and wife, was first applied to the early receipts and, if such dividends were insufficient, the remaining exclusion was then applied to the late receipts. If the taxpayer's dividend receipts totaled less than the maximum exclusion, they were nevertheless reported and the exclusion applied to that extent. I bomestic dividends received after Ituly 31, 1954, reduced by the applicable exclusions were eligible for the tax credit for dividends received. Foreign dividends and certain domestic dividends did not qualify for the exclusion nor for the tax credit. These were reported independently and combined with the dividends after exclusions to obtain the amount of dividends reported in adjusted gross income.


[^0]${ }^{2}$ Sample variability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in asch total

[^1]

Tabulated data pertaining to dividends had to be limited to information reported on returns, Form 1040. On the Form 1040A, the amount of dividends after the exclusion was included in "other income," and the amount of the exclusion was not reported.
In text table F , the number of returns, amount of dividends eligible for exclusions, and the amount of exclusions, are tabulated for all dividends eligible for the exclusion, as well as for dividends received before August 1, 1954, and for those received after July 31, 1954. Since dividends received after July 31,1954 , less the exclusions are the only dividends eligible for the tax credit, the tax credit claimed in regard to such dividends is tabulated here. All these data are distributed by adjusted gross income classes, taxable and nontaxable, similar to those in basic tables.

Text table $G$ shows the total amount received by individuals from domestic and foreign dividends without regard to the exclusions. It also shows the amount of dividends included in adjusted gross income and the two components of dividends actually entering into this
amount, that is, (a) dividends eligible for exclusion together with the total exclusions claimed against these dividends, and (b) dividends not eligible for exclusion or credit. These items and their frequency are presented by size of adjusted gross income separately for taxable and nontaxable returns, as in text table F .

Data in table $G$ reveal that the total dividend receipts reported for the income year 1954 was $\$ 7.3$ billion, of which $\$$ billion qualified for the exclusion and $\$ 0.2$ billion were foreign and domestic dividends ineligible for exclusion or credit. Tax-exempt dividend exclusions of $\$ 0.2$ billion reduced qualifying dividends to $\$ 6.8$ billion which togrether with the nonqualifying dividends of $\$ 0.2$ billion were included in adjusted gross income. Receipt of dividends was reported on 4.1 million returns, but only 3.7 million returns showed dividends in adjusted gross income.

Nearly one-half of the $\$ 7$ billion of dividends qualifying for the exclusion were also eligible for the tax credit. These dividends, amounting to $\$ 3.4$ billion (text table F), although eligible for the tax credit, did not termi-
nate in a tax credit on each of the 3.4 million returns showing eligible dividends. In some cases, small dividend receipts may have been eliminated by the applicable exclusion. Returns without an income tax before credits naturally had no credit. On other returns where the taxpayer had taxable income and income tax, he failed to take advantage of the credit benefit even though he was entitled to do so. There are 2.5 million returns that had a tax credit for dividends received, amounting to $\$ 118$ million.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

Individuals who itemized their nonbusiness deductions were allowed a deduction for charitable contributions and gifts. A new provision under the 1954 Code allows a special additional deduction of up to 10 percent of adjusted gross income for contributions made to churches, associations of churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, and tax-exempt hospitals. In case all contributions are made to such organizations, a deduction up to 30 percent of adjusted gross income may be claimed. Contributions to organizations other than the above are still limited to 20 percent of adjusted gross income unless the taxpayer qualified for the umbimited deduction, retained under the new Code.

In computing the deduction for contributions the taxpayer must first figure his contributions to the special institutions to the extent of 10 percent of adjusted gross income, then any amount in excess of 10 percent can be added to the other contributions to which the en-percent limitation applies. In reality, the deduction consists of two parts: one a deduction under the 10 -percent limitation, the other a deduction under the 20 -percent limitation. Both limitations apply to the combined adjusted gross income on joint returns as well as the adjusted gross income on separate returns. I description of contributions is given on pages $26-27$.

Text table H was prepared to show the number of returns that had a deduction for contributions in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income and the amoment of such excess. This was accomplished by a comparison of the amomnt deducted on each return with 20 percent of the reported adjusted gross income. If the deduction was found to be over 20 percent of the ad: justed gross income, the number of returns with an excess and the amount of the excess were tabulated in this table along with the total number of returns with contributions and the amount dedncted. These data are by classes for taxable and nontaxable returns similar to those in basic tables.

This table shows the total deduction on account of charitable contributions to be $\$ 3.3$ billion chamed on 14.6 million returns. There were 182,17 : , returns on which the deduction exceeded 20 percent of adjusted gross income. On these returns, the additional deduction allowed under the new provision amounted to $\$ 67.6$

Table h.-DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN EXCESS OF 20 PERCENT OF ADJUSTED OROSS

| AdJusted gross incone classes | Number of returns with contributions | Deduction for contributions <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Returns with deduction for contributions exceeding 20 percent of adjusted gross income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number of retumis | Amount in excess of 20 percent <br> (Thous and doliars) |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000. | 60,784 | 4,020 | 2,487 | 113 |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500 | 184.179 | 17,494 | 2,500 | 23 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 363,911 | 41.850 | 5,012 | 460 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 546,431 | 76,645 | 7,070 | 525 |
| \$2.500 under \$3,000. | 708,875 | 109, 366 | 6,502 | 892 |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 988,001 | 171,502 | 5,006 | 633 |
| \$3,500 under \$ $\$ 6,000$ | 1,172,547 | 208.668 | 5.023 | 568 |
| \$4,000 under \$4,500. | 1.375 .148 | 255,590 | 3,540 | 1.081 |
| 事, 500 under \$5,000. | 1,370,217 | 269.870 | 2,523 | 240 |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 2,199,234 | 469,598 | 3,574 | 493 |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000. | 1,445,565 | 360,462 | (1) | (1) |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000. | 845,034 | 234.297 | (1) |  |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000. | 491.225 | 162,502 | 2.547 | 759 |
| \$7,000 under \$10,000 | 282,426 | 101.068 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 560,205 | 258.773 | 2,959 | 1.989 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 226,164 | 141,346 | 1,713 | 1.566 |
| \$20,000 under \$30,000. | 212,749 | 175.617 | 2,647 | 2,214 |
| \$30,000 under \$50,000. | 135,864 | 174,238 | 1, 076 | 3.156 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 64.383 | 170.57\% | 1.552 | 5,546 |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 11,101 | 72.188 | 630 | 3,588 |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 3,108 | 35,484 | 301 | 2,206 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 3,148 | 77,679 | 456 | 7.766 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 427 | 31,409 | 97 | 4,458 |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 199 | 50,420 | 52 | 13,311 |
| Total taxable returns | 13.250,925 | 3,671,162 | 60,912 | 54.073 |
| Nontexable returns: <br> No adjusted gross income..... | 9,388 | 1,374 | 4,057 | 472 |
| Under \$600.. | 18.083 | 2.595 | 9,530 | 1,560 |
| \$000 under \$1,000 | 112,04 | 10,129 | 23,125 | 1,183 |
| \$1,000 under \$1,500 | 153,023 | 16,769 | 11,076 | 1.283 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000. | 183,523 | 24,518 | 11,144 | 1,239 |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500. | 184,278 | 27.875 | 0.089 | $660^{\circ}$ |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 184,619 | 31,790 | 6.993 | 896 |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500. | 152,302 | 26,460 | 3.057 | 794 |
| \$3.500 under \$4,000 | 124,246 | 24,409 | 12,534 | 421 |
| \$4, ,000 under \$4,500 | 87,555 | 14,937 | $\left.{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) |
| \$. 500 under \$5,000 | 47,732 | 12,474 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 35,797 | 8,968 | (1) | (1) |
| \$6,000 under \$8,000. | 18,032 | $0,040$ | (2) | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| \$8,000 under \$10,00 | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | - | - |
| \$10,000 or more | 2,130 | 7.685 | 56 | 4,243 |
| Total nontaxable returns | 1,314,381 | 221,384 | 71,161 | 13,487 |
| Grand total | 14,565,306 | 3.892,546 | 132,073 | 67,562 |
| Returns under \$5,000. | 8,026,891 | 1,353,335 | 109,259 | 13,593 |
| Returns \$5,000 or more. | $6.538,415$ | 2,539,211 | 22,814 | 53,969 |

See text for "Description of Sample and Limitations or Data."
${ }^{1}$ Sample variability of this item is too large to warrant showire it separately. However, this value is included in each total
million. However, this does not signify the entire amount contributed to the special institutions, because in those instances where the special contributions exceeded the 10 -percent limitation, the excess was mingled with the other contributions to which the 20 -percent limitation applied, and in cases where the contributions did not exceed the 2()-percent limitation, the deduction may have included contributions to the special organizations.

Less than 1 percent of the returns with a deduction for contributions showed the deduction to be in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income. Of the 132,073 returns with charitable deduction exceeding the 20 -percent limitation, 82 percent were returns under $\$ 5,000$ adjusted gross income, but only one-fifth of the additional deduction occurred on these returns. The reverse situation was shown on returns over $\$ 5,000$ adjusted gross income, where 18 percent of the returns had 80 percent of the additional charitable deduction.
Table 1.-deductible medical expense and medical cost, by age groups and by adjusted grors income classes


[^2] ${ }^{2}$ Ad justed grosa deficit.

## DRUG AND MEDICAL COSTS

Information relating to medical cost was tabulated from the schedule for itemized deductions on long-form returns, Form 1040, for 1954, if the taxpayer clamed a deduction on account of medical and dental expenses. These data are presented in text table I on page 16.

Three major changes regarding the medical and dental expenses and the allowable deduction were made by the 1954 Code. First, medical expenses in excess of :3 percent of adjusted gross income may be deducted. Second, outhys for drugs and medicines may be included in medical expenses only to the extent that they exceed 1 percent of adjusted aross income. Third, the limitations on the maximm deduction are raised to $\$ 2,500$ per exemption and to $\$ 5,000$ per return except that it is $\$ 10,000$ on a joint retmrn, a head of homsehold return, or a surviving spouse return.

When claiming a deduction for medical expenses, the taxpayer was required to report the cost of drugs and medicines separately from other medical and dental cost. Each of these two amounts was reported in its entirety as net, that is, they did not contain any expenses compensated by insmance or otherwise. These reported costs, however, were before any of the limitations applicable to the deduction had been applied. Drugs were reported without regard to an amount efual to one percent of adjusted gross income to be excluded later, and medical costs were reported withont regard to an amount equal to 3 percent of adjusted gross income whether or not it was later excluded.

In test table I, the entire expense of hoth drugs and medical costs, as reported by the taxpayer, are shown for each of two age groups: under (65 years and 65 years or over. Data taken from joint returns where only one sponse was 65 years of age or over were tabulated with age group, (65 years or over, becanse on such returns, the medical deduction was allowed as though both spouses were 65 or over. In addition to the drug and medical costs, there are tabulated also the actual medical deduction claimed, the related adjusted gross income, and number of returns involved. All of these items are shown for taxable and nontaxable returns, each by adjusted gross income classes used in the basic tables.

A description of medical expenses to be considered for this deduction and the limitations on the amount to be deducted, whether under 65 or 65 or more years of age, whether joint or separate return, are given on page 27 in the description of Medical and Dental Expenses.

There were 8.6 million returns which had a deduction for medical expenses: 7.6 million of these retmrns showed age under fia years and 1.1 million showed age 65 years or over.
The cost of drugs was reported as $\$ 0.9$ billion and other medical cost reported as $\$ 3.5$ billion. Of the combined drug and medical costs amounting to $\$ 4.5$ billion, $\$ 3$ billion was clamed as a deduction from adjusted
gross income. Thus two-thirds of the entire cost was taken as a deduction. However, there was a wide variation in the percentage of cost clamed between the returns with age under (is and returns with age fis or over. The combined drug and medical costs reported on returns with age under 65 were $\$ 3.8$ billion of which $\$ 2.4$ billion, or 63.3 percent, was clamed as a medical deduction. On returns with age 6 or over, the combined drug and medical costs were $\$ 0.7$ billion of which $\$ 0.6$ billion, or 84.8 percent, was claimed as a deduction. While both age gromps show that there were disallowed medical expenses, the special provision for age 65 years or over permitted this group to claim 21.5 percent more of their expenses than could be claimed by the group under (is years of age.
Of the total deduction for medical and dental expenses, $\$ 1.6$ billion was clamed on returns with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$. This deduction represented T2 percent of the combined drug and medical costs reported on this category of returns. The remaining medical deduction of $\$ 1.4$ billion, reported on returns with $\$ 5,000$ or more adjusted gross income, was 58 percent of the combined drug and medical costs reported on these returns. By coincidence, the two categories of returns each reported $\$ 2.2$ hillion combined drag and medical costs before the limitations.

## RETIREMENT INCOME

The new provisions relating to retirement income allow an individual a credit arainst the income tax for retirement income, if certain conditions are met. To qualify, an individual must have received earned income in excess of $\$ 600$ in each of 10 calendar years (not necessarily consecutive) before the begiming of the current year. Widows and widowers whose sponse had received such prior eamings are considered to have received such earned income. If husband and wife both qualify and have retirement income, each is entitled to the credit as individuals, eren though filing jointly.

For the purpose of tax credit, retirement income in the case of individuals under (65 years of age differs from retirement income of individuals 65 years of age or over. If the individual has not attained the age of 65 before the close of the tax year, retirement income means only amonnts received from pensions or ammities under a public retirement system. For individuals who are (65 years of age or over before the close of the tax year, retirement income means amounts received as pensions, ammities, interest, dividends, and gross rents. To be considered retirement income, such amounts must be included in :uljusted gross income. Regardless of age, the maximum amount of retirement income allowed for computation of tas credit is $\$ 1,200$. However, the amount of retirement income allowed as the base of tax credit is the smaller of (at) the retirement income received, or (b) $\$ 1,2(0)$ reduced $b y$ amounts received and excluded from gross income as pensions or amuities
under social security and railroad retirement, or taxexempt pensions and ammities, and, in the case of an individual who is not 75 years of age before the end of the year, reduced by the amount of earned income in excess of $\$ 900$ received during the tax year.

The tax credit, computed at 2() percent on the base for tax credit, is limited in that it may not exceed the income tax reduced by credits for dividends received, partially tax-exempt interest, foreign tax paicl, and tax paid at source on tax-free covemant bonds. In order to secure this tax credit, an individnal must file Form 1040, either long- or short-form.

Data relating to retirement income reported in schedule $K$, Credit for Retirement Income, on returns that had a tax credit for retirement income, are tabulated in two text tables. In both tables, data are distributed by adjusted gross income classes for the taxable and the nontaxable returns, corresponding to those in the basic tables.

Text table J shows the number of returns with a tax credit for retirement income, the total amomnt of retirement income that met the specified definition, the $t$. deductions from the $\$ 1,2(0)$ limit, the base for credit, and the tax credit for retirement income. Frequencies in this tabulation are on a return-count basis.

In text table K , the number of persons with a tax aredit for retirement income, the amome of retirement income conforming to the definition, and the base for credit are shown for two gromps: persons under 65 years and persons 65 years or over. In addlition, the re are the total number of persons with a tax credit and the two deductions from the $\$ 1,200$ limit, but the deductions are without the division as to age groups. Frequencies for items in this table are on a per capita basis.

There were $47,3,2+4$; returns with a tax credit for retirement income. A total of $\$ 2.3$ billion of retirement income was reported on these returns. However, only a portion of this retirement income was used as the base for credit, because of the limitation on the amonnt of

Tbile J.-RETIREMENT INCOME, SPECLAL DEDUCTIONS, AND TAX CREDIT FOR RETIREMENT inCOME, By ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES


[^3]

See text for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
retirement income that could be used in the computation of retirement credit. The tabulations show that the base for credit was $\$ 0.4$ billion. This is only 18 percent of the reported retirement income. The maximum retirement income allowed for computing the credit was $\$ 1,200$ for each retired person, but this maximmm was reduced by the amount of nontaxable pensions and ammities and by the earnings in excess of $\$ 900$. Moreover, this diminished limitation was allowed as the base for credit only where it was less than the retirement income received. There were many instances in which retirement income was smaller than the diminished limitation and, therefore, became the base for credit.

Deductions from the $\$ 1,200$ limit were $\$ 103.5$ million for nontaxable pensions and ammities and $\$ 4.1$ million for the excess eamed income.

Text table K shows that there were 493,418 persons who claimed the tax credit for retirement income. Appproximately 20,000 of these individuals were the sponse of a retired person who also chaimed a retirement income tax credit, both being reported on a joint return
of husband and wifc. Of the $493,+18$ persons with retirement credit, 12 percent were under 65 years of age. Their retirement income was $\$ 0.1$ billion, less than 5 percent of the total reported. Eighty-eight percent of the individuals were 65 years of age or over and they had $\$ 2.2$ billion of retirement income. However, persons under 65 years, as a group, were able to use 52 percent of their retirement income as the base for credit, while those 65 years or over were able to use only 17 percent of theirs.

## TABULATED DATA

In addition to the specific data tabulated in the text tables, financial data reported on individual income tax returns for 1954 , relating to income, deductions, and taxes are tabulated in sixteen basic tables. The first 12 tables and table 15 present information on a national basis, while tables 13,14 , and 16 present information on a State basis. Data are distributed by size of adjusted gross income in 12 of these basic tables, 6 of which show
the taxable and nontaxable returns separately and in the remaining 6 they are combined. In one basic table, data are tabulated by size of taxable income, a new classification. In tables where datil from taxable and nontaxable returns are tabulated together, the data from nontuxable returns are in the class indicated by the amount of adjusted gross income reported.

Table 1 shows the number of retums with adjusted gross income, amounts of adjusted gross income, taxable income, and income tax liability after credits, tabulated by adjusted gross income classes, as well as cumulations at every income class level from the lowest class and from the highest class, together with corresponding percentages of the total. In these distributions, taxable and nontaxable returns with adjusted gross income are combined, but nontaxable returns with no adjusted gross income are shown in aggregate, apart from the returns with income.

In table 2, the amounts of income and loss from each of the sources comprising adjusted gross income are shown as reported on returns with standard deduction and with itemized deductions. For returns with itemized deductions, these items are subdivided between returns with adjusted gross income and returns with no adjusted gross income, and the amount of each nonbusiness deduction is given for both categories of returns. These items include the combined taxable and nontaxable data.

Table 3 contains the sources of income and loss comprising adjusted gross income for all returns and the nonbusiness deductions reported on returns with itemized deductions. These items are combined for taxable and nontaxable returns and are distributed by adjusted gross income classes, the intervals of which are broader in some instances than in other basic tables.

Table 4 presents, by adjusted gross income classes, the amount of each source of income and loss comprising adjuster gross income, as well as exemptions, taxable income, income tax before credits, tax credits, income tax liability after credits, and items pertaining to taxpayments. In addition to the amounts, there are frequencies for these items where pertiment. Part I of this table inchdes data for all returns; Part II shows these data for joint returns only: and Part III has similar data for returns other than joint returns. Throughout the table, taxable and nontaxable returns are shown independently.

Table 5 includes data for returns with itemized nonbusiness deduction only, tabulated separately for taxable and nontaxable returns, each by adjusted gross jncome classes. These data embrace the number of returns, amount of adjusted gross income, the various itemized deductions, exemptions, taxable income, income tax before credits, tax credits, and income tax liability after credits, together with appropriate frequencies.

In table 6, there is a distribution of the number of returns by adjusted gross income classes, cross classified by size of a specified source of income or loss reported
in adjusted gross income. Most of the sources are included in this cross classification, however, frequencies for net operating loss deduction and fiduciary loss are not available. Taxable and nontaxable returns are combined and certain of the adjusted gross income classes are merged.

Table 7 has a distribution of the number of returns by adjusted gross income classes, cross classified by the size of specified itemized deductions. Only four deductions - contributions, interest paid, taxes, and medical expenses-are included in this tabulation. Taxable and nontaxable returns are combined and the adjusted gross income classes are the same as those in table 6.

Table 8 shows data tabulated by a new classification based on the amount of taxable income. In this table, there are the number of returns with taxable income, the amount of taxable income, total tax credits, dividend received credit, retirement income credit, normal tax and surtax, and alternative tax, both taxes being after credits. Because different tax rates, depending on the marital status of taxpayer, are applied to taxable income, the tabulation of these data are set in three parts, each signifying an applicable tax rate. Part I is for joint returns and returns of surviving spouse, both of which are entitled to split-income. The taxable income class intervals correspond to the brackets of the graduated rate schedule used for such returns. Part II is for separate returns of husbands and wives and returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse, both of which use the regular tax rates. The taxable income class intervals correspond to the brackets of that graduated rate schedule. Part III is for returns of heads of household entitled to use the rates provided for this status. The taxable income class intervals in this part correspond to the bracket of that graduated rate schedule. In each part, taxable and nontaxable returns are shown separately. Taxable income was mechanically computed for short-form returns, Form 1040, and for returns, Form 1040 A , so that all returns with a positive amount of taxable income were included in this table whether or not the amount was reported by the taxpayer.

Table 9 contains data from taxable returns only and shows the number of returns with income tax, amount of adjusted gross income, taxable income, income tax liability after credits, average income tax per return, and effective income tax rate based on taxable income. All these data are distributed by adjusted gross income classes for all taxable returns, for returns with normal tax and surtax, and for returns with alternative tax.

In table 10, the number of returns, amount of adjusted gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax liability after credits are shown for all returns and for returns in each of the five categories in the classification for martial status of taxpayer. These items are tabulated by adjusted gross income classes for taxable returns and for nontaxable returns.

Table 11 gives an analysis of the personal exemptions claimed by the taxpayer. Here are the total number of exemptions claimed, the number of additional exemptions claimed for age and blindness, and the number of exemptions other than age and blindness, that is, the per capita exemption for the taxpayer, his spouse on a joint return, and his dependents. In addition, there is a frequency distribution of returns by specified numbers of exemptions other than age or blindness (per capita). These data are distributed by size of adjusted gross income, separately for taxable and nontaxable returns, for each of the five categories in the classification for marital status of taxpayer.

Data in table 12 pertain to the details making up the net gain and net loss from sales of capital assets included in adjusted gross income. Because of the different treatment for capital gain and for capital loss, details from returns with a deduction on account of a capital loss are shown apart from details from returns with a capital gain. Returns with a capital loss are subject to normal tax and surtax, but returns with a capital gain are subject to the alternative tax under certain circumstances. Therefore, the latter returns are segregated in the tabulation to show details for capital gain subject to normal tax and surtax apart from details for capital gain subject to alternative tax. In each breakdown, there are the amounts of net short-term capital gain and loss (after carryover), net long-term capital gain and loss. and capital loss carryover from the 5 preceding years. Other data inchude capital loss before statutory limitation regarding the deductible loss, amount of capital loss deducted from gross income, capital gain included in adjusted gross income, and the entire excess of net longterm capital gain over net short-term capital loss which was taxed at the special rate of 25 percent. All these data are shown separately for taxable and nontaxable returns, by adjusted gross income classes.

Table 13 presents in aggregate for each State and Territory certain sources of income, adjusted gross income, and income tax liability after credits reported on returns with adjusted gross income. These data are for taxable and nontaxable returns combined. For the first time, Puerto Rico is a separate entity in the State and Territory classification. The sources of income tabulated by States have been expanded this year to include the combined business net profit and loss, the combined partnership net profit and loss, the combined net gain and loss from sales of capital assets, and the combined rents and royalties net income and loss, in addition to the amounts of salaries and wages, dividends, and interest, which were the only items of income formerly tabulated. A frequency of the number of returns for each source presented is also shown.

In table 1t, the number of returns, amount of adjusted gross income, and income tax liability after credits, reported on retums with adjusted gross income, are tabulated for each State and Territory, by adjusted gross income classes established especially for this table,
which differ somewhat from those used clsewhere for national distributions. Taxable and noutaxable returns are combined in this tabulation.

Table 15 shows information taken from returns, Form 1040, that had a self-employment tax reported by the taxpayer. This information is presented on a mational basis by adjusted gross income classes without regard to the income tax status. The number of returns with selfemployment tax, amount of adjusted gross income on these returns, and the self-employment tax are shown for all returns with this tax. In addition, the returns which had self-employment tax without an income tax, although included in the distribution for all returns with self-employment tax, are also shown by thenselves.

Table 16 presents data from returns, Form 1040 , with adjusted gross income and with self-employment tax. These data include the number of returns with selfemployment tax, amount of adjusted gross income, and self-employment tax, distributed on a State basis. No self-employment tax was reported on returns filed by citizens residing in Puerto Rico. Returns, Form 1040 P. R., filed by Puerto Ricans for self-employment tax purposes were not processed for statistics.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data presented for individual income tax returns for 1954 are based on a stratified systematic sample consisting of 100 percent of returns showing adjusted gross income of $\$ 150,000$ or more and of various lesser perceutages of returns showing adjusted gross income under $\$ 150,00 \%$. More than 240,000 returns were selected in 64 district directors' offices. These represented about 0.4 percent of the total population of 56.8 million individual returns filed throughout the country.

Description of the sample.-Table L shows the number of returns processed, the number of returns in the sample, the prescribed sampling ratio, and the achieved sampling ratio, by estimating strata. The difference between the prescribed sampling ratio, and the achieved sampling ratio arises from three sources: incomplete numbering series, nonresponse, and the normal variation between expccted sample size and actual sample size.

In addition to the stratification imposed by selecting returns from each internal revenue district, the sample selection was adapted to the regular return sorting procedures which are employed in the district offices to fa-

Table L.-NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS PROCESSED FOR 1954, NUMBER OF RETURNS IN SAMPLE, AND SAMPLE RATIOS, BY ESTIMATING STRATUM

| Sample stratum |  |  | Number of returns processed | Number of <br> returas <br> in sample | Sample ratios |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Form | Adjusted gross income | Type of return |  |  | escribeo | Achieved |
| 1040A |  |  | 13,278,525 | 26,204 | 1/500 | 1/507 |
|  | (Under \$10,000......... | Al1 | 41,456,390 | 82,663 | 1/489 | 1/502 |
|  | \$ $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 30,000$. | Business | \} 1,914, 376 | 79,304 | 1/23 | 1/24 |
| 1040 | \$ \$30,000 under \$150,000 | Business... | \} 161,777 | 45,175 | 9/30 | 9/32 |
|  | (\$150,000 and over.... | A11 | 7,130 | 7,130 | $1 / 2$ | 1/1 |
| Grand totai. all returns........... |  |  | 56,818,198 | 240,476 | - |  |

cilitate collection and audit requirements. Returns are sorted on the basis of type of form, kind of schedules attached, size of adjusted gross income, and taxpayment status, as reported by the taxpayer. These sorts constituted effective sampling strata because the characteristics on which the strata are based correlate highly with income and tax characteristics.

Inflating sample values to population size.-The sample values were extended to the returns they represented by multiplying them by "weighting factors." These weighting factors were derived for each class of return by dividing the number of sample returns into the total number of returns filed. For instance, the weighting factor of 507 for Form 10t0. returns was obtained by dividing the number of returns in the sample, 26,204 , into the total number of retime filed, 13 ,278,525 . The primary sources of population data were counts made and submitted by the district offices showing the numbers of Form 1040A and Form 1040 returns processed.

In comparing the weighted sample numbers of returns with the figures presented as national totals for similar classes of returns, slight discrepancies will be noted. As shown in table M, the discrepancies result from the elimination of certain returns and the reclassification of others in preparing the tables.

Table M, sOURCES OF DEVIATION BETHEEN WEIGHTED SAMPLE NUMBER OF RETURNS ANO NUMBER OF RETURNS APPEARING IN TABLES FOR 1954

| Adjusted gross income class | Number of returns |  | Deviation from weighted sample | Source of deviation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { National } \\ \text { totals } \end{gathered}$ | Heighted sample |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Returns } \\ \text { with no } \\ \text { informs- } \\ \text { U1on } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Misclas- } \\ & \text { sified } \\ & \text { feturns } \end{aligned}$ |
| Under $\$ 10,000 . . . . . . . .$. $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 150,000$. . \$150,000 and over........ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,617,989 \\ 2,121,937 \\ 7,082 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54,734,925 \\ 2,076,153 \\ 7,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -116,926 \\ +45,784 \\ -48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -70,701 \\ -489 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -46,225 \\ +46,273 \\ -43 \end{array}$ |
| All classes. | 56,747,008 | 56,818,198 | -71,190 | -71,190 | $\bigcirc$ |

${ }^{1}$ These figures are estimated from sample returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service but which contain no information on income. They are in the population of returns sampled but are excluded fram tabulations.

Separate systems of weighting were used for the national tabulations and for the State tabulations. The weights for the national tabulations were derived from nationwide populations obtained by adding the populations reported by the district directors' offices. The separate district office populations were used to derive the independent district office weights for the State tabulations. Achieved sampling rates varied sufficiently among districts to warrant using two separate systems of weights.

As a result of using two weighting systems and rounded weighting factors, there exist slight discrepancies between items in tables showing distributions by States and corresponding items shown in the national tables.

Sampling variability.-The data from returns with adjusted gross income of $\$ 150,160$ or more are not sub)ject to sampling variahility since all such returns were included in the sample. However, the estimates which include data from returns with adjusted gross income
of less than $\$ 150,000$ are subject to sampling variability. Table N below shows the lange within which we would expect to find 19 out of 20 estimates prepared from samples similarly selected. In the preparation of this table, it was assmmed that systematic selection within strata would yield results equivalent to simple random sampling. For instance, if data from returns showing adjusted gross income of under $\$ 10,000$ reveal 500,000 returns having a certain characteristic, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference between this figure and the one that would have been obtained from a complete count is less than 31,530 .

Table N.-SAMpling Variability of estimated number of returns

| If the estimated number of returns is- | And if the adjusted gross income clasa of returns to which the estimate refers is- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under 10,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \text { under } \\ \$ 150,000 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 thet the difference between this estimated number of returns and the figure that would be obtained from a count of all returns is less than- |  |  |
| 1,000.. | (2) | 280 | 100 |
| 5,000.. | 3,160 | 630 | 230 |
| 25,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,080 | 1,410 | 460 |
| 50,000........ - . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,010 | 1,980 | 560 |
| 100,000. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14, 150 | 2,770 | 410 |
| 500,000. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31,530 | 5,480 | - |
| 1,000,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 44,390 | 6,280 | - |
| 5,000,000. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 95,490 | , | - |

Sample is not large enough to give reliable estimate of the sampling variability
A general table of sampling variability for estimates that are based on returns from the several strata is not practical to prepare because of the large number of entries in the tables. The sampling variability for the value in each such cell must be estimated individually.

It is reasonable to assume that the estimates of adjusted gross income by class are subject to less relative sampling variability than are the associated frequencies. Since other money amounts are closely related to or dependent on adjusted gross income, it may be confidently assumed that these too are subject to less sampling variability. Presented in table $O$ are selected aggregate money amounts together with the range in percent that would include 19 out of 20 estimates prepared from similarly selected samples.

Table 0.-RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF ESTIMATED adJuSted gross income agGregates for selected classes of returns

| Adjusted gross income class | Estimated ad justed gross income aggregate ( Miousand dollars) | Estimated relative sampling variability in percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 188,190,533 | 0.35 |
| \$10,000 under \$50,000. | 33,829,629 | 0.19 |
| \$50,000 under \$150,000 | 6,047,527 | 0.25 |
| \$150,000 and over..... | 2,168,166 |  |
| All classes. | 230,235,855 | 0.29 |

Deletion of certain entries.--Throughout the tables the policy has been followed of deleting where possible those entries where the estimated relative error traceable to sampling variability was judged to be excessive. These cells are appropriately noted in each instance where this deletion has occurred.

Other limitations of the data.-In addition to sampling variability, the data are subject to certain other limitations. The data do not reflect changes that resulted from the audit program affecting Form 1040 and 1040A for 1954. In addition, controls maintained over the selection and processing of the retmons used in compiling the data do not completely eliminate the possibility of error. Practical operating considerations necessitate allowance of reasonable tolerances in processing controls.

## EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS AND TERMS

## Classifications for Individual Returns

For the tabulations in this report, individual returns were classified by size of adjusted gross income, by size of taxable income, by size of certain sources of income and deductions, as standard or itemized deductions returns, as taxable or nontaxable for income tax, by types of tax, by marital status of taxpayer, by mumber of exemptions other than age and blindness, and by States and Territories.

Adjusted gross income classes.-The amome of adjusted gross income reported by the taxpayer was the basis for this classification. With one exception, the class intervals remain the same as last year. This year, the class $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 200,000$ was subdivided into two classes: $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$, and $\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 200,000$. Returns with an adjusted gross deficit, whatever the amount, and returns with a breakeven in adjusted gross income are designated "No adjusted gross income" and appear as a separate class. Retums with no information on them were not used for statistics. In tables where the taxable and nontaxable returns are combined, the nontaxable returns are included in the adjusted gross income class corresponding to the amome of adjusted gross income reported, withont regard to the class interval into which nontaxable returns are grouped when shown separately.

Taxable and nontaxable returns.-This classification was based on the presence or absence of an income tax liability after credits. This is a departure from the tax status classification for the years 1951 through 1953 in that the current basis included only the income tax, and disregarded the self-employment tax.

Taxable returns are those which showed an income tax liability remaining after the five tax credits allowed for dividends received, for retirement income, for foreign taxes paid, for tax paid at source, am for partially tax-exempt interest. The last three tax credits were allowed only to taxpayers who itemized their nonbusiness deductions.
Nontaxable returns are returns with no income tax liability after redits. Nontaxahle returns may have had an income tax before credits, in which case the tax credits were sufficient to eliminate the original tax.

Returns with standard deduction or with itemized deductions.-Returns classified as returns with standard deduction were card-form returns, Form 1040.A, and short-form returns, Form 1040, on both of which the adjusted gross income was less than $\$ 5,000$ and standard deduction was automatically allowed through use of the optional tax table; and the long-form returns, Form 1040 , with adjusted gross income of $\$ 5,000$ or more on which the optional standard deduction was elected by the taxpayer.

Returns classified as returns with itemized deductions were long-form returns, Form 1040, on which nonbusiness deductions allowed against adjusted gross income were reported in detail by the taxpayer, or on which no deductions (standard or itemized) were taken, and all returns with a deficit or a breakeven in adjusted gross income whether long-form or short form returns.

Size of income or deduction.-For the purpose of a frequency distribution of significant items, the returns were segregated according to the size of specified sources of income or loss comprising adjusted gross income and the size of certain itemized deductions. The class intervals are narrow providing adequate classifications of small items of income or deduction.

Taxable income classes.-The amount of taxable income, which is the tax base, supplied the basis for this size classification. Taxable income was reported by the taxpayer on long-form retmons, Form 1040, but was mechanically computed for returns, Form 1040A, and for short-form returns, Form 1040, on which the tavable income was not reported. This made it possible to classify all individual returns by taxable income classes. Returns with no taxable income are so designated. The class intervals coincide with the taxable income brackets of the three income tax rate schedules applying to (1) joint retmons and returns of surviving sponse, (2) separate retums of husbands and wives and of single persons not head of household or surviving sponse, and (3) heads of household. There are 24 income brackets in the first two gromps and 26 brackets in the third group, each gronp having its distinct class intervals.

Marital status.-(lassification of returns for marital status of taxpayer was based on the marital status indicated by the taxpayer. The Code provides that the marital status be determined at the close of the tax year or on the date of the death of a spouse. The five classifications are: joint returns of husbands and wives, separate returns of hasbands and wives, returns of heads of household, returns of surviving spouse, and returns of other single persons. When using data tabulated by marital status, the user should first read the discussion under Marital status of Taxpayer, on page 11.

Joint returns of husbands and wives are those on which a married comple reported their combined income, or retums of a married person whose sponse had no income but who, nevertheless, was entitled to clam exemption for the spouse. This group includes joint returns filed on Form 10tod even though the district
director may have determined the minimum tax on the basis of separate incomes of husband and wife, on some of these returns.
Separate returns of husbands and wives are returns of married persons who filed a return independently from their spouse, each reporting his or her respective income and claiming his own exemptions. Returns showing divided commmity income were classified as separate returns of husbands and wives. This group does not include joint returns, Form 1040A, even though the district director determined the minimum tax on the basis of separate incomes of husband and wife.

Returns of heads of household are retmins, Form 1040 , filed by individuals who indicated on the face of their returns that they claimed this status. The Code specifies head of household as an unmarried person who furnished over half the maintenance of a home which was his residence and which he shared during the entire year with any related person for whom he was entitled to the exemption (except multiple support), or with his ummarried child, stepehild, or grandchild even though such child was not a dependent, or who paid more than half the cost of maintaining a honsehold which was the principal abode of his parents, either of whom qualified as a dependent.
Returns of surviving spouse are returns, Form 1040, filed by a widow or widower who signified this marital status on the face of his return. The Code defines a surviving spouse as a taxpayer whose spouse died during either of 2 previous years and who had not remarried, but who had maintained as his home a household which was also the principal abode of a child or stepchild for whom the taxpayer was entitled to the deduction for personal exemption.

Returns of single persons are returns of ummarried individuals who did not claim status as head of household or as surviving spouse.

Number of exemptions other than age and blind-ness.-For a frequency distribution of returns by number of exemptions, only the per capita exemption of the taxpayer, his spouse on a joint return, and each dependent was utilized. This maintained the same basis for this distribution that was used in previous years. There is a class for each of 1 through 5 exemptions and for 6 or more exemptions for all returns and for joint returns: and a class for each of 1 through 3 exemptions and for 4 or more exemptions for separate returns of husbands and wives, for returns of heads of household, for returns of surviving spouse, and for returns of single persons not head of household :n surviving spouse.

Types of tax.-Returns were recognized as having two kinds of income tax, that is, the combined normal tax and surtax or the altemative tax, and as having an unrelated self-employment tax.

Normal tax and surtax was computed at the regular rates and occurred on all types of returns. This tax includes the optional tax paid in lien thereof. Normal
tax and surtax applied to all kinds of income as well as to the capital gain or loss from sales of capital assets unless the altemative tax was imposed in regard to the capital gain.

Alternative tax occurred on returns with taxable income above $\$ 18,000$ which included a net long-term capital gain or an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, but only if the alternative tax was less than the regular normal tax and surtax computed on taxable income containing capital gain subject to normal tax and surtax.

Self-employment tax was imposed on the self-employment income of individuals owning and operating a business that conformed to the statutory definition of trade or business for self-employment tax purposes.

States and Territories.-This classification consists of the 48 States, Hawaii, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, determined by the location of the internal revenue district in which the return was filed, except that for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, the geographic location was determined from the address of the taxpayer. Internal revenue districts, or groups of such districts, are coextensive with States and Territories, with the exceptions that the District of Columbia is a part of the Baltimore (Md.) district, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands are a part of the Lower Manhattan (N. Y.) district, Alaska is a part of the Seattle (Wash.) district, and Canal Zone is a part of the Jacksonville (Fla.) district.

## Sources Comprising Adjusted Gross Income

On returns, Form 1040, where the taxpayer reported income attributable to several tax years and filed his return under provisions of Subchapter Q, Part I, of the 1954 Code, the amount of income tabulated is only that portion of income pertaining to the current year.

Such income originates from back pay, created inventions or artistic works, and compensation for long term services either as an individual or as a partner, if the fee or compensation therefor was received in 1 year but the work was performed over a period of time including prior tax years. In general, the provisions for taxing such income have the effect of including the income ratably over the period in which it was earned. Therefore, only the portion of salaries, business, partnership, or other income allocated to the current year was tabulated for these sources in current statistics.

The descriptions given below relate to items reported under the 1954 provisions.

Salaries and wages (after exclusions) are the amounts of compensation included in adjusted gross income, except wages reported in other income on Form 1040. Salaries and wages after exclusions are exclusive of amounts received as wages or, in place of wages, under a wage continuation plan for the period during which the employee was absent from work on account of sickness or personal injury. Generally, the exclusion was limited to $\$ 100$ per week, but was reported on
all types of returns. Total salaries and wages, that is before exclusions for sick pay, included bonuses, tips, commissions, and other kinds of compensation received by the employee for services rendered. Amounts paid to the employee by his employer to cover expenses incurred in connection with the employer's business were included as income from wages. On Form 1040, travel and lodging expenses incurred while away from home overnight and transportation expenses were deducted before reporting the total salary and wages, while expenses other than travel and tramsportation were deducted only to the extent that reimbursed expenses were included in wages. Also, outside salesmen deducted all ordinary and necessary business expenses from their compensation before entering total salary.

Dividends (after exclusions) included in adjusted gross income are those reported on Form 1040 but exclude up to $\$ 50$ of domestic dividends qualifying for the exclusion, which were received by each taxpayer, or up to $\$ 100$ on joint returns if both hasband and wife received such dividends. Dividends reported included foreign and domestic dividends received directly, and dividends qualifying for the exclusion received through partnerships and fiduciaries, but excluded the so-called dividends from mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan associations, domestic savings and lom associations, and Federal satrings and loan associations, which the taxpayer was instructed to report as interest income. This is the first year in which any part of the dividends received through partnerships and fiduciaries have been reported in this source. Formerly, all dividends received through these entities were left in the income from partnerships or from estates and trusts.

Interest received is that reported on Form 1040; it includes interest on bonds, debentures, notes, mortgrages, bank deposits, savings accounts, loans, and tax-free corenant bonds, together with the partially tax-exempt interest. The partially tax-exempt interest includes that received through partnerships and fiduciaries. According to the instructions on the return, the so-ralled dividends mentioned in the previous paragraph were to be reported as interest income.

Business or professional net profit or net loss wat reported by individuals who were sole proprietors of a business, farm, or profession. If a taxpayer had more than one sole proprietorship activity during the year. the single amount of net profit or net loss reported in adjusted gross income represented al combination of the profits and losses from all of his busmess activities.

Business expenses deductible from total receipts from business activities included such items als cost of groods sold, salaries and wages to employees, interest on business debts, taxes on business and business property, bad debts arising from sales or service, deprectation and ohsolescence, depletion, casualty losses on business property, rent, repairs, supplies, advertising, selling expenses, insurance, and other expenses of running the business.

Compensation of the sole proprietor was not allowed as a business deduction and the net operating loss deduction was not reported among the business deductions.

Partnership net profit or net loss was reported by individuals who were members of a partnership, syndicate, joint venture, or the like. If the taxpayer was a member of more than one partnership during the year, the single amomut of partnership net profit or net loss reported in adjusted gross income represented a combination of the ordinary net income or loss from all of his partnership shares (whether or not actually received). In reporting the net profit or the net loss from partnership, however, the taxpayer was required to exclude his share of partially tax-exempt interest, of dividends qualifying for the exclusion, and of net short- and long-term capital gain or loss and to report them in their respective sources.

