

Individual Income Tax Shares and Average Tax Rates, Tax Years 1951–1986

By Janet McCubbin and Fritz Scheuren*

This is the second in a series of articles on the history of individual income tax shares and average tax rates. The first article appeared in the Winter 1988–89 *Bulletin* and covered the years 1916 through 1950 [1]. This brief sequel provides data to complete that time series. A third article, scheduled for publication in the Winter 1989–90 *Bulletin*, will include an overall (but still preliminary) look at income and tax shares for the entire 1916 through 1986 period.

As noted in the first article, all of the data presented in the series have been derived from previously published SOI annual reports. The original information on the number of returns, income and tax by income size class, was extracted from the printed volumes and transferred to computer tape. These data were then manipulated as described below, to produce the tables included here and in the earlier article. A principal goal of this historical treatment is to make available previously published data that would otherwise be difficult to find or inconvenient to use. There are plans to eventually provide all of the data produced on a "floppy" diskette to facilitate their use by outside researchers.

OVERVIEW OF DATA PREPARATION

The data captured from the original SOI publications have been subjected to a number of adjustments designed to overcome some of the problems inherent in using a set of annual cross-sections in a time-series context. Three adjustments were made to the data:

- First, the Consumer Price Index was used to eliminate the influence of the inflation (and deflation) of prices over the period; to this end, all money amounts are presented in 1986 dollars, unless otherwise noted [2] (see Figure A).
- Second, to achieve some measure of comparability over time, attention has been confined to returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars. A convention like this is useful for constructing the overall time series, since prior to 1940, the Federal income tax was not a "mass" tax, but was paid only by individuals with fairly high incomes [3].
- Finally, a relatively sophisticated interpolation technique was used to convert the published current dollar

income size classes and corresponding aggregate data to a usable constant dollar time series [4].

Six tables summarizing the adjusted data are provided at the end of this article. These generally parallel the tables provided earlier for 1916 to 1950, so that they can be used together to look at the entire period.

Table 1 summarizes, *in current dollars*, the number of returns, income and tax for each year, for *all* individual income tax returns. This table is not adjusted for variations in filing requirements; rather, it simply shows what the published Statistics of Income data would have looked like in the 1951 through 1986 period if they had always been tabulated by the same current dollar income size classes.

Tables 2 through 6 are *in constant dollars* and include only those returns with adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars. This means that for the percentages of returns, income and tax shown (the top 1 percent of returns, for example), the base is returns with AGI of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars.

- Table 2 presents selected statistics for groups of returns with *constant tax shares* (10 to 50 percent, in increments of 5) for each year. These statistics include the number of returns in the group, the percentage of returns (with AGI of \$25,000 or more) accounted for by the group, adjusted gross income, Federal income tax, mean income before and after tax, the average income tax, the minimum income required for a return to be included in the group, the income share of the group

Figure A.—Consumer Price Index, 1986 = 100.

Year	Index	Year	Index
1951	23.7	1969	33.4
1952	24.2	1970	35.4
1953	24.4	1971	36.9
1954	24.5	1972	38.2
1955	24.4	1973	40.5
1956	24.8	1974	45.0
1957	25.7	1975	49.1
1958	26.4	1976	51.9
1959	26.6	1977	55.3
1960	27.0	1978	59.5
1961	27.3	1979	66.2
1962	27.6	1980	75.2
1963	27.9	1981	82.9
1964	28.3	1982	88.0
1965	28.8	1983	90.9
1966	29.6	1984	94.7
1967	30.5	1985	98.1
1968	31.7	1986	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as cited in *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The index for 1967 = 100 was converted so that 1986 = 100.

*Janet McCubbin is an economist, Special Projects Section, Foreign Statistics Branch. Dr. Fritz Scheuren is Director, Statistics of Income Division.

before and after tax, the number of returns per 100,000 of U.S. population, the average income tax rate and the income tax share of the group. All groups are cumulated from the top.

- Table 3 provides the same statistics for groups of returns with *constant income shares* (5 to 50 percent, in increments of 5) for each year.
- Table 4 shows the same statistics again, for *constant percentiles of returns* (1 percent and then 5 to 50 percent, in increments of 5) for each year.
- Table 5 consists of the same data, tabulated by selected *constant dollar* (\$25,000 to \$1,000,000) *income size classes*. Part VIII of this table may be of particular interest, as it shows the statistics for the entire group of returns under consideration: returns with AGI of \$25,000 or more.
- Table 6 depicts the income and tax data tabulated by selected *constant numbers* (25 to 200) of returns for each 100,000 of U.S. population. That is, it shows the statistics for groups of returns representing selected constant percentages (0.025 to 0.20 percent) of the U.S. population.

BASIC REFERENCE GROUP

As noted above, the information in this article is generally limited to returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars. For the pre-World War II period, limiting analysis in this way is advantageous as it provides a reasonably stable percentage of the population for study (see Figure B); however, in the post-World War II period this approach does not come close to delineating a constant percentage of the U.S. population, due to the growth in real income over the period [5]. It is primarily for this reason that the use of the data (in their current form) *solely* for analyses of the more recent period is not recommended. While price effects have been accounted for by converting the data to constant dollars and fluctuations in the filing requirement have been circumvented by limiting analysis to returns with income of \$25,000 or more, changes in the distribution of real income have not been addressed. The growth in real income is indicated by the increase in the ratio of returns with AGI of \$25,000 or more to the U.S. population, over the 1951 to 1986 period (see Figure C).

A better way to study tax shares would be to examine returns that represent a constant portion (the top 1 percent, for example) of the real income distribution for each year; this is what Pechman and others have done [6]. However, as noted in the previously cited article on 1916 to 1950, neither the Census Bureau data on the number of families in the United States, nor the Bureau of Economic Analysis

series relating income tax data to data on all personal income in the United States, are available prior to 1940 [7,8]. These series will have to be estimated for earlier years before this more appropriate approach can be applied to the entire set of tax data.

Confining analysis to returns with income of \$25,000 or more (in 1986 dollars) does result in a loss of data. For the 1916 to 1950 period, this omission is not a very serious problem. During nearly all of the pre-1940 period, returns with income of \$25,000 or more accounted for over 90 percent of the reported income tax liability (see Figure D; 1916 is not shown because all returns filed for 1916 had income of over \$25,000 in 1986 dollars.) After a steep drop in the 1940's, the percentage of the total tax liability accounted for by this group began to rise, but not to the 90 percent level of the earlier years. In the 1951 to 1986 period, however, returns with \$25,000 or more still accounted for an average of over three-fourths of the tax liability reported for each year (see Figure E).

Trends in tax liability over the entire 1916 to 1986 period are shown in Figures F and G, where average tax rates for returns with \$25,000 or more are compared to those for all returns. In the early period (1916 to 1950), the two average tax rates generally move together. During 1940 to 1944, however, average tax rates increased dramatically; these rate increases were much larger for returns with income of \$25,000 or more. Tax rates for both groups generally fell from 1944 to 1949. This trend of declining average tax rates continued from 1952 to 1965, for returns with \$25,000 or more. Average tax rates for *all* returns, however, increased in most of those years. Beginning with 1963, the relationship between the average tax rates of the two groups is fairly constant. The difference between the average tax rates for the two groups ranges from 7.94 percentage points for 1951 to 2.08 percentage points for 1973.

EXTENDING EARLIER ANALYSES

The earlier article in this series included an example of one type of analysis that can be done with the tables provided. This vein of research was opened up through a column-by-column survey of data from the last panel of Table 6. In both articles, that panel consists of estimates for the top 200 returns per 100,000 U.S. population. (Note that the number of returns in this group is equal to 0.2 percent of the U.S. population in each year.)

