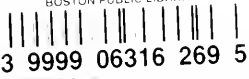


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STATISTICS OF INCOME . . . 1958

Individual
INCOME TAX
RETURNS

for 1958

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT • INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Statistics of Income

1958

Individual
INCOME TAX
RETURNS

for 1958



*Prepared under the direction of the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
by the Statistics Division*

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1960.

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

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

Respectfully,

DANA LATHAM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HONORABLE ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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*Individual
Income Tax
Returns*

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

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

There were a few changes in the tax laws resulting from the "Technical Amendments Act of 1958" and the "Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958" which affect the comparability of the detailed statistics contained in this report with similar data for 1957. These changes relate to: (1) Liberalization of the medical deduction for disabled persons aged 65 and over, (2) Additional first year depreciation, (3) Uninsured casualty and theft losses of business property and capital assets held more than 6 months for the production of income, (4) Stockholders share of income from a small business corporation that elected not to be taxed as a corporation, and (5) Allowance of exemption for an alien, adopted child living with a United States citizen residing abroad. These changes are noted in the text description of the item affected.

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

NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME, AND TAXES

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

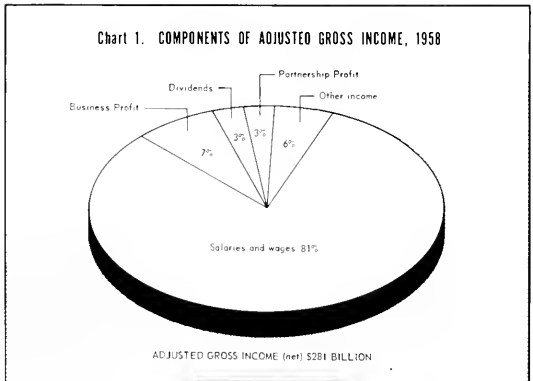
Even though there were fewer returns for 1958, adjusted gross income increased to a new high of \$281.2 billion, about \$834 million above that for

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

Taxable income of \$149.3 billion was slightly below the previous year and, correspondingly, the income tax after credits of \$34.3 billion on the 1958 returns was somewhat below the previous year's income tax. The self-employment tax of \$589 million was \$8 million higher than the 1957 self-employment tax, reflecting the increased business profits for the current year.

Changes between the two years, 1958 and 1957, for the most significant items are presented in the text table A.

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



DIVIDENDS

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

Table A.—NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME, AND TAXES: 1958 AND 1957

Item	1958	1957	Change, 1958 from 1957
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of returns, total.....	59,085,194	59,825,124	-739,930
Taxable.....	45,682,134	46,865,215	-1,183,181
Nontaxable.....	13,403,060	12,959,909	+443,262
	(Million Dollars)		
Adjusted gross income (less deficit).....	281,154	280,311	+844
Sources of income:			
Salaries and wages.....	227,551	228,677	-1,126
Dividends.....	8,763	8,114	+649
Interest.....	1,689	1,379	+310
Business or profession.....	4,407	4,439	-32
Partnership.....	4,37	4,959	-127
Sales of capital assets.....	4,37	3,486	+844
Rents and royalties.....	1,127	1,284	-157
Other.....	1,564	1,452	+112
Taxable income.....	149,427	149,763	-336
Income tax after credits.....	34,336	34,984	-648
Self-employment tax.....	589	581	+8

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table B.—DIVIDENDS ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE FOR EXCLUSION AND DIVIDENDS ELIGIBLE FOR TAX CREDIT, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

Table with columns for Adjusted gross income classes, Dividends included in adjusted gross income, Dividends excluded from gross income, Dividends eligible for tax credit, and Dividends not eligible for tax credit. Sub-columns include Number of returns and Amount (Thousands of dollars).

See text for "Description of Sample."

Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data due to that reason.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

dividends. When a taxpayer received less than \$50 of qualifying dividends, the exclusion equaled the amount received.

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

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

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

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

Excludable sick pay, claimed only on Form 1040 returns, amounted to \$621.7 million for 1958, which was \$48.6 million above a similar deduction for 1957. The sick pay deduction for 1958 was 6 percent of the \$10.3 billion wages from which it was deducted. Sick pay was reported on 1.5 million returns representing over 4 percent of the Form 1040 returns with salaries and wages.

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

EXCLUDABLE SICK PAY

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

Table C - EXCLUDABLE SICK PAY BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

Income Class	Number of Returns	Excludable Sick Pay	Salaries and Wages
Under \$1,000	1,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
\$1,000 to under \$2,000	1,000,000	200,000,000	2,000,000,000
\$2,000 to under \$3,000	1,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000
\$3,000 to under \$4,000	1,000,000	400,000,000	4,000,000,000
\$4,000 to under \$5,000	1,000,000	500,000,000	5,000,000,000
\$5,000 to under \$6,000	1,000,000	600,000,000	6,000,000,000
\$6,000 to under \$7,000	1,000,000	700,000,000	7,000,000,000
\$7,000 to under \$8,000	1,000,000	800,000,000	8,000,000,000
\$8,000 to under \$9,000	1,000,000	900,000,000	9,000,000,000
\$9,000 to under \$10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
\$10,000 to under \$15,000	1,000,000	1,500,000,000	15,000,000,000
\$15,000 to under \$20,000	1,000,000	2,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
\$20,000 to under \$25,000	1,000,000	2,500,000,000	25,000,000,000
\$25,000 to under \$30,000	1,000,000	3,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
\$30,000 to under \$35,000	1,000,000	3,500,000,000	35,000,000,000
\$35,000 to under \$40,000	1,000,000	4,000,000,000	40,000,000,000
\$40,000 to under \$45,000	1,000,000	4,500,000,000	45,000,000,000
\$45,000 to under \$50,000	1,000,000	5,000,000,000	50,000,000,000
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	1,000,000	7,500,000,000	75,000,000,000
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	1,000,000	10,000,000,000	100,000,000,000
\$100,000 and over	1,000,000	10,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000
Total income tax returns	10,000,000	10,000,000,000	100,000,000,000

CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

Capital gains of \$4.9 billion were reported in adjusted gross income for 1958, on 3.5 million returns. However, only 50 percent of net long-term gain in excess of net short-term loss was taken into account for this purpose. The gain in adjusted gross income was 18 percent above that for 1957.

A capital loss deduction was taken on 21 thousand returns in computing adjusted gross income for 1958. Both the entire capital loss of \$2 billion before statutory limitation and the deduction after limitation of \$549 million were somewhat less than last year's losses. More than 27 percent of the entire capital loss before limitation was used in computing adjusted gross income for 1958.

Comparison of capital gain and loss data for 1958 and 1957 is shown in text table D below.

Table D - CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES, 1958 AND 1957

Income Class	1958		1957	
	Number of Returns	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)	Number of Returns	Amount (Thousands of Dollars)
Capital Gains	3,500,000	4,900,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Capital Losses	21,000	2,000,000	21,000	2,000,000
Total	3,521,000	2,900,000	3,021,000	2,000,000

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

Table E.—LOSSES FROM SALES OF CAPITAL ASSETS, 1958
 (Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Return with—	Number of returns	Net loss		Applicable capital loss carryover from 1953-57
		Before limitation	After limitation	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Thousand dollars)				
Capital loss completely deducted:				
No carryover from 1953-57.....	594,703	176,266	176,100	-
With carryover from 1953-57.....	8,156	47,028	47,028	-
Total.....	594,704	223,234	223,234	-
Capital loss partially deducted:				
No carryover from 1953-57.....	193,524	795,348	193,524	\$1,807
With carryover from 1953-57.....	132,485	1,016,100	132,485	\$886.7
Total.....	326,009	1,774,448	326,009	1,894.7
Returns with capital loss.....	920,713	1,774,448	549,243	1,894.7

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

In the second category, returns with capital loss partially deducted, there were 326,009 returns with capital loss before limitation of \$1.8 billion. The capital loss on each of these returns was large enough that the statutory limitation was effective and the deductible loss was limited to \$325.9 million, or 18 percent of the entire loss reported on these returns.

Among these returns with capital loss partially deducted, there were 193,524 returns that had no capital loss carryover from 1953-57. Therefore, the capital loss before limitation of \$755.3 million was the result of current year sales. Since the statutory limitation allowed a deduction of only \$193.4 million, the remaining disallowed loss of \$561.9 million is a capital loss carryover to 1959.

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

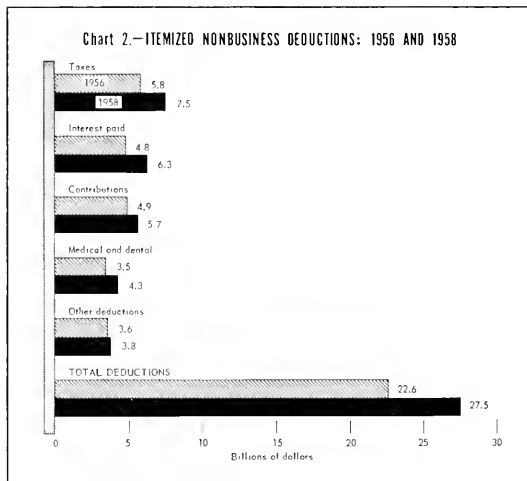
The approximate capital loss carryover into 1959 consists of the unused loss of \$561.9 million on returns with no carryover from 1953-57 and the \$886.7 million excess capital loss on returns with carryover from prior years, making a total of \$1.4 billion.

ITEMIZED NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

There were 20.8 million returns on which non-business deductions of \$27.5 billion were itemized and subtracted from adjusted gross income. The amount of total deductions represented 18.9 percent of the adjusted gross income reported on these re-

turns. Contributions of \$5.7 billion, interest paid of \$6.3 billion, taxes of \$7.5 billion, and medical deductions of \$4.3 billion were higher than for any previous year for which such data were tabulated. Total itemized deductions increased \$1.8 billion over itemized deductions for 1957. Ninety-seven percent of the 1958 returns with itemized deductions showed taxes, 96 percent contributions, 76 percent interest paid, and 59 percent a medical expense deduction. Of the 20.8 million itemized deduction returns, 19 million were taxable.

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



Contributions

Ninety-six percent of the 20.8 million returns with itemized deductions for 1958 had a deduction for contributions. The contributions occurred on 20 million returns and amounted to \$5.7 billion. A description of allowable contributions is given among the itemized nonbusiness deductions later in this report.

In general, contributions equaling 20 percent of adjusted gross income were allowed as a deduction. However, there was an additional allowance to the extent of 10 percent of adjusted gross income, if such contributions consisted of gifts to churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, and organizations directly engaged in continuous medical research. Also, an unlimited deduction for contributions was allowed individuals who met specified conditions.

Text table F shows, by adjusted gross income classes, the number of returns and the deduction for contributions, together with the returns that showed the deduction to be in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income. For 1958, there were 177 thousand returns with charitable deduction exceeding 20 percent of adjusted gross income and the excess contributions were approximately \$138 million.

These 177 thousand returns represented less than 1 percent of the 20 million returns with a deduction for contributions. Fifty-four percent of the returns with excess contributions were taxable returns on which 76 percent of the excess contribution appeared.

The deduction for contributions in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income is not the total amount of contributions allowed as a deduction to the special organizations. In some cases the special contributions exceeded the 10 percent limitation described above and the excess could be included with the contributions to which the 20 percent limitation applied. In other cases where the total contributions were less than 20 percent of adjusted gross income, any contribution to these special organizations would not be reflected in the group tabulated as having a deduction in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income. The tabulation denotes only that the total deduction for contributions, without regard to type, was in excess of 20 percent of adjusted gross income.

Basic table 7 presents a frequency distribution of all returns with a deduction for contributions for 1958, in which the combined taxable and nontaxable returns are cross classified by adjusted gross income classes and size of deduction for contributions.

Table F.—DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN EXCESS OF 20 PERCENT OF ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

Adjusted gross income classes	Number of returns with deduction for contributions	Deduction for contributions (Thousand dollars)	Returns with deduction for contributions exceeding 20 percent of adjusted gross income	
			Number of returns	Amount in excess of 20 percent (Thousand dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Taxable returns:				
\$0 under \$1,000.....	88,217	1,000	(1)	(1)
\$1,000 under \$1,500.....	206,588	18,213	1,119	437
\$1,500 under \$2,000.....	362,678	31,917	1,747	1,070
\$2,000 under \$2,500.....	541,702	54,179	2,469	1,571
\$2,500 under \$3,000.....	795,272	119,601	3,171	2,120
\$3,000 under \$3,500.....	1,051,199	148,172	4,181	2,693
\$3,500 under \$4,000.....	1,393,145	188,741	5,271	3,254
\$4,000 under \$4,500.....	1,728,522	239,227	6,359	3,82
\$4,500 under \$5,000.....	2,061,609	289,469	7,451	4,287
\$5,000 under \$6,000.....	3,078,354	434,541	11,418	6,333
\$6,000 under \$7,000.....	2,130,482	296,429	7,471	4,217
\$7,000 under \$8,000.....	1,176,085	153,261	3,978	2,147
\$8,000 under \$9,000.....	1,203,373	162,743	4,155	2,506
\$9,000 under \$10,000.....	780,867	108,567	2,734	1,575
\$10,000 under \$15,000.....	1,473,232	208,573	5,434	3,075
\$15,000 under \$20,000.....	819,412	107,979	2,823	1,570
\$20,000 under \$25,000.....	210,280	110,934	1,879	1,121
\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	320,517	373,191	5,113	2,801
\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	86,284	274,418	2,801	1,671
\$100,000 under \$150,000.....	13,668	88,898	1,075	7,136
\$150,000 under \$200,000.....	9,743	47,413	623	4,364
\$200,000 under \$500,000.....	3,875	114,264	799	15,481
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	520	43,412	18	7,723
\$1,000,000 or more.....	23	81,248	82	28,747
Total taxable returns.....	12,779,288	5,411,172	78,897	104,188
Nontaxable returns:				
Under \$600.....	17,496	2,136	1,843	1,220
\$600 under \$1,000.....	110,214	10,284	1,125	1,727
\$1,000 under \$1,500.....	176,470	22,666	18,381	2,573
\$1,500 under \$2,000.....	283,234	35,270	12,704	1,418
\$2,000 under \$2,500.....	213,684	31,420	7,121	858
\$2,500 under \$3,000.....	191,750	21,666	2,823	1,113
\$3,000 under \$3,500.....	155,593	28,281	3,741	731
\$3,500 under \$4,000.....	167,875	24,253		
\$4,000 under \$4,500.....	136,762	17,432		
\$4,500 under \$5,000.....	79,311	18,093	1,036	43,221
\$5,000 or more.....	119,696	60,277		
Total nontaxable returns.....	1,460,965	289,194	80,743	30,815
Grand total.....	14,240,253	5,700,366	159,640	134,993
Returns under \$5,000.....	7,959,487	1,311,024	133,493	19,453
Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000.....	9,046,724	3,311,418	24,748	4,061
Returns \$10,000 or more.....	2,233,442	2,088,284	18,499	108,479

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

Medical Deduction and Expenses

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

A description of expenses considered for this deduction, the limitations on the amount allowed as a deduction, and rules relating to taxpayers age 65 or over are given under itemized nonbusiness deductions later in this report.

Table G shows that for persons in the age group under 65 years, the total medical expenses reported were \$5.3 billion, averaging \$493 per return. This age group, which could deduct only the medical expenses in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, deducted \$3.4 billion. This deduction was about 64 percent of the total medical expenses incurred, but only 5 percent of the adjusted gross income reported by this group.

Persons in the age group 65 or over claimed a medical deduction on 1.5 million returns, or 12 percent of the 12.2 million returns with a medical deduction. Total medical expenses of \$926.4 million were reported, with an average per return of \$627. This group was allowed a more liberal deduction amounting to \$900.9 million, or 97 percent of their total medical expenses. This deduction was nearly 8 percent of their adjusted gross income, and reflects the increase allowed disabled persons 65 years or over who could deduct medical expenses to the extent of \$15,000 per person, for 1958.

Basic table 7 presents a frequency distribution of the number of itemized deduction returns with a medical deduction by adjusted gross income classes cross classified by the size of the medical deduction. In this table, the taxable and nontaxable returns are tabulated together. More than 5,000 returns had a medical deduction of \$10,000 or more.

Total Itemized Deductions

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table G.—MEDICAL DEDUCTIONS AND EXPENSES, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY AGE GROUPS

Table with columns for Adjusted Gross Income Class, Age Group, Number of Returns, Medical Deductions, and Expenses. Rows include Taxable returns and Exempt returns across various income brackets and age groups.

MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYERS

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

Single individuals who did not claim status as head of household or surviving spouse filed 19.2 million returns which was more than 500 thousand returns below the number filed by this group for 1957. The decrease in this group of returns forms the major part of the 740 thousand decrease in total returns filed for 1958. Nearly 1 million returns were filed by individuals claiming status as head of household and about 80 thousand returns were filed by surviving widows and widowers for 1958. The 80 thousand returns filed by the latter group was 1/3 less than the number filed by surviving spouses for 1957.

In text table I, the number of returns and amounts of adjusted gross income and taxable income are shown for the five marital classifications of taxpayers.

EXEMPTIONS

Although there were about 3/4 of a million fewer returns filed for the income year 1958, the total number of exemptions claimed increased 233 thousand. Since there were fewer taxpayer exemptions, the increase was among the exemptions for dependents and age and blindness of the taxpayer.

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

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table B—NUMBER OF ITEMIZED DEDUCTION RETURNS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND SIZE OF TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

Adjusted gross income class	Number of returns	Size of total deductions						Total
		Under \$100	\$100 under \$200	\$200 under \$300	\$300 under \$400	\$400 under \$500	\$500 under \$1,000	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Taxable returns:								
\$500 under \$1,000	67,860		86,325	127,041	147,956		-	
\$1,000 under \$1,500	124,159		164,330	229,647	264,532	34,157	36,432	
\$1,500 under \$2,000	88,113		124,411	171,411	202,411	23,274	108,713	
\$2,000 under \$2,500	52,626		75,275	107,260	127,260	112,649	181,010	
\$2,500 under \$3,000	28,243		41,274	57,274	67,274	41,556	88,521	
\$3,000 under \$3,500	15,124		21,274	29,274	34,274	21,274	42,521	
\$3,500 under \$4,000	8,124		11,274	15,274	17,274	10,274	20,521	
\$4,000 under \$4,500	4,124		5,274	7,274	8,274	5,274	10,521	
\$4,500 under \$5,000	2,124		2,274	3,274	3,274	2,274	4,521	
\$5,000 under \$6,000	1,124		1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	2,521	
\$6,000 under \$7,000	512,454		724,274	1,024,274	1,174,274	724,274	1,187,883	
\$7,000 under \$8,000	274,274		384,274	524,274	604,274	374,274	604,274	
\$8,000 under \$9,000	134,274		184,274	254,274	294,274	184,274	304,274	
\$9,000 under \$10,000	64,274		84,274	114,274	134,274	84,274	134,274	
\$10,000 under \$11,000	24,274	10,154	34,274	44,274	54,274	34,274	54,274	
\$11,000 under \$12,000	14,274		19,274	24,274	29,274	19,274	29,274	
\$12,000 under \$13,000	8,274		11,274	14,274	17,274	11,274	17,274	
\$13,000 under \$14,000	4,274		5,274	6,274	7,274	4,274	7,274	
\$14,000 under \$15,000	2,274		2,274	2,274	2,274	2,274	4,548	
\$15,000 under \$20,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$20,000 under \$30,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$30,000 under \$40,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$40,000 under \$1,000,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$1,000,000 under \$1,500,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$1,500,000 under \$2,000,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$2,000,000 under \$4,000,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$4,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
\$1,000,000 or more	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,248	
Total taxable returns:	2,512,713	15,778	104,693	176,713	224,141	276,646	1,864,609	
Nontaxable returns:								
Under \$500	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$500 under \$1,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$1,000 under \$1,500	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$1,500 under \$2,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$2,000 under \$2,500	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$2,500 under \$3,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$3,000 under \$3,500	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$3,500 under \$4,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$4,000 under \$4,500	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$4,500 under \$5,000	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
\$5,000 or more	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,141	
Total nontaxable returns:	11,240		11,240	11,240	11,240	11,240	56,200	
Grand total:	2,523,953		115,933	187,953	235,381	287,886	1,920,809	
Returns under \$5,000:	2,512,713		115,933	187,953	235,381	287,886	1,920,809	
Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1,124		1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	5,620	
Returns \$10,000 or more:	1,390,240		113,809	186,829	234,257	286,762	1,915,189	

Adjusted gross income class	Size of total deductions—Continued						
	\$1,000 under \$1,500	\$1,500 under \$2,000	\$2,000 under \$2,500	\$2,500 under \$3,000	\$3,000 under \$4,000	\$4,000 under \$5,000	\$5,000 or more
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Taxable returns:							
\$500 under \$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 under \$1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 under \$2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 under \$2,500	1,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 under \$3,000	1,124	1,124	-	-	-	-	-
\$3,000 under \$3,500	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-	-	-
\$3,500 under \$4,000	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-	-
\$4,000 under \$4,500	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-
\$4,500 under \$5,000	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-
\$5,000 or more	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124
Total taxable returns:	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620	6,620
Nontaxable returns:							
Under \$500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 under \$1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 under \$1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 under \$2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 under \$2,500	1,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 under \$3,000	1,124	1,124	-	-	-	-	-
\$3,000 under \$3,500	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-	-	-
\$3,500 under \$4,000	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-	-
\$4,000 under \$4,500	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-	-
\$4,500 under \$5,000	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	-
\$5,000 or more	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124
Total nontaxable returns:	11,240	11,240	11,240	11,240	11,240	11,240	11,240
Grand total:	17,860	17,860	17,860	17,860	17,860	17,860	17,860
Returns under \$5,000:	2,512,713						
Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1,124						
Returns \$10,000 or more:	1,390,240						

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table I.—NUMBER OF RETURNS, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, AND TAXABLE INCOME BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER (Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Marital status of taxpayer	Returns		Adjusted gross income (Thousands of dollars)	Taxable income (Thousands of dollars)
	Number	Percent of total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Joint returns of husbands and wives.....	36,774,485	62.3	231,272,376	114,472,540
Separate returns of husbands and wives.....	1,980,772	3.4	4,320,971	3,770,007
Returns of heads of households.....	972,091	1.7	4,283,243	2,894,146
Returns of surviving spouse.....	774,558	1.3	30,419	134,569
Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse.....	19,247,174	32.4	48,011,224	28,237,284
Total.....	59,085,182	100.0	281,154,013	154,307,414

Table J.—NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER AND BY TYPE OF EXEMPTION (Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Marital status	Total number of exemptions	Number of exemptions for—			
		Taxpayers	Children	Age, blindness, and dependents other than children	
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Joint returns of husbands and wives.....	136,367,104	73,589,170	5,105,908		7,672,031
Separate returns of husbands and wives.....	1,902,829	1,600,772	1,103,154		308,618
Returns of heads of households.....	2,119,391	974,001	141,339		64,451
Returns of surviving spouse.....	312,748	774,558	103,678		24,570
Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse.....	21,004,953	19,247,174	2,602,932		4,215,347
Total.....	161,607,025	96,879,377	9,918,009		12,891,707

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

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

FORM 1040A, INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

The revised return Form 1040A for 1958 was filed by employees who had less than \$10,000 total income consisting of salaries and wages, supported by Withholding Statements (Form W-2), and not more than a total of \$200 of interest, dividends after exclusions, and other wages not subject to income tax withholding. Joint returns could be filed on this form if the total income of husband and wife did not exceed the specified limits. Heads of household and surviving spouse were not permitted to use this form. Although data for all 1040A returns are included in tables throughout this report, emphasis was given to a study of the characteristics to be found on this new form. The results are presented in text tables L, M, N, and O.

Table L shows sources, adjusted gross income, exemptions, taxable income, and income tax by adjusted gross income classes. Of the 17.1 million returns filed on Form 1040A, 2.3 million had adjusted gross income of \$5,000 under \$10,000, the extended income range for the revised form. Of these 2.3 million

returns, only 30.7 thousand returns were nontaxable, and nearly all were joint returns. Adjusted gross income of \$47.5 billion was reported on the 1040A returns, with \$14.8 billion of this being on returns with adjusted gross income of \$5,000 or more. Slightly over 20 percent of all salaries and wages for 1958 were reported on the 1040A returns. Other income of \$38.9 million was reported for 1958, an increase of \$23.6 billion over the amount reported for 1957. Only \$8.8 million of this increase was on returns with adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000.

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

Table N is a tabulation of data from the joint returns filed on Form 1040A. This table presents data by adjusted gross income classes for two categories of joint returns, namely, returns with one spouse employed (either husband or wife) and returns with both spouses employed. Returns were considered as having both spouses employed when two or more salaries were reported and at least one, but not all, was labeled as the wife's earnings. If no salary was labeled as earned by the wife or if all salaries were labeled as earned by the wife, the return was considered to have had only one spouse employed. Of the 6.9 million joint returns, 5.7 million returns showed only one spouse employed, while 1.2 million returns had wages for both husband and wife. On the latter returns with both spouses employed, approximately \$2 billion of wages was labeled as the wife's income and \$4 billion was income of the husband. The wages of \$2 billion do not represent all working wives because the wife who was sole support of the family was classified as a return with one spouse employed.

Table O shows a frequency of the number of 1040A returns with other income reported, by adjusted gross income classes cross classified by size of the other income. Among the 1040A returns, about one return out of 30 showed receipt of other income. Of the 580.8 thousand returns with other income, 210.6 thousand returns, or 36 percent, had other income of \$100 or more. In adjusted gross income classes \$5,000 under \$10,000, other income occurred on 139.6 thousand returns, all of which were taxable returns. In adjusted gross income classes under \$5,000, the frequency of other income increased by 154.7 thousand returns, or 54 percent, over the frequency for 1957, and the amount of other income nearly doubled with an increase of \$14.9 million for 1958.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table L.—FORM 1040 RETURNS—INCOME, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASS

Adjusted gross income class	Number of returns	Salary and wages		Other income	Adjusted gross income	Exemptions	Taxable income	Income tax
		(Thousand dollars)	(Thousand dollars)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Taxable returns								
Under \$1,000	800,462	66,481	1,741	67,222	48,364	18,858	-	26,415
\$1,000 under \$2,000	2,301,662	3,382,277	3,207	3,385,484	1,794,262	1,591,222	1,404,119	793,260
\$2,000 under \$3,000	2,278,177	4,178,463	3,771	4,182,234	2,225,187	2,225,187	2,225,187	573,718
\$3,000 under \$4,000	2,218,670	7,774,375	5,984	7,780,359	2,914,623	2,914,623	2,914,623	821,328
\$4,000 under \$5,000	2,014,484	8,694,785	1,621	8,696,406	3,686,184	3,686,184	3,686,184	981,300
\$5,000 under \$6,000	1,180,667	5,116,444	2,096	5,118,540	1,932,168	1,932,168	1,932,168	634,788
\$6,000 under \$7,000	577,988	3,000,093	2,268	3,002,361	1,122,677	1,122,677	1,122,677	463,070
\$7,000 under \$8,000	333,328	2,041,157	1,134	2,042,291	622,701	622,701	622,701	318,248
\$8,000 under \$9,000	279,698	1,777,084	1,100	1,778,184	411,371	411,371	411,371	205,862
\$9,000 under \$10,000	114,114	1,122,629	823	1,123,452	236,260	236,260	236,260	162,860
Total taxable returns	11,801,278	41,114,161	24,565	41,138,727	17,679,143	22,036,145	4,482,216	
Not taxable returns								
Under \$900	2,001,896	766,402	2,718	2,004,614	1,775,839	-	-	-
\$900 under \$1,000	660,972	479,473	1,187	662,159	479,473	-	-	-
\$1,000 under \$2,000	1,055,701	1,517,418	2,044	1,057,455	2,125,123	-	-	-
\$2,000 under \$3,000	682,896	1,612,413	1,774	684,670	1,944,181	-	-	-
\$3,000 under \$4,000	379,852	1,311,760	1,246	381,098	1,626,828	-	-	-
\$4,000 under \$5,000	197,872	474,296	177	198,049	604,481	-	-	-
\$5,000 under \$6,000	29,562	139,366	-	29,562	139,482	-	-	-
\$6,000 under \$7,000	-	-	-	-	137,866	-	-	-
\$7,000 under \$8,000	-	-	-	-	34,240	-	-	-
\$8,000 under \$9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$9,000 under \$10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total nontaxable returns	5,268,860	6,307,168	9,133	5,278,000	8,700,197	-	-	-
Grand total	17,130,118	47,421,268	38,888	47,500,148	26,379,342	22,736,145	4,482,216	
Returns under \$1,000	14,838,761	32,999,010	34,137	14,872,898	14,179,148	13,228,808	2,671,370	
Returns \$1,000 under \$10,000	2,294,377	14,824,248	8,703	2,303,080	14,821,011	4,568,192	8,801,337	1,809,846

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

Table M.—FORM 1040 RETURNS—INCOME, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

Marital status of taxpayer	Number of returns	Salary and wages	Other income		Adjusted gross income	Exemptions	Taxable income	Income tax
			Number of returns	Amount				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Taxable returns								
Joint returns of husbands and wives	4,807,194	23,047,099	20,265	11,417	23,068,366	9,876,198	10,899,645	2,199,726
Separate returns of husbands and wives	708,667	2,136,678	13,290	11,370	2,148,048	666,481	1,114,918	263,479
Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse	6,285,417	16,930,483	2,010	11,370	16,941,853	1,711,788	9,424,682	2,188,383
Total taxable returns	11,801,278	41,114,161	24,565	34,757	41,138,727	15,609,143	22,036,145	4,482,216
Nontaxable returns								
Joint returns of husband and wives	2,096,399	4,514,601	68,566	3,207	4,517,808	3,963,907	-	-
Separate returns of husband and wives	231,236	1,112,782	1,112	476	1,113,258	224,542	-	-
Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse	2,930,721	1,106,820	49,077	3,476	1,110,296	2,091,908	-	-
Total nontaxable returns	5,268,860	6,307,168	122,755	7,159	5,275,000	8,280,197	-	-
Grand total	17,130,118	47,421,268	38,875	38,888	47,500,148	23,729,282	22,736,145	4,482,216

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

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS

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

corporations. These estimates were compiled from the regular Statistics of Income sample of business returns, Form 1040.

Table P shows that 8.8 million separate businesses were operated with total receipts of \$163.4 billion, and the profit and loss when combined resulted in \$20.8 billion net profit. This is about one-eighth of the overall business receipts.