Net operating loss deduction relates to net operating losses sustained in business or partnership after I Decemher 31, 1949, and losses suffered from fire, storm, or other casualty, or from theft after December 31, 1950, but prior to 1954 . The deduction claimed in the current year represented the portion of such losses which had not been absorbed by the required carrybacks and carryovers applied to the net income of prior years.

Net gain from sales of capital assets included in adjusted gross income is the amount of gain from sales or exchanges of properties that were treated as capital assets. It was a combination of net short-term capital gain or loss (including the capital loss carryover from $194-53$ ) and 100 percent of the net long-term capital gain or loss. If the net long-term capital gain exceeded the net short-term capital loss, only 50 percent of the excess gain was included in adjusted gross income. If the net short-term capital grain exceeded the net longterm capital loss, then the entire excess short-term gain was included in adjusted gross income. In making this combination, net short-and long-term capital gain or loss from partnerships and net short-and long-term capital gain from fiduciaries were included. This is the first year in which capital gain from fiduciaries has been reported in this source of income.

Net loss from sales of capital assets reported as a component of adjusted gross income is the deductible loss resulting from sales or exchanges of properties that were treated as capital assets. In detemining the deductible loss, all short-term capital gains and losses (in(lucling the capital loss carryover from 194:-53) and 100 perrent of all long-term gains and losses were merged, and the excess capital loss was allowed to the extent of (a) capital lows, (b) taxable income (adjusted gross in(come, if tax wat determined from tax table) computed without regard to capital gains and losses and the deduction for exemptions, or (c) $\$ 1,000$, whicherer was smallest. In the determination of the excess capital loss, net short- and long-tem capital gain or loss from partnerships and net short - and long-term capital gain from fiduciaries were included. Heretofore capital gain
from fiduciaries was not included. The excess capital loss not deductible in the current year may be carried into each of 5 succeeding years as a short-term capital loss until it has been eliminated ly capital gains or throngh the capital loss deduction allowed in computing adjusted gross income.
Short term applies to gains and losses from sales of capital assets held 6 months or less. Such gains and losses, together with the capital loss carryover, are merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. In this merger, the net short-term capital gain or loss from partnerships and the net short-term capital gain from fiduciaries are also included.
Long term applies to gains and losses from sales of property treated as capital assets but held more than 6 months. These gains and losses are taken into accomnt at 100 percent. Long-term capital gains and losses together with net long-term capital gain or loss received through partnerships and net long-term capital gain received from fiduciaries are merged to determine the net long-term capital gain or loss.

Capital loss carryover from 1949-53 is the remaining portion of net capital loss sustained in those years but which the taxpayer had not yet been able to eliminate through his capital gains or the $\$ 1,000$ deduction allowed for capital losses in computing his adjusted gross income, in years subsequent to the year in which the capital loss arose. This carryover was reported with and treated as a current year, short-term capital loss by the taxpayer.

Net loss from sales of capital assets before limitation is the entire net loss from sales or exchanges of property treated as capital assets and reported on returns showing a capital loss deduction from gross income on account of this loss. It is a combination of the net short-term capital gain or loss including the capital loss carryover and the net long-term capital gain or loss, without regard to the statutory limitation on the allowable deduction.

Net long-term capital gain in excess of net shortterm capital loss is the entire amount of this excess occurring on retmrns with the alternative tax; it is not the amount included in adjusted gross income. This excess long-term capital gain is the amount to which the special rate of 25 percent is applied in computing the alternative tax.

Net gain or loss from property other than capital assets is that from sales or exchanges of property which was not treated as a capital asset. Unlike the excess net long-term capital gain above, all of this type of net gain was inchded in adjusted gross income. Also, a net loss of this type was wholly deducted in computing adjusted gross income.

Annuities and pensions included in adjusted gross income are only the taxable portion of amomets received within the tax year. The full amome of a pension or ammity received hy a retired employee who contributed nothing toward the cost was taxable. In cases where
the ammitant contributed to the cost, new methods were provided for computing the taxable amount to be reported, each depending upon the type of pension or anmuity but, in general, provision was made to exclude a portion of the receipts as recovery of cost.

Rents and royalties were reported in a single schedule on the income tax return. Therefore, the ammal net income or net loss which was available represented a combination of the net income and net loss from both types of investment. Rents included not only rents from real estate but also amounts received from renting any kind of property, and included the fair market value of crops received as rent from farm property. Royalties included revenue from copyrights, patents, trademarks, formulas, natural resources under lease, and the like. Deductions against the gross income received from these investments were claimed for maintenance, insurance, repairs, interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, and other expenses pertaining to the respective income.

Income or loss from estates and trusts is the taxpayer's share of fiduciary income from an estate or trust under which he was a beneficiary. Fiduciary income includes amounts required to be distributed, and amomuts credited to the beneficiary's account whether actually received or not, as well as amounts paid to the beneficiary. Income from estates and trusts was reduced by the taxpayer's share of depreciation. Capital gain, dividends qualifying for the exclusion, and partially tax-exempt interests were excluded and reported in their respective source. A loss from estates and trusts was distributed to a beneficiary only upon termination of a trust or an estate which had a net operating loss carryover, or a capital loss carryover, or for its last tax year had deductions (other than exemption and charitable deduction) in excess of gross income.

Other sources of income include alimony received, prizes, awards, sweepstakes wimings, gambling profits, recovery of bad debts and taxes deducted in a prior year, insurance received as reimbursement of medical expenses previously deducted, and any other item of income not separately reported. Also there was included a total of $\$ 22,912,000$ which consisted of wages not subject to income tax withholding, dividends after exclusions, and interest, not exceeding $\$ 100$ per return, reported in one sum as other income on 431,819 returns, Form 1040A.

## Itemized Nonbusiness Deductions

The descriptions of itemized deductions which follow are confined to the nonbusiness deductions permitted under the 1994 ('ode as a deduction from adjusted gross income.

Contributions consist of gifts to organizations created in the I'nited states or its possessions, or under our laws and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes exclusively, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or inimals; and gifts
made to veterans’ organizations or to governmental agencies which use the gifts for public purposes. Persons who were members of a partnership included their pro rata share of contributions made by their partnership. In general, the deduction may not exceed 20 percent of adjusted gross income, but under the new Code, there is allowed an additional deduction up to 10 percent of adjusted gross income for contributions made to churches, tax-exempt hospitals and tax-exempt educational institutions. So it was possible to have a deduction equal to 30 percent of adjusted gross income. Also, there is an unlimited deduction if, in the current year and in 8 of the 10 preceding years, the amount of contributions plus the amount of income tais paid during such year (in respect to such year or preceding years) exceeds 90 percent of taxable income for the respective year, computed with modifications.
Interest paid is that paid on personal debts, mortgages, bank loans, and installment purchases of real or personal property, but does not include interest on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single-premium life insurance and endowment contracts; neither does it include interest relating to rents, royalty, or business income which was reported in those schedules.

Taxes paid include personal property taxes, state income taxes, certain State and local retail sales taxes, State gasoline taxes and automobile license fees, taxes paid to a foreign country or possession of the United States unless a foreign tax credit was claimed, and real estate taxes except those levied for improvements that tended to increase the value of the property. Federal taxes were not deductible. Taxes paid on business property were reported in the rent and business schedules.

Medical and dental expenses are allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income with limitations. Expenditures considered for this deduction were the actual amounts paid during the tax year for the care of the taxpayer, his spouse, and any dependent who received over one-half of his support from the taxpayer regardless of the dependent's gross income. Such expenses included payments to physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, hospitals, oculists, chiropractors, and osteopaths, as well as X-rays, therapy treatments, dentures, crutches, hearing aids, and the like. Amounts paid for medicines and drugs could be included only to the extent of 1 percent of adjusted gross income under the new law. However, the allowable deduction was liberalized in that medical costs in excess of 3 percent (formerly 5 percent) of adjusted gross income were allowed. Any sick and health insurance or hospital coverage received was subtracted from the total medical expenses, after which the deduction was allowed if within the limitations. If neither the taxpayer nor his spouse had attained the age of 65 , the deductible medical expenses for both, including those for their dependents, were that portion of such expenses which exceeded an amount equal to 3 percent of adjusted gross income. If either the taxpayer or his sponse was 65 years of age or over before the close of the tax year,
the deductible expenses for both were not restricted to the excess over 3 percent of adjusted gross income: and the entire medical expenses for both together with medical expenses for their dependents in excess of :3 percent of the adjusted gross income constituted their deductible expenses. However, the maximum deduction allowed in any case was limited to $\$ 2,500$ multiplied by the number of allowable exemptions other than age and blindness, but could not exceed $\$ 10,000$ for husband and wife filing jointly, for a head of household, or for a surviving spouse, nor could it exceed $\$ 5,000$ for a single person, or for married persons filing separate returns.

Child care is a deduction provided uncler the new C'ode, for working women and widowers. The deduction was allowed on account of expenses for the care of a dependent child or stepehild under 12 years of age, or of any dependent who was physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself, while the taxpayer was employed. The deduction was limited to $\$ 600$, regardless of the amount of expense incurred. In the case of a working wife, the deduction was allowed only if (1) she filed a joint return with her husband, and (2) their combined adjusted gross income was less than $\$ 5,100$ (unless the husband was incapable of self-support.) This second limitation for a working wife resulted from the provision that the maximum allowable deduction of $\$ 600$ is reduced by the amomet of adjusted gross income in excess of $\$ 4,500$.

Losses from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft reported as a deduction are the net losses on nonbusiness property resulting from destruction by fire, storm, automobile accident, shipwreck, flood, or other natural physical forces, and from losses due to theft. The deduction was limited to the net loss sustained, that is, the value of property just before the loss less salvage value and insurance or other reimbursement received.

Other deductions include all other authorized nonbusiness deductions not separately reported, such as alimony and separate maintenance payments, expenses incurred in the collection of taxable income or for the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of taxable income, taxpayers share of interest and taxes paid by a cooperative apartment corporation, gambling losses not in excess of winnings reported in income, and expenses in connection with the taxpayer's job, for example, dues to mions or professional societies, cost of tools and supplies, fees to employment agencies, and any allowable expense in comnection with his employer*s lusiness which was in excess of reimbursed amounts.

## Exemptions

In computing taxable income for the tax year 1954, a deduction of $\$ 600$ was allowed for each exemption to which an individual was entitled. A per capita exemption of $\$ 600$ was allowed for the taxpayer and, on a joint return, his spouse, and for each child (including a step-
child or an adopted child) who received more than onehalf of his support from the taxpayer and who was under 19 years of age or was a student. If the child was 19 or over and not a student, exemption was allowed only if the child met the support test and had gross income under $\$ 600$. Also, an exemption was allowed for each other dependent (specified below) with less than $\$ 600$ gross income who received over one-half of his support from the taxpayer. To qualify as a dependent, the child or other dependent must lrave been a citizen or resident of the United States, or a resident of Canada, Mexico, Republic of Panama, or the Canal Zone.

Additional exemptions of $\$ 600$ for age 65 or over and $\$ 600$ for blindness were allowed the taxpayer and, if a joint return was filed, the taxpayer's spouse.

If the dependency qualifications were met, exemption was claimed for parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, stepmother, stepfather, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sis-ter-in-law, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law: for uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece if related by blood; and for any person who lived in the taxpayer's home and who was a member of his household, whether or not related to the taxpayer.

The new law made an exception to the support test for a dependent who was supported by several persons none of whom contributed more than one-half. Under this provision, any one of the group who had contributed more than 10 percent of the support could claim the exemption if each of the others who contributed more than 10 percent of the support filed a declaration that he would not claim the exemption.
The number of exemptions and the amount claimed. as tabulated in this report, include exemptions from every return filed. There is some duplication of exemptions inasmuch as dependents with less than $\$ 600$ of gross income from wages subject to income tax withholding filed a return to claim refund of tax; and children dependents under 19 years of age and children dependents over 19 years who were students, with gross income of $\$ 600$ or more, filed a return because their income met the requirement for filing. Exemptions claimed on returns filed by these dependents were tabulated, as well as the exemptions for these dependents reported on the return of the taxpayer rightfully claming the dependent.

## Measures of Individual Income

Items explained here are in accordance with the definitions under the new provisions of the $195 t$ Code.

Adjusted gross income is defined as gross income minus (a) allowable expenses attributable to the taxpayer"s trate or business, (b) expenses paid or incurred in comnection with services as an employee muder a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement with the employer, ( 1 ) expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home incurred by the taxpayer in connection with services rendered as an em-
ployee, (d) expenses of transportation paid by the taxpayer in comnection with the performance of services as an employee, (e) expenses of outside salesmen attributable to business carried on by the taxpayer if such business consists of the performance of services as an employee and if the business is to solicit, away from the employer's place of business, business for the employer, (f) deductions attributable to rents and royalties, ( g ) deductions for depreciation and depletion allowable to a life tenant or an income beneficiary of property held in trust, (h) allowable losses from sales of capital assets and other property, and (i) a deduction equal to 50 percent of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss.

Adjusted gross deficit occurred in the event that the deductions allowed for the computation of adjusted gross income, stated above, exceeded the gross income.

Taxable income tabulated for individual returns is adjusted gross income minus deductions, itemized or standard, and personal exemptions. The amount of taxable income, shown throughout this report, includes both the taxable income reported by taxpayers on the long-form return, Form 1040, and a mechanically computed amount of taxable income for taxpayers who used the short-form return, Form 10t0, or the return, Form 1040 A , wherein the amount of taxable income was not a factor because the optional tax table was used for tax purposes. Taxable income for the latter taxpayers was computed by (a) using the midpoint of the adjusted gross income bracket of the tax table into which the income fell as the amount of adjusted gross income, and (b) providing a 10 -percent standard deduction based on the midpoint, and (c) allowing $\$ 600$ for each exemption clamed. This formula resulted in the actual amount of taxable income upon which the tax was based. This is the only instance in which an item, not reported on the individual income tax return, was supplied for the tabulations.

The concept of taxable income may be considered similar to the concept of surtax net income of former years, if the other changes in the new law are ignored.

## Tax Items

The reduced tax rates, previously enacted as applicable to individual income on and after January 1, 1954, were carried from the 1939 Code into the 195t Code. However, in the 1954 Code, the normal tax rate and the graduated surtax rates were consolidated into a single comprehensive rate schedule.

The income tax rates for 1954 income were 20 percent of the first $\$ 2,000$ of taxable income, increasing to 91 percent of taxable income in excess of $\$ 200,000$ for all persons except heads of household, and in excess of \$300,000 for heads of household. However, under the split-income provision, the !1-percent rate was operative only on taxable income in excess of $\$ 400,000$ on joint returns and returns of surviving spouse. The maximm tax was limited to 8 percent of taxable in-
come. These rates are somewhat lower than those on 1953 income.
Fiscal-year and part-year returns covering a period that embraced January 1, 1954, showed a proration of tax to give effect to the change in tax rates on Jamary 1, 1954.
The descriptions of tax items are given in terms of the 1954 tax provisions.

Income tax before credits is the tax based on taxable income and calculated at the prescribed rates. It may be the optional tax, the regular income tax, or the altermative tax and it is without regard to tax credits allowed as a reduction thereof.

Normal tax and surtax is the regnlar income tax which includes the optional tax. The normal tax and surtax was computed on taxable income at the rates stated above and reported by taxpayers who filed the long-form return, Form 1040. Optional tax was reported by taxpayers who used the short-form return, Form 10t0, while the optional tax was determined by the district director for taxpayers who filed the cardform return, Form 1040d. The optional tax table stated the tax for the various adjusted gross income brackets and numbers of exemptions, for taxpayers with adjusted gross income under $\$ 5,000$ from whatever source.

Alternative tax applied only in case the taxpayer had an excess of net long-term capital gain orer net shortterm capital loss and only if the altemative tax was less than the regular income tax. Altemative tax was the sum of (a) a partial tax computed at the regular income tax rates on taxable income reduced by 50 percent of the excess net long-term capital gain over the net shortterm capital loss, and (b) an amount equal to 25 percent of the entire excess. The altemative tax is not effective on taxable income under $\$ 18,000$.

Tax credit for dividends received is a new income tax credit, allowed on returns with tax year ended after July 31, 1954, for domestic diviclends received after that date. This credit is equal to $t$ percent of the qualifying dividends in excess of the dividends excluded from gross income. However, the credit coukl not exceed the lesser of (a) the income tax reduced by foreign tax credit, or (b) 2 percent of the taxable income.

Tax credit for retirement income, under the new law, is allowed against the income tax, if the tapayer qualified with regard to earned income in prior years. The credit is 20 percent of the retirement income, as defined by statute, with a maximum limit of stal $^{2}$ each individual. The credit, however, could not exceed the income tax reduced by the other four tax credits.

Tax credit for foreign tax paid was allowed against the income tax only to taxpayers who itemized deductions but who did not dedu't this tax anong those deductions. The credit pertains to income and profits taxes paid to a foreign country or possession of the Thited States, including the taxpayer's share of such taxes paid through partnerships and fiduciaries. The reedit could not exceed the same proportion of the tax
against which the credit was taken which the taxable income from sources in such foreign comntry bore to the entire taxable income computed without personal exemption.

Tax credit for tax paid at source relates to income tax withheld and paid, by the debtor corporation, on interest from tax-free covenant bonds. ('redit for the amount of tax paid including the taxpayer's share of such tax paid through partnerships and fiduciaries was allowed against the income tax but only if deductions were itemized.
Tax credit for partially tax-exempt interest replaces the former deduction from net income and was allowed arainst the income tax only if deductions were itemized. The tax credit is ? percent of the partially tax-exempt interest included in gross income, but was limited to the lesser of (a) 3 percent of taxable income, or (b) the income tax reduced by the credit for foreign tax paid and the credit for dividends received.

Income tax liability after credits is the remaining tax after the subtraction of all tax credits, but prior to adjustments for tax withheld and the payments on declaration.
Self-employment tax was reported by an individual who had net earnings from self-employment derived from a trade or business carried on by him, or from his share of self-employment net earnings from a partnership of which he was a member. However, farmers and most professional services were excluded from the definition of self-employment earnings, and certain types of income and deductions were excluded, such as rents, interest, dividends, capital gains and losses, net operating loss deduction, and casualty losses. If such net earnings were $\$ 400$ or more, they were considered self-employment incone. In determining the amount of self-employment income to be taxed, three factors were considered: first, the amount of net earnings from self-employment must be $\$ 100$ or more: second, the maximum amount of self-employment income to be taxed is $\mathbf{W}_{3}, 600$ : and third, the amount of wages received on which social security tax had been withheld by an employer. If social security tax was withheld from wages, the amount of such wages was subtracted from the maximum amome of $\$ 3,(60)$ to determine the limit on self-employment income to be taxed. The amount of self-employment income subject to tax was the smaller of (a) the anount of the limit on self-employment inrome to be taxed, determined as stated, or (b) the amont of net eamings from self-employment. No exemption was allowed against the self-employment income for purpose of computing the self-employment tax at: percent.

Tax withheld is the ineome tax withheld at source on wages together with the orer withholding of social security employee tax. The amount of income tax to be withhed by employers was stated in wage bracket withholding tables or was determined by applying the pre-
scribed 18 percent withholding tax rate to the amount of wages in excess of withholding exemptions. The over withheld social security tax, that is, the excess over the maximm tax of $\$ 72$, occurred becanse the employer received wages from more than one employer.
Payments on 1954 declaration of estimated income tax were reported on returns, Form 1040 only. These payments, made on account of the 1954 Declaration of Estimated Income Tan, Form 1040-ES, also included any credit which was applied against the estimated tax for 1954 by reason of an overpayment of the 1953 tax liability.

Tax due at time of filing is the amome of tax that remained after the tax withheld and payments on 1954
declaration had been applied against the total tax hability for the year which included both the self-employment tax and the income tax liability after credits.

Overpayment of tax occurred when the tax withheld and payments on 1954 declaration exceeded the combined self-employment tax and income tax liability after credits. Overpayment of tax gave rise to a refund or to a credit on the subsequent year's estimated income tax.

Refund of tax overpayment is the amount indicated by the taxpayers who requested a refund.

Credit on 1955 tax is the amount of 1954 tax overpayment which the taxpayers specified be credited on 1955 estimated income tax.

## BASIC TABLES

## INDIVIDUAL RETURNS, 1954

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ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLABSES
Returns with adjusted gross income, taxable and nontaxable Under $\$ 600$
$\$ 600$ under $\$ 1,000 \ldots$.
$\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$.
\$2,000 under \$2,500.
$\$ 2,500$ under $\$ 3,000$.
\$3,000 under \$3,500.
\$4,000 under \$4,500..
\$4,500 under \$5,000.
$\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 0,000$.
\$6,000 under \$7,000.
$\$ 7,000$ under $\$ 8,000$.
$\$ 8,000$ under $\$ 9,000$.
\$9,000 under $\$ 10,000$..
$\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$.
$\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 20,000$.
\$30,000 under \$50,000
$\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$
$\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 200,000$
$\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 500,000$
$\$ 200,000$ under $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1.000,000$
$\$ 1,000,000$ or more.
Total..
Returns with no adjusted gross income, nontaxable.
Grand total
CUMJLATED FROM LOWEST ADJUSTEO GROSS INCOME CLASS
geturns with adjusted gross income, taxable and nontaxable


Returns with no adjusted gross income, nontaxable.
Total returns.
CUMULATED FROM HIGHEST ADJUSTEO GROSS INCOME CLASS

Returns with adjusted gross income, taxable and nontaxable:
$\$ 1,000,000$ or more.
$\$ 200,000$ or more.
$\$ 150,000$ or more...
$\$ 100,000$ or more.

## \$50,000 or more..

$\$ 30,000$ or more.
$\$ 20,000$ or more. .
$\$ 15,000$ or more.
$\$ 10,000$ or more.
$\$ 9,000$
$\$ 8,000$
$\$ 8,000$ or
$\$ 7,000$ or
$\$ 6,000$ or more.
$\$ 5,000$ or more.
\$4,500 or more...
$\$ 3,500$ or more...
$\$ 3,000$ or more..
\$2,000 or more.
$\$ 1,500$ or more.
$\$ 1,000$ or more.
$\$ 1,000$ or more.
$\$ 600$ or more..
All retums..
Returns with no adjusted gross income, nontaxable

Table 2.-sources of income and loss and nonbusiness deductions, by returns with standard or itemized deductions


[^4]${ }^{1}$ Sample variability of this item is toc large to warrant showing it separstely. Huwever, this value is included in each total.
${ }^{2}$ Afjusted gross income less adjusted gross deficit.
${ }^{3}$ Adjusted gross deficit.

See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Classifications and Terns" and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
${ }_{1}$ Sample variability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total.
${ }_{2}$.
${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Adjusted groas def icit.
${ }^{\text {dd justed }}$ gross income less ad justed gross deficit.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1954
Table 4.-sources of income and loss, exemptions, and tax iteme-all returns, joint returns, and other refurns, by adjusted gross income classes

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Adjusted gross income classes} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { number of } \\
\text { returns }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Salari ies and wages as } \\
\& \text { (arter exclusions) }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dividends } \\
\text { (after exclusions) }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Interest received} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Business or profession} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Partnership} \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of returns} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
( Thousand \\
doltars)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nunber of
returns} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
(Thousand \\
dollors
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nunber of
returns} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
(Thousard \\
dollarss
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net profit} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net loss} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net profit} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Net loss} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Number of returns \& Amount
(Thousend
sollaras \& Nunter of returns \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Anount \\
Thou sand dollors
\end{tabular} \& Number of returns \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Anount } \\
\& \text { (mousend } \\
\& \text { dollorere, } \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& Number of returns \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Amount } \\
\text { (mouysend } \\
\text { doftars } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \\
\hline \& (1) \& (2) \& (3) \& (i) \& (5) \& (6) \& (7) \& (8) \& (9) \& (10) \& (11) \& (12) \& (13) \& (14) \& (15) \& \\
\hline Taxable returns: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \$ 600 under \$1,000. \& 1,292,988 \& 1,204,830 \& 795,550 \& 22,123
4.752 \& 7,925
16,847 \& -5,070 \& 8,819
23,028 \& 69,868 \& 46,068 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8,078 \\
15,939
\end{gathered}
\] \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& 8,085 \\ \& 12,964\end{aligned}\) \& 23,750
23,639 \& 9,045
25,026 \& \({ }^{2}\) 2,568 \& \({ }_{2}^{12}\) 2,363 \& \\
\hline \$1,000 under \(\$ 1,500\) \& -2,26,070 \& 2,198,555 \& 3,755,1,35 \& 74,769 \& 42,832 \& 147,297 \& 40,816 \& 199,283 \& 274,099 \& 38,359 \& 29,408 \& \& \& 5,529 \& 3,510 \& \\
\hline \$2,000 under \$2,500 \& 3,078,559 \& 2,796,878 \& \(0,144,504\) \& 92.994 \& 53,470 \& 198,386 \& 52,455 \& 282,812 \& 493,856 \& 52,728 \& 40,750 \& 47,639 \& 82,796 \& 6,541 \& 4,462 \& \\
\hline \$2,500 under \(\$ 3,000\) \& 3,452,029 \& 3,175,089 \& 8,548,393 \& 121,420 \& 57,073 \& 233,36. \& 62,228 \& 287,728 \& 582,633 \& 58,716 \& ,745 \& 64,649 \& 234,098 \& 9,053 \& 4,460 \& \\
\hline \$3,000 under \(\$ 3,500\) \& 3,807, 30 \& 3,578,256 \& 11,355,402 \& 1-2,2060 \& 74,107 \& 280,380 \& 72, 73 \& 328,798 \& 761, \& \& 51,089 \& 77, 919 \& 20,688 \& 9, \& 5,600 \& \\
\hline \$3,500 under \(\$ 4,000\) \& 4, \(4,577,107\) \& 3,811,267 \& [13,948, 1.49 \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
150,691 \\
165,059
\end{tabular} \& - \(\begin{array}{r}8,143 \\ 103,259\end{array}\) \& - \& 73, 101
908 \& 387, 2228 \& 768,033 \& 82,892 \& 67,588 \& 80,539 \& 242,407 \& 10,652 \& 10,955 \& \\
\hline \%4,000 under \& 3,585,645 \& 3,395,708 \& 15,634,524 \& 172,643 \& 125,809 \& 354, 508 \& 84,6:28 \& 256,139 \& 740,988 \& 59,110 \& 40,308 \& 79,631 \& 259,613 \& 9,642 \& 8,190 \& \\
\hline \$5,000 under \(\$ 6,000\) \& 5,108,368 \& 4,817,577 \& 25,502,788 \& 307,240 \& 182,775 \& 080,389 \& 153,867 \& 375,521 \& 1,246,214 \& 81,123 \& 60,553 \& 132,333 \& 477,329 \& 10,319 \& 9,831 \& 10 \\
\hline \$6,000 under \(\$ 7,000\) \& 3,331,551 \& 3,142,033 \& 17,52, ,3,36 \& 286,67\% \& 187,684 \& 494,900 \& 119,792 \& 276,433 \& 1,062,154 \& 48,870 \& 43,804 \& 88,559 \& 360,802, \& 12,172 \& 10,280 \& 11 \\
\hline 77,000 under 88,000 \& 2,008,053 \& 1,350,440 \& 13,114,520 \& 236,609 \& 220,793 \& 363,149
267,853 \& 99, 93,273 \& 185,022
238,097 \& - \(74.40,383\) \& 15,627 \& 22, 3159 \& 66,803 \& 309,121 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
6,632 \\
4,150 \\
\hline 6.
\end{tabular} \& 3,081 \& \({ }_{13}^{12}\) \\
\hline 88,000 under \(\$ 9,000\). \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,186,721 } \\ 720,646 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(1.062,619\)
631,270 \&  \& 186,722
158,99 \& 171,976 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
267,593 \\
205,597
\end{tabular} \& 68,383 \& 138,097
1006 \& 612,743 \& 14,356 \& 17,931 \& 52,776 \& 297,368 \& 5,616 \& 2,921 \& 4 \\
\hline \$10,000 under \(\$ 15,000\) \& 1,215,482 \& 935,785 \& -, 313,107 \& 421,750 \& 712,478 \& 484,06 \& 251,247 \& 261,208 \& 2,213,409 \& 29,047 \& 64,946 \& \& 1,187,894 \& \& 24,821 \& 15 \\
\hline \$15,000 under \$20,000 \& 308,42 \& 24,370 \& 3,080,-299 \& 191,953 \& 519,941 \& 191,400 \& 149,235 \& 105,871 \& 1,323,949 \& 13,606 \& <2,130 \& 73,818 \& 795,926 \& 6,081 \& 12,553 \& 16 \\
\hline \$20,000 under \(\$ 30,000\) \& 291,068 \& 182,216 \& 2,932,627 \& 179,527 \& 779,020 \& 170, 232 \& 176,371 \& 84,496 \& 1,46,236 \& 11,755 \& 51,925 \& 74,831 \& 1,106,151 \& ,478 \& 17,551 \& 18 \\
\hline \$50,000 under 8500000 \& 161,897 \& 102,531 \& 2.270.022 \& \begin{tabular}{c}
118,636 \\
5885 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& -866,412 \& 110,293
53,001 \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
172,992 \\
127,979
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{14,353}^{4,263}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{1,103,522} 5\) \& 8,236
5,737 \& 36,24
64,858 \& 49,275
23, \& -1845,725 \& 3,291 \& 20,810 \& 19 \\
\hline \$50,000 under \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \$100,000 under \$150,000 \& 11,617 \& ,026 \& 375,490 \& 10,530 \& 420,202 \& \({ }^{9,4,43}\) \& 38,185 \& 1,773 \& 97,073 \& 1,421 \& 26,694 \& 3,744 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
226,849 \\
76,102 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \& 14,997 \& 20 \\
\hline \$150,000 under \$2200,000 \& , 172 \& \& 120,363 \& 2,000 \& 375, 23 \& 2,763 \& 20,667 \& 376 \& 25,587 \& 664 \& 21,426 \& 885 \& 97,456 \& 4 \& \& \\
\hline \$200,000 under \(\$ 500,000\) \& 3,236 \& [,255 \& \({ }^{162.242}\) \& - 425 \& 143,019 \& 291 \& 5,197 \& 49 \& 4,815 \& 151 \& 10.951 \& 92 \& 18,696 \& 100 \& 6,369 \& 23 \\
\hline \$1,000,000 or more. \& 201 \& 130 \& -0,108 \& 197 \& 202,998 \& 186 \& 5,851 \& 25 \& 3,893 \& 64 \& 5,789 \& 30 \& 9,141 \& 51 \& 3,655 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total taxabie \\
Nontaxable returns:
\end{tabular} \& 42,633,060 \& 39,275,540 \& 170,500,870 \& 3,246,694 \& 6,720,077 \& 5,078,430 \& 2,002,678 \& 3,755,203 \& 15,897,116 \& 733,718 \& 909,631 \& 1,294,225 \& 8,562,716 \& 147,957 \& 215,05 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Nontaxable returns: \\
No adjusted gross 1
\end{tabular} \& 40,304 \& 95,457 \& 157,697 \& 29,849 \& 16,960 \& 45,904 \& 20,315 \& 16,634 \& 6,04 \& 349,806 \& 2,015,290 \& 10,826 \& 30,150 \& 47,903 \& 218,518 \& \\
\hline Under \$600 \& 3,939,817 \& 3,416,298 \& 1,137,682 \& 4,239 \& 10,178 \& 113,393 \& 21,955 \& 379,036 \& 140,399

30565 \& 82,605 \& | 72,078 |
| :--- |
| 4.323 | \& 41,251

41,868 \& 15,958
32,967 \& 9,186
5,557 \& 4,231
0,047 \& 28 <br>
\hline \$600 under $\$ 1,000$ \& 2,887,553 \& 1,298,190 \& 962,533 \& 84,412 \& 28,976 \& 176,272 \& 45,147. \& 432,475 \& 305,657
574.29 \& 52,109
67,093 \& 45,323 \& $4{ }_{4}^{41,8177}$ \& 32, \& 3,030 \& 1,551 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,093,925 \& 1,407,624 \& 1,621,702 \& ${ }_{93,712}^{11,14}$ \& 48,658
52626 \& 220,101 \& -66,694 \& -22,393 \& 600,796 \& 55,604 \& 54,666 \& 47,226 \& 62,363 \& 3,075 \& 3,102 \& 30 <br>
\hline \$2,000 under \$2,500 \& 1,233,114 \& ${ }^{\text {1,936,349 }}$ \& 1,974,882 \& 60,768 \& 40,503 \& 124,544 \& 53,564 \& 277,396 \& 488,335 \& 4,522 \& 48,543 \& 30,791 \& 56,314 \& 2,526 \& 4,233 \& 31 <br>
\hline \$2,500 under ${ }^{\text {\$ }} 3,000$ \& 1,032,750 \& 824,036 \& 2,093,159 \& 42,893 \& 37,536 \& 78,509 \& 30,360 \& 230,186 \& 486,254 \& 36,949 \& 46,110 \& 28,576 \& 60,658 \& 3,023 \& 2,743 \& 32 <br>
\hline \$3,000 under \$3,500 \& 740,545 \& 628,771 \& 1,928,896 \& 26,816 \& 27,364 \& 47,423 \& 20,179 \& 125,675 \& 307,468 \& 21,038 \& 14,569 \& \& 49,423 \& 3,602 \& 2,132 \& <br>
\hline \$3,500 under \$4,000 \& 491,292 \& 431,615 \& 1,557,715 \& 13,624 \& 14,847 \& 23,627 \& 11,659 \& 66,067 \& 191,238 \& 13,460 \& 8,228 \& 23,888 \& 40,554 \& \& $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ - \& ${ }^{34}$ <br>
\hline \$4,000 under \$4,500 \& 243,145 \& 214,738 \& 871,895 \& 6,581 \& \& 14,155 \& 5,007 \& 32,428 \& 100,871 \& \& 1,195 \& ${ }^{\text {2, }}$,21 \& ${ }_{2}^{19,838}$ \& \& \& 35
36 <br>
\hline \$4,500 under \$5,000 \& 122,561 \& 109,355 \& 497,236 \& 6,074 \& 8,976 \& 10,683 \& 6,140 \& 15,225 \& 49,428 \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \$5,000 under \$6,000 \& 80,831 \& 69,097 \& 352,892 \& 5,541 \& 2,534 \& 8.058 \& 3,983 \& 11,185 \& 39,933 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3}$ <br>
\hline \$6,000 under 88,000 \& \& 132 \& 141,053 \& \& 9,249 \& 3,5 \& 5,6 \& 8,129 \& 31,362 \& \& (2) \& \& \& ${ }^{2}$ ) \& $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ \& <br>
\hline \$8,000 under \$10,000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 9,156 \& \& \& 78 \& 2.609 \& <br>
\hline \$10,000 or more \& 2,467 \& 1,169 \& 11,425 \& 1,611 \& 17,992 \& 1,515 \& 4,809 \& 432 \& 5,415 \& , \& , \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1 nontaxable \& 14,113,948 \& 10,749,765 \& 15,451,753 \& 534,313 \& 327,789 \& 1,045,955 \& 367,552 \& 2,565,609 \& 3,337,496 \& 731,008 \& 1,399, 178 \& 293,821 \& 441,327 \& 80,99 \& 262,5 \& <br>
\hline and \& 56,747,008 \& 49,925,305 \& 185,952,623 \& 3,681,007 \& 7,047,366 \& 6,124,385 \& 2,370,230 \& 6,320,812 \& 19,234,612 \& 1,464,726 \& 2,308,809 \& 1,588,046 \& 9,004,043 \& 228,949 \& 478, \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 42,151,721 \\
& 14,595,287
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 36,802,072 \\
& 13,223,233 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 93,580,813 \\
& 92,371,810
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,507,726 \\
& 2,173,281
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
857,534 \\
6,190,332 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,073,026 \\
& 3,051,359 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
859,422 \\
1,510,808 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,712,450 \\
& 1,608,362
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7,851,670 \\
12,382,942 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,191,327 \\
273,399 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,749,285 \\
559,524 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 786,058 \\
& 801,988 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,634,689 \\
& 7,369,354
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
145,646 \\
83,305 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 309,054 \\
& 169,188
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 4 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 4,-SOURCES of income and loss, exemptions, and tax ftems-all returns, joint returns, and other returns, by adjusted oross income classes-Contineed

Table 4.-SOUGCES of income and loss, exemptions, and tax items-all returns, joint returns, and other returns, by adjusted gross income classes-Conanued


[^5]|  |  |  | Tax credits for- |  |  |  |  |  | Income tax <br> liability after credits <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Tax withheld |  | Payments on 1954 declaration |  | Tax due at time of filing |  | Overpeyment |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Foreign tax pald |  | Tax paid at source |  | Partially taxexerpt intereat |  |  | Number of returna | Anount <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount <br> (housand dohlars) | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Thour and dollars) | Refund |  | Credit on 1955 tax |  |  |
|  |  | Adjusted gross income classea | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousend dohliars) | Nunber of returns | Anount (Thousand dollers) | Number of returns | Atoount <br> (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of | (Thousand dollars | Number of returns | Amount (Thous and dol dollars) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (47) | (48) | (49) | (50) | (51) | (52) | (53) | (54) | (55) | (56) | (57) | (58) | (59) | (60) | (61) | (62) | (63) |  |
|  |  |  | (2) | (2) | - |  | (2) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | 37,648 213,519 34,653 575,180 | 1,109,765 $2,132,688$ $2,074,657$ $2,677,970$ | 93,295 262,790 379,788 627,970 | 20,912 69,814 113,698 166,195 | 1,711 8,468 19,147 36,902 | 222,194 735,34 75,258 954,966 | 5,540 24,716 43,319 61,384 | 1,047,007 $1,571,148$ $1,564,877$ $1,946,813$ | 61,184 77,486 86,138 130,963 | 9,702 24,951 44,206 63,679 | $\begin{array}{r} 757 \\ 1,862 \\ 4,647 \\ 8,707 \end{array}$ | 1 2 3 4 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 817,847 | 3,075,596 | 886,582 | 206,357 | 47,299 | 1,061,023 | 72,032 | 2,176,929 | 164,1:3 | 59,902 | 6,586 |  |
|  |  | \$3,000 under \$3,500. |  |  |  |  | (2) | (2) | 1,120,604 | 3,494,547 | 1,180,154 | 223,499 | 56,304 | 1,505,897 | 94,328 | 2,205,148 | 180,528 | 73,987 | 8,778 | 6 |
|  |  | \$3,500 under \$4,000 |  |  | - |  |  |  | $1,346,691$ $1,489,975$ | $3,729,857$ $3,666,167$ | $1,213,191$ $1,565,993$ | 254,484 265,846 | 70,213 86,471 | 1,599,087 | 107,501 | $2,310,097$ $2,377,382$ | 211,367 <br> 235,390 | 80,925 91,529 | 11,632 13,412 | ${ }^{7}$ |
|  |  | \$4,000 under \$ \$4,500 | $\left.{ }^{(2)}{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | $1,489,975$ $1,859,856$ | $3,666,167$ $3,352,693$ | 1,619,379 | 265,846 250,805 | 86,471 <br> 84,602 | 1,283,192 | 108,461 | 2,177,162 | 220,965 | 85,460 | 14,019 | 9 |
| 10 |  | 35,000 under \$6,000 | (2) | ( ${ }^{2}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 2,770,109 | 4,758,254 | 2,792,259 | 436,589 | 178,300 | 1,701,170 | 195,435 | 3,214,847 | 340,293 | 147,795 | 26,985 | 10 |
| 11 |  | \$6,000 under \$7,000 | 3,054 |  |  |  | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2,385,403 | 3,101,022 | 2,327,300 | 359,286 | 170,601 | 1,246,805 | 159,232 | 1,943,184 | 228,441 | 119,836 | 22,807 | 11 |
| 12 |  | \$7,000 under \$8,000 | (2) | (2) |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1,820,597 | 1,828,585 | $1,674,977$ $1,126,227$ | 306,311 239222 | 173,945 158,777 | 882,426 577,976 | 132,629 117,682 | $1,037,964$ 546,417 | 127,737 72,627 | 83,385 62,531 | 17,994 | 12 |
| 113 |  | \$8.000 under ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \$,000 under $\$ 10,000$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 1,301,297 | 1, 619,522 | $1,126,227$ 769,337 | 239,222 | 243,843 | 369,106 | 177,760 | 295,273 | 43,630 | 56,904 | 15,635 | 14 |
| 15 |  | \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 7,650 | ,264 | 1,236 |  |  |  | 2,185,166 | 895,545 | 1,229,769 | 568,047 | 795,295 | 741,384 | 338,160 | 314,184 | 78,372 | 165,079 | 77,248 | 15 |
| 16 |  | \$15.000 under \$20,000 | 5,891 | 844 | 1,971 | 1 | 620 | 11 | 1,145,589 | 224,249 | 473,563 | 260,697 | 533,021 | 243,136 | 219,573 | 54,415 | 46,376 | 72,696 | 25,402 | 16 |
| 17 |  | \$20,000 under $\$ 30,000$ | 7,437 | 1,553 | 1,071 |  | 885 | 9 | 1,521,883 | 164,773 | 487,463 | 243,255 | 854,337 | 195,551 | 280,291 297151 | 27,720 9 9 | 27,392 17,090 | 70,198 41,721 | 65,579 215,239 | 18 |
| 28 |  | \$30,000 under \$50,000 | 7,620 7,391 | 2,720 | 2,843 2,008 | 11 | 1,365 893 | 24 22 | 1,683,981 | 91,681 | 365,277 <br> 315,873 | 146,614 67,283 | 1,180,511 | -49,279 | 285,936 | 2,757 | 9,704 | 18,486 | 62,262 | 19 |
| 13 |  | \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 7,391 | 4,484 | 2,008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | \$100,000 under \$150,000 | 2,113 | 1,393 | 579 | 2 | 256 | 7 | 614,555 | 6,867 | 75,072 | 11,347 | 466,534 | 8,229 | 94, 183 | 323 | 2,083 | 3,080 | 18,880 | 20 |
| 21 |  | \$150,000 under \$200,000 | 792 | 1,192 | 15. |  | 75 | 4 | 257,014 455,363 | 1,883 1,887 | 22,880 28,743 | 3,154 3,202 | 202,529 378,397 | 2,250 2,230 | 39,537 06,969 | 103 | 1,205 | 893 910 | 17,643 | 22 |
| 22 |  | \$200,000 under \$500,000... | 939 | 1,977 | 172 | 11 | 17 17 | 3 | 4554,785 | $\stackrel{215}{ }$ | 2,904 | 431 | 136,302 | 296 | 19,194 | 22 | 869 | 123 | 2,738 | 23 |
| 24 |  | \$1,000,000 or mare , ... | 68 | 719 |  |  | 7 | 1 | 222,374 | 99 | 1,086 | 201 | 197.252 | 138 | 26,753 | 11 | 416 | 53 | 2,299 | 24 |
| 26 |  | ble | 52,192 | 18,078 | 13,235 | 39 | 9,113 | 14.4 | 26,665,753 | 38,092,403 | 19,921,850 | 4,409,825 | 7,038,238 | 15,647,041 | 2,984,554 | 24,821,679 | 2,365,645 | 1,377,973 | 665,149 | 25 |
|  |  | Nontaxable returns: <br> No adjusted gross income | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | 74,922 | 20,020 | 58,176 | 27,037 | 10,080 | 330 | 94,858 | 35,113 | 31,475 | 11,519 | 26 |
| 262728293031 |  | Under $\$ 600$. | - |  |  | - |  |  |  | 3,224,143 | 104,233 | 29,636 | 6,723 | 80,007 | 1,150 | 3,233,360 | 107,636 | 15,805 | 2,801 |  |
|  |  | \$600 under $\$ 1,000$ |  |  | - | - |  |  |  | 983,438 | 54,319 | 41,578 | -9,990 | 155,540 186,641 | 3,563 0,247 | 991,571 <br> 973,935 | 57,737 79,048 | 25,259 32,850 | 5,797 5,354 |  |
|  |  | \$1,000 under \$1,500. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 962,228 923,457 | 75,907 80,068 | 59,019 71,691 | 10,094 | 186,641 | 0,247 6,936 | 973,935 | -84,627 | 32,521 | 7,334 | 30 |
|  | 1 | \$1,500 under \$2,000. |  |  | - |  |  |  | - | 657,207 | 89,135 | 60,223 | 14,931 | 99,393 | 5,341 | 672,349 | 03,088 | 25,800 | 3,562 | 析 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | 619,836 | 62,872 | 4.,550 |  |  | 6,013 | 615,998 | 66,052 | 22,005 | 3,895 |  |
| 32 | 32 | \$2,000 under $\$ 3,500$ | - |  | - |  | - |  | - | 498,585 | 46,365 | 35,498 | 7,581 | 58,993 | 4,045 | 497,349 | 48,808 | 16,000 | 3,358 | 33 |
| 34 |  | \$3,500 under \$4,000 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 355,203 | 37,204 | 19,024 | 3,891 | 30,939 | 2,595 | 356,255 | 38,391 | 10,235 | 1,461 |  |
| 35 35 | 5 | \$4,000 under \$ \$ , 500 |  |  | - | - |  |  |  | 173,412 91,762 | 21,925 12,403 | 8,800 | 1,729 1,693 | 18,533 5,153 | 1,333 465 | 170,372 94,785 | 22,219 <br> 13,261 | (2) ${ }^{2113}$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 36 |
| 36 |  | \$2,500 under \$5,000 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 91,762 | 12,403 | 1,150 | 1,693 | 5,153 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | 37 | \$5,000 under \$6,000 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | (2) | (2) | - | - | - | 62,075 | 11,325 | 6,661 | 2,639 | 5,174 | 419 | 64,133 | 11,846 | 4,102 | 1,839 |  |
| 38 | 38 | \$6,000 under $\$ 8,000$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) |  | - | - |  | - | ${ }_{(2)}^{18,613}$ | (2) ${ }^{5}$, ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }^{4,602}$ | (3) ${ }^{2}$, 42 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{19}$ (3) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (2, ${ }^{9}{ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | 2,585 | , 370 |  |
| 40 | 40 | *8,000 under $\$ 10,000$ or more | 159 | 402 |  |  |  |  |  | 901 | 1,630 | 1,492 | 3,795 | 121 | 13 | 1,379 | 3,477 | 636 | 1,93 |  |
|  | 1 | Total nontaxable | 1,676 | 560 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | - | - | - | 8,646,805 | 593,883 | 448,124 | 113,745 | 903,982 | 38,488 | 8,723,392 | 641,234 | 227,508 | 51,47 |  |
| 42 | 42 | Grand | 53,868 | 18,638 | 13,652 | 43 | 9,113 | 14 | 26,665,753 | 46,739,208 | 20,515,733 | 4,857,949 | 7,151,983 | 16,551,023 | 3,023,042 | 33,545,071 | 3,006.879 | 1,605,481 | 716,626 |  |
| 4 | 43 | Returns under \$5,000 |  |  | 13, 5175 | 42 | 1,541 | 10 134 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,505,955 \\ 19,159,798 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,877,913 \\ & 12,861,295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,603,571 \\ \hline 1212,662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,006,955 \\ & 2,850,994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 513,379 \\ 6,638,604 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,414,210 \\ 6,136,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 601,727 \\ 2,361,315 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,014,341 \\ 7,530,730 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,984,144 \\ & 1,022,735 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 754,526 \\ & 850,955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116,728 \\ & 599,898 \end{aligned}$ | $143$ |
| 4 | 4 \% | Returns \$5,000 or mor | 49,851 | 18,268 | 13,135 | 42 | 7,572 | 134 | $19,159,798$ | $12,861,295$ | 11,912,162 | $2,850,994$ | 6,038,604 | $6,136,813$ | $2,361,315$ | 7,530,730 |  |  |  |  |