The data at the end of this article allow researchers to extend such an analysis to the 1951 through 1986 period. To illustrate how this can be done using the corresponding information for the later years, tax shares and average tax rates (found in columns 12 and 13 of Table 6) are discussed below. The purpose of examining these data is not to provide a thorough analysis of tax shares and tax rates for

Figure B.
All Returns and Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More
as Percentages of U.S. Population, 1916-1950

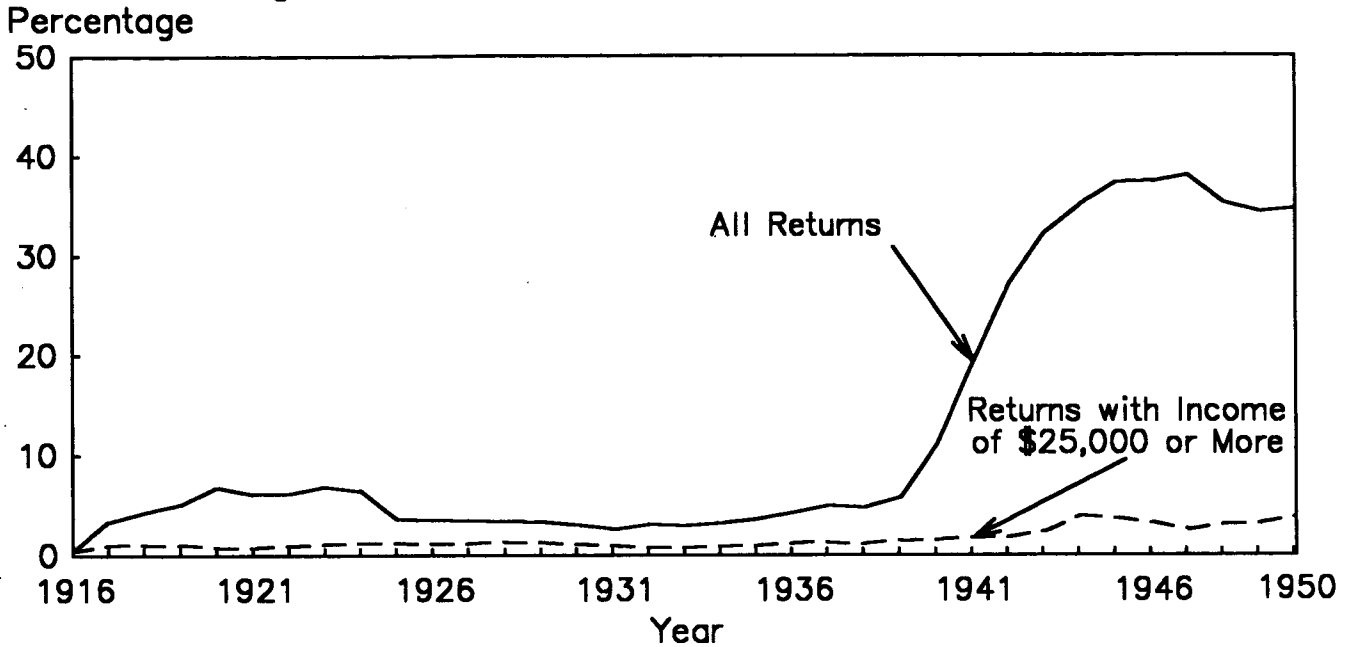


Figure C.
All Returns and Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More
as Percentages of U.S. Population, 1951-1986

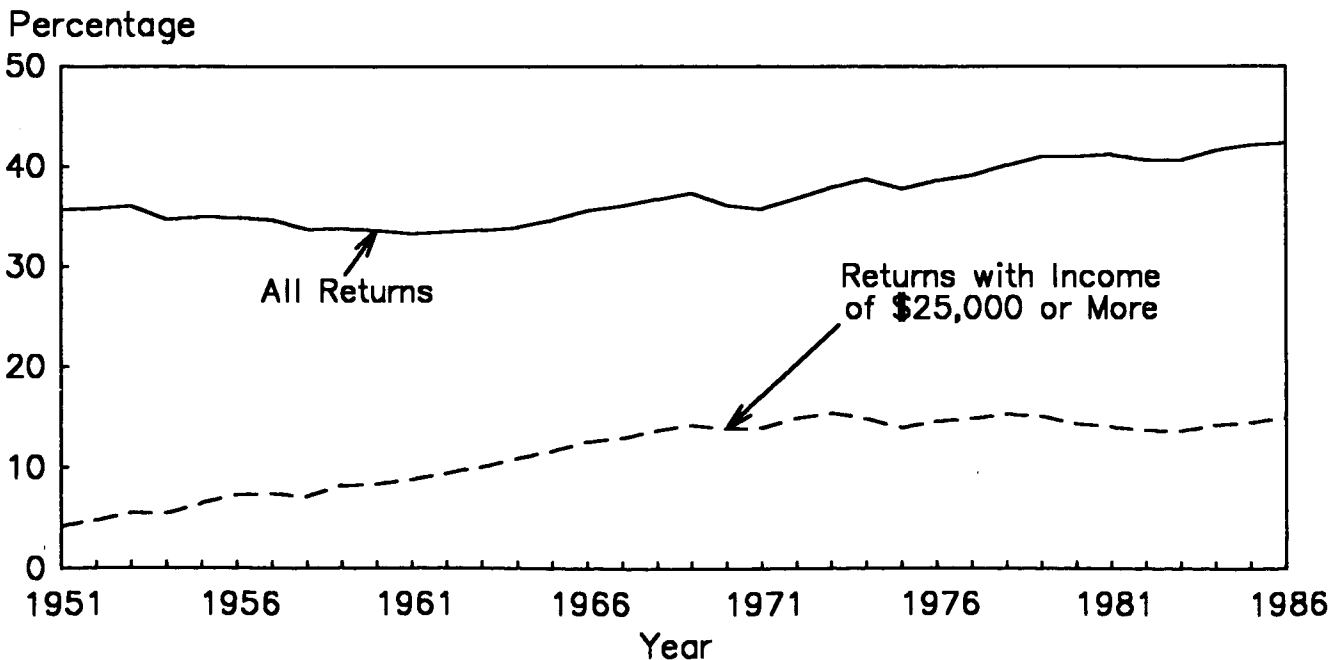


Figure D.
Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More:
Share of All Returns, Income and Tax, 1917-1950

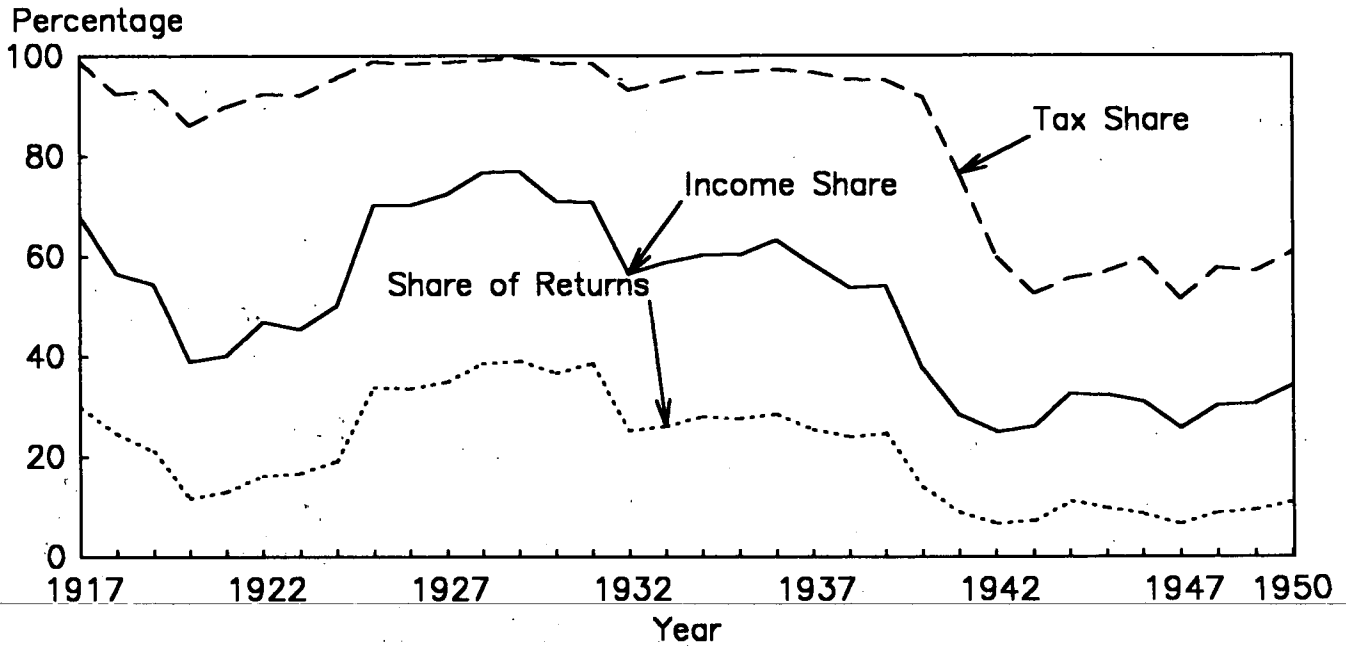


Figure E.
Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More:
Share of All Returns, Income and Tax, 1951-1986