Number of businesses was the enumeration of each different type of business owned, or profession practiced, by any sole proprietor as reported on the attached business schedules, regardless of whether profit or loss was summarized on the face of the return, and/or included in adjusted gross income. If the business schedule included two or more kinds of business which could not be separated, the business was classified for the activity showing the largest percentage of total receipts. Since the

TABLE X—JOINT RETURNS, FORM 1041—NUMBER OF JOINT RETURNS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX FOR RETURNS WITH ONE OR BOTH SPICES EMPLOYED, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

Description of income class	Number of returns with						Total tax (Thousands of dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Total	11	23	3	23	13	13	1,000.00
Income from business	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Income from salaries and wages	10	22	2	22	12	12	1,000.00
Income from interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Income from dividends	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Income from capital gains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Income from other sources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Exemptions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Taxable income	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Total tax	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned under 15%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 10%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 20%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 30%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 40%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 50%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 60%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 70%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 80%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 90%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at other rates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 15% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 10% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 20% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 30% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 40% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 50% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 60% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 70% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 80% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 90% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 100% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at other rates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 15% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 10% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 20% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 30% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 40% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 50% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 60% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 70% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 80% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 90% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at 100% or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00
Returned at other rates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000.00

1. Text for "Number of returns" and "Total tax" are in thousands of dollars. "Returned under 15%" and "Returned at 10%" are percentages of the total number of returns. "Returned at 20% or more" through "Returned at 100% or more" are percentages of the total tax. "Returned at other rates" is the percentage of returns that are not classified in any of the other categories.

count was on an ownership basis, separate businesses of husbands and wives filing jointly were separately enumerated, even when each owned a similar type of business. However, if the same type of business involved several establishments, it was counted only once to reflect its ownership. In case of community property business income divided between husband and wife, it was assumed that unless otherwise stated, each type of business was jointly owned and as a result, it was counted only once. If on the

other hand, the wife reported a business as noncommunity income, it was counted separately regardless of other community property business. In contrast to this method of enumeration was the method used in arriving at the frequency of profit or loss from business or profession tabulated in basic table 4. This count represented the number of returns with profit or loss from businesses or farms summarized on the face of the return, and/or included in adjusted gross income, regardless of

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table O.—FORM 1040 RETURNS—NUMBER OF RETURNS WITH OTHER INCOME BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY SIZE OF OTHER INCOME

Adjusted gross income classes	Number of returns with other income	Size of other income		
		Under \$100	\$100 under \$150	\$150 through \$200
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Taxable returns:				
\$0 under \$1,000.....	17,893	1,759	1,070	} 33,064
\$1,000 under \$2,000.....	54,664	37,332	19,220	
\$2,000 under \$3,000.....	61,245	44,489	16,227	
\$3,000 under \$4,000.....	73,654	54,179	24,476	
\$4,000 under \$5,000.....	94,117	70,291	26,974	
\$5,000 under \$6,000.....	91,154	36,884	13,209	
\$6,000 under \$7,000.....	39,451	25,752	10,225	
\$7,000 under \$8,000.....	26,610	17,893	6,136	
\$8,000 under \$9,000.....	14,529	11,257	7,108	
\$9,000 under \$10,000.....	10,622	7,108	-	
Total taxable returns.....	498,070	368,792	117,772	33,064
Nontaxable returns:				
Under \$600.....	38,854	23,517	14,311	} (1)
\$600 under \$1,000.....	11,739	7,232	4,177	
\$1,000 under \$2,000.....	27,116	12,791	13,844	
\$2,000 under \$3,000.....	24,471	7,742	12,791	
\$3,000 under \$4,000.....	15,848	4,134	9,714	
\$4,000 under \$5,000.....	-	(1)	(1)	
\$5,000 under \$6,000.....	-	-	-	
\$6,000 under \$7,000.....	-	-	-	
\$7,000 under \$8,000.....	-	-	-	
\$8,000 under \$9,000.....	-	-	-	
\$9,000 under \$10,000.....	-	-	-	
Total nontaxable returns.....	123,707	61,347	67,704	(1)
Grand total.....	621,777	430,139	185,476	32,064
Returns under \$7,000.....	441,147	276,063	144,283	17,891
Returns \$7,000 under \$10,000.....	180,630	154,132	41,193	7,108

See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classification and Terms."
 (1) Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.

Table P.—SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS (Preliminary Data) (Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Industry	Number of businesses	Total receipts (Thousands of dollars)	Combined net profit and loss (Thousands of dollars)
All industries.....	8,799,711	1,131,48,981	20,777,785
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3,485,164	27,014,898	4,001,134
Mining.....	3,423	1,75,748	1,213
Construction.....	36,410	137,17,916	1,691,236
Manufacturing.....	174,467	1,323,870	108,824
Service.....	290,225	3,924,747	54,104
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,290,131	8,157,759	1,281,021
Wholesale trade.....	37,457	1,37,688	1,123,102
Retail trade.....	1,252,674	6,780,071	3,400,977
Wholesale and retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	72,108	4,390,779	247,946
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	436,296	1,106,868	1,363,723
Services.....	1,826,483	20,710,068	7,184,981
Returns of business not elsewhere classified.....	674,117	468,112	7,442

Definition of manufacturing and trade: See 1958 Survey of Current Business, "Manufacturing and Trade," Standard Industrial Classification, Part 1, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1958, p. 11. Returns.

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

Total receipts were the gross receipts from sales and services or other business activities reduced by the value of returned goods, rebates, and allowances from the sales price or service charge. Farmers included the gross sales price of items raised or purchased. However, dividends on corporate

stock received as business income were excluded from total business receipts so as to be reported with other dividends in the dividend schedule. It is quite probable that total receipts are somewhat understated because in some cases the sole proprietor failed to submit a detailed business schedule, or the schedule for some reason was not attached to the return.

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

SOURCES OF DATA AND DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

Sources of Data

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

An individual income tax return was required of every citizen or resident alien under 65 years of age (including minors) who had \$600 or more of gross income for the year, every citizen or resident 65 years or over who had \$1,200 or more of gross income for the year, and every person regardless of age or gross income who had self-employment earnings of \$400 or more during the tax year. Gross income, for purposes of filing, included earned income from sources within the United States, even though tax exempt. Citizens of Puerto Rico who were also citizens of the United States and aliens who were bona fide residents of Puerto Rico filed a return if they met the income test. Persons with gross income below the filing requirement who had wages from which income tax was withheld filed to claim refund of tax, although not otherwise required to do so.

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

There were 42 million returns filed on Form 1040 and 17 million on Form 1040A. The number of 1040A returns showed an increase of 2.9 million over the

number filed for 1957. This increase in the use of Form 1040A was primarily the result of extending two limits on amounts which could be reported on this card-form: (1) total income was raised from under \$5,000 to under \$10,000, and (2) the total amount of dividends, interest, and wages not subject to income tax withholding was increased from \$100 to \$200. There were 2.3 million returns with adjusted gross income of \$5,000 under \$10,000 among the 1040A's, and also an increase of 643 thousand returns with adjusted gross income under \$5,000 for 1958. The 42 million returns, Form 1040, were 3.7 million below the number filed for 1957. The larger part of this decrease occurred in the adjusted gross income group, \$5,000 under \$10,000.

Taxpayers itemized their deductions on 20.8 million returns, or 35 percent of the total returns filed for 1958. This is the highest proportion of returns ever to show itemized deductions. One return out of every two filed on Form 1040 had itemized deductions. There were 38.3 million returns with election to use the standard deduction for 1958, a decrease of 1.4 million returns from the number showing standard deduction the previous year.

In text table Q below, the number of returns for the income years 1958 and 1957 are distributed to show the type of deduction (standard or itemized) elected by the taxpayer, the form of return used, and three broad adjusted gross income groups. This distribution shows that there were 2.3 million fewer Form 1040 returns with adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000 for 1958 than for 1957. The broad income group \$10,000 or more was the only one to show an increase in the number of Form 1040 returns.

Table Q also shows the number of returns with adjusted gross income under \$5,000 on which the income tax was determined from the tax table. These figures reveal that the tax table was used on 28.8 million returns, which is 48.7 percent of the total returns filed for 1958. This represents a drop from the previous year of over 1 million returns on which the income tax was determined from the tax table. Of these 28.8 million returns, 14.8 million were filed on Form 1040A and 14 million were filed on Form 1040.

Description of Sample

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

Sample selection.—Uniform methods of classifying returns by type of Form, presence or absence of business income, size of adjusted gross income, and taxpayment status were prescribed for each of the 64 district offices and the International Operations Division in Washington, D. C., to facilitate the administrative processing of returns for collection and audit purposes. These classifications also provided effective sampling strata since the characteristics on which the strata were based correlated highly with the principal income and tax characteristics being estimated. The sample design was therefore adapted to fit these regular return sorting procedures. All returns with adjusted gross income of \$50,000 or more were sent to the Statistics Division of the National Office where they were either sampled or accepted 100 percent. Returns with adjusted gross income under \$50,000 were sampled in the field offices.

Within each of the strata, returns were assigned consecutive account numbers and the sample was selected systematically by withdrawing from the various strata all returns with designated account number endings. For example, Form 1040A returns were selected according to the prescribed rate of 1 in 500, by drawing returns having account numbers ending with 222 and 777.

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

Table R — NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FILED, NUMBER OF RETURNS IN SAMPLE, AND THE PRESCRIBED SAMPLING RATE BY SAMPLING STRATA (Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Sampling strata	Number of returns filed	Number of returns in sample	Prescribed sampling rate
Grand total, all returns	9,199,824	321,606	—
Form 1040A	17,192,824	33,692	2/1,000
Form 1040, adjusted gross income—			
Under \$10,000	29,021,881	85,739	3/1,000
Schedule C and F	5,666,692	16,272	3/1,000
Schedule D and F	2,225,735	5,367	3/1,000
\$10,000 under \$50,000	1,586,436	47,558	3/100
Schedule C and F	41,125,927	212,512	3/100
Nontaxable	47,508	14,297	3/10
Schedule C and F	45,217	14,127	1/1
\$50,000 and over:			
Nontaxable	4,326	424	1/1
Schedule C and F	4,321	421	1/1
Prior year delinquent:			
Adjusted gross income under \$50,000	24,126	769	3/1,000
Adjusted gross income \$50,000 and over	428	428	1/1

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

Table Q.—NUMBER OF RETURNS BY FORM OF RETURN 1958 AND 1957

(Taxable and nontaxable returns)

Form of return, adjusted gross income group, and type of deduction	1958		Change, 1958 from 1957
	(1)	(2)	
Total (Forms 1040 and 1040A)	24,874,282	24,825,211	+49,071
With standard deduction	18,779,766	18,846,786	-67,020
With itemized deduction (and group)	6,094,516	6,018,425	+76,091
Returns on which tax rate was used (included above)	28,774,282	28,865,211	-90,929
Form 1040A			
With standard deduction, total	17,192,824	14,435,372	+2,757,452
Adjusted gross income under \$5,000	14,238,741	14,197,397	+41,344
Adjusted gross income \$5,000 or more	2,953,977	2,237,975	+716,002
Form 1040			
Total	41,956,064	45,620,149	-3,664,085
Adjusted gross income under \$5,000	21,517,078	24,461,524	-2,944,446
Adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000	15,611,074	17,897,743	-2,286,669
Adjusted gross income \$10,000 or more	3,827,912	3,260,882	+567,030
With standard deduction, total	13,141,662	15,775,788	-2,634,126
Adjusted gross income under \$5,000	11,300,799	13,700,026	-2,399,227
Adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000	6,439,119	8,236,781	-1,797,662
Adjusted gross income \$10,000 or more	2,471,760	1,849,091	+622,669
With itemized deduction, total	27,814,402	29,844,361	-2,029,959
Adjusted gross income under \$5,000	8,564,601	8,536,618	+27,983
Adjusted gross income \$5,000 under \$10,000	4,675,143	4,366,962	+308,181
Adjusted gross income \$10,000 or more	2,574,658	2,540,781	+33,877

Method of estimation.—Estimates for all returns filed were determined by multiplying the sample data by "weighting factors" obtained by dividing the number of sample returns received from each sampling stratum into the total number of returns filed in that stratum. For instance, the "weighting factor"

of 511.24 for Form 1040A returns was obtained by dividing the number of returns in the sample, 33,602, into the total number of returns filed, 17,178,839. The primary sources of population data were counts made and submitted by the district offices and the International Operations Division showing the number of Form 1040 and 1040A returns filed during the calendar year 1959.

A comparison of the estimated number of returns shown in the national tables of this report with the number of returns reported filed in the district offices, as shown in text table R, will disclose slight differences. These differences occur for the following reasons: (1) An estimated 112,642 returns were excluded from the tables because they showed no income information, (2) Form 1040 returns were classified in the proper adjusted gross income size class regardless of the sampling strata to which they were assigned in the field offices and, (3) Weighted estimates were rounded.

Separate "weighting factors" were used for the national tabulations and for the State tabulations. Reports received from each field office showing the number of returns filed by sampling stratum were used to derive "weighting factors" for the State tabulations. The "weighting factors" for the national tabulations were based on the aggregate number of returns filed in each stratum throughout all field offices. The achieved sampling ratios varied sufficiently among districts to warrant using two separate series of weights. The use of two separate series of weights is the reason for slight differences between totals in the tables showing distributions by States and corresponding items in the national tables.

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

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

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

Table S.—RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY
(Amount of estimate presented in Basic Table 1)

Adjusted gross income class	Percent			
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income	Income tax	Income tax after credits
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Returns selected in 19 out of 20 estimates	..	..	..	..
\$150,000 and over	21	100	100	100
\$100,000 and over	10	100	100	100
\$75,000 and over	10	100	100	100
\$50,000 and over	10	100	100	100
\$25,000 and over	10	100	100	100
\$10,000 and over	10	100	100	100
Under \$10,000	10	100	100	100
\$10,000 under \$25,000	10	100	100	100
\$25,000 under \$50,000	10	100	100	100
\$50,000 under \$75,000	10	100	100	100
\$75,000 under \$100,000	10	100	100	100
\$100,000 under \$150,000	10	100	100	100
\$150,000 under \$200,000	10	100	100	100
\$200,000 under \$250,000	10	100	100	100
\$250,000 under \$300,000	10	100	100	100
\$300,000 under \$350,000	10	100	100	100
\$350,000 under \$400,000	10	100	100	100
\$400,000 under \$450,000	10	100	100	100
\$450,000 under \$500,000	10	100	100	100
\$500,000 and over	10	100	100	100
Total	10	100	100	100

Note.—Range of relative sampling variability as shown in this table is based on 19 out of 20 estimates.

Table T.—RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RETURNS
(Range of relative sampling variability)

Adjusted gross income class	Percent			
	Number of returns	Adjusted gross income	Income tax	Income tax after credits
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
\$150,000 and over
\$100,000 and over
\$75,000 and over
\$50,000 and over
\$25,000 and over
\$10,000 and over
Under \$10,000
\$10,000 under \$25,000
\$25,000 under \$50,000
\$50,000 under \$75,000
\$75,000 under \$100,000
\$100,000 under \$150,000
\$150,000 under \$200,000
\$200,000 under \$250,000
\$250,000 under \$300,000
\$300,000 under \$350,000
\$350,000 under \$400,000
\$400,000 under \$450,000
\$450,000 under \$500,000
\$500,000 and over
Total

Note.—Range of relative sampling variability as shown in this table is based on 19 out of 20 estimates.

made, the applicable cells have been appropriately footnoted.

Response and other nonsampling errors.—In processing returns for collection purposes in the district offices and, later, in processing the sample of such returns for statistical purposes, several steps were taken to reduce taxpayer-reporting errors and other errors introduced in data processing operations. In the district offices, approximately 83 percent of all individual returns filed during 1959 were mathematically verified before they were made available for sample selection. Any corrections resulting from mathematical verification of the taxpayer's entries are reflected in the data tabulated.

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the sampled returns, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Returns which showed data in accompanying schedules but not on appropriate return lines, community property returns on which the "halving" of income was incorrectly computed, and returns with other obvious errors were edited and recording

errors amended. Mechanical transcribing was verified by the process of repeat card punching and, prior to tabulating, numerous tests for consistency were applied using an electronic computer, to assure that proper balance and relationship between return items and statistical classifications were maintained.

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS AND TERMS

Classifications

Income statistics presented in the basic tables of this report are classified by adjusted gross income classes, size of taxable income, taxable and nontaxable status, form of deduction (standard or itemized), marital status of taxpayer, types of tax, size of income source and deduction, total number of exemptions, and States and Territories.

Adjusted gross income classes.—The basis used for classifying data by size of income was the amount of adjusted gross income reported by the taxpayer on his return. Adjusted gross deficit and breakeven in adjusted gross income were classified as "No adjusted gross income." Whenever taxable and nontaxable data are tabulated together, the nontaxable data are distributed by class according to the amount of adjusted gross income shown on the return, although when tabulated separately, nontaxable data from returns with adjusted gross income of \$5,000 or more are grouped in the nontaxable class, \$5,000 or more.

Taxable and nontaxable status.—Taxable and nontaxable classifications were dependent upon the presence or absence of an amount of income tax after credits, disregarding the self-employment tax.

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

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

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

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

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

Marital status of taxpayer.—Marital status was determined by the taxpayer as of the last day of his tax year or the date of the death of a spouse. The 5 marital classifications—joint returns of husbands and wives, separate returns of husbands and wives, returns of heads of household, returns of surviving spouse, and returns of other single persons—were based on the marital condition indicated by the taxpayer with regard to name (or names) of taxpayer, joint signatures, exemption for the taxpayer or for himself and spouse, check mark denoting status as head of household or surviving spouse, and any other relevant data.

Joint returns of husbands and wives were those on which a married couple reported their combined income, or returns of married persons only one of whom had income but, nevertheless, exemption for both could be claimed.

Separate returns of husbands and wives were returns of married persons, each of whom filed a return irrespective of his spouse and reported only his own income, exemption, and tax. Returns with community income divided between husband and wife were included in this classification.

Returns of heads of household were Form 1040 returns on which the taxpayer signified this status. Head of household is an unmarried person (or one married to a nonresident alien) who furnished more than half the maintenance of a home which was his

residence and which he shared with any related person for whom he was entitled to the deduction for an exemption (except multiple support), or shared with his unmarried child, grandchild, or stepchild even though not a dependent, or who paid over half the cost of maintaining a household which was the principal abode of his parents, if either of them qualified as a dependent.

Returns of surviving spouse were Form 1040 returns of widows and widowers who indicated this status. A surviving spouse is a taxpayer whose spouse died during either of the two preceding tax years and who had not remarried, but who had maintained as his home a household which was also the principal abode of his child or stepchild for whom the taxpayer was entitled to a deduction for exemption.

Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse were those of unmarried individuals who did not claim status as head of household or surviving spouse.

Types of tax.—Returns were reclassified for the type of income tax reported, namely, the regular normal tax and surtax combined, or the alternative tax. In addition, returns with the unrelated self-employment tax were classified independently based on the presence of this tax.

Returns with normal tax and surtax were those showing the regular normal tax and surtax including returns with tax determined from the tax table. Normal tax and surtax was found on all types of returns except those with long-term capital gain on which the alternative tax was less than the regular normal tax and surtax.

Returns with alternative tax were returns with income that contained an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss and on which the tax computed by the alternative method was less than the regular normal tax and surtax on statutory taxable income. The alternative tax did not occur on returns with taxable income under \$18,000.

Returns with self-employment tax were those with a tax levied on the self-employment income of persons owning and operating a business (including partnerships) that conformed to the definition of trade or business as required for self-employment tax purposes.

Size of specific income or loss.—For a frequency distribution of returns with certain sources of income or loss in adjusted gross income, returns were segregated according to the size of the specified income or loss. To provide adequate classification of small amounts, size intervals are narrow at the lower end of the scale.

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

Total number of exemptions.—The total number of exemptions for the taxpayer, his spouse, age, blindness, and dependents was used for a frequency distribution of returns. Return frequencies are tabulated for each marital status and for all returns. The range for total number of exemptions presented is: 1 through 6 total exemptions and 6 or more total exemptions for all returns and for

joint returns; and 1 through 3 total exemptions and 4 or more total exemptions in the case of separate returns of husbands and wives, heads of household, surviving spouse, and other single persons.

States and Territories.—This classification for the 48 States, 2 Territories, District of Columbia, and Other areas was determined from the 64 internal revenue districts in which returns were filed and from the International Operations Division of the National Office. Internal revenue districts, or groups of districts, are identical with State and Territory boundaries except that Alaska is in the Seattle, Washington district and the District of Columbia is in the Baltimore, Maryland district. Although Alaska and the District of Columbia are not separate districts, returns with these addresses were classified apart from other returns in the respective districts. The International Operations Division had charge of all returns with addresses outside the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. These returns included those from Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and returns with foreign addresses, all of which were classified as "Other areas."

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

Sources Comprising Adjusted Gross Income

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

Dividends (after exclusions) were the domestic and foreign dividends reported in adjusted gross income on returns, Form 1040. These dividends comprised:

1. Qualifying domestic dividends consisting of—
 - a. Dividends from fully taxable corporations, received directly, or as a beneficiary of income from estates and trusts, or as a partner's share of untaxed partnership net profit, together with
 - b. The entire net profit of an entrepreneur who elected to be taxed as a corporation, and the entire share of net profit from any partnership that elected to be so taxed, the total of which was reduced by an exclusion not exceeding \$50, and

2. Nonqualifying dividends, foreign and domestic, from which no exclusion was permitted.

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

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

Interest received was tabulated from returns, Form 104C, only. This item included interest from bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, and personal loans, interest received or credited on bank deposits, savings accounts, and deposits in the organizations mentioned above, as well as partially tax-exempt interest and interest from tax-free covenant bonds received directly or through partnerships and fiduciaries.

Business net profit or net loss was reported by individuals who were sole proprietors of a business, farm, or profession, and who did not elect to be taxed as a corporation. When there were two or more sole proprietorship activities during the year, the single amount of profit or loss tabulated in adjusted gross income represents the combined profits and losses from all business activities. The sole proprietor was required to exclude dividends from the business receipts and to report them with dividends for the purpose of dividend exclusion and tax credit.

Business expenses deductible from business receipts included such items as cost of goods sold, salaries and wages paid employees, interest on business indebtedness, taxes on business and business property, bad debts arising from sales or services, depreciation including the additional first-year depreciation, obsolescence, depletion, casualty losses on business property, rent, repairs, supplies, advertising, selling expenses, insurance, and other costs of operating the business. Compensation of the sole proprietor was not allowed as business expense and the net operating loss deduction was not reported among the business deductions.

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

Net gain from sales of capital assets included in adjusted gross income was the amount of gain from sales or exchanges of property treated as capital assets. In computing this gain, the net short-term gain or loss was combined with the net long-term gain or loss after which the net long-term gain or the excess of net long-term gain over net short-term loss was reduced 50 percent. For the determination of net short- and long-term gain and loss, the taxpayer included with his personal current-year transactions his five-year capital loss carryover as a short-term loss, and his share of (1) net short- and long-term gain received through fiduciaries, (2) net short- and long-term gain and loss from partnerships, (3) distributed and undistributed long-term gain of regulated investment companies, and (4) the excess net long-term gain over net short-term loss distributed by corporations that elected not to be taxed as such. The amount of net gain reported in adjusted gross income conforms to one of several conditions, namely, (1) 50 percent of the excess net long-term gain over net short-term loss which occurred on certain returns, (2) on returns with only a net long-term gain, 50 percent thereof, (3) on returns with both net short- and long-term gain, the entire amount of net short-term gain combined with 50 percent of the net long-term gain, (4) on returns with only a net short-term gain, the entire net gain, and (5) the entire excess of net short-term gain over net long-term loss reported on other returns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

One-half excess long-term gain was one-half of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss. It was also the amount of capital gain included in adjusted gross income which, in the alternative tax computation, is subtracted from total taxable income to obtain the amount subject to partial tax, that is, to the normal tax and surtax rates. The 25 percent tax on capital gains was obtained by multiplying one-half excess long-term gain by 50 percent. The sum of tax computed at the normal tax and surtax rates and the capital gains tax equals the total tax obtained by the alternative tax method.

Net gain or net loss from sales of property other than capital assets reported in adjusted gross income resulted from sales or exchanges of property which were not treated as capital assets. The entire amount of net gain from these transactions was included, and the net loss was fully deducted, in computing adjusted gross income.

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

The life-expectancy method included the entire receipts from noncontributory annuities and pensions, that is, where the employee contributed none of the cost, and also included the taxable portion of receipts from contributory pensions and annuities if the cost would not be recovered within 3 years. Receipts from such contributory annuities were included in adjusted gross income to the extent that they exceeded an amount, representing cost, computed according to the actuarial formula provided by the Income Tax Regulations. Once the excludable cost has been determined, it remains constant throughout

the annuitant's lifetime. Contributory pensions and annuities were those where the employee contributed to the cost or was previously taxed on his employer's contribution and those received, for reason other than death of the insured, under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract.

The three-year method included taxable receipts from contributory pensions and annuities, but only if the employer also contributed to the cost and the employee's cost would be returned in 3 years or less. If both conditions were met, all receipts were excluded from gross income until the employee recovered the amount contributed by him plus contributions made by his employer on which the employee was previously taxed. Thereafter, all amounts received became fully taxable. This method also applied to an employee's beneficiary if the employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.

Net income or net loss from rents and royalties comprising a part of adjusted gross income was reported as a single item in the schedule provided for this purpose on the return. Consequently, the net income or loss available for tabulation represented a combination of the income from both types of investments. Rents included not only rentals from real estate but also amounts received from renting any kind of property including farm rentals received in cash or crop shares. Royalties included revenues from copyrights, patents, trademarks, formulas, natural resources under lease, and the like. Deductions against the gross receipts received from these investments were claimed for maintenance, repairs, interest, taxes, depreciation and depletion, obsolescence, and other expenses pertaining to the respective income.

Income or loss from estates and trusts was the taxpayer's share of fiduciary income from any estate or trust under which he was a beneficiary. Income from estates and trusts included amounts required to be distributed and amounts credited to the beneficiary's account from current year fiduciary income, whether or not actually received by him, as well as amounts paid to him. It also included his share of any accumulation distribution made by the fiduciary of a complex trust which distributed income accumulated in prior tax years. The beneficiary's share of estate and trust income was reduced by his share of depreciation before reporting the amount as part of his adjusted gross income. The taxpayer excluded from his fiduciary income his share of capital gain, dividends qualifying for the exclusion, and partially exempt interest, each of which was reported in its respective source. A loss from estates and trusts was distributed to the beneficiary only upon termination of a trust or an estate which had a net operating loss carryover, or a capital loss carryover, or for its last tax year had deductions (other than exemption and charitable deduction) in excess of gross income.

Other sources of income included such items as alimony received, prizes, awards, sweepstakes winnings, gambling profits, recovery of bad debts and taxes deducted in a prior year, insurance received as reimbursement for medical expenses taken in a previous year, and any other income subject to tax for which no entry was provided on the return form. A new item reported in other sources was the taxpayer's share of distributed or undistributed current-year taxable income (exclusive of long-term

capital gain) received from a small business corporation which elected not to be taxed as a corporation. A total of \$38,880,000 consisting of interest, dividends after exclusions, and wages not subject to income tax withholding was also included. Such income not exceeding \$400 per return was reported in one sum as other income on 58,767 returns, Form 1040A. For the purpose of a balanced adjusted gross income on returns, Form 1041, where a net operating loss deduction was claimed in computing adjusted gross income, the amount reported in other sources was reduced by the amount of net operating loss deduction.

Income attributable to several tax years which was reported by the taxpayer in his current year return was included in its entirety, even though the income was earned over a period of time including prior tax years and thereby afforded special tax treatment. Income attributable to several tax years originated from (a) back pay received for work performed in previous years, if the back pay exceeded 15 percent of gross income for the tax year, (b) inventions or artistic works, the creation of which required not less than 24 months and for which income received in the current year was at least 80 percent of the aggregate gross income received for the work, and (c) compensation received for long-term services performed by an individual or a partner over a period of 36 months or more, if the amount received within the tax year was at least 30 percent of the total compensation received for the services. For income tax purposes, such income was spread over specified periods, and the tax on the amount received in the current year was limited to the additional taxes that would have been paid for the years involved if the compensation had been included ratably in income over the period of the services.

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

Itemized Nonbusiness Deductions

Contributions deductible from adjusted gross income consisted of gifts to organizations created in the United States or its possessions, or under our laws, and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes exclusively, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and gifts made to veterans' organizations or to governmental agencies which use the gifts for public purposes. Individuals who were members of a partnership also included their pro rata share of contributions made by their partnerships. The deduction could not exceed 30 percent of the adjusted gross income, except that an additional amount, not in excess of 10 percent of

adjusted gross income, was allowed for contributions made to churches, conventions or associations of churches (including the Salvation Army), tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, and certain organizations engaged in continuous medical research in conjunction with hospitals. Under specified conditions, there was an unlimited deduction for contributions.

Interest paid was deductible interest paid on personal debts, mortgages, bank loans, and installment purchases of real or personal property, but did not include interest on money borrowed to buy tax-exempt securities or single premium life insurance and endowment contracts. Interest relating to business, royalties, and rentals was reported in those schedules.

Taxes allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income included personal property taxes, State income taxes, certain State and local retail sales taxes, State gasoline taxes, automobile license fees, taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States unless a foreign tax credit was claimed, and real estate taxes except those levied for improvements that tended to increase the value of the property. Federal taxes were not deductible. Taxes paid on business property were reported in the business and rent and royalties schedules.

Medical and dental expense was allowed as a deduction from adjusted gross income with limitations. Expenditures considered for this deduction were the actual amounts paid during the tax year regardless of when the expense arose, for the health care of the taxpayer, his spouse, dependents, and any other person who could be claimed as a dependent except for the fact that he or she had \$600 or more gross income or filed a joint return with his or her spouse. Such expenses included payments to physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, oculists, chiropractors, osteopaths, hospitals, premiums paid on health and hospital insurance, cost of x-rays, laboratory fees, diagnoses, therapy treatments, psychiatric care, dentures, crutches, hearing aids, and so on. Any sick and health insurance or hospital coverage received reduced the total medical expenses. The amount paid for drugs and medicines could be included in medical expenses only to the extent that it exceeded 1 percent of adjusted gross income. The deductible expense for medical care and drugs was the amount of such expenses in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, if within the maximum limitation for this deduction.