[^6]

Table 4.-SOURCES OF income and Loss, exemptions, and tax items-all returns, joint returns, and other returns, by adjebted gross income classes-conliaued

Table 4.-SOURCES OF income and loss, exemptions, and tax items-all returns, joint returns, and other returns, by adjusted gross income classes-Continud








Table f.-iTEMZED NDNBUSENESS DEDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND TAX ITEMS, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns with itemized deductions | $\begin{gathered} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { grocss } \\ \text { income } \\ \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dof fors) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Deduction for- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total deductions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Contributions |  | Interest paid |  | Taxes |  | Medical and dental expenses |  | Child care |  | Losses from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft |  | Other deductions <br> (Thoussand doliars) | Number ofreturns | Amount <br> (Thousand dolfars) |  |
|  |  |  | Number of returns |  | Number of returns |  | Number of | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Anount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dof lary) }\end{array}$ | Number of returns | Amount (Thousand do $l$ lers) | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arount } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dolisers) } \\ \text { cos } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$600 under $\$ 1,000$. | 70,877 $217,3,8$ | 63,192 | 60,784 | 4,020 | 17,557 | 971 | 52,781 | 2,921 | 35,663 | 3. |  | (2) ${ }^{-}$ | ,000 | 5 | 1,926 | 0,336 | 13,519 |  |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000 | 211,3, 3 3, | -206,380 | 184,179 363,911 | -17,496 | 05,220 145,760 | 5,288 15,165 | 179,741 347,853 | 13,521 30,719 | 121,930 246,770 | 29,594 47,119 | 4,000 | 1,434 | 25,617 28,070 | 2,755 | 8,767 21,131 | 209,822 392,021 | 67,489 160,529 |  |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500 | 590,723 | 1,341,012 | 546,431 | 76,645 | 259,586 | 30,55: | 540,174 | 58,388 | 376,797 | 88,144 | 11,506 | 3,235 | 49,107 | 7,667 | 32,860 | 392,021 590,099 | 160,529 297,491 |  |
| \$2.500 under \$3,000. | 749,143 | 2.065,264 | 708,875 | 109,366 | 399,686 | 57,172 | 705,911 | 89,506 | 462,196 | 117,995 | 20,033 | 7,540 | 73,263 | 9,701 | 53,151 | 74,9,140 | [-4,431 |  |
| \$3,000 under \$3,500 | 1,033, 784 | 3,368,740 | 988,001 | 171,502 | -39,578 | 104,081 | 983,588 | 143,267 | 632,184 | 170.647 | 29,036 | 10,016 | 211,382 | 13,450 | 81,721 | 1,032,756 | 694,684 |  |
| \$3,500 under \$-, 000 | 1,219,794 | $4,581,113$ | 1,172,54? | 208,668 | 842.537 | 166,292 | 1,178,172 | 200,496 | 752,500 | 212.779 | 35.053 | 11,291 | 142,234 | 18,420 | 120,207 | 1,219,771 | 938,153 |  |
| \$4,000 under \$4,500 | 1,415,5¢3 | 6,016,695 | 1,375,248 | 255,590 | 1,003,212 | 235,265 | 1,377,833 | 263,762 | 883,672 | 251,46 | 32,794 | 9,339 | 190,418 | 28,605 | 152,329 | 1,215,498 | 1,190,316 |  |
| \$2,500 under \$5,000 | 1,407,038 | 6,681,374 | 1,370,217 | 269,870 | 1,124,821 | 283,095 | 1,381,869 | 299,736 | 832,598 | 244,945 | 38,605 | 10,269 | 185,720 | 21,828 | 171,78: | 1,207,013 | 1,301,528 |  |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 2,255,312 | 12,321,503 | 2,199,234 | 469,598 | 1,878,930 | 529,660 | 2,217,037 | 535,419 | 1,292,770 | 386,727 | 24.046 | 7,952 | 348,673 | 49,712 | 330,259 | 2,254,764 | 2,309,327 |  |
| \$6,000 under \$7,000............ | 1,683,371 | 9,587,108 | 1,-45,565 | 360,462 | 1,248,771 | 394,918 | 1,258,121 | 411,749 | 764,074 | 259.010 | 10,53m | 5,043 | 275.439 | 40,101 | 272,698 | 1,483,346 | 1,748,987 |  |
| \$7,000 under \$8,000............. | 856,123 | 6,383,513 | 845,036 | 234,297 | 719,202 | 254,367 | 839,461 | 278.113 | 422,858 | 162,298 | 9,534 | 3,002 | 155,983 | -16,246 | 185,496 | 856,123 | 1,144,419 |  |
| \$8,000 under \$9,000........... | 699,880 | 4,221,040 | 491,225 | 102,502 | 433,030 | 172,634 | 491,265 | 188, 626 | 227,998 | 94,714 | 6,034 | 1,836 | 97,998 | 17,353 | 131,867 | 499,856 | 769.330 |  |
| \$9,000 under \$10,000........... | 285,485 | 2,699,270 | 282,620 | 101,068 | 236,233 | 102,630 | 282,886 | 123,744 | 131,523 | 58,944 | 500 | 250 | 04,459 | 15,753 | 79,066 | 285,484 | 432,055 | 1 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 . . . . . . . . | 571,445 | 6,845,784 | 560,205 | 258,773 | 436,271 | 220,507 | 560,785 | 300,229 | 246,584 | 151,750 | 2,016 | 929 | 107,550 | 29,692 | 230,776 | 571,270 | 1,198,724 |  |
| \$15,000 under $\$ 20,000$ | 230,281 | 3,959,806 | 226,164 | 141,346 | 159,441 | 94,589 | 226,200 | 172,123 | 80,620 | 64,955 | 373 | 208 | 35,569 | 12,858 | 216,081 | 230,159 | 602,160 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$ $\$ 30,000$ | 216,85? | 5,252,827 | 212,749 | 175,617 | 141,353 | 105,777 | 212,631 | 216,773 | 65,752 | 05,445 | 383 | 182 | 33,624 | 16,617 | 139,840 | 216,821 | 720,257 |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 138,210 65,381 | 5,208,818 $4,337,356$ | 235,864 64,383 | 172,238 170,576 | 85,508 39,200 | 32,567 64,686 | 135,576 64,310 | 204,714 161,728 | 36,469 17,594 | 45,105 26,734 | 86 33 | 18 | 21,920 11,638 | 15,862 16,273 | 126,650 113,557 | 138,154 65,352 | 029,179 553,572 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 11,258 | 1,346,755 | 11,101 | 72,188 | 6,824 | 21,553 | 21,062 | 49,361 | 3,405 | 5,079 | く | 2 | 2,586 | 5,815 | 61,030 | 11,255 | 195,628 |  |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000. | 3,144 | 538,896 | 3,208 | 35,984 | 1,952 | 9,016 | 3,081 | 20,627 | 1,048 | 1,855 | $3^{3}$ | 2 | 805 | 2,292 | 18,305 | 3,142 | 83,081 |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 | 3,197 | 905,132 | 3,148 | 77,679 | 2,080 | 20,700 | 3,155 | 33,884 | 1,123 | 2,258 | $3^{3}$ | 2 | 921 | 3,137 | 31,102 | 3,194 | 168,762 |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 436 | 292,532 | 427 | 31,409 | 278 | 5,236 | 423 | 9,869 | 162 | 323 | 1 | 1 | 146 | 1,005 | 0,602 | 436 | 57,4is 5 |  |
| \$1,000,000 or more. | 200 | 405,431 | 199 | 50,420 | 134 | 2,882 | 195 | 21,133 | 74 | 163 |  |  | 82 | 772 | 8,474 | 200 | 73,84 |  |
| Total taxable | 13,711,330 | 89,380,676 | 13,250,925 | 13,671,162 | 9,946.163 | 2,984,063 | 13.256,109 | 3,826,184 | 7,636,364 | 2,482,057 | 231,077 | 73,264 | 1,968,204 | 359,292 | 2,479,288 | 13,706,012 | 15,375,910 |  |
| Nontaxable returns: <br> No adjusted gross income. | 440.304 | :1,014,480 | 9,388 | 1,374 | ,im | 3,255 | 11,713 | 3,732 | 5,272 | 4,276 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 507 | 14,29 | 18,953 |  |
| Under $3600 .$. | 30,603 | 11,155 | 18,083 | 2,595 | 8,05: | 1,300 | 15.075 | 3,482 | 10.558 | 2,318 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | 3,407 | 23,101 | 13,219 |  |
| \$600 under \$1,000. | 149,683 | 121,718 | 112,049 | 10,129 | 33,740 | 5,744 | 114,166 | 12,076 | 85,341 | 25,613 | (2) | (2) | 7,551 | 546 | 7,363 | 144,654 | 60,730 |  |
| \$1,000 under $\$ 1,500$ under $\$ 2,000$. | 199,179 222,800 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-57,250 } \\ \hline 385,260\end{array}$ | 153,023 | 16,769 | 66,598 | 11,593 | 245,564 | 24,561 | 118,246 | 39,922 | 3,006 | 917 | 8,074 | 1,487 | 10,672 | 196,190 | 105,921 | 29 |
| \$1,500 under \$2,000 ........... | 222,800 | 385,260 | 183,523 | 26,518 | 82,342 | 15,721 | 186,077 | 29,493 | 142,532 | 67,524 | 4,500 | 928 | 16,070. | 0,745 | 18,500 | 219,244 | 163,429 |  |
| \$2,000 under \$2,500 ........... | 217,043 | 480,911 | 184,278 | 27,875 | 93,4i4 | 21,592 | 287,926 | 33,055 | 141,5:5 | 65,730 | 4,495 | 1,807 | 18,574 | 4,537 | 19,109 | 214,433 | 173,705 | 31 |
| \$2,500 under \$3,000. | 212,268 | 582,700 | 184,619 | 31,790 | 114,700 | 27,850 | 184,163 | 33,970 | 149,437 | 73,428 | 8,519 | 3,313 | 18,548 | 7,220 | 28,010 | 211,740 | 205,581 |  |
| \$3,000 under $33,500$. | 172,376 | 558,175 | 152,302 | 26,460 | 122,022 | 29,746 | 157,793 | 34,330 | 123,495 | 67,478 | 7,568 | 3,055 | 14,022 | 3,905 | 26,749 | 171,887 | 191,723 |  |
| \$3,500 under | 133,301 | 496,633 | 124,246 | 24,409 | 101,546 | 28.812 | 124,799 | 24,785 | 93,700 | 51,390, | 5,551 | 1,663 | 17,046 | 9,196. | 26,483 | 133.300 | 166,738 |  |
|  | 91,589 52,738 | 387,964 | 87,555 | 19,937 | 68,405 | 19,868 | 87,573 | 19,178 | 59,422 | 30,497 | 6 \%,000 | 2,371 | 26,505 | 21,364 | 28,382 | 90,590 | 131,597 |  |
| \$4,500 under \$5,000. | 52,738 | 269,478 | 47,732 | 12,474 | 43,689 | 24,389 | 49,747 | 11,552 | 33,689 | 21,488 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 6,582 | 3,857 | 25,120 | 52,735 | 89,263 |  |
| \$5,000 under \$6,000. | 43,797 | 236,622 | 35,797 | 8,968 | 31,730 | 23,061 | 37,264 | 10,810 | 27,245 | 22,614 | - | - | 8,517 | 15,431 | 12,603 | 41,296 | 83,487 |  |
| \$6,000 under \$8,000... | $\begin{aligned} & 20,667 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $1_{(2)}^{24}, 322$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,632 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,040 \\ \left.\mathbf{n}^{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,616 \\ & \left.z^{2}\right\} \end{aligned}$ | 17,426 | 18,144 | 7,857 | 11,080 | 16,533 | - | - | (4,523 | 22,209 | 29,656 | 20,150 | 89,619 |  |
| \$8,00 under $\$ 10,000$. | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ 2,396 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ 47,033 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{(2)} 2,130$ | $\begin{gathered} \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ 7,686 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left\langle{ }^{2}\right\} \\ & 1,923 \end{aligned}$ | $(2)$ 8,739 | $\stackrel{(2)}{2,230}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 5,829 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(2)} 751$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 1,054 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{(2)} 600$ | $\begin{gathered} (2) \\ 6,181 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\mathbf{c}^{2}\right) \\ & 16,785 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (2) \\ & (2,395 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) 46,274 |  |
| tal nontaxable returns | 1,989,765 | $3^{3}, 952,902$ | 1,312,381 | 221,385 | 781,635 | 219,879 | 1,323,234 | 259,178 | 1,002,783 | 493,391 | 41,660 | 15,450 | 138,798 | 85,008 | 251,979 | 1,536,933 | 1,546,270 |  |
| Grand total | 15,701,595 | 392,333,578 | 14, 565,306 | 3,892,547 | 10,727,798 | 3,204,542 | 14,577,343 | 4,085,362 | 8,639,147 | 2,975,448 | 272,737 | 88,714 | 2,107,002 | 444,300 | 2,731,267 | 15,243,545 | 17,422,180 |  |
| Returns under $\$ 5,000$. Returns $\$ 5,000$ or more | 9,013,125 | 327,593,551 | 8,026,891 | 1,353,335 | 5,287,798 | 1,077,751 | 8,012,517 | 1,336,508 | 5,307,517 | 1,605,749 | 213,187 | 68,644 | 935,469 |  |  | 8,559,124 | 6,632,899 | 4 |
| Returns \$5,000 or more | 6,688,470 | 64,740,027 | 6,538,415 | 2,539,212 | 5,440,000 | 2,126,791 | 6,564,826 | 2,748,854 | 3,331,630 | 1,369,699 | 59,550 | 20,070 | 1,171,533 | 289,569 | 1,895,086 | 6,684,421 | 10,989,281 | 4 |

Table 5.-ITEMIZED NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND TAX ITEMS, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES-RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED OEDUCTIONS-CONURUED


[^7]INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1954


Table 6.-NUMBER of RETURNS BY SIZE OF SOURCE AND by adjusted gross income Classes-Continued


Table 6.-NUMBER OF RETURNS BY SIZE OF SOURCE AND BY ADJUSTED GROSS income CLASSES—Contidued

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns | Number of returns by size of source |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under \$100 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { \$200 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 200 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 300 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ * i o n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 400 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { unt, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (2) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| Taxable and nontaxsble returns: <br> No adjusted gross income <br> Under $\$ 600$. <br> \$600 under \$1,000. <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 1,500$. <br> \$1,500 under \$2,000. | (1) 4,006 14,522 16,527 23,105 | (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) | (1) (1) (1) 4,506 (1) | (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(^{1}\right) \\ & \text { (1) } \left.^{1}\right) \\ & \text { (1) }^{(1)} \end{aligned}-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{(1)}\right) \\ & \text { (1) }^{(1)}- \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & \left({ }^{1}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & 6,516 \\ & 3,517 \\ & 6,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (1) }^{2} \\ - \\ 6,299 \\ 3,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (1) \\ \\ \left({ }^{1}\right) \\ = \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} - \\ { }_{(1)} \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  | - - - - | (1) | (1) <br> ( ${ }^{1}$ ) <br> $-$ |  |  |  |
| $\$ 2,000$ under $\$ 2,500 .$. $\$ 2,500$ under $\$ 3,000 \ldots$ $\$ 3,000$ under $\$ 2,000 \ldots$ $\$ 2,000$ under $\$ 5,000 \ldots$ $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$. | 16,213 15,148 30,717 26,281 103,248 | $(1)$ $(1)$ (1) 523 4,040 24,667 | (1) 2,534 4,023 2,521 10,080 | (1) (1) 3,023 3,000 8,563 8,508 | (1) (1) 4,017 4,018 4,034 8,013 |  | 6,052 5,012 3,051 4,996 16,092 | $\begin{gathered} (2) \\ 2,551 \\ 4,523 \\ (1) \\ 10,046 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & \left.1^{2}\right) \\ & (1) \\ & \left.{ }^{1}\right) \\ & b, 655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{1}\right) \\ & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (1) \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 2,509 \\ & (1, \\ & 3,024 \end{aligned}$ | (1) (1) (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{(1)}\right)^{-} \\ & \left(^{2}\right) \\ & 6,042 \end{aligned}$ | - | - <br> - |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \text { under } \$ 15,000 . \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { under } \$ 20,000 . \\ & \$ 20,000 \text { under } \$ 30,000 . \\ & \$ 30,000 \text { under } \$ 50,000 . . \\ & \$ 50,000 \text { under } \$ 100,000 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 40,921 20.480 23,228 16,49 11,627 | 4,980 2,02 2,297 1,236 816 | 3,815 1,573 1,328 1,289 606 | 2,999 1,692 1,670 765 534 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,277 \\ 708 \\ 1,104 \\ 788 \\ 507 \end{array}$ | 1,989 904 787 688 608 439 | 6,417 2,814 3,090 2066 1,526 | 3,220 2,014 2,508 1,446 987 | 3,208 1,517 1,286 1,270 609 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,601 \\ 754 \\ 1,039 \\ 869 \\ 501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,545 \\ 919 \\ 959 \\ 611 \\ 432 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,347 \\ 977 \\ 1,181 \\ 1,074 \\ 637 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,442 \\ 987 \\ 1,148 \\ 693 \\ 458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,077 \\ & 2,250 \\ & 2,676 \\ & 1,595 \\ & 1,308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,780 \\ & 1,569 \\ & 1,951 \\ & 1,91 \\ & 1,051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ 204 \\ 592 \\ 1,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} - \\ \text { (1) }^{1}{ }_{204} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (1) |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. <br> $\$ 150,000$ under \$200,000. <br> $\$ 200,000$ under $\$ 500,000$. <br> $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$. <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ or more. . | $\begin{array}{r} 2.438 \\ 800 \\ 933 \\ 136 \\ 66 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 54 \\ 80 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 167 39 43 4 | $\begin{array}{r}129 \\ 30 \\ \hline 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 28 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 264 \\ 105 \\ 90 \\ 14 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 45 \\ 47 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 34 \\ 48 \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ 34 \\ 36 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 42 \\ 50 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72 \\ 32 \\ 35 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272 \\ 99 \\ 97 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 294 \\ 79 \\ 115 \\ 18 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 40 \\ 45 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 35 \\ 41 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 22 \\ & 63 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 368,806 | 55,886 | 38,036 | 29,154 | 27,120 | 20.533 | 68,121 | 40,033 | 21,531 | 8,096 | 6,654 | 14,007 | 8,529 | 18,448 | 8,862 | 2,054 | 393 | 14 |

[^8]

[^9]Table 8. -TAXABLE INCOME, TAX CREDITS, AND INCOME TAX, BY TAXABLE INCOME CLASSES FOR APPLICABLE TAX RATES
PART I. - JOINT RETURUS AHD RETURNS SIFVIVIMS SPOUSE


FART II. - SEAFAGEX RETURNS OE HUSBATDS ADD WIVES AND UF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE


Table 8.-TAXABLE income, TAX CREDITS. AND income tax, by taxable income classes for applicable tax rates-Conlinued


[^10]Table e－－adjusted gross income，taxable income，income tax，averaoe tax，and effective tax rate，by types of income tax and by adjubted gross income classe

|  | Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns with income tax | Adjusted gross income <br> （Thousand do（fors） | Taxable <br> income <br> （Thousand dolfarg） | Income tax liability after credits <br> （Thaus mand dollars） | Average income tax <br> （DoNart） | Effective tax rate－income tax after credits as a percent of taxable íncome |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ALI．TAXABLE RETURNS | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） |  |
| 2 | \＄600 under \＄1，000．． | 1，292，988 | 1，078，798 | 188，445 | 37，648 | 29 | 20.0 | 1 |
| 2 | \＄1，000 under $\$ 1,500$. | 2，426，670 | 3，047，987 | 1，069，613 | 213，519 | 88 | 20.0 | 2 |
| 3 | \＄1，500 under $\ddagger$ 2， 0000. | 2，432，232 | 4，237，823 | 1，728，796 | 34，4，635 | 142 | 19.9 | 3 |
| 4 | \＄2，000 under \＄2，500． | 3，078，559 | 6，922，726 | 2，890，502 | 575，180 | 187 | 19.9 | 4 |
| 5 | \＄2，500 under \＄3，000． | 3，452，029 | 9，505，225 | 4，107，080 | 817，847 | 237 | 19.9 | 5 |
| $\bigcirc$ | \＄3，000 under \＄3，500． | 3，867，430 | 12，592，640 | 5，594，04．1 | 1，120，606 | 290 | 20.0 | 6 |
| 7 | \＄3，500 under 4 ¢，000． | 4，057，107 | 15，219，849 | 6，692，852 | 1，346，691 | 332 | 20.1 | $?$ |
| 8 | ＋4，000 under \＄4，500． | 3，959，609 | 16，818，643 | 7，404，211 | 1，489，975 | 376 | 20.1 | 8 |
| 9 | \＄－500 under \＄5，000． | 3，585，645 | 27，010，192 | 7，754，769 | 1，559，856 | 435 | 20.1 | 9 |
| 10 | \＄5，000 under \＄6，000． | 5，108，368 | 27，910，308 | 13，782，379 | 2，770，109 | 542 | 20.1 | 10 |
| 11 | \＄6，000 under \＄7，000．． | 3，331，451 | 21，524，4．54 | 11，821，062 | 2，385，203 | 716 | 20.2 | 11 |
| 12 | \＄7，000 under $\$ 8,000$. | 2，008，053 | 14，961，906 | 8，94，484 | 1，820，597 | 907 | 20.4 | 12 |
| 13 | \＄8，000 under | 1，186，721 | 10，032，034 | 6，324，419 | 1，301，277 | 1，097 | 20.6 | 13 |
| 14 | \＄9，000 under $\$ 10,000$ ． | 720，646 | 6，808，273 | $4,679,948$ | 932，992 | 1，295 | 20.8 | 14 |
| 15 | \＄10，000 under \＄15，000．． | 1，215，482 | 24，390，558 | 10，096，351 | 2，185，166 | 1，798 | 21.6 | 15 |
| 16 | \＄15，000，under $\$ 20,000$. | 368,492 | 6，316，307 | 4，808，176 | 1，145，589 | 3，109 | 23.8 | 16 |
| 17 | \＄20，000 under $\$ 30,000$. | 291，668 | 7，018，963 | 5， 110,769 | 1，521，883 | 5，218 | 27.1 | 17 |
| 18 | \＄30，000 under \＄50，0，0． | 161，897 | 6，067，727 | 5，052，115 | 1，683，981 | 10，402 | 33.3 | 18 |
| 19 | \＄50，000 under \＄ $100,000$. | 70，332 | 4，651，794 | 3，964，268 | 1，708，710 | 24，295 | 43.3 | 19 |
| 20 | \＄100，000 under \＄150，000． | 11，617 | 1，389，709 | 1，170，329 | 614，555 | 52，901 | 52.5 | 20 |
| 21 | \＄150，000 under | 3，192 | 546，951 | 452，450 | 257，014 | 80，51． | 56.8 | 21 |
| 22 | \＄200，000 under $\$ 500,000$. | 3，234 | 915，760 | 740，497 | 455，363 | 140，805 | 61.5 | 22 |
| 23 | \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000． | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{3} 77 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | 293,111 406,532 | 234，854 | 254，785 | 354，199 | 65.9 | 23 |
| 25 | Total | 42，633，060 | 209，668，830 | 115，226，743 | 26，665，753 | 625 | 23.2 | 25 |
|  | RETURNS WITH NOPMAL tax and surtax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | \＄600 under \＄1，000．． | 1，292，988 | 1，078，798 | 288，445 | 37，648 | 29 | 20.0 | 26 |
| 27 | \＄1，000 under \＄1，500． | 2，426，070 | 3，047，987 | 1，069，613 | 213，519 | 88 | 20.0 | 27 |
| 28 | \＄1，500 under \＄2，000． | 2，431，232 | －，237，923 | 1，728，996 | 3：4，635 | 142 | 19.9 | 28 |
| 29 | \＄2，000 under $\$ 2,500$. | 3，078，559 | 6，922，726 | 2，890，502 | 575，280 | 187 | 19.9 | 29 |
| 30 | \＄2，500 under \＄3，000．． | 3，452，029 | 9，505，225 | 4，107，080 | 817，847 | 237 | 19.9 | 30 |
| 31 | \＄3，000 under \＄3，500． | 3，867，430 | 12，592，040 | 5，594，041 | 1，220，604 | 290 | 20.0 | 31 |
| 32 | \＄3，500 under \＄m，000． | 4，057，107 | 15，219，849 | 6，692，852 | 1，346，691 | 332 | 20.1 | 32 |
| 33 | 34，000 under 3 行，500． | 3，959，609 | 16，318，643 | 7，404，211 | 1，489，975 | 376 | 20.1 | 33 |
| 33. |  | 3，585，045 | 17，010，192 | 7，754，769 | 1，559，856 | 435 | 20.1 | 34 |
| 35 |  | 5，108，368 | 27，910，808 | 13，782，379 | 2，770，109 | 542 | 20.1 | 35 |
| 36 | \＄6，000 under EP，000． | 3，331，451 | 22，524，454 | 11，821，062 | 2，385，403 | 716 | 20.2 | 36 |
| 37 | \＄7，000 urder \＄8，000． | 2，008，053 | 14，961，906 | 8，944，484 | 1，820，597 | 907 | 20.4 | 37 |
| 38 | \＄8，000 under 詚，000． | 1，186，721 | 10，032，034 | 6，324，419 | 1，302，277 | 1，097 | 20.6 | 38 |
| 39 | \＄9，000 under \＄10，000． | 720，646 | 6，808，273 | 4，479，948 | 932，992 | 1，295 | 20.8 | 39 |
| 40 | \＄10，000 under \＄15，000．． | 1，215，482 | 14，390，558 | 10，090，351 | 2，185，166 | 1，798 | 21.6 | 40 |
| 41 | \＄15，000 under \＄20，000．． | 308，400 | 6，315，756 | $4,807,668$ | 1，165，416 | 3，109 | 23.8 | 41 |
| 42 | \＄20，000 under \＄30，000．． | 285，773 | 6，870，670 | 5，482，206 | 1，475，208 | 5，162 | 26.9 | 42 |
| 43 | \＄30，000 under \＄50，000．． | 143，050 | 5，270，403 | 4，358，078 | 1，421，900 | 7，940 | 32.6 | 43 |
| 4 | \＄50，000 under \＄100，000． | 34，553 | 2，227．259 | 1，877，的3 | 813,621 | 23，547 | 43.3 | 4 |
| 45 | \＄100，000 under \＄150，000． | 3，900 | 462，847 | 384，Tue | 210，347 | 53，735 | 54.7 | 45 |
| 46 | \＄150，000 under \＄200，000． | $8 \%$ | 149，163 | 120，032 | 73，622 | 94，235 | 61.3 | 46 |
| 43 | \＄200，000 under \＄500，000．． | 721 | 200，453 | 155，205 | 108，9267 | 151，106 | 70.2 | 47 |
| 48 | \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000 | 74 | 50，030 | 37.833 | 29，774 | 402，351 | 78.7 | 48 |
| 49 | \＄1，000，000 or mi | 43 | 96，253 | 72，842 | 61，880 | 1，439，062 | 85.0 | 49 |
| 50 |  | －2，55a， 402 | 203，703，810 | 110，175，355 | 24，2－2，262 | 570 | 22.0 | 50 |
|  | herurns with alternative tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 52 | Under \＄15，000．． |  | － |  | － | － | （1）－ | 51 |
| 53 | \＄15，00 urder | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{5,895}$ | （2）${ }^{(2188}$ ， 203 | （1）${ }^{2}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }} 3$ |  |  |  | 52 |
| 54. | \＄30，000 under 5 50，000． | 18，847 |  | 108，54，037 | 202，021 | 13，903 | 36.3 37.8 | 53 54 |
| 55 | \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | 35，779 | 2，424，535 | 2，068，375 | 895，099 | 25，017 | 43.3 | 55 |
| 5 t | \＄700，000 under ： 150,000 | \％，715 | 727．0．2d | 785.583 | 40．， 208 | 52，379 | 51.5 |  |
| 57 | \＄150，\％00 urder \＄200， 000. | 2，318 | 397，788 | 332，428 | 153，392 | 7a，117 | 55.2 | 57 |
| 58 | \＄200，000 under \＄500，000．． | ＜，513 | 715，307 | 58.5 .392 | 3－6，416 | 137，850 | 59.2 | 58 |
| 59 | \＄500，000 undrr \＄1，000，000． | 363 | 243，081 | 197，027 | 125，011 | 34， 383 | 03.5 | 59 |
| 60 | \＄1，000，000 ur more．．． | 258 | 310，279 | 254，441 | 100，494 | 1，015，786 | 61.8 | 60 |
| 62 | Totel． | 73，618 | 5，965，020 | 5．051，388 | 2，423，491 | 32，020 | 48.0 | 61 |
| 62 | Returns under $\ddagger 5,000$. | 28，151，209 | 86，433，883 | 37，430，309 | 7，505，955 | 267 |  | 62 |
| 63 | Returns ${ }^{\text {a }} 5,000$ r more | 14，481，791 | 123，234，947 | 77，700，434 | 19，159，798 | 1，323 | 24.6 | 63 |

[^11]

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1954







See text for individusi returns for "Explanation of Classifications and Terms" and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
LAdjuated gross deficit.
2Sample
${ }^{2}$ Sample varlability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total.
${ }^{\text {Ad }}$ fusted gross income less ad fusted gross deficit.
Table I1,-EXEMPTIONS BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER AND BY ADJUSTED QROSS INCOME CLASSES

Table 11--EXEmptons by marital states of taxpayer and by adjusted gross income clasises-Contanued

Table 11.-EXEMPTIONS by marital status of taxpayer and bi adjusted gross income classes-Conunued


[^12]Toblo 11.-EXemptions by marital status of taxpayer and by adjusted gross income classfen-Continued


[^13]
Table 19.-CAPITAL Gains asd losies, short- and lono-term, and capital loss carryover, by adjusted oross income classes-Continued



[^14]${ }^{2}$ Includes Canal

Table 14．－ADJUSTEO GROES INCOME AND INCOME TAX，BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY ADJUSTED GROSS LNCOME CLASSES