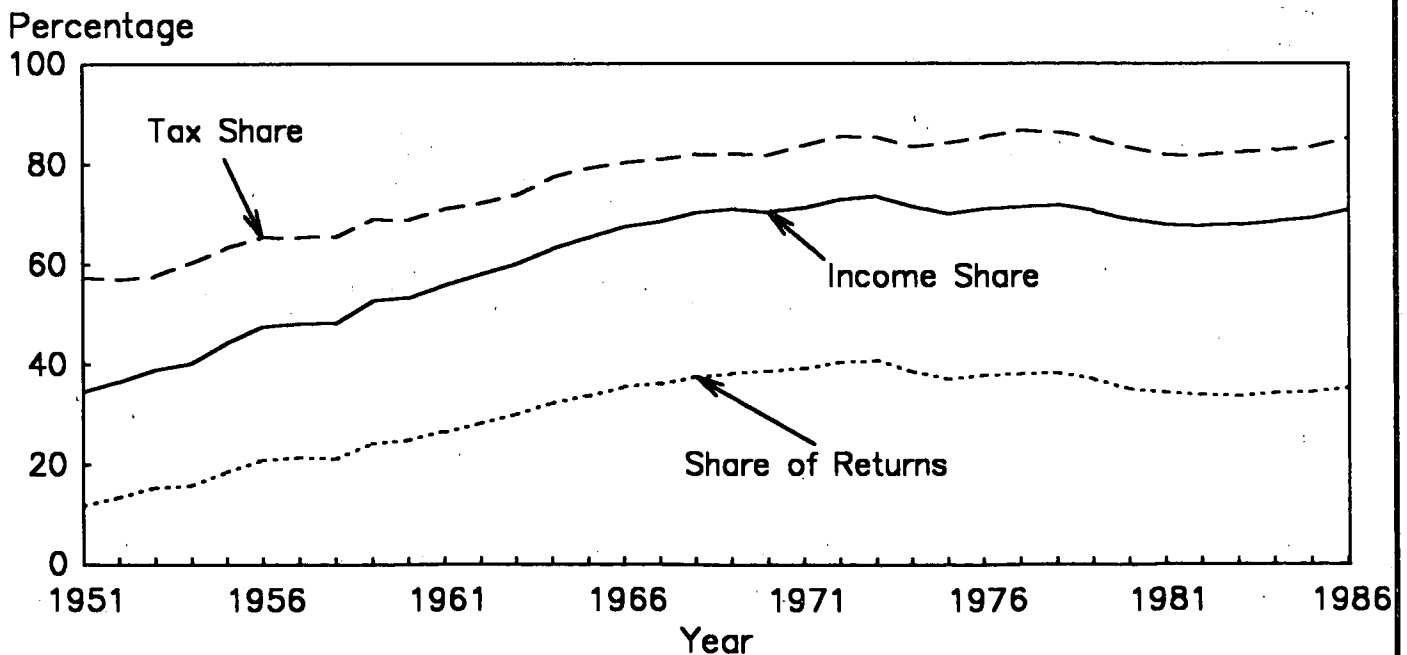


Figure F.
All Returns and Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More:
Average Tax Rates, 1916-1950

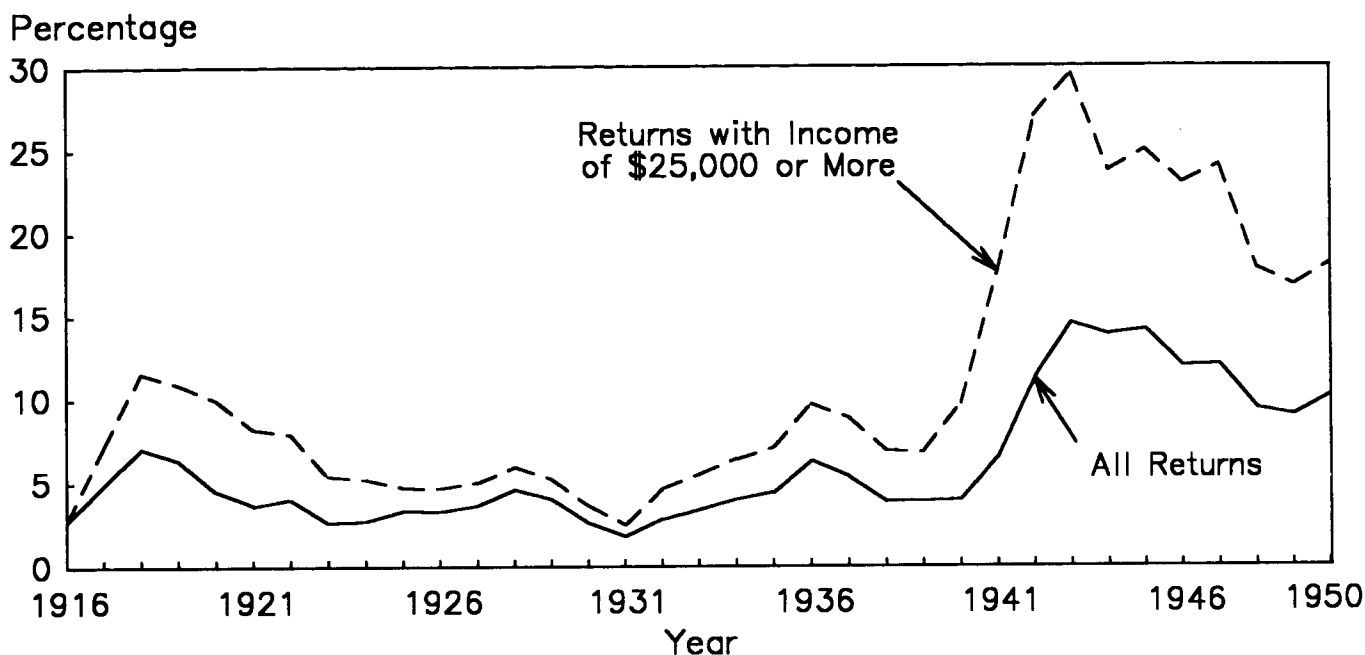
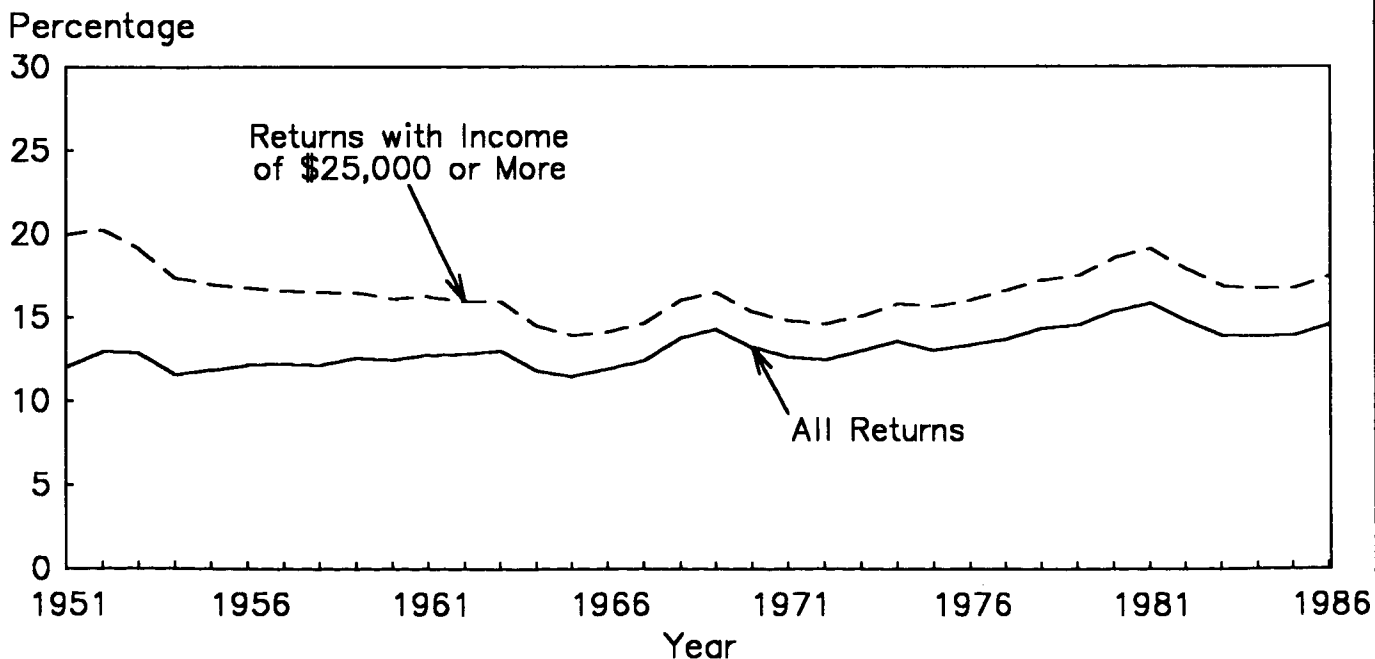