The maximum deduction allowed was \$2,500 multiplied by the number of exemptions other than those for age and blindness, but could not exceed \$10,000 for husband and wife filing a joint return, for head of household, or for surviving spouse, nor could it exceed \$5,000 for other single persons or married persons filing separate returns. However, there were special rules for any person who was 65 years or over and for a married couple who filed a joint return if either was 65 or over. In these cases, the medical deduction for the taxpayer and spouse was not limited to the excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income, but their medical expenses were allowed in full. Nevertheless, for other limitations for drugs and medicines, for dependent's medical expenses, and for maximum deduction remained the same as set out above, unless the taxpayer or spouse was disabled. If 65 years

or over and disabled, head of household, surviving spouse, other single persons, and married persons filing separate returns were allowed a maximum deduction not in excess of \$15,000. If on a joint return, only one spouse was 65 or over and disabled, the maximum was still \$15,000. If both were 65 or over and both disabled, the maximum allowance was \$30,000, but no more than \$15,000 medical expense for each could be taken.

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

Exemptions

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

Additional exemptions of \$600 for age 65 or over and \$600 for blindness were allowed for the taxpayer and, if a joint return was filed, the taxpayer's spouse. These additional exemptions were not allowed for dependents.

If the income and dependency qualifications and the support test were met, an exemption of \$1,000

was allowed for parent, grandparent, or other direct ancestor; grandson, granddaughter, or other direct descendant; brother, sister, half brother, half sister; stepmother, stepfather, stepbrother, stepsister; mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece if related by blood; and any person who lived in the taxpayer's home for the entire year and who was a member of his household, whether or not related to the taxpayer. Birth or death during the year did not eliminate a dependent if the support and other tests were met for the part of the year during which the dependent lived.

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

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

Measures of Individual Income

Adjusted gross income was gross income from all sources subject to income tax minus (a) ordinary and necessary expenses of operating a trade or business, (b) deductions attributable to rents and royalties, (c) expenses of outside salesmen attributable to earning salary or other compensation, (d) expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home over night paid by an employee with respect to services rendered, (e) transportation costs related to the performance of services as an employee, (f) expenses paid or incurred in connection with service as an employee under a reimbursed or other expense allowance arrangement with the employer, (g) exclusion for sick pay if the sick pay was included in gross salary, (h) depreciation and depletion allowed life tenants and income beneficiaries of property held in trust, (i) deductible losses from sales of capital assets and other property, (j) deduction equal to 50 percent of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net-short-term capital loss, and (k) net operating loss deduction.

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

Taxable income was adjusted gross income minus deductions, standard or itemized, and personal exemptions. The amount of taxable income shown throughout this report includes (a) the taxable in-

come reported on Form 1040 by taxpayers who itemized their nonbusiness deductions, regardless of the amount of adjusted gross income, and by taxpayers with \$5,000 or more adjusted gross income who used the standard deduction, all of whom entered their taxable income on the return and (b) a mechanically computed amount of taxable income for taxpayers who were not required to enter the amount of taxable income on the return. Taxpayers who did not enter taxable income on the return itself were (1) those with adjusted gross income under \$5,000 whose tax was determined from the tax table, whether filed on Form 1040 or 1040A, and (2) those with adjusted gross income of \$5,000 under \$10,000 who filed Form 1040A and computed the income tax, using standard deduction and regular tax rates, in a tax computation schedule which they retained. The taxable income was not required to be transferred to the card-form itself.

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

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

Tax Items

Income tax rates on 1958 income remained the same as for the previous year, that is, 20 percent of the first \$2,000 of taxable income, increasing to 91 percent of taxable income in excess of \$200,000 for all persons except heads of household, in which case the maximum rate applied to taxable

income in excess of \$300,000. Under the split-income provision, however, the 91 percent rate was effective only on taxable income in excess of \$400,000 on joint returns and returns of surviving spouse. In any case, the maximum income tax before credits was limited to 87 percent of the taxable income.

Income tax before credits was based on taxable income and calculated at the prescribed rates. It was either the regular normal tax and surtax combined, or tax from the tax table, or the alternative tax, before such amounts were reduced by tax credits. It did not include the self-employment tax.

Normal tax and surtax was the income tax based on taxable income, computed at the regular rates, that is, the 3 percent normal tax rate combined with the graduated surtax rates. Regular normal tax and surtax occurred on returns where tax was determined from the tax table, whether Form 1040 or 1040A, and on other Form 1040 returns if the alternative tax was not applicable.

Alternative tax was imposed in the case of taxpayers who had an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, but only if the alternative tax was less than the regular normal tax and surtax. The alternative tax method of computation was the sum of (1) a partial tax computed at the regular rates on taxable income reduced by 50 percent of the excess long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, and (2) an amount equal to 25 percent of the entire excess. Alternative tax was not effective on taxable income under \$36,000 reported jointly or by surviving spouse, \$24,000 reported by head of household, nor \$18,000 reported by other persons on separate returns.

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

Tax credit for retirement income was allowed against the income tax if the taxpayer qualified with respect to earned income in prior years. This tax credit was 20 percent of the retirement income, as defined by the Code, with a maximum credit of \$240 for each retiree. If eligible, both husband and wife claimed the credit on a joint return. However, the credit could not exceed the income tax reduced by the two interest credits, foreign tax credit, and dividends received credit.

Tax credit for foreign tax paid was permitted against the income tax only if nonbusiness deductions were itemized and the foreign tax excluded from those deductions. The credit related to income and profits taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States, and included the taxpayer's share of such taxes paid through partnerships and fiduciaries. This tax credit was limited to the same proportion of the income tax before credits as the taxable income from foreign sources bore to the entire taxable income, but could not exceed the amount of foreign tax paid.

Other tax credits were those for tax paid at source on interest from tax-free covenant bonds, and credit for partially tax-exempt interest, allowed only if nonbusiness deductions were itemized. Also included was any "throwback tax credit"

claimed, on either standard or itemized deduction returns, by a beneficiary of an accumulation distribution from a complex trust.

Credit was allowed for tax withheld at source by the issuing corporations on tax-free covenant bond interest. The issuing corporation was required to withhold 2 percent of the total interest earned. The taxpayer also included his share of this credit allotted to him through partnerships and fiduciaries.

Partially tax-exempt interest credit, allowed for interest on certain securities of the United States, was 3 percent of the amount of partially exempt interest included in adjusted gross income reduced by the itemized deduction for amortization of bond premium on the bonds. But the credit could not exceed the smaller of (a) 3 percent of the taxable income, or (b) income tax reduced by the credits for foreign tax paid and for dividends received.

The throwback tax credit was the beneficiary's pro rata portion of taxes paid by a complex trust in preceding tax years. Taxes paid on accumulation distributions deemed distributed in prior years were not refunded to the trust but were allowed as a credit against the tax of the beneficiaries to whom distributions were made. Credit in excess of total tax liability of the beneficiary was treated as an overpayment and as such was refundable.

Income tax after credits was the amount of income tax liability reported on the return exclusive of the self-employment tax. It was after the deduction of all tax credits, but prior to the year-end adjustments for tax withheld from wages and payments on declaration of estimated tax which determined the overpayment of tax due status. Income tax after credits was the criteria for classifying taxable and nontaxable returns.

Self-employment tax was reported by each individual who had self-employment income derived from solely owned trade or business and from his share of partnership income even though the enterprises elected to be taxed as a corporation. Certain types of income and deductions were not allowed in computing self-employment earnings, such as investment income, capital gain or loss, net operating loss deduction, and casualty losses. The maximum amount subject to social security self-employment tax was \$4,200, although this maximum was reduced by the amount of wages received on which the social security employee tax had been withheld by an employer. No exemption was allowed against the self-employment income subject to tax and the tax rate was 3 3/8 percent. This tax was paid regardless of the taxpayer's age and even though social security benefits were received.

Tax withheld, most of which was the income tax withheld from wages, also included the excess social security employee tax and credit for tax paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gain. Income tax withheld from wages by employers was prescribed in withholding tables or was increased by agreement between employer and employee. Withholding of social security employee tax in excess of \$94.50 occurred in some cases where the employee worked for more than one employer during the year. Income tax on capital gain retained by a regulated investment company was paid by the company and the taxpayer was allowed tax

credit or refund for his proportionate share of the tax.

Payments on 1958 declaration of estimated income tax were reported only on Form 1040. Payments on declaration also included the credit for an overpayment of the 1957 tax liability. Whether a taxpayer made payments on a declaration depended on the balance of estimated tax due after deducting his (1) estimated income tax to be withheld and (2) credit for prior-year tax overpayment. The prior-year tax overpayment credit was carried directly to Form 1040. Many declarations were nontaxable in the first instance. Others had no balance of estimated tax after deducting the estimated income tax to be withheld. Still others had a balance of estimated tax after deducting the estimated income tax to be withheld, but this balance was less than the prior-year tax overpayment credit. None of these taxpayers made payments on the declaration, although in the last type of case, the taxpayer carried the prior-year overpayment credit to his Form 1040. On declarations where a balance of estimated tax due remained after deducting (1) the estimated income tax to be withheld and (2) the prior-year tax overpayment credit, the taxpayer made payments on the declaration. The prior-year overpayment credit and the payments on declaration were reported in one sum on Form 1040.

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

Tax due at time of filing was reported if the income tax withheld from wages and the payments on declaration (together with other items included therein) plus all current year tax credits were less than the income tax before credits combined with the self-employment tax.

Overpayment of tax occurred when the sum of all tax credits, income tax withheld from wages, and payments on declaration (as previously described) exceeded the combined income tax before credits and the self-employment tax. On Form 1040A, an overpayment of tax resulted in a refund. On Form 1040, the taxpayer who overpaid his tax could elect to receive: (1) a refund, (2) a credit on the subsequent year's estimated tax, or (3) a combination refund and credit.

Refund of tax included all overpayments on Form 1040A returns and the portion of overpayment which taxpayers requested as refund on returns, Form 1040.

Credit on 1959 tax was the amount of 1958 tax overpayment on returns, Form 1040, which the taxpayers specified be credited toward their estimated income tax for 1959.

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INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 2 — SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS BY RETURNS WITH STANDARD OR ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS

[Thousands of dollars unless otherwise indicated]

Source of income	All returns		Returns with standard deduction				Returns with itemized deduction	
	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Returns with standard deduction		Returns with itemized deduction		Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)
			Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dividend income ¹	11,029,038	227,750,177	13,182,330	11,526,924 ²	42,111	126,826	17,311,947	111,463,257
Dividend interest income.....	2,637,131	7,757,322	1,774,293	1,497,329	27,728	3,122	4,627,362	14,847,751
Interest on bonds.....	1,901,200	3,112,231	3,621,224	3,427,274	11,825	—	2,519,434	2,264,676
Business or profession:								
Net profit.....	1,221,930	12,221,273	42,172 ³	11,741,622	13,124	22,477	2,077,656	11,777,806
Net loss.....	1,221,930	2,211,298	31,824	6,624,281	276,533	23,222 ⁴	—	21,382
Partnership:								
Net profit.....	1,711,324	4,217,178	82,426	3,127,722	7,477	17,620	777,608	1,777,263
Net loss.....	2,122,274	378,662	14,361	33,226	37,177	2,741 ⁵	14,761	279,422
Sales of capital assets:								
Net gain.....	2,071,394	4,879,114	17,277 ⁶	1,434,711	4,553	3,477	1,734,134	3,212,343
Net loss.....	425,792	84,113	30,477	31,226	21,428	222,129	124,628	3,227
Sales of property other than capital assets:								
Net gain.....	134,270	7,331 ⁷	38,016	6,117 ⁸	(3)	(3)	63,428	3,221
Net loss.....	134,270	1,777,114	11,319	21,226	17,428	27,429	9,277	63,799
Pensions and annuities:								
Life expectancy method.....	740,180	88,321	35,427	73,122	(3)	(3)	3,112	4,322
Rymer method.....	2,679,229	437,793	124,502	297,275	(3)	(3)	11,731	21,221
Rents and royalties:								
Net income.....	4,074,126	3,471,403	1,426,773	1,477,273	44,127	1,127	213,213	2,387,124
Net loss.....	1,713,270	77,111	12,428	2,127	2,127	1,122	274,433	—
Estate and trust:								
Income.....	65,977	115,114	1,427,773	1,427,773	3,127	47	222,127	139,122
Loss.....	25,129	2,127	1,227	1,227	(3)	(3)	12,127	12,127
Other four.....	(5)	1,227,426	(2)	5,127	(2)	226,122	(2)	1,227,426
Adjusted gross income less adjusted gross deficit.....	1,227,426	381,126,012	37,224,277	12,227,127	326,127	\$1,012,726	21,811,222	140,327,421

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

¹ Sample returns with 10 to 1,000 to represent 10,000 returns. However, the grand total is under data deleted for this reason.² Not available.³ Negative "Other four" sum.⁴ Adjusted gross income less adjusted gross deficit.⁵ Adjusted gross deficit.

Table 4.—SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX RETURNS—ALL RETURNS, JOINT RETURNS, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

FAR 1.—ALL RETURNS

Source of income and loss	Source and wages for 1958			Exemptions before 1958			Intercept received			Business or profession			Farm (14)			
	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)
Wages	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Dividends	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Interest	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Capital gains	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Losses	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Net income	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Number of returns	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Amount (Thousands of dollars)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistical Summary of Individual Income Tax Returns, 1958.

Table 4. — SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX RETURNS—ALL RETURNS, JOINT RETURNS, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

PART I.—ALL RETURNS—Continued

Adjusted gross income classes	Sale of capital assets				Value of property <i>other</i> than capital assets				Fruition and annuities				Rents and royalties				
	Net gain		Net loss		Net gain		Net loss		Number of returns		Amount		Number of returns		Amount		
	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousands of dollars)	
1. Taxable returns:	130	137	118	139	501	531	50	50	1,080	1,077	281	1,074	291	1,071	291	1,068	
2. \$1,000 or more:	118	8,487	111	11,126	472	4,974	47	47	1,000	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	
3. \$1,000 under \$2,500:	12	3,256	7	2,256	3	1,486	1	1	11	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619
4. \$2,500 under \$5,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
5. \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
6. \$10,000 under \$25,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
7. \$25,000 under \$50,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
8. \$50,000 under \$100,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
9. \$100,000 or more:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
10. \$1,000 or more:	118	8,487	111	11,126	472	4,974	47	47	1,000	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	
11. \$1,000 under \$2,500:	106	7,413	100	10,000	465	4,825	46	46	1,000	1,000	265	1,000	265	1,000	265	1,000	
12. \$2,500 under \$5,000:	12	3,256	7	2,256	3	1,486	1	1	11	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619
13. \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
14. \$10,000 under \$25,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
15. \$25,000 under \$50,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
16. \$50,000 or more:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
17. \$1,000 or more:	118	8,487	111	11,126	472	4,974	47	47	1,000	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	271	1,000	
18. \$1,000 under \$2,500:	106	7,413	100	10,000	465	4,825	46	46	1,000	1,000	265	1,000	265	1,000	265	1,000	
19. \$2,500 under \$5,000:	12	3,256	7	2,256	3	1,486	1	1	11	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619	11	30,619
20. \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
21. \$10,000 under \$25,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
22. \$25,000 under \$50,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
23. \$50,000 or more:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
24. Total taxable returns:	130	137	118	139	501	531	50	50	1,080	1,077	281	1,074	291	1,071	291	1,068	
25. Nontaxable returns:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
26. No deductive gross income:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
27. Upper loss:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
28. \$1,000 under \$2,500:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
29. \$2,500 under \$5,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
30. \$5,000 under \$10,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
31. \$10,000 under \$25,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
32. \$25,000 under \$50,000:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
33. \$50,000 or more:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
34. Total nontaxable returns:	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
35. Grand total:	131	138	119	140	502	532	51	51	1,081	1,078	282	1,075	292	1,072	292	1,069	
36. Returns above \$5,000:	120	127	110	131	491	521	50	50	1,070	1,067	271	1,064	281	1,061	281	1,058	
37. Returns above \$25,000:	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740
38. Returns below \$5,000:	11	1,074	9	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074	1	1,074
39. Returns below \$25,000:	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740	10	10,740

Source: Statistics of Income for the Year 1958, Part I, and Statistics of Income for the Year 1957, Part I.

Table 4.—SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX ITEMS—ALL RETURNS, JOINT RETURNS, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

Table with columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Foreign tax paid, Income tax after credits, Tax withheld, Payments on top deduction, Tax due as filer-filing, Refund, and Overpayment. Rows are numbered 1-34 and include categories like Taxable returns, Nontaxable returns, and Grand total.

Footnote at end of table. See text for description of Sample and explanation of Classifications and Terms.

Table 4. —SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

PART II.—JOINT RETURNS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES—Continued

	Estate and trusts				Other sources (Thousand dollars)	Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars)	Exemptions (Thousand dollars)		Taxable income (Thousand dollars)		Income tax before credits (Thousand dollars)			Tax credit—		
	Income		Loss				Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Dividends received (Thousand dollars)	Retirement income (Thousand dollars)
	Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns (Thousand dollars)	Amount (Thousand dollars)												
1	Under \$2,000	(1)	(1)	3,110	159,942	136,004	136,004	7,947	1,970	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
2	\$2,000 under \$4,000	4,549	2,282	4,978	588,745	403,862	330,137	113,337	22,669	3,738	(1)	24	3,738	(1)	2	2
3	\$4,000 under \$6,000	2,578		1,760,681	1,172,377	786,225	786,225	6,543	71,269	6,543	84	84				
4	\$6,000 under \$8,000	7,145		30,582	3,101,848	1,965,688	1,119,984	764,267	154,475	17,527	207	7,201	7,201			
5	\$8,000 under \$10,000	5,147	7,191	4,432	7,793,426	4,832,632	2,793,426	1,406,072	283,137	29,251	385	10,184	10,184			
6	\$10,000 under \$12,000	7,505		67,763	9,439,115	5,719,115	3,239,187	2,032,232	453,650	544	586	13,758	13,758			
7	\$12,000 under \$14,000	7,505		67,763	9,439,115	5,719,115	3,239,187	2,032,232	453,650	544	586	13,758	13,758			
8	\$14,000 under \$16,000	4,960		117,991	5,006,892	2,979,184	2,079,184	1,082,568	534,388	492,967	983	16,113	16,113			
9	\$16,000 under \$18,000	6,176		72,598	27,846,941	13,351,345	5,179,790	12,326,878	2,445,175	118,941	2,867	27,274	27,274			
10	\$18,000 under \$20,000	10,237		133,253	50,905,903	20,924,903	8,233,911	19,359,911	3,959,359	133,958	3,111	37,375	37,375			
11	\$20,000 under \$22,000	12,104		39,147	21,927,394	6,553,759	2,931,914	12,927,394	2,668,750	133,458	3,111	37,375	37,375			
12	\$22,000 under \$24,000	11,752		5,974	17,068,668	4,456,174	2,016,438	10,114,244	2,068,446	134,318	4,056	49,566	49,566			
13	\$24,000 under \$26,000	7,338		55,265	12,950,775	2,959,182	1,566,438	9,318,247	1,630,438	134,304	3,712	7,310	7,310			
14	\$26,000 under \$28,000	3,218		171,197	27,252,194	5,007,731	2,424,130	18,837,738	3,953,031	641,706	19,475	24,730	24,730			
15	\$28,000 under \$30,000	1,810		1,486,888	28,360	1,026,954	534,875	6,763,148	1,171,231	217,470	16,217	11,466	11,466			
16	\$30,000 under \$32,000	1,215		1,071,391	9,143,681	1,806,954	836,420	7,307,261	1,034,170	146,917	12,487	5,265	5,265			
17	\$32,000 under \$34,000	1,279		64,532	5,299,773	1,185,331	536,437	4,086,420	2,771,426	23,644	40,547	40,547				
18	\$34,000 under \$36,000	1,485		1,367,485	11,777,918	2,607,918	1,385,037	9,011,086	2,771,426	23,644	40,547	40,547				
19	\$36,000 under \$38,000	1,367		64,532	5,299,773	1,185,331	536,437	4,086,420	2,771,426	23,644	40,547	40,547				
20	\$38,000 under \$40,000	1,485		1,367,485	11,777,918	2,607,918	1,385,037	9,011,086	2,771,426	23,644	40,547	40,547				
21	\$40,000 under \$42,000	149		31,176	1,486,888	28,360	12,328	1,186,865	611,199	13,796	730	140	140			
22	\$42,000 under \$44,000	149		31,176	1,486,888	28,360	12,328	1,186,865	611,199	13,796	730	140	140			
23	\$44,000 under \$46,000	336		61,195	2,759,912	7,479	4,651	2,754,261	251,931	3,061	6,603	44	44			
24	\$46,000 under \$48,000	336		61,195	2,759,912	7,479	4,651	2,754,261	251,931	3,061	6,603	44	44			
25	\$48,000 under \$50,000	86		1,142	269,778	919	424	207,193	131,695	1,387	1,989	16	16			
26	\$50,000 or more	35		81	271,312	341	142	222,063	132,426	1,401	2,826	16	16			
27	Total taxable returns	310,020	13,260	3,244	326,710,318	62,479,316	29,443,188	114,410,633	26,652,975	1,966,027	285,322	207,313	19,487	25	26	26
28	Total nontaxable returns															
29	Total gross income															
30	Total income															
31	Total tax															
32	Total tax credit															
33	Total tax payable															
34	Total refund															
35	Total net tax															
36	Total net tax payable															
37	Total net tax credit															
38	Total net tax liability															
39	Total net tax refund															
40	Total net tax payable															
41	Total net tax credit															
42	Total net tax liability															
43	Total net tax refund															
44	Total net tax payable															

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

Table 4.—SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX ITEMS—ALL RETURNS, JOINT RETURNS, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

FURTHER INFORMATION: RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE

Table with 13 main columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Total number of returns, Salaries and wages (net), Dividends (after exclusions), Interest received, Annuities, Numbers of returns, Amounts, Numbers of returns, Amounts, Net profit, Net loss, Net profit, Net loss, Partnership. Rows 1-38 detail income sources for various adjusted gross income brackets.

Footnote: Figures at end of table. See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 4.—SOURCES OF INCOME AND LOSS, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND TAX ITEMS—ALL RETURNS, JOINT RETURNS, AND RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

PART III.—RETURNS OF SINGLE PERSONS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR SURVIVING SPOUSE—Continued

Adjusted gross income classes	Tax credit—Cont—Continued		Income tax credits		Tax at 4½-holds		Payments on 1958 declaration		Tax due at time of filing		Overpayment	
	Foreign tax paid		Other credits		Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)
	Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)	Number of returns	Amount (Thousand dollars)								
1 Taxable returns: 100	(1)	(48)	(25)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)
2 \$1,000 under \$1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 \$1,500 under \$2,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 \$2,000 under \$2,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 \$2,500 under \$3,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 \$3,000 under \$3,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 \$3,500 under \$4,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 \$4,000 under \$4,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 \$4,500 under \$5,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 \$5,000 under \$5,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 \$5,500 under \$6,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 \$6,000 under \$6,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 \$6,500 under \$7,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 \$7,000 under \$7,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 \$7,500 under \$8,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 \$8,000 under \$8,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 \$8,500 under \$9,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 \$9,000 under \$9,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 \$9,500 under \$10,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 \$10,000 under \$105,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 \$105,000 under \$200,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22 \$200,000 under \$1,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24 \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 \$10,000,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total taxable returns	17,032	5,285	181	14,153,254	3,156,036	926,981	1,211,911	5,599,461	310,164	7,401,222	311,460	16,282
Non-taxable returns:												
26 No adjusted gross income	-	-	-	15,971	4,782	13,775	3,558	12,258	479	22,008	6,391	1,905
27 Under \$1,000	-	-	-	2,751,937	91,168	12,096	3,159	90,795	1,869	5,756,191	93,472	6,331
28 \$1,000 under \$1,500	-	-	-	555,627	25,794	13,068	4,470	107,755	2,758	539,159	33,846	9,040
29 \$1,500 under \$2,000	-	-	-	335,879	26,321	16,435	4,464	70,594	4,511	279,334	27,934	6,888
30 \$2,000 under \$2,500	-	-	-	169,482	14,828	9,026	1,401	17,070	847	165,460	15,470	4,950
31 \$2,500 under \$3,000	-	-	-	39,454	1,366	1,000	150	6,980	441	6,162	5,115	1,047
32 \$3,000 under \$3,500	-	-	-	40,931	5174	7,815	1,221	14,221	46,008	6,048	3,327	
33 \$3,500 under \$4,000	-	-	-	20,661	2,886	4,221	621	22,983	3,221	3,621	11,038	
34 \$4,000 under \$4,500	-	-	-	19,360	2,713	4,221	621	22,983	3,221	3,621	11,038	
35 \$4,500 under \$5,000	-	-	-	4,537	1,538	12,269	7,820	7,820	559	11,498	4,796	
36 \$5,000 or more	-	-	-	3,960,240	191,254	90,518	23,077	315,677	9,450	3,994,670	201,570	47,905
Total non-taxable returns	1	1	1	3,960,240	191,254	90,518	23,077	315,677	9,450	3,994,670	201,570	47,905
Grand total	18,156	5,217	182	16,113,494	3,297,370	1,017,499	1,234,988	5,911,838	319,614	11,395,892	313,030	16,751
29 Returns under \$5,000	(1)	(1)	1	3,628,400	14,950,100	566,035	177,598	4,701,148	331,199	10,982,111	645,009	217,161
30 Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000	1,969	1,133	3	1,664,690	1,464,551	300,530	177,598	1,068,361	178,007	1,884,459	52,947	38,343
31 Returns \$10,000 or more	10,870	4,020	166	1,280,612	101,853	166,924	910,163	141,749	248,738	17,332	15,555	

Note.—(a) "Other" classification of income and "Explanation of classification and terms." (b) Negative "Other" carrier." (c) Includes gross income less adjusted gross deficit. (d) Less than 1%.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

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

Table with columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Number of Returns with deductions, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Deduction for— (Contributions, Interest paid, Taxes, Medical and dental expense, Other deductions), Total deductions (Thousand dollars). Rows include taxable and nontaxable returns across various income brackets (e.g., \$0-\$50,000, \$50,000-\$100,000, etc.) and a Grand total.

Text or "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Classifications and Terms."

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 6.—NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME OR LOSS BY SIZE OF SOURCE
[Table and nontaxable returns]

Adjusted gross income—classes	Number of returns	Size of specific income or loss																	
		Under \$100		\$100 to \$200		\$200 to \$500		\$500 to \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$2,000		\$2,000 to \$5,000		\$5,000 to \$10,000		\$10,000 or more			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
RETURNS WITH SALARIES AND WAGES NET:																			
By adjusted gross income:																			
Under \$100:	6,513	8,020	6,534	3,588	14,600	10,826	7,347	7,191	5,894					7,791					
Under \$200:	2,967,796	3,612,316	2,976,816	1,571,469	986,884	1,111,111	4,957	4,957	4,310					3,474					
Under \$500:	1,469,870	2,000,296	1,473,816	749,527	486,584	565,227	18,311	9,653	4,130					6,644					
Under \$1,000:	3,473,315	4,247,999	3,487,382	2,026,527	1,285,077	1,467,331	2,846,749	17,457	9,006					6,316					
\$1,000 to \$2,000:	14,600	15,111	15,609	15,625	16,985	17,000	18,469,619	4,839,411	1,003,931					2,314					
\$2,000 to \$5,000:	1,590	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762										
Over \$5,000:	6,682,438	9,429,314	7,434	66,549	63,886	63,886	63,886	63,886	63,886					2,314					
\$100,000 under \$1,000,000:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000										
\$1,000,000 or more:	14,056	20,468	14,618	13,210	9,776	52,443	51,644	49,258	63,156					186,088					
Total:	31,281,426	41,296,426	31,281,426	15,740,816	9,867,314	12,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314					495,495					
RETURNS WITH CAPITAL GAINS AFTER EXCLUSIONS:																			
Under \$100:	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855										
Under \$200:	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245	10,245										
Under \$500:	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060	31,060										
Under \$1,000:	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571	169,571										
Under \$2,000:	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800										
Under \$5,000:	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800										
Over \$5,000:	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800										
Total:	31,281,426	41,296,426	31,281,426	15,740,816	9,867,314	12,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314					495,495					
RETURNS WITH INTEREST RECEIVED:																			
Under \$100:	51,425	13,368	10,398	3,628	3,738	3,738	3,738	3,738	3,738										
Under \$200:	2,160,296	2,512,316	2,160,296	1,360,296	1,023,316	1,023,316	1,023,316	1,023,316	1,023,316										
Under \$500:	1,469,870	1,800,296	1,469,870	864,527	604,527	604,527	604,527	604,527	604,527										
Under \$1,000:	3,473,315	4,247,999	3,473,315	2,026,527	1,467,331	1,467,331	1,467,331	1,467,331	1,467,331										
\$1,000 to \$2,000:	14,600	15,111	15,609	15,625	16,985	17,000	18,469,619	4,839,411	1,003,931										
\$2,000 to \$5,000:	1,590	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762										
Over \$5,000:	6,682,438	9,429,314	7,434	66,549	63,886	63,886	63,886	63,886	63,886										
\$100,000 under \$1,000,000:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000										
\$1,000,000 or more:	14,056	20,468	14,618	13,210	9,776	52,443	51,644	49,258	63,156					186,088					
Total:	31,281,426	41,296,426	31,281,426	15,740,816	9,867,314	12,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314	22,867,314					495,495					

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

Table 6.—NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME OR LOSS BY SIZE OF SOURCE—Continued

[Taxable and nontaxable returns]

Adjusted gross income class ^a	Number of returns	Size of special income or loss																	
		Under \$100	\$100 to \$200	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$400 to \$500	\$500 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$10,000	\$10,000 or more							
RETURNS WITH BUSINESS OR PROFESSION		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MILWAUKEE																			
Re adjusted gross income:																			
Under \$100	13,160	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100 to \$200	1,593	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$200 to \$300	2,978	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$300 to \$400	642,435	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$400 to \$500	538,100	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$500 to \$1,000	1,450,467	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$1,000 to \$2,000	1,317,804	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$2,000 to \$3,000	475,624	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$3,000 to \$5,000	736,271	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$5,000 or more	173,451	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	7,999,911	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
MILWAUKEE																			
Re adjusted gross income:																			
Under \$100	278,519	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100 to \$200	1,425,468	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$200 to \$300	1,750,352	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$300 to \$400	1,313,369	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$400 to \$500	3,409,988	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$500 to \$1,000	1,811,204	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$1,000 to \$2,000	1,425,468	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$2,000 to \$3,000	475,624	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$3,000 to \$5,000	736,271	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$5,000 or more	173,451	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	11,111,111	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
RETURNS WITH PARTNERSHIP																			
MILWAUKEE																			
Re adjusted gross income:																			
Under \$100	7,437	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100 to \$200	35,466	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$200 to \$300	55,809	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$300 to \$400	61,987	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$400 to \$500	1,778	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$500 to \$1,000	42,755	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$1,000 to \$2,000	45,454	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$2,000 to \$3,000	463,091	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$3,000 to \$5,000	1,425,468	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$5,000 or more	1,425,468	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL	3,409,988	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)

^a Under \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, \$400 to \$500, \$500 to \$1,000, \$1,000 to \$2,000, \$2,000 to \$3,000, \$3,000 to \$5,000, and \$5,000 or more.