| Adjusted gross income classes | Number of returns | Adjusted gross income <br> （Thousand dollars） | Income tax liability after credits （thousand dollars） | Number of | Ad justed gross income <br> （ Mousand doltars） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income tax } \\ \text { libility } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number of returns | Ad justed gross income <br> （Thousand dolfars） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income tax } \\ & \text { 1iability } \\ & \text { arter } \\ & \text { credits } \\ & \text { (Theusand } \\ & \text { dolitars) } \end{aligned}$ | Rumber of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ad justed } \\ & \text { gross } \\ & \text { incone } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dolhars) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income tax } \\ & \text { ilability } \\ & \text { after } \\ & \text { credita } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dolisars) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alabama |  |  | Arizona |  |  | Arkansas |  |  | California |  |  |
| Taxable and nontaxable returns： Under $\$ 1,00 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 92,125 143,251 150,372 117,030 85,402 | 50,594 21,115 375,050 4707,885 380,713 | r 6,503 18,50 12,54 27,098 27,189 | 36,308 48,987 38,043 39,600 63,590 | 21,035 09,953 99,066 137,770 197,085 | 265 3,456 4,971 8,270 14,790 | 68,485 95,520 82,419 4,532 45,091 | 36,556 142,339 205,54 158,546 202,389 | $\begin{array}{r} 183 \\ 3,847 \\ 8,234 \\ 9,334 \\ 14,817 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505,070 \\ & 587,573 \\ & 598,521 \\ & 728,544 \\ & 724,218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 271,516 \\ 865,002 \\ 1,501,033 \\ 2,56,270 \\ 3,256,877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,850 \\ 38,664 \\ 100,602 \\ 20,221 \\ 287,270 \end{array}$ |
| \＄5，000 under $\$ 10,000$. | 107,179 9,773 2,991 2,834 1,352 | $\begin{array}{r}179,272 \\ 126,171 \\ 51,647 \\ 67,03 \\ 50,210 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72,500 16,12 9,176 16,723 13,829 | 62,638 6,295 1,824 1,252 930 | 410,458 74,806 31,233 30,700 34,461 | 43,592 11,545 5,187 6,979 9,875 | 45,301 4.435 1,307 1,789 723 | $\begin{gathered} 294,414 \\ 52,796 \\ 22,264 \\ 43,922 \\ 26,716 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,657 \\ 7,995 \\ 4,149 \\ 9,296 \\ 7,693 \end{array}$ | $1,348,346$ 144,813 39,781 29,923 17,544 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,955,936 \\ 1,77,765 \\ 682,025 \\ 77,867 \\ 652,782 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 999,903 \\ & 260,429 \\ & 124,717 \\ & 158,500 \\ & 185,975 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 511 \\ 75 \\ 14 \\ 18 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 33,776 9,251 2,372 4.931 7,90 2,008 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,852 \\ 4,40 \\ 1,097 \\ 2,772 \\ 386 \\ 1,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290 \\ 53 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19,106 5,931 1,990 2,468 1,016 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,084 \\ 2,503 \\ 1,006 \\ 1,530 \\ -\overline{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 53 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 25,306 6,506 1,300 2,862 2,157 7,026 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,673 \\ & 3,017 \\ & 570 \\ & 1,415 \\ & 904 \\ & 3,867 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,111 \\ 1,343 \\ 353 \\ 326 \\ 37 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 469,398 \\ 163,300 \\ 60,733 \\ 94,099 \\ 25,030 \\ 33,860 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172,403 \\ 71,012 \\ 28,021 \\ 45,261 \\ 12,485 \\ 18,223 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total．．．．．．． | 713，389 | 2，455，188 | 223，474 | 279， 907 | 1，233，078 | 122，254 | 390，897 | 1，221，340 | 212，351 | 4，733，521 | 22，023，493 | 2，712，536 |
|  | colorado |  |  | cornecticut |  |  | Delaware |  |  | District of Columbia |  |  |
| Taxable and nontaxable returns： <br> Under \＄1，000． <br> \＄1，000 under $\$ 2,000 . . . . . . . .$. <br> $\$ 2,000$ under $\$ 3,000$ ． <br> \＄3，000 under \＄4，000． <br> $\$ 4,000$ under $\$ 5,000$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 65,144 81,988 70,253 84,895 77,403 | 37,069 12,889 187,777 296,67 368,001 | 4，49 5，912 12,701 23,51 27,840 | 91,773 103,508 134,411 $155,10$. 132,315 | 49,008 155,122 38,826 545,402 594,545 | 758 9,220 28,636 48,580 56,239 | 21,000 28,696 15,908 21,047 16,097 | 11,811 43,806 38,037 73,51 72,416 | $\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ 2,165 \\ 2,528 \\ 5,277 \\ 0,433 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,438 \\ & 54,041 \\ & 53,022 \\ & 81,025 \\ & 36,836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,745 \\ 81,377 \\ 136,618 \\ 282,623 \\ 165,402 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 274 \\ 3,720 \\ 8,790 \\ 27,329 \\ 20,228 \end{array}$ |
|  | 117,012 10,265 3,732 3,712 1,438 | 754,374 11,536 64,035 88,277 52,975 | 81,504 18,416 11,500 19,022 14,604 | $\begin{array}{r}258,942 \\ 23,524 \\ 7,987 \\ 6,94 \\ 3,681 \\ \hline, 684\end{array}$ | $1,732,964$ 278,434 137,513 140,485 137,544 | 206,989 42,886 24,809 31,002 38,299 | 29,830 4,073 1,287 1,148 506 | 195,718 48,181 22,372 22,434 18,846 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,317 \\ 7,557 \\ 4,127 \\ 5,923 \\ 5,106 \end{array}$ | 67，356 10,171 2,918 2,253 1,110 | $\begin{array}{r} 450,351 \\ 120,090 \\ 50,076 \\ 5,468 \\ 41,094 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,120 \\ 18,913 \\ 9,217 \\ 12,632 \\ 11,406 \end{array}$ |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000． <br> $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$ <br> $\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 200,000$ ． <br> $\$ 200,000$ under $\$ 500,000$ ． <br> \＄500，000 under $\$ 1,000,000$ <br> \＄1，000，000 or more．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ 81 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 36,535 36,724 3,450 3,223 4,050 8,279 | 13,661 4,563 1,709 1,974 1,073 4,264 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,664 \\ 326 \\ 93 \\ 105 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 2111,593 38,890 15,965 31,063 5,474 11,825 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,930 \\ 17,333 \\ 8,020 \\ 15,69 \\ 3,024 \\ 6,106 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 120 \\ 30 \\ 53 \\ 23 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25,136 14,386 5,155 15,579 16,393 31,996 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,322 \\ 6,931 \\ 2,855 \\ 9,298 \\ 10,195 \\ 21,700 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583 \\ 99 \\ 20 \\ 41 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,467 \\ 11,698 \\ 3,419 \\ 11,178 \\ 3,509 \\ 1,603 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,380 \\ 4,882 \\ 1,629 \\ 5,379 \\ 1,701 \\ 953 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 93 | 2，137，817 | 24.2 | 129，793 | －1，330，913 | 579，527 | 140，208 | 659，7 | 122，882 | 346，729 | 1，474，718 | 88，493 |
|  | Florida ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Georgia |  |  | Hawail |  |  | Idaho |  |  |
|  | 163,769 212,754 1295,474 180,523 $1.2,545$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,486 \\ 310,023 \\ 488,767 \\ 0,77,12 \\ 543,502 \end{array}$ | 812 10,550 22,707 39,637 39,638 128 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.20,435 \\ 184,043 \\ 187,065 \\ 132,941 \\ 93,878 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70,054 \\ 273,252 \\ 460,714 \\ 459,899 \\ 410,598 \end{gathered}$ | 507 8,223 18,876 28,022 31,945 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 6,908 \\ 30,936 \\ 38,699 \\ 36,913 \\ 23,466 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,311 \\ 4,282 \\ 97,807 \\ 129,024 \\ 104,928 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 274 \\ 2,439 \\ 6,405 \\ 9,4,4 \\ 8,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,155 \\ & 31,974 \\ & 30,886 \\ & 42,476 \\ & 28,916 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,800 \\ 4,373 \\ 78,474 \\ 146,179 \\ 129,667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 1,931 \\ 3,453 \\ 9,803 \\ 10,327 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \text { under } \$ 10,000 . \\ & \$ 10,000 \text { under } \$ 15,000 \text {. } \\ & \$ 15,000 \text { under } \$ 20,000 \text {. } \\ & \$ 20,000 \text { under } \$ 30,000 \text {. } \$ 30,000 \text { under } \$ 50,00 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 178,739 2,721 7,318 4,779 3,226 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,177,764 \\ 27,93 m \\ 125,940 \\ 1.41,019 \\ 1.20,311 \end{array}$ | 128,111 20,724 23,189 30,118 33,554 | $\begin{array}{r} 140,032 \\ 13,791 \\ 5,032 \\ 4,272 \\ 2,015 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 921,003 \\ 164,930 \\ 8,130 \\ 103,233 \\ 96,903 \end{array}$ | 97,003 25,044 15,598 22,170 26,537 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,129 \\ 4,002 \\ 055 \\ 003 \\ 351 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 224,360 \\ 47,802 \\ 10,023 \\ 15,002 \\ 13,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,268 \\ 7,221 \\ 2,924 \\ 3,409 \\ 3,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,826 \\ 3,375 \\ 1,100 \\ 635 \\ 232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,759 \\ 39,497 \\ 18,593 \\ 15,627 \\ 8,948 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,419 \\ 5,838 \\ 3,567 \\ 3,225 \\ 2,667 \end{array}$ |
| $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 100,000$. <br> $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 150,000$ $\$ 150,000$ under $\$ 200,000$ $\$ 200,000$ under $\$ 500,000$ ． \＄500，000 under $\$ 1,000,000$ ．．．．． $\$ 1,000,000$ or more． <br> Total． | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 205 \\ & 04 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83,405 \\ & 10,037 \\ & 10,753 \\ & 20,348 \\ & 5,052 \\ & 21,448 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,250 \\ & 10,9632 \\ & 4,922 \\ & 10,211 \\ & 3,030 \\ & 11,741 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 03,781 \\ 10,626 \\ 4,287 \\ 4,268 \\ 2,180 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,004 \\ 7,543 \\ 2,111 \\ 2,088 \\ 1,346 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 19 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,020 \\ 2,292 \\ 165 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,955 \\ 1,018 \\ 138 \\ 400 \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 7 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,045 \\ 733 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,372 \\ 327 \\ - \\ - \\ - \end{array}$ |
|  | 1，193，433 | 4，047，109 | 41. | 6， | 3，147，990 | 310, | 190 | 719， 3 | 73，684 | 199，676 | 550，695 | 8，057 |
|  | Inlinois |  |  | Indiana |  |  | Iowa |  |  | Kansas |  |  |
| Under \＄1，000 <br> $\$ 1,000$ under $\$ 2,000$ <br> \＄2，000 under \＄3，000． <br> \＄3，000 under \＄，000． <br> \＄4，000 under $\$ 5,000$ ．．．．．．．．．． |  | 225,705 6，96， 041 $1,20,14$ $2,118,426$ $2,401,507$ | 2,426 33,370 89,906 186,048 $23,0,098$ | $\begin{gathered} 175,095 \\ 232,325 \\ 22,440 \\ 266,228 \\ 228,294 \\ 359,620 \\ 25,203 \\ 7,398 \\ 0,348 \\ 3,223 \\ 1,120 \\ 105 \\ 55 \\ 39 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 90,227347,806502,799935,055$1,023,425$$2,333,364$$29 t, 658$127,112151,465118,44273,79720,3399,28210,8581,5901,180 | 817 14,573 $40,34.4$ 77,434 91,853 | $\begin{aligned} & 155,378 \\ & 16,789 \\ & 182,413 \\ & 146,223 \\ & 115,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,44 \\ 250,256 \\ 451,544 \\ 508,520 \\ 515,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 9,229 \\ 26,608 \\ 39,019 \\ 40,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,693 \\ & 133,626 \\ & 112,025 \\ & 120,712 \\ & 108,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,564 \\ 200,032 \\ 282,107 \\ 421,116 \\ 490,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ 7,263 \\ 14,988 \\ 31,098 \\ 39,133 \end{array}$ |
|  | 978,989 102,105 29.376 21,357 313,331 | $6,632,880$ $1,20,568$ 505,712 515,450 505,955 | 763,892 18,339 92,950 115,658 140,264 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 271,025 \\ 40,016 \\ 23,882 \\ 33,724 \\ 33,640 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,458 \\ 10,903 \\ 4,213 \\ 3,345 \\ 1,655 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,006,169 \\ 199,775 \\ 72,591 \\ 80,302 \\ 59,627 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112,571 \\ & 29,884 \\ & 13,274 \\ & 17,591 \\ & 16,341 \end{aligned}$ | 132,594 12,688 3,851 2,925 1,456 | $\begin{array}{r} 890,005 \\ 152,427 \\ 6,719 \\ 70,529 \\ 5,714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99,747 \\ & 22,678 \\ & 12,069 \\ & 15,433 \\ & 16,137 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,754 \\ 1,039 \\ 207 \\ 184 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 447,291 12,781 3,519 52,519 17,118 9,833 | 165,050 56,017 17,718 27,670 9,729 5,705 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,734 \\ 10,032 \\ 4,750 \\ 5,771 \\ 839 \\ 581 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 199 67 67 14 | 32,376 7,858 2,48 2,367 | $\begin{array}{r}12,338 \\ 3,657 \\ 1,888 \\ 1,332 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}516 \\ 119 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,555 \\ 14,43 \\ 3,022 \\ 5,338 \\ 4,011 \\ 1,103 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,909 \\ 7,217 \\ 1,538 \\ 2,721 \\ 1,922 \\ 534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total．．．．．．．． | ，ci， 301 | 16，547，148 | 2，131，725 | ，528，812 | 0，103，459 | 684，031 | 949，318 | 3，276，300 | 324，799 | 733，946 | 2，748，186 | 285，953 |
|  | Yentucky |  |  | Louisiana |  |  | Maine |  |  | Maryland |  |  |
| Texable and nontaxable returtis： Under \＄1，400 <br> \＄1，000 Lлjer \＄2， 400 <br> \＄2， 100 under $\$ 3,000$ <br> 整，000 under 茄，000 <br> $\$ 2,000$ under $\$$ ，, 000 | $\begin{aligned} & 127,338 \\ & 111,710 \\ & 149,635 \\ & 112,326 \\ & 90,507 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,199 \\ 241,062 \\ 373,570 \\ 391,343 \\ 404,062 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}567 \\ 7,573 \\ 19,035 \\ 28,727 \\ 31,094 \\ \hline 8,04\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,960 \\ 131,762 \\ 113,810 \\ 128,828 \\ 96,249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,763 \\ 196,540 \\ 284,693 \\ 452,252 \\ 426,925 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 6,032 \\ 13,879 \\ 28,280 \\ 36,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,479 \\ & 73,887 \\ & 62,276 \\ & 59,88 \\ & 35,94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,097 \\ 110,517 \\ 155,799 \\ 208,329 \\ 158,946 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 383 \\ 4,83 \\ 7,991 \\ 14,620 \\ 12,142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121,805 \\ & 16,40, \\ & 157,577 \\ & 185,302 \\ & 150,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,836 \\ 24,087 \\ 397,920 \\ 643,313 \\ 669,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 531 \\ 12,593 \\ 23,910 \\ 48,865 \\ 57,025 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 134,020 \\ 11,513 \\ 3,759 \\ 3,408 \\ 1,219 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 807,938 \\ 135,778 \\ 6,505 \\ 8,505 \\ 76,471 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98,004 \\ & 20,+111 \\ & 11,743 \\ & 17,928 \\ & 20,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,255 \\ 14,037 \\ 5,111 \\ 3,163 \\ 2,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 884,076 \\ 106,404 \\ 88,206 \\ 75,232 \\ 77,141 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,968 \\ & 25,394 \\ & 10,831 \\ & 16,467 \\ & 22,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,502 \\ 3,204 \\ 1,176 \\ 851 \\ 523 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 251,714 \\ 38,498 \\ 20,520 \\ 21,794 \\ 19,04 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,659 \\ 5,966 \\ 3,861 \\ 4,979 \\ 5,426 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257,965 \\ 27,951 \\ 7,794 \\ 4,918 \\ 2,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,705,227 \\ 330,497 \\ 132,466 \\ 117,637 \\ 102,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,864 \\ 49,030 \\ 23,582 \\ 25,221 \\ 29,080 \end{array}$ |
|  | 739 95 6 8 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,530 \\ 12,4.47 \\ 992 \\ 1,883 \end{array}$ | 16,834 4,954 4888 9.26 | $\begin{array}{r}358 \\ 165 \\ 30 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,965 \\ 19,988 \\ 6,150 \\ 8,085 \\ 1,721 \\ 2,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,270 \\ 9,409 \\ 3,045 \\ 4,595 \\ 8,71 \\ 1,276 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 149 12 5 5 | 9，804 1,298 1,732 1,732 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,619 \\ 627 \\ 335 \\ 867 \end{array}$ | 1,201 149 52 41 5 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 79,778 \\ 17,683 \\ 8,686 \\ 10,958 \\ 3,521 \\ 2,029 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 28,591 7,854 3,997 5,234 2,039 992 |
|  | 797，181 | 2，772，582 | 279，400 | 726，310 | ，800，010 | 301，572 | 337，301 | 1，031，944 | 94，161 | 1，084，252 | 4，531，032 | 511，408 |



| Adjustert trois inmom zlases | Thumber of －oturne | Ad jusied ed grass income <br> （Thousand dollars） | Income tax liabllity at＂tes＂ ar．．．1its （Thnereand dollars） | Number of returns | Ad．justed <br> gross <br> income <br> （Thousand follars） | Income tex liability after redits （Thousand dollars） | Number or returns | Ad justed <br> gross <br> income <br> （Thiousand dollars） | Ineome tax liability after eredits （Thousand do（fors） | Number or returns | At justed grass income <br> （Thousand dolfars） | Income tax <br> liability <br> alter <br> eredits <br> （Thousand dolfars） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br> Under \＄1，Nol <br> 制，003 untor in <br>  <br> \＄2，000 under \＆n， <br> $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 20$ ， <br> Qlu， 000 under $\$ 1$ <br> \＄15，000 unde： <br> \＄20，001 under． <br> ＊3， 000 under ？ <br> $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 10$ <br> \＄1u0，DOU under $\ddagger 2$ ， $05 . . .$. <br> \＄15v， 000 under $\$$ ．nju，000 ．．．．．． <br> \＄200，000 under \＄550，000．．．．．．． <br> \＄500，001 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$. <br> $\$ 1,100$, DOU or more． <br> Total． | Sou＊＇t Cavolita |  |  | Soutn Dakota |  |  | Tenressee |  |  | Texas |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 25,322 \\ 72,49 \\ 11,909 \\ 1,0,080 \\ 215,526 \\ 133.290 \\ 30,308 \\ 12,430 \\ 12,027 \\ 9,126 \\ 4,362 \\ 3,49 \\ 320 \\ 210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 310 \\ 2,705 \\ 6,009 \\ 8,065 \\ 8,190 \\ 15,070 \\ 4,533 \\ 2,134 \\ 2,900 \\ 2,520 \\ 1,555 \\ 339 \\ 274 \\ 124 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 r, 741 \\ 182,284 \\ 179,32 \pi \\ 142,705 \\ 90,508 \\ 248,892 \\ 22,175 \\ 4,154 \\ 2,4 \\ 1,716 \\ 442 \\ 128 \\ 10 \\ 22 \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,749 \\ 276,478 \\ -5,208 \\ 497,545 \\ 427,438 \\ 903,232 \\ 145,20 \\ 59,30 \\ 77,51 \\ 64,342 \\ 40,363 \\ 24,943 \\ 2,733 \\ 5,24 \\ 1,-20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 525 \\ 2,512 \\ 21,-1 \\ 30,71 \\ 34,2,1 \\ 104,1,1 \\ 22, \\ 12,715 \\ 12, \\ 28,43 \\ 13,482 \\ 2,708 \\ 1,280 \\ \therefore, 99 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 350,15.5 \\ 14,116 \\ 409,194 \\ 401,023 \\ 333,798 \\ 528,035 \\ 52,810 \\ 19,340 \\ 15,723 \\ 7,723 \\ 3,707 \\ 502 \\ 1 \pm 7 \\ 149 \\ 49 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199,121 \\ 1,01,908 \\ 1,398,025 \\ 1,502,079 \\ 3,633,974 \\ 627,156 \\ 329,274 \\ 376,683 \\ 293,166 \\ 26,458 \\ 71,950 \\ 28,500 \\ 48,931 \\ 32,314 \\ 30,532 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,240 \\ 20,927 \\ 45,967 \\ 89,383 \\ 123,481 \\ 382,178 \\ 98,121 \\ 63,374 \\ 87,050 \\ 87,861 \\ 98,902 \\ 34,801 \\ 14,428 \\ 25,830 \\ 17,284 \\ 17,738 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 51 ， | 1，rx，197 | 140，020 | 224,942 | 053，270 | 5E， 392 | 409， 71 | 3，215，501 | 297， 279 | $\therefore 530,573$ | 10，248，538 | 1，208，671 |
|  | IItah |  |  | Vermont |  |  | Virginia |  |  | Washingters ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| Taxable and nontaxable returns <br> Under $\$ 1,00$ ． <br> $\$ 1,000$ unarr 4 ，．V00．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> $\$ 2,000$ urcer $\$ 3$ ， <br> \＄3，000 under \＄－4，juJ． <br>  |  | 21,263 $52,-10$ $32,-39$ 138,265 198,552 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,780 \\ & 27,905 \\ & 27,35 \\ & 20,212 \\ & 12,157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,9405 \\ & 2,6,95 \\ & 07,1 \\ & 77,41 \\ & 5,064 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 1,559 \\ 1,509 \\ 5,0,2 \\ 3,365 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,118 \\ & 20 \mathrm{n}, 305 \\ & 21,39 \\ & 180,34 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | 79,275 304,871 $5,5,339$ $0.7,090$ 558,210 | $\begin{array}{r} 780 \\ 11,809 \\ 30,184 \\ 4,099 \\ 4,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117,541 \\ & 122,814 \\ & 23,507 \\ & 14,187 \\ & 151,716 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,457 \\ 181,858 \\ 336,941 \\ 517,376 \\ 1080,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ 8,944 \\ 22,727 \\ 46,019 \\ 57,721 \end{array}$ |
| \＄5，000 under 釷，000．．．．．．．． <br> 事10， 000 under 蛷＇， $000 . . . .$. <br> \＄15， 000 under 各 4 ，，hic ．．．．．． <br> \＄20，000 under \＄\＄11， 300 ．．．．．．． <br>  | 1,2107 1,205 1,201 0,71 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{c}, 38 \\ & \because, 55 \\ & 17,820 \\ & 2= \\ & 1^{\prime}, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,44 \\ 3,18 \\ 3,181 \\ 1,183 \\ , \cdots 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,543 \\ 1,7 \\ 43 \\ \vdots \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89,514 \\ & 21, \\ & 3,0,9 \\ & 13,3+3 \\ & 1,17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,88 \\ & 1,603 \\ & 1,3,30 \\ & 2,96 \\ & 1,707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 298,339 \\ 12,733 \\ n, 1050 \\ \hdashline, 224 \\ 2,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,31 \approx, 107 \\ 255,393 \\ 203,795 \\ 102,129 \\ 84,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,058 \\ 37,753 \\ 18,437 \\ 21,357 \\ 22,854 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore 0 t, 170 \\ 3,1,20 \\ 0,88 \\ \therefore, 382 \\ 1,858 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,702,740 \\ 327,439 \\ 118,145 \\ 230,490 \\ 70,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205,026 \\ 51,545 \\ 22,250 \\ 30,678 \\ 21,180 \end{array}$ |
| \＄50，y00 under \＄1u0， <br> $\$ 100,000$ under al <br> \＄150， 000 under <br> \＄200， 100 under \＄ <br> $\$ 5.00,100$ under $\$ 1$ ． <br> $\$ 1,200,000$ or more．． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore 1,23 \\ & 1,-81 \\ & 1,1 \end{aligned}$ | －159 | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 22 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$ | $=1,57 \%$ 11,059 5,762 5,587 1,506 10,64 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41,281 \\ 11,578 \\ 2,214 \\ 7,394 \\ 1,387 \\ 10,074 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,069 \\ 5,402 \\ 2,029 \\ 3,836 \\ 629 \\ 5,136 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\therefore \sim, \therefore 1$ |  | ，+ | $1 こ を$ ，วu I | 1r． $2=1$ | －3，35\％ | 2，205，27 | －，040，840 | 415，799 | 982.470 | 4，263，326 | 500，075 |
| Taxable and nortaxable returns： <br>  <br> \＄1，DO under 串－，DOO <br> \＄2，vi under ह？，100 <br>  <br>  <br> \＄5，J06 under ：ミ11 <br> Fll， 000 under $\$ 1$ ， <br> 卸5，viju unde： <br>  <br> \＄30，D，uncet $\% 50,000$ <br> 本配，under <br>  <br>  <br> $\$ 200$, ander <br>  <br> il，more．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Watt Virginius |  |  | Wis orsin |  |  | wroming |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | （17， |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 142,270 \\ & 29,278 \\ & 298, \\ & 27+1 \\ & 2+1, \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 r, 1089 \\ & 29,810 \\ & 14,816 \\ & 14,72 t \\ & 24,14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,289 \\ 29,551 \\ 37,986 \\ 51,193 \\ 62,790 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 1,2 r .3 \\ 2,0,82 \\ 3,353 \\ =, 8.31 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | （1） | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore, \\ & \therefore 1, \\ & 2, \\ & 23 \\ & 21, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n, \infty \\ & \therefore \therefore 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 193, \\ 21, \\ , 12 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \quad 552 \\ -129 \\ 497 \\ 3.8 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 157,514 \\ 25,297 \\ 0,217 \\ 7,=5 \\ 5,44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,301 \\ 2,002 \\ 1,555 \\ 1,738 \\ 2,4,94 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －$r^{2}$ ， $2+3$ | 2，cra | $1 \mathrm{~S}_{4}, \mathrm{~B}_{4}$ | 2，－2．4，${ }^{2}, 7$ | 18， | ＊ $12,2+1$ | 104， 212 | 8，05， 31 | $4 \cdot 083$ |  |  |  |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Inalukes Canal zon
 ing rantir to inflat of ajijusted sample．

[^15]Table 15.-RETURNS WITH SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX-ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX, GY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES


Adiusted gruss defici
${ }^{2}$ Sample variability of this item is targarg to warmant showine it. separatuly. Hemever, this value is inviuded in each tatal.
${ }^{3}$ Less than $\approx 500$.
*Adjusted gross income Less adjusted gross iaticit.
(Futurns with adjusted gross income)

|  |  | States and Territuries | Number of returns with self-erployment tax | Aijusted grass incume (Thousand dollars) | Selfumployment tax <br> (Thowsand dolfar:) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) |  |
|  |  |  | 50,036 | 228,168 | 3,117 |  |
| 1 | Alabums |  | 23,273 | 128,772 | 1,792 | 2 |
| 2 | Arizuna. |  | 37,917 | 152,736 | 2,237 | 3 |
| 3 | Arkansas.. |  | 389,707 | 2,439,926 | 29,621 | 4 |
| 5 | Califurnia. |  | 4,2,617 | 252,276 | 2,991 |  |
|  |  |  | 62,771 | 364, 579 | 4,654 | 6 |
| 6 | Connecticut. |  | 8,448 13,692 | 47,148 | 629 916 | 7 8 |
| 8 | District of Calu |  | 13,692 102,720 | 85,559 497,996 | 916 7,127 | 8 9 |
| 9 | Flurida ${ }^{1}$. |  | -67,271 | 352,024 | 4,207 | 10 |
| 10 | Cecrgia. . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Hawaii........ |  | 9,910 | 64,190 125,615 | 2,112 | 11 |
| 12 | Idano. |  | 28,433 | 125,615 $1,502,577$ | 2,112 19,909 | 13 |
| 13 | Illinois..... |  | 120,36b | -594,843 | 8,564 | 14 |
| 14 | Indiana. . . . . . |  | 86,494 | 421,795 | 6,347 | 15 |
|  |  |  | 61,001 | 336,859 | 4,394 | 16 |
| 16 | Kansas... |  | 62,525 | $299+723$ | 4,113 | 17 |
| 18 | Kentucky. . . |  | 56,900 | 323,709 | 3,867 | 18 |
| 19 | Maine..... |  | 30,541 60,701 | 111,019 340,690 | 1,763 4,488 | 19 |
| 20 | Maryland. |  |  | 340,69 |  |  |
| 21 | Massachusetts. |  | 119,609 | 560,919 | 8,115 | 21 |
| 22 | Michigan..... | . | 164,840 | 1,076,863 | 12,844 | 22 |
| 23 | Mimnescta... |  | 88,45 29,260 | 128,513 | 2,419 | 24 |
| 24 | Mississippi. |  | 100,258 | 531,883 | 6,958 | 25 |
|  |  |  | 17,261 | 103,208 | 1,395 | 26 |
| 26 | Muntana. |  | 41,253 | 193,081 | 2,890 | 27 |
| 27 | Nebraska. |  | 6,185 | 46,870 | 522 | 28 |
| 29 | New Hampshira. |  | 16,926 | 800,944 | 11,14.618 | 29 30 |
| 30 | New Jersey.... |  | 156,437 | 806,541 | 11,618 | 30 |
| 31 | New Mexicc.... |  | 14,002 | 83,561 | 1,096 | 31 |
| 32 | Hew York........ |  | 482,700 79,662 | $2,734,423$ 342,589 | 39,942 4,815 | 32 33 |
| 33 | Wrth Carclina. |  | 15,778 | 67,019 | 1,074 | 34 |
| 34 | Nirtl. Dak=ta.. |  | 204,137 | 1,093,422 | 15,175 | 35 |
|  |  |  | 70,010 | 328,543 | 4,811 | 36 |
| 34 | Orregun. .... |  | 59,752 | 1353,657 | 4,647 | 37 |
| 38 | Pennsjlvania. |  | 269,357 | 1,414,402 | 19,719 | 38 39 |
| 34 40 | Puert Rico.. Rund= İland. |  | 19,076 | 82,954 | 1,307 | 40 |
|  |  |  | 32,458 | 152,045 | 2,112 | 41 |
| 42 | South Dakrta... |  | 20,308 | 90,861 | 1,539 | 42 |
| 43 | Ternessee. . . . |  | 61,761 | 283,367 | 3,778 | 43 |
| 4 | Texas. |  | 217,370 | 1,184, 9.45 | 1,397 | 45 |
| $\square 5$ | Utah. |  | 17,75 | , ,45 |  |  |
| 46 | Vermint. |  | 9.960 | 33,279 | 553 | 46 |
| 的 | Virginda... |  | 69,672 | 351,516 | 4,591 | 47 |
| ¢ | Wasninge in $^{2}$ |  | 87,720 35,841 | 475,002 245,607 | 5,922 2,070 | 48 |
| 5 | West Virginia.. Hismnsim.... |  | 106,082 | 507,264 | 7,929 | 50 |
| 51 | Wy ming. ... |  | 0,274 | 35,722 | 409 | 51 |
| 52 | Tital.... |  | $4,144,035$ | 22,572,816 | 304, 591 | 52 |

## HISTORICAL TABLES <br> INDIVIDUAL RETURNS, 1945-1954

Page
17. Number of returns by major characteristics, adjusted gross income and deficit, and tax ..... 79
18. Returns with income tax-number, adjusted gross income, income tax, and average tax, by adjusted gross income classes ..... 80
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21. Itemized deductions by type ..... 84
22. Returns with adjusted gross income-number, adjusted gross in- come, and income tax, by States and Territories ..... 85

Table 17 , - Number of returns by major chalacteristics, adjusted gross income and deficit, and tax, 1045.1954

${ }^{1}$ For new definition of taxable and rontaxable returns for lafa, see page 23
${ }^{2}$ Inclujes returns with no irformation, 194 $\boldsymbol{u}^{2}$.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes returns Forr 1040 A or W-2 with this source of income which was reported as other invome.

${ }^{\text {s not availatle prior to } 1951 .}$


Table 19-_SOURCES OF INCOME BY TYPE, 1945-1954


1 Excludes wages or less than $\$ 100$ per returs from which no income tax was withheld, reported on Form 1040 A or h-s as other income.
${ }^{2}$ Excludes dividends reported on Form 1040A or $W-2$, and for $1940-53$ dividends received through partnerships and fiduciaries.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes interest of less than $\$ 100$ per return reported on Form 1040A or $W-2$.

Not guailable prior to 1951.
${ }^{6}$ Sample variability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total.

Table 20.-SELECTEO SOURCES OF INCOME HI ADJISTEO GROSS INCOME CLASSES, 1945-1954


[^16]Table 20．－SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME BY＇ADJLSTFD GROSS INCOME CLASSES，1945－1954－Contanued

| Adjusted gross incume classes | 245 | 1953 | 1952 | 1 $4 \leq 1$ | 4 | 1ヵら | $1 ヶ 48$ | 1947 | 1946 | 19.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| gUSINESS PROFIT | （Thousant dothars） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns with adjusted gross income： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \＄500．． | － |  | － | － | － | － | 76，449 | 95，729 | 93，708 | 104，131 |
| \＄500 under \＄1，000 | － |  |  |  | 11．${ }^{-}$ |  | 431，734 | 409.450 | 522，234 | 537，930 |
| Under \＄${ }^{\text {doub．}}$ | 140，399 | 122．992 | 105，50t | 111， 28.1 | 116，250， | 142，904 | － |  |  |  |
| \＄600 under $\$ 1$. | 391,725 <br> -7.315 | 314,182 00.983 | 300，727 | －95．738 | 324,004 760,474 | 385.044 | 283， 773 | 927.3 | 962 － $0^{-1}$ | 9 |
| \＄1．500 under \＄2，${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ＇ix， 805 | 899.51 .3 | － | 40，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，020，088 | 1，4．e． 3.37 | 1，191，803 | 1，150，495 | 1．198，703 | 891，498 |
| \＄2，000 under \＄2，50 | 932， 97 | 990，4\％ | 495，509 | 143，－14 | 1，112，835 | 1，177，748 | 1．242，922 | 1，297，021 | 1，270，771 | 969，473 959,734 |
| \＄2，500 under \＄3，000 | 1，1008， 888 | 1，117，708 | 1，137，327 | 2，199，742 | 1，148，598 | 1，185，309 | 1．286，909 | 1，223，001 | 1，210，883 | 895，152 |
| \＄3，000 under \＄4，000， | $2.030,847$ | 2，101，640 | 1，194．4，450 | 2，137，886 | 1，987，315 | 1，873，273 | 2，118，114 | 2．056，096 | 1，974，003 | 1，427，700 |
| \＄4，000 under \＄5，000 ${ }^{3}$ | 1，659，320 | 1，738，647 | 1，508，172 | 1，643，200 | 1，512，no3 | 1，447，033 | 1，670，585 | 1，561，828 | 1，426，547 | 1，000，881 |
| \＄5，000 under \＄10，0001 | － 4.587 .187 | 4，437，881 | $4, \cup 87, . .51$ | 3，845，740 | 3， 333,253 | 3，202，08： | 3，824，838 | 3，553，886 | 3，292，959 | 2，45t，694 |
| \＄10，000 under \＄15，voc | ＜，214，862 | 2，073，531 | 1．452， 6.90 | 1，345，100 | 1，672，1418 | 1，401，008 | 1，552， 9.40 | 1，480，375 | 1，408，127 | 1，105，146 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄2．，Mon | i，30， 945 | ＋，24， 28. | 1．2017．256 | 2，111，531 | 980， 217 | 803.714 | 492， 77 | 790，126 | 78e， 473 | 042， 221 |
| \＄20，000 under \＄3．00 | 1，447，476 | 1，290， 6,36 | 1．338， 88. | 1，252，349 | 1，124．333 | 973．342 | ，165，369 | 789， 329 | 312，240 | 059，595 |
| \＄30，000 under \＄50，000 | 1，103，834 | 56，5，332 | 1．105．099 | 1，130，518 | $9]^{5,644}$ | $0 \cdot 0.875$ | 809，288 | 562，105 | 592，011 | 483，745 |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | 540,754 | 472． 8.13 | 563,219 | 492，508 | 518.654 | 334.899 | 471，907 | 294，89e | 331，981 | 296，036 |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，001 | 97，073 |  |  | $\{120,883$ | 108，429 | －2，85： | 47，849 | 55，009 | 66，553 | 08， 579 |
| \＄150，000 under \＄200，000 | 25.003 |  | 138，078 | 25．480 | 45，033 | －2，904 | 39，342 | 18，237 | 21，588 | 30，043 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄500，000． | －5．987 | 28，704 | 37.901 | 49，098 | －1． 2.470 | 27，131 | 43.201 | 25，451 | 25，239 | 32，631 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000 | － 0.315 | 3，954 | 8，203 | 10， 149 | 1．． 005 | ¢，919 | 7， 105 | ＋1，76， 7 | 2，275 | 0．327 |
| \＄1，000，000 or more．．． | 3，893 | $3,02$. | 4.837 | － 923 | ，＋2．4．4． | 7，35 | 4，302 | 4，exim | $\cdots, 509$ | 4，700 |
| Tota | 19．218．571 | 18，045，459 | －8，120，679 | 18，131， 4 r． 3 | 10，84t， $\mathrm{max}^{4}$ | 15，613，695 | $18,049,409$ | 10，370，691 | 16，004，322 | 12，572，022 |
| Returns with no adjusted gross incom | 16．0．13 | 30，74．1 | 14，314 | 31，075 | 10，785 | 16．451 | 14，300 | 10，078 | 7，005 | 11，462 |
| Grand total | $\underline{19,234.61 / 2}$ | 18．077，099 | 18，194，903 | 18，162，561 | 16，803，434 | 15，029，540 | 18，468，764 | 16，380，569 | 20，011，327 | 12，583，484 |
| PARTNERSHIP PROFIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \＄500．．．．．．．．． | － | － | － |  | － |  | 8，618 | 74， 8.28 | 9，883 | 9，705 |
| \＄500 under \＄ $\mathbf{\$ 2}, 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 01.410 | 75，237 | 57，430 | 107，731 |
| Under $\$ 600$. | 15，458 | 28，178 | 19，190 | 16，700 | 21，497 | 29，511 | － |  |  |  |
| \＄000 under \＄1．000． | 4.012 | 41，205 | 30，079 | 48，311 | 50， 550 | 78，898 | ．${ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |
| \＄1，000 under \＄1，500 | 78.154 | 122，912 | 99，112 | 45，807 | 1－3， 159 | 434，55\％ | 116，$\cdot 36$ | 157，358 | 112，106 | 126，003 |
| \＄1，500 under \＄2，000 | 109，592 | 130，585 | 122，307 | 160， 234 | 194， 178 | 247， 548 | 178.755 | 2006，248 | 185，085 | 102，895 |
| \＄2，000 under \＄2，500 | 139.131 | 191，775 | 167，412 | 200，335 | －58，331 | 289.089 | －17．559 | 325.522 | 234，725 | 198，005 |
| \＄2，500 under \＄3，000 | 195，356 | 189，498 | 208，154 | 2t2，254 | 29ra，255 | 301.493 | 272， 604 | 303,194 | 299.286 | 232，406 |
| \＄3，000 under \＄4，000， | 499.378 | 488，679 | 481，853 | 588， 58 | 54，，004 | $631 .<15$ | 50.040 | 701，011 | 540，408 | 410，415 |
| \＄4，000 under \＄5，000 ${ }^{3}$ | 524，379 | 5，3，5461 | 523，664 | ，519，093 | 533.728 | 562, 877 | －531，716 | 526，409 | 457，915 | 369，608 |
| \＄5，000 under \＄10，000． | 1，918，494 | 1，907，844 | 1，897，693 | 1，737，359 | 1，071，4004 | 1，605，933 | 1，540， 12.27 | 1．051，083 | 1，499，256 | 1，315，963 |
| \＄10，000 under \＄15，000 | 1，188，504 | 1，114，341 | 1，218，743 | 1，051．772 | 974，040 | 478． 351 | 170.018 | 1，0．1．090 | 1，022，357 | 864，155 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄ 20.000. | 795.90 | 78t， 303 | 7－2， 807 | 705，792 | 055．39．0 | 588，482 | 675，080 | 678，497 | 736，388 | 039，952 |
| \＄20，000 under \＄30，000 | 1．106．191 | 1．071，845 | 995.087 | 984，999 | 928.450 | 778．88： | 855．453 | 839.632 | 916.083 | 827，912 |
| \＄30，000 under \＄50，000． | 1，085，314 | 1，019，460 | 1，078，931 | 1，075，101 | 425， 5 ， 3 \％ | 772，0．30 | 871，434 | 788，330 | 919，140 | 851，198 |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | 845.897 | 754，121 | 824，082 | 860,375 | 790，584 | 570,832 | 702，371 | 590，699 | 736.402 | 716，221 |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，000 | 225.844 |  | 324，103 | $\{\quad 203,131$ | 232， 232 | 158，\％00 | －12．007 | 145，297 | 175．976 | 197，847 |
| \＄150，000 under \＄200， 000. | it， 217 | ， 4.4 | 32．， 103 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}120,821\end{array}\right.$ | 104． 594 | be， 021 | 82，028 | 52,200 | 73，504 | 73，909 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄50，000．． | 97，570 | 83，477 | 94，503 | 130，＜－1 | 120，174 | 69，628 | 97，4．43 | 57,732 13,859 | 78.034 | 92，958 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000 | 18,690 9.141 | 7,504 9,238 | 12,179 0,737 | －12，340 | 20,875 9,513 | 12.524 5.795 | 18,456 5,782 | 13,859 4.555 | 14,394 8,605 | 24,013 8,148 |
| Total | 3，973，893 | 8，18．4，424 | 3，744，1－2 | 8，852，180 | 8，554，409 | 7，892．590 | 8，14．3，80； | 8， 3 31，785 | 8，083，097 | 7，195，88． |
| Returns with no adjusted gross | 30，150 | 18，－74 | $34,05 t$ | 18，805 | －1．038 | 17，038 | 20，203 | 10，797 | 2.558 | 12，802 |
| Grand total | 9，044，043 | 8，802，900 | 8，833，798 | 8，871， 145 | 8，575，507 | 7，912，228 | 8，004，025 | 8，248，582 | 8，085，655 | 7，208，740 |
| rents and royalties net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄500 under \＄1，000． |  | － |  |  |  |  | 123，187 | 127．450 | 133，590 | 126，918 |
| Under $\$ 600$. | 41，127 | 45，824 | 50，957 | 48，165 | 21， 527 | ：7，007 | － |  |  |  |
| \＄600 under \＄1，000．．． | 104，290 | 124，392 | 126，348 | 122，090 | 123．492 | 141，386 |  | － |  | － |
| \＄1，000 under \＄1，500 ${ }^{2}$ | 188，819 | 222，799 | 205，770 | 188， 173 | 143，826 | 210，344 | 153，703 | 146，671 | 135，545 | 144，905 |
| \＄1，500 under \＄2，000． | 187.277 | 202，593 | 180，549 | 184，474 | 191，57t | 196，083 | 152，144 | 147，834 | 135，918 | 128，525 |
| \＄2，000 under \＄2，500， | 179，552 | 177，305 | 193，229 | 163，802 | 192，082 | 179，564 | 146，120 | 151，639 | 135，620 | 127，940 |
| \＄2，500 under \＄3，000． |  |  | 164，104 |  | 108， | 175，012 | 133，420 | 142，594 | 14，．950 | 120，403 |
| \＄3，000 under \＄4，000． | 257，757 | 320.818 | 298，717 | 280，0．48 | 299，103 | 321，801 | 204，848 | －58，036 | 220.85 b | 208，136 |
| \＄4，000 under \＄5，000 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ ． | 24， 887 | 280，877 | 309，033 | 209，209 | 274，183 | 271，163 | 202，593 | 178，584 | 140，713 | 131，424 |
| \＄5，000 under \＄ 10,000 ． | 826.165 | 825，030 | 703，806 | 725，908 | 034，310 | 505,413 | 480，429 | 392，360 | 323，549 | 290，757 |
| \＄10，000 under \＄15，000 | 333.573 | 336，700 | 305，642 | 275，000 | 206,130 | 239，904 | 212，988 | 176，005 | 149，281 | 123，009 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄20，000． | 189，840 | 207，280 | 182，740 | 104，292 | 157，472 | 141，043 | 135，127 | 100，992 | 87，128 | 75，518 |
| \＄20，000 under \＄30，000． | 243，355 | 226，338 | 220，726 | 203，403 | 191，722 | 164，552 | 159，037 | 113，786 | 97，968 | 81，306 |
| \＄30，000 under \＄50，000． | 225，645 | 218，037 | 205，145 | 201，880 | 186，740 | 156，417 | 152，596 | 98，054 | 81，982 | 68，285 |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | 168，1604 | 157，403 | 165，823 | 157，566 | 143，211 | 115，131 | 121，80＝ | 75，248 | 61，925 | 50，391 |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，000 | 54，837 |  |  | \｛ 49，728 |  |  | －1，248 | 20，541 | 15，717 |  |
| \＄150，000 under \＄200，000 | 10，9， 8 | \} 55,024 | 70，415 | \｛ 24，002 | 20，212 | 18，400 | 18，520 | 7，725 | 0，917 | 0，962 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄500，000 | 23，000 | 22，774 | 30，245 | 38，128 | 32，614 | 24，432 | 28，793 | 15，739 | 12，333 | 10，980 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，00 | 7，544 | 7，812 | 9,747 | 10，807 | 8，005 | 0，563 | 10，975 | 4，042 | 1，674 | 1，257 |
| \＄1，000，000 or more．． | 11，577 | 7，638 | 9，457 | 5，835 | 5，028 | 2，051 | 5，050 | 2，035 | 2，548 | 2，195 |
| Total． | 3，497，917 | 3，005，573 | 3，43i，513 | 3，290，948 | 3，183，655 | 3，024，215 | 2，572，772 | 2，201，090 | 2，903，726 | 1，758，131 |
| Returns with no adjusted gross income | 38，375 | 53， 4 6， 3 | $5 \mathrm{r}, 583$ | 53，415 | 40，797 | 35，417 | 26，050 | 210，579 | 8，068 | 13，321 |
| Grand total | 3，536，292 | 3，059，200 | 3，489，096 | 3，353，303 | 3，224，4．22 | 3，059．032 | 2，599，422 | 2，227，069 | 1，912，394 | 1，771，452 |

[^17]Table 21--ITEMIZEO DEDUCTIONS BI TYPE, 1945-1954

${ }^{1}$ Sample varability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total