Figure G.
All Returns and Returns with Income of \$25,000 or More:
Average Tax Rates, 1951-1986



1951 to 1986, but to show how these data relate to the earlier years in the time series. Before proceeding to this brief illustration, three general points should be made:

- Confining attention to returns constituting a fixed percentage of the total U.S. population (as is done in Table 6) may be the best device used in the tables to increase year-to-year comparability; even so, difficulties remain. For example, the number of exemptions generally claimed on returns (an indicator of the number of individuals represented by the returns) may have been changing; this has not been studied as yet.
- Comparisons in Table 6 (and in Tables 2 through 5) are all relative to the base of returns with income of \$25,000 or more. For some statistics, like tax shares, this is an extremely important consideration; for others, like tax rates, it does not matter at all.
- Finally, the top 200 returns per 100,000 U.S. population constitute a very small fraction of the income distribution and movements in this upper tail may be different from movements elsewhere; hence, any conclusions about this select group may not apply to the population as a whole.

Tax rates and tax shares were not constant over the 1916 to 1950 period. During the early part of the period, returns in the top 0.2 percent group were subject to very low tax rates, although their share of reported tax was quite high (see Figure H). In the early 1940's, however, tax rates increased sharply, while the tax shares of the group fell. The latter part of the 1916 to 1950 period was generally characterized by falling tax rates and constant tax shares.

In the 1951 to 1986 period, after an increase to 38.52 percent for 1952, average tax rates fell slightly and then were fairly constant, averaging over 34 percent (see Figure I). The tax share of the group declined in most years, from 43.19 percent for 1951 to 15.89 percent for 1981. After 1981, the tax share of the group increased steadily, reaching 23.87 percent for 1986, the highest it had been since 1961 [9].

ONGOING RESEARCH

The value of the data presented here and in the earlier article will be greatly enhanced when some of their limitations are addressed. A report on this work is currently scheduled for publication in an upcoming issue of the *SOI Bulletin*. This section contains a brief overview of those efforts.

Work to mitigate data limitations includes the development and application of a standardized income concept. Tax law changes have resulted in inconsistencies in the

income concept over the 1916 to 1986 period. In their current form, the data presented so far are not particularly useful for evaluating changes in the distribution of income, because they have not been adjusted for these changes in the composition of income. (That is one reason why tax shares, rather than income shares, have been emphasized.) As discussed in the previous article, the most serious inconsistency was introduced in (tax year) 1944, when adjusted gross income (AGI) was adopted in place of net income, as the income size classifier. Consequently, data for 1943 and earlier are not precisely comparable to data for later years. Cross-tabulations of AGI and net income are, however, available for a number of years after 1943; these and other data are being used to simulate how the net income distributions for 1944 and thereafter would look [10].

Other inconsistencies in the income concept will be addressed as well; for example, removing capital gains and losses from the computation of net or adjusted gross income would mitigate the problems caused by the many changes in their treatment over time. The data base will also be augmented by the addition of detail regarding the sources of income and deductions for each year.

The use of previously published tabulated data has been emphasized in these first two articles; however, there are also microdata files available for 1960 and most years thereafter. Adjusting for changes in the tax treatment of various items over time would allow for the creation of simulated microdata for earlier years. To accomplish this, the available microdata for a later year would be adjusted so that they conform to the tax treatment applicable to the earlier year for which data are needed; then they would be reweighted to agree with the aggregates tabulated for the earlier year. These reweighted data would serve as microdata for the earlier year.

Work to evaluate the tax and income shares of constant percentiles of the income distribution is now underway. This approach is more appropriate than using the constant dollar income cutoff now employed, because it takes into account real changes in the income distribution. Finally, an analysis of the sensitivity of the estimates to the use of various price indices is planned.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Three items were obtained from the old SOI volumes for this study: the number of returns, income and tax liability, all distributed by size of income. These terms are defined below, essentially as they were in Part I.

Returns.—Joint returns have been allowed since the inception of the individual income tax. (However, income-splitting, whereby couples pay twice the tax computed on

Figure H.
Returns Accounting for the Top 0.2 Percent
of U.S. Population: Federal Income Tax Share
and Average Income Tax Rate, 1916-1950