^b Includes returns for which the adjusted gross income was not reported.

^c Includes returns for which the adjusted gross income was not reported.

^d Includes returns for which the adjusted gross income was not reported.

^e Includes returns for which the adjusted gross income was not reported.

^f Includes returns for which the adjusted gross income was not reported.

Table 6. —NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME OR LOSS BY SIZE OF SOURCE—Continued

(Table and non-taxable returns)

Adjusted gross income or loss	Number of returns	Size of profits, income, or loss												
		Under \$100	\$100 under \$200	\$200 under \$500	\$500 under \$1,000	\$1,000 under \$2,500	\$2,500 under \$5,000	\$5,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000 under \$25,000	\$25,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 or more		
RETURNS WITH SALE OF MATRIAL ASSETS														
MILK CATTLE														
Adjusted gross income.....	29,353	7,332	3,537	5,010	9,197	5,010	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100.....	11,660	1,462	3,456	5,010	9,197	5,010	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100 under \$200.....	10,912	21,665	11,660	4,792	1,187	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$200 under \$500.....	13,881	33,777	12,653	5,443	17,340	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$500 under \$1,000.....	28,781	26,603	11,997	12,017	26,124	11,421	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000 under \$2,500.....	15,481	27,897	16,768	10,335	14,046	26,436	5,837	4,840	4,827	7,113	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$2,500 under \$5,000.....	4,801	17,495	18,128	17,122	9,593	33,427	7,834	3,496	4,827	7,113	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$5,000 under \$10,000.....	17,849	27,860	14,128	11,843	25,291	17,860	7,834	3,496	4,827	7,113	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$10,000 under \$25,000.....	37,945	27,860	14,128	11,843	25,291	17,860	7,834	3,496	4,827	7,113	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	309,895	34,908	4,037	19,147	20,178	21,176	3,337	9,765	8,904	16,383	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	4,033,125	126,768	88,733	69,661	49,667	158,486	69,728	43,865	35,550	17,413	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100,000 under \$150,000.....	66,991	66,976	49,405	21,562	17,886	50,811	29,151	18,372	13,800	10,651	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$150,000 under \$200,000.....	130,441	32,797	14,465	4,295	6,629	13,336	8,262	5,341	4,563	3,424	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$200,000 under \$250,000.....	141,796	24,238	5,913	3,799	5,913	17,076	11,282	7,379	5,893	4,792	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$250,000 under \$300,000.....	16,831	2,668	3,768	1,833	2,760	4,236	3,338	2,423	1,963	1,576	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$300,000 under \$350,000.....	9,845	579	179	201	156	521	319	319	313	313	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$350,000 under \$400,000.....	3,222	116	50	32	38	100	72	68	65	65	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$400,000 under \$450,000.....	1,111	5	4	5	3	10	6	6	5	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$450,000 or more.....	1,111	5	4	5	3	10	6	6	5	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	3,693,564	45,978	301,378	223,798	181,961	531,327	263,659	135,453	96,655	65,233	89,439	35,983	33,081	35,565
MILK PIGS														
Adjusted gross income.....	26,685	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,968	15,114	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100.....	59,796	59,472	24,989	33,729	106,250	211,084	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100 under \$25,000.....	19,798	31,496	25,597	11,117	39,126	57,453	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	21,228	3,868	1,420	750	6,646	3,395	12,997	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	920,578	139,329	89,226	75,915	54,915	49,326	165,185	351,720	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
RETURNS WITH SALE OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN MATRIAL ASSETS														
MILK PIGS														
Adjusted gross income.....	1,108	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100.....	2,487	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100 under \$25,000.....	5,812	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	2,960	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	17,682	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100,000 under \$250,000.....	7,419	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$250,000 under \$500,000.....	6,546	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	1,052	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000,000 or more.....	317	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	112	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
MILK CATTLE														
Adjusted gross income.....	11,660	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Under \$100.....	8,486	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$100 under \$25,000.....	15,356	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	9,984	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$50,000 or more.....	3,053	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	13,759	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

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

Table 6. — NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME OR LOSS BY SIZE OF SOURCE — Continued
 [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

Advised gross income: Source	Number of returns	Size of specific income or loss															
		Under \$100	\$100 under \$200	\$200 under \$300	\$300 under \$400	\$400 under \$500	\$500 under \$1,000	\$1,000 under \$1,500	\$1,500 under \$2,000	\$2,000 under \$3,000	\$3,000 under \$4,000	\$4,000 under \$5,000	\$5,000 under \$7,000	\$7,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000 under \$25,000	\$25,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 or more
RETURNS WITH BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP																	
With net income																	
Not adjusted gross income:																	
Under \$500:	7,341	5,999	3,136	1,707	879	471	251	131	67	35	19	10	5	3	2	1	1
Under \$500:	23,821	15,776	7,777	4,041	2,152	1,127	593	311	161	83	43	22	11	6	3	2	1
\$500 under \$1,000:	23,618	16,519	8,370	4,327	2,287	1,200	617	321	165	85	44	23	12	6	3	2	1
\$1,000 under \$1,500:	27,725	20,706	10,443	5,458	2,840	1,498	776	401	204	106	55	28	14	7	4	2	1
\$1,500 under \$2,000:	33,783	25,375	12,778	6,471	3,326	1,713	873	447	229	117	60	31	16	8	4	2	1
\$2,000 under \$2,500:	32,536	23,626	11,873	6,026	3,082	1,563	793	403	207	108	56	29	15	7	4	2	1
\$2,500 under \$3,000:	30,181	21,707	10,718	5,484	2,819	1,441	734	374	194	100	52	27	14	7	4	2	1
\$3,000 under \$3,500:	27,596	19,574	9,824	5,042	2,574	1,311	661	337	174	89	46	24	12	6	3	2	1
\$3,500 under \$4,000:	26,213	17,971	8,869	4,582	2,343	1,194	608	309	158	83	43	22	11	6	3	2	1
\$4,000 under \$4,500:	26,396	18,189	9,145	4,746	2,424	1,246	634	321	164	86	44	23	12	6	3	2	1
\$4,500 under \$5,000:	25,548	17,425	8,784	4,544	2,336	1,187	603	307	157	82	43	22	11	6	3	2	1
\$5,000 under \$5,500:	24,776	16,653	8,370	4,327	2,287	1,200	617	321	165	85	44	23	12	6	3	2	1
\$5,500 under \$6,000:	23,908	15,881	7,967	4,124	2,152	1,127	593	311	161	83	43	22	11	6	3	2	1
\$6,000 under \$6,500:	23,040	15,109	7,564	3,921	2,023	1,054	552	284	146	76	40	21	11	6	3	2	1
\$6,500 under \$7,000:	22,172	14,337	7,161	3,718	1,892	983	501	256	128	67	35	18	9	5	3	2	1
\$7,000 under \$7,500:	21,304	13,565	6,758	3,515	1,763	914	450	228	110	58	30	15	8	4	2	1	1
\$7,500 under \$8,000:	20,436	12,793	6,355	3,312	1,634	845	400	200	100	50	25	13	7	4	2	1	1
\$8,000 under \$8,500:	19,568	12,021	5,952	3,109	1,505	776	350	172	80	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$8,500 under \$9,000:	18,700	11,249	5,549	2,906	1,376	707	300	144	62	30	15	7	4	2	1	1	1
\$9,000 under \$9,500:	17,832	10,477	5,146	2,703	1,247	638	250	116	44	22	11	6	3	2	1	1	1
\$9,500 under \$10,000:	16,964	9,705	4,743	2,500	1,118	569	200	98	36	18	9	5	3	2	1	1	1
\$10,000 or more:	1,008,316	587,799	287,427	148,075	78,531	40,776	20,713	10,713	5,417	2,776	1,417	726	378	198	100	53	24
Total:	1,008,316	587,799	287,427	148,075	78,531	40,776	20,713	10,713	5,417	2,776	1,417	726	378	198	100	53	24
With net loss																	
Not adjusted gross income:																	
Under \$10,000:	5,742	3,736	1,724	885	457	241	127	65	33	17	9	5	3	2	1	1	1
\$10,000 under \$25,000:	1,261,817	576,973	284,081	143,784	74,644	38,415	19,818	10,123	5,191	2,627	1,332	687	353	182	93	48	24
\$25,000 under \$50,000:	163,793	84,793	41,736	20,740	10,746	5,468	2,811	1,426	724	371	191	97	50	26	13	7	4
\$50,000 or more:	26,051	13,457	6,641	3,342	1,704	864	436	219	110	56	29	15	8	4	2	1	1
Total:	1,457,403	699,027	348,281	174,352	91,634	47,468	24,314	12,515	6,417	3,276	1,663	863	443	227	121	61	30
RETURNS WITH INCOME FROM RETIRE AND TRUST																	
Not adjusted gross income:																	
Under \$500:	3,667	2,367	1,167	587	307	158	81	42	22	11	6	3	2	1	1	1	1
Under \$500:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$500 under \$1,000:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$1,000 under \$1,500:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$1,500 under \$2,000:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$2,000 under \$2,500:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$2,500 under \$3,000:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$3,000 under \$3,500:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$3,500 under \$4,000:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$4,000 under \$4,500:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$4,500 under \$5,000:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
\$5,000 or more:	15,452	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312	156	78	40	20	10	5	3	2	1	1
Total:	370,879	240,950	120,475	60,237	30,118	15,059	7,529	3,764	1,882	941	470	235	117	58	29	15	7

Note: For "Size of Specific Income or Loss" and "Number of Returns" are based on the gross income from the source. Sample variability is too large to warrant separating separately. However, the gross income from all sources is related for this reason.

Table 7.—NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SPECIFIED NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS BY SIZE OF DEDUCTION

Table with 14 columns: Number of returns, Under \$100, \$100-499, \$500-999, \$1,000-1,999, \$2,000-2,999, \$3,000-3,999, \$4,000-4,999, \$500-999, \$1,000-1,999, \$2,000-2,999, \$3,000-3,999, \$4,000-4,999, \$5,000 or more, and \$10,000 or more. Rows are categorized by deduction type: RETIRE, WITH CONTRIBUTIONS; RETIRE, WITH INTEREST PAID; RETIRE, WITH SOLE;

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

Table 7.—NUMBER OF RETURNS FOR SPECIFIED NONBUSINESS DEDUCTIONS BY SIZE OF DEDUCTION—Continued

[Taxable and nontaxable returns]

Allotted gross income classes	Number of returns	Size of deduction														
		Under \$100	\$100 under \$200	\$200 under \$300	\$300 under \$400	\$400 under \$500	\$500 under \$1,000	\$1,000 under \$1,500	\$1,500 under \$2,000	\$2,000 under \$2,500	\$2,500 under \$3,000	\$3,000 under \$4,000	\$4,000 under \$5,000	\$5,000 under \$7,000	\$7,000 under \$10,000	\$10,000 or more
RETURNS WITH MEDICAL DEDUCTION		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Under \$500	13,028	47,238	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
\$1,000 under \$1,500	111,701	14,446	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489
\$1,500 under \$2,000	472,001	694,783	72,845	56,401	22,455	27,299	41,462	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145	3,145
\$2,000 under \$2,500	393,018	96,910	102,860	82,965	39,317	48,786	38,088	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557
\$2,500 under \$3,000	582,696	111,055	146,481	117,462	64,864	1,270	59,864	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433
\$3,000 under \$3,500	131,477	131,477	174,174	126,315	23,270	52,827	41,473	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433	17,433
\$3,500 under \$4,000	1,968,871	401,461	45,456	339,462	147,994	147,994	211,981	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483	11,483
\$4,000 under \$4,500	5,437,667	1,136,017	1,261,135	1,012,768	707,594	557,698	789,479	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472	127,472
\$4,500 under \$5,000	683,250	105,632	127,569	103,936	82,210	114,118	114,118	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149	35,149
\$5,000 under \$5,500	163,453	19,165	23,074	18,726	14,908	14,909	14,909	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,604
\$5,500 under \$6,000	68,696	6,719	7,845	7,085	6,788	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
\$6,000 under \$6,500	25,346	3,174	3,713	3,279	3,088	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892
\$6,500 under \$7,000	89,840	1,171	693	83	79	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487	1,487
\$7,000 under \$7,500	1,795	45	83	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
\$7,500 under \$8,000	1,483	45	63	60	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
\$8,000 under \$8,500	194	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$8,500 under \$9,000	84	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	22,211,784	2,475,010	2,431,773	2,426,996	1,790,142	973,468	1,474,868	303,292	117,480	29,126	37,777	23,031	13,311	14,481	14,481	14,481

See text for description of Sample^a and explanation of classification and terms.^b

^a Sample variability is too large to extract showing separately. However, the Grand total includes data derived for this reason.

Table 8.—RETURNS WITH TAXABLE INCOME, INCOME TAX, AND TAX CREDITS, BY TAXABLE INCOME CLASSES FOR APPLICABLE TAX RATES—Continued

Taxable income classes	Returns with normal tax and surtax					Returns with alternative tax					Income tax credits (Thousands of dollars)	Total (Thousands of dollars)	Income tax credits (Thousands of dollars)	Income tax credits (Thousands of dollars)	
	Number of returns with taxable income	Taxable income (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Taxable income (Thousands of dollars)	Income tax before credits (Thousands of dollars)	Tax credits (Thousands of dollars)	Number of returns	Total (Thousands of dollars)	F.R. partial-year half-exemption (Thousands of dollars)	Income tax credits (Thousands of dollars)					Income tax credits (Thousands of dollars)
RETIREES OF HOUSEHOLD															
Taxable returns:															
56	Not over \$5,000.....	132,152	1,321,152	29,236	132,152	82,706	132,152	1,321,152	1,321,152	64,148	64,148	1,321,152	1,321,152	1,321,152	1,321,152
57	Over \$5,000 not over \$10,000.....	1,084,981	10,849,810	1,084,981	10,849,810	1,084,981	1,084,981	10,849,810	1,084,981	1,084,981	1,084,981	1,084,981	1,084,981	1,084,981	1,084,981
58	Over \$10,000 not over \$15,000.....	306,362	3,063,620	286,362	2,863,620	174,175	286,362	2,863,620	286,362	286,362	286,362	286,362	286,362	286,362	286,362
59	Over \$15,000 not over \$20,000.....	124,068	1,240,680	107,068	1,070,680	574,121	107,068	1,070,680	107,068	107,068	107,068	107,068	107,068	107,068	107,068
60	Over \$20,000 not over \$25,000.....	64,597	645,970	56,597	565,970	712,678	56,597	565,970	56,597	56,597	56,597	56,597	56,597	56,597	56,597
61	Over \$25,000 not over \$30,000.....	34,252	342,520	30,252	302,520	424,576	30,252	302,520	30,252	30,252	30,252	30,252	30,252	30,252	30,252
62	Over \$30,000 not over \$35,000.....	24,242	242,420	21,242	212,420	347,724	21,242	212,420	21,242	21,242	21,242	21,242	21,242	21,242	21,242
63	Over \$35,000 not over \$40,000.....	16,623	166,230	14,623	146,230	244,725	14,623	146,230	14,623	14,623	14,623	14,623	14,623	14,623	14,623
64	Over \$40,000 not over \$45,000.....	12,073	120,730	10,073	100,730	181,112	10,073	100,730	10,073	10,073	10,073	10,073	10,073	10,073	10,073
65	Over \$45,000 not over \$50,000.....	8,254	82,540	7,254	72,540	107,307	7,254	72,540	7,254	7,254	7,254	7,254	7,254	7,254	7,254
66	Over \$50,000 not over \$55,000.....	5,308	53,080	4,308	43,080	57,736	4,308	43,080	4,308	4,308	4,308	4,308	4,308	4,308	4,308
67	Over \$55,000 not over \$60,000.....	3,746	37,460	3,146	31,460	41,287	3,146	31,460	3,146	3,146	3,146	3,146	3,146	3,146	3,146
68	Over \$60,000 not over \$65,000.....	2,591	25,910	2,191	21,910	29,258	2,191	21,910	2,191	2,191	2,191	2,191	2,191	2,191	2,191
69	Over \$65,000 not over \$70,000.....	1,824	18,240	1,524	15,240	21,307	1,524	15,240	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524	1,524
70	Over \$70,000 not over \$75,000.....	1,258	12,580	1,058	10,580	14,286	1,058	10,580	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058
71	Over \$75,000 not over \$80,000.....	899	8,990	799	7,990	10,276	799	7,990	799	799	799	799	799	799	799
72	Over \$80,000 not over \$85,000.....	648	6,480	548	5,480	7,476	548	5,480	548	548	548	548	548	548	548
73	Over \$85,000 not over \$90,000.....	448	4,480	348	3,480	5,117	348	3,480	348	348	348	348	348	348	348
74	Over \$90,000 not over \$95,000.....	348	3,480	248	2,480	3,761	248	2,480	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
75	Over \$95,000 not over \$100,000.....	248	2,480	148	1,480	2,472	148	1,480	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
76	Over \$100,000 not over \$105,000.....	148	1,480	98	980	1,480	98	980	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
77	Over \$105,000 not over \$110,000.....	98	980	48	480	980	48	480	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
78	Over \$110,000 not over \$115,000.....	48	480	28	280	480	28	280	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
79	Over \$115,000 not over \$120,000.....	28	280	18	180	280	18	180	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
80	Over \$120,000 not over \$250,000.....	18	180	8	80	180	8	80	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
81	Total taxable returns.....	868,173	8,681,730	808,173	8,081,730	5,124,736	808,173	8,081,730	808,173	808,173	808,173	808,173	808,173	808,173	808,173
82	Un taxable returns.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
83	Grand total.....	871,173	8,682,730	809,173	8,082,730	5,124,774	809,173	8,082,730	809,173	809,173	809,173	809,173	809,173	809,173	809,173

Note.—For description of sample and explanation, see "Basis of Sample and Explanation."

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 9.—RETURNS WITH INCOME TAX—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, TAXABLE INCOME, INCOME TAX, AVERAGE TAX, AND EFFECTIVE TAX RATE, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND TYPES OF INCOME TAX

Adjusted gross income classes		Number of returns with income tax after credits	Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars)	Taxable income (Thousand dollars)	Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars)	Average income tax (Dollars)	Effective tax rate— income tax after credits as percent of taxable income	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL TAXABLE RETURNS								
1	\$0.00 under \$1,000.....	1,296,407	1,085,449	191,196	38,252	29	19.9	1
2	\$1,000 under \$2,000.....	2,127,075	2,427,333	983,797	139,827	89	19.8	2
3	\$2,000 under \$3,000.....	2,111,329	2,675,817	1,556,510	305,682	145	19.9	3
4	\$3,000 under \$4,000.....	2,537,241	3,714,958	2,351,308	466,373	184	19.9	4
5	\$4,500 under \$5,000.....	2,807,398	7,735,364	3,390,578	671,815	239	19.8	5
6	\$5,500 under \$6,000.....	3,002,348	9,457,451	4,446,465	885,786	289	19.9	6
7	\$6,500 under \$7,000.....	3,332,549	12,124,644	5,370,377	1,112,033	344	20.1	7
8	\$7,500 under \$8,000.....	3,498,552	14,817,646	6,884,444	1,382,117	396	20.1	8
9	\$8,500 under \$9,000.....	3,465,499	16,461,528	7,749,024	1,503,208	431	20.2	9
10	\$9,000 under \$9,500.....	6,204,634	34,086,295	16,150,800	3,166,490	536	20.2	10
11	\$10,000 under \$10,500.....	4,664,306	30,044,715	15,724,265	3,177,815	684	20.2	11
12	\$10,500 under \$11,000.....	4,514,995	23,329,858	11,645,968	2,778,601	364	20.4	12
13	\$11,000 under \$11,500.....	2,167,447	18,843,492	11,594,382	2,273,621	1,049	20.6	13
14	\$11,500 under \$12,000.....	1,451,136	13,733,221	3,773,462	1,821,007	1,256	20.8	14
15	\$12,000 under \$15,000.....	4,481,484	25,176,927	20,026,310	4,291,343	1,727	21.1	15
16	\$15,000 under \$20,000.....	3,877,465	20,041,825	7,786,521	1,757,076	4,991	21.5	16
17	\$20,000 under \$25,000.....	364,487	3,875,992	4,591,665	1,168,563	3,177	25.7	17
18	\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	369,515	12,313,380	9,743,086	1,011,822	8,394	31.1	18
19	\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	91,605	6,042,852	4,496,406	2,106,638	22,997	52.2	19
20	\$100,000 under \$200,000.....	14,049	3,661,774	1,345,568	689,633	49,088	51.1	20
21	\$200,000 under \$500,000.....	3,845	658,563	569,147	291,744	75,876	55.1	21
22	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	1,437	1,104,936	36,354	513,853	111,338	59.8	22
23	\$1,000,000 under \$1,000,000.....	131	351,320	75,855	174,741	329,456	63.6	23
24	\$1,000,000 or more.....	24	83,640	26,825	23,459	987,462	63.9	24
25	Total.....	45,621,131	202,138,245	149,473,569	49,325,652	752	23.0	25
RETURNS WITH NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX								
26	\$0.00 under \$1,000.....	1,296,407	1,082,949	191,196	38,062	29	19.9	26
27	\$1,000 under \$2,000.....	2,127,075	2,423,311	979,779	139,427	89	19.9	27
28	\$2,000 under \$3,000.....	2,111,329	2,671,817	1,552,630	305,682	145	19.9	28
29	\$3,000 under \$4,000.....	2,537,241	3,714,958	2,351,308	466,373	184	19.9	29
30	\$4,500 under \$5,000.....	2,807,398	7,735,364	3,390,578	671,815	239	19.8	30
31	\$5,500 under \$6,000.....	3,002,348	9,457,451	4,446,465	885,786	289	19.9	31
32	\$6,500 under \$7,000.....	3,332,549	12,124,644	5,370,377	1,112,033	344	20.1	32
33	\$7,500 under \$8,000.....	3,498,552	14,817,646	6,884,444	1,382,117	396	20.1	33
34	\$8,500 under \$9,000.....	3,465,499	16,461,528	7,749,024	1,503,208	431	20.2	34
35	\$9,000 under \$9,500.....	6,204,634	34,086,295	16,150,800	3,136,990	536	20.2	35
36	\$9,500 under \$10,000.....	4,664,306	30,044,715	15,724,265	3,177,815	684	20.2	36
37	\$10,000 under \$10,500.....	3,014,995	23,089,908	11,645,968	2,778,601	364	20.4	37
38	\$10,500 under \$11,000.....	2,167,447	18,843,492	11,599,382	2,273,621	1,049	20.6	38
39	\$11,000 under \$11,500.....	1,451,136	13,733,221	3,773,462	1,822,007	1,256	20.8	39
40	\$11,500 under \$15,000.....	2,434,964	25,176,927	20,026,310	4,291,343	1,727	21.4	40
41	\$15,000 under \$20,000.....	3,877,465	19,039,791	7,682,641	1,776,668	4,990	24.1	41
42	\$20,000 under \$25,000.....	261,406	3,875,992	4,488,554	1,147,015	4,990	25.6	42
43	\$25,000 under \$50,000.....	364,487	11,291,946	3,090,440	2,774,859	8,062	30.5	43
44	\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	467,944	3,003,517	2,430,167	1,024,621	21,896	42.2	44
45	\$100,000 under \$200,000.....	4,494	584,530	460,736	255,337	47,113	53.4	45
46	\$200,000 under \$500,000.....	1,042	174,447	138,265	32,659	78,875	59.5	46
47	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	96	251,362	131,466	122,740	135,774	67.6	47
48	\$1,000,000 under \$1,000,000.....	40	14,774	45,661	15,771	38,186	78.8	48
49	\$1,000,000 or more.....	47	121,544	72,097	59,885	1,265,638	82.5	49
50	Total.....	45,967,131	154,978,111	141,172,119	41,535,126	692	22.0	50
RETURNS WITH ALTERNATIVE TAX								
51	Under \$1,000.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51
52	\$1,000 under \$20,000.....	1,181	71,649	62,111	21,528	6,768	46.1	52
53	\$20,000 under \$50,000.....	25,219	1,021,816	379,146	326,767	10,114	37.2	53
54	\$50,000 under \$100,000.....	44,811	3,039,335	2,356,739	1,082,027	24,147	42.3	54
55	\$100,000 under \$150,000.....	9,075	1,084,744	47,782	454,246	50,060	50.0	55
56	\$150,000 under \$500,000.....	4,797	47,144	24,282	209,985	74,753	53.6	56
57	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	3,033	859,538	681,088	393,118	129,614	57.7	57
58	\$1,000,000 under \$1,000,000.....	436	284,846	289,144	139,227	320,800	60.7	58
59	\$1,000,000 or more.....	189	397,101	243,728	173,674	408,419	59.3	59
60	Total.....	88,941	7,210,222	6,091,450	2,800,526	31,487	46.7	60
61	Returns under \$5,000.....	24,124,998	74,265,194	33,013,754	6,615,802	274	20.0	61
62	Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000.....	17,702,132	120,221,881	65,757,348	13,389,037	757	20.0	62
63	Returns \$10,000 or more.....	3,820,654	67,702,258	50,402,417	14,330,813	3,751	28.4	63

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

Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.

Table 10.—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND INCOME TAX—ALL RETURNS, RETURNS WITH STANDARD DEDUCTION, AND RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

Main data table with columns for Adjusted gross income classes, Total, and Separate returns of husbands and wives. Rows include taxable returns, exemptions, taxable income, income tax credits, number of returns, adjusted gross income, and income tax.

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 10. —ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, EXEMPTIONS, TAXABLE INCOME, AND INCOME TAX—ALL RETURNS, RETURNS WITH STANDARD DEDUCTION, AND RETURNS WITH ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER—Continued

TABLE 11.—RETURNS WITH STANDARD DEDUCTION—Continued

Table with columns for Adjusted gross income classes, Returns of heads of household, Returns for surviving spouse, and Returns of single persons not head of household surviving spouse. Each column contains sub-headers for Adjusted gross income, Number of returns, Income tax after credits, Exemptions, Taxable income, and Income tax after credits. Data is presented in thousands of dollars.

Footnotes at end of table. See text for description of Sample's and Explanation of Classification and Terms.

Table 11.—NUMBER OF RETURNS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES, BY TOTAL NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS, AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER

Table with columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Total number of returns, and a grid of returns categorized by marital status (All returns, Joint returns of husband and wives). The grid includes sub-columns for 'Six or more', 'Five', 'Four', 'Three', 'Two', and 'One' exemptions, each further divided into 'Number of returns' and 'Number of exemptions'.

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

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 11.—NUMBER OF RETURNS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES, BY TOTAL NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS, AND BY MARITAL STATUS OF TAXPAYER.—Continued

Adjusted gross income classes	Returns of surviving spouse				Returns of single persons not head of household or surviving spouse				
	Total number of returns	One exemption	Two	Three	Four or more	One	Two	Three	Four or more
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Taxable returns:									
1 \$00 under \$1,000.....	5,107	8,880				1,210,625	1,210,625	1,210,625	1,210,625
2 \$1,000 under \$2,000.....						1,079,844	1,079,844	1,079,844	1,079,844
3 \$2,000 under \$3,000.....	4,435	9,841				1,900,530	1,900,530	1,900,530	1,900,530
4 \$3,000 under \$4,000.....						2,034,165	2,034,165	2,034,165	2,034,165
5 \$3,500 under \$4,000.....			12,571			1,373,993	1,373,993	1,373,993	1,373,993
6 \$3,500 under \$4,000.....						3,705,009	3,705,009	3,705,009	3,705,009
7 \$4,500 under \$6,000.....	2,779	12,226				1,792,421	1,792,421	1,792,421	1,792,421
8 \$4,500 under \$6,000.....	5,224	11,882				1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
9 \$4,500 under \$6,000.....	5,415	11,847				1,867,008	1,867,008	1,867,008	1,867,008
10 \$4,500 under \$6,000.....	5,477	12,496		15,495	5,797	1,938,411	1,938,411	1,938,411	1,938,411
11 \$5,000 under \$6,000.....	5,822	13,951			25,236	1,988,882	1,988,882	1,988,882	1,988,882
12 \$5,000 under \$6,000.....	5,822	13,113				1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
13 \$5,000 under \$6,000.....	5,087	11,933				1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
14 \$5,000 under \$6,000.....			1,102			1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
15 \$10,000 under \$15,000.....	3,508	17,409		1,619	724	1,988,882	1,988,882	1,988,882	1,988,882
16 \$15,000 under \$25,000.....	284	1,316				1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
17 \$25,000 under \$30,000.....	452	1,436		553	84	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
18 \$25,000 under \$30,000.....	781	2,073		109	58	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
19 \$50,000 under \$100,000.....	216	698				1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
20 \$100,000 under \$150,000.....	13	13		1	1	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
21 \$150,000 under \$250,000.....	8	18		1	4	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
22 \$250,000 under \$500,000.....	10	28		1	3	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
23 \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.....	3	10		1	1	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
24 \$1,000,000 or more.....	3	11		1	1	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664	1,816,664
25 Total taxable returns.....	56,076	124,754	45,294	19,668	5,073	30,968	13,097,248	17,020,432	4,179,730
Non-taxable returns:									
26 No adjusted gross income.....	1	1				173,460	173,460	173,460	173,460
27 Under \$500.....	535	13,935				3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
28 \$500 under \$1,000.....	2,110	13,113				3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
29 \$1,000 under \$1,000.....	5,783	14,916				3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
30 \$1,500 under \$1,000.....	5,197	13,443				3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
31 \$1,500 under \$1,000.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
32 \$2,500 under \$3,000.....			8,343		5,422	26,139	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
33 \$3,000 under \$3,000.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
34 \$3,000 under \$3,000.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
35 \$3,000 under \$3,000.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
36 \$4,500 under \$6,000.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
37 \$5,000 or more.....						3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
38 Total non-taxable returns.....	23,076	79,064	8,343	8,937	5,422	36,139	5,550,046	8,625,213	3,552,064
39 Grand total.....	79,152	203,798	53,637	28,605	10,515	67,107	26,647,294	25,645,644	7,731,794
40 Returns under \$1,000.....	58,000	154,278	26,993	19,490	8,494	19,421	13,928,640	15,026,477	3,546,987
41 Returns \$1,000 under \$10,000.....	15,344	61,698	14,313	5,422	3,276	5,742	3,131,034	3,131,034	3,131,034
42 Returns \$10,000 or more.....	5,732	31,922	1,331	3,755	3,512	1,955	1,037,574	1,497,921	345,709

See text for definitions of "single" and explanation of classifications and "Three."
 Sample variable is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.