Table 22.-RETURNS WITH AdJUSTED GROSS INCOME-NUMBER, ADJUSTED GROSS inCOME, AND inCOME TAX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1945-1954

| States and Territories | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nomber of returne |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 713,389 | 731,201 | 710,102 | 706,228 | 634,960 | 610,931 | 010,539 | 643,182 | 609,799 | 605,871 |
|  | 279,907 | 269,193 | 263,008 | 235,389 | 214,002 | 203,174 | 206,128 | 215,898 | 201,375 | 184,246 |
| Arkansas | 390,897 | 399,806 | 384,817 | 366,990 | 344,316 | 326,192 | 304,152 | 330,597 | 317,400 | 310.517 |
| Californi | 4,733,521 | 4,640,312 | 4,598,269 | 4,290,151 | 4,078,056 | 3,978,611 | 4,060,087 | 4,536,857 | 4,382,029 | 4,083,251 |
| Colorsdo. | 4,522,393 | -527,275 | -509,876 | -501,563 | 4,47,209 | -459,267 | 440,969 | 491,025 | 439,460 | 403.785 |
| Connecti | 919,793 | 932,475 | 903,371 | 896,247 | 870,345 | 826,426 | 871,497 | 924,812 | 904, 255 | 837,399 |
| Delamar | 140,208 | 142,296 | 139,153 | 134,674 | 128,079 | 120,793 | 122,255 | 126,584 | 122,107 | 107,709 |
| District of columbi | 340,729 | 358,314 | 397,855 | 377,578 | 373,762 | 396,604 | 339,450 | 431,551 | 418,468 | 386,412 |
| Florids ${ }^{1}$ | 1,093,433 | 1,051,866 | 979,277 | 904,277 | 822,036 | 770,284 | 749,657 | 773,670 | 721, 943 | 690,505 |
| Georgis. | 886,480 | 920,035 | 884,181 | 844,144 | 770,782 | 725,497 | 741,220 | 762,366 | 758,773 | 751,585 |
| Hewal1 | 190,816 | 200,739 | 198,799 | 189,836 | 179,871 | 182,803 | 182,227 | 206,054 | 191,218 | 190,431 |
| Idaho | 199,676 | 200,197 | 204,223 | 199,127 | 191,116 | 187,050 | 190,204 | 208,128 | 192,884 | 180,078 |
| Illíno | 3,664,301 | 3,780,956 | 3,702,881 | 3,711,052 | 3,593,433 | 3,619,255 | 3,690,962 | 3,871,396 | 3,711,882 | 3,471,774 |
| Indiana | 1,528,812 | 1,582,879 | 1,560,771 | 1,521,399 | 1,464,200 | 1,409,222 | 1,441,605 | 1,489,451 | 1,426,205 | 1,338,572 |
| Iowe. | 949,318 | 900,690 | 956,125 | 953,011 | 938,132 | 954,663 | 923,294 | 948,755 | 916,945 | 837,040 |
| Kansas | 733,946 | 744,285 | 735,424 | 709,666 | 669,904 | 654,528 | 645,843 | 677,835 | 637,397 | 638,076 |
| Kentuck | 797,181 | 821,859 | 800,819 | 781,023 | 715,431 | 679,542 | 713,550 | 726,498 | 670,579 | 636,487 |
| Louisi | 720,310 | 745,188 | 706,734 | 674,174 | 637,844 | 623,020 | 619,475 | 063,422 | 639,996 | 635,463 |
| Maine | 337,301 | 341,047 | 341,265 | 328,614 | 320,488 | 322,300 | 336,902 | 344,861 | 326.599 | 311,807 873,857 |
| Maryland ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 1,084,152 | 1,220,258 | 1.240,098 | 1,309,272 | 1,102,059 | 1,104,645 | 958,698 | 960,602 | 918,281 | 873,857 |
| Massachuse | 1,946,708 | 2,013,856 | 2,010,392 | 1,965,876 | 1,931,414 | 1,902,361 | 1,947,809 | 2,040,169 | 1,998,784 | 1,858,647 |
| Michigan. | 2,631,029 | 2,706,164 | 2,550,756 | 2,555,269 | 2,477,041 | 2,333,558 | 2,40,194 | 2,707,237 | 2,44,609 | 2,273,787 |
| Minnesota | 1,109,306 | 1,136,124 | 1,114,900 | 1,082,642 | 1,076,359 | 1,064,193 | 7,066,112 | 1,113,143 | 1,080,195 | 992,060 |
| Miasissippi | 336,270 | 345,964 | 331,583 | 320,712 | 291,822 | 282,472 | 281,508 | 293,580 | 288,542 | 298,510 |
| Missouri... | 1,463,093 | 1,467,128 | 1,432,531 | 1,398,118 | 1,345,958 | 1,358,024 | 1,287,540 | 1,396,876 | 1,342,278 | 1,308,035 |
| Montana. | 218,422 | 221,685 | 219,313 | 218,104 | 208,597 | 210.026 | 210,143 | 213,085 | 203,050 | 185,907 |
| Nebras) | 497,166 | 501,474 | 502,089 | 502,962 | 478,657 | 475,954 | 466,438 | 503,212 | 468,480 | -60,076 |
| Nevada. | 89,406 | 84,721 | 82,165 | 69,903 | 05,544 | 61,605 | 63,581 | 72,909 | 71,079 | 65,174 |
| New Hemm | 215,998 | 222,857 | 216,777 | 216,956 | 210,103 | 201.461 | 211,073 | 220,524 | 214,420 | 194,999 |
| New Jersey | 2,140,475 | 2,191,420 | 2,117,199 | 2,089,995 | 2,008,440 | 1,941,010 | 1,993,768 | 2,061,056 | 2,028,646 | 1,981,047 |
| New Mexico | 211,876 | 211,922 | 204,076 | 194,157 | 179,164 | 175,767 | 155,756 | 154,001 | 145,943 | 140,033 |
| New York ${ }^{3}$ | 6,347,819 | 0,510,765 | 6,435,701 | 6,299,130 | 6,123,930 | 6,106,261 | 6,203,398 | 6,537,319 | 6,343,055 | 6,063,750 |
| North Caroli | 1,102,039 | 1,099,125 | 1,067,239 | 1,034,528 | 958,858 | 906,710 | 901,457 | 918,643 | 910,445 | 84,2,833 |
| North Dakota | 200,647 | 201,670 | 211,000 | 203,780 | 198,629 | 217,305 | 198,521 | 201,465 | 188,034 | 175,955 |
| Ohio. | 3,218,821 | 3,365,384 | 3,254,058 | 3,207,570 | 3,066,256 | 2,977,078 | 3,090,503 | 3,213,264 | 3,106,666 | 2,953,54, |
| Oklahoma | 663,978 | 674,504 | 652,877 | 675,187 | 606,613 | 600,921 | 577,105 | 625,258 | 593,569 | 571,796 |
| Oregon. | 578,796 | 582,873 | 586,167 | 574,454 | 552,769 | 541,639 | 557,588 | 616,911 | 553,967 | 518,109 |
| Pennaylvan | 4,115,703 | 4,261,351 | 4,217,689 | 4,180,637 | 4,060,469 | 3,974,815 | 4,073,136 | 4,193,136 | 4,127,644 | 3,872,854 |
| Puerto Ric | 21,325 | (*) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |  | (4) |  |
| Rhode Isla | 317,935 | 333,802 | 331,571 | 335,221 | 327,753 | 321,008 | 331,699 | 342,760 | 339,076 | 315,963 |
| South Carol | 518,343 | 525,688 | 514,812 | 490,804 | 452,555 | 428,378 | 424,012 | 454,974 | 402,279 | 400, 838 |
| South Dakot | 224,952 | 220,008 | 221,491 | 222,991 | 215,239 | 214,937 | 212,645 | 213,45 | 196,414 | 192,316 |
| Tennessee | 908,671 | 928,575 | 873,469 | 856,721 | 804,601 | 771,088 | 769,354 | 795,462 | 755,103 | 695,825 |
| Техая. | 2,536,573 | 2,492,889 | 2,454,639 | 2,374,600 | 2,237,638 | 2,124,368 | 2,037,366 | 2,243,691 | 2,111,121 | ,988,628 |
| Utah. | 247,331 | 248,910 | 249,544 | 241,693 | 225,356 | 216,304 | 221,326 | 232,765 | 224,578 | 214,841 |
| Vermont. | 128,901 | 133,947 | 132,687 | 131,591 | 126,495 | 127,061 | 131,103 | 133,032 | 131,297 | 113,448 |
| Virginia. | 1,105,919 | 1,100,376 | 1,082,020 | 1,001,078 | 956,580 | 917,380 | 905,559 | 918,801 | 861,239 | 817,140 |
| Washington ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 982,470 | 994,502 | 979,781 | 953,480 | 910,934 | 906,292 | 902,167 | 1,018,941 | 997,732 | 959,667 |
| West Virgin | 568,245 | 607,584 | 610,803 | 589,091 | 599,684 | 596,898 | 618,189 | 611,357 | 573,963 | 545,803 |
| Wisconsin | 1,324,829 | 1,353,327 | 1.335,781 | 1,319,702 | 1,285,947 | 1,267,743 | 1,285,103 | 1,332,645 | 1,279,962 | 1,209,941 |
| Wyoming | 208,252 | 111,093 | 106,711 | 106,318 | 101,191 | 101,625 | 99,279 | 96,535 | 90,191 | 82,206 |
| Total | 56,305,881 | 57,422,765 | 56,316,869 | 55,041,685 | 52,664,631 | 51,499,609 | 51,788,146 | 54,809,740 | 52,579,956 | 49,769,196 |
| adJusted grass income | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 2,45,188 | 2,451,310 | 2,287,810 | 2,247,438 | 1,836,199 | 1,634,742 | 1,679,746 | 1,523,984 | 1,322,550 | 1,210,859 |
| Arizona | 1,133,078 | 1,065,139 | 1,028,023 | 853,869 | 747,769 | 642,640 | 660,433 | 504,075 | 490,704 | 426,052 |
| Arkensas. | 1,221,340 | 1,178,792 | 1,064,449 | 1,075,003 | 948,913 | 859,742 | 808,796 | 758,538 | 671,122 | 592,339 |
| Californi | 22,023,493 | 20,861,528 | 20,100,403 | 17,781,044 | 15,558,376 | 13,978,169 | 14,307,829 | 13,248,199 | 12,420,324 | 10,989,863 |
| Colorado | 2,137,817 | 2,072,906 | 1,924,615 | 1,800,684 | 1,609,065 | 1,454,809 | 1,333,092 | 1,285,366 | 1,062,470 | 949,265 |
| Connecticu | 4,330,913 | 4,275,815 | 3,901,967 | 3,656,371 | 3,219,023 | 2,651,537 | 2,901,236 | 2,683,657 | 2,409,761 | 2,178,897 |
| Delaware | 659,777 | 691,070 | 652,433 | 603,774 | 545,893 | 448,332 | 485,791 | 402,502 | 369,826 | 299,012 |
| District of Columbia | 1,474,718 | 1,488,832 | 1,666,677 | 1,465,478 | 1,418,048 | 1,376,898 | 1,128,555 | 1,276,150 | 1,153,335 | 993,047 |
| Florids ${ }^{1}$ | 4,069,109 | 3,807,180 | 3,447,667 | 3,068,460 | 2,594,907 | 2,263,498 | 2,184,806 | 1,979,727 | 1,925,713 | 1,669,373 |
| Georgis. | 3,149,890 | 3,080,357 | 3,040,741 | 2,670,363 | 2,308,074 | 2,064,459 | 2,060,766 | 1,834,569 | 1,794,224 | 1,546,107 |
| Hawali. | 719,347 | 705,874 | 662,698 | 653,248 | 583,616 | 540,858 | 586,944 | 585,771 | 477,568 | 522,070 |
| Idano. | 750,695 | 676,761 | 685,693 | 669,047 | 580,309 | 529,931 | 519,785 | 486,631 | 443,830 | 376,559 |
| 1114 nol | 16,597,198 | 16,558,187 | 15,797,279 | 15,291,223 | 13,469,090 | 12,510,306 | 12,959,004 | 11,839,400 | 10,314,057 | 9,026,694 |
| Indiana | 6,103,459 | 6,309,457 | 5,865,932 | 5,542,162 | 4,816,972 | 4,374,124 | 4,364,014 | 3,970,316 | 3,459,664 | 3,160,005 |
|  | 3,276,360 | 3,282,905 | 3,098,004 | 3,057,144 | 2,887,396 | 2,735,521 | 2,736,718 | 2,573,459 | 2,153,414 | 1,775,146 |
| Kansas. | 2,748,186 | 2,687,459 | 2,556,368 | 2,372,300 | 2,075,564 | 1,888,739 | 1,948,127 | 1,829,340 | 1,502,964 | 1,348,436 |
| Kentucky | 2,772,582 | 2,783,890 | 2,025,929 | 2,389,652 | 2,116,609 | 1,829,512 | 1,934,941 | 1,754,365 | 1,453,125 | 1,294,558 |
| Louisia | 2,800,016 | 2,731,283 | 2,515,010 | 2, 307,898 | 2,079,747 | 1,895,155 | 1,841,078 | 1,662,196 | 1,485,655 | 1,360,598 |
| Maine.. | 1,031,944 | 1,066,856 | 1,036,442 | 924,022 | 8477,46 | 781,219 | 1825,415 | 746,701 | 670,226 | 618,253 |
| Maryland ${ }^{2}$ | 4,531,032 | 4,828,309 | 4,716,487 | 4,528,162 | 3,817,212 | 3,381,243 | 3,036,471 | 2,694,318 | 2,412,911 | 2,148,457 |
| Massachuae | 7,553,935 | 7,809,602 | 7,494,638 | 6,882,364 | 6,309,165 | 5,912,113 | 5,949,883 | 5,324,044 | 5,008,564 | 4,594,761 |
| Michigan.. | 12,194,265 | 12,619,118 | 10,847,852 | 10,414,660 | 9,204,619 | 7,760,425 | 8,175,360 | 7,380,259 | 6,332,542 | 5,748,698 |
| Minnegota | 4,077,055 | 4,010,779 | 3,911,846 | 3,608,219 | 3,429,054 | 2,993,559 | 3,071,655 | 2,936,788 | 2,448,952 | 2,146,778 |
| M1arissipp | 1,076,518 | 1,058,530 | 1,012,679 | 954,077 | 820,156 | 743,415 | 743,541 | 673,561 | 602,284 | 570,868 |
| M1asourí. | 5,494,885 | 5,639,955 | 5,181,397 | 4,889,219 | 4,346,393 | 4,152,012 | 3,784,449 | 3,602,099 | 3,217,094 | 2,820,759 |
| Montans. | 840,202 | 811,641 | 784,291 | 772,597 | 694,052 | 629,115 | 664,243 | 593,867 | 490,014 | 409,214 |
| Nebrask | 1,666,113 | 1,703,596 | 1,636,387 | 1,648,425 | 1,474,351 | 1,356,295 | 1,402,937 | 1,348,932 | 1,133,081 | 980,087 |
| Nevada. | 410,893 | 368,385 | 365,899 | 277,413 | 257,323 | 207,747 | 217,275 | 229,985 | 212,170 | 177,485 |
| New Hamps | 750,875 | 760,947 | 663,649 | 657,231 | 578,200 | 515,591 | 565,176 | 506,288 | 457,343 | 392,882 |
| New Jersey | 9,626,661 | 9,623,391 | 8,855,507 | 8,256,719 | 7,307,069 | 6,453,503 | 6,628,354 | 6,036,480 | 5,523,596 | 5,225,042 |
| New Mexico. | 804,415 | 805,671 | 792,097 | 696,934 | 620,901 | 531,172 | 472,944 | 391,122 | 343,841 | 294,776 |
| Nem Yort ${ }^{3}$ | 28,907,625 | 28,338,061 | 26,946,431 | 25,421,567 | 22,977,615 | 21,202,910 | 21,437,148 | 20,015,459 | 18,577,158 | 16,816,795 |
| North Carolin | 3,591,944 | 3,503,692 | 3,358,545 | 3,150,874 | 2,759,007 | 2,335,044 | 2,359,574 | 2,098,719 | 1,946,057 | 1,623,637 |
| North Dekota | 13,985,208 | 14,791,462 | 13,291,984 | [617,192 | 549,467 $10,711,935$ | 565,172 $9,636,409$ | 610,211 $10,095,564$ | 546,809 $9,053,107$ | $14,37,914$ $7,94,638$ | \% 35,589 $7,887,283$ |

[^18]Table 20.-RETURNS WITH ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME—NUMBER, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, AND INCOME TAX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1945 -1954-CONLINUEd

| States and Territories | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma. | 2,440,907 | 2,420,682 | 2,259,852 | 2,209,293 | 1,925,065 | 1,713,487 | 1,719,212 | 1,529,733 | 1,336,871 | 1,211,284 |
| Oregon. | 2,427,856 | 2,290,259 | 2,316,087 | 2,228,677 | 2,004.899 | 1,781,983 | 1,835,879 | 1,664,988 | 1,454,819 | 1,314,582 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,167,247 | 16,851,700 | 15,877,555 | 15,140,296 | 13,420,151 | 12,094,363 | 12,656,320 | 11,303,195 | 10,074,916 | 9,187,829 |
| Puerto Rico. | 54,759 | ( ${ }^{4}$ ) | (4) | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ | (4) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( 55 | (4) | (4) ${ }^{(425}$ | (4) 5 |  | ${ }^{(6)}$ |
| Rhode Island. | 1,145,238 | 1,213,827 | 1,183,436 | 1,130,209 | 1,055,155 | 902,320 | 1,025,377 | 919,538 | 824,923 | 742,636 |
| South Carolina. | 1,697,197 | 1,739,783 | 1,744,230 | 1,500,042 | 1,306,858 | 1,114,879 | 1,056,583 | 2,028,441 | 872,048 | 765,464 |
| South Dakota. | 653,976 | 631,981 | 600,477 | 626,089 | 557,868 | 540,617 | 596,537 | 545,223 | 437,344 | 347,498 |
| Tennessee. | 3,115,501 | 3,121,764 | 2,828,368 | 2,690,510 | 2,376,817 | 2,155,940 | 2,041,261 | 2,865,052 | 1,675,853 | 1,413,075 |
| Texas | 10,248,638 | 9,636,925 | 9,297,753 | 8,793,470 | 7,874,215 | 6,863,925 | 6,482,687 | 5,850,745 | 5,131,712 | 4,492,619 |
| Utah. | 916,952 | 930,959 | 909,692 | 867,179 | 712,171 | 630,231 | 053,461 | 601,285 | 518,138 | 474,06? |
| Vermont. | 395,251 | 381,610 | 387,605 | 384,539 | 352,603 | 307,210 | 331,730 | 292,559 | 257,371 | 214,858 |
| Virginia. | 4,040,840 | 3,889,100 | 3,721,293 | 3,271,159 | 2,927,108 | 2,606,750 | 2,568,408 | 2,271,229 | 1,948,521 | 1,709,765 |
| Washington ${ }^{5}$ | 4,263,326 | 4,140,917 | 3,963,940 | 3,789,088 | 1,254,719 | 2,949,863 | 2,970,439 | 2,804,714 | 2,495,847 | 2,329,276 |
| West Virginda | 1,079,683 | 2,063,685 | 2,065,157 | 1,837,849 | 1,727,911 | 1,020,262 | 1,730,289 | 1,539,024 | 1,254,981 | 1,143,302 |
| Wisconsin. | 5,008,957 | 5,163,817 | 4,985,584 | 4,706,494 | 4,116,769 | 3,764,943 | 3,802,274 | 3,392,629 | 3,003,996 | 2,713,484 |
| Wyoming. | 405,817 | 437,277 | 612,350 | 399,292 | 353,090 | 327,108 | 320,222 | 281,391 | 226,44.4. | 198,750 |
| Total | 230,401,432 | 229, 95:,507 | 216,939,912 | 203,338,874 | 180,002,994 | 162,209,696 | 164,272,520 | 150,326,429 | 134,232,475 | 120,183,733 |
| incone tax lingility (after credits) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama. | 223,474 | 250,14,2 | 231,192 | 211,212 | 148,496 | 116,224 | 121,400 | 147,828 | 129,357 | 134,976 |
| Arizona. | 122,154 | 123,797 | 128,813 | 97,987 | 74,810 | 50,452 | 55,947 | 59,622 | 51,844 | 55,000 |
| Arkansas. | 112,351 | 109,740 | 100,262 | 95,093 | 74,320 | 57,636 | 63,875 | 72,768 | 68,731 | 68,215 |
| Californi | 2,712,536 | 2,830,356 | 2,761,782 | 2,320,749 | 1,739.734 | 1,373,923 | 2,433,005 | 1,744,077 | 1,668,731 | 1,764,266 |
| Colorado | 242,683 | 257,037 | 250.542 | 209,202 | 160.012 | 128,524 | 124,155 | 250.660 | 124,269 | 131,725 |
| Connerticy | 579,527 | -22,055 | 593.26 .7 | 479.452 | 379,930 | 207,.665 | 309,599 | 358,789 | 317,098 | 341,245 |
| Delaware | 122,882 | 128,749 | 124,124 | 113.405 | 110,057 | 77,209 | 72,769 | 73,909 | 66,868 | 62,637 |
| District of Colunb | 198.493 | 219,120 | 249,113 | 205,006 | 170.054 | 141,467 | 124,884 | 167,712 | 153,100 | 158,284 |
| Florida ${ }^{1}$ | 4.41, 261 | 450,395 | 408,481 | 347,300 | 254,107 | 188,603 | 192,187 | 233,665 | 252,429 | 256,002 |
| Geargia | 310,837 | 322,700 | 340,06? | 270,254 | 192,170 | 161.059 | 101.964 | 203,838 | 192,835 | 186,806 |
| Hawali | 73,68.4.4 | 82,124 | 80,083 | 72.701 | 54, 764 | 47,120 | 57,618 | 69,937 | 53,168 | 84,330 |
| Idaho. | 08,057 | 08,342 | 77.578 | 64,198 | 4,9,97 | 39,354 | 38,408 | 49,056 | 41,454 | 41,488 |
| 111 inois | 2,131,725 | 2, 343,043 | 2,215,431 | 2,000,019 | 1,511,340 | 1,220,823 | 1,344, 271 | 1,578,607 | 2,342,554 | 1,359,845 |
| Indiana | 684, 131 | 792,854 | 710,958 | 028,066 | 449.731 | 371,821 | 374, 381 | 4.46 .091 | 372,151 | 404,739 |
| Iowa | 324,790 | 358,389 | 331,511 | 304,518 | 247,277 | 207,742 | 210,959 | 284,944 | 216,778 | 209,777 |
| Kansas. | $\therefore$-75,753 | 307.052 | 30t, 254 | -40,890 | 191,037 | 155,623 | 173,59. | 204,776 | 156,244 | 165,636 |
| Kentucky | 27,209 | 305,518 | 285,60 | 232,000 | 178, 529 | 132,687 | 146,904 | 178,208 | 146,358 | 145,151 |
| Louisian | 34.1 .572 | 3x1,901 | 312, 305 | 254,285 | -101,705 | 167,711 | 270,382 | 179,684 | 159,774 | 171,090 |
| Maine. | 4 4., 122 | 110,251 | 210.676 | 3t,176 | 65,225 | 56,381 | 59.554 | 71,607 | 64,681 | 72,621 |
| Maryiand ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 511...08 | 545.50 iz | 596,218 | 512,850 | 30\%,026 | 2901,28- | $279,0 \leq 8$ | 314,292 | 280,951 | 301,693 |
| Massachuse |  | 1,1.14,511. | 980, .ne | 930,396 | 650, 5138 | 518,417 | 543, 2151 | 039.978 | 599,115 | 665,426 |
| Machigan. | 1.5,3,247 | 1,772,474 | 1,470,551 | 1,297,944 | 408,137 | 700,399 | 752,115 | 837,062 | 712,855 | 804,959 |
| Minnesota | 4, 8, c, ${ }^{4}$ | 47.128 | 457,091 | 3,8,824 | 297,539 | 238,292 | .67,983 | 321,326 | 257,035 | 273,639 |
| Mississiph | 93,290 | 2, 173 | 27.1.4 | 80.585 | 60,758 | 53,077 | 56.054 | 66,650 | 58,709 | 63,495 |
| Missouri | 6.3.997 | 7, | 081,045 | 581.351 | 438,202 | 351, 4 -4 | 347,7ai, | -26,254 | 371,454 | 378,768 |
| Montans. | $9+, 707$ |  | $\cdots-, 5.4$ | 84, 505 | 43,894 | 51, 4.88 | 50, ct $\%$ | 06,061 | 52,176 | 48,520 |
| Nebraska | 186. 20 | 3 ta, ite | 283, 136 | 179,4190 | 135, -i<2 | 149.437 | 121,708 | 154,795 | 124.482 | 123,919 |
| Nevada. | 55,505 | 49, "0, | 52,05in | 19.455 | 32,202 | 2.1506 | 25.700 | 30.688 | 30,962 | 30,566 |
| New Hampshire | 74, itio | 87, | 72,-11 | 06.105 | -4, 158 | 38, ¢6, 3 | 42.025 | 53,480 | 46,751 | 47,393 |
| Hew Jers | 1.100, $\therefore$, | 1, 175,178 | 1,26t, $75 \%$ | 148.008 | 74, 2,887 | 591, 3.26 | 015, $\times 10$ | 720,213 | 651,721 | 737,972 |
| New Mexico | B2, $6 \times 1$ | [1],501 | 74, 4ta | 77.54i | 57,741 | 45, 2064 | 40.59P | - 2,088 | 35,234 | 34,844 |
| New York ${ }^{3}$ | 7,0-3,-1-1. | - , 3 51, | 3,05t, ${ }^{142}$ | 2,315,250, | $\therefore$-2te, 329 | 2,137,1440 | $\therefore 205.751$ | $\therefore 276.269$ | 2,613,096 | 2,743,072 |
| North Carolina | 350.4673 | 33, 5 , 24 | 357.20 | 288,034 | [18,693 | 105, 89 | 177.014 | 201.703 | 190,630 | 181,173 |
| Hurth Dakcta | $4 \times 10$ | 53.085 | 53, m i6 | 5 com | 41,173 | 37.480 | 47.331 | 57.850 | 39,588 | 36,705 |
|  | 1.671.981 | - 5ech, 190 | 1,794,290 | 1,551, 6i ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1.1487, 770 | 874, turue | 049,767 | 1,079.002 | 925.026 | 1,015,220 |
| Oklahomb | -57, 2 ct | -76,144 | 267.743 | 230.307 | 180,553 | 136,048 | 153,119 | 154,120 | 125,451 | 137,486 |
| Oregon. | 270,500 | - "A, but | 302.1.3 | 273,303 | 20, 255 | 162, 138 | 124,804 | 202,580 | 181,582 | 193,654 |
| Pernsylvaris | 1,271,750 | 2,185, $4 \times 4$ | 2.055 .379 | 1,797,4i9 | 1,344,389 | 1,073.079 | 1,245,176 | 1,340,819 | 1,145,927 | 1,275,957 |
| Puerto hico | 1, 1,230 | -1. | - | 14, | $\cdots$, | 1, 6 | 14, | (4) | (4) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (4) |
| Prode IEluna | 131, $\mathrm{c}_{\text {che }}$ | 15-.tit | 152.07 | 130, 179 | 1119,032 | 78.973 | 101.231 | 112,729 | 110,905 | 108,643 |
| South Carolina. | 10.6, 4 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 161, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 177,746 | 135,605 | 107,703 | 75,246 | 72,509 | 90,511 | 80,812 | 78,998 |
| South Dikote. | 55, 142 | 5*, 3ns | S0,070 | 54, 34: | [4,504 | 30,833 | 45,329 | 59,443 | 40,141 | 34,801 |
| Tennesse | 297,279 | 332,. 33 | 306,0ut | 271,540 | 210,340 | 158,530 | 156,520 | 194,432 | 181,932 | 173,584 |
| Texas. | 1,208,071 | 1,223,100 | 1,222,034 | 1,102,785 | 882,514 | 073,388 | 684,5:0 | 721,707 | 619,742 | 609,637 |
| Utah. | 23,989 | 29,114 | 92,047 | 75.73\% | 53,033 | 4, . 7511 | 43,489 | 54,193 | 47,016 | 51,680 |
| vermont | 33, $4 \times$ | 19, 78 | 37, | 34, 380 | $\therefore 8.871$ | 21,7\% | 23,562 | 28,439 | 22,593 | 24,229 |
| Virginis. | -15,742 | $4-3,1 \ldots$ | 4,27,054 | 346,541 | [57,344 | 203,112 | 205,20 | -40,012 | 203,099 | 210,710 |
| Washington ${ }^{5}$. | 506,075 | 541, -4. | 530,35E | 472.971 | 335,349 | 271,8.7 | 290,58, | 338,268 | 294,913 | 328,913 |
| West Virgima | 18.0,744 | 1,9,931 | 219,56. | 168,267 | 132,030 | 109,570 | 128,794 | 150,898 | 112,489 | 113,312 |
| Wiscorisia. | 531,834 | -33,280 | 605,\% | 526.133 | 38, 750 | 308,588 | 318.840 | 373,185 | 317,496 | 337,027 |
| W ${ }^{\text {anut }}$ | 45, 18.83 | 51,410 | 51, 5i4 | 4R, 711 | 34,327 | 18,461 | 29,868 | 32.328 | 23,996 | 25,603 |
| Total | 26,70:,201 | 19,44? , 160 | 17,889,710 | 24,268,092 | 18.789,534 | 14,580, 808 | 15,459,310 | 18,084,485 | 16,062,353 | 17,005,431 |

[^19]Liee notes 2 and
${ }^{3}$ In ludes Alasku.

Synopsis of

## Tax Laws for

## Individual Income

## INCOME AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX LAW TABLES

fleome tax: Page

1. Requirement for filing return and exemptions ..... 89
B. Income tax rates ..... 90
Self-employment tax:
(. Requirement for filing return and tax rate ..... 91ss

Table A.-REQUIREMENT FOR FILING RETURN AND EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX LAW, 1945-54 ${ }^{1}$

| Federal income tax law (date of enactment) | Income year ${ }^{2}$ | Gross income requirement for filing return ${ }^{3}$ | Exemptions ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | For married couple filing joint return | For single person, head of household, surviving spouse, ${ }^{6}$ and married person filing a separate return | For each dependent ${ }^{7}$ | Additional ${ }^{8}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | For age 65 or older | For blindness |
|  |  | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Aug. 16, 1954)...... | 1954..... | 600 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1939 amended by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Act of 1951 (Oct. 20, 1951).................. Revenue Act of 1950 (Sept. 23, 2950)............ | \} 1948-53.. | 600 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Revenue Act of 1948 (Apr. 2, 1948).................. |  | 600 | 1,200 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Act of 1945 (Nov. 8, 1945) ................ Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 (May 29, 1944). | \} 2945-47. | 500 | ${ }^{9} 1,000$ | 500 | ${ }^{10} 500$ | . . | -. |

## ${ }^{1}$ This table relates oniy to citizens and resident aliens of the United States. For income years prior to 1945, see Statistics of Income for 1950, Part 1, pages 308-309.

${ }^{2}$ Returns are permitted for fiscal years also except on Form W-2 for $1945-47$ or on Form 1040A for 1948 and subsequent years.
${ }^{3}$ Gross income includes all gains, profits, and income, derived from whatever source except income that is specifically exempt from income tax.

The amount of income for which married persons are required to file a return is the separate gross income of husband or wife. Husband and wife file separate returns unless they elect to combine their income and file a joint return. A joint return may be filed even though one spouse has no income. For 2948 and thereafter, a joint return is permitted if one spouse dies during the year and the survivor does not remarry. A joint return is not allowed if either spouse is a nonresident alien or if husband and wife have different tax years. The marital status is deternined as of the last day of the income year or as of the date of death if one spouse dies during the year.

A person with less than the required amount of gross income, which includes wages subject to withholding of income tax, should file a return to claim refund of tax withheld unless such income is included in a joint return. Also, an individual with less than the indicated amount of gross income should file to claim refund of any payments made on declaration of estimated tax.

For filing requirement of individuals having net earnings of $\$ 400$ or more from self-employment after Dee. 31, 1950, see table C.
"Exemption for the taxpayer and additional exemptions for age and blindness are determined from the marital status at the close of the year (or at death of a spouse), but exemption for dependents is determined from tests regarding gross income, support, and other qualifications. No proration of exemption is required because of death during the year of a taxpayer, his spouse, or a dependent.

Exemptions are termed "normal-tax exemption" and "surtax exemption" for 1945 and "exemption" for 1946 and thereafter.

Exemptions are allowed as a credit against net income for both normal tax and surtax prior to 1954, except as stated in notes 9 and 10 for the year 1945. For 1954, exemptions are allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income.
${ }^{5}$ A citizen whose gross income is principally from sources within a possession of the United States, even though filing a joint return, is allowed only one exemption of $\$ 500$ for $1945-47$ and $\$ 600$ for 1948 and thereafter.
${ }^{5}$ Head of household status applicable for tax years beginning after Oct. 31,1951 and surviving spouse status applicable for tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 1953.
${ }^{7}$ An exemption for a dependent is allowed each closely related dependent specified by law, over half of whose support was received from the taxpayer and whose gross income for the tax year was less than $\$ 500$ for 1945-50, or less than $\$ 600$ for 1951-53.

For 1954, exemption is allowed for a dependent over half of whose support was provided by the taxpayer and whose gross incomewas less than $\$ 600$, except that the gross income test is disregarded in the case of a child who is under 19 years or who was a student. If the dependency tests are otherwise met, certain specified related dependents may live outside the taxpayer's household, but any other dependent must live in the taxpayer's home. An exception to the support test for a dependent is made under the multiple support agreement provision.

Dependents must be either a citizen of the United States or a resident of the United States, Mexico, Canada, or for 1954 a resident of Panama or Canal Zone, or a resident of the Republic of the phillipines who was born to or adopted by a serviceman before July 5, 1946.

Credit for dependent is not allowable to citizens whose gross income is principally from sources within a possession of the United States.
${ }^{8}$ Additional exemptions are allowed only to the taxpayer and, if a joint return is filed, his spouse.
${ }^{9}$ Each spouse is allowed $\$ 500$ "surtax exemption" and $\$ 500$ "normaltax exemption," except that for 1945 where the adjusted gross income of one spouse was less than $\$ 500$, the combined "normal-tax exemption" was the sum of the adjusted gross income of such spouse and the $\$ 500$ exemption of the other spouse.
${ }^{10}$ Exemption for each dependent is a "surtax exemption" for 1945 and allowed against net income for surtax purposes only.

| Federal income tax law (date of enactment) | Income year ${ }^{2}$ | Tax rate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { limita- } \\ \text { tion }^{10} \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Normal <br> tax rate | Surtax rate ${ }^{5}$ for- |  | Combined normal tax and surtax rates ${ }^{9}$ at- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lowest bracket of surtax income, not over- <br> (a) $\$ 2,000$ for married person filing separately, and single person (b) $\$ 2,000$ for head of household ${ }^{6}$ (c) \$4,000 for married couple filing jointly, ${ }^{7}$ and surviving spouse ${ }^{8}$ | Highest bracket of |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | over- <br> (a) \$200,000 for married person filing separately, and single person (b) $\$ 300,000$ for head of household ${ }^{6}$ (c) \$400,000 for married couple filing jointly, ${ }^{7}$ and surviving spouse ${ }^{8}$ | Lowest bracket f surtax income | Highest <br> bracket <br> f surtax <br> income |  |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Aug. 16, 1954). | Calendar year 1954........... | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent $20.0$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ 91.0 \end{gathered}$ | Percent 87.0 |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1939 amended by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Act of 1951 (Oet. 20, 1951). | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Calendar years 1952-53...... } \\ \text { Fiscal years beginning after } \\ \text { Oct. } 31,1951 \text { and ending } \\ \text { before Jan. } 1,1954 . \\ \text { Calendar year 1951........... }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 19.2 17.4 | 89.0 88.0 | 22.2 20.4 | 92.0 91.0 | 88.0 87.2 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal years beginning after } \\ & \text { Sept. 30, 1950 and ending } \\ & \text { before Nov. 1, } 1951 \text {. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 3.0 | 17.0 | 88.0 | 20.0 | 91.0 | 87.0 |
| Revenue Act of 1950 <br> (Sept. 23, 1950). | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Calendar year 1950.......... } \\ \text { Fiscal years ending after } \\ \text { Dec. } 31,1949 \text { and before } \\ \text { Oct. 1, 1950. }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 3.0 \end{array}\right.$ | 17.0 17.0 | 88.0 88.0 | 17.4 16.6 | 84.4 82.1 | 80.0 77.0 |
| Revenue Act of 1948 (Apr. 2, 2948). | Calendar years 1948-1949.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Act of 1945 (Nov. 8, 1945). | Calendar years 1946-1947.... | 3.0 | 17.0 | 88.0 | 19.0 | 86.5 | 85.5 |
| Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 (May 29, 1944). | Calendar year 1945........... | 3.0 | 20.0 | 91.0 | 23.0 | 94.0 | 90.0 |

${ }^{1}$ This table relates only to rates for citizens and residents of the United States. It does not cover the optional tax although the same rates are used to produce the optional tax as are otherwise used (for 1954 optional tax table, see page 114). For tax rates prior to 1945, see Statistics of Income for 1950, Part I, pages 308-309 and 318-321.
${ }^{2}$ In case of a change in tax rates duringariscalyear other than those listed, the total tax is prorated according to the portion of time in the tax year under each rate.
${ }^{3}$ For 1946 through calendar year 1950, the normal tax and surtax rates produced a tentative tax which was subject to reduction as described in note 9 .

On joint returns of married persans for 1945-47, normel tax and surtax rates were applied to the combined income. For 1948-53, both rates were applied to one-half of the net income reduced by one-half of the applicable credits against net income and the result multiplied by two. For 1954, on joint returns and returns of surviving spouse, the single cumbined tax rate is applied to one-half of the taxable income and the result multiplied by two.

4The normal tax rate applies to normal tax net income which is net income less the credit for partially tax-exempt interest and the exemption allowed for normal tax.
${ }^{5}$ Surtax rates apply to surtax net income which is net income less the exemptions allowed for surtax.
${ }^{6}$ Head of household status is applicable for tax years beginning after Oct. 31. 1951.
${ }^{7}$ Prior to 1948 , the lowest bracket of surtax income fora married couple filing jointly is $\$ 2,000$ and the highest bracket is $\$ 200,000$.
${ }^{\text {B }}$ Surviving spouse status is applicable for tax years beginning after Dec. 31,1953 and ending after Aug. 16, 1954.
${ }^{9}$ For 1946 through calendar year 1950 , the combined rates shown are after tax reductions and the rates so computed are rounded. For 1940 and 1947 the tentative normal tax and surtax are reduced by 5 percent thereof. For tax years beginning after Dec. 31, 1947 and ending before Oct. 1, 1950, the combined tentative normal tax and surtax is reduced by 17 percent of the first $\$ 400$, plus 12 percent of the next $\$ 99,600$, plus 9.75 percent of the excess aver $\$ 100,000$. For calendar year 1950, the tentative normal tax and surtax are reduced by 13 percent of the first $\$ 400$, plus 9 percent of the next $\$ 99,600$, plus 7.3 percent of the excess over $\$ 100,000$.
${ }^{10}$ The combined nomal tax and surtax shall not exceed the indicated percent of netincome for 1945-53, or taxable income for 1954.

Tablo C.-REQUIREMENT FOR FILING RETURN AND TAX RATE UNDER THE SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX LAW, 1951-54

| Federal self-employment tax law (date of enactment) | Income year ${ }^{1}$ | ```Self-employment, net earnings\mp@subsup{}{}{2} requirement for filing return}\mp@subsup{}{}{3``` | Maximum seliemployment income | Tax rate on selfemployment income subject to tax ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dollars | Dollars | Percent |
| Social Sesurity Amendment of 195i (Sept. 1, 195i)........ | Fiscal rears ending atter 1954 | $\therefore 00$ | $\therefore, 200$ | 3 |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Aug. 16, 1954).............. | 1954. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 400 | 3,600 | 3 |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1939 amended bySocial Security Act Amendment of 1950 (Aug. 28, 1950).... | 1951-53........... | 400 | 3,600 | $21 / 4$ |

- Returns are permitted for taxable years other than a calendar year.
${ }^{2}$ If net earnings from self-employment are less than $\$ 400$, they are disregarded.

For the calendar year 1954 and prior years, net earnings from self-employment are the gross income derived fromtrade or business reduced by allowable deductions attributable thereto, plus shares of partnership income or loss, but exclude income from services as a public official, employee, railroad worker, minister, on member of religious order, and income from farming, certain professions, dividends, interest, real estate rentals except those of dealers, and gain or loss from sales of capital assets or other property neither inventoriable nor held primarily for business sales.

For a fiscal year ending in 1955, self-employment earnings were extended to include income of farmers, architects, accountants, funeral directors, and professional engineers. Ministers and members of religious orders who had not taken the vow of poverty, and Christian Science practitioners may elect coverage as selfemployed persons.

Casualty losses on business property, net operating losses for other years, and personal exemption are not allowable deductions for the computation of self-employment earnings in any year.
${ }^{3}$ A citizen or resident of the United States, or a resident of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands having net earnings from selfemployment of $\$ 400$ or more is required to file a return.

If husband and wife both have self-employment earnings, each must report his net earnings independently, even though a joint return is filed.

4Self-employment income subject to tax is the smaller of (a) self-employment net earnings, or (b) the meximum self-employment income indicated in the table reduced by any wages received from which soeigl security tax was withheld by the employer.

On a joint return where both spouses are self-employed, the tax rate is applied separately to the amount of self-employment income subject to tax reported by each spouse.
,

## Facsimiles of

## Individual Income

## Tax Returns

$$
\text { for } 1954
$$

Page
Form 1040: Individual Income Tax Return ..... 95
Schedule C, Business or Profession ..... 115
Schedule D, Sales of Property ..... 119
1040F, Farm Income and Expense ..... 121
Form 1040A: Individual Income Tax Return ..... 125

| PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use tirst nomes of both |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Home } \\ & \text { Address } \end{aligned}$ | Street and number or rural route |  |
|  | City, town, or post olfice: Postal zone number: State |  |
| Your Social Security No. and Occupation |  | Wife's (Husband's) S. S. No. and Occupation |

Do nol write in these spaces

1. List your name. If your wife (or husband) had no income or it this is a joint return, list also her (or his) name:
A.
B.

Your wife s nome--.-.-..... hot hist the is ining a separate return or if she had income nit included in this return)
Check below if at the end ot
yourt laxabie year you or
your wize were-

On lines $\bar{A}$ and $\mathbf{3}$ belowyour laxabie year you or your wite were-

## 65 or over $\square$ Blind $\square$

 65 or over $\square$ Blind $\square$if neilher 65 nor blind write the tigure 1 if eilher 65 or blind write the figure 2 If boith 65 and blind write the tigure 3 Number of exemptions for you ........... Number of her (or his) exemptions
C. List names of your children

Enter number
who qualify as dependents; give of children who qualify as dependents; give Iisted
D. Enter number of exemptions claimed for other individuals listed in Schedule I on pace 2
E. Enter total number of exemptions claimed in A to D above
2. Enter your total wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and other compensation received in 1954, bcfore payroll deductions. Persons claiming traveling, transportation, or reimbursed expenses, and Outside Salesmen, see instructions.
A. Employer's Name B. Whore Employed (City and State) C. Totol Wages, Etc. D. Income Tox Withheld

(Unmarried or legafly separated persons qualifying as "Head of Household," check here $\square$. See instructions.)
(Surviving widows and widowers who qualify for special tax computation, check here $\square$. See instructions.)
IF YOUR INCOME WAS LESS THAN $\$ 5,000$-Use TaX Table unless you ilemize deductions. This table allows about 10 percent of your income for charitable contributions, interest, tases, medical expenses, etc. If your deductions exceed 10 percent, it will usually be to your advantage to itemize them and compute your tax on page 3.
IF YOUR INCOME WAS $\$ 5,000$ OR MORE-Compute tax on page 3. Itemize or use standard deduction, whichever is to your advantage.
7. Enter your tax from the Tax Table, or from line 13, page 3
8. Less: A. Dividends received credit (line 8 of Schedule J).
B. Retirement income credit (line 10 of Schedule K)
9. Balance (item 7 less the sum of items 8 A and 8 B )
10. Enter your self-employment tax from line 36, separate Schedule C
11. Add amounts shown in items 9 and 10 .

Tax due or refund
12. Credits for amounts paid on your 1954 income tax:
A. Tax withhre]d (in item 2, Column D above). Attach Forms W-2
B. Payments on 1954 Declaration of Estimated Tax. Indicate District Director's office where paid.
13. If your tax (item 11) is larger than payments (item 12), the balance must be pald in full with return. Enter such bolance here
14. If your payments (item 12) are larger than your tax (item 11) Enter the ocerpayment here $\longrightarrow$


Enter amount of item 14 you want: Credited on 1955 estimated tax $\$$. $\qquad$ Refunded $\$$

- Make chack or money order poyable to District Diractor, I. R. S., for amount, if ony, shown in item 13.

Do you owe ony other Federal tax? $\square$ Yes $\square$ No. If $\mid$ Is your wife (or huskand) making a separate return "Yes," to which Distract Director's office ond what kind of tor 1954? $\square$ Yes $\square$ No. If "Yes," wirte her tax.
l declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.


S:h. I.-EXENTPTIOINS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITÄ GROSS INCOME OF LESS THAN \$500, OTHER THAN WIFE AND CHILDREN

| 1. Name of individual. Also give address if diffeicnt fram yours | 2. Relationship | 3. Ond individual have gross income of $\$ 600$ or more in 1954? | 4. If answer to 3 is "No" enter amount spent for individual's support in 1954 by - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | You (and your wite if this is a jant return). If i00\% wnite 'all" | Others, and by individual from own funds |
|  |  |  | \$ .-.------------------ | \$ |

[^20]
## ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS-FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE OR STANDAPD DEDUCTION.