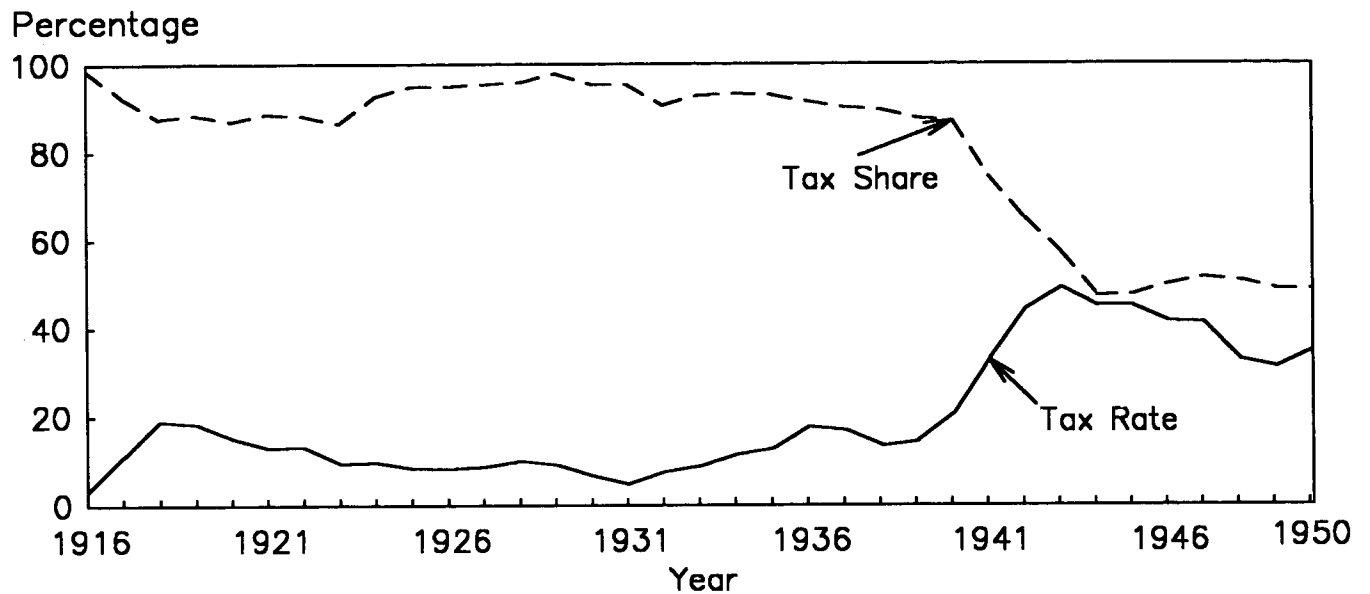
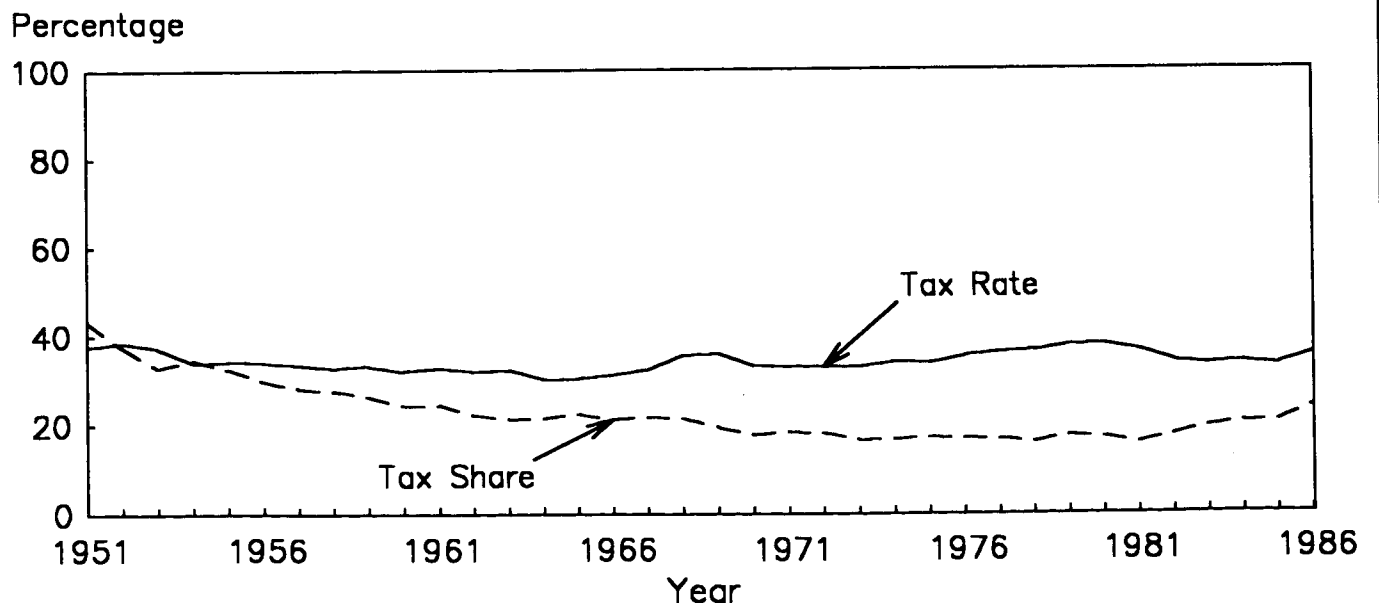


Figure I.
Returns Accounting for the Top 0.2 Percent
of U.S. Population: Federal Income Tax Share
and Average Income Tax Rate, 1951-1986



Individual Income Tax Shares, 1951-1986

one-half of their combined income and thus are subjected to lower tax rates, was not instituted until 1948.) The law also provided for returns for single persons and married persons filing separately. Head of household returns were introduced in 1952 and special returns for surviving spouses were added in 1954 [11]. Figure J provides information on the many changes in the filing requirements that have occurred over the 1916 to 1986 period [12]. An artificial, indexed filing threshold of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars was introduced to adjust for the fluctuations in the filing thresholds.

Prior to 1928, returns with deficits in income were not tabulated. To preserve the comparability of the data over the entire time series, returns with deficits in Adjusted Gross Income (or net income, prior to 1944) are excluded from data for all years, even though they are available in the original SOI publications for 1928 and thereafter. These omitted returns constitute a very small percentage of total filings—less than 1 percent, for the most part, and this omission does not affect the estimates on Tables 2 through 6 at all.

Income.—The income concept applicable to 1951 through 1986 is adjusted gross income (AGI). Introduced in 1944, AGI is generally defined as gross income less (1) allowable trade and business deductions, (2) travel, lodging and other reimbursed expenses connected with employment, (3) deductions attributable to rents and royalties, (4) deductions for depreciation and depletion allowable to beneficiaries of property held in trust, and (5) allowable losses from sales of property. (Personal deductions, such as those for medical expenses, personal interest paid and charitable contributions, are not subtracted from income until later, when the net income of itemizers is computed.)

The precise definition of AGI did change fairly often during this period, as various tax laws were enacted. The treatment of capital gains and losses was altered the most frequently, although other sources of income were included or exempted from time to time, as well. SOI data suggest that the definitional changes that occurred in the gross income concept did not greatly affect the distribution of returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars in the 1916 to 1950 period. However, the increasing frequency of significant tax law changes in the 1950 to 1986 period make these assertions more problematic. As noted in the previous section, research into the construction of an income classifier that is more consistently applicable to the entire data series is underway.

Income Tax.—The computation of the income tax changed repeatedly over the 1951 to 1986 period. In this article, tax refers to the total Federal individual income tax liability less tax credits. The tax includes the normal tax and surtax (called regular tax beginning in 1971), the optional

Figure J.—Income Tax Return Filing Requirements in 1986 Dollars, Tax Years 1916-1986

Year	Married Filing Jointly		Single	
	Net Income	Gross Income ¹	Net Income	Gross Income
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1916	\$ 30,000	N/A	\$ 30,000	N/A
1917	17,094	N/A	8,547	N/A
1918	14,599	N/A	7,299	N/A
1919	12,658	N/A	6,329	N/A
1920	10,929	N/A	5,464	N/A
1921	12,270	\$ 30,675	6,135	\$ 30,675
1922	13,072	32,680	6,536	32,680
1923	12,821	32,051	6,410	32,051
1924	16,026	32,051	6,410	32,051
1925	21,875	31,250	9,375	31,250
1926	21,739	31,056	9,317	31,056
1927	22,152	31,646	9,494	31,646
1928	22,436	32,051	9,615	32,051
1929	22,436	32,051	9,615	32,051
1930	23,026	32,895	9,868	32,895
1931	25,180	35,971	10,791	35,971
1932	20,000	40,000	8,000	40,000
1933	21,186	42,373	8,475	42,373
1934	20,492	40,984	8,197	40,984
1935	20,000	40,000	8,000	40,000
1936	19,841	39,683	7,937	39,683
1937	19,084	38,168	7,634	38,168
1938	19,531	39,063	7,813	39,063
1939	19,685	39,370	7,874	39,370
1940	N/A	15,625	N/A	6,250
1941	N/A	11,194	N/A	5,597
1942	N/A	8,054	N/A	3,356
1943	N/A	7,595 ²	N/A	3,165
1944	N/A	3,125 ¹	N/A	3,125
1945	N/A	3,049	N/A	3,049
1946	N/A	2,809	N/A	2,809
1947	N/A	2,451	N/A	2,451
1948	N/A	2,727	N/A	2,727
1949	N/A	2,765	N/A	2,765
1950	N/A	2,727	N/A	2,727
1951	N/A	2,532	N/A	2,532
1952	N/A	2,479	N/A	2,479
1953	N/A	2,459	N/A	2,459
1954	N/A	2,449	N/A	2,449
1955	N/A	2,459	N/A	2,459
1956	N/A	2,419	N/A	2,419
1957	N/A	2,335	N/A	2,335
1958	N/A	2,273	N/A	2,273
1959	N/A	2,256	N/A	2,256
1960	N/A	2,222	N/A	2,222
1961	N/A	2,198	N/A	2,198
1962	N/A	2,174	N/A	2,174
1963	N/A	2,151	N/A	2,151
1964	N/A	2,120	N/A	2,120
1965	N/A	2,083	N/A	2,083
1966	N/A	2,027	N/A	2,027
1967	N/A	1,967	N/A	1,967
1968	N/A	1,893	N/A	1,893
1969	N/A	1,796	N/A	1,796
1970	N/A	6,497 ¹	N/A	4,802
1971	N/A	6,233	N/A	4,607
1972	N/A	7,330	N/A	5,366
1973	N/A	6,914	N/A	5,062
1974	N/A	6,222	N/A	4,556
1975	N/A	6,925	N/A	4,786
1976	N/A	6,936	N/A	4,721
1977	N/A	8,499	N/A	5,335
1978	N/A	7,899	N/A	4,958
1979	N/A	8,157	N/A	4,985
1980	N/A	7,181	N/A	4,388
1981	N/A	6,514	N/A	3,981
1982	N/A	6,136	N/A	3,750
1983	N/A	5,941	N/A	3,630
1984	N/A	5,702	N/A	3,485
1985	N/A	5,729	N/A	3,496
1986	N/A	5,830	N/A	3,560