Table 12.—CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES, SHORT- AND LONG-TERM, AND CAPITAL LOSS CARRYOVER, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

Taxable returns—	Returns with normal tax and gift tax										Returns with alternative tax				
	Number of returns	Net gain from sales of capital assets		Short-term (after 1957 act)		Long-term		Capital carryover from 1953-57	Net gain from sales of capital assets in adjusted gross income	Short-term (after 1957 act)		Net gain from sales of capital assets in adjusted gross income	Capital loss carryover from 1957-67 term capital loss	Net long-term gain in excess of net short-term loss	
		In adjusted gross income		Net long-term capital gain		Net short-term capital gain				Net short-term capital gain					Net 1957 term capital loss
		(Thousand dollars)	(Percent)	(Thousand dollars)	(Percent)	(Thousand dollars)	(Percent)			(Thousand dollars)	(Percent)				
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
1 \$00 under \$1,000.....	24,126	8,169	345	1,762	13	1	1	723	1,762	723	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,762	
2 \$1,000 under \$1,500.....	94,681	26,970	56	11,711	13	1	1	723	11,711	723	11,711	11,711	11,711	11,711	
3 \$1,500 under \$2,000.....	84,687	38,134	4	7,276	13	1	1	723	7,276	723	7,276	7,276	7,276	7,276	
4 \$2,000 under \$2,500.....	136,351	67,156	3,826	11,825	13	1	1	723	11,825	723	11,825	11,825	11,825	11,825	
5 \$2,500 under \$3,000.....	147,653	77,476	2,873	13,773	13	1	1	723	13,773	723	13,773	13,773	13,773	13,773	
6 \$3,000 under \$3,500.....	141,747	83,171	1,221	18,284	16	1	1	723	18,284	723	18,284	18,284	18,284	18,284	
7 \$3,500 under \$4,000.....	277,377	163,924	1,274	27,774	17	1	1	723	27,774	723	27,774	27,774	27,774	27,774	
8 \$4,000 under \$4,500.....	309,661	178,851	1,473	38,244	17	1	1	723	38,244	723	38,244	38,244	38,244	38,244	
9 \$4,500 under \$5,000.....	329,290	197,951	1,466	47,167	18	1	1	723	47,167	723	47,167	47,167	47,167	47,167	
10 \$5,000 under \$5,500.....	363,476	227,988	1,925	57,982	18	1	1	723	57,982	723	57,982	57,982	57,982	57,982	
11 \$5,500 under \$6,000.....	389,661	247,951	1,871	68,271	19	1	1	723	68,271	723	68,271	68,271	68,271	68,271	
12 \$6,000 under \$6,500.....	429,290	277,951	1,878	81,289	19	1	1	723	81,289	723	81,289	81,289	81,289	81,289	
13 \$6,500 under \$7,000.....	469,687	307,951	1,886	97,289	20	1	1	723	97,289	723	97,289	97,289	97,289	97,289	
14 \$7,000 under \$7,500.....	509,687	337,951	1,894	115,289	20	1	1	723	115,289	723	115,289	115,289	115,289	115,289	
15 \$7,500 under \$8,000.....	549,687	367,951	1,902	135,289	21	1	1	723	135,289	723	135,289	135,289	135,289	135,289	
16 \$8,000 under \$8,500.....	589,687	397,951	1,910	157,289	21	1	1	723	157,289	723	157,289	157,289	157,289	157,289	
17 \$8,500 under \$9,000.....	629,687	427,951	1,918	181,289	22	1	1	723	181,289	723	181,289	181,289	181,289	181,289	
18 \$9,000 under \$9,500.....	669,687	457,951	1,926	207,289	22	1	1	723	207,289	723	207,289	207,289	207,289	207,289	
19 \$9,500 under \$10,000.....	709,687	487,951	1,934	235,289	23	1	1	723	235,289	723	235,289	235,289	235,289	235,289	
20 \$10,000 under \$10,500.....	749,687	517,951	1,942	265,289	23	1	1	723	265,289	723	265,289	265,289	265,289	265,289	
21 \$10,500 under \$11,000.....	789,687	547,951	1,950	297,289	24	1	1	723	297,289	723	297,289	297,289	297,289	297,289	
22 \$11,000 under \$11,500.....	829,687	577,951	1,958	331,289	24	1	1	723	331,289	723	331,289	331,289	331,289	331,289	
23 \$11,500 under \$12,000.....	869,687	607,951	1,966	367,289	25	1	1	723	367,289	723	367,289	367,289	367,289	367,289	
24 \$12,000 or more.....	909,687	637,951	1,974	405,289	25	1	1	723	405,289	723	405,289	405,289	405,289	405,289	
25 Total taxable returns.....	8,771,000	4,771,000	272,000	1,771,000	21.5	1.1	1.1	723	1,771,000	723	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	
26 Returns under \$5,000.....	859,411	307,951	1,974	1,771,000	21.5	1.1	1.1	723	1,771,000	723	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	
27 Returns \$5,000 under \$10,000.....	3,111,000	1,771,000	1,974	1,771,000	21.5	1.1	1.1	723	1,771,000	723	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	
28 Returns \$10,000 or more.....	4,859,589	2,771,000	1,974	1,771,000	21.5	1.1	1.1	723	1,771,000	723	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	1,771,000	

See text for "Short-term of Sales" and "Explosive" and "Short-term of Sales" definitions.

Sample variability is too large to warrant similar separability. However, the grand total includes data for this row.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 13 — RETURNS WITH SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, INCOME TAX, AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES

Adjusted gross income classes		Number of returns with self-employment tax	Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars)	Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars)	Self-employment tax (Thousand dollars)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Taxable returns:					
1	Under \$1,000	69,815	98,266	1,971	1,959
2	\$1,000 under \$1,500	150,908	195,036	9,138	5,724
3	\$1,500 under \$2,000	214,477	376,308	23,391	10,861
4	\$2,000 under \$2,500	288,012	648,884	37,815	17,862
5	\$2,500 under \$3,000	325,492	895,803	57,487	23,993
6	\$3,000 under \$3,500	335,623	1,092,826	71,021	28,973
7	\$3,500 under \$4,000	353,908	1,325,759	95,433	33,029
8	\$4,000 under \$4,500	378,865	1,606,688	120,545	40,026
9	\$4,500 under \$5,000	322,125	1,531,941	125,128	36,318
10	\$5,000 under \$6,000	532,202	2,914,980	267,752	57,085
11	\$6,000 under \$7,000	365,190	2,397,611	260,111	40,652
12	\$7,000 under \$8,000	259,488	1,938,776	223,289	30,278
13	\$8,000 under \$9,000	216,803	1,833,994	225,711	26,073
14	\$9,000 under \$10,000	179,265	1,510,549	198,911	19,697
15	\$10,000 under \$15,000	397,020	4,772,620	711,813	51,671
16	\$15,000 under \$20,000	163,201	2,802,686	502,896	22,084
17	\$20,000 under \$25,000	80,333	1,781,413	366,438	11,063
18	\$25,000 under \$30,000	106,000	4,494,899	906,823	14,525
19	\$30,000 under \$35,000	23,573	1,557,123	565,047	3,253
20	\$35,000 under \$45,000	3,669	436,044	188,409	507
21	\$45,000 under \$50,000	956	163,071	74,918	128
22	\$50,000 under \$500,000	852	238,735	113,485	112
23	\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	97	53,638	31,952	13
24	\$1,000,000 or more	39	75,463	36,802	5
25	Total taxable returns	4,747,874	33,675,633	5,196,464	473,731
Nontaxable returns:					
No adjusted gross income					
26		57,684	139,900	-	2,738
27	Under \$500	229,026	101,473	-	5,168
28	\$500 under \$1,000	378,899	392,444	-	10,296
29	\$1,000 under \$1,500	468,423	572,172	-	17,609
30	\$1,500 under \$2,000	334,625	589,727	-	16,927
31	\$2,000 under \$2,500	263,333	694,717	-	15,868
32	\$2,500 under \$3,000	184,404	501,451	-	13,304
33	\$3,000 under \$3,500	153,318	494,889	-	12,486
34	\$3,500 under \$4,000	44,303	355,663	-	9,051
35	\$4,000 under \$4,500	48,254	254,462	-	5,180
36	\$4,500 under \$5,000	28,971	136,300	-	3,134
37	\$5,000 or more	27,915	172,845	-	3,336
38	Total nontaxable returns	2,269,457	23,922,798	-	117,437
39	Grand total	7,017,331	57,598,431	5,196,464	591,168
40	Returns under \$5,000	4,680,768	21,481,444	542,039	308,846
41	Returns \$5,000 under \$100,000	1,560,118	10,710,127	1,155,774	176,888
42	Returns \$100,000 or more	77,445	15,406,860	3,498,651	105,434

See text for "Description of Sample" and "Explanation of Statistical Units and Terms."

1. Adjusted gross income.

2. Adjusted gross income less adjusted gross deficit.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 14.—RETURNS WITH SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

(Taxable and nontaxable returns.)

	States and Territories	Number of	Adjusted	Self-
		returns with self-employment tax	gross income less self-employment tax	employment tax
		(1)	(2)	(3)
			(Thousand dollars)	(Thousand dollars)
1	Alabama.....	46,007	444,083	6,479
2	Alaska.....	5,002	34,180	497
3	Arizona.....	8,662	24,240	3,502
4	Arkansas.....	84,094	298,318	5,811
5	California.....	911,983	3,159,459	50,117
6	Colorado.....	30,939	82,421	7,307
7	Connecticut.....	76,150	515,754	7,325
8	Delaware.....	14,232	83,394	1,372
9	District of Columbia.....	16,908	149,509	1,511
10	Florida.....	152,064	893,373	12,660
11	Georgia.....	121,148	576,346	8,859
12	Hawaii.....	17,008	111,724	1,484
13	Idaho.....	49,632	211,518	3,854
14	Illinois.....	417,140	2,471,624	37,365
15	Indiana.....	195,197	923,971	16,464
16	Iowa.....	169,222	1,209,904	23,213
17	Kansas.....	157,292	701,947	12,581
18	Kentucky.....	151,251	560,682	9,913
19	Louisiana.....	82,751	473,283	6,808
20	Maine.....	8,114	163,498	2,725
21	Maryland.....	86,995	538,304	7,331
22	Massachusetts.....	125,628	815,029	12,346
23	Michigan.....	252,204	1,392,517	22,125
24	Minnesota.....	225,630	914,329	17,290
25	Mississippi.....	76,785	254,334	4,266
26	Missouri.....	223,387	989,244	16,843
27	Montana.....	46,316	234,530	4,023
28	Nebraska.....	155,671	668,333	11,630
29	Nevada.....	11,377	87,856	1,150
30	New Hampshire.....	26,532	106,008	1,755
31	New Jersey.....	136,334	1,211,557	18,526
32	New Mexico.....	30,908	130,710	2,195
33	New York.....	266,142	3,871,609	53,828
34	North Carolina.....	198,840	675,907	12,440
35	North Dakota.....	73,745	296,604	6,211
36	Ohio.....	325,354	1,744,472	27,542
37	Oklahoma.....	124,564	584,005	9,456
38	Oregon.....	83,435	526,944	7,932
39	Pennsylvania.....	358,048	2,107,861	33,460
40	Rhode Island.....	24,811	130,709	2,010
41	South Carolina.....	74,753	463,327	7,811
42	South Dakota.....	78,444	245,644	6,285
43	Tennessee.....	142,757	541,216	8,989
44	Texas.....	387,547	2,105,263	31,116
45	Utah.....	31,863	178,989	4,686
46	Vermont.....	19,319	78,201	1,458
47	Virginia.....	136,453	553,396	8,841
48	Washington.....	106,011	716,717	10,081
49	West Virginia.....	51,205	202,176	3,390
50	Wisconsin.....	218,585	929,342	17,243
51	Wyoming.....	18,032	87,569	1,408
52	Other areas ¹	5,388	6,024	—93
53	United States ²	7,008,810	37,596,871	589,401

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

¹Returns of citizens of Puerto Rico who are also citizens of United States, nonresident aliens residing in Puerto Rico, citizens of United States residing in Panama Canal Zone, or Virgin Islands, and Alaska Natives.

²Includes Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and other areas listed in footnote 1.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 16.—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND INCOME TAX, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued
(Table and nontable returns)

Main table with 12 columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars). Rows include categories for New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas.

Footnotes at end of table. See text for "Description of sample" and "Explanation of Classification and Term."

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1958

Table 16.—ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND INCOME TAX, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES AND BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued [Taxable and nontaxable returns]

Table with 12 columns: Adjusted gross income classes, Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars), Number of returns, Adjusted gross income (Thousand dollars), Income tax after credits (Thousand dollars). Rows include states like Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, California, Washington, West Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia.

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

¹Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the grand total includes data deleted for this reason.

²Adjusted gross deficit.

³Returns of citizens of Puerto Rico who are also citizens of United States, nonresident aliens residing in Puerto Rico, citizens of United States residing in Panama Canal Zone or Virgin Islands, and citizens abroad.

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INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1949-1958

Table 19.—SOURCES OF INCOME BY TYPE

Table with 11 columns (years 1948-1958) and rows for 'Returns with adjusted gross incomes' and 'Returns with no adjusted gross incomes'. Sub-rows include 'Positive income' and 'Losses'. Values are in thousands of dollars. Total adjusted gross income for 1958 is 1,373,205.

1 Excludes wages, for 1949-50 less than \$100 and for 1958 less than \$20 per return, not subject to income tax withholding, reported as other income on Form 1040A. Beginning 1957, salaries and wages are after excludable sick pay and allowable employer expense.

2 Interest reported on Forms 1040. Includes partially tax-exempt interest received directly or through partnerships and fiduciaries. All tabulated amounts, however, are after exclusions.

3 Includes wages not subject to income tax withholding, dividends, and interest, not exceeding \$100 per return for 1949-50 nor \$20 for 1958, reported in one sum on Forms 1040A. Beginning 1957, reduced by net operating loss deduction.

4 For 1949-50, net operating loss deduction was reported as a business deduction for 1950-58, if used as an adjustment which reduced "other sources." For 1954-58, salaries and wages are after excludable sick pay and allowable employer expense.

5 For 1954-58, reduced by net operating loss deduction.

6 Sample variability is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the total contains data derived for this reason.

Table 20.—ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS ON RETURNS WITH ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, BY TYPE

Table with 11 columns (years 1948-1958) and rows for types of deductions: Interest paid, Taxes, Charitable contributions, Medical and dental expenses, Child support payments, Casualty losses, and Other deductions. Total itemized deductions for 1958 are 1,031,156.

Table 21.—SELECTED SOURCES OF INCOME BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASSES—Continued

Adjusted gross income class	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
NET GAIN FROM SALES OF "CAPITAL ASSETS"	(Thousands of dollars)									
Returns with adjusted gross income:										
Under \$500.....	79,784	83,084	24,871	21,173	27,246	27,169	28,231	22,277	27,272	21,797
\$500 under \$1,000.....	40,186	37,368	35,624	31,592	30,220	29,177	27,459	27,177	27,177	26,125
\$1,000 under \$1,500.....	69,385	64,879	68,933	63,366	63,163	62,927	62,688	62,668	62,766	59,513
\$1,500 under \$2,000.....	124,711	122,217	121,219	116,171	118,313	117,222	116,222	114,922	114,611	113,425
\$2,000 under \$2,500.....	42,222	42,222	42,222	38,222	38,222	38,222	38,222	38,222	38,222	38,222
\$2,500 under \$3,000.....	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282
\$3,000 under \$3,500.....	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963	226,963
\$3,500 under \$4,000.....	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
\$4,000 under \$4,500.....	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213
\$4,500 under \$5,000.....	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282
\$5,000 under \$5,500.....	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731	313,731
\$5,500 under \$6,000.....	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
\$6,000 under \$6,500.....	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222
\$6,500 under \$7,000.....	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213
\$7,000 under \$7,500.....	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282
\$7,500 under \$8,000.....	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792
\$8,000 under \$8,500.....	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731
\$8,500 under \$9,000.....	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
\$9,000 under \$9,500.....	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222	627,222
\$9,500 under \$10,000.....	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213	77,213
\$10,000 under \$10,500.....	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282	114,282
\$10,500 under \$11,000.....	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792	234,792
\$11,000 under \$11,500.....	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731	134,731
\$11,500 or more.....	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222
Total.....	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499	4,792,499
Returns with no adjusted gross income.....	86,713	79,792	124,229	172,117	137,222	147,222	147,222	147,222	147,222	147,222
Grand total.....	4,879,212	4,872,291	4,916,728	4,964,616	4,929,721	4,939,721	4,939,721	4,939,721	4,939,721	4,939,721

Excludes wages, for 1949-1957, in excess of \$1,000 and for 1958, in excess of \$2,000, per return, not subject to income tax withholding, reported as other income on Form 1041-A. For 1949-58, salaries and wages are after exclusion of sick pay and all work-related expenses.
 * For 1949-58, includes non taxable returns with income exceeding the 1949 limit.
 † Dividends reported on Form 1041. Beginning 1952, includes dividends eligible for exclusion received through partnerships and fiduciaries. All tabulated amounts, however, are after exclusions.
 ‡ Interest reported on Form 1041. Includes partially tax-exempt interest received directly or through partnerships and fiduciaries.
 § Capital gain reported as adjusted gross income. Beginning 1952, long-term gains were reduced 50 percent before merging with net short-term gain or loss; instead, one-half of the excess net long-term gain over net short-term loss was excluded from adjusted gross income.

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Table A.—REQUIREMENT FOR FILING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, EXEMPTION ALLOWANCES, AND MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TAX RATES, 1949-58

Items	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
	(Dollars)									
Gross income requirement for filing returns ¹	600									
Regular exemption for taxpayer and each dependent.....	600									
Additional exemptions for age 65 or older and for blindness ²	600									
	(Percent)									
Minimum income tax rate.....	20.0			22.2			20.4	17.4	16.6	
Maximum income tax rate.....	91.0			92.0			91.0	84.4	82.1	
Maximum income tax limitation ³	87.0			88.0			87.2	80.0	77.0	

¹For 1954-58, persons 65 years of age or over, gross income \$1,200. Gross income for 1958 includes earned income from sources without the United States, even though tax-exempt.

²Additional exemptions allowed only for taxpayer and, if joint return was filed, his wife.

³Income tax before credits need not exceed the indicated percentages of net income for 1949-53, nor of taxable income for 1954-58.

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

Items	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
	(Dollars)							
Self-employment net earnings requirement for filing return.....	400				400			
Maximum self-employment income subject to self-employment tax...	4,200				3,600			
	(Percent)							
Self-employment tax rate.....	3 3/8		3			2 1/4		

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FORM 1940

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN—1958

U. S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service

or Other Taxable Year Beginning 1958, Ending 195... (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

Name (If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names and middle initials of both) Home address (Number and street or rural route) (City, town, or post office) (Postal zone number) (State)

Your Social Security Number Occupation Wife's Social Security Number Occupation

If Income Was All From Salaries and Wages, Use Pages 1 and 2 Only. See Page 3 of the Instructions.

Exemptions

- 1. Check blocks which apply. (a) Regular \$600 exemption... (b) Additional \$600 exemption if 65 or over... (c) Additional \$600 exemption if blind... 2. List first names of your children who qualify as dependents... 3. Enter number of exemptions claimed for other persons... 4. Enter the total number of exemptions claimed on lines 1, 2, and 3.

Income

- 5. Enter all wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, tips, and other compensation before payroll deductions... 6. Less: Excludable "Sick Pay" in line 5... 7. Balance (line 5 less line 6)... 8. Profit (or loss) from business from separate Schedule C... 9. Profit (or loss) from farming from separate Schedule F... 10. Other income (or loss) from page 3... 11. ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (sum of lines 7, 8, 9, and 10).

Unmarried or legally separated persons qualifying as "Head of Household" Widows and widowers with dependent child who are entitled to the special tax computation

Tax due or refund

- 12. Tax on income on line 11. (If line 11 is under \$5,000, and you do not itemize deductions, use Tax Table on page 16... 13. (a) Dividends received credit from line 5 of Schedule J... (b) Retirement income credit from line 12 of Schedule K... 14. Balance (line 12 less line 13)... 15. Enter your self-employment tax from separate Schedule C or F... 16. Sum of lines 14 and 15... 17. (a) Tax withheld (line 5 above)... (b) Payments and credits on 1958 Declaration of Estimated Tax... 18. If your tax (line 12 or 16) is larger than your payments (line 17), enter the BALANCE DUE here... 19. If your payments (line 17) are larger than your tax (line 12 or 16), enter the OVERPAYMENT here... 20. Amount of line 19 to be: (a) Credited on 1959 estimated tax \$... (b) Refunded \$...

Did you receive an expense allowance or reimbursement, or charge expenses to your employer? If "Yes," did you submit an itemized accounting of expenses to your employer?

County in which you live. Is your wife (husband) filing a separate return for 1958? Do you owe any Federal tax for years before 1958?

I 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.

Sign here (Taxpayer's signature and date) (If this is a joint return, BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE MUST SIGN) (Date)

(Signature of preparer other than taxpayer) (Address) (Date)

Form 1040-1958 EXEMPTIONS FOR PERSONS OTHER THAN YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN

Table with 5 columns: Name, Relationship, Months lived in your home, Did dependent have gross income of \$600 or more?, Amount YOU furnished for dependent's support, Amount furnished by OTHERS including dependent.

Enter on line 3, page 1, the number of exemptions claimed above.

→ If an exemption is based on a multiple-support agreement of a group of persons, attach information described on page 5 of instructions.

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—IF YOU DO NOT USE TAX TABLE OR STANDARD DEDUCTION

If Husband and Wife (Not Legally Separated) File Separate Returns and One Itemizes Deductions, the Other Must Also Itemize

State to whom paid. If necessary write more than one item on a line or attach additional sheets. Please put your name and address on any attachments.

Form for itemized deductions including sections for Contributions, Interest, Taxes, Medical and dental expense, and Other Deductions.

TAX COMPUTATION—IF YOU DO NOT USE THE TAX TABLE

Tax computation steps 1 through 9, including Adjusted Gross Income, deductions, taxable income, and tax calculation.

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

Schedule A.—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS (Income from Savings (Building) and Loan Associations and Credit Unions should be entered as interest in Schedule B)

1. Name of qualifying corporation declaring dividend (See instructions, page 11): (Indicate by (H), (W), (J) whether stock is held by husband, wife, or jointly)	Amount
.....	\$.....
.....	
.....	
2. Total	\$.....
3. Exclusion of \$50 (If both husband and wife received dividends, each is entitled to exclude not more than \$50 of his (her) own dividends)	
4. Excess, if any, of line 2 over line 3. Enter here and on line 1, Schedule J	\$.....
5. Name of nonqualifying corporation declaring dividend:	
.....	
6. Enter total of lines 4 and 5	\$.....

Schedule B.—INCOME FROM INTEREST

Name of payer	Amount	Name of payer	Amount
.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....		
.....		
Enter total here→			

Schedule D Summary.—GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY

- 1. From sale or exchange of capital assets (from separate Schedule D)
- 2. From sale or exchange of property other than capital assets (from separate Schedule D)

Schedule E.—INCOME FROM PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES (See instructions, page 12)

Part 1.—General Rule

1. Investment in contract	\$.....	4. Amount received this year	\$.....
2. Expected return	\$.....	5. Amount excludable (line 4 multiplied by line 3)	
3. Percentage of income to be excluded (line 1 divided by line 2)	%	6. Taxable portion (excess of line 4 over line 5)	

Part 2.—Where your cost will be recovered within three years and your employer has contributed part of the cost

1. Cost of annuity (amounts you paid) ..	\$.....	4. Amount received this year	\$.....
2. Cost received tax-free in past years ..	\$.....	5. Taxable portion (excess, if any, of line 4 over line 3) ..	
3. Remainder of cost (line 1 less line 2) ..	\$.....		

Schedule G.—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

1. Kind and location of property	2. Amount of rent or royalty	3. Depreciation (explain in Sch. 1) or depletion	4. Repairs (attach itemized list)	5. Other expenses (attach itemized list)
.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....				
.....				
1. Totals	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Net income (or loss) from rents and royalties (column 2 less sum of columns 3, 4, and 5)				

Schedule H.—OTHER INCOME

- 1. Partnerships (name and address)
- 2. Estates or trusts (name and address)
- 3. Other sources (state nature)

Total income (or loss) from above sources (Enter here and on line 10, page 1)

Form 1040-1958

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

Schedule I.—EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULE G

Table with 7 columns: 1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciable property. 2. Date acquired. 3. Cost or other basis. 4. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years. 5. Method of computing depreciation. 6. Rate (%) or life (years). 7. Depreciation for this year.

Schedule J.—DIVIDENDS RECEIVED CREDIT (See instructions, page 14)

1. Amount of dividends on line 4, Schedule A. \$
2. Tentative credit (4 percent of line 1).
LIMITATION ON CREDIT
3. Tax shown on line 12, page 1, plus amount, if any, shown on line 8(b), page 2.
4. 4 percent of taxable income.
Taxable Income Means (a) If tax is computed on page 2, the amount shown on line 5, page 2. (b) If Tax Table is used, the amount shown on line 11, page 1, less 10 percent thereof, and less the deduction for exemptions (\$600 multiplied by the number of exemptions claimed on line 4, page 1).
5. Dividends received credit. Enter here and on line 13(a), page 1, the smallest of the amounts on line 2, 3, or 4, above. \$

Schedule K.—RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT (See instructions, page 14)

This credit does not apply: 1. If you received pensions or annuities of \$1,200 or more from Social Security or Railroad Retirement; 2. If you are under 65 years of age and had "earned income" of \$2,100 or more; OR 3. If you are 65 or over and under 72, and had "earned income" of \$2,400 or more.

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

1. Retirement income for taxable year which is included in line 11, page 1, of this return:
(a) For taxpayers under 65 years of age: Enter only income received from pensions and annuities under public retirement systems. \$
(b) For taxpayers 65 years of age or older: Enter total of pensions and annuities, interest, gross rents, and dividends. \$

LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT INCOME

2. Maximum amount of retirement income for credit computation \$ 1,200 00 \$ 1,200 00
3. Deduct:
(a) Amounts received in taxable year as pensions or annuities under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Acts, and certain other exclusions from gross income.
(b) Earned income received in taxable year: (This line does not apply to persons 72 years of age or over)
(1) Taxpayers under 65 years of age, enter amount in excess of \$900.
(2) Taxpayers 65 or over and under 72, enter amount in excess of \$1,200.
4. Total of lines 3(a) and 3(b).
5. Balance (line 2 minus line 4).
6. Line 5 or line 1, whichever is smaller.

7. Tentative credit (20 percent of line 6).
8. Total tentative credit on this return (total of amounts on line 7, columns A and B).

LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT

9. Amount of tax shown on line 12, page 1.
10. Less: Dividends received credit from line 5, Schedule J, above.
11. Balance (line 9 less line 10).
12. Retirement income credit. Enter here and on line 13(b), page 1, the amount on line 8 or line 11, whichever is smaller. \$

Helpful Information on

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR

Income Tax Return

on Form 1040

for 1958

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

File your return early—Make sure the figures are right

The final date for filing your return is April 15, but taxpayers who wait until the last minute often make costly mistakes.

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

Commissioner of Internal Revenue



Instructions—Form 1040 (1958)

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

WHERE TO GET FORMS

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

HOW TO PAY

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

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

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

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

LOCATIONS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS' OFFICES

Following is a list of the District Directors' offices. If there is more than one District Director's office in your State and you are not sure which one to use, consult your local post office.

ALABAMA—Birmingham 3, Ala.
ALASKA—Tacoma 2, Wash.
ARIZONA—Phoenix, Ariz.
ARKANSAS—Little Rock, Ark.
CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles 12, Calif.; San Francisco 2, Calif.
COLORADO—Denver 2, Colo.
CONNECTICUT—Hartford, Conn.
DELAWARE—Wilmington 99, Del.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Baltimore 2, Md.
FLORIDA—Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGIA—Atlanta 3, Ga.
HAWAII—Honolulu 13, T. H.
IDAHO—Boise, Idaho.
ILLINOIS—Chicago 2, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.
INDIANA—Indianapolis, Ind.
IOWA—Des Moines 8, Iowa.
KANSAS—Wichita 21, Kans.