1f Husband and Wife (Not Legally Separated) File Separate Returns and One Itemizes Dedustions. the Other Must Alsa Itemize.
 QUALIFYING DOMESTIC (U.S.) CORPORATIONS. (See instructions)

1. Name of corpcration declaring dividend:
2. Total
3. Less: Exclusion of $\$ 50$. Apply exclusion first to Cal. A and excess, if any, to Col. B.
4. Balance.
5. Enter in Column $B$, the amount from Column $A$, line 4
6. Total dividends to be entered on line 1, Schedule A, paze 2 (tatal of Column B, lines 4 and 5)

## CREDIT COMPUTATION

7. (a) $4 \%$ af amount on line 4, Column B, above.
(b) Tax shown on line 6, 7 (c), or 8, page 3, less the amount, if any, an line 9, page 3; or, if Tax Table is used, the tax in item 7, page 1 .
(c) $2 \%$ a! taxatile income-line 5, page 3; i! alternative tax is applicable, line 20 , Schedule $D$ (twice line 20 in the case of a joint return).
(Taxable income, for those using the Tax Table to compute tox, is the amount shawn in item 6, page 1, less $10 \%$ thereai and less the deductian for exempticns (item 1E, page 1, multıplied by $\$ 600$ ))
8. Enter here and as item 8 A, page 1, the smallest of the amounts on lines 7 (a), 7 (b), or 7 (c), above.
$\$$
 NOTE: If both husbend and wife have qualifying dividends, an exclusion shall be allawed to each on line 3 ta the extent of the dividends received but not to exceed $\$ 50$ exch.

Schedule K.-CREDIT FOR RETIREMENT INCOME. (See instructions for definitions and other details)
If separate return, use Calumn B only. If joint return, use ane column lar husband and one for wife.
Did you receive earned income in excess of $\$ 600$ in each ol any 10 calendar years before the taxabie year 1954?
Il answer above is "Yes" in either column, furnish all information below in that column.

1. Retirement inccme for taxable year:
(a) For taxpayers under 65 years of age:

Enter only income received from pensions and annuities under public retirement systerns. (Do not enter pensions, annuities, and retirement pay from Armed Forces)
(b) For taxpayers 65 years of age and older:

Enter total of pensions and annuities, retirement pay fram Armed Forces, interest, rents, and dividends included in gross income in this return.

## Limitation on Retirement Income

2. Enter here amount shown in line 1 or $\$ 1,200$, whichever is lesser
3. Deduct:
(a) Amounts received in taxable year as pensions or annuities under the Social Security Act, the Railraad Retirement Acts, and certain other exclusions Irom aross income. (See instructions)
(b) Compensation for persanal services received in the taxable year 1954 in excess of $\$ 900$. (Line 3 (b) does not apply ta persons 75 years of age or over.)
4. Total of lines 3 (a) and 3 (b)
5. Bolance (line 2 minus line 4).
6. Tentative credit ( 20 percent of line 5)
7. Tctal tentative credit an this return (total of columns $A$ and $B$, line 0 )

## Limitation on Retirement Credit

8. Amount af tax shown as item 7, pagel Less: Credit Ior dividends from line 8, Schedule J, above

9. Balance of line 8
10. Retirement income credit. Enter here and as item 8B, page 1, the amaunt on line 7 or line 9 , whichever is smaller


## Statement of Person (other than taxpayer) Preparing Return

1 declare under the penalties of periury that 1 prepared this return for the person(s) named herein; and that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) is, to the best of my knowledge and beiliel, a true, correct, and complete return based an all the information relating to the matters required to be reported in this return of which I have any knowledge.

## HELPFUL INFORMATION ON

## How to

## return

## ON FORM 1040 FOR 1954



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

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

Give yourself time to double check every figure on your return-this will save time and money in the long run.

If you need help or more forms (including Form 1040-ES for declaration of 1955 estimated tax), go to the nearest Internal Revenue Service Office.


## HOW TO USE THIS PAMPHLET

The information contained in this pamphlet has been selected to help the average taxpayer in preparing his return. You need only read those items that concern you. Use the following checklist in deciding which items you wish to read.


## WHERE TO FILE YOUR RETURN

## Mail your refurn to the "Disfrict Director of Internal Revenue" for the district in which you live



Genevieve, St. Lours, Schuyler, Scotland. Scott. Shannun. Shelby, Stoddard. W'arpen. W'ashington, and Wayne .-St. Lavis 1, Mo.
All other countues_-_Kansas City 6, Ma.
MONTANA _-_Helena, Mont.
NEBRASKA.-_Omaha 2, Nebr.
NEVADA.-.Reng, Nev.
NEW HAMPSHIRE_-_Portsmouth, N. H. NEW JERSEY:

Counties of Bergen. Essex. Hudson, Hunterdon. Middlesex, Morris. Pashunterdon, Somerset. Sussex, Union and Wharren_._Newark 2, N. J.

All other cnuntics,--7th and Cacoper NEW MEXICO..Albuquerque, N. Mex. NEW YORK:
Bionklyn: Continties of Kings. Nas. sau, Gueens, and Suffolk_-_Braoklyn 1, N. Y.

Enwer Manhattan: All that part of Manhastun Shland sothth of 3 thh Street (this indudes buth sides of 34th
 tamhouse Bldg., New York 4, N. Y. Upper Manhaptan: That part of Manhattan sland north of 34th Street (this includes Weltore lyland, Rand.ll's liland, and W'ard's Jsland and chestef 484 lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Fastern New York State: Counties of
 Essex. Fulon. (acene, Hamsiton. Mnntgomery, Orange, Putnam, Rensselacf. Saratoga. Gchenertady. Scho. wirbe sultwan [hster, Warren, and Washonkton--Albony I, N. Y.
(entral New Yow State. Conunties of Bromme, Cavuga. Chenango, Crntand. Dedaware Frankin. Herkiner.
Juffermen. Lewis, Ahadosin. Onemdat. Octerann. Leus, Madosin. Onemd.
 kins, and Wayne-.-Syrocuse 2 , N. Y. W'estern Now York State Comotics
 (Dicmume, Frie. Gencsec. Ismestion. Monfore, Niagira, Ontirm, Orleans, Stution. Y'vomeng, and Y'ates.-_Bulfalo 2, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA__Gieensbara, N. C. NORTH DAKOTA_._Fargo, N. Dok. OHIO:
NORTHIASTERN: Cnuntics of Ashland. Anhatua Belmone Carroll, tison Hulmes. Jellcrion, lake Lo. sain. Mahoring. Medina, Monroe, fain. Maboting, Ména, Aonroe, Trumhull Tuscarawas, and Wayne.-Clevelond is, Ohia
SodiAfsitirn. Counties of Adams. Athens, Goshucton, Delaware, Fatrfield. Franklin. Gallia, Guernsey. Horking. Jakkrin, Knox. Lawrence, Liking, Madron, Marion, Neple, Murgang Marrow, Muakingum, Notble, Perry, Vhon, Vinton, and Washingtun-Calumbus 16. Ohia
Columbus 16, Ohia
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OUTH ISLAND__Providence 2, R. I. SOUTH CAROLINA__Calumbia' 1, s. C. SOUTH DAKOTA_-Aberdeen, S. Dok. TENNESSEE_- Nashville 3, Tenn.
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Nox. Northrrn: All otber counties... Dallas 1. Tex.
UTAH...Salt Lake City, Utah
VERMONT__ Builington, Vt.
VIRGINIA _- Richmond 19, Vo.
VIRGIN ISLANDS Custamhause BIdg.,
New Yark 4, N. Y.
WASHINGTON -_Tacama 2, Wash. WEST VIRGINIA Parkersburg. W. Va. WISCONSIN - Milwouke I, Wis. WYOMING_-_Cheyenne, Wya.

## SPECIAL FOR EMPLOYEES EARNING LESS THAN \$5,000

This pamphlet contains the forms and instructions used by most taxpayers. However, if your gross income was less than $\$ 5,000$ and consisted entirely of wages reported on withholding statements (Form W-2) and not more than $\$ 100$ total of other wages, interest, and dividends, the law provides a simple way for you to file. Merely enter the required infor-
mation on the prescribed card form (1040A), and the Internal Revenue Service will figure your tax and send you a check for any refund or a bill for any amount due. You may obtain the card form from your District Director. If you qualify and decide to use Form 1040A, do not use any of the forms in this pamphlet.

## NEW PROVISIONS OF THE TAX LAW

Many changes in the income tax law were made by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The more important benefits are listed below.
Page ..... Page
Expenditures for soil and water conservation ..... 8
New methods of computing income from annuities and pensions ..... 10
Additional methods for computing depreciation..... ..... 11
Additional deduction for contributions to churches, schools, hospitals ..... 12
Deduction for interest on installment obligations ..... 12
Additional deduction for medical expenses ..... 13
Deduction for child care ..... 13
Retirement income credit ..... 15

## HOW TO FILE YOUR RETURN

## Who Must File

Every citizen or resident of the United States-whether an adult or minor-who had $\$ 600$ ( $\$ 1,200$ if 65 years of age or over) or more gross income in 1954 must file. For requirements respecting self-employment tax, see page 9 of these instructions. Citizens of Puerto Rico who are also citizens of the United States and nonresident aliens who were bona fide residents of Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year must also file United States individual income tax returns if they meet the income test.

## Why You Must File a Return

Most of your tax is withheld from your wages every payday or paid on Declarations of Estimated Tax cvery quarter. (See page 14, relative to the Declaration of Estimated Tax.) However, the law requires you to file an annual return to determine whether you owe more or should get a refund.

## When and Where To File

File on or after January 1 but not later than April 15, 1955, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district. Try to avoid the last-minute rush. Taxpayers who kecp books on a fiscal-year basis must file by the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the close of their taxable ycars.

## How To Pay

Any balance of tax shown to be due in item 13, page 1, of your return on Form 1040 must be paid in full with your return. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "District Director, I. R. S."

## How To Sign

You have not filed a valid return unless you sign it. If you and your wife are filing a joint return, both of you must sign. You do not need to have your return notarized,
since your signature has the same legal effect as swearing to the truthfulness of your return.

## Preparer's Statement

The statement on page 4 of the Form 1040 is required to be signed by any person(s), firm, or corporation who prepares the taxpayer's return. If the return is prepared by a firm or corporation, the return should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. The statement is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee of the taxpayer such as a clerk, secretary, bookkeeper, etc.

## Where To Get Forms

As far as practical, the District Director mails forms directly to taxpayers. If you need additional forms you can get them from any Internal Revenue Service office, and also at most banks and post offices. Many employers also keep forms for the convenience of employees.

## W bere To Get Help

After reading these instructions you should be able to prepare your own return, unless you have complicated problems. If you do need help, you can get it at any Internal Revenue Service office. A more detailed publication entitled, "Your Federal Income Tax," may be purchased for twenty-five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Govcrnment Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## Your Rights Of Appeal

If you believe there is an crror in any bill, statement, or refund in connection with your tax, you are entitled to have the matter reconsidered by the District Director. He will give you an opportunity to dispute any change in your tax which he proposes, and will advise you of further appeal rights if you cannot reach an agrecment with him. All deductions claimed by you must be supported by canceled checks, receipts, or other cridence if there is an audit of your return.

## HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR RETURN

## The Tbree Types Of Returns

Three different forms are provided to meet the needs of the $50,000,000$ persons who file tax returns-Form 1040 A, Short-Form 1040, and Long-Form 1040.

## Income Less Tban \$5,000

1. Form 1040. . -This form has been revised this year so as to offer eligible taxpayers the simplest return and to put the form on a punch card which can be processed efficiently. If you file this form, the Internal Revenue Service will compute your tax. You may use it if your total income was less than $\$ 5,000$ and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Statements (Form $11-2$ ), or of such wages and not more than $\$ 100$ total of other wages, interest, and dividends (after exclusion as explained on page 7), all of which must be entered on the tax return. From your answers to the questions, the Internal Revenue Service will figure your tax for you, and send you a bill or a refund.
You may not use Form 1040 A but must file your return on Form 1040 if (1) you had income from any other sources, such as annuities, rents, royalties, a business or profession, farming, transactions in securities or other property, partnerships, estates, and trusts, or reimhursements includible as income, (2) you wish to deduct from your "ages travel, transportation, reimbursed expenses, or husiness expenses of an outside salesman, (3) you wish to claim credits against the tax with respect to dividends or retirement income, or (4) you wish to claim the status of head of household or surviving widow or widower.
2. Short-Form 70.40 .-Form 1040 may be used cither as a short or long form. The short form is simpler than the long form. It differs from Form 1040A in that (a) you must find your own tax; (b) you must include income from sources not eligible for reporting on Form 1040A; (c) you may deduct from your wages certain reimbursed expenses, travel, transportation, and outside salesman's business expenses; and (d) you may deduct from your tax the credits for dividends and retirement income. If your income was less than $\$ 5,000$ and your nonbusiness deductions (contributions, interest, etc.) were less than 10 percent of your income, find your tax from the Tax Table and enter the amount in item 7, page 1 of the return.
3. Long-Form 10.40.-If your nonbusiness deductions are more than 10 percent of your income, you will ordinarily save money by itemizing them on Long-Form 1040. You will then figure your tax accordine to the computation on page 3. If your nonbusiness deductions are so close to 10 percent that you are in doubt which is the better form, try both the short form and the long form to make sure.

## Income Of \$5,000 Or More

If your income was $\$ 5,000$ or more, you must use LongForm 1040. However, in that case, you can either take a standard deduction or itemize and claim your actual deductions. The standard deduction is 10 percent of your income hut not more than $\$ 1,000$. However, if husband and wife file separate returns and each had income of $\$ 5,000$ or more, the standard deduction is $\$ 500$ for each. Compare your actual deductions with the amount of the standard deduction.

## Married Persons-Joint Or Separate Returns

Are You Marricd?-If married at the close of your taxable year, you are considered married for the entire year. If divorced or legally separated on or befure the close of your year, you are considered single for the entire year. If your
wife or husband died during the year, you are considered married for the entire ycar, and may file a joint return.
Jount or Separate Returns.--If husband and wife have separate income (for example, if both work), they may file separate returns or a joint return. A separate return accounts for the income and deductions of only one person. If married persons living in community property States file separate returns, each must report half of any community income. A joint return must include all the income and deductions of both husband and wife. A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one of them had no income. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a nonresident alien at any time during the tavable year.
Howe To Make a Joint Return.-In a joint return you include all income and deductions of both husband and wife. In the return heading, list hoth names (for example: "John H. and Mary D. Doe"). Both must sign the return.

Adiantages of a Foint Return.-In most cases it is advantageous for married couples to file joint returns. The law provides a "split income" method of figuring the tax on a joint return which often results in a lower tas than would result from separate returns.
Joint Tax or Refund. - When a joint return is filed, the couple assume full legal responsibility for the entire tax, and if one fails to pay, the other must pay it.
How To ilake a Separate Return.--Husband and wife must each have income under the laws of their State and the: must fill out separate forms. The "split income" provisions of the Federal tas law do not apply to separate returns of husband and wife. When filing separate returns, the husband and wife should each claim the allowable deductions paid with his or her own funds. (In community property States, deductions resulting from payments made out of funds belonging jointly to husband and wife may be divided half and half.) If one itemizes and claims actual deductions on the long form, then both must.

## Unmarried Persons—Head Of Housebold

The law provides a special tax rate for any individual who qualifies as a "Head of Household." To qualify you must be unmarried (or legally separated) at the end of your taxable year. In addition, you must have furnished over half the cost of maintaining as your home a houschold which during the entire year, except for temporary absence, was occupied as the principal place of abode and as a member of such household by (a) any related person (see those listed under 5 (a), page 5) for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption, unless the deduction arises from a multiple support agreement or (b) your unmarried child, grandchild, or stepchild, even though such child is not a dependent.
You also qualify if you pay more than one-half the cost of maintaining a household (not necessarily your home) which is the principal place of abode of your father or mother and either qualifies as your dependent.
The cost of maintaining a household includes expenditures for such items as:

1. Maintenance of the dwelling and premises. For example, rent (or if the taspayer owns his home, real estate taxes and interest on a mortgage on the home), insurance on the dwelling and premises, repairs, and upkecp.
2. Utilitics. For example, gas, telephone, electricity, water, and fuel.
3. Food consumed in the home.

The cost of maintaining a house hold is computed without regard to the value of personal services performed by a member of the household, including the taxpayer.

The above expenditures are to be used only for determining whether you are entitled to the use of the head of household tax rate. Do not claim them as deductions on your return unless they are otherwise allowable.

If you are married to a nonresident alien at any time during your taxable year but otherwise meet the foregoing tests, you are considered a "Head of Household" since you are not permitted to file a joint return.

If you qualify as a surviving widow or widower as described in the next paragraph, as well as a head of household, it will be to your advantage to compute your tax as a surviving widow or widower.

## Surviving Widow Or Widower

Under certain conditions a taxpayer whose husband or wife has died during either of his two preceding taxable years may compute his tax by including only his income, exemptions, and deductions but otherwise computing the tax as if a joint return had been filed.

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

## HOW TO CLAIM YOUR EXEMPTIONS

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

## Exemptions For You And Wife

For You.-You, as the taxpayer, are always entitled to at least one exemption. If, at the end of your taxable year, you were blind or were 65 or over, you get two exemptions. If you were both blind and 65 or over, you get three exemptions.
For Your Wife. - You get exemptions for your wife (or husband) if you and she are filing a joint return. If you file a separate return, you may claim her exemptions only if she had no income and did not receive more than half her support from another taxpayer. Otherwise, your wife's exemptions are like your own-one, if she was neither blind nor 65 or over; two, if she was either blind or 65 or over; three, if she was both blind and 65 or over.
In Case Of Death.-If wife or husband died during 1954, the number of his or her exemptions is determined as of the date of death.
Proof Of Blindness.-If totally blind, a statement of such fact must be attached to the return. If partially blind, attach a statement from a qualified physician or a registered optometrist that (1) central visual acuity did not exceed $20 / 200$ in the better eye with correcting lenses, or (2) that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than $20^{\circ}$.

## Exemptions For Your Cbildren

You are entitled to one exemption for each child (including a stepchild, or legally adopted child), if during the taxable year, that child:

1. Received more than one-half of his or her support from you (or from your husband or wife if this is a joint return), and
2. Had not attained the age of 19 or was a student (if the child is 19 or over and not a student, he must have rezeived less than $\$ 600$ gross income), and
3. Did not file a joint return witl her husband (or his wife), and
4. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone. For the exemption in the case of children wio are residents of the Republic of the Philippines and were born to or were legally adopted by servicemen in the Philippine Islands before July 5, 1946, consult your Internal Revenue Service office.

The law defines a student as an individual who during each of five calendar months during the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins is a full-time student at an educational institution or is pursuing a fulltime course of institutional on-farm training under the supervision of an accredited agent of an educational institution or of a State or political subdivision of a State. The term educational institution means only an educational in-
stitution which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carricd on.
Amounts received as scholarships for study at an educational institution need not be taken into account in determining whether a child who qualifies under the above definition as a "student" received more than one-half of his or her support from you.

## Exemptions For Dependents Other Than Your Cbildren

You are entitled to one exemption for each other dependent who meets all the following requirements for the year:

1. Received less than $\$ 600$ gross income, and
2. Received more than one-half of his or her support from you (or from husband or wife if this is a joint return), and
3. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife), and
4. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone, and
5. (a) Was related to you (or to husband or wife if this is a joint return) in one of the following ways:

| Mother | Stepbrother | Son-in-law |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Father | Stepsister | Daughter-in-law |
| Grandmother | Stepmother | The following if |
| Grandfather | Stepfather | related by blood: |
| Brother | Mother-in-law | Uncle- |
| Sister | Father-in-law | Aunt- |
| Grandson | Brother-in-law | Nephew- |
| Granddaughter | Sister-in-law | Niece- |

or, (b) had as his principal place of abode your home and was a member of your household, even if not related to you.

## Exemptions For Individuals Supported by More Than One Taxpayer

If several persons contributed toward the support of an individual during the taxable year, but none contributed over half of the support, they may designate one of their number to claim the exemption, if:
(a) They as a group have provided over half of the support of the individual; and
(b) Each of them, had he contributed over half of the support, would have been able to claim the individual as a dependent; and
(c) The person claiming the exemption for the individual contributed over 10 percent of the support; and
(d) Each person described in (b) above (other than the person claiming the exemption) who contributed over 10 percent of the individual's support files a declaration that he will not claim the individual as a dependent for the year. Consult your Internal Revenue Service office for information regarding the filing of these declarations.

## HOW TO REPORT YOUR INCOME

## What Income Is Taxed

The law says all kinds of income in whatever form received are subject to tax with specific exceptions. This

## Examples of Income Which Must Be Reported

Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions
Tips and gratuities for services rendered
Dividends and other carnings from investments
Iuterest from loans and bonds, including Federal bonds issued on or after March 1, 1941
Industrial, civil service and other pensions, annuities, endowments
Rents, and royalties from properly, patents, copyrights
Profits from business or profession
Profit from sale of real estate, securities, autos
Your share of partnership profits
Your share of estate or trust income
Contest prizes
Gambling winnings
Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from (and deductible by) your husband (or wife). For details see Miscellaneous Section relative to deductions.

## Wages, Salaries, Etc.

You must report your wages, salarics, fees, commissions, bonuses, and other payments for your personal services even though tax has been withheld by your employer.

## Exclusions From Salaries And Wages

The new law allows you to exclude from wages amounts received as wages or in place of wages under a wage continuation plan for the period cluring which you were absent from work on account of personal injuries or sickness. This amount may not exceed a weekly rate of $\$ 100$. (This limitation applies only to amounts reccived under plans which are financed by the employer. If the plan is one to which you contributed, the amounts received which are attributable to your contributions are excludable without limit.)

If your absence is due to illness, the exclusion docs not apply to the amounts reccived for the first 7 calendar days. However, if you were hospitalized on account of sickness for at least one day during the illness then the exclusion applies from the first day of absence. In cases where the payments exceed a weekly rate of $\$ 100$, the exclusion is figured by multiplying the amount received by 100 and dividing the result by the weekly rate of payment. If you received such payments, enter your gross wages in item 2, page 1 of Form 1040, and enter in item 3 the amount to be excluded. Attach a statement showing your computation.

You may also exclude from gross income amounts received under an accident or health plan which are paid directly or indirectly to you to reimburse you for expenses for the medical care of yourself, your wife (or husband), or your dependents. However, you may not claim a deduction for medical expense for these amounts.
Report Total IVages Before Pay-Roll Deductions.- When your employer deducts taxes, insurance, union dues, savings bond subscriptions, social security, pension fund contributions, community chest, or other items from your pay. these amounts are still part of your wages. You must report your total wages in the amount that would have been paid if your employer had not made any deductions.
Tips and Gratuities.-The law requires you to include in your wages all tips, gratuities, bonuses, and similar payments for services rendered whether you get them from a customer or from your employer. Legally, these are not "gifts," even though sometimes called by that name.
Payment In Merrhandise, Etc.-If your employer pays part or all of your wages in merchandise, services, stock, or
means that all income which is not specifically exempt must be included in your return, even though it may be offset by expenses and other deductions.

Examples of Income Which Should Not Be Reported

Armed forces pay due to active service in a combat zone or while hospitalized from such service after Jume 24, 1950 - enlisted men's entire service pay for each month; officers' service pay up to $\$ 200$ for each month. Your service withholding statement (Form W-2) docs not include this nontaxable scrvice pay but shows only the pay you must report
All Government payments and benefits made to veterans and their families, except nondisability retirement pay and interest on terminal leave bonds
Dividends on veterans' Government insurance
Federal and State Social Security benefits
Railroad Retirement Act benefits
Gifts, inheritances, bequests
Workinen's compensation, insurance, damages, etc., for bodily injury or sickness
Interest on State and mumicipal bonds
Life insurance proceeds upon death.
other things of value, you must determine the fair market value of such items and include it in your wages.
Meals and Liting Quarlers.-Employees who, as a matter of choice, receive meals and lodging from their employers whether or not it is stipulated to be part of their salaries must include in income the fair market value of the meals and lodging.
However, if, for the convenience of your employer, your meals are furnished at your place of employment or you are required to accept lodging at your place of employment as a condition of your employment, the value of the meals or lodging is not to be reported in your return.

## Trade and Business Deductions of Employees

Reimbursed Expenses Other Than for Travel and Transporta-tion.-If your employer pays you an "expense account" or otherwise reimburses you for money spent for him in connection with your employment (other than "travel and transportation'"), you should add these payments to your wages, and then subtract your actual allowable expenses of this type but not more than the reimbursements. Attach a detailed statement in explanation. Any allowable expense in excess of the reimbursed amount may be deducted as Miscellaneous Expenses on page 3 of your return if you itemize your deductions.
Out-Of-Toun Trarel Expenses.- The law provides special deductions for the expenses of travel while away from home in connection with your employer's business. Traveling "away from home" means going away from the city or town where you normally work and remaining away at least overnight. "Travel expenses" means the cost of transportation fares, meals, and lodging, and includes porters' tips, hire of public stenographers, baggage charges, and similar expenses necessary to travel. Travel expenses do not include any entertainment expenses or any personal expenses such as laundry. Any amount paid to you to cover these expenses must be included in your wages. You can deduct your full "travel expenses" from your wages before writing the balance of your wages in item 2, page 1. Attach a statement to your return explaining in detail the expenses you deduct. If you choose to live away from the city where you regularly work, or do not transfer your home when your employer transfers your work to a different city, the law does not allow any "travel deduction" resulting from your choice of residence.
Other Transportation Expenses.- Even though you do not travel away from home, as explained above, you may
deduct from your wages or other compensation, before entering the balance on page 1, transportation expenses paid in connection with the performance of services for your employer. Transportation expenses include payments for actual travel or, if you use your own car, the business portion of the cost of operation, including fuel, repairs, and depreciation. Any reimbursement of these expenses must be included in your income. Attach a statement to your return explaining in detail the expenses you deduct.
Going To and From Work.-The law regards the cost of transportation between your residence and your principal place of employment as personal expense and does not allow you to deduct such cost, no matter how far you live from work, or how expensive the transportation may be. Expenses Of Outside Salesmen.- The new law allows "Outside Salesmen" to deduct all their ordinary and necessary business expenses from their compensation before entering the balance in item 2, page 1. This applies only to salesmen who are engaged full-time in soliciting busincss for their employers away from their employer's place of business. The term does not include one whose principal activities consist of service and delivery such as a milk-driver salesman.
Other Expenses Of Employees.-The expenses set forth above are the only ones which may be deducted from salaries and wages on page 1 of Form I040 by employees. If you file a Short-Form 1040, or if you take the standard deduction on a Long-Form 1040, you automatically receive an allowance for a deduction which takes the place of all other employment expenses and nonbusiness deductions. On the other hand, if you itemize your deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct the cost of tools, materials, ducs to unions and professional societies, entertaining customers, and other expenses which are ordinary and necessary in connection with your employment. These items may be itemized and deducted on page 3 under the heading " $\mathrm{\lambda liscellaneous."}$

## Dividends

If you own stock, the payments you rcceive out of the company's earnings and profits are called dividends and must be reported in your tax return. Usually dividends are paid in cash, but if paid in merchandise or other propertv, they are taxable at their fair market value.

If a distribution is not paid from earnings and profits, it is not taxable as a dividend, but is treated as reduction of the cost or other basis of your stock. These distributions are not taxable until they excced your cost or other bacis, after which you must generally include any additional receipts as gains from the sale or exchange of property, for which special tax treatment is provided.
In some cases a corporation distributes both a dividend and a repayment of capital at the same time; the check or notice will usually show them separately. In any case, you must report the dividend portion as income.
There are special rules applicable to stock dividends or stock rights; ask your Internal Revenue Service office for more complete information.
If your taxable year ends after July 31, 1954, you may exclude from your income $\$ 50$ of dividends received from domestic corporations during your taxable year. Use Schedule J, page 4, to show the exclusion. However, this exclusion does not apply to dividends received from:
(a) life insurance companies, and mutual insurance companies (other than mutual marine or mutual fire insurance companics issuing perpetual policies).
(b) China Trade Act corporations.
(c) so-called exempt organizations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and farmer's cooperative organizations.
(d) mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic
building and loan associations, domestic savings and loan associations, Federal savings and loan associations on deposits or withdrawable accounts. Dividends from these organizations must be reported as interest in Schedule B, on page 2 of Form 1040 and not as dividends.
(e) regulated investment companies except to the extent designated by the company to be taken into account as a dividend for these purposes.
(f) corporations deriving 80 percent or more of their income from U. S. possessions and 50 percent or more of their income from active conduct of a business therein.
If a joint return is filed and both husband and wife have dividend income, each one may exclude up to $\$ 50$ of dividends received from qualifying corporations, but one may not use any portion of the $\$ 50$ exclusion not used by the other. For example, if the husband has $\$ 200$ in dividends, and the wife has $\$ 20$, only $\$ 70$ may be excluded on a joint return.

Sec page 15 for the dividends received credit.

## Interest

You must include in your return any interest you receive or which is credited to your account (whether entered in your pass-book or not) and can be withdrawn by you. All interest on bonds, debentures, notes, savings accounts, or Joans is taxable, except for certain governmental issues. For example, some of the interest which is fully exempt from tar is (a) interest from State and municipal bonds and securities and (b) interest on any $\$ 5,000$ principal value of Treasury bonds issucd before March 1, 1941.
You must include in your gross income the interest from certain United States securities issued prior to March 1, 194I, which was exempt from the normal tax by the acts authorizing their issuance. However, under the new law you now receive a credit against your tax computed according to the instructions on page 14. The following sccurities are examples of those for which the credit for partially tax-exempt interest is allowed: (a) Treasury bonds in excess of $\$ 5,000$ issucd before March 1, 1941; (b) "dividends" on shares of Federal savings and loan associations if the shares were issued before March 28, I942.
The interest on U.S. Government bonds and securities issued on or after March 1, 1941, is fully taxable.
If you own United States Savings or War bonds (Series A to $F$, inclusive), the gradual increase in value of each hond (as shown in the table on its back) is considered interest, but you need not report it in your tas return until you cash the bond or until the year of final maturity whichever is carlier. Howeser, you may at any time elect to report each year the annual increase in value, but if you do so you must report in the first year the entire increase to date and must continuc to report the annual increase each year.
Itemize your interest in Schedule B, page 2, stating the name of the payor and the amount of interest received.

## Business Or Profession

General.-The law taxes the profits from a business or profession-not its total receipts. Therefore, separate Schedule C, which contains further instructions, is provided to help you figure your profit or loss from business. Gencrally, you may deduct the ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business-cost of merchandise, salaries, interest, taves, rent, repairs, and incidental supplies. In the casc of capital investments and improvements in depreciable property, such as buildings, machines, fixtures, and similar items having a useful life of more than one year, the law provides a depreciation allowance as the method of
declucting the cost over the life of the property. For further information on depreciation, see page 11 .

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

Everyone engaged in a trade or business and making payments to another person of salaries, wages, commissions, interest, rent, etc., of $\$ 600$ or more in the course of such trade or business during his taxable year must file infomation returns, Forms 1096 and 1099 , to report such payments. If a portion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099. Information returns are not required unless the payments are made in the course of business.

Individuals in business may under certain contlitions elect to report and pay income tax on such business income on the same basis as a clomestic corporation. For full details consult your lnternal Revenue Service office.
Accrual-Melhod Taxpazers Only-Piepard Income and Reserves for Estimated Expenses.- Under the new law a taxpayer using the accrual mothod of accountins in a trade or business may elect to take prepaid income into account proportionately in the year of reccipt and subscquent tavable years (not to exceed five), and may elect to deduct for the taxable year an addition to a reserve for estimated expenses. Prepaidincome is income received in a transaction in which you undertake to render services, furmish grouds or other property, or allow the use of property beyond the end of the tasable year.

An election to deduct additions to reserves for estimated expenses applics to expenses part or all of which would be taken into account for subsequent taxable years but are attributable to income received in the current tavable year. $l_{n}$ order to qualify as a deduction it is neccesary that such expenses be estimated with reasonalle accuracy. The election to take estimated expenses into account does not apply to expenses atributable to income which you elect to treat as prepaid income nor does it apply to additions to reserves for bad debts. For additions to reserves for bad debts see separate Schedule C.

For more information concerning the requirements to make elections with respect to prepaid income and estimated expenses (and the detailed statements which must be submitted when making the election) consult your Internal Revenue Serviee oflice.

## Farming

For the assistance of farmers, a separate schedule, Form 1040 F , is provided and must be uscd by all farmers who report on the cash method. This form is optional with farmers who keep books on the accrual method.

Farmers must report as busincss income all Government payments, such as milk subsidy and conservation payments and amounts reccived under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Alloment Act, as amended, section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amencled, and the Sugar Act of 1937. A taxpayer may elect to trat as income loans received from the Commodity Cicdit Corporation. If he does so, he must continue to report them as income unless he secures permission to change.

Farmers who market produce through a cooperative should add any patronage dividends received in the tawable year to their gross receipts from farming. Farmers who buy, through a cooperative, implements, gasoline, seed, fertilizer, or other items for use in their business shoukd cither reduce the cost of such items by the amount
of patronage dividends received or add the patronage dividends to income. Patronage dividends received as rebates on purchases of items not used in your business should be omitted from your return. Patronage dividends are considered paid when remitted in cash, merchandise, stock certificates, or when credited to you.

If livestock are sold or exchanged because they are diseased, or if property is sold or disposed of to meet acreage limitations under Federal reclamation laws, the sale or disposition may be treated as an involuntary conversion provided proceeds are reinvested in similar property. Such reinvestment must generally be made within a year.
Soil and IV'ater Conservation Expenditues.-If you are engaged in the business of farming, you may deduct certain expenditures made by you (including any amount paid on any assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to defray espenditures made by such district) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion if such expenditures are in respect of land used by you in your farming operations. The term expenditures means expenditures (a) for the weatment or moving of carth, including but not limited to leveling, grading, terracing, contour furrowing; (b) the construction, control, and protection of diversion chamnels, chainage ditches, earthen dams, watercourses, outlets, and ponds; (c) the cradication of brush; and (d) the planting of windbreaks. You nay not deduct expenditures for the constiuction, installation, or improvenient of facilities which are subject to the allowance for depreciation.

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

To claim a deduction for these expenditures you must (a) elect to do so for the first taxable year which began after December 31, 1953, and ended afier August 16, 1954 for which such expenditures are paid; or, (b) secure consent from the Internal Revenue Service. Once you have elected to do so, you must continue w treat these expenditures as deductions in all future taxable vars unless you secure consent from the Internal Revenue Service to change.

## Partnersbip

A partnership does not pay income tax in the firm's name. Each partner must report in his personal tax return his share of his partnership's income and pay tax on it.

Include in Schedule C. Summary, page 2 of Form 1040, your share of the ordinary net income (whether actually received by you or not) or the net loss of a parthership, joint venture, or the like, whose taxable year ends within the year covered by your return. Other income and deductions to be carried to your individual return are shown in Schedule K of the partnership return.

If the parmership is engaged in a trade or business, the individual partner may be subject to the self-employment tax on his share of the partnership's self-employment income. In such a case the partner's share of partnership self-employment net earnings (or loss) should be entered on line 30 , separate Schedule C.

## Net Operating Loss

If. in 1954, your business or profession lost money instead of making a profit or if you had a castalty loss, or a loss from the sale or other disposition of depreciable property (or real property) used in your trade or business, you can apply these losses against your other 1954 income. If these losses exceed your other income, the excess of this "net operating loss" may be carried back to offset your income for 1952 or 1953, and any remaining excess may be carrice forward aqainst your income for the years 1955 through 1959. If a carryback entitles you to a refund of prior year tases, ask the District Director for Form 1045 to claim a quick refund. For further information, see section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and section 122 of the 1939 Code.

If you had a loss in preceding years which may be carried o:er to 1954, you should claim a net operating loss deduction on line 5 of Schedule C Summary, page 2. of Form 1040 whether or not these are other items to be entered, and file a concise statement scting forth this computation.

## Self-employment Tax

Every self-employed individual will have to file an ammal return of his self-emplovment income on Fom 1040 if he has at least $\$ 400$ of net earnings from self-employment in 1 is taxabie year, even though he may not have sufficient incone to require the filing of an income tax return.
If your income is derived solely from salary or wages, or from dividends and interest on investments. capital gains, ammuities, or pensions, you will have no self-empluyment income and no self-employment tax to pay.

Generally, if you carry on a business as a sole proprietor, or if you render service as an independent contractor. or as a member of a partnership or similar organization, you will have se!f-employment income.
The computation of your self-employment tax is made on separate Schedule C which, with attached Schedule C-a, should be filed with your individual income tav return. The self-cmployment tax is a part of the income tax.

Any declaration of estimated tax required to be filed need not include estimated tax on self-empluyment income.

## Sale and Exchange of Property

If you sell your'house, car, furniture, securities, real estate, or any other kind of property, you must report any profit on your tax return. Generally, such profits are capital gains if the property was not held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Separate Schedule D is provided to compute capital gains and losses, and the results from other transactions in property.
Sale of Homes, Etc.-General Rule.-The law requires you of report any gains from the sale or exchange of your residence or other nonbusiness property, but does not allow you to claim any loss from the sale of a home or other asset which was not held for the purpose of producing income. Your gain from the sale of this kind of propecty is the dilference between (1) the sales price and (2) your original cost plus the cost of permanent improvements. If depreciation was allowed or allowable during any period because you rented the house or used part of it for business purposes, then the original cost must be reduced by the amount of Itepreciation which was allowed or allowable.
Splcial Rule for Sale of Residence at a Gain.-If you sold or exchanged your residence during 1954 at a gain and within one year after (or before) the sale, you purchased and occupied another residence, none of the gain is taxable if the cost of the new residence equals or exceeds the atljusted sales price of the old residence. See, however, in-
structions below for information to be furnished. If instead of purchasing another residence, you begin construction of a new residence (either one year before or within one year after the sale of your old residence) and occupy it not later than 18 months after the sale, none of the gain upon the sale is taxable if your cost of construction plus the cost of land (acquired within the period beginning one ycar before the sale and ending 18 months after the sale) equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence.
If the adjusted sales price of your old residence excects the cost of your new residence, the gain on the sale is tavalie to the extent of such excess. The adjusted cales price is the gross selling price less commissions and the expenses for work performed on the residence in order to assist in its sale, such as selling and redecorating expenses. Redecorating evpenses, however, must be for work performed during the 9)-day period ending on the day on which a contract to sell is entered into, and must be paid within 30 days after date of sale.
For example, assume your adjusted sales price is $\$ 15.000$ for a residence which cost you $\$ 10,000$ and you purchase a new residence for $\$ 14,000$. The taxable portion of your gain is only $\$ 1,000$, the difference between the adjusted sales price of your original residence and the purchase price of the new residence. The nontaxable portion of the sain of $\$ 4,000$ ser es to reduce the basis of the new property. Therefore in any future transaction its adjusted basis would be $\$ 10,000$ (cost of $\$ 14,000$ less non-taxable gain of $\$ 4,000$ ).
Special rules apply if (a) a part of vour old or new residence is used for rental or business purposes, (b) you sell within one year more than one property used as your principal residence, (c) the shares of the husband and wife in the old and new residences are not identical, (d) you own more than one residence at the same time, or (c) you acquired your new residence because your old residence was destroyed by a casualty (such as fire) or condemned. Consult your Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in reporting the disposal of such property.
If you sold or exchanged your residence, report the details of the sale in separate Schedule D. If you do not intend to replace, or if the period for replacement has passed, report the details in the year of sale. If you have acquired and occupied your new residence, enter in column ( h ) of Schedule D only the amount of taxable gain, if any, and attach statement showing the purchase price, date of purchase, and date of occupancy.
If you have decided to replace, but have not done so, or if you are undecided, you should enter "None" in column (h) of Schedule D. When you do replace within the required period, you must advise the District Director, giving full details. When you decide not to replace, or the period has passed, you must file an amended return, if you previously filed a return. Since any additional tax due will bear inerest from the due date of the original return until paid, it is advisable to file the amended return for the year of sale as promptly as possible.
The running of the 1 -year period or the 18 -month period will be suspended during the time, if any, in which you serve on active duty in the Armed Forces after the date of sale of the old residence and during an induction period. pursuant to a call or order for an indiefinite period or for more than 90 days. This suspension applies only where your scrvice begins before the end of the 1 -year period or the 18 -month period, as the case may be, and cannot extend such period bevond a date which falls 4 years after the date of sale.
If your residence is destroyed or condemned, or even if you sell because of the threat of condemnation, you may be entitled to the benefit of other provisions of law which give you a longer time in which to buy a new residence. If you
require more information about your particular case, you should apply to your Internal Revenue Service office.
Nonbusiness Bad Debts.-If you fail to collect a personal loan, you can list the bad debt as a "short-term capital loss" provided the loan was made with a true expectation of collecting. So-called loans to close relatives, which are really in the nature of gifts, must not be listed as deductible losses.

## Annuities and Pensions

Noncontributory Annuities.-The full amount of an annuity or a pension of a retired employee, where the employee did not contribute to the cost and was not taxable on his employer's contributions, must be included in his gross income. The total of the payments received during his taxable year should be shown on line 6, Part I of Schedule E. Other Annuities.-Amounts received from other annuities, pensions, endowments, or life insurance contracts for a reason other than the death of the insured, whether paid for a fixed number cf years or for life, may have a portion of the payment excluded from gross income. The following types are included under this rule: (a) pensions where the employee has either contributed to its cost or has been taxed on his employer's contributions, (b) amounts paid for a reason other than the death of the insured under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract, and (c) amounts paid to a beneficiary, through an option in the policy or otherwise, in installments or in a lump sum under a life insurance contract at a date or dates later than the insured's death where the death occurred on or after August 17, 1954.
Schedule E on Form 1040 and the following instructions should enable you to compute the taxable portion of the annuity. If you are receiving payments on more than one pension or annuity, fill out a separate schedule for each one.