¹ Prior to 1944, the net income and gross income filing thresholds were applied to the combined income of the couple. For 1944 through 1969, the gross income filing criterion applied to income earned by either spouse. Beginning in 1970, the filing criterion again applies to the total gross income of the couple.

² Or \$3,949 earned by one spouse only, for purpose of the victory tax.

N/A—not applicable.

tax paid in lieu of surtax and normal tax, the alternative tax on capital gains income, the surcharge in effect for 1968 through 1972 and the alternative minimum tax effective in 1970 and thereafter. It does not include self-employment taxes, social security taxes, taxes from recomputing prior-year investment or work incentive credits, or State and local assessments [13].

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- [1] Scheuren, Fritz and McCubbin, Janet, "Individual Income Tax Shares and Average Tax Rates, Tax Years 1916-1950," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Volume 8, Number 3, 1989.
- [2] The Consumer Price Index, produced monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a Laspeyres index; that is, it is a ratio of incomes needed in different years to purchase the base year's representative group of goods. For a recently published series, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1988*. The CPI might not be the most appropriate price index to use to convert these data to 1986 dollars, but it was the most readily available index extending back to 1916. A study of the use of alternative indices is planned.
- [3] "Income" is adjusted gross income (AGI). (Prior to 1944, SOI data are classified by net income, a less inclusive concept than AGI. This makes comparisons across this year problematic, as discussed in the Ongoing Research section of this article.) The amount \$25,000 was chosen because it is roughly the lowest level that can serve as an artificial filing requirement common to all years from 1916 through 1986. In fact, for 1916 and 1931, the net income filing threshold in 1986 dollars for joint returns is actually above the \$25,000 cutoff.
- [4] The basic approach taken was to employ "spline fitting" procedures to the tabulated income data. For a review of this area of statistical application, see Ramsay, J. O., "Monotone Regression Splines in Action," *Statistical Science*, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1988. For examples of applications of the procedure, see Oh, H. Lock and Scheuren, Fritz, "Osculatory Interpolation Revisited," *Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research: 1986-1987*, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service; and Oh, H. Lock, "Osculatory Interpolation with a Monotonicity Constraint," *1977 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Section on Statistical Computing*, 1978.
- [5] Information on the U.S. resident population was obtained from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-25, as cited in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988*, December 1987.
- [6] Pechman, Joseph A., *Federal Tax Policy* (5th edition), The Brookings Institution, 1987. See also, Pechman, Joseph A., *Who Paid the Taxes, 1966-85?*, The Brookings Institution, 1985.
- [7] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Money, Income and Poverty in the United States*, Series P-60.
- [8] See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Relationship Between Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income: Revised Estimates, 1947-83," *Survey of Current Business*, May 1986, and "Relationship Between Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1983-85," *Survey of Current Business*, May 1987. For a more recent article on the reconciliation of the Bureau of Economic Analysis measure of personal income with AGI by source of income, see Park, Thae S. and Reeb, Jane S., "Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1984-1986," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Volume 8, Number 3, 1989.
- [9] The tax share of this group increased by 16 percent between 1985 and 1986. This unusually large increase reflects the increase in the realization of capital gains income, motivated by the elimination of the preferential tax treatment of such gains beginning with 1987. The recent increases in income and tax shares shown in these data are also reflected in other data from higher-income returns. See for example, U.S. Department of Treasury, "Changes in the Distribution of Federal Income Tax Payments Since 1981," *Treasury News*, April 5, 1988.
- [10] See Scheuren, Fritz and Oh, H. Lock, "Constant Income Distribution Percentile Estimation," *Statistics of Income and Related Administrative Record Research*, Internal Revenue Service, to be presented at the August 1989 meetings of the American Statistical Association.
- [11] Head of household returns were allowed for tax years beginning after October 31, 1951. Under this new filing classification, heads of households received approximately half of the income-splitting benefits accorded to a married couple. The 1954 Internal Revenue Code extended the full benefits of income splitting to widowed individuals, for two years following the death of a spouse, provided that the surviving spouse had not remarried and had a dependent child or stepchild.

[12] Higher filing requirements than those noted in Figure J were introduced for aged individuals in 1954 and for widowed individuals in 1975. A lower filing requirement applicable to self-employed individuals was introduced in 1951, to facilitate the collection of their social security taxes. See the first article in this series, Scheuren, Fritz and McCubbin, Janet, "Individual Income Tax Shares and Average Tax Rates, Part I: 1916-1950," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter

1988-89, for more detailed information on the operation of the filing requirements during 1916 to 1950.

[13] The self-employment tax (mandated by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950) is included in the income tax data for 1951 through 1953. This inconsistency is not a serious problem as the self-employment tax constituted less than 1 percent of the total tax in each year, and well over half of the self-employment tax was reported on returns with less than \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars.

Individual Income Tax Shares, 1951-1986

Table 1.—Returns with Adjusted Gross Income: Number of Returns, Income, and Federal Income Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1951-1986

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in current dollars]

Table with columns for Tax Year, Total, and 12 categories of adjusted gross income (under \$10,000 to \$1,000,000 or more). Includes sub-sections for Part I - Number of returns and Part II - Adjusted gross income (in thousand dollars).

See notes at end of tables.

Individual Income Tax Shares, 1951-1986

Table 1.—Returns with Adjusted Gross Income: Number of Returns, Income, and Federal Income Tax, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Years 1951-1986—Continued

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in current dollars]