KENTUCKY—Louisville 2, Ky.
LOUISIANA—New Orleans, La.
MAINE—Augusta, Maine.
MARYLAND—Baltimore 2, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS—Boston 15, Mass.
MICHIGAN—Detroit 31, Mich.
MINNESOTA—St. Paul 1, Minn.
MISSISSIPPI—Jackson 5, Miss.
MISSOURI—St. Louis 1, Mo.; Kansas City 6, Mo.
MONTANA—Helena, Mont.
NEBRASKA—Omaha 2, Nbr.
NEVADA—Reno, Nev.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Portsmouth, N. H.
NEW JERSEY—Industrial Office Bldg., Newark 2, N. J.; 7th and Cooper Streets, Camden, N. J.
NEW MEXICO—Albuquerque, N. Mex.
NEW YORK—Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; 245 West Houston Street, New York 14, N. Y.; 484 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; Albany 10, N. Y.; Syracuse 1, N. Y.; Buffalo 2, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA—Greensboro, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo, N. Dak.
OHIO—Cleveland 15, Ohio; Columbus 15, Ohio; Toledo 1, Ohio; Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

YOUR RIGHTS OF APPEAL

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

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Copies of the following Internal Revenue Service Publications may be obtained from your District Director:

- *Your Federal Income Tax
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 17) . . . Price 35¢
- *Tax Guide for Small Business
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 334) . . . Price 35¢
- Employer's Tax Guide, Circular E
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 15) Free
- Farmers' Tax Guide
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 225) Free
- Tax Guide for U. S.
Citizens Abroad
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 54) Free
- Casualties, Thefts, Condemnations
(I. R. S. Pub. No. 155) Free

*Also available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICES

OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City, Okla.
OREGON—Portland 12, Oreg.
PANAMA CANAL ZONE—Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C.
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Scranton 14, Pa.; Post Office and Courthouse Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
PUERTO RICO—Santurce Building, Santurce, P. R.
RHODE ISLAND—Providence 2, R. I.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Columbia, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
TENNESSEE—Nashville 3, Tenn.
TEXAS—Austin 14, Tex.; Dallas 1, Tex.; Utah—Salt Lake City, Utah.
VERMONT—Burlington, Vt.
VIRGINIA—Richmond 2, Va.
VIRGIN ISLANDS—Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.
WASHINGTON—Tacoma 2, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA—Parkersburg, W. Va.
WISCONSIN—Milwaukee 2, Wis.
WYOMING—Cheyenne, Wyo.

FOREIGN ADDRESSES—Taxpayers with legal residence in Foreign Countries—Directors of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C.

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

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

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

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

HOW TO USE FORM 1040

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

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

HOW TO FILL IN FORM 1040

Filling in the form involves **FOUR STEPS**:

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 1 OF FORM 1040

MARRIED PERSONS—JOINT OR SEPARATE RETURNS

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

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

A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one of them had no income. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a

nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year.

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 Prepare a Separate Return.—In a separate return each must report his or her separate income and deductions and fill in a separate form. The "split income" provisions of the Federal tax law do not apply to separate returns of husband and wife. When filing separate returns, the husband and wife should each claim the allowable deductions paid with his or her own funds. (In community property States, deduc-

tions resulting from payments made out of funds belonging jointly to husband and wife may be divided half and half.) If one itemizes and claims actual deductions, then both must do so.

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

HOW TO CLAIM YOUR EXEMPTIONS

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

LINE 1—EXEMPTIONS FOR YOU AND WIFE

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

For Your Wife.—An exemption is allowed for your wife (or husband) if you and she are filing a joint return. If you file a separate return, you may claim her exemptions only if she had no income and did not 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 your wife or husband died during 1958, the number of her or his exemptions is determined as of the date of death.

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

LINE 2—EXEMPTIONS FOR YOUR CHILDREN

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

1. **Income.**—Received less than \$600 gross income (unless the child was under 19 or was a student, in which case this limitation does not apply), and

2. **Support.**—Received more than half of his or her support from you (or from husband or wife if a joint return is filed), (see definition below of support), and

3. **Married Children.**—Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife), and

4. **Nationality.**—Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone; or was an alien child adopted by and living with a United States citizen abroad.

Definition of Support.—Support includes food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental care, education, and the like. Generally, the amount of an item of support will be the amount of expense incurred by the one furnishing such item. If the item of support furnished by an individual is in the form of property or lodging, it will be necessary to measure the amount of such item of support in terms of its fair market value. In computing the amount of support include amounts contributed by

the dependent for his own support and also amounts ordinarily excludable from gross income.

In figuring whether you provide more than half of the support of a student, you may disregard amounts received by him as scholarships.

Definition of Student.—The law defines a student as an individual, who during each of 5 calendar months during the year, is (a) a full-time student at an educational institution or (b) pursuing a full-time course of institutional on-farm training under the supervision of an accredited agent of an educational institution or of a State, or a political subdivision of a State.

LINE 3—EXEMPTIONS FOR PERSONS OTHER THAN YOUR CHILDREN

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 half of his or her support from you (or from husband or wife if a joint return is filed), (see definition of support on this page), and

3. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife), and

4. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone, and

5. EITHER (1) for your entire taxable year had your home as his principal place of abode and was a member of your household; OR (2) was related to

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 1 OF FORM 1040—Continued

5

you (or to husband or wife if a joint return is filed) in one of the following ways:

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

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

Birth or Death of Dependent.—You can claim a full \$600 exemption for a de-

pendent who was born or died during the year if the tests for claiming an exemption for such dependent are met for the part of the year during which he was alive.

Exemptions for Individuals Supported by More Than One Taxpayer.—If several persons contributed toward the support of an individual during the taxable year, but none contributed over half of the support, they may designate one of their number to claim the exemption if:

(a) They as a group have provided over half of the support of the individual; and

(b) Each of them, had he contributed over half of the support, would have been entitled to claim the individual as a dependent; and

(c) The person claiming the exemption for the individual contributed over 10 percent of the support; and

(d) Each other person in the group who contributed over 10 percent of the individual's support makes a declaration that he will not claim the individual as a dependent for the year. Form 2120, Multiple Support Declaration, is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.

HOW TO REPORT YOUR INCOME

The law says all kinds of income in whatever form received are subject to tax with specific exceptions. This means that all income which is not spe-

cifically exempt must be included in your return, even though it may be offset by expenses and other deductions.

The following examples will help you

in finding out what kinds of income must be reported on your income tax return and what items are exempt from tax.

Examples of Income Which Must Be Reported

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

Industrial, civil service and other pensions, annuities, endowments.
Rents and royalties from property, patents, copyrights.
Profits from business or profession.
Your share of partnership profits; estate or trust income.

Alimony, separate maintenance or support payments received from (and deductible by) your husband (or wife). For details see Other Deductions, page 10 of this pamphlet.

Examples of Income Which Should Not Be Reported

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

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

Federal and State Social Security benefits.
Railroad Retirement Act benefits.
Gifts, inheritances, bequests.

ROUNDING OFF TO WHOLE-DOLLAR AMOUNTS

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

ATTACHMENTS TO THE RETURN

Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return and supplemental schedules, provided they contain all of the required information and that summarized totals of the items shown in the attachments are entered on the return and schedules. This does not apply to page 3 of the business and farm schedules (Schedules C and F) which the Service separates from the returns and transmits to the Social Security Administration for the recording of information in benefit accounts, or to any tax computation portion of a form or schedule.

LINE 5—WAGES, SALARIES, ETC.

Enter all wages, salaries, etc., on the lines provided. If more space is

needed attach a separate statement. You must report the full amount of your wages, salaries, fees, commissions, tips, bonuses, and other payments for your personal services even though taxes and other amounts have been withheld by your employer.

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

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

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

Earned Income From Sources Without The United States.—For the purpose of determining whether an income tax return must be filed for years beginning in 1958, gross income must be computed without regard to the exclusion provided for income earned from sources without the United States. If you received such income and believe it is excludable for income tax purposes, complete Form 2555 and attach it to your Form 1010.

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

Excess Social Security (F. I. C. A.) Tax Credit.—If more than \$94.50 of Social Security (F. I. C. A.) employee tax was withheld during 1958 because either you or your wife received wages from more than one employer, the excess should be claimed as a credit against income tax. Enter any excess of Social Security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld over \$94.50

6 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 1 OF FORM 1040—Continued

on line 5, column (b), and write "F. I. C. A. tax" in the "Where Employed" column. If a joint return, do not add the Social Security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld from both husband and wife to figure the excess over \$94.50; compute the credit separately.

Credit for Taxes Paid by Regulated Investment Companies.—If you are entitled to a credit for taxes paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains, enter the credit on line 5, column (b), and write "Credit from regulated investment company" in "Where Employed" column. To substantiate the credit claimed attach Copy B of Form 2439 to page 1 of Form 1040 in the same manner as Withholding Statements, Form W-2.

EMPLOYEE BUSINESS EXPENSES

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

Part I. Employee Business Expenses Which Are Deductible

The law requires that certain employee business expenses be handled differently from other expenses. The rules are as follows:

A. Travel, transportation, and outside salesmen expenses:

You may deduct these expenses from the amounts you are required to report in item 5, page 1, to the extent they are not paid for by your employer. See Part II for reporting requirements. Travel, transportation, and outside salesmen expenses mean:

(1) Expenses for travel, including the cost of meals and lodging, while temporarily away, at least overnight but ordinarily for less than a year, from the city, town or other general area which constitutes your principal or regular business location are deductible as expenses for travel while "away from home." For this purpose, "home"

means your principal or regular business location.

(2) Transportation expenses in connection with your duties as an employee are deductible even though you are not away from home as explained above. Transportation expenses include payments for actual travel or, if you use your own car, they include the business portion of the cost of operation, including fuel, repairs, and depreciation. The cost of commuting between your residence and your principal place of employment is a personal expense and is not deductible.

(3) If you are an "outside salesman" you may deduct all of the expenses which are ordinary and necessary in performing your duties. This means that in addition to the expenses described above you are entitled to deduct other business expenses such as business entertainment, stationery, and postage. The term "outside salesman" means one who is engaged in full time solicitation of business for his employer away from the employer's place of business. It does not include a person whose principal activities consist of service and delivery as, for example, a milk driver-salesman.

B. Other employee business expenses:

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

Part II. Reporting Employee Business Expenses

Expenses you paid or incurred as an employee, or expenses which you charged to your employer, or expenses for which you received an advance, allowance, or reimbursement should be handled as follows:

A. Employees who are required to and do account to their employers:

If you were required to and did submit an expense voucher or other accounting to your employer in which you listed your business expenses by categories (i. e., transportation, meals and lodging while away from home overnight, entertainment expenses, and other business expenses), and if your answer is "Yes" to the questions on page 1 of Form 1040 relating to reimbursed expenses, you may report as follows:

(1) *If employer's payments equaled business expenses.*—You need not re-

port these items on your return either itemized or in total amount.

(2) *If employer's payments exceeded business expenses.*—If you received from or charged to your employer (for example, through the use of credit cards) amounts in excess of your actual business expenses, or if your employer paid your personal expenses for you, the excess amounts and the amount of personal expenses must be included in income on line 5, page 1, of Form 1040, and must be identified as "Excess Reimbursements."

(3) *If expenses exceeded employer's payments.*—If you wish to claim a deduction for the amount of the excess expenses, you must, in addition to answering the questions relating to business expenses on page 1 of Form 1040, submit the following information with your return:

(a) The total of all amounts received from or charged to your employer for business expenses, including amounts charged directly or indirectly through credit cards or otherwise,

(b) The nature of your occupation,

(c) The number of days away from home on business, and

(d) The amount of your expenses which constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses broken down into such broad categories as transportation, meals and lodging while away from home overnight, entertainment expenses, and other business expenses.

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

If you received per diem, in lieu of subsistence, of not more than \$15 per day, or a mileage allowance of not more than 12½ cents per mile for travel within the continental limits of the United States, it will be considered that you were required to account to your employer, and you will be required to report only the excess of the allowance over your actual expenses.

B. Employees who do not account to their employers or who are not reimbursed for their expenses:

If you were not required to account to your employer (or if you were required to account and did not) or if your employer did not pay for your business expenses in connection with your

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 1 OF FORM 1040—Continued

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duties as an employee, submit the information required in subparagraph (3) above in a statement attached to your return, answer the questions on page 1 of Form 1040 relating to reimbursed expenses and complete your return as follows:

(1) *If employer's payments equaled business expenses.*—No further entry with regard to the transactions need be made on the form.

(2) *If employer's payments exceeded business expenses.*—If you received from or charged to your employer (for example, through the use of credit cards) amounts in excess of your actual business expenses, or if your employer paid your personal expenses for you, the excess amounts and the amount of personal expenses must be included in income on line 5, page 1, of Form 1040, and identified as "Excess Reimbursements."

(3) *If your business expenses exceeded employer's payments or the employer did not pay for your expenses.*—You may claim deductions for those business expenses not paid by him as explained in subparagraph (3) of Part II.

LINE 6—EXCLUSION FOR "SICK PAY"

The law allows you to exclude from income amounts received under a wage continuation plan for the period during which you were absent from work on account of personal injuries or sickness. If both you and your employer contribute to the plan, any benefits attributable to your own contributions are excludable without limit, but there are certain limitations on the exclusion of the benefits attributable to your employer's contributions. In the case of such a contributory plan, it will be necessary for you to know to what extent any benefits are attributable to your contributions and to what extent they are attributable to your employer's contributions.

The employer-provided wage continuation payments can be excluded at a rate not to exceed \$100 a week. In cases where these payments exceed a weekly rate of \$100, the exclusion is figured by multiplying the amount received by 100 and dividing the result by the weekly rate of payment.

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

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

LINE 8—BUSINESS OR PROFESSION

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

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

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

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

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

The method used in keeping your records may be the cash method, or an accrual method, so long as income is

clearly reflected. However, in most cases you must secure consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., before changing your accounting method.

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

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

LINE 9—FARMING

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

SPECIAL COMPUTATIONS

Unmarried Head of Household.—The law provides a special tax rate for any individual who qualifies as a "Head of Household." Only the following persons may qualify: (a) one who is unmarried (or legally separated) at the end of the taxable year, or (b) one who is married at the end of the year to an individual who was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year. In addition, you must have furnished over half of the cost of maintaining as your home a household which during the entire year, except for temporary absence, was occupied as the principal place of abode and as a member of such household by (1) any related person (see those listed under requirement 5 at the top of page 5 of these instructions) for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption, unless the deduction arises from a multiple support agreement, (2) your unmarried child,

8 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 1 OF FORM 1040—Continued

grandchild, or stepchild, even though such child is not a dependent or (3) your married child, grandchild, or stepchild for whom you are entitled to a deduction for an exemption.

If you qualify under (a) or (b) above, you are entitled to the special tax rate if you pay more than half the cost of maintaining a household (not necessarily your home) which is the principal place of abode of your father or mother and who qualifies as your dependent.

The cost of maintaining a household includes such items as rent, property insurance, property taxes, mortgage interest, repairs, utilities (gas, telephone, etc.) and cost of food. Such expenses do not include the cost of clothing, education, medical treatment, vacations, life insurance, and transportation. Do not include the value of personal services performed by you or by the person qualifying you as Head of Household. The above expenditures are to be considered only for 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.

The rates for Head of Household are found in tax rate schedule III on page 15 of these instructions.

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

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

USE OF TAX TABLE ON PAGE 16 OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

LINE 15—SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

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

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

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

The computation of self-employment tax is made on separate Schedule C or

separate Schedule F, which with attached Schedule SE should be filed with your individual income tax return. The self-employment tax is a part of the total tax to be paid with your income tax return. Enter on line 15 the amount of your self-employment tax shown on line 34, separate Schedule C, or line 18, separate Schedule F.

Any declaration of estimated income tax required to be filed may include estimated tax on self-employment income.

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

LINE 17(a)—CREDIT FOR TAX WITHHELD

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

LINE 17(b)—CREDIT FOR ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS

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

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

LINES 18 AND 19—BALANCE OF TAX DUE OR REFUND OF OVERPAYMENT

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040

Itemized Deductions—If you do not use Tax Table or Standard Deduction.

CONTRIBUTIONS

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct gifts to religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary organizations, and organizations for the

prevention of cruelty to children and animals, unless the organization is operated for personal profit, or conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation. You can deduct gifts to fraternal organizations if they

are to be used for charitable, religious, etc., purposes. You can also deduct gifts to veterans' organizations, or to a governmental agency which will use the gifts for public purposes. A contribution may be made in money or property

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040—Continued

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(not services). If in property, it is generally measured by the fair market value of the property at the time of contribution.

For the contribution to be deductible, the recipient of the contribution must have been organized or created in the United States or its possessions, or under our law. The law does not allow deductions for gifts to individuals, or to other types of organizations, however worthy.

In general, the deduction for contributions may not exceed 20 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 11, page 1). However, you may increase this limitation to 30 percent if the extra 10 percent consists of contributions made to churches, a convention or association of churches, tax-exempt educational institutions, tax-exempt hospitals, or certain medical research organizations.

If all your contributions were to these churches, schools, hospitals, or medical research organizations, you can deduct the contributions made but not more than 30 percent of your adjusted gross income. To compute the deduction for contributions you should first figure the contributions to these special institutions to the extent of 10 percent of your adjusted gross income and the amount in excess of 10 percent should be added to the other contributions to which the 20 percent limitation applies. Attach a schedule showing this computation.

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

Some examples of the treatment of contributions are:

You CAN Deduct Gifts To:

Churches, including assessments
Salvation Army
Red Cross, community chests
Nonprofit schools and hospitals
Veterans' organizations
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other similar organizations
Nonprofit organizations primarily engaged in conducting research or education for the alleviation and cure of diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, diabetes, and diseases of the heart, etc.

You CANNOT Deduct Gifts To:

Relatives, friends, other individuals
Political organizations or candidates
Social clubs
Labor unions
Chambers of commerce
Propaganda organizations

INTEREST

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct interest you paid on your per-

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

The law allows 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 the unpaid balance at the beginning of each month during the year and dividing by 12. The unpaid balance at the beginning of each month is determined by taking into account the amounts required to be paid under the contract whether or not such amounts are actually paid. The interest deduction may not exceed the portion of the total carrying charges attributable to the taxable year.

You CAN Deduct Interest On:

Your personal note to a bank or an individual
A mortgage on your home
A life insurance loan, if you pay the interest in cash
Delinquent taxes

You CANNOT Deduct Interest On:

Indebtedness of another person, when you are not legally liable for payment of the interest
A gambling debt or other nonenforceable obligation
A life insurance loan, if interest is added to the loan and you report on the cash basis

TAXES

If you itemize deductions, you can deduct most non-Federal taxes paid by you. You can deduct State or local retail sales taxes if under the laws of your State they are imposed directly upon the consumer, or if they are imposed on the retailer (or wholesaler in case of gasoline taxes) and the amount of the tax is separately stated by the retailer to the consumer. In general, you cannot deduct taxes assessed for pavements or other local improvements, including front-foot benefits, which tend to increase the value of your property. Consult your Internal Revenue Service office for circumstances under which

local improvement taxes may be deducted. If you paid foreign income taxes, you may be entitled to a credit against your tax rather than a deduction from income. Form 1116 should be used to claim this credit.

Do not deduct on page 2 any non-business Federal taxes, or any taxes paid in connection with a business or profession which are deductible in Schedule G or separate Schedule C or F.

You CAN Deduct:

Personal property taxes
Real estate taxes
State income taxes
State or local retail sales taxes
Auto license fees
State capitation or poll taxes
State gasoline taxes

You CANNOT Deduct:

Any Federal excise taxes on your personal expenditures, such as taxes on theater admissions, furs, jewelry, cosmetics, transportation, telephone, etc.
Federal social security taxes
Hunting licenses, dog licenses
Auto inspection fees
Water taxes
Taxes paid by you for another person

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES

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

You can deduct amounts paid for the prevention, cure, correction, or treatment of a physical or mental defect or illness. If you pay someone to perform both nursing and domestic 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, but you cannot deduct any other travel expense even if it benefits your health. Meals and lodging while away from home receiving medical treatment may not be treated as medical expense unless they are part of a hospital bill or are included in the cost of care in a similar institution.

Figuring the Deduction.—You can deduct only those medical and dental expenses which exceed 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. However, in figuring these expenses, the amount paid for medicine and drugs may be taken

10 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040—Continued

into account only to the extent it exceeds 1 percent of your adjusted gross income. There is a schedule provided on page 2 to make this computation.

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

Limitations.—The deduction may not exceed \$2,500 multiplied by the number of exemptions other than the exemptions for age and blindness. In addition, there is a maximum limitation as follows:

(a) \$5,000 if the taxpayer is single and not a head of household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates;

(b) \$5,000 if the taxpayer is married but files a separate return; or

(c) \$10,000 if the taxpayer files a joint return, or is a head of household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates.

Subject to the Foregoing Limitations, You CAN Deduct as Medical Expenses Payments To or For:

Physicians, dentists, nurses, and hospitals
Drugs or medicines
Transportation necessary to get medical care
Eyeglasses, artificial teeth, medical or surgical appliances, braces, etc.
X-ray examinations or treatment
Premiums on hospital or medical insurance

You CANNOT Deduct Payments For:

Funeral expenses and cemetery plot
Illegal operations or drugs
Travel ordered or suggested by your doctor for rest or change
Premiums on life insurance

Special Rules for Persons 65 or Over.—

(a) *If not disabled.*—If either you or your wife were 65 or over during the taxable year, the maximum limitation for amounts spent is the same as set out above. However, amounts deductible for medical and dental expenses for you and your wife, if either was 65 or over, are not restricted to the excess over 3 percent of your adjusted gross income. In effect, the 3 percent rule may be disregarded. But the amounts spent by you for medicine and drugs for yourself, your wife, and your dependents are still limited to the excess over 1 percent of your adjusted gross income, and amounts spent by you for your dependents' medical expenses are deductible only to the extent they exceed 3 percent of your adjusted gross income.

(b) *If disabled.*—If either you or your wife are disabled and 65 or over, you may qualify for an increased maximum limitation. For this purpose disabled means that an individual is unable to engage in any substantial gainful ac-

tivity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. Consult the nearest Internal Revenue Service office for further information.

OTHER DEDUCTIONS

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

(a) under 12 years of age; or

(b) physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves.

Do not deduct any child care payments to a person for whom you claim an exemption.

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

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

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

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

The amount of loss to be deducted is measured by the fair market value of the property just before the casualty less its fair market value immediately after the casualty (but not more than the cost or other adjusted basis of the property), reduced by any insurance or compensation received. Explain in an attached statement.

If your 1958 casualty losses exceed your 1958 income, the excess must be treated in the same manner as a net operating loss described on page 7.

You CAN Deduct Losses On:

Property such as your home, clothing, or automobile destroyed or damaged by fire
Property, including cash, which is stolen from you

Loss or damage of property by flood, lightning, storm, explosion, or freezing

You CANNOT Deduct Losses On:
Personal injury to yourself or another person
Accidental loss by you of cash or other personal property

Property lost in storage or in transit
Damage by rust or gradual erosion
Animals or plants damaged or destroyed by disease

Expenses for Education.—Expenses for education may be deducted if the education was undertaken primarily for the purpose of:

(a) Maintaining or improving skills required in your employment or other trade or business, or

(b) Meeting the express requirements of your employer, or the requirements of applicable law or regulations, imposed as a condition to the retention of your salary, status, or employment, but only if the expenses are to meet the minimum education required.

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040—Continued

11

You CAN Deduct Cost Of:

Safety equipment
 Dues to union or professional societies
 Entertaining customers
 Tools and supplies
 Fees to employment agencies

You CANNOT Deduct Cost Of:

Travel to and from work
 Entertaining friends
 Bribes and illegal payments

You can deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses connected with the production or collection of income, or for the management or protection of property held for the production of income.

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

ments, or specific maintenance payments for support of minor children.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 3 OF FORM 1040

SCHEDULE A—DIVIDENDS

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

If a distribution is not paid from earnings and profits, it is not taxable as a dividend, but is treated as reduction of the cost or other basis of your stock. It is not taxable until it exceeds your cost or other basis, after which you must generally include it as a gain from the sale or exchange of property, for which special tax treatment is provided.

In some cases a corporation distributes both a dividend and a repayment of capital at the same time; the check or notice will usually show them separately. In any case, you must report the dividend portion as income.

There are special rules applicable to stock dividends, partial liquidations, stock rights, and redemptions; call your Internal Revenue Service office for more complete information.

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

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

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

the following corporations are considered interest and should be reported as interest in Schedule B:

Mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan associations, domestic savings and loan associations, and Federal savings and loan associations, on deposits or withdrawable accounts; and Federal credit unions.

Taxable dividends from the following nonqualifying corporations should be reported on line 5 of Schedule A:

(a) life insurance companies, and mutual insurance companies (other than mutual marine or mutual fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies).

(b) China Trade Act corporations.

(c) so-called exempt organizations (charitable, fraternal, etc.) and exempt farmers' cooperative organizations.

(d) regulated investment companies except to the extent designated by the company to be taken into account as a dividend for these purposes.

(e) corporations deriving 80 percent or more of their income from U. S. possessions and 50 percent or more of their income from the active conduct of a business therein.

(f) corporations which are not domestic corporations.

See page 14 for the credit for dividends received.

SCHEDULE B—INTEREST

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

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

SCHEDULE D—SALE AND EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

If you sell your house, car, furniture, securities, real estate, or any other kind of property, you must report any profit from the sale on your tax return. Generally, such profits are capital gains if the property was not held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Separate Schedule D (Form 1040) is provided to compute capital gains and losses, and the results from other transactions in property.

Nonbusiness Bad Debts.—If you fail to collect a personal loan, you can list the bad debt as a "short-term capital loss" provided the loan was made with a true expectation of collecting. So-called loans to close relatives, which are really in the nature of gifts, must not be listed as deductible losses.

Sale of Homes, etc.—General Rule.—The law requires you to report any gains from the sale or exchange of your residence or other nonbusiness property, but does not allow you to claim any loss from the sale of a home or other asset which was not held for the purpose of producing income. Your gain from the sale of this kind of property is the difference between (1) the sales price and (2) your original cost plus the cost of permanent improvements. If deprecia-

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 3 OF FORM 1040—Continued

tion was allowed or allowable during any period because you rented the house or used part of it for business purposes, the original cost must be reduced by the amount of depreciation which was allowed or allowable.

Special Rule.—Deferring Gain When Buying New Residence.—If you sold or exchanged your principal residence during 1958 at a gain and within one year after (or before) the sale you purchase another residence, and use it as your principal residence, none of the gain is taxable if the cost of the new residence equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. See, however, instructions 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 use it as your principal residence not later than 18 months after the sale, none of the gain upon the sale is taxable if your costs attributable to construction during, plus the cost of land acquired within, the period beginning one year before the sale and ending 18 months after the sale equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. If the adjusted sales price of your old residence exceeds the cost of your new residence, the gain on the sale is taxable to the extent of such excess.

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

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

If you have decided to replace, but have not done so, or if you are undecided, you should enter "None" in column (h). When you do replace within the required period, you must advise the District Director, giving full details. When you decide not to replace, or the period has passed, you must file an amended return, if you previously filed a

return. Since any additional tax due will bear interest from the due date of the original return until paid, it is advisable to file the amended return for the year of sale as promptly as possible. Form 2119 is available at any Internal Revenue Service office for reporting this transaction.

SCHEDULE E—PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Noncontributory Annuities.—The full amount of an annuity or a pension of a retired employee, where the employee did not contribute to the cost and was not taxable on his employer'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.

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

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 of 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, and (b) amounts paid for a reason other than the death of the insured under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract.

Schedule E is provided for reporting the taxable portion of the annuity. If you are receiving payments on more than one pension or annuity, fill out a separate schedule for each one.

Special Rule for Certain 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 of the first payment received under the contract. If both of these conditions are met, then all the payments received under the contract during the first three years are to be excluded from gross income until the employee recovers his cost (the amount contributed by him plus the contributions made by the employer on which the employee was previously taxable); thereafter all amounts received are fully taxable. This method of computing taxable income also applies to employee's beneficiary if employee died before receiving any annuity or pension payments.

Example: An employee receives \$200

a month under an annuity. While he worked, he contributed \$4,925 toward the cost of the annuity. His employer also made contributions toward the cost of the annuity for which the employee was not taxable. 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.

General Rule for Annuities.—Generally, amounts received from annuities and pensions are included in income in an amount which is figured upon your life expectancy. This computation and your life expectancy multiple can be found in the regulations covering annuities and pensions which may be obtained at any Internal Revenue Service office. Once you have obtained the multiple it remains unchanged and it will not be necessary to recompute your taxable portion each year unless the payments you receive change in amount. In making this computation you can get help from the Internal Revenue Service as well as from some employers and insurance companies.

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

SCHEDULE G—RENTS AND ROYALTIES

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 3 OF FORM 1040—Continued

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

If You Rent Part of Your House—

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

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

SCHEDULE H—OTHER INCOME

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

Include in Schedule H your share of the ordinary income (whether actually received by you or not) or the net loss

of a partnership, joint venture, or the like, whose taxable year ends within or with the year covered by your return. Other items of income, deductions, etc., to be carried to the appropriate schedule of your individual return are shown in Schedule K of the partnership return. Your share of such income of the following classes should be entered on the appropriate lines on Form 1040:

Dividends.

Interest on tax-free covenant bonds.

Partially tax-exempt interest.

Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and other property.

If the partnership is engaged in a trade or business, the individual partner may be subject to the self-employment tax on his share of the self-employment income from the partnership. In such a case the partner's share of partnership self-employment net earnings (or loss) should be entered on line 28(b), page 3, separate Schedule C. Members of farm partnerships should use Schedule F to figure self-employment tax.

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

Dividends.

Interest on tax-free covenant bonds.

Partially tax-exempt interest.

Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets and other property.

All other taxable income from estates and trusts should be included in Schedule H of your return. Any depreciation (on estate or trust property) which is allocable to you may be subtracted from estate or trust income so that only the net income received will be included in your return. Information with respect to these items may be obtained from the fiduciary.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 4 OF FORM 1040

SCHEDULE I—DEPRECIATION

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

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

Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Straight Line Method.—To compute, add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the asset and deduct both the estimated salvage value and the total depreciation allowed or allowable in past years. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset—the quotient is the depreciation deduction.

Declining Balance Method.—Under this method a uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property (without adjustment for salvage value) determined at the beginning of such year. For property acquired before January 1, 1954, or used property whenever acquired, the rate of depreciation under this method may not exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight-line rate.

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

If an asset is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the taxpayer, so much of the basis of the asset as is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper before that date; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided that the asset meets qualifications (1) and (2) above.

(a) *Declining balance method.*—This method may be used with a rate not in

14 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 4 OF FORM 1040—Continued

excess of twice the applicable straight-line rate.

(b) *Sum of the years-digit method.*—The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset (reduced by estimated salvage value) by the number of years of useful life remaining (including the year for which the deduction is computed) and dividing the product by the sum of all the digits corresponding to the years of the estimated useful life of the asset. In the case of a 5-year life this sum would be 15 (5+4+3+2+1). For the first year five-fifteenths of the cost reduced by estimated salvage value would be allowable, for the second year four-fifteenths, etc.

(c) *Other methods.*—A taxpayer may use any consistent method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year greater than the total of the accumulated allowances which would have resulted from the use of the declining balance method. This limitation applies only during the first two-thirds of the property's useful life.