## General Rule for Annuities

In general, amounts received from annuities and pensions are included in income to the extent they exceed the exclusion described below. You may exclude from your income an amount found by using the following formula:

## Investment in the contract $\times$ payment received <br> Expected return

This formula means that you divide the investment in the contract by the expected return and multiply the result by the payment received under the annuity, pension, or contract. Formula terms are explained below.
"Investment in the contract" is, in gencral, the total amount of the premiums or other consideration paid (the amount contributed by you plus the contributions made by your cmployer on which you were previously taxable) for the contract as of the annuity starting date. This investment must be reduced by the amounts received under the investment before the annuity starting date to the extent excludable from gross income under prior income tax law: The "annuity starting date" is the first day of the first period for which a payment is received as an annuity under the contract; except that if the date was before January 1, 1954, then the annuity starting date is considered January 1, 1954. "Expected return"-There are two methods for determining cxpected return depending on the type of contract.
(a) If the contract provides for amounts to be receised for a fixed number of years, then the expected return is the total amount of the payments to be reccived after the annuity starting clate.
(b) If the contract provides for amounts to be received for the life of the annuitant, then the expected return is found by multiplying the amount of the annual payment by the multiple applicable to the age and sex of the annuitant as of the annuity starting date. Special multiples are applicable in the case of payments under joint and survivor an-
nuities. The multiples are set out in actuarial tables which will be furnished by your Internal Revenue Service office upon request.
"Payment received" is the total amount received for a year under the contract.
Example: D purchased a life annuity on January 1, 1952, for $\$ 15,000$ which provides for annual payments of $\$ 1,200$ beginning January 1, 1953. The multiple applicable in D's case as of January 1, 1954, is 15.0. During the year 1953, D received tax-free under the existing tax laws $\$ 750$ ( $\$ 1,200$ less $3 \%$ of $\$ 15,000$ ). The amount of each payment which $D$ is to exclude from his gross income beginning with the 1954 payment is $\$ 950$, determined as follows:
Annual payment.......................................... $\$ 15,000$ \$1,200
Investment in the contract...................... $\$ 15,000$
Less: Amount recovered tax free in prior years.
750
Investment in the contract as of $1 / 1 / 54$, the annuity
starting date as defined above
Expected return $(\$ 1,200 \times 15.0)$ $\$ 18,000$
The amount to be excluded based on the formula above:

$$
\frac{\$ 14,250}{\$ 18,000} \times \$ 1,200 \text { which equals } \$ 950
$$

D will include in his income $\$ 250(\$ 1,200-\$ 950)$ in the year 1954 and each subsequent year as long as he lives.

## Special Rule for Certain Types of Employees' Annuities

There is a special rule provided for amounts received as employees' annuities where part of the cost is contributed by the employer and the amount contributed by the employee will be returned within 3 years from the date (whether or not before January 1, 1954) of the first payment received under the contract. If both of these conditions are met, then all the payments received under the contract are to be excluded from gross income until the employee recovers his cost (the amount contributed by him plus the contributions made by the employer on which the employee was previously taxable); thereafter all amounts received under the contract are fully taxable. This method of computing taxable income also applies to employec's beneficiary if employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.
Example: An employee receives $\$ 200$ a month under an annuity. While he worked, he contributed $\$ 4,925$ toward the cost of the annuity. His employer also made contributions toward the cost of the annuity: The retired employee would be paid $\$ 7,200$ during his first 3 years, which amount exceeds his contribution of $\$ 4,925$. Therefore, he excludes from gross income all the payments received from the annuity until he has received $\$ 4,925$. All payments received thereafter are fully taxable.

## Other Types of Annuities

Amounts Received Under Life-Insurance Policies By Reason Of Death.-In general, a lump sum payable at the death of the insured under a life insurance policy is excludable from the gross income of the recipient. When, however, the beneficiary of a life insurance contract leaves a sum on deposit with the insurer, and receives interest on it under an agreement with the insurer the interest is includible in its entirety in the beneficiary"s gross income. If the beneficiary receives, through his option or otherwise, installment payments at dates later than the insured's death he or she may be taxed on a part of the amount or amounts so received.

Special rulcs also apply in the case of joint and survivor annuities where the first annuitant died in 1951, 1952, or 1953; where a refund feature is involved; where amounts are received under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract, if such amount is not received as an annuity; and in cases which have not been otherwise explained in the instructions. Sce your Internal Revenue Service office for more detailed instructions.

## Rents and Royalties

If you are not engaged in selling real estate to customers but receive rent from property owned or controlled by you, or royalties from copyrights, mincral leases, and similar rights, report the total amount received in Schedule $F$ on page 2 of Form 1040. If property, other than cash, was received as rent, its fair market value should be reported.
You are entitled to various deductions which are indicated in Schedule F. In the case of buildings you can deduct depreciation, as explained elsewhere in these instructions. If you have depletion, consult your Internal Revenue Service office for more detailed information.
You can also deduct all ordinary and necessary expenditures on the property such as taxes, interest, repairs, insurance, agent's commissions, maintenance, and similar items. However, you cannot deduct capital investments or improvements. For example, a landlord can deduct the cost of minor repairs but not the cost of major improvements such as a new roof or remodeling.

Expenses, depreciation, and depletion should be listed in total in the columns provided in Schedule F.
If You Rent Part of Your House, Etc.-If you rent out only part of your property, you can deduct only a similar portion of the expenses. For example, if you rent out one-half of your home, and live in the other half, you can deduct only onehalf of the depreciation and other expenses.

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

## Estates and Trusts

If you are a beneficiary of an estate or trust, report in your personal tax return any of its income which is required to be distributed to you or which has been paid or credited to your account for the taxable year. The administrator, executor, or trustee should advise you what to report.
Include in Schedule $G$ of your return your share of such income (whether actually received by you or not) of an estate or trust for its tasable year which ends with or within the year covercd by your return. Subtract from your share of such income any depreciation on estate or trust property which is allocable to you and show the net amount (or loss). There may be distributions (other than ordinary income) by an estate or trust, such as capital gains, dividends, etc., which are properly reportable in other schechules in your return. The fiduciary should advise you of such items requiring this special treatment.

## Other Income

If you cannot find any specific place on your return to list certain types of income, you should report it in Schedule $G$, page 2. This is the proper place to report amounts received as alimony, support, prizes; or recoveries of bad debts, taxes, etc., which reduced your tas in a prior year.

## Depreciation

The law docs not allow you to deduct the full cost of your capital investments or improvements in the year made in figuring your profits from rents, rovalties, businesses and professions. For most property with a life longer than one year. with the exception of land, the law provides for a deduction from gross income called "depreciation" as the method of recovering your cost (less any salvage value) over the useful life of the asset.
What is "Useful Life"?-The useful life of an asset can be measured in units of production or machine hours (for
machinery), in miles of operation (for automotive equipment), etc., but the ordinary practice is to measure useful life in years. Business experience, enginecring information, and other relevant factors provide a reasonable basis for estimating the useful life of property. For your guidance, comprehensive tables of "average useful lives" of various kinds of buildings, machines, and equipment in many industries and businesses have been published in a booklet called Bulletin F, which you can buy for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Figuring the Deduction-Straight Line Method.-The most common method of computing depreciation is the "straightline" method. It allows for the deduction of cost in equal annual amounts over the useful life of the property, with only salvage value remaining at the end of its useful life. To figure the deduction add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the asset and deduct both the estimated salvage value and the total depreciation allowed or allowable in past years. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset-the answer is the depreciation deduction.
Special Rules for New Assets Acquired After December 37, 1953.New assets acquired by the taxpayer after 1953 and the portion of the basis of property attributable to construction or reconstruction by the taxpayer after 1953 may be depreciated under methods proper in the past or under additional methods provided in the new law. These methods (which may be employed only with respect to tangible assets having a useful life of three years or more) are-
(a) "Declining balance method."-The deduction is computed by applying a uniform rate to the cost or other basis of the asset reduced by depreciation previously allowed or allowable. This rate cannot exceed twice the straight line rate computed without regard to salvage value.
(b) "Sum of the years-digits method."-The deduction is the cost or other basis of the asset (reduced by estimated salvage value) multipled by the number of years of useful life remaining to it (including the year of the deduction) divided by the sum of all the digits corresponding to the years of the asset's estimated useful life (in the case of a 3-year life such sum would be 6 , that is $1+2+3$ ).
(c) "Other methods."-Other methods may be employed subject to special limitations; for details consult your Internal Revenue Scrice office.

## Accounting Methods and Records

Your return must be on the "cash method" unless you kecp books of account. "Cash method" means that all itens of tasable income actually or constructively received during the year (whether in cash or in property or services) and only those amounts actually paid during the year for deductible expenses are shown. Income is "constructively" received when it is credited to your account or set aside for you and may be drawn upon by you at any time. Uncashed salary or dividend checks, bank interest credited to your account, matured bond coupons, and similar items. which you can immediately tum into cash are "constructively received" even though you have not actually converted them into cash.

An "accrual method" means that you report income when earned, even if not received, and deduct expenses when incurred, even if not paid within the taxable period.

If you keep accounting records, your return must be on the same method as your records. The method used in keeping your records may be the cash receipts and disbursements method, or an accrual method, so long as income is clearly reflected. However, in most cases you must secure consent of the Commissioner before changing your accounting method.

## HOW TO CLAIM NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

## Contributions

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct gifts to religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary organizations, and organizations for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, unless the organization is operated for personal profit, conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation, or participates or intervenes in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. You can deduct gifts to fraternal organizations if they are to be used for charitable, religious, etc., purposes. You can also deduct gifts to veterans' organizations, or to a governmental agency which will use the gifts for public purposes. A contribution may be made in money or property (not services). If in property, it is measured by the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution.
For the contribution to be deductible, the recipient of the contribution must have been organized or created in the United States or its possessions, or under our law. The law does not allow deductions for gifts to individuals, or to other types of organizations, however worthy.
In general, the deduction for contributions may not exceed 20 percent of your adjusted gross income.

Under the new law, there is a special additional deduction of up to 10 percent for contributions made to churches, a convention or association of churches, tav-exempt educational institutions, and tax-exempt hospitals, which must be computed as explained below. If all your contributions were to these churches, schools, and hospitals, you can deduct up to 30 percent of your adjusted gross income. To compute the dedurtion for contributions you should first figure the contributions to these special institutions to the extent of 10 percent of your adjusted gross income and the amount in excess of 10 percent should be added to the other contributions to which the 20 percent limitation applies. Attach a schedule showing this computation.
While you can deduct gifts to the kind of organizations listed below, you cannot deduct dues or other payments to them for which you receive personal henefits. For example, you can deduct gifts to a YMCit but not dues.
Some examples of the treatment of contributions are:
Tou C.iN Deduct Gofis To:

Churches, including assessments Salvation Army
Red Cross, community chests
Nomprofie schools and hospitals
Velerans' organizdtions
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and
other similar organizations

You C.1.V:VOT Deduct Gifts To:
Relatives, friends, orher individuals
Political organizations or carfdidates

## Interest

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct interest you paid on your personal debts, such as bank loans or home mortgages. Interest paid on business debts should be reported in separate Schedule C or Sehedule F , page 2, of Form 1040. Do not deduct interest paid on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single-premium life insurance. Interest paid on behalf of another person is not deductible unless you were legally lidble to pay it. In figuring the interest paid on a mortoge on your home or on an installment contract for goods for your personal use, eliminate such items ats carrying charges and insurance, which are not deductible, and

Nonprofit organizations primarily engaged in conducting research or education for the alleviation and cure of diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, multiple sclerosis. muscular dystrophy, cerctral palsy, polionyelitis, and diseases of the heart, etc.

Social clubs
Labor unions
Chambers of commerce
Propaganda organizations
taxes which may be deductible but which should be itemized separately.

The new law provides a deduction for interest paid for purchasing personal property (such as automobiles, radios, etc.) on the installment plan where the interest charges are not separately stated from other carrying charges. This deduction is equal to 6 percent of the average unpaid monthly balance under the contract. Compute the average unpaid monthly balance by adding up the unpaid balance at the beginning of each month during the year and dividing by 12 . The interest deduction may not exceed the portion of the total carrying charges attributable to the taxable year.
Lou CAV' Deduct Interest On:
Your personal note to a bank or an individual
A mortgage on your home
Iou CAViVOT Deduct Interest On:
Indebtedness of another person, when you are not legally liable for payment of the interest A gambling debt or other non-
A life insurance loan, if you pay the interest in cash
Delinquent taxes

# enforceable obligation 

A life insurance loan, if interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis

## Taxes

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct most non-Federal taxes paid by you. You can deduct State or local retail sales taxes if under the laws of your State they are imposed directly upon the consumer, or if they are imposed on the retailer (or wholesaler in case of gasoline taxes) and the amount of the tax is separately stated by the retailer to the consumer. In general, you cannot deduct taves assessed for pavements or other local improvements, including front-foot benefits, which tend to increase the value of your property. Consult your Internal Revenue Service office for circumstances under which local improvement taxes may be deducted. If you paid forcign taxes you may be entitled to a credit against your tax rather than a deduction from income.

Do not deduct on page 3 any nonbusiness Federal taxes, or any taxes paid in connection with a business or profession which are deductible in Schedule F or separate Schedule C. Tou C.1. Deduct:
lersondl property taxes
Real estate taxes
State income taves
state or local retail sales taxes
1ou C.IVIOT Deduct:
Any F cderal excise taxes on your personal expenditures, such as taxes on theater admissions, furs, jewelry, cosmetics, railroad tickets, telephone, etc.
Federal social security taxes

## Casualty Losses and Thefts

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct your net loss resulting from the destruction of your property in a fire, storm, automobile accident, shipwreck, or other losses caused by natural lorces. Damage to your car by collision or accident can be deducted if due merely to negligent driving but cannot be deducted if due to your willful act or your willful nesligence. You can also deduct in the gear of discovery losses due to theft, but not Insses clue to mislaying or losing articles.
lou should determine the amount of any casualty loss by comparing the fair market value of the property just before and just after the casualty. This loss or the adjusted basis of the property, whichever is lower, should then be reduced by any insurance or other reimbursement to arrive at your deductible loss. Explain in attached statement.

If your 1954 casualty losses exceed your 1954 income, the excess may be carried back as a "net operating loss" to oflset your income for 1952. If the loss carried back
exceeds your 1952 income, the excess may be used to offset your 1953 income. Any remaining excess may be carried over to the years 1955-1959, inclusive.
Tou C.AN Deduct Losses On:
Property such as your home, clothing, or automobile destroyed or damaged by fire
Property, including cash, which
You C.4NNOT Deducl Losses On:
Personal injury to yourself or another person
Accidental loss by you of cash or other personal property
Property lost in storage or in
is stolen from you
Loss or damage of property by
food, lightning, storm, explo-
sion, or freezing
transit
Damage by rust or gradual ero-
sion
Animals or plants damaged or
destroyed by disease

## Medical and Dental Expenses

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040 you can deduct, within the limits described below, the amount you paid during the year (not compensated for by hospital, health or accident insurance) for medical or dental expenses for yourself, your wife, or any dependent who received over one-half of his support from you. If you pay medical expenses for a dependent who gets over half of his support from you, you can deduct the payments even though you are not entitled to a deduction for an exemption for that dependent because he had more than $\$ 600$ of gross income.

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

You can deduct the cost of transportation primarily for and essential to medical care, hut you cannot deduct any other travel expense even if it benefits your health. Meals and lodging may not be treated as medical expense while away from home receiving medical treatment unless they are part of a hospital bill.
Figuring the Dedution. - You can dcduct only those medical and dental expenses which exceed 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. However in figuring these expenses, the amount paid for medicine and drugs may be taken into account only to the extent it excceds 1 percent of your adjusted gross income, item 6, page 1. There is a schedule provided on page 3 to make this computation.
Limitations.-The deduction may not excced $\$ 2,500$ multiplied by the number of exemptions other than the exemptions for age and blindness. In addition there is a maximum limitation as follows:
(a) $\$ 5,000$ if the taxpayer is single and not a head of household or a qualifying surviving widow or widower;
(b) $\$ 5,000$ if the taxpayer is married but files a separate return; or
(c) $\$ 10,000$ if the taxpayer files a joint return, or is a head of household or a qualifying surviving widow or widower. Special Rule For Persons 65 Or Over. - If either you or your wife were 65 or over, the maximum limitation for amounts spent is the same as set out above. However, amounts deductible for medical and dental expenses for you and your wife are not restricted to the excess over 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. In effect, the 3 percent rule may be disregarded. But the amounts spent by you for your medicine and drugs are still limited to the excess of 1 percent of your adjusted gross income, and amounts spent by you for your dependents' medical expenses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. Special Rule For Decedents.-In the case of a decedent, expenses for medical care may be treated as paid by the decedent at the time incurred, if such expenses are paid from his estate within one year after his death, and provided they are not deducted in computing the decedent's taxable estate for Federal estate tax purposes. If the expenses are
allowable for estate tax purposes, but it is preferred to deduct them for income tax purposes, there must be filed with the Form 1040 a statement that this amount has not been claimed in the estate tax return, and a waiver of the right to have this amount allowed at any time for estate tax purposes.

Any expense claimed as a deduction for the care of children and certain other dependents should not be included in your computation of the deduction for medical expense. You CAN Deduct Payments To or For:
Doctors, dentists, nurses, and hos- cal or surgical appliances, pitals
Drugs or medicines
Transportation necessary to get medical care
Eyeglasses, artificial teeth, medi-
You CANNOT Deduct Payments For:
Funeral expenses
Cemetery plot
Illegal operations or drugs
braces, etc.
Sray examinations or treatment
Premiums on health and accident insurance, and hospital or medical insurance
Travel ordered or suggested by your doctor for rest or change Premiums on life insurance

## Expenses For the Care of Cbildren and Certain Other Dependents

Gencrally, there is allowed a deduction not to exceed a total of $\$ 600$ for expenses paid by a woman or a widower (including men who are divorced or legally separated under a decree and who have not remarried) for the care of one or more dependents if such care is to enable the taxpayer to be gainfully employed or actively to seek gainful employment. For this purpose, the term "dependent" is limited to the following persons for whom the taxpayer is entitled to a deduction for an exemption:
(a) a child or stepchild of the taxpayer who is under 12 years of age; or
(b) a person who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself, regardless of age.

The deduction is not allowable to the extent the payments are made to an individual who the taxpayer claims as a dependent.

In the case of a wontan who is married, the deduction is allowed only if she files a joint return with her husband; and the deduction is reduced by the amount (if any) by which their combined adjusted gross income exceeds $\$ 4,500$. If the husband is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective these two limitations do not apply.

If the person who receives the payment performs duties other than dependent care, only that part of the payment which is for the dependent's care may be deducted.

## Miscellaneous

If you itemize deductions on a Long-Form 1040, you can deduct several other types of expenses under the heading "miscellaneous."
If you work for wages or a salary, you can deduct the ordinary and necessary expenses which you incur for your employer's benefit and which have not been claimed on page 1. For example, if your job requires you to furnish small tools, you can deduct the cost of such tools.
rou CAN Deduct Cost Of:
Safety equipment Entertaining customers
Dues to union or professional societics

Tools and supplies
you Cannot Deduct Cost Of:
Travel to and from work Bribes and illegal payments
Entertaining friends Educational expenses
You can deduct al! ordinary and necessary expenses connected with the production or collection of income, or for the management or protection of property held for the production of income.
If you are divorced or legally separated and are making periodic payments of alimony or separate maintenance under a court decree, you can deduct these amounts.

Periodic payments made after August 16, 1954, under either (a) a written separation agreement entered into after that date or (b) a decree for support entered after March 1, 1954, are also deductible. Such payments must be included in the wife's income. Howeser, you cannot deduct lump-sum settements, specific maintenance payments for support of minor children, or any voluntary payments not under a court order or a written separation agreement.

You may not deduct gambling losses in excess of gambling winnings. ll you are a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation, you can deduct your share of its payments for interest and real-estate taxes.

## Declarations of Estimated Tax

For many taxpayers the withholding tax on wages is not suflicient to keep them paid up on their income tax. The law requires every individual (including an alien who is a resident of Puerto Rico during the entire tavable year) to file a Declaration of Estimated Tax, Form $10+0-E S$, and to make quarterly payments in advance of filing the annual income tax return if:
(a) his gross income can reasonably be expected to consist of wages subject to withholding and of not more than $\$ 100$ from other sources and to exceed-
(1) $\$ 5,000$ for a single individual who is not a head of household or a surviving widow or widower or for a married indisidual not entitled to file a joint declaration;
(2) $\$ 10,000$ for a head of household or a surviving widow or widower; or
(3) $\$ 5,000$ for a married person entitled to file a joint declaration and the total income for both husband and wife can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 10,000$; or
(b) his gross income can reasonably be expected to inctude more than $\$ 100$ from sources other than wages and to exceed the sum of $\$ 600$ multiplied by the number of exemptions plus $\$ 400$.

The District Director will mail Form 1040-ES, as far as is practical, to each person who may need it. Anyone else required to file should obtain the form from an Internal Revenue Service office in time to file by April 15, 1955. Farmers may postpone filing their declarations for 1955, until January 15, 1956.

## HOW TO FIGURE YOUR TAX

Using the Tax Table.-To relicve the average taxpayer from computing the tax, the law provides a table which shows the correct tax for any income up to $\$ 5,000$. If you file a Short-Form 1040, use the Tax Table on page 16, to determine your tax. The table is based on the same rates used in a Long-Form 1040 computation. If your actual
deductions are larger than 10 percent of your income, you may file a Long-Form 1040 and claim them.
Making a Long-Form Computation.-To figure your tax on the amount on cither line 5 or line $7(\mathrm{a})$, page 3, of LongForm $10+0$, use the schedule below.

## 1954 Tax Rate Schedule

1. FOR ALL TAXPAYERS EXCEPT UNMARRIED (OR l. FGALLY SEPARATED) PERSONS QUALIFYING AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

## If the amount on line 5 or 7 (a) is: Enter on line 6 or 7 (b):

Not over \$2,000
Over $\$ 2,000$ but not over $\$ 4,000$
Over $\$ 4,000$ but not over $\$ 6,000$
Over $\$ 6,000$ but not over $\$ 8,000$.
Over $\$ 8,000$ but not over $\$ 10,000$
Over $\$ 10,000$ but not over $\$ 12,000$
Over $\$ 12,000$ but not over $\$ 14,000$
Over $\$ 14,000$ but not over $\$ 16,000$
Over $\$ 16,000$ but not over $\$ 18,000$
Over $\$ 18,000$ but not over $\$ 20,000$ Over $\$ 20,000$ but not over $\$ 22,000$ Over $\$ 22,000$ but not over $\$ 26,000$ Over $\$ 26,000$ but not over $\$ 32,000$ Over $\$ 32,000$ but not over $\$ 38,000$ Over $\$ 38,000$ but not over $\$ 44,000$ Over $\$ 44,000$ but not over $\$ 50,000$ Over $\$ 50,000$ but not over $\$ 60,000$ Over $\$ 60,000$ but not over $\$ 70,000$ Over $\$ 70,000$ but not over $\$ 50,000$ Over $\$ 80,000$ but not over $\$ 90,000$ Over $\$ 90,000$ but not over $\$ 100,000$ Over $\$ 100,000$ bur not over $\$ 150,000 \$ 67,320$, plus $89^{\circ} \%$ of excess over $\$ 100,000$ Over $\$ 150,000$ but not over $\$ 200,000 \$ 111,820$, plus 90 er of excess over $\$ 150,000$ Over \$200,000.
$20^{\text {min }}$ of the amount on line 5 or 7 (a) $\$ 400$, plus 22 ; of excess over $\$ 2,000$ $\$ 840$. plus $26^{\circ} \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$ $\$ 1,360$, plus $30^{\circ}$, of excess over $\$ 6,000$ \$1,960, plus $34^{\circ}$ of excess over $\$ \$, 000$ $\$ 2,640$, plus $38^{\text {ce, of excess over } \$ 10,000}$ $\$ 3,400$, plus 43 ce of excess over $\$ 12,000$ $\$ 4,260$, plus 47 cic of excess over $\$ 14,000$ $\$ 5,200$, plus 50 , of excess over $\$ 16,000$ $\$ 6,200$, plus 53 r. of excess over $\$ 18,000$ $\$ 7,260$, plus $56^{c}$ of excess over $\$ 20,000$ . $\$ 8,380$, plus 59 ; of excess over $\$ 22,000$ $\$ 10,740$, plus $62^{m} \mathrm{~m}$ of excess over $\$ 26,000$ $\$ 14,460$, plus $65^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ of excess over $\$ 32,000$ $\$ 18,360$, plus $69{ }^{-}$of excess over $\$ 38,000$ $\$ 22,500$, plus 72 of excess over $\$ 44,000$ $\$ 26,820$, plus $755^{\circ}$ of excess over $\$ 50,000$ $\$ 34,320$, plus $78^{\circ}$ of excess over $\$ 60,000$ $\$ 42,120$, plus 81 ef excess over $\$ 70,000$ $\$ 50,220$, plus 84 r of excess over $\$ 80,000$ $\$ 58,620$, plus $87^{\circ}$ of excess over $\$ 90,000$ $\$ 111,820$, plus 90 of excess over $\$ 150,000$
II. ONLY FOR UNMARRIED (OR LEGALLY SEPARATED) TAXPAYERS WHO QUALIFY AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If the amount on line 5 is:
Not over $\$ 2,000$. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Over $\$ 2,000$ but not over $\$ 4,000$.
Over $\$ 4,000$ but not over $\$ 6,000$.
Over $\$ 6,000$ but not over $\$ 8,000$.
Over $\$ 3,000$ but not over $\$ 10,000$
Over $\$ 10,000$ but not over $\$ 12,000$.
Over $\$ 12,000$ but not over $\$ 14,000$.
Over $\$ 14,000$ but not over $\$ 16,000$
Over $\$ 16,000$ but not over $\$ 18,000$.
Over $\$ 18,000$ but not over $\$ 20,000$.
Over $\$ 20,000$ but not over $\$ 22,000$
Over $\$ 22,000$ but not over $\$ 24,000$
Over $\$ 24,000$ but not over $\$ 28,000$.
Over $\$ 28,000$ but not over $\$ 32,000$.
Over $\$ 32,000$ but not over $\$ 38,000$
Over $\$ 38,000$ but not over $\$ 44,000$
Over $\$ 44,000$ but not over $\$ 50,000$.
Over $\$ 50,000$ but not over $\$ 60,000$.
Over $\$ 60,000$ but not over $\$ 70,000$.
Over $\$ 70,000$ but not over $\$ 80,000$
Over $\$ 80,000$ but not over $\$ 90,000$.
Over $\$ 90,000$ but not over $\$ 100,000$
Over $\$ 100,000$ but not over $\$ 150,000$
Over $\$ 150,000$ but not over $\$ 200,000$
Over $\$ 200,000$ but not over $\$ 300,000$.
Over $\$ 300,000$.

## Enter on line 6:

$.20^{\prime \prime}$ of the amount on line 5 .
$\$ 400$, plus $21 \%$ of excess over $\$ 2,000$ . $\$ 820$, plus $24 \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$
. $\$ 1,300$, plus $26 \%$ of excess over $\$ 6,000$ . $\$ 1,820$, plus $30 \%$ of excess over $\$ 8,000$ . $\$ 2,420$, plus $32 \%$ of excess over $\$ 10,000$ . $\$ 3,060$, plus $36^{\circ}$ of excess over $\$ 12,000$ . $\$ 3,780$, plus $39 \%$ of excess over $\$ 14,000$ . $\$ 4,560$, plus $42 \%$ of excess over $\$ 16,000$ $\$ 5,400$, plus $43^{\text {rit }}$ of excess over $\$ 18,000$ $\$ 6,260$, plus $47 \%$ of excess over $\$ 20,000$ . $\$ 7,200$, plus $49^{\circ} \%$ of excess over $\$ 22,000$ . $\$ 8,180$, plus $52 \%$ of excess over $\$ 24,000$ $. \$ 10,260$, plus $54 \%$ of excess over $\$ 28,000$ . $\$ 12,420$, plus $58 \%$ of excess over $\$ 32,000$ . $\$ 15,900$, plus $62 \%$ of excess over $\$ 38,000$ $\$ 19,620$, plus $66 \%$ of excess over $\$ 44,000$ $\$ 23,580$, plus $68 \%$ of excess over $\$ 50,000$ $\$ 30,380$, plus $71 \%$ of excess over $\$ 60,000$ $\$ 37,480$, plus $74 \%$ of excess over $\$ 70,000$ $\$ 44,880$, plus $76 \%$ of excess over $\$ 30,000$ $\$ 52,480$, plus $80 \%$ of excess over $\$ 90,000$ $\$ 60,480$, plus $83 \%$ of excess over $\$ 100,000$ $\$ 101,980$, plus $87 \%$ of excess over $\$ 150,000$ $\$ 145,480$, plus $90 \%$ of excess over $\$ 200,000$ $\$ 235,480$, plus $91 \%$ of excess over $\$ 300,000$

## Credits Against Tax

Credit For Forcign Taxes.-If you claim credits for such taxes, you should submit with your return Form 1116 which contains a schedule for the computation of the credit with appropriate instructions. This form may be obtained from your Internal Revenue Service office.
Credit For Patially Tax-Exempt Interest.-If you itemize your cleductions, you may deduct on line 11 , page 3 , a credit for partially tax-excmpt interest. This credit is 3 percent
of the partially tax-exempt interest included in gross income. See instructions on page 7 for the type of securities for which a credit is allowed. The credit may not exceed the lesser of (a) 3 percent of the taxable income (line 5, page 3, Form 1040, or line 20, separate Schedule D (twice line 20 in the case of a joint return or the return of a surviving widow or widower), whichever is applicable) for the taxable year or (b) the amount of tax less the credit for taxes paid to forcign countries and possessions of the U. S. and the credit for dividends received.

Gredit For Dividends Received.-The new law provides a credit against tax for dividends received from domestic corporations after July 31, 1954. This credit is equal to 4 percent of the dividends in excess of those which you may exclude from your gross income (see page 7). The credit may not exceed the lesser of:
(a) the total income tax reduced by the foreign tax credit; or
(b) 2 percent of the taxable income ( 4 percent for taxable years ending after December 31, 1954).
Schedule J has been provided to compute the dividend credit. Dividends from certain types of corporations do not qualify for either the credit for dividends received or for the exclusion previously explained. These corporations are the same corporations as those listed on page 7 under the explanation of the dividend exclusion. The credit does not apply to a nonresident alien who is not engaged in trade or business in the United States and whose gross income from sources within the United States is not more than $\$ 15,400$.
Example: Assume a single individual with no dependents had gross income consisting of salary of $\$ 3,300$ and dividends of $\$ 3,050$ received from domestic corporations after July 31, 1954 ( $\$ 50$ of the dividends are excluded from gross income). The credit is computed as follows:

| Adjusted gross income ( $\$ 3,000+\$ 3,300$ ) | \$6,300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Standard deduction. | 630 |
|  | \$5, 670 |
| One exemption. | 600 |
| Taxable income | \$5,070 |

Tax before credit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1,118.20$ Dividends received credit: 4 percent of $\$ 3,000$ or $\$ 120$ but limited to 2 percent of $\$ 5,070$ or 101. 40

## Net tax liability

$\$ 1,016.80$
Credit For Retirement Income.-Under the new law you may qualify for a retirement income credit if you received earned income in excess of $\$ 600 \mathrm{in}$ each of any 10 calendar yearsnot necessarily consecutive-before the beginning of your taxable year. If you qualify, you are entitled to a credit for retirement income you are now receiving. If your deceased husband (or wife) would qualify for this credit, if living, you may claim the credit even though you did not meet the earnings test. If a husband and wife both qualify and each has retirement income, each one is entitled to the credit.
The credit is $20 \%$ of the retirement income (as defined below) with a maximum limit of $\$ 240$ for each qualified individual. The credit may not exceed your tax (item 7, page 1) reduced by the dividends received credit in item 8 A , page 1. Schedule K of the return is provided to make this computation.
Retirement income for the purpose of the credit means(a) In the case of an individual who is 65 years of age or over before the close of his taxable year, income from pensions, annuities, interest, rents, and dividends, which were included in gross income in your return. (Gross income from rents for this purpose means gross receipts from rents without reduction for depreciation or any other expenses.)
(b) In the case of an individual who is not 65 years of age before the close of his taxable year, only that income received from pensions or annuities under a public retirement system (one established by the Federal Government, a State, county, city, etc., but not including one established by the United States for members of the Armed Forces).

The amount of the retirement income used for the credit computation may not exceed $\$ 1,200$ reduced by:
(a) any amount received and excluded from gross income as a pension or annuity under the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Acts and by tax-exempt pensions or annuities. This reduction does not include that part of a pension or annuity which is excluded from gross income because it represents, in effect, a return of capital or tax-free proceeds of a like nature. Moreover, this reduction does not include amounts excluded from gross income which are received as compensation for injuries or sickness or under accident or health plans; and
(b) in the case of any individual who is not 75 before the close of the taxable year, any amount of earned income in excess of $\$ 900$ received in the taxable year.

Example: Assume that a qualified individual, who is married and over 65 but not 75 , has the following items of income for 1954:
Dividend income after exclusion. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 700$
Pension under the Railroad Rctirement Act (entirely excludable from gross income).
Disability payments under a workmen's compensation act (entirely excludable from gross income)
Rental income (Gross). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
Earned at odd jobs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1, 200
The credit is computed as follows:

| Retirement income includes- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dividend income | \$700 |
| Rental income | 600 |
| Total retirement income | \$1,300 |
| But the retirement income is limited to | \$1,200 |
| Less: |  |
| Railroad retirement pension | \$500 |
| Earned income in excess of \$900 (\$1,200-\$900) | $300 \quad \$ 800$ |
| Base for computation of credit . | \$400 |
| Retirement income credit 20 perecnt of \$ | \$8 |

Credit For IV'ithholding Tax.-ltemize the taxes withheld in item 2, page 1, and report the total amount as item 12A, page 1. If you have lost any Withholding Statement, ask your employer for a copy. If you cannot furnish Withholding Statements for all taxes withheld from you, attach an explanation.
Credit For F. I. C. A. Tax.-If more than $\$ 72$ of F. I. C. A. (Social Security) employee tax was withheld during 1954 because you received wages from more than one employer, the excess should be claimed as a credit against income tax. Enter any excess of F. I. C. A. tax withheld over $\$ 72$ in the "Income Tax Withheld" column of item 2, page 1, and write "F. I. C. A. tax" in the "Where Employed" column. If a joint return compute the credit separately.
Credit For Estimated Tax Payments.-If you paid any estimated tax on a Declaration of Estimated Tax (Form $1040-\mathrm{ES}$ ) for 1954 , report the total of such payments as item 12B on page 1. If on your 1953 return you had an overpayment which you chose to apply on your 1954 tax include this in item 12B.
Balance Of Tax Or Refund.-After figuring your tax either from the Tax Table or from the long-form computation, enter the amount as item 7, page 1. Enter as item 10 the amount of your self-employment tax shown on line 35, separate Schedule C. Show as item 13 any balance you owe, or as item 14 the amount of any overpayment due you, after taking credit for the amounts entered as item 12.

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1954
FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER 55,000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 3 OF FORM 1040
Read down the shaded columns below unlil you find the line covering the affusted gross income you enlered in item 6 , page 1 , Form 1040 . Then read across to the appropriate column headed by the number corresponding lo the number ol exemplions claimed in item IE, page 1 . Enter the tax you find there in item 7 , page 1 .

| If total income in Hem 6. page 1 . is |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { And the number of exemptions } \\ & \text { clamed in Item IE, page } 1 \text {. is- }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  | It total income in item 6. page 1 is |  | And the number of exemptions clamed in tem IE, page $\mathbf{1}$, is - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al reast | But less than |  |  |  |  | At least | $\begin{gathered} \text { But less } \\ \text { than } \end{gathered}$ | nd you | l ${ }_{\text {are }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { nd you are } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { y you are- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4 \text { or }$ |  |  |  | An un- <br> married <br> head ot <br> a house- <br> hold |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { matred } \\ \text { coupl } \\ \text { coupl } \\ \text { limg } \\ \text { lonnty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Single } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { marleo } \\ & \text { persod } \\ & \text { Heson } \\ & \text { separ } \\ & \text { rately } \end{aligned}$ | An un. meatriod heal a house- hold | $\substack{\text { anded } \\ \text { matred } \\ \text { couple } \\ \text { fung } \\ \text { jointly }}$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Your tax is- |  |  |  |  | \$2, 350 | Your tax is- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$0 | \$675 | \$0 | \$0 | 80 | S0 | \$2, 325 |  | \$301 | \$301 | 5181 | 151 | \$181 | $\$ 61$ | S61 | \$61 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 80 |
| 675 | 700 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 350 | 2, 375 | 305 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , |
| 700 | 725 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 375 | 2, 400 | 310 | 310 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 70 | 70 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 725 | 750 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 400 | 2.425 | 314 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 750 | 775 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,425 | 2, 450 | 319 | 319 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| 775 | 800 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,450 | 2, 475 | 323 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 800 | 825 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,475 | 2, 500 | 32 S | 328 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 88 | 58 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 825 | 850 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 500 | 2, 325 | 332 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 850 | 875 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 525 | 2, 550 | 337 | 337 | 217 | 217 | 217 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 875 | 900 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 550 | 2,575 | 341 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 925 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,575 | 2,600 | 346 | 346 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 925 | 950 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 600 | 2,625 | 3.50 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 950 | 975 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 625 | 2, 650 | 355 | 35.5 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 975 | 1,000 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,650 | 2,675 | 3.59 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 1,025 | 62 | 0 | , | 0 | 2,675 | 2. 700 | 364 | 364 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,025 | 1,050 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2. 700 | 2, 725 | 368 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 245 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 8 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 |
| 1,050 | 1,075 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 725 | 2, 750 | 373 | 373 | 253 | 253 | 25.3 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,075 | 1,100 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2. 750 | 2, 775 | 377 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 1,125 | S0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 7 | 2, 800 | 352 | 382 | 262 | 262 | 262 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,125 | 1,150 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 800 | 2, 825 | 356 | 386 | 266 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,150 | 1,175 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2, 825 | 2, 850 | 391 | 391 | 271 | 271 | 271 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 31 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 1,175 | 1,200 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.850 | 2,875 | 395 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 1,225 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,875 | 2, 900 | 400 | 400 | 280 | 280 | 250 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,225 | 1.250 | 103 | 0 | 0 | - | 2, 900 | 2, 925 | 405 | 404 | 284 | 284 | 254 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,250 | 1,275 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.925 | 2, 950 | 410 | 409 | 239 | 239 | 299 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,275 | 1,300 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,950 | 2,975 | 415 | 414 | 293 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 1,325 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,975 | 3, 000 | 420 | 419 | 298 | 295 | 293 | 178 | 175 | 178 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,325 | 1,350 | 121 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3, 000 | 3, 050 | 427 | 426 | 305 | 305 | 305 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,350 | 1,375 | 125 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3, 050 | 3, 100 | 437 | 435 | 311 | 314 | 314 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,375 | 1. 400 | 130 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3, 100 | 3, 150 | 447 | 445 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. 400 | 1,425 | 134 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3, 150 | 3, 200 | 457 | 454 | 332 | 332 | 332 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,425 | 1, 450 | 139 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 3, 200 | 3, 250 | 467 | 464 | 341 | 341 | 341 | 221 | 221 | 221 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ) |
| 1.450 | 1,475 | 143 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 3. 250 | 3, 300 | 476 | 473 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1. 475 | 1,500 | 145 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 3, 300 | 3, 350 | 456 | 482 | 359 | 359 | 359 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 119 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 1,525 | 152 | 32 | , | 0 | 3, 350 | 3, 400 | 496 | 492 | 368 | 368 | 368 | 248 | 248 | 248 | 128 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,525 | 1,550 | 157 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 3, 400 | 3, 450 | 506 | 501 | 377 | 377 | 377 | 257 | 257 | 257 | 137 | 17 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,550 | 1,575 | 161 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 3, 430 | 3, 500 | 516 | 511 | 356 | 386 | 356 | 266 | 266 | 266 | 146 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,575 | 1,600 | 166 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 3, 500 | 3, 550 | 526 | 520 | 395 | 395 | 395 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 155 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. 600 | 1,625 | 170 | 50 | , | 0 | 3. 550 | 3, 600 | 535 | 530 | 404 | 404 | 404 | 294 | 254 | 284 | 164 | 4 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,625 | 1,650 | 175 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 3, 600 | 3, 650 | 546 | 539 | 414 | 413 | 413 | 293 | 293 | 293 | 173 | 53 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,650 | 1,675 | 179 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 3, 650 | 3, 700 | 556 | 549 | 424 | 423 | 422 | 302 | 302 | 302 | 182 | 62 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,675 | 1,700 | 184 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 3, 700 | 3,750 | 566 | 558 | 434 | 432 | 431 | 311 | 311 | 311 | 191 | 71 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,700 | 1,725 | 188 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 3,750 | 3, 800 | 575 | 567 | 443 | 441 | 440 | 320 | 320 | 320 | 200 | 80 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,725 | 1,750 | 193 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 3, 800 | 3,850 | 585 | 577 | 453 | 451 | 449 | 329 | 329 | 329 | 209 | 89 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,750 | 1,775 | 197 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 3, 850 | 3. 900 | 595 | 586 | 463 | 460 | 458 | 338 | 338 | 338 | 218 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,775 | 1,800 | 202 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 3, 900 | 3.950 | 605 | 596 | 473 | 470 | 467 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 227 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 1,825 | 206 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 3, 950 | 4, 000 | 615 | 605 | 483 | 479 | 476 | 356 | 350 | 356 | 236 | 116 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1,825 | 1,850 | 211 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 4, 000 | 4, 050 | 625 | 615 | 493 | 489 | 48.5 | 365 | 365 | 365 | 245 | 125 | 5 | - |  |
| 1,850 | 1, 875 | 215 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 4, 050 | 4. 100 | 635 | 624 | 503 | 498 | 494 | 374 | 374 | 374 | 254 | 134 | 14 | 0 |  |
| 1,875 | 1,900 | 220 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4, 100 | 4, 150 | 645 | 634 | 513 | 508 | 503 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 263 | 143 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,900 | 1,925 | 224 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 4. 150 | 4, 200 | 655 | 643 | 523 | 517 | 512 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 272 | 152 | 32 | 0 |  |
| 1,925 | 1,950 | 229 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 4, 200 | 4, 250 | 665 | 653 | 533 | 527 | 521 | 401 | 401 | 401 | 281 | 161 | 41 | 0 |  |
| 1,950 | 1,975 | 233 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 4, 250 | 4,300 | 674 | 662 | 542 | 536 | 530 | 410 | 410 | 410 | 290 | 170 | 50 | 0 |  |
| 1,975 | 2, 000 | 238 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 4, 300 | 4,350 | 684 | 671 | 552 | 545 | 539 | 420 | 419 | 419 | 299 | 179 | 59 | , |  |
| 2,000 | 2,025 | 242 | 122 | 7 | 0 | 4, 350 | 4, 400 | 694 | 681 | 562 | 555 | 548 | 430 | 429 | 428 | 308 | 188 | 68 | 0 |  |
| 2,025 | 2,050 | 247 | 127 | 7 | 0 | 4, 400 | 4,450 | 704 | 690 | 572 | 564 | 557 | 440 | 438 | 437 | 317 | 197 | 77 | 0 |  |
| 2,050 | 2, 075 | 251 | 131 | 11 | 0 | 4, 450 | 4,500 | 714 | 700 | 582 | 574 | 566 | 450 | 448 | 446 | 326 | 206 | 86 | 0 |  |
| 2,075 | 2,100 | 256 | 136 | 16 | 0 | 4. 500 | 4.550 | 724 | 709 | 592 | 583 | 575 | 460 | 457 | 455 | 335 | 215 | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,100 | 2, 125 | 260 | 140 | 20 | 0 | 4, 550 | 4, 600 | 734 | 719 | 602 | 593 | 584 | 470 | 467 | 464 | 344 | 224 | 104 | - |  |
| 2,125 | 2, 150 | 265 | 145 | 25 | 0 | 4,600 | 4.650 | 744 | 728 | 612 | 602 | 593 | 450 | 476 | 473 | 353 | 233 | 113 | 0 |  |
| 2,150 2,175 | 2, 175 | 269 | 149 | 29 | 0 | 4,650 | 4,700 | 754 | 738 | 622 | 612 | 602 | 490 | 486 | 482 | 362 | 242 | 122 | 2 |  |
| 2,175 | 2, 200 | 274 | 154 | 34 | 0 | 4,700 | 4,750 | 764 | 747 | 632 | 621 | 611 | 500 | 495 | 491 | 371 | 251 | 131 | 11 |  |
| 2, 200 | 2,225 | 278 | 158 | 38 | 0 | 4,750 | 4. 800 | 773 | 756 | 641 | 630 | 620 | 509 | 504 | 500 | 350 | 260 | 140 | 20 |  |
| 2, 225 | 2, 250 | 283 | 163 | 43 | 0 | 4,800. | 4,850 | 783 | 766 | 651 | 640 | 629 | 519 | 514 | 509 | 389 | 269 | 149 | 29 |  |
| 2. 250 | 2, 275 | 287 | 167 | 47 | 0 | 4,850 | 4,900 | 793 | 775 | 661 | 649 | 638 | 529 | 523 | 518 | 398 | 278 | 158 | 38 |  |
| 2. 275 | 2,300 | 292 | 172 | 52 | 0 | 4,900 | 4.950 | 803 | 785 | 671 | 659 | 647 | 539 | 533 | 527 | 407 | 287 | 167 | 47 |  |
| 2,300 | 2,325 | 296 | 176 | 56 | 0 | 4.950 | 5,000 | 813 | 794 | 681 | 668 | 656 | 549 | 542 | 536 | 416 | 296 | 176 | 56 |  |

* This column may aloo be used hy a surviving widow or widower who meets ceitajn qualifications which are explained in the ingtructiona.