Tax Year	Total	Size of adjusted gross income										
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000 under \$15,000	\$15,000 under \$25,000	\$25,000 under \$50,000	\$50,000 under \$75,000	\$75,000 under \$100,000	\$100,000 under \$250,000	\$250,000 under \$500,000	\$500,000 under \$750,000	\$750,000 under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Part III — Federal income tax (in thousand dollars)												
1951	24,438,743	14,911,030	1,608,077	1,747,428	2,310,505	1,127,047	652,525	1,252,304	404,715	141,470	69,988	213,654
1952	28,019,853	17,866,760	2,039,543	2,018,607	2,505,913	1,194,708	618,013	1,108,638	322,505	106,681	58,287	180,198
1953	29,656,666	19,490,208	2,374,153	2,127,730	2,472,787	1,088,909	557,355	956,744	270,269	92,463	56,550	169,498
1954	26,665,753	16,716,333	2,185,166	2,008,939	2,342,514	1,141,508	567,202	1,027,230	299,702	99,496	55,289	222,374
1955	29,613,722	18,082,248	2,692,340	2,269,352	2,708,075	1,223,749	628,718	1,144,270	364,136	139,776	70,072	290,986
1956	32,732,132	19,604,015	3,369,114	2,578,798	3,009,248	1,416,627	712,003	1,193,578	358,060	132,478	69,977	288,234
1957	34,393,639	20,512,276	3,851,830	2,759,233	3,104,270	1,483,353	689,840	1,210,240	350,218	123,682	77,049	231,648
1958	34,335,652	20,004,839	4,291,393	2,925,605	3,101,822	1,416,968	689,690	1,160,815	336,420	113,408	61,533	233,159
1959	38,645,299	21,289,310	5,477,515	3,417,524	3,540,277	1,782,624	844,468	1,387,542	412,874	149,242	76,157	267,766
1960	39,464,156	21,636,147	6,158,538	3,685,038	3,597,608	1,544,881	728,455	1,201,506	405,885	145,286	80,287	280,525
1961	42,225,498	21,994,195	6,950,821	4,122,087	4,066,629	1,684,142	799,414	1,455,398	514,567	191,697	104,894	341,654
1962	44,902,840	22,680,031	8,247,732	4,687,476	4,308,594	1,833,017	851,977	1,325,347	414,910	162,003	80,858	310,895
1963	48,203,580	23,216,149	9,430,420	5,421,882	4,755,246	2,004,563	915,612	1,439,648	450,570	160,321	82,692	326,477
1964	47,152,855	20,612,554	9,792,079	5,932,669	4,658,721	2,158,659	1,045,584	1,646,728	573,470	206,009	99,763	426,619
1965	49,529,695	19,770,996	10,711,983	6,613,863	5,014,919	2,438,323	1,215,797	2,046,017	706,085	258,847	149,558	603,307
1966	56,087,084	20,666,807	12,981,170	8,229,525	5,757,896	2,842,315	1,386,260	2,383,481	792,527	297,089	159,940	590,074
1967	62,919,958	21,069,194	14,627,244	10,104,088	6,739,050	3,369,311	1,685,211	2,984,995	1,028,936	389,486	215,157	707,286
1968	76,637,903	22,634,962	18,297,798	13,685,144	8,778,579	4,102,966	2,101,985	3,843,475	1,333,067	505,941	291,406	1,062,580
1969	86,568,216	22,897,341	21,574,723	18,082,796	10,206,166	4,516,818	2,216,741	3,867,273	1,271,825	493,780	264,079	1,176,674
1970	83,900,714	20,285,376	20,633,618	19,872,723	10,762,850	4,473,756	2,171,955	3,516,256	1,023,381	341,128	185,763	633,908
1971	85,397,545	17,018,516	19,929,817	22,192,781	12,208,720	4,885,312	2,428,928	3,995,660	1,206,343	439,321	246,969	845,178
1972	93,563,915	15,456,420	19,985,875	26,498,058	14,905,193	5,647,051	2,881,343	4,866,577	1,467,983	516,968	292,174	1,046,273
1973	108,068,052	15,489,719	21,235,898	32,128,057	19,806,450	6,897,451	3,470,016	5,762,253	1,639,983	518,950	281,638	837,637
1974	123,591,234	15,949,559	21,508,538	37,891,674	24,784,070	8,098,373	4,133,704	7,177,514	2,047,548	631,444	318,227	1,050,583
1975	124,511,769	11,911,131	19,178,332	38,207,089	29,616,827	8,852,102	4,509,822	7,990,300	2,181,848	637,182	329,482	1,097,654
1976	141,762,538	10,957,645	17,959,309	42,174,650	38,936,465	10,808,623	5,448,156	9,927,041	2,834,722	829,125	438,930	1,447,872
1977	159,746,443	9,066,456	16,840,174	46,018,577	49,311,127	12,958,208	6,433,082	12,117,060	3,518,836	1,064,517	555,967	1,862,439
1978	188,169,089	9,440,139	17,129,707	48,730,169	64,718,179	16,463,525	7,916,877	15,199,322	4,553,833	1,310,154	691,987	2,015,197
1979	214,424,047	8,881,692	16,957,735	48,395,952	78,456,623	19,753,175	10,057,784	18,609,594	6,265,090	1,967,392	1,005,202	4,073,808
1980	250,240,231	8,378,584	17,063,315	49,578,802	96,589,734	27,208,647	12,549,071	23,063,629	7,685,007	2,410,782	1,302,909	4,409,751
1981	283,993,046	7,974,512	16,938,334	49,754,371	115,067,289	36,299,454	14,715,265	25,657,391	8,598,298	2,708,418	1,392,258	4,887,456
1982	277,470,222	6,962,695	15,024,141	43,655,982	112,847,567	35,892,383	14,594,818	26,234,507	9,666,497	3,400,561	1,822,284	7,368,787
1983	274,055,710	6,148,100	13,194,941	40,233,972	106,983,180	38,352,897	15,392,973	26,814,572	10,812,829	4,072,390	2,391,092	9,658,764
1984	301,504,197	5,863,563	12,791,831	39,476,049	111,073,473	47,355,174	18,759,377	31,261,303	13,276,297	4,681,030	2,845,555	14,120,545
1985	325,524,855	5,479,437	12,182,587	38,494,893	114,212,270	56,064,781	21,794,656	35,950,773	15,739,142	6,347,995	3,530,193	15,728,128
1986	366,978,730	4,899,307	11,438,532	38,223,446	117,223,687	62,459,834	26,280,965	45,513,278	18,842,655	9,030,823	3,897,295	29,168,908

See notes at end of tables.

Table 2.—Returns with Adjusted Gross Income \$25,000 or more in 1986 Dollars: Number of Returns, Income, and Federal Income Tax, Cumulated by Federal Income Tax Share Groups, Tax Years 1951-1986—Continued

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in 1986 dollars]