Additional First Year Depreciation For Small Business.—Taxpayers (not including trusts) may elect to write off in the year of acquisition 20 percent of the cost of tangible personal property having an aggregate value of not more than \$10,000 (\$20,000 on a joint return) acquired by purchase for use in a trade or business or to be held for the production of income. The additional depreciation is limited to property acquired after December 31, 1957, with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more and which is not acquired from a person (other than a brother or sister) whose relationship to the taxpayer would result in the disallowance of losses. In regard to the remaining cost of the property, depreciation may be taken in the same manner as explained above beginning with the year of acquisition.

SCHEDULE J—DIVIDENDS RECEIVED CREDIT

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

(a) the total income tax reduced by the foreign tax credit; or

(b) 4 percent of the taxable income.

SCHEDULE K—RETIREMENT INCOME CREDIT

You may qualify for this credit which is generally 20 percent of retirement income if you received earned income in

excess of \$600 in each of any 10 calendar years—not necessarily consecutive—before the beginning of your taxable year.

The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, or professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered. It does not include any amount received as an annuity or pension. If you were engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital were material income-producing factors, a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services rendered by you, not in excess of 30% of your share of the net profits of such trade or business, shall be considered as earned income.

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

Retirement income for the purpose of the credit means—

(a) In the case of an individual who is not 65 years of age before the close of his taxable year, only that income received from pensions and annuities under a public retirement system (one established by the Federal Government, a State, county, city, etc.) which is included in gross income in his return.

(b) In the case of an individual who is 65 years of age or over before the close of his taxable year, income from pensions, annuities, interest, rents, and dividends, which are included in gross income in his return. (Gross income from rents for this purpose means gross receipts from rents without reduction for depreciation or any other expenses. Royalties are not considered rents for this computation.)

The amount of the retirement income used for the credit computation may not exceed \$1,200 reduced 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 other tax-exempt pensions or annuities. This reduction does not include (1) 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, or (2) amounts excluded from gross income which are received as compensation for injuries or sickness or under accident or health plans; and

(b) in the case of any individual who

is not 65 before the close of the taxable year, any amount of earned income in excess of \$900 received in the taxable year; and in the case of an individual who is 65 or over but who is not 72 before the close of the taxable year, any amount of earned income in excess of \$1,200 received in the taxable year (neither of these limitations applies to an individual who is 72 or over at the close of the year).

1959 DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX

Who Must File.—For many taxpayers the withholding tax on wages is not sufficient to keep them paid up on their income tax. The law requires every citizen or resident of the United States to file a Declaration of Estimated Income Tax, Form 1040-ES, and to make quarterly payments in advance of filing the annual income tax return if:

(a) his gross income can reasonably be expected to consist of wages subject to withholding and of not more than \$100 from other sources, and to exceed—

(1) \$10,000 for a head of a household or a widow or widower entitled to the special tax rates;

(2) \$5,000 for other single individuals;

(3) \$5,000 for a married individual not entitled to file a joint declaration;

(4) \$5,000 for a married individual entitled to file a joint declaration, and the combined income of both husband and wife can reasonably be expected to exceed \$10,000; OR

(b) his gross income can reasonably be expected to include more than \$100 from sources other than wages subject to withholding and to exceed the sum of: (1) \$600 for each of his exemptions plus (2) \$400.

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

Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax.—It is important that you estimate your tax carefully. It will avoid the difficulties of paying a large balance with your final return.

Furthermore, there is an additional charge imposed by law for underpayment of any installment of estimated tax. Details of this additional charge, and exceptions to it, are printed on Form 1040-ES and Form 2210. If you had an underpayment and believe one of the exceptions applies, attach a statement or Form 2210 to your return.

TAX COMPUTATION.—Page 2, Form 1040

If you do not use the Tax Table on page 16, then figure your tax on amount on line 5, page 2 of your return, by using appropriate tax rate schedule on this page.

Schedule I applies to (1) single taxpayers who do not qualify for the special rates for "Head of Household" or for "Widow or Widower," and (2) married taxpayers filing separate returns.

Schedule II applies to married taxpayers filing joint returns, and to widows or widowers who qualify for the special rates. It provides the split-income benefits.

Schedule III applies to unmarried (or legally separated) taxpayers who qualify as "Head of Household."

LINE 8(a)—Credit For Foreign Income Taxes

If you itemize your deductions and claim credit for foreign income taxes, you should submit with your return Form 1116 which contains a schedule for the computation of the credit with appropriate instructions. This form may be obtained from your Internal Revenue Service office.

LINE 8(b)—Credit For Partially Tax-Exempt Interest

If you itemize your deductions, you may deduct on line 8(b), page 2 of your return, a credit for partially tax-exempt interest. This credit is 3 percent of the partially tax-exempt interest included in gross income. The credit may not exceed the lesser of (a) 3 percent of taxable income (line 5, page 2, Form 1040) for taxable year or (b) the amount of tax less the credit for income taxes paid to foreign countries and possessions of U. S. and the credit for dividends received.

Schedule I. (A) SINGLE TAXPAYERS who do not qualify for rates in Schedules II and III, and (B) married persons filing separate returns

If the amount on

line 5, page 2, is:

Enter on line 6, page 2:

Not over \$2,000.....		20% of the amount on line 5.	
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>		<i>of excess over—</i>
\$2,000	— \$4,000.....	\$400, plus 22%	— \$2,000
\$4,000	— \$6,000.....	\$840, plus 26%	— \$4,000
\$6,000	— \$8,000.....	\$1,360, plus 30%	— \$6,000
\$8,000	— \$10,000.....	\$1,960, plus 34%	— \$8,000
\$10,000	— \$12,000.....	\$2,640, plus 38%	— \$10,000
\$12,000	— \$14,000.....	\$3,400, plus 43%	— \$12,000
\$14,000	— \$16,000.....	\$4,260, plus 47%	— \$14,000
\$16,000	— \$18,000.....	\$5,200, plus 50%	— \$16,000
\$18,000	— \$20,000.....	\$6,200, plus 53%	— \$18,000
\$20,000	— \$22,000.....	\$7,260, plus 56%	— \$20,000
\$22,000	— \$26,000.....	\$8,380, plus 59%	— \$22,000
\$26,000	— \$32,000.....	\$10,740, plus 62%	— \$26,000
\$32,000	— \$38,000.....	\$14,460, plus 65%	— \$32,000
\$38,000	— \$44,000.....	\$18,360, plus 69%	— \$38,000
\$44,000	— \$50,000.....	\$22,500, plus 72%	— \$44,000
\$50,000	— \$60,000.....	\$26,820, plus 75%	— \$50,000
\$60,000	— \$70,000.....	\$34,320, plus 78%	— \$60,000
\$70,000	— \$80,000.....	\$42,120, plus 81%	— \$70,000
\$80,000	— \$90,000.....	\$50,220, plus 84%	— \$80,000
\$90,000	— \$100,000.....	\$58,620, plus 87%	— \$90,000
\$100,000	— \$150,000.....	\$67,320, plus 89%	— \$100,000
\$150,000	— \$200,000.....	\$111,820, plus 90%	— \$150,000
\$200,000	.....	\$156,820, plus 91%	— \$200,000

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

If the amount on

line 5, page 2, is:

Enter on line 6, page 2:

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

Schedule III. Unmarried (or legally separated) taxpayers who qualify as HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

If the amount on

line 5, page 2, is:

Enter on line 6, page 2:

Not over \$2,000.....		20% of the amount on line 5.	
<i>Over—</i>	<i>But not over—</i>		<i>of excess over—</i>
\$2,000	— \$4,000.....	\$400, plus 21%	— \$2,000
\$4,000	— \$6,000.....	\$820, plus 24%	— \$4,000
\$6,000	— \$8,000.....	\$1,300, plus 26%	— \$6,000
\$8,000	— \$10,000.....	\$1,820, plus 30%	— \$8,000
\$10,000	— \$12,000.....	\$2,420, plus 32%	— \$10,000
\$12,000	— \$14,000.....	\$3,060, plus 36%	— \$12,000
\$14,000	— \$16,000.....	\$3,780, plus 39%	— \$14,000
\$16,000	— \$18,000.....	\$4,560, plus 42%	— \$16,000
\$18,000	— \$20,000.....	\$5,400, plus 43%	— \$18,000
\$20,000	— \$22,000.....	\$6,260, plus 47%	— \$20,000
\$22,000	— \$24,000.....	\$7,200, plus 49%	— \$22,000
\$24,000	— \$28,000.....	\$8,180, plus 52%	— \$24,000
\$28,000	— \$32,000.....	\$10,260, plus 54%	— \$28,000
\$32,000	— \$38,000.....	\$12,420, plus 58%	— \$32,000
\$38,000	— \$44,000.....	\$15,900, plus 62%	— \$38,000
\$44,000	— \$50,000.....	\$19,620, plus 66%	— \$44,000
\$50,000	— \$60,000.....	\$23,580, plus 68%	— \$50,000
\$60,000	— \$70,000.....	\$30,380, plus 71%	— \$60,000
\$70,000	— \$80,000.....	\$37,480, plus 74%	— \$70,000
\$80,000	— \$90,000.....	\$44,880, plus 76%	— \$80,000
\$90,000	— \$100,000.....	\$52,480, plus 80%	— \$90,000
\$100,000	— \$150,000.....	\$60,480, plus 83%	— \$100,000
\$150,000	— \$200,000.....	\$101,980, plus 87%	— \$150,000
\$200,000	— \$300,000.....	\$145,480, plus 90%	— \$200,000
\$300,000	.....	\$235,480, plus 91%	— \$300,000

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1958

FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER \$5,000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 2 OF FORM 1040

Read down the income columns below until you find the line covering the adjusted gross income you entered on line 11, page 1, Form 1040. Then read across to the appropriate column headed by the number corresponding to the number of exemptions claimed on line 4, page 1. Enter the tax you find there on line 12, page 1.

Table with columns for 'If total income on line 11, page 1, is--' and 'And the number of exemptions claimed on line 4, page 1, is--'. It includes sub-columns for 'At least' and 'But less than' income ranges, and '1' through '7' exemption counts. The table is organized into three main sections based on the number of exemptions (1, 2, or 3) and further subdivided by marital status and filing type.

16 (*) This column may also be used by a widow or widower with dependent child who meets certain qualifications which are explained on page 8 of these instructions. U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 658-10-74558-1

SCHEDULE C (Form 1040)

U. S. Treasury Department—Internal Revenue Service PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (Compute Social Security Self-Employment Tax on Page 3)

1958

Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040 — Partnerships, Joint Ventures, Etc., Must File On Form 1065 For Calendar Year 1958, or other taxable year beginning 1958, and ending 195

Name as shown on page 1, Form 1040 If you had more than one business, or husband and wife had separate businesses, a separate page 1 of Schedule C must be completed for each business.

A. Principal business activity: (See instructions, page 2) (Retail trade, wholesale trade, lawyer, etc.) (Principal product or service)

B. Business name:

C. Business location: (Number and street or rural route) (City or post office) (County) (State)

D. Did you file an Employer Quarterly Tax Return, Form 941, for any quarter of 1958? E. Employer's Identification Number, if any F. Is this business within the legal boundaries of a municipality?

G. Did you own this business on December 31, 1958? H. How many months in 1958 did you own this business?

Table with 10 rows for business expenses: 1. Total receipts, 2. Inventory at beginning of year, 3. Merchandise purchased, 4. Cost of labor, 5. Material and supplies, 6. Other costs, 7. Total of lines 2 through 6, 8. Inventory at end of year, 9. Cost of goods sold, 10. Gross profit.

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

Table with 7 rows for other business deductions: 11. Salaries and wages, 12. Rent on business property, 13. Interest on business indebtedness, 14. Taxes on business and business property, 15. Losses of business property, 16. Bad debts arising from sales or services, 17. Depreciation, 18. Repairs, 19. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc., 20. Amortization, 21. Other business expenses, 22. Total of lines 11 through 21, 23. Net profit (or loss).

Schedule C-1. EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED ON LINE 17

Table with 7 columns: 1. Kind of property, 2. Date acquired, 3. Cost or other basis, 4. Depreciation allowed, 5. Method of computing depreciation, 6. Rate or life, 7. Depreciation for this year.

Schedule C-2. EXPLANATION OF LINES 6, 18, AND 21

Table with 6 columns: Line No., Explanation, Amount, Line No., Explanation, Amount.



INSTRUCTIONS

If you owned a business, or practiced a profession, you must fill in separate Schedule C on other side and enter the net profit (or loss) on line 8, page 1, Form 1040.

Separate Schedule C should include income from (1) sale of merchandise, or products of manufacturing, mining, and construction; (2) business service; and (3) professional service. In general, you should report any income in the earning of which you have incurred expenses for material, labor, supplies, and the like.

All farmers should use separate Schedule F (Form 1040) to report their farm income whether reporting on the cash or accrual method.

Income from any trade or business is subject to the social security self-employment tax, unless specifically excluded. See page 4.

Item 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," "Physician," 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.

Item C—Business Location.—Do not use home address as business address unless business is actually conducted from home. Enter street address rather than box numbers.

Line 1—Total Receipts.—Include all income derived from your trade or business. Enter in the space provided such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sale price or service charge.

If you have dividend income from stocks held by you in the ordinary course of carrying on your trade or business, such dividends must be considered together with your dividends from stocks regularly held for investment purposes in computing your dividend exclusion and credit on pages 3 and 4, Form 1040.

Installment Sales.—If you use the installment method of reporting income from sales, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1958 the following: (a) Gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profits; (d) percentage of profits to gross sales; (e) amounts collected; and (f) gross profits on amounts collected.

COST OF GOODS SOLD

Lines 2-9.—If you are engaged in a trade or a business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income producing factor, you must take inventories of merchandise and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the taxable year in order to reflect the gross profits correctly. The usual methods of valuing inventory are (a) cost or (b) cost or market whichever is lower. The method properly adopted for the first year in which inventory is taken must be continued unless permission to change is secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C. Application for permission to change the method of valuing inventories must be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it 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 lower.

Other methods of valuing inventories of material or merchandise are provided for dealers in securities, for farmers, for miners, for manufacturers who produce more than one product from a single process, and for retail merchants using the "retail method."

A special method based on cost, LIFO, is allowable only if you file an application on Form 970 with your return for the first year used. The requirements for adopting and using the LIFO method are set forth on Form 970. Thereafter, you must attach a separate schedule showing: (a) a summary of all inventories; (b) with respect to inventories computed under the LIFO method, the computation of quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

Line 11—Salaries and Wages.—Enter all salaries and wages not included as "Cost of Labor" in "Cost of Goods Sold." Do not deduct any salary or wages for your own services or services of others not performed in connection with your business.

Line 12—Rent on Business Property.—Rents paid or accrued on business property in which you have no equity are deductible. Do not include rent for a building, or any part thereof, which you occupy solely for residential purposes.

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

Line 14—Taxes on Business and Business Property.—Include taxes paid or accrued on business property or incurred in carrying on your 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 foot benefits, etc.

Line 15—Losses of Business Property.—You may deduct losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, to the extent not compensated by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed as a deduction. Attach a statement showing a description of the property, date acquired, cost, subsequent improvements, depreciation allowed or allowable since acquisition, insurance, salvage value, and deductible loss.

Line 16—Bad Debts Arising From Sales or Services.—Include debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales or professional services that have been included in income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless; or such reasonable amount as has been added within the taxable year to a reserve for bad debts. A debt which is deducted as bad and which reduces your tax must, if subsequently collected, be returned as income for the year in which collected.

Line 17—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, 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 included in this schedule, and where land and buildings were purchased for a lump sum, the cost of the building subject to depreciation must be established. The adjusted property accounts and the accumulated depreciation shown in the schedule should be reconciled with those accounts as reflected on your books.

Line 18—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 life of the property. Expenditures for new buildings, machinery, and 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 19—Depletion of Mines, Oil and Gas Wells, Timber, Etc.—If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, 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 forth in full a statement of all transactions bearing on deductions from or additions to value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been determined. (See sections 615 and 616 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for election to capitalize or deduct expenditures for exploration and development of mineral properties.)

Line 20—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 of necessity, or (b) a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your return. (See sections 168 and 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

For the election to amortize research or experimental expenditures not subject to depreciation or depletion, see section 174 of the Code.

For the election to amortize trademark or trade name expenditures, see section 177 of the Code.

Line 21—Other Business Expenses.—Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses for which no space is provided in the schedule. Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule C-2. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Net Operating Loss Deduction.—Any net operating loss deduction should be applied as an adjustment of the amount entered on line 11, page 1, Form 1040. See instructions for Form 1040 and submit computation.

COMPUTATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX
(See Instructions—Page 4)

- ▶ If you had wages of \$4,200 or more which were subject to the deduction for social security, do not fill in this page.
- ▶ Complete only one page 3; if you had more than one business, combine profits (or losses) from all of your businesses on this page.
- ▶ Each self-employed person must file a separate schedule. See instructions, page 4, for joint returns and partnerships.

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

24. Net profit (or loss) shown on line 23, page 1 (Enter combined amount if more than one business)	\$			
25. Add to net profit (or subtract from net loss) losses of business property shown on line 15, page 1	\$			
26. Total (or difference)	\$			
27. Net income (or loss) from excluded services or sources included on line 26 (See "Exclusions," page 4)				
Specify excluded services or sources.....				
28. Net earnings (or loss) from self-employment—				
(a) From business (line 26 less any amount on line 27)	\$			
(b) From partnerships, joint ventures, etc. (other than farming)	\$			
(c) From service as a minister, member of a religious order, or a Christian Science practitioner	\$			
Enter only if you elect Social Security coverage by filing Form 2031 (See instructions, page 4).				
(d) From farming reported on line 12 or 13, separate Schedule F (Form 1040)	\$			
29. Total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment reported on line 28. Enter here and on line 6 below	\$			
(If line 29 is under \$400, you are not subject to self-employment tax. Do not fill in rest of page.)				
30. The largest amount subject to social security self-employment tax is	\$	4,200	00	
(\$4,800 for years ending after December 31, 1958)				
31. Less: Total wages, subject to deduction for social security, paid to you during the taxable year. (For wages reported on Form W-2, see "F. I. C. A. Wages" box.) Enter here and on line 7, below	\$			
32. Balance (line 30 less line 31)	\$			
33. Self-employment income—line 29 or 32, whichever is smaller. Enter here and on line 8, below	\$			
34. Self-employment tax—take 3 3/8% of the amount on line 33. (You can do this by multiplying the amount on line 33 by .03375.) Enter this amount here and on line 15, page 1, Form 1040	\$			

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

SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

U. S. REPORT OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
For Crediting to Your Social Security Account

1958

<p>Indicate year covered by this return (even though income was received only in part of year):</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Calendar year 1958 <input type="checkbox"/> Other taxable year beginning, 1958, ending</p> <p>If less than 12 months, was short year due to (a) <input type="checkbox"/> Death, or (b) <input type="checkbox"/> Change in accounting period, or (c) <input type="checkbox"/> Other.</p> <p>2. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (Grocery Store, Restaurant, etc.)</p> <p>3. BUSINESS ADDRESS (Number and Street, City or Post Office, Postal Zone Number, State)</p> <p>4. SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER OF PERSON NAMED IN ITEM 5 BELOW </p> <p>PRINT OR TYPE NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON AS SHOWN ON SOCIAL SECURITY CARD</p> <p>5. PRINT OR TYPE HOME ADDRESS (Number and Street or Rural Route)</p> <p>(City or Post Office, Postal Zone Number, State)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE</p> <hr/> <p>ENTER TOTAL EARNINGS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT SHOWN ON LINE 29 ABOVE.. \$</p> <p>6. PLOYMENT SHOWN ON LINE 29 ABOVE.. \$</p> <p>ENTER WAGES, IF ANY, SHOWN ON LINE 31 ABOVE..... \$</p> <p>7. ANY, SHOWN ON LINE 31 ABOVE..... \$</p> <p>ENTER AMOUNT SHOWN ON LINE 33 ABOVE</p> <p>8. SHOWN ON LINE 33 ABOVE</p>
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SE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

Page 4

In general, every individual deriving self-employment income during the taxable year of \$400, or more, from a trade or business carried on by him or from a partnership of which he is a member is subject to the self-employment tax. This computation is made on lines 24 through 34. This tax must be paid regardless of age and even though the individual is receiving social security benefits.

Ministers, Members of Religious Orders, and Christian Science Practitioners.—Duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed ministers of churches, members of religious orders (who have not taken a vow of poverty), and Christian Science practitioners are not automatically covered by the Social Security Act, but may elect to be covered by filing Form 2031. Copies are available in the office of any district director of Internal Revenue. The instructions on the form set out the provisions of the law which permit these forms under certain conditions to be filed to cover ministers, and others mentioned above, retroactively to 1956 for social security purposes. If you wish to be covered, do not delay filing your income tax return beyond the due date even though you have not obtained a Form 2031. In such case, complete page three of this schedule, file it with Form 1040, and then file Form 2031 as promptly as possible to make your election. This also applies to persons who have assumed that by paying the self-employment tax as shown in Schedule C they were covered for social security purposes. If a Form 2031 was not filed, one should now be filed.

Ministers, and others mentioned above, who desire coverage shall, in addition to their other items of income for 1958 and subsequent years, include for the purpose of determining net earnings from self-employment (but not for income tax purposes) the rental value of a parsonage or allowance for the rental value of the parsonage, and the value of meals and lodging furnished them for the convenience of their employees.

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

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

EXCLUSIONS

Income (or loss) from the following sources and deductions attributable thereto are not taken into account in figuring net earnings from self-employment. Use line 27 to exclude any such amounts reported on page 1 that should not be taken into account in figuring your self-employment income.

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

Christian Science practitioners.—Income from the performance of service as a Christian Science practitioner, unless such Christian Science practitioner elects by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.

Religious services.—Income from the performance of service by a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of his ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order, unless such minister or member of a religious order elects by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.

Employees and public officials.—Income from the performance of service as:

- (a) a public official, including a notary public;
- (b) an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system; or
- (c) an employee.

Note.—The income of an employee over the age of 18 from the sale of newspapers or magazines to an ultimate consumer is subject to the self-employment tax if the income consists of retained profits from such sales.

Real estate rentals.—Rentals from real estate, except rentals received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. This includes cash and crop shares received from a tenant or sharefarmer. These amounts should be reported in Schedule G of Form 1040. However, rental income from a farm is not excluded if the rental arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and he does participate materially in the production or in the management of the production of farm products on his land. Such income represents farm earnings and should be reported on separate Schedule F (Form 1040).

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 houses, apartment houses furnishing hotel services, tourist camps, or homes, or space in parking lots, warehouses, or storage garages do not constitute rentals from real estate and are included in determining net earnings from self-employment on Schedule C.

Interest and dividends.—Dividends on shares of stock, and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued with interest coupons or in registered form

by a corporation, or by a government or political subdivision thereof, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a dealer in stocks or securities. These amounts should be reported in Schedules A and B of Form 1040.

Property gains and losses.—Gain or loss: (a) from the sale or exchange of a capital asset; (b) to which sections 631 and 1231 are applicable; or (c) from the sale, exchange, involuntary conversion, or other disposition of property if such property is neither (1) stock in trade or other property of a kind which would properly be includible in inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year, nor (2) property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the trade or business. These amounts should be reported on separate Schedule D (Form 1040).

Net operating losses.—No deduction for net operating losses of other years shall be allowed in determining the net earnings from self-employment. Such deduction should be applied as an adjustment of the amount shown on line 11, page 1, of Form 1040.

MORE THAN ONE TRADE OR BUSINESS

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

JOINT RETURNS

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

COMMUNITY INCOME

For the purpose of computing net earnings from self-employment, if any of the income from a trade or business is community income, all the income from such trade or business is considered the income of the husband unless the wife exercises substantially all the management and control of the trade or business, in which case all of such income is considered the income of the wife. (Also see instructions on Partnerships below.)

If separate income tax returns are filed by husband and wife, a complete Schedule C should be attached to the return of the one with self-employment income. Community income included on such a schedule must be allocated between the two returns (on line 8, page 1, Form 1040) on the basis of the community property laws.

PARTNERSHIPS

In computing his combined net earnings from self-employment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partnership including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share may be allocated to the partner's wife (or husband) even though the income may, under State law, be community income. In the case of a husband and wife partnership, like other partnerships, the distributive share of each should be entered in Schedule H, page 3 of Form 1040, for income tax purposes. For self-employment tax purposes the distributive share of each partner should be entered on line 28(b), page 3, of this form (except that farm partnership earnings are to be reported on line 11(b), separate Schedule F (Form 1040) rather than on line 28(b) of this schedule).

Note.—If a member of a continuing partnership dies after August 28, 1958, a pro rata share of the partnership's ordinary income (or loss) for its current year must be included in the partner's net earnings from self-employment. The rule may also apply for deaths occurring after 1955 and before August 29, 1958. In such cases consult your nearest Internal Revenue Service office as to how to report.

SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)

Schedule SE, which is the lower portion of page 3 of Schedule C, provides the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for computing benefits.

To assure proper credit to your account, be sure to enter your name and social security account number on Schedule SE (Form 1040) exactly as they are shown on your social security card. If you do not have a social security account number, you must get one. These account numbers are obtainable from any Social Security district office. Your local post office will give you the address. Do not delay filing your return beyond the due date.

Regardless of whether joint or separate returns, Form 1040, are filed by husband and wife, Schedule SE (Form 1040) must show only the name of the one with the self-employment income. However, if both had net earnings from self-employment, a separate Schedule SE must be filed by each.

SCHEDULE D
(Form 1040)

U. S. Treasury Department—Internal Revenue Service
GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY

1958

Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040

For Calendar Year 1958, or other taxable year beginning _____, 1958, and ending _____, 195

Name and Address as shown on page 1 of Form 1040

(I) CAPITAL ASSETS

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

a. Kind of property (if necessary, attach statement of descriptive details not shown below)	b. Date acquired (mo., day, yr.)	c. Date sold (mo., day, yr.)	d. Gross sales price (contract price)	e. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) since acquisition or March 1, 1913 (attach schedule)	f. Cost or other basis and cost of subsequent improvements (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)
1.							\$.....
2. Enter your share of net short-term gain (or loss) from partnerships and fiduciaries							
3. Enter unused capital loss carryover from 5 preceding taxable years (Attach statement)							
4. Net short-term gain (or loss) from lines 1, 2, and 3							\$.....

Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses—Assets Held More Than 6 Months

5.							\$.....
6. Enter the full amount of your share of net long-term gain (or loss) from partnerships and fiduciaries							
7. Net long-term gain (or loss) from lines 5 and 6							\$.....
8. Combine the amounts shown on lines 4 and 7, and enter the net gain (or loss) here							\$.....
9. If line 8 shows a GAIN—Enter 50 percent of line 7 or 50 percent of line 8, whichever is smaller. (Enter zero if there is a loss or no entry on line 7)							\$.....
10. Deduct line 9 from line 8. Enter balance here and on line 1, Schedule D Summary on page 3 of Form 1040							\$.....
11. If line 8 shows a LOSS—Enter here and on line 1, Schedule D Summary, Form 1040, the smallest of the following: (a) the amount on line 8; (b) taxable income computed without regard to capital gains and losses and the deduction for exemptions; or (c) \$1,000							\$.....

COMPUTATION OF ALTERNATIVE TAX.—Use only if the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is a net long-term capital gain only, and you are filing (a) a separate return with taxable income exceeding \$18,000, or (b) a joint return, or as a surviving husband or wife, with taxable income exceeding \$36,000, or (c) as a head of household with taxable income exceeding \$24,000.

12. Enter the amount from line 5, page 2, of Form 1040	\$.....
13. Enter amount from line 9 above	\$.....
14. Balance (line 12 less line 13)	\$.....
15. Enter tax on amount on line 14 (Use applicable tax rate schedule on page 15 of Form 1040 Instructions)	\$.....
16. Enter 50 percent of line 13	\$.....
17. Alternative tax (line 15 plus line 16). If smaller than amount on line 6, page 2, Form 1040, enter this alternative tax on line 7, page 2, Form 1040	\$.....

(II) PROPERTY OTHER THAN CAPITAL ASSETS

a. Kind of property (if necessary, attach statement of descriptive details not shown below)	b. Date acquired (mo., day, yr.)	c. Date sold (mo., day, yr.)	d. Gross sales price (contract price)	e. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) since acquisition or March 1, 1913 (attach schedule)	f. Cost or other basis and cost of subsequent improvements (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)
1.							\$.....
2. Enter your share of non-capital gain (or loss) from partnerships and fiduciaries							
3. Net gain (or loss) from lines 1 and 2. Enter here and on line 2, Schedule D Summary on page 3 of Form 1040							\$.....

INSTRUCTIONS—(References are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954)**GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY.**—Report details in schedule on other side.

"Capital assets" defined.—The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business) but does NOT include—

- (a) stock in trade or other property of a kind properly includable in his inventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year;
- (b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business;
- (c) property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167;
- (d) real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer;
- (e) certain government obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, at a discount, payable without interest and maturing at a fixed date not exceeding one year from date of issue;
- (f) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, etc.; or
- (g) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property referred to in (a) or (b) above.

Special rules apply to dealers in securities for determining capital gain or ordinary loss on the sale or exchange of securities. Certain real property subdivided for sale may be treated as capital assets. Sections 1236 and 1237.

If the total distributions to which an employee is entitled under an employee's pension, bonus, or profit-sharing trust plan, which is exempt from tax under section 501(a), are paid to the employee in one taxable year, on account of the employee's separation from the service, the aggregate amount of such distribution, to the extent it exceeds the amounts contributed by the employee, shall be treated as a long-term capital gain.

Gain on sale of depreciable property between husband and wife or between a shareholder and a "controlled corporation" shall be treated as ordinary gain.

Gains and losses from transactions described in section 1231 (see below) shall be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 6 months if the total of these gains exceeds the total of these losses. If the total of these gains does not exceed the total of these losses, such gains and losses shall not be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets. Thus, in the event of a net gain, all these transactions should be entered in the "long-term capital gains and losses" portion of Schedule D. In the event of 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 Form 1040.

Section 1231 deals with gains and losses arising from—

- (a) sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion, of land (including in certain cases unharvested crops sold with the land) and depreciable property if they are used in the trade or business and held for more than 6 months;
- (b) sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes (but not including poultry) and held for 1 year or more;
- (c) the cutting of timber or the disposal of timber or coal to which section 631 applies; and
- (d) the involuntary conversion of capital assets held more than 6 months.

See sections 1231 and 631 for specific conditions applicable.