# SCHEDULE C FORM ${ }_{1040}^{\text {P }}$ 

U. S. Treasury Departmeat Internal Revenue Service

For Calendar Year 1954 or other taxable year beginning
1954, and ending
Owner's Name and Address (from Form 1040)
Item (see instructions-page 2)
A. Principal business activity
(Retoil trade, wholesale trade, lawyer, etc.)
(Principal product or service)
B. Business name
C. Number af places of business
D. Did yau pay social security taxes for any employees for any quarter of 1954? $\square$ Yes $\square$ No.
E. Enter your employer identification number, if any
F. Business address:
(Street and number or rural route)
(City, town, post office)
G. How many months in the year did you own this business? . Did you own this business on Decem. ber 31, 1954? $\square$ Yes $\square$ No. Was this a seasonal business which was closed for more than two months during the year? $\square$ Yes $\square$ No.
(County)
(State)

Line (see instructions-page 2)

1. Total receipts $\$$. , less allowances, rebates, and returns $\$$.
2. Inventory at beginning of year
3. Merchandise purchased $\$$. from business for personal use $\$$.
4. Cost of labor (do not include salary paid to yourself)
5. Material and supplies.
6. Other costs (explain in Schedule C-2).
7. Cost af goods manufactured or purchased (total of lines $3,4,5$, and 6 )
8. Total af line 2 plus line 7
9. Enter inventory at end af year
10. Cost of goods sold (line 8 less line 9).
11. Gross profit (line 1 less line 10).

## OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

12. Salaries and wages not included in line 4 (except any paid to yourself).
13. Rent on business property
14. Interest on business indebiedness.
15. Taxes on business and business property
16. Losses of business property (attach statement)
17. Bad debts arising from sales or services.
18. Depreciation and obsolescence (explain in Schedule C-1)
19. Repairs (explain in Schedule C-2)
20. Depletion of mines, ail and gas wells, timber, etc. (attach schedule).
21. Amortization of emergency and grain storage facilities (attach atatement)
22. Other business expenses (explain in Schedule C-2).
23. Tatal of lines 12 ta 22
24. Enter net prafit (or loss) (line 11 less line 23). Also enter an line 25, page 3 af this schedule, and an line 1 , Schedule C Summary, Form 1040

Schedule C-I. EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED ON LINE 18


It you owned a business, or practiced a profession, you should fill in separate Schedule C on other side and enter the net profit (or loss) on line 1, Schedule C Summary, page 2, Form 1040.
Separate Schedule C should include income from (1) sate of merchandise, or products of manufacturing, mining, and construc. tion; (2) business service; and (3) prolessional service. In general, you should report any income in the earning of which you have incurred expenses for material, labor, supplies, and the like. A farmer keeping his books of account on the accrual method may include the income in such schedule from the sale of products of agriculture in lieu of including such income in Form 1040F.
Item A-Business Activity.-State the general classification of business activity, as well as the principal product or service. For example, "Wholesale food," "Retail men's apparel," "Manufacture of upholstered wooden household furniture," "Transportation, by truck," "Broker, real estate," "Contractor-carpenter work,", "Physicion," etc. Do not use such terms as "partnership," "owner," "student," etc. The "principal business activity" is the one which accounts for the largest percentage of your total receipts. Alt trades and businesses except those specitically excluded are subject to self-employment tax.
Item E-Employer Identification Number.-This is the number given on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, which you file as an employer.
Item F-Business Address.- Do not use home address as business address unless business is actually conducted from home.
Line 1-Total Receipts.-You should include all income derived from your trade or business. Enter in the space provided such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sale price or service charge.
If you have dividend income from stocks held by you in the ordinary course of carrying on your trade or business, such dividends must be considered together with your dividends from stocks regularly held for investment purposes in computing your dividend exclusion and credit.
Installment Sales.-If you use the installment method of reporting income from sales, you should attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 the following: (a) Gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profits; (d) percentage ol profits to gross sales; (e) amounts collected; and (t) gross profits on amount collected.

## COST OF COODS SOLD

Lines 2-10.-If you are engaged in a trade or a business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise produces income, you should take inventories of merchandise and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the taxable year in order to reflect the gross profits correctly. The usual methods of valuing inventory are (a) cost and (b) cost or market whichever is lower. The method properly adopted for the first year in which inventory is taken must be continued unless permission to change is secured from the Commissioner. Application for permission to change the method ol valuing inventories must be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to effect a change. You should enter the letters " C " or " C or M " immediately before the amount column if inventories are valued either at cost, or at cost or market whichever is tower.
Other methods lor valuing inventories of material or merchandise are provided for dealers in securities, for farmers, for miners, for manufacturers who produce more than one product from a single process, and for retail merchants using the "retail method."
A special method based on cost, LIFO, is allowable only if you fite an application on Form 970 with your return for the first year used. The requirements lor adoptmg and using the LIFO method are set lorth on Form 970. Thereafter, you should attach a separate schedule showing: (a) a summary of all inventories; (b) with respect to inventories computed under the LIFO method, the computation of quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

## OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

Line 12-Salaries and Wages.-You should enter all salaries and wages not included as "Cost of Labor" in "Cost of Goods Sold." Do not deduct any salary or wages for your own services or services of others not performed in connection with your business.
Line 13-Rent on Business Property.-Rents paid or accrued on business property in which you have no equity are deductible. Do not include rent for a building, or any part, which you occupy solely for residential purposes.

Line 14 -Interest on Business Indebtedness.-Interest on business indebtedness to others is deductible. Do not include interest to yourself on capital invested in or advanced to the business.

Line 15-Taxes on Business and Business Property.-Inctude taxes paid or accrued on business property or incurred for carrying on your business. Federal import duties and Federal excise and stamp taxes are deductible if paid or incurred in carrying on a trade or business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, front toot benefits, etc.
Line 16-Losses of Business Property.-You may deduct losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casuatty, or theft, not compensated by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed as a deduction. Attach a statement showing a description of the property, date acquired, cost, subsequent improvements, depreciation allowable since acquisition, insurance, salvage value, and deductible loss.
Line 17-Bad Debts Arising From Sales or Services.-Include debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales or professional services that have been included in income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless, or such reasonable amount as has been added to a reserve for bad debts within the toxable year. A debt previously deducted as bad which reduced your tax in a prior year, if subsequently collected, must be returned as income for the year in which collected.
Line 18-Depreciation and Obsolescence.-You may deduct a reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business. For additional information regarding depreciation, especially on new property acquired or constructed after December 31, 1953, see depreciation section in the instructions for Form 1040.
If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, you should fill in Schedule C-1. In case obsolescence is included, state separately amount claimed and basis upon which it is computed. The value or cost of land must not be inctuded in this schedule, and where land and buildings were purchased for a lump sum, the cost of the building subject to depreciation must be estabtished. The adjusted property accounts and the accumułated depreciation shown in the schedule shoutd be reconciled with those accounts as reflected on your books.

Line 19-Repairs. - You may deduct the cost of incidental repairs, including labor, supplies, and other items, which do not add to the value or appreciably prolong the tife of the property. Expenditures for new buitdings, machinery, equipment, or for permanent improvements or betterments which increase the value of the property are chargeable to capital accounts. Expenditures for restoring or replacing property are not deductible, since such expenditures are chargeable to capital accounts or to depreciation reserve depending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

Line 20-Depletion of Mines, Oil and Gas Wells, Timber, Etc.- lf a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, you should procure from your District Director Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with return. If complete valuation data have been filed with questionnaire in previous years, then file with your return information necessary to bring depletion schedule up to date, setting torth, in full, statement of all transactions bearing on deductions from or additions to value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been determined. (See sections 615 and 616 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for election to capitalize or deduct expenditures for exploration and development ol mineral properties.)

Line 21-Amortization.-If you elect the deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of (a) any emergency facility with respect to which the Government has issued a certificate ol necessity, or (b) a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your election. (See sections 168 and 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)
For the election to amortize research or experimental expenditures not subject to depreciation or depletion, see section 174 of the Code.

Line 22-Other Business Deductions.-You should include ali ordinary and necessary business expenses for which no space is provided in the schedule. Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule C-2. Do not include cost of business equipment or lurniture, expenditures tor replacements, or lor permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Soil and Water Conservation Expenditures.-Taxpayers engaged in the busuness of farming may under certain conditions expense amounts paid for soil and water conservation. For more detailed instructions, see the instructions for Form 1040.

Net Operating Loss Deduction.-Any net operating loss deduction should be entered in Schedule C Summary, Form 1040, instead of in this schedule.

Accrual-Method Taxpayers Only.-It you have (a) receipts which constitute prepaid income, or (b) reserves for estimated expenses, see the instructions lor Form 1040.

16-70995-1
(See Instructions-Page 4)

## COMPUTATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

(For old-age and survivors insurance)
NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (a separate schedule must be filed for each self-employed person)

STATE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES. IF ANY, SUBJECT TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (for example: Restaurant, Building Contractor)

| Line (See instructions-Page 4) |  |  | \$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25. Net profit (or loss) shown on line 24, page 1 (Enter aggregate amount if more than one business) | \$.................. |  |  |  |
| 26. Losses of business property shown on line 16, page 1 . |  |  |  |  |
| 27. Total of lines 25 and 26. |  |  |  |  |
| 28. Less: Net income (or loss) from excluded services or sources included in line 27. |  |  |  |  |
| Specify excluded services or sources. |  |  |  |  |
| 29. Net earnings from self-employment (line 27 less line 28) |  |  |  |  |
| 30. Net earnings (or loss) from self-employment from partnerships, joint ventures, etc. (from K, Form 1065) | column II, Sch | dule |  |  |
| 31. Total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment (line 29 plus line 30) (If total of net earnings is under $\$ 400$, do not make any entries below) |  |  |  |  |
| 32. Maximum amount subject to self-employment tax | \$ 3,600 | 00 |  |  |
| 33. Less: Wages paid to you during the taxable year which were subject to withholding for old-age and survivors insurance. (If such wages exceed $\$ 3,600$, enter $\$ 3,600$ ) ....... | - |  |  |  |
| 34. Maximum amount subject to self-employment tax after adjustment for wages. |  |  |  |  |
| 35. Self-employment income subject to tax-Line 31 or 34 , whichever is smaller. |  |  |  |  |
| 36. Self-employment tax-3 percent of amount on line 35. Enter here and as item 10, page | 1, Form 1040 . . |  | \$ |  |

IMPORTANT-FILL IN ITEMS BELOW COMPLETELY BUT DO NOT DETACH

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

(Far Federal Old-Age and Survivors Ineurance)
5. ENTER HERE THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER OF THE PERSON NAMED IN LINE 4

6. Enter Total Earnings From Self Employment Shown on Line 3i above. . . . . . . . . \$
7. Enter Wages Shown on Line 33 above..................... . $\$$ . $\$$ $\qquad$
8. Enter Self-Employment Income Shown on Line 35 above. . . $\$$

Schedule C (Form 1040).-Schedule C serves two purposes. First, it provides for the determination of net profit (or loss) from business or profession to be used in computing income tax. Second, it provides for the computation of the self-employment tax in accordance with Chapter 2 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1954

## SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

In general, every individual deriving income during the taxable year from a trade or business carried on by him or from a partnership of which he is a member is subject to the self employment tax, the computation of which is made on lines 25 through 36.
"Net earnings from self-employment" (line 31) is the gross income derived by an individual from any trade or business carried on by him, less the allowable deductions attributable to such trade or business, plus his share of self employment net earnings (or loss) from a partnership of which he is a member.

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

## EXCLUSIONS

In determining the amount of net earnings from self-employment report on line 28 income from the following sources or deductions attributable thereto:

1. Certain professions.-Income from the performance of service as a physician, lawyer, dentist, osteopath, veterinarian, chiropractor, naturopath, optometrist, Christian Scıence practitioner, architect, certified public accountant, accountant registered or licensed as an accountant under State or municipal law, full-time practicing public accountant, funeral director, or professional engineer; or income from the performance of such service by a partnership;
2. Religious services.-Income ${ }^{\text {from }}$ the performance of service by a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of his ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order;
3. Farming. - Incame fram farming or from any other business in which, if the business were carried on exclusively by employees, the major portion of the services would constitute agricultural labor;
4. Employees and public officials.-Income from the performance of service as:
(a) a public official, including a notary public;
(b) an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system; or
(c) an employee. "Employee" includes among others:
(1) an agent-driver or commission driver engaged in distributing meat, vegetable, fruit, and bakery products, beverages (other than milk), or laundry or dry. cleaning services;
(2) a full-time life insurance salesman;
(3) a home warker pertorming work subject to licensing requirements under State law; and
(4) traveling or city salesmen generally, engaged upon a full-trme basis for their principals (except for sideline sales activities an behalf af another person).
Note.-The income of an employee over the age of 18 from the sale of newspapers or magazines to an ultimate consumer is subject to the self-emplayment tax if the income consists of retained profits from such sales.
5. Real estate rentals.-Rentals from real estate, except rentals received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. Payments for the use or occupancy of rooms or other space where services are also rendered to the occupant, such as rooms in hotels, boarding hauses, apartment houses furnishing hotel services, tourist camps, tourist homes, or space in parking lots, warehouses, or storage garages do not constitute rentals from real estate and therefare are included in determining net earnings from self-emplayment;
6. Interest and dividends. -Dividends an shares of stock, and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued with interest coupons or in registered form by a corporation, or by a government or political subdivision thereof, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities; and

Schedule C-a (Form 1040). -The lower portion of page 3, Schedule C, which is designated as Schedule C-a (Form 1040), is designed to provide the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for old-age and survivors insurance purposes.
(I) PROPERTY OTHER THAN CAPITAL ASSETS

| a. Kind of property (if necessary, attach statement of descriptive details not shown below) | b. Date acquited (ma., day, yr.) | c. Date sold (mo., day, yr.) | d. Gross sates price (contract price) | e. Depreciation allowed (or <br> allowable) since acquisition or March 1, 1913 (attach schedule) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |

2. Net gain (or lass). Enter here and on line 1, Schedule D, Form 1040, or as item 8 (a), page 1, Form 1041, or as item 11, page 1, Form 1065

| f. Cost of other basis and cost of subsequent inprovements (if not purchased, attach explanation) | g. Expense of sale |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$. |  |

h. Gain or loss (column d plus column e less sum of columns $f$ and $g$ )
$\$$
(II) CAPITAL ASSETS

Short-Terrn Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held Not More Than 6 Months

4. Enter your share of net short-term gain (or loss) from partnerships and fiduciaries.
5. Enter unused capital loss carryover from 5 preceding taxable years (Attach statement).
6. Net short-term gain (or loss) from lines 3, 4, and 5. Enter here and in Schedule D, Form 1041, or as item 26, page 1, Form 1065

Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held More Than 6 Months
 1, Form 1065.

- LINES 10 THROUGH 25 NOT APPLICABLE TO FIDUCIARIES AND PARTNERSHIPS


## Gain or Loss To Be Taken Into Account

10. Enter net short-term gain (or loss) from line 6
11. Enter net long-term gain (or loss) from line 9.

Use lines 12 through 15 only if gains exceed losses in lines 10 and 11.
12. Enter short-term gain (line 10, col. a) reduced by any long-term loss (line 11, col. b).
13. Enter long-term gain (line 11, col. a) reduced by any short-term loss (line 10, col. b) .
14. Enter 50 percent of line 13 .
15. Enter here and on line 2. Schedule D, Form 1040, the sum of lines 12 and 14.


Use lines 16 and 17 only if losses exceed gains in lines 10 and 11 .
16. Enter the excess of losses over gains on lines 10 and 11
17. Enter here and on line 2, Schedule D, Form 1040, the smallest of the following: (a) the amount on line 16; (b) taxable income computed without regard to capital gains and losses and the deduction for exemptions; or (c) $\$ 1,000$. .

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## COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATIVE TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS (Form 1040)

(See instructions on other side as to when the alternative tax applies)
18. Enter lrom page 3, Form 1040, the income lrom line 5 it separate return or line 7 (a) if joint return.
19. Enter amount from line 14, column a, above, if separate return, or half of such amount if joint return.
20. Balance (line 18 less line 19).
21. Enter tax on amount on line 20 (Use applicable Tax Rate Schedule in Form 1040 Instructions)
22. If joint return, multiply amount on line 21 by two.
23. Enter 50 percent of line 19.
24. It joint return, multiply amount on line 23 by two.
25. Alternative tax (line 21 plus line 23 if separate return; line 22 plus line 24 if joint return). If smaller than amount on line 6 or line $7(\mathrm{c})$, page 3, Form 1040, enter this alternative tax on line 8, page 3. Form 1040.

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY.-Report details in schedule on other side
"Capital assets" defined. -The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business) but does NOT include-
(a) stock in trade or other property of a kind properly includible in his inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year;
(b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;
(c) property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167;
(d) real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer;
(e) certain government obligations issued on or alter March l, 1941, at a discount, payable without interest and maturing at a lixed date not exceeding one year Irom date of issue;
(f) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, etc.; or
(g) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business lor services rendered or Iram the sale of property relerred to in (a) or (b) above.
In connection with (b) above, the law allows dealers in securities capital gain or loss treatment with respect to certain securities which were clearly identified as being held for investment. Also, in the case of a taxpayer other than a carporation, certain real property subdivided for sale may be treated as capital assets. Sections 1236 and 1237.
Il the total distribution to which an employee is entitled under an employees' pension, bonus, or profit-sharing trust plan exempt Irom tax under section 501 (a), is received by the employee in one taxable year, on account of the emplayee's separation Irom the service, the aggregate amount of such distribution, to the extent it exceeds the amounts contributed by the employee, shall be treated as a long-term capital gain. See section 402 .

A capital gain dividend, as defired in section 852 (relating to tax on regulated investment companies), shall be treated by the shareholder as a long-term capital gain.

Gain on sale of depreciable property between husband and wile or between a shareholder and a "controlled corporation" shall be treated as ardinary gain. Section 1239.

A transfer (other than by gift, inheritance, or devise) by an individual "holder" of all substantial rights evidenced by a patent, or an undivided interest therein, shall be considered the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 6 months.
Gains and losses Irom transactions described in section 1231 (see below) shall be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held Ior more than 6 months if the total of these gains exceeds the total of these losses. If the total of these gains does not exceed the total of these losses, such gains and losses shall nat be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets. Thus, in the event of a net gain, all these transactions should be entered in the "long-term capital gains and losses" partion of Schedule D. In the event al a net loss, all these transactions should be entered in the "property other than capital assets" portion of Schedule D, or in other applicable schedules on Forms 1040, 1041, or 1065.
Section 1231 deals with gains and losses arising from-
(a) sale, exchange, ar involuntary conversian, of land (includ. ing in certain cases unharvested crops sold with the land) and depreciable property il they are used in the trade or business and held for more than 6 months,
(b) sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes (but not including poultry) and held for l year or more,
(c) the cutting of timber or the disposal of timber or coal to which section 631 applies, and
(d) the involuntary canversion of capital assets held more than 6 months.
See sections 1231 and 631 for specifjc conditions applicable.
Description of property listed. -State following facts: (a) For real estate (including owner-occupied residences), lacation and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences ol indebtedness, name ol issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) tor stocks, name of corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital changes affecting basis (including nontaxable distributions).

Basis.-In determining gain or loss in case of property acquired after February 28, 1913, use cost, except as specially provided. The basis of property acguired by gift after December 31, 1920, is the cost or other basis to the donor in the event of gain, but, in the event of loss, it is the lower of either such donor's basis or the fair market value on date of gift. Generally the basis of property acquired by inheritance is the fair market value at time of acquisition which usually is the date of death. For special cases involving property acquired from a decedent, see section 1014. In the case of sales and exchanges of automobiles and other property not used in
your trade or business, or not used for the production of income, the basis for determining gain is the original cost plus the cost of permanent improvernents thereto. No losses are recognized far income tax purposes on the sale and exchange of such properties. In determining GAIN in case of property acquired befare March 1, 1913, use the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, as adjusted, whichever is greater, but in determining LOSS use cost as adjusted.

Sale of a personal residence. - See Form 1040 instructions for special rules applicable to sale or exchange ol your residence.

Losses an securities becoming warthless.-If (a) shares of stock become worthless during the year or (b) corporate securities with interest coupons or in registered form become worthless during the year, and are capital assets, the loss therelram shall be considered as lrom the sale or exchange of capital assets as of the last day of such taxable year.

Nonbusiness debts. - Il a debt, such as a personal loan, becames totally worthless within the taxable year, the loss resulting therefrom shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange, during the taxable year, of a capital asset held lor not more than 6 manths. Enter such loss in column (h) and describe in column (a) in the schedule of short-term capital gains and losses on other side. This does not apply to (a) a debt evidenced by a corporate security with interest coupons or in registered [arm and (b) a debt acquired in your trade or business.

Classification of capital gains and losses. - The phrase "short-term" applies to gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 6 months or less; the phrase "long-term" applies to capital assets held for more than 6 months.

Treatment of capital gains and losses.-Shart-term capital gains and losses will be merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. Long-term capital gains and losses (taken into account at 100 percent) will be merged to obtain the net longterm capital gain or loss. If the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net lang-term capital lass, 100 percent of such excess shall be included in income. If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, 50 percent of such excess shall be included in income. In the case of a fiduciary, see section 1202.

Limitation on allowable capital losses.-If the sum of all the capital losses exceeds the sum of all the capital gains (all such gains and losses to be taken into account at 100 percent), then such capital losses shall be allowed as a deduction only to the extent of (1) current year capital gains plus (2) the smaller of either the taxable income of the current year (or adjusted gross income if tax table is used) or $\$ 1,000$. For this purpose taxable income is computed without regard to capital gains or losses or the deduction [or exemptions. The excess of such allowable losses over the sum of items (1) and (2) above is called "capital loss carryover" (not applicable to partnerships). It may be carried larward and treated as a short-term capital lass in succeeding years. However, the capital loss carryover ol each year should be kept separate, since the law limits the use of such carryover to the five succeeding years. ln offsetting your capital gain and income of 1954 by prior year lass carryovers, use any capital loss carryover Iram 1949 belore using any such carryover lrom 1950 or subsequent years. Any 1949 carryover which cannot be used in 1954 must be excluded in determining total loss carryover to 1955 and subsequent years.

Collapsible corporations.-Gain from the sale or exchange of stock in a collapsible corporation is not a capital gain. Section 341 .
"Wash sales'" losses.- Losses Iram the sale or other disposition of stocks or securities are not deductible (unless sustained in connection with the taxpayer's trade or business) if, within 30 days belore or after the date of sale or other disposition, the taxpayer has acquired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law) or has entered into a cantract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities.

Losses in transactions between certain persons. - No deduction is allowable for losses lrom sales or exchanges of property directly or indirectly between (a) members of a lamily, (b) a corparation and an individual (or a fiduciary) owning more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock (liquidations excepted), (c) a grantor and fiduciary of any trust, (d) a liduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust, (e) a fiduciary and a liduciary ar beneliciary of another trust created by the same grantor, or (1) an individual and a tax-exempt organization contralled by the individual or his family.

ALTERNATIVE TAX. - If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital lass, or in the case of anly a long-term capital gain, individual taxpayers (a) filing separate returns with taxable income exceeding $\$ 18,000$, or (b) liling joint returns or as surviving widows ar widowers with taxable income exceeding $\$ 36,000$, or (c) filing as head of household with taxable income exceeding $\$ 24,000$, will usually find it to their advantage to compute the alternative tax on the other side. The alternative tax, if less than the tax computed on page 3 of Form 1040, shall be the tax liability.

GPO 10-70000-1

Attach Thls Form 10 Your Income Tax Relurn Form 1040 and File II With the District Director ot Internal Revenue lor Your District.

Or other taxable year beginning ...................., 1954, and ending .......................... $195 .$.

## Name

Address
Location of farm or farms Number of acres in each farm

If Your Accounls Are Kepl on the Cash Method, Fill In Pages 1 and 2.
II You Keep Books on an Accrual Method and Desire to Use This Form, Fill in Pages 2 and 3 Instead.

FARM INCOME FOR TAXABLE PERIOD COMPUTED ON THE CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD (See Instructions on Schedule D (Form 1040) for tax treatment of certaln livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes)



4. SALE OF LIVESTOCK ANO OTHER ITEMS Purchased

| 1. Description | 2. Date acquired | 3. Gross sales price (contract price) | 4. Cost or other basis | 5. Depraciation allowed (or allowable) since acquisiton ar March 1, 1913 | 6. Profit (column 3 plus calumn 5 minus column 4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$---...---.......... |  |  |
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| Toral (enter on line | ). |  |  |  | \$ |

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS COMPUTED ON THE CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD

10. Net farm profit (or loss) (line 5 minus line 9) to be reported in Schedule C Summary, Form 1040... 5


| 1. Hems | 2. Amoun | 3. ${ }^{\text {Items }}$ (Continued) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labor hired. |  | Rent of farm, part of farm, or pasturage. | \$ |
| Feed purchased. |  | Freight, yardage, express, and trucking |  |
| Secd and plants purchased. |  | Automobile upkeep (farm share). |  |
| Machine hire. |  | Amortization of grain storage facilities (at- |  |
| Supplies purchased. |  | tach statement) |  |
| Cost of repairs and maintenance |  | Soil and water conservation expenses (at- |  |
| Breeding fees. |  | tach statement showing computation). |  |
| Fertilizers and lime |  | Other farm expenses (specify): |  |
| Veterinary and medicine for livestock |  |  |  |
| Gasoline, other fuel and oil for farm business. |  |  |  |
| Storage and warehousing. |  |  |  |
| Taxes.................. |  |  |  |
| Insurance on property (except your dwell- |  |  |  |
| Interest on farm notes and mortgages. |  |  |  |
| Water tent, electricity, and telephone. |  |  |  |
| Total of Columns 2 and 4 (enter on (accrual method)). | line 6 of su | ry on page 1 (cash method) or line 7 , page 3 | \$ |



FARM INVENTORY FOR INCOME COMPUTED ON AN ACCRUAL METHOD


SUMMARY OF INCORE AND DEDEJCTIONS COMPUEED ON AN ACCRISEL METHOD

1. Inventory of livestock, crops, and products at end of year.
2. Sales of livestock, crops, and products during year.

2a. Other miscellaneous receipts (specify):
3. Total
4. Inventory of livestock, crops, and products at beginning of year
5. Cost of livestock and products purchased during year.
6. Gross profits (line 3 minus the sum of lines 4 and 5).
\$
.

7. Expenses (from page 2).
8. Depreciation (from page 2)
9. Other deductions (specify):
10.Total Deductions.
11. Net farm profit (or loss) (line 6 minus line 10) to be reported in Schedule C Summary, Form 1040... $\$$

## METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

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

## CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD

A farmer reporting on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements shall include in his gross income for the taxable year ( 1 ) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of livestock and produce which were raised during the taxable year or prior years, (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased, and (3) gross income from all other sources. The farm expenses will be the actual amounts paid out during the taxable year.

## ACCRUAL METHOD

For a farmer reporting on the accrual method, the gross profits are obtained as indicated in summary of income and deductions on page 3 of this form. The farm expenscs will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not

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

## INCOME

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

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

Recoveries for hail and fire insurance on growing crops should be included in gross income.
Rents received in crop shares shall be reported in income in the year in which the crop shares are reduced to money or the equiva. lent of money.

A taxpayer electing to include in gross income amounts received during the year as loans from Commodity Credit Corporation should file with his return a statement showing details of such loans. (See section 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

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

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

## EXPENSES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

In general, a farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary cxpenses all amounts actually expended in carrying on the busincss of farming, except those which represent capital investment. The following is a list of such expenses (taken from the classification appearing on page 2 of this form though any other equally descriptive classification may be used) :

Labor hired.-Amounts paid for regular farm labor, piece work, contract labor, and other forms of hired labor. Do not deduct the value of your own lahor or that of your wife. Only that part of the board which is purchased for hired labor should he deducted. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired labor is not deductible. Rations purchased for laborers or sharecroppers are deductible. Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in household work, except to the extent that the services of such persons are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers. Services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not deductible.

Feed purchased.-Cost of grain, hay, silage, mill feeds, other con centrates and roughages purchased, and amounts paid for grinding, mixing, and processing of feed.

Machine hire.-Amounts paid for threshing, combining, silo flling, baling, ginning, and other machine hire.

Supplies purchased.-Cost of twine, spray material, poisons, disinfectant, cans, barrels, baskets, egg cases, bags, and other similar farm supplies purchased.
Cost of repairs and maintenance.-Amounts expended for repairs and maintenance of farm buildings (except your dwelling), fences, drains, and other farm improvements, and for repairs and maintenance of farm machinery and cquipment; cost of small tools of short life such as shovels, rakes, etc. Amounts expended for replacements of, or additions to, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible.

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

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

Insurance.-Cost of all insurance on farm buildings (except your dwelling) and improvements, equipment, crops, and livestock.

Interest on farm notes and mortgages.-Interest paid on farm mortgages and other obligations incurred to carry on farming.
Water rent, electricity, and telephone.-The farm share of these expenditures. Do not deduct personal expenses.
Rent of farm, part of farm, or pasturage.-Rent paid in cash. A tenant farmer paying rent to his landlord in the form of crops raised on the farm (under a cropshare agreement) may not deduct as rent the value of the crop given to the landlord, but the tenant may deduct all amounts paid by him in raising the crop.

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

Soil and water conservation expenses.-See instructions to Form 1040 for explanation of these expenses.

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

Depreciation.-Allowance for depreciation of buildings, improvements, machinery, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature. In computing depreciation do not include the value of farm land nor the land on which farm buildings are located. Do not deduct repairs or depreciation on the dwelling you occupy or on your personal or household equipment. Do not claim as a scparate item depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. Depreciation, however, may be claimed on livestock acquired for work, breeding, or dairy purposes which are not included in your inventory of livestock purchased or raised for sale. See the instructions to Form 1040 for merhods of computing depreciation.

Losses.-Losses of farm buildings, machinery, and other farm property not included in your inventory, resulting from fire, storm, or other casualty and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Losses of property included in your inventory are taken care of by the reduced amount of the inventory at the close of the year. The total loss of a prospective crop by frost, storm, flood, or fre, is not deductible. When reporting on the cash basis, the value of animals raised by you and lost by death is not deductible, while in the case of animals purchased and lost by death, the cost less depreciation allowed or allowable is deductible.
Amortization.-If you elect the deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your election. (See scction 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

Net operating loss deductions.-Every farmer claiming a net operating loss deduction shall file with his return a concise statement setting forth the amnunt of the net operating loss deduction claimed and all material facts. The deduction should be entered in Schedule C Summary, Form 1040 , instead of on Form 1040 F .
Fiscal year farmers.-If you report income on a fiscal year basis and your year ends after December 31, 1954, consult your local Internal Revenue Service office for the recent changes in the law which affect your liability for self-employment tax.


# FOR EMPLOYEES EARNING LESS THAN \$5,000 

The enclosed card, Form 1040A, offers a simple way for employees receiving less than $\$ 5,000$ total income to file their 1954 U. S. income tax returns.

## To use this form:

1 Read instructions below. Be sure you qualify. If you don't, obtain and file a Form 1040.
2
Fill out the copy on other side for your records.
3
Transfer answers from your copy to card.
4
Sign the card and mail it, together with your withholding statements (Forms W-2), to your District Director in the envelope provided. The Internal Revenue Service will figure your tax and send you a check for any refund due you or a bill for any amount you owe.
(The tax table show below is only for your injormation. You do not use this table in preparing Form 1040A. The Internal Revenup Service will use the table to figure your tax. The table allows you about $10 \%$ of your income as deductions.
NOTE This 10 re allowance takes the place of deductions u'hich are allowed only if you itemize your deductions on Form 1040, such as the deductions for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, losses, medical expenses, miscellaneous items, and the new deduction for child care cxpenses. If your deductions cxceed $10 \%$ of your income, it will be to your advantage to use Form 1040 and itemize them.

## GENEEAL ITASTRUCTIONS

Who Must File.-Every citizen or resident of the United States under 65 who had $\$ 600(\$ 1,200$ if 65 or over) or more gross income.

Who May Use U. S. Individual Income Tax Return, Form 1040A.-If your total gross in. come was less than $\$ 5,000$ and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Statements (Forms W-2) and not more than $\$ 100$ total of other wages, dividends, and interest, you may use this form. A husband and wife may file a joint return if their combined incomes do not exceed these limits. If you had income from any other sources, you may not use this form but must file your return on Form 1040 . Likewise, Form 1040 must be used (1) in making a separate return of a married person domiciled in a community property State, (2) if husband or wife itemizes deductions, (3) if you claim the status of head of housebold or surviving widow or widower, or (4) if you wish to claim credit for dividends received or retirement income.

When to rile.-On or after January 1, 1955, but not later than April 15, 1955.
Where to File.-With the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district.

Where to Get Forms.-It you need a Form 1040 you can get one from any Internal Revenue office, and from most banks and post offices. Your employer will furnish you with a Withholding Statement.
Married Couple-Advantage of Joint Re-turn.- A husbond and wife may make a joint return even though one has no income. To assure any benefits of the split-income provisions, they should file a joint return. Both husband and wife must sign a joint return. A joint return on Form 1040A never results in more tax thon separate returns.

Sick Pay Exclusion.-If an employer contin. ues to pay wages to an employee under a wage continuation plon while the employee is absent from work due to injury or sickness, such payments may be excluded from the employee's income, but only to the extent they do not exceed a weekly rate of $\$ 100$. However, the exclusion does not apply to the first seven calendar days of an absence due to sickness unless the employee is hospitalized for at least one day during the period of sickness.


## INSTRUCTIONS FOR FRONT OF FORM 1040A

Item 7. - Enter your social security number and your wife's (husband's) social security number, if any, even though she (he) files a separate return.
Items 8 and 9.-Enter the total amount of your wages subject to income tax and the total amount of income tax withheld as shown on your Withholding Statements, Forms W-2.
Item 10. -Enter all other taxable income from wages, dividends, or interest. Exclude dividends received from corporations in the United States up to $\$ 50$. This exclusion does not apply to dividends received from mutual savings banks or building and loan associations. If joint return and both husband and wife had dividend income, eoch is entitled to a $\$ 50$ exclusion provided it is applied against his individual dividend income. If the sum of items 10 (a) and 10 (b) exceeds $\$ 100$, you must file a Form 1040.
Item 11.-If more than $\$ 72$ of F.I.C.A. (Social Security) employca tax was withheld during 1954 because you worked for more than one employer, enter the excess, and it will be credited against your income tax. Figure separately for husband and wife.
Item 12. -See "Sick Pay Exclusion" in general instructions. If you received such payments and your employer has not excluded them from the amount of wages shown on your withholding statement (Form W-2), enter your exclusion here. Enclose a statement showing your computation and your name and address.
Items 8(b) to 12(b).-Complete these items only if this is a joint return. The signatures of both taxpayer and his wife (or husband) are required on joint returns.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR BACK OF FORM 1040A

Items 13 (a) to (f).-Fill out these items to receive credit for your exemptions and those of your wife (or husband). Marital status, age, and blindness must be determined as of December 31, 1954, except that if the wife or husband of the taxpayer died during the year, the determination is made as of the date of death.
Item 14. -Fill in this schedule to receive credit for your children, stepchildren, and other dependents. Each dependent must meet all of the lollowing tests:
a. Received more than one-hall of his or her support from you (or from wife or husband if this is a joint return).
b. Received less than $\$ 600$ gross income. (This test does not apply to your children or stepchildren who are under 19 or who are students.)
c. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife).
d. Was either a citizen, or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone.
e. Either (l) had as his principal place of abode your home and was a member of your household; OR (2) was related to you (or to husband or wife if this is a joint return) in one of the following ways: Child Sister Mother-in-law The following il Stepchild Grandchild Mother Father Grandparent Brother

Grandchild
Stepsister
Stepmother

Father-in-law related by blood:
er-in-low
Sister-in-law
Son-in-law
Daughter-in-law

Uncle
Aunt
Nephew
Niece

FRONT

## YOUR COPY



## BACK

## 13. EXEMPTIONS FOR YOURSELF AND WIFE (OR HUSBAND)

(a) For your own exemption, write the FIGURE
(b) If you were 65 or over at the end of 1954, write the FIGURE 1
(c) If toxpayer was blind at the end of 1954, write the FIGURE 1
(d) If your wife (or husband) had no income in 1954, or if this is a joint return, write the FIGURE 1 for her (or his) exemption-
(e) If she (or he) is claimed as an exemption in (d) above and was 65 or over af the end of 1954, write the FIGURE 1
$(f)$ If she (or he) is claimed as an exemption in (d) obove and was blind at the end of 1954, write the FIGURE $1 \longrightarrow$

## 14. EXEMPTIONS FOR YOUR CHILDREN AND OTHER DEPENDENTS (List below)

Name (also give address if different from yours)

- Enter Figure 1 in the last column to right for each name listed.

Relationship

| Answer ONLY for dependents other than children |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Did dependent have gross income of $\$ 600$ or more? | Amount yOU spent for dependent's support. It $100 \%$, write "All" | Amount spent by OTHERS including dependent |  |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |
|  |  |  | $\rightarrow$ |

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[^0]:    Less than 500

[^1]:    Table g.-DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN dividends received and dividends eligible and ineligible for exclusions, by aduisted gross income classes

[^2]:    See text for "Description of Sample and Linitations of Data,"
    lSample variability of this itero is too large to warrant showing it separately. Howver, this value is included in each total
    2 ad

[^3]:    

[^4]:    See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Classifications and Terms" and "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^5]:    See footnotea at end of table. See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Claagifications and Terms" and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data.

[^6]:    See texdes returna, Form 1040 A , in adjusted gross income classes under $\$ 5,000$. . However, this value is included in each total.
    iExalude
    2Sample variability of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. Hower
    ${ }_{4}{ }_{\text {Adjusted }}$ gross income less sojusted gross deficit.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes returns with income tax withheld, or with excess social security tax withheld, or with both.
    ${ }^{6}$ Includes returns with payments on declaration, or with credit for overpayment of prior year's tax, or with both.
    ${ }^{\text {Lesess }}$ than $\$ 500$.

[^7]:    Adjusted gross deficit.
    2 Sanple veribility of this item too large to warrant showing it separstely. However, this value is included in each total.
    3 Ad dusted gross incore less adjusted gross deficit.

[^8]:    See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Classifications and Terms" and for "Description of Sample and Limitations
    Sample variability of this iten is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value fs included in esch total
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes returns, Form lokat, with this source of income.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sample varisbility of this item is too large to warrant showing it separately. However, this value is included in each total.

[^10]:    See text yor individusi returns for "Exthamaion of Classiflcations and Terme" anc :or "Deseriytion of Samfle and Limitations of Data."
    Sample valsoili! of tris item is too lare to warrant showing it sefaratoly. Fonever, this value is included in each tatal.

[^11]:    Sample wariaility f this item is taplarga to warant shwing it separately．However，this value is included in each total．

[^12]:    See footnotes at end of table. See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Classifications snd Terms" and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^13]:    See text for Individusl returns for "Explanation or Classifications and Terrs" and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data,
    isample variability of this item is too lorge to warront showing it seporately. However, this velue is inoluded in egch total.

[^14]:    See text for individual returns for "Explanation of Classifications and Terms" ond fur "Description f Sample and Limitations uf Data.
    Sample variability of this item is tou large th warrant showing it. separately. However, this value is Lricludad in each trital.
    2Tncludes Canal Zone.

[^15]:    －

[^16]:    See fintrotes at end wityble

[^17]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ For 1945 ，this class ingludes nontaxable returns with income ex，eeding the thes init．
    ${ }^{3}$ For $1946-52$ ，this class includes nontaxable returns pith incone exceedint the class limit
    
    ${ }^{5}$ Excludes interest．of less than $\$ 100$ per return reported on Form lu40A or W－

[^18]:    See footnoter at end of table.

[^19]:    
    ${ }^{3}$ Ircludes part of the $1 \in$ turris frum Puert, Fieo and $V_{1}$ rgin Islands for 1 te and all such returns for 1953.

[^20]:    