Description of property listed.—State following facts (a) For real estate (including owner-occupied residences), location and description of land and improvements; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, particular issue, denomination, and amount; and (c) for 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 acquired 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. If a gift tax was paid with respect to property received by gift, see section 1015(d). 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 improvements thereon. No losses are recognized for income tax purposes on such property. On sales or exchanges of such properties, in determining GAIN in case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, use the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, as adjusted, whichever is greater, but in determining LOSS use cost as adjusted.

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

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

Losses on small business stock.—In the case of an individual a loss on section 1244 stock which would (but for that section) be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall, to the extent provided in that section, be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange of an asset which is not a capital asset.

Nonbusiness debts.—If a debt, such as a personal loan, becomes totally worthless within the taxable year, the loss resulting therefrom shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange, during the taxable year, of a capital asset held for not more than 6 months. 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 form 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.—Short-term capital gains and losses will be merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. Long-term capital gains and losses (taken into account at 100 percent) will be merged to obtain the net long-term capital gain or loss. If the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss, 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 the amount of such excess is allowable as a deduction from gross income. This deduction is given effect on line 9 of Schedule D.

Limitation on allowable capital losses.—If the sum of all the capital 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 for exemptions. The excess of such allowable losses over the sum of items (1) and (2) above is called "capital loss carryover." It may be carried forward and treated as a short-term capital loss in succeeding years. However, the capital loss carryover of each year should be kept separate, since the law limits the use of such carryover to the five succeeding years. In offsetting your capital gain and income of 1958 by prior year loss carryovers, use any capital loss carryover from 1953 before using any such carryover from 1954 or subsequent years. Any 1953 carryover which cannot be used in 1958 must be excluded in determining total loss carryover to 1954 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 from 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 before 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 contract or option to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities.

Losses in transactions between certain persons.—No deduction is allowable for losses from sales or exchanges of property directly or indirectly between (a) members of a family, (b) a corporation 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 fiduciary and a beneficiary of the same trust, (e) a fiduciary and a fiduciary or beneficiary of another trust created by the same grantor, or (f) an individual and a tax-exempt organization controlled by the individual or his family. Partners and partnerships see Section 707(b).

Long-term capital gains from regulated investment companies.—Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount you are notified on Form 2439 which constitutes your share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company. You are entitled to a credit of 25 percent of this amount which should be claimed on line 5, column (b), page 1, Form 1040. Enter such amount in column (b) and write "Credit from regulated investment company" in the "Where Employed" column. The remaining 75 percent should be added to the basis of your stock. Also include in income as a long-term capital gain any capital gain dividend which is paid to you by such company.

SCHEDULE F
(Form 1040)

U. S. Treasury Department—Internal Revenue Service
SCHEDULE OF FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES

1958

(Compute Social Security Self-Employment Tax on page 3)

Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040

For Calendar Year 1958, or other taxable year beginning _____, 1958, and ending _____ 195

Name and Address as shown on page 1, Form 1040

FARM INCOME FOR TAXABLE PERIOD—CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD
(Do not include sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes; report such sales on Schedule D (Form 1040).
Report sales of other livestock in the applicable column below.)

SALES OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE RAISED				OTHER FARM INCOME			
Kind	Quantity	1. Amount	Kind	Quantity	2. Amount	Items	3. Amount
Cattle		\$	Dairy products		\$	Mdse. rec'd for produce	\$
			Eggs			Machine work	
Horses			Meat products			Breeding fees	
Mules			Poultry, dressed			Wood and lumber	
Sheep			Wool			Other forest products	
Swine			Honey			Agricultural program pay- ments	
Poultry			Sirup and sugar			Patronage dividends, rebates or refunds	
Bees			Other (specify):			Other (specify):	
Grain							
Hay							
Cotton							
Tobacco							
Vegetables							
Fruits and nuts							
Total of Columns 1, 2, and 3. Enter here and on line 1 of summary below							\$

SALES OF PURCHASED LIVESTOCK AND OTHER PURCHASED ITEMS

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

FARM EXPENSES FOR TAXABLE YEAR (See Instructions)

(Do not include personal or living expenses or expenses not attributable to production of farm income, such as taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., on your dwelling)

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

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS—CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD

1. Sale of livestock and produce raised and other farm income	\$	4. Farm expenses (from above)	\$
2. Profit (or loss) on sale of purchased livestock and other purchased items		5. Depreciation (from page 2)	
3. Gross Profits*	\$	6. Other farm deductions (specify):	
		7. Total Deductions	\$
8. Net farm profit (or loss) (line 3 minus line 7). Enter here, on line 11, page 3 of this schedule, and on line 9, page 1, Form 1040	\$		

* Use this amount for optional method of computing net earnings from self-employment. (See line 13, page 3.)

DEPRECIATION (See Instructions)

1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciable property	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis	4. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years	5. Method of computing depreciation	6. Rate (%) or life (years)	7. Depreciation for this year
		\$	\$			\$
Total (enter on line 5 of summary on page 1 (cash method) or line 7, below (accrual method))						\$

FARM INVENTORY—ACCRUAL METHOD
 (Do not include sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes; report such sales on Schedule D (Form 1040), and omit them from "On hand at beginning of year" column)

Description (Kind of livestock, crops, or other products)	On hand at beginning of year		Purchased during year		Raised during year	Consumed or lost during year	Sold during year		On hand at end of year	
	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Amount paid	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Amount received	Quantity	Inventory value
		\$		\$				\$		\$
Totals		\$ (Enter on line 3)		\$ (Enter on line 4)				\$ (Enter on line 1(b))		\$ (Enter on line 1(a))

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS—ACCRUAL METHOD

1(a). Inventory of livestock, crops, and products at end of year	\$			6. Farm expenses (from page 1)	\$		
(b). Sales of livestock, crops, and products during year				7. Depreciation (from above)			
(c). Other farm income (specify):				8. Other farm deductors (specify):			
2. Total	\$			9. Total Deductions	\$		
3. Inventory of livestock, crops, and products at beginning of year	\$						
4. Cost of livestock and products purchased during year							
5. Gross profits (line 2 minus the sum of lines 3 and 4)*	\$						
10. Net farm profit (or loss) (line 5 minus line 9). Enter here, on line 11, page 3 of this schedule, and on line 9, page 1, Form 1040.					\$		

*Use this amount for optional method of computing net earnings from self-employment. (See line 13, page 3) e59-10--71554-1

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

- ▶ If you had wages of \$4,200 or more which were subject to the deduction for social security, do not fill in this page.
- ▶ Each self-employed person must file a separate schedule. See instructions, page 4, for joint returns and partnerships.
- ▶ If you had net earnings from self-employment from both farm and nonfarm sources, fill in only lines 11 and 12 (line 13, if applicable), and use separate Schedule C to compute your self-employment tax. Net farm earnings from self-employment should be entered on line 28(d) of separate Schedule C (Form 1040).

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

CHOICE OF METHODS.—A farmer must report his net farm earnings for self-employment tax purposes. Net earnings may be computed under the optional method (line 13, below) by a farmer whose GROSS profits are \$1,800 or less, or whose GROSS profits are more than \$1,800 and NET earnings are less than \$1,200. If your GROSS profits from farming are not more than \$1,800 and you elect to use the optional method, you need not complete lines 11 and 12.

11. Net farm profit (or loss) from:

(a) Line 3, page 1 (cash method), or line 10, page 2 (accrual method) \$ _____

(b) Farm partnerships \$ _____

12. Net earnings from self-employment from farming. Total of line 11 (a) and (b). Enter here and on line 6 below. \$ _____

Computation Under Optional Method

13. If gross profits from farming (see note below) are:

(a) Not more than \$1,800, enter two-thirds of the gross profits. } \$ _____

(b) More than \$1,800 and the amount on line 12 above is less than \$1,200, enter \$1,200 } \$ _____

NOTE.—Gross profits from farming are the total of the gross profits on line 3, page 1 (cash method), or line 5, page 2 (accrual method), plus the distributive share of gross profit from farm partnerships as explained on page 4.

If line 12 (or line 13, if used) is under \$400, do not fill in rest of page.

Computation of Social Security Self-Employment Tax

14. The largest amount subject to social security self-employment tax is \$ 4,200 00
(\$4,800 for years ending after December 31, 1958)

15. Less: Total wages, subject to deduction for social security, paid to you during the taxable year. (For wages reported on Form W-2, see "F. I. C. A. Wages" box.)
Enter here and on line 7, below \$ _____

16. Balance (line 14 less line 15) \$ _____

17. Self-employment income. Enter here your choice of:
EITHER (1) the smaller of line 12 or 16 **OR** (2) the smaller of line 13 or 16. Enter here and on line 8 below. \$ _____

18. Self-employment tax—take 3 3/8% of the amount on line 17. (You can do this by multiplying the amount on line 17 by .03375.) Enter this amount here \$ _____

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

SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

U. S. REPORT OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME
For Crediting to Your Social Security Account

1958

Indicate year covered by this return (even though income was received only in part of year):
 Calendar year 1958 Other taxable year beginning _____ 1958, ending _____
 1. If less than 12 months, was short year due to (a) Death, or (b) Change in accounting period, or (c) Other.

2. FARM ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (Raising livestock, custom harvesting, etc.)

3. FARM ADDRESS (Rural Route, Post Office, State)

4. SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER OF PERSON NAMED IN ITEM 5 BELOW →

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

PRINT OR TYPE HOME ADDRESS (Number and Street, or Rural Route)

(City or Town, Postal Zone Number, State)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

ENTER AMOUNTS, IF ANY, SHOWN ON

6. LINE 12 ABOVE... \$ _____

LINE 13 ABOVE... \$ _____

7. ENTER WAGES, IF ANY, SHOWN ON LINE 15 ABOVE... \$ _____

8. ENTER AMOUNT SHOWN ON LINE 17 ABOVE... \$ _____

SE

SOCIAL SECURITY SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX INSTRUCTIONS

Individuals deriving income from farming operations are subject to self-employment tax. See page 3 for computation of earnings from self-employment and self-employment tax. This tax must be paid regardless of age and even though the individual is receiving social security benefits.

Optional method for computing net earnings from self-employment from farming.—If a farmer's gross income for the year from farming is not more than \$1,800, he may report two-thirds of his gross farm income instead of his actual net earnings from farming. If his gross income from farm self-employment is more than \$1,800 and his actual net earnings from farming are less than \$1,200, he may report \$1,200. For the purpose of the optional method, a partner should compute his share of gross profits from a farm partnership in accordance with the partnership agreement. In the case of guaranteed payments, his share is his guaranteed payments plus his share of the gross profits after such gross profits are reduced, by all guaranteed payments of the partnership.

SHARE-FARMING ARRANGEMENTS

An individual who undertakes to produce a crop or livestock on land belonging to another for a proportionate share of the crop or livestock produced, or the proceeds thereof, is considered to be an independent contractor and a self-employed person rather than an employee. His net earnings should be reported on Schedule F (Form 1040) for income tax and self-employment tax purposes.

Farm rentals.—Rental income from a farm counts for social security purposes if the arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and he does participate materially in the production of the crop or livestock or in the management of the production of the farm products. Such rental income is farm earnings and should be reported on page 1 or 2 of this schedule. "Material participation" means the taking of an important part in the actual production or in the making of management decisions.

MORE THAN ONE TRADE OR BUSINESS

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

JOINT RETURNS

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

COMMUNITY INCOME

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

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

PARTNERSHIPS

In computing his combined net earnings from self-employment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partnership including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share may be allocated to the partner's wife (or husband) even though the income may, under State law, be community income. However, in the case of a husband and wife farm partnership, like other partnerships, the distributive share of each must be entered as partnership income in Schedule H, page 3, of Form 1040 for income tax purposes, and on line 11 (b), page 3, of separate Schedules F for self-employment tax purposes. (Use separate Schedule C, page 3, to report nonfarm income for social security purposes.)

Note: If a member of a continuing partnership dies after August 28, 1958, a pro rata share of the partnership's ordinary income (or loss) for its current year must be included in the partner's net earnings from self-employment. The rule may also apply for deaths occurring after 1955 and before August 29, 1958. In such cases consult your nearest Internal Revenue Service office as to how to report.

EXCLUSIONS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

In determining the amount of net farm earnings from self-employment the following items should be excluded:

Real estate rentals.—Rentals from real estate, including any personal property that is leased with the land. This includes rentals received in cash or crop shares. These amounts should be reported in Schedule G of Form 1040. See, however, "Farm Rentals" under "Share-Farming Arrangements" on this page.

Property gains and losses.—Gains and losses from the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of capital assets and other property which is not held primarily for sale to customers. These amounts should be reported on separate Schedule D.

Net operating losses.—In determining the net earnings from self-employment, no deduction for net operating losses of other years shall be allowed. Such deduction should be applied as an adjustment of the amount shown on line 11, page 1, Form 1040.

Other items.—Any other item of income or expense which was included in line 12 and which does not enter into the computation of net farm earnings from self-employment should be eliminated from line 12 and an explanation attached.

SCHEDULE SE (FORM 1040)

Schedule SE, which is the lower portion of page 3 of Schedule F, provides the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for computing benefits under the social security program.

To assure proper credit to your account, enter your name and social security account number on Schedule SE (Form 1040) exactly as they are shown on your social security card. If you do not have a social security account number, you must get one. These account numbers are obtainable from any Social Security district office. Your local post office will give you the address. Do not delay filing your return beyond its due date.

Regardless of whether joint or separate returns, Form 1040, are filed by husband and wife, Schedule SE (Form 1040) must show only the name of the one with self-employment income. However, if both had net earnings from self-employment, a separate Schedule SE must be filed by each.

**INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
"SCHEDULE F
(FORM 1040)"**

ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX INSTRUCTIONS FOR FARMERS

1958

FOR PREPARING SCHEDULE OF FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES

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

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

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

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS METHOD

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

ACCRUAL METHOD

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

Farmers who compute income on an accrual method and use inventories may value their inventories according to the "farm-price method," in addition to other methods, which provides for the valuation of inventories at market price less direct cost of disposition. Farmers raising livestock may value their inventories of animals according to either the "farm-price method" or the "unit-livestock-price method."

If the use of the "farm-price method" of valuing inventories for any taxable year involves a change in method of valuing inventories from that employed in prior years, permission for the change shall first be secured from the Commissioner.

INCOME

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

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

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

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

If a farmer pledges commodities as security for a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, income is not

considered received until the pledged commodities are sold. However, a farmer may elect to include in gross income amounts received during the year as loans from the Corporation. If he does so elect he should file with his return a statement showing details of such loans, and he must continue to report similar loans as income until he receives permission from the Commissioner to change his method of accounting.

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

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

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

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

EXPENSES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

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

Labor hired.— Amounts paid for regular farm labor, piecework, contract labor, and other forms of hired labor. Do not deduct the value of your own labor or that of your wife or family. Only that part of the board which is purchased for hired labor should be deducted. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in

the board of hired labor is not deductible. However, the cost of rations purchased for laborers or sharecroppers is deductible. Do not deduct amounts paid to persons engaged in household work except to the extent that the services of such persons are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers. Amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not deductible.

Feed purchased.—Cost of grain, hay, silage, mill feeds, concentrates, and roughages purchased, and amounts paid for grinding, mixing, and processing of feed.

Machine hire.—Amounts paid for threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, ginning, and other machine hire.

Supplies purchased.—Cost of twine, spray materials, poisons, disinfectants, cans, barrels, baskets, egg cases, bags, and other similar farm supplies purchased.

Cost of repairs and maintenance.—Amounts expended for repairs and maintenance of farm buildings (except your dwelling), of fences, drains, and other farm improvements, and for repairs and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment; cost of ordinary tools of short life or small cost such as shovels, rakes, etc. Amounts paid for replacements of, or additions to, farm machinery, farm buildings, or other farm equipment of a permanent nature are not deductible.

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

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

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

Farm interest.—Interest paid on farm mortgages and other obligations incurred in carrying on farming.

Utilities.—The farm share of the expenditures for water rent, electricity, telephone, etc. Do not deduct personal expenses.

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

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

Conservation expenses.—You may deduct certain expenditures made by you (including any amount paid on any assessment levied by a soil or water conservation or drainage district to defray expenditures made by such district) for soil or water conservation and the prevention of erosion if such expenditures are in respect of land used by you in your business of farming.

The term "expenditures" for this purpose means expenditures (a) for the treatment or moving of earth, including but not limited to, leveling, grading, terracing, and contour furrowing; (b) the construction, control, and protection of diversion channels, drainage ditches, earthen dams, watercourses, outlets, and ponds; (c) the eradication of brush; and (d) the planting of windbreaks. You

may not deduct expenditures for the construction, installation, or improvement of facilities which are subject to the allowance for depreciation or expenses which are deductible elsewhere.

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

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

Other farm expenses.—Fees 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. Similar assets may be grouped together as one item for reporting purposes in the depreciation schedule on Schedule F. In computing depreciation do not include the value of farm land or land on which farm buildings are located. Do not deduct repairs or depreciation on the dwelling you occupy or on your personal or household equipment. Do not claim depreciation on livestock or any other property included in your inventory. Depreciation, however, may be claimed on livestock acquired for work, breeding, or dairy purposes which are not included in your inventory of livestock purchased or raised for sale. See the instructions for Form 1040 for methods of computing depreciation.

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

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

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

Form 1040A

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN (Less than \$10,000 total income)

1958

Please print →

1. Name (If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use last names and middle initials of both)

2. Your Social Security No.

Wife's Social Security No.

Home address (Number and street or rural route)

3. Do you owe any Federal tax for years before 1958? Yes No

City, town, or post office Zone State

4. Is your wife (husband) making a separate return? Yes No
If "yes," write her (his) name

5. WAGES SHOWN ON FORMS W-2 AND OTHER INCOME

INCOME TAX WITHHELD

EMPLOYER'S NAME. Where employed Write (W) before name of each of wife's employers

If total income (item 9) is \$10,000 or more, OR if other income (item 6) is over \$900, you must use Form 1040.

7 Total income tax withheld

8. If you had an expense allowance or charged expenses to your employer, see instruction 8 and check here if appropriate

6. OTHER INCOME

a. Yours
b. Wife's

9. TOTAL INCOME → \$

Enclose Forms W-2, Copy B. If your income was \$5,000 or more, you must compute your tax. However, if your income was less than \$5,000, you may have the Internal Revenue Service compute your tax by omitting items 10, 11, and 12. If you compute your own tax, pay balance (item 11) in full with return to your District Director.

10. Enter tax from Tax Table or from tax computation schedule →

11. If item 10 is larger than item 7, enter balance due →

12. If item 7 is larger than item 10, enter refund →

List your exemptions and SIGN on other side.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT • INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(OVER)

PLEASE DO NOT BEND, PIN OR TEAR THIS CARD

13. Exemptions for yourself and wife

Check blocks which apply. Check for wife if she had no income OR if her income is included in this return.

- (a) Regular \$600 exemption Yourself Wife
- (b) Additional \$600 exemption if 65 or over at end of 1958 Yourself Wife
- (c) Additional \$600 exemption if blind at end of 1958 Yourself Wife

Enter number of exemptions checked →

14. Exemptions for your children and other dependents (List below)

NAME ▶ Enter figure 1 in the last column to right for each name listed (Give address if different from yours)	Relationship	ANSWER ONLY FOR DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN YOUR CHILDREN			
		Months lived in your home. If born or died during year also write "B" or "D"	Did dependent have gross income of \$600 or more?	Amount YOU furnished for dependent's support. If 100% write "ALL"	Amount furnished by OTHERS including dependent
				\$	\$

15. Enter total number of exemptions listed in items 13 and 14 above

SIGN
HERE

I declare under the penalties of perjury that to the best of my knowledge and belief this is a true, correct, and complete return

(Your signature)

(Date)

(If this is a joint return, wife's signature)

(Date)

• If this is a joint return, BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE MUST SIGN even if only one has income

For Employees

WHO EARNED LESS THAN \$10,000 IN 1958

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



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

- ① Read instructions below. See "Who May Use Form 1040A." If you may not use Form 1040A, file Form 1040.
- ② Fill out the copy on page 3.
- ③ Transfer answers from the copy to the **card**. Keep the copy for your records. If your name and address

are already printed on the card form, *please use it as your return and correct the name and address, if necessary*. It is already punched for high-speed machine handling.

- ④ Sign the **card** and mail it together with your Withholding Statements (Forms W-2, Copy B) to your District Director of Internal Revenue.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

WHO MAY NOT USE FORM 1040A.—File Form 1040 instead of Form 1040A if—

- (1) you had income from sources other than or in amounts larger than those stated above,
- (2) either husband or wife itemizes deductions,
- (3) you claim the tax status of head of household or surviving husband or wife,
- (4) you claim dividends received credit or retirement income credit,
- (5) you claim an exclusion for "Sick Pay" paid directly to you by your employer and this amount is included in the total wages shown on your Form W-2,
- (6) you claim deductions for travel, transportation, or "outside salesmen" expense (however, see instruction 8, page 2),
- (7) you claim credit for payments on estimated tax or an overpayment from 1957.

WHEN TO FILE.—Please file as early as possible on or after January 1, 1959, but not later than April 15, 1959.

WHERE TO FILE.—With the District Director of Internal Revenue for your district.

WHERE TO GET FORMS.—If you need a Form 1040, you can get one from any Internal Revenue office, and from most banks and post offices. Your employer will furnish you with a Withholding Statement (Form W-2).

HOW TO PAY.—Checks or money orders should be made payable to "Internal Revenue Service." You need not pay a balance of tax due of less than \$1.00, and a refund of less than \$1.00 will not be made unless you apply for it.

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

COMPUTATION OF TAX ON FORM 1040A:

(1) **If your income was less than \$5,000.**—You may figure your own tax from the Tax Table on page 4, or you may have the Internal Revenue Service do it for you.

The Tax Table allows about 10% of your income as deductions which include charitable contributions, interest, taxes, losses, medical expenses, child care expenses, and certain miscellaneous deductions. If your deductions exceed 10% of your income, it will be to your advantage to use Form 1040 and itemize them.

(2) **If your income was \$5,000 or more and less than \$10,000.**—You must use the standard deduction and compute your own tax. A tax computation schedule is provided on page 3 to make this computation.

MARRIED COUPLE:

(1) **How to compute tax.**—A husband and wife may file a joint return even though one had no income. To assure any benefits of the split-income provisions, they must file a joint return. Both husband and wife must sign a joint return. If your income was under \$5,000 and you choose to have the Internal Revenue Service figure your tax, it will be computed on the combined incomes or on the separate incomes, whichever results in the smaller tax or larger refund. If you figure your own tax, be sure to make both computations and enter the smaller tax or larger refund on your return.

(2) **How to prepare a joint return.**—In a joint return you must include all income of both husband and wife. In the return heading, list both names (for example: "John F. and Mary L. Doe"). Both must sign the return. A joint return may not be filed if either husband or wife was a nonresident alien at any time during the taxable year.

(3) **How to prepare a separate return.**—In a separate return each must report his or her separate income and fill in a separate form. The "split income" provisions of the Federal tax law do not apply to separate returns of husband and wife.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING FRONT OF FORM 1040A 

- ① If you are married and are filing a joint return as husband and wife, be sure to enter the first names and middle initials of yourself and your wife. For example: John F. and Mary L. Doe.
- ② Enter your social security number and your wife's social security number, if any, even though she files a separate return.
- ③ ④ Answer questions 3 and 4.
- ⑤ Fill in the information from each of your 1958 Withholding Statements, Forms W-2. If both husband and wife had wages, write "W" before name of each of wife's employers. If you had more than three employers, list the information on a separate statement. If you have lost any Withholding Statements, ask your employer for a new statement. If you cannot furnish Withholding Statements, attach an explanation.

TWO OR MORE EMPLOYERS.—If either you or your wife worked for two or more employers and they withheld a total of more than \$94.50 of social security (F. I. C. A.) tax from your wages, you may claim the excess as a credit against your income tax. For a joint return, figure the credit separately for husband and wife. To claim the credit:

- a. Add up the social security (F. I. C. A.) tax withheld by all your employers from your wages in 1958.
- b. Subtract \$94.50.
- c. Enter the balance in the "Income Tax Withheld" column of item 5 and write "F. I. C. A. tax" in the "Where Employed" column.

⑥ Enter all other taxable income from dividends, interest and wages not subject to withholding. Exclude \$50 of dividends received from domestic corporations. This exclusion does not apply to so-called dividends received from mutual savings banks or savings (building) and loan associations on deposits or withdrawable accounts. If a joint return is filed and both husband and wife had dividend income, each is entitled at most to a \$50 exclusion and one may not use any portion of the \$50 exclusion not used by the other. For example, if the husband had \$200 in dividends, and the wife had \$20, only \$70 may be ex-

cluded on a joint return. If item 6 exceeds \$200, you must file a Form 1040.

⑦ Enter total of income tax withheld and excess social security (F. I. C. A.) tax credit, if any.

⑧ REIMBURSED EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

If you account to your employer for business expenses (or when you travel on business he gives you a flat allowance for subsistence and mileage of not more than \$15.00 per day and 12½ cents per mile), and he pays for them (either by advances or reimbursements or by allowing you to use a charge account), you may file Form 1040A without showing these amounts by simply checking the box in item 8 on the front of Form 1040A. However, if your employer's payments are more than your expenses, you may not use Form 1040A; you must use Form 1040.

⑨ Enter total of wages and other income.

⑩ ⑪ ⑫ Computation of tax liability.

a. **If your income was less than \$5,000.**—You may figure your own tax from the Tax Table on page 4, or you may have the Internal Revenue Service do it for you. If you figure your own tax, complete items 10, and 11 or 12. If you have the Service figure your tax, you will be sent a bill for the balance due or a check for the refund.

b. **If your income was \$5,000 or more and less than \$10,000.**—You must compute your own tax and use the standard deduction of 10%. (If your itemized deductions are in excess of 10% of your total income, it will be to your advantage to use Form 1040.) A tax computation schedule is provided on page 3 to figure your tax.

Enter the tax liability from line 6 of the tax computation schedule as item 10 of Form 1040A. Keep the tax computation schedule for your records; do not attach it to your return. The Internal Revenue Service will verify the tax computation and adjust for any errors.

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BACK OF FORM 1040A 

⑬ Fill in this item to receive credit for your exemptions and for those of your wife. Age and blindness are determined as of December 31, 1958.

MARITAL STATUS.—If married at the close of your taxable year, you are considered married for the entire year. If divorced or legally separated on or before the close of your year, you are considered single for the entire year. If your wife or husband died during the year, you are considered married for the entire year, and may file a joint return.

⑭ Fill in this schedule to receive credit for exemptions for your children, stepchildren, and other dependents. Each dependent must meet all of the following tests:

- a. Received more than one-half of his or her support from you (or from wife or husband if a joint return is filed).
- b. Received less than \$600 gross income. (This test does not apply to your children or stepchildren who are under 19 or who are students for 5 calendar months of the year.)
- c. Did not file a joint return with her husband (or his wife).

d. Was either a citizen or resident of the United States or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, or the Canal Zone. (This does not apply to an alien child legally adopted by and living with a United States citizen abroad.)

e. EITHER (1) for the entire year 1958 had your home as his principal place of abode and was a member of your household; OR (2) was related to you (or to husband or wife if a joint return is filed) in one of the following ways:

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

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

Form 1040A

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN (Less than \$10,000 total income)

1958

Please print → **1** Name (If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names and middle initials of both) **2** Your Social Security No. _____ Wife's Social Security No. _____

Home address (Number and street or rural route) _____

City, town, or post office _____ Zone _____ State _____

3 Do you owe any Federal tax for years before 1958? Yes No

4 Is your wife (husband) making a separate return? Yes No
If "yes," write her (his) name _____

5. WAGES SHOWN ON FORMS W-2 AND OTHER INCOME INCOME TAX WITHHELD EMPLOYER'S NAME Where employed Write (W) before name of each of wife's employers

If total income (item 9) is \$10,000 or more, OR if other income (item 6) is over \$200, you must use Form 1040.

6. OTHER INCOME **6** a. Yours _____ b. Wife's _____

7 Total income tax withheld **8** If you had an expense allowance or charged expenses to your employer, see instruction 8 and check here if appropriate.

9. TOTAL INCOME **9** \$ _____

10. Enter tax from Tax Table or from tax computation schedule **10** \$ _____

11. If item 10 is larger than item 7, enter balance due **11** \$ _____

12. If item 7 is larger than item 10, enter refund **12** \$ _____

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT • INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (OVER) PLEASE DO NOT BEND, PIN OR TEAR THIS CARD

FRONT ↑ YOUR COPY—KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS ↓ BACK

13 Exemptions for yourself and wife

Check blocks which apply. Check for wife if she had no income OR if her income is included in this return.

(a) Regular \$600 exemption Yourself Wife
(b) Additional \$600 exemption if 65 or over at end of 1958 Yourself Wife
(c) Additional \$600 exemption if blind at end of 1958 Yourself Wife

Enter number of exemptions checked → _____

14 Exemptions for your children and other dependents (List below)

NAME ▶ Enter figure 1 in the last column to right for each name listed (Give address if different from yours)	Relationship	ANSWER ONLY FOR DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN YOUR CHILDREN			
		Months lived in your home. If born or died during year also write "B" or "D"	Did dependent have gross income of \$600 or more?	Amount YOU furnished for dependent's support. If 100% write "ALL"	Amount furnished by OTHERS including dependent
				\$	\$

15. Enter total number of exemptions listed in items 13 and 14 above _____

SIGN HERE I declare under the penalties of perjury that to the best of my knowledge and belief this is a true, correct, and complete return.

(Your signature) _____ (Date) _____ (If this is a joint return, wife's signature) _____ (Date) _____

● If this is a joint return, BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE MUST SIGN even if only one has income.

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

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

If you are a single taxpayer or a married taxpayer filing a separate return, use this tax rate schedule

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

If you are married taxpayers filing a joint return, use this tax rate schedule

If the amount on line 5 is:		Enter on line 6:	
Over	But not over		
\$0	\$4,000	20% of the amount on line 5	
\$4,000	\$8,000	\$800, plus 22% of excess over \$4,000	
\$8,000	\$9,999.99	\$1,680, plus 26% of excess over \$8,000	

TAX TABLE FOR INCOMES UNDER \$5,000

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

To find your tax read down income columns until you find the line covering the total income shown as item 9. Then read across to appropriate column headed by number corresponding to number of exemptions claimed on item 15. Enter tax as item 10.

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

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