Tax year	Returns		Adjusted gross income (thousand dollars)	Federal income tax (thousand dollars)	Mean income		Average income tax (dollars)	Minimum income cutoff (dollars)	Income share		Returns per 100,000 population	Average income tax rate (percent)	Income tax share (percent)
	Number	Percent of total			Before tax (dollars)	After tax (dollars)			Before tax (percent)	After tax (percent)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Part IX — Returns accounting for top 50 percent of Federal income tax													
1951.....	498,220	7.74	85,746,610	29,472,423	172,106	112,950	59,155	83,188	29.05	23.82	323.56	34.37	50.00
1952.....	763,909	10.19	100,472,185	32,936,423	131,524	88,408	43,116	64,123	30.95	26.10	488.45	32.78	50.00
1953.....	1,146,653	13.05	119,717,183	35,011,774	104,406	73,872	30,534	52,428	32.77	28.68	721.37	29.25	50.00
1954.....	1,028,898	11.58	119,666,094	32,763,669	116,305	84,462	31,843	57,262	31.74	27.89	635.58	27.38	50.00
1955.....	1,296,035	12.14	145,174,576	38,430,598	112,014	82,362	29,652	54,928	32.12	28.45	785.15	26.47	50.00
1956.....	1,640,222	13.43	169,241,715	43,188,737	103,182	76,851	26,331	51,625	32.95	29.50	975.81	25.52	50.00
1957.....	1,852,938	14.61	177,118,895	43,722,487	95,588	71,992	23,596	49,159	33.67	30.41	1,082.41	24.69	50.00
1958.....	1,910,657	15.44	176,283,145	42,561,805	92,263	69,987	22,276	48,532	34.29	31.17	1,097.14	24.14	50.00
1959.....	2,263,636	15.60	208,304,287	50,025,862	92,022	69,922	22,100	48,538	34.34	31.25	1,277.92	24.02	50.00
1960.....	2,624,277	17.43	221,620,847	50,249,284	84,450	65,302	19,148	46,734	35.54	32.76	1,458.10	22.67	50.00
1961.....	2,669,970	16.54	234,877,656	54,887,800	87,970	67,413	20,557	48,030	34.79	31.84	1,459.06	23.37	50.00
1962.....	3,182,390	18.12	263,549,424	58,672,208	82,815	64,378	18,437	47,090	35.88	33.20	1,713.07	22.26	50.00
1963.....	3,489,910	18.41	287,200,224	63,636,520	82,294	64,060	18,234	47,398	36.05	33.40	1,851.58	22.16	50.00
1964.....	3,647,610	17.49	312,705,859	64,318,513	85,729	68,096	17,633	48,769	35.27	32.77	1,908.33	20.57	50.00
1965.....	3,674,654	16.27	332,887,247	67,968,912	90,590	72,093	18,497	50,756	34.13	31.56	1,898.79	20.42	50.00
1966.....	4,169,262	16.90	370,755,422	75,982,258	88,926	70,702	18,224	50,598	34.61	32.07	2,131.79	20.49	50.00
1967.....	4,112,194	16.05	387,823,919	83,355,719	94,311	74,040	20,270	52,809	34.12	31.39	2,082.58	21.49	50.00
1968.....	4,570,734	16.68	429,585,012	98,908,202	93,986	72,347	21,639	52,978	34.89	32.00	2,292.26	23.02	50.00
1969.....	5,341,243	18.61	466,658,668	106,155,138	87,369	67,494	19,875	51,479	36.32	33.61	2,652.25	22.75	50.00
1970.....	5,704,177	20.05	469,748,446	96,742,980	82,352	65,392	16,960	50,449	37.28	34.98	2,796.38	20.59	50.00
1971.....	5,544,056	19.10	473,936,950	96,603,922	85,486	68,061	17,425	52,066	36.39	34.01	2,680.53	20.38	50.00
1972.....	5,715,601	18.34	508,808,984	104,480,232	89,021	70,741	18,280	54,130	35.64	33.18	2,731.03	20.53	50.00
1973.....	6,235,122	19.11	549,006,700	113,676,680	88,051	69,819	18,232	54,149	36.45	34.04	2,950.04	20.71	50.00
1974.....	6,192,402	19.48	531,347,697	114,452,294	85,806	67,324	18,483	52,840	36.75	34.26	2,902.57	21.54	50.00
1975.....	5,679,224	18.82	486,973,052	106,629,936	85,746	66,971	18,775	53,147	35.79	33.15	2,635.80	21.90	50.00
1976.....	5,815,183	18.27	509,082,902	116,526,616	87,544	67,505	20,038	54,401	35.08	32.22	2,672.87	22.89	50.00
1977.....	6,029,498	18.42	531,661,792	125,143,054	88,177	67,422	20,755	54,802	35.30	32.37	2,743.67	23.54	50.00
1978.....	6,503,256	19.10	571,321,589	136,282,807	87,852	66,896	20,956	54,867	36.18	33.30	2,928.14	23.85	50.00
1979.....	6,267,971	18.44	559,350,755	137,582,722	89,240	67,289	21,950	54,633	35.63	32.58	2,790.89	24.60	50.00
1980.....	6,160,499	18.88	538,226,583	138,467,596	87,367	64,891	22,477	53,293	36.14	32.97	2,710.83	25.73	50.00
1981.....	6,544,581	20.24	547,958,101	140,168,673	83,727	62,309	21,418	52,088	37.39	34.41	2,849.97	25.58	50.00
1982.....	6,232,363	19.52	533,311,978	128,876,967	85,571	64,893	20,679	51,453	37.01	34.18	2,686.41	24.17	50.00
1983.....	5,855,427	18.26	530,896,368	123,884,371	90,667	69,510	21,157	53,116	36.15	33.34	2,499.29	23.33	50.00
1984.....	5,822,384	17.30	560,292,937	131,659,893	96,231	73,618	22,613	55,335	35.62	32.73	2,462.14	23.50	50.00
1985.....	5,844,277	16.86	589,165,289	138,306,220	100,811	77,145	23,665	57,048	35.65	32.77	2,447.96	23.47	50.00
1986.....	5,101,364	14.18	608,278,453	156,208,722	119,238	88,617	30,621	62,390	34.02	30.64	2,116.06	25.68	50.00

See notes at end of tables.

Individual Income Tax Shares, 1951-1986

Table 4.—Returns with Adjusted Gross Income \$25,000 or more in 1986 Dollars: Number of Returns, Income, and Federal Income Tax, Cumulated by Return Percentile Groups, Tax Years 1951-1986—Continued

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in 1986 dollars]

Tax year	Returns		Adjusted gross income (thousand dollars)	Federal income tax (thousand dollars)	Mean income		Average income tax (dollars)	Minimum income cutoff (dollars)	Income share		Returns per 100,000 population	Average income tax rate (percent)	Income tax share (percent)
	Number	Percent of total			Before tax (dollars)	After tax (dollars)			Before tax (percent)	After tax (percent)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Part XI — Top 50 percent of returns													
1951	3,219,913	50.00	205,618,648	48,145,606	63,858	48,906	14,952	31,674	69.66	66.66	2,091.10	23.42	81.68
1952	3,748,831	50.00	220,717,534	52,242,992	58,876	44,941	13,936	31,393	67.99	65.11	2,397.06	23.67	79.31
1953	4,393,861	50.00	243,264,199	54,181,191	55,365	43,033	12,331	31,450	66.59	64.03	2,764.20	22.27	77.38
1954	4,443,062	50.00	253,304,158	51,320,190	57,011	45,461	11,551	31,605	67.18	64.83	2,744.60	20.26	78.32
1955	5,336,942	50.00	302,787,164	60,050,323	56,734	45,482	11,252	31,823	66.98	64.70	3,233.16	19.83	78.13
1956	6,106,198	50.00	341,952,915	66,877,892	56,001	45,048	10,952	32,181	66.57	64.37	3,632.74	19.56	77.43
1957	6,341,061	50.00	347,762,882	67,077,018	54,843	44,265	10,578	32,101	66.11	64.00	3,704.17	19.29	76.71
1958	6,187,472	50.00	339,450,916	65,054,511	54,861	44,347	10,514	32,331	66.03	63.97	3,552.98	19.16	76.42
1959	7,252,928	50.00	400,541,994	76,414,195	55,225	44,689	10,536	32,688	66.04	64.00	4,094.58	19.08	76.37
1960	7,528,422	50.00	409,199,832	75,829,198	54,354	44,282	10,072	32,860	65.62	63.73	4,182.94	18.53	75.45
1961	8,073,183	50.00	444,401,089	83,340,204	55,047	44,723	10,323	33,103	65.83	63.87	4,411.77	18.75	75.92
1962	8,781,984	50.00	481,457,249	88,151,418	54,823	44,786	10,038	33,566	65.55	63.73	4,727.32	18.31	75.12
1963	9,479,059	50.00	522,273,110	95,530,785	55,098	45,019	10,078	33,853	65.56	63.75	5,029.13	18.29	75.06
1964	10,426,280	50.00	582,904,988	97,604,057	55,907	46,546	9,361	34,145	65.75	64.03	5,454.76	16.74	75.88
1965	11,293,941	50.00	643,792,830	104,160,589	57,003	47,781	9,223	34,540	66.01	64.29	5,835.88	16.18	76.62
1966	12,336,940	50.00	706,408,401	115,519,705	57,260	47,896	9,364	34,917	65.95	64.28	6,308.00	16.35	76.02
1967	12,814,040	50.00	754,692,957	127,142,409	58,896	48,974	9,922	35,463	66.40	64.71	6,489.53	16.85	76.26
1968	13,700,382	50.00	819,767,327	150,274,822	59,835	48,867	10,969	35,978	66.58	64.79	6,870.84	18.33	75.97
1969	14,348,629	50.00	850,343,562	158,963,479	59,263	48,184	11,079	36,396	66.17	64.45	7,124.97	18.69	74.87
1970	14,224,717	50.00	830,005,524	144,492,432	58,350	48,192	10,158	36,400	65.88	64.28	6,973.45	17.41	74.68
1971	14,513,137	50.00	860,825,725	145,673,217	59,314	49,276	10,037	36,856	66.09	64.47	7,017.04	16.92	75.40
1972	15,581,610	50.00	947,061,474	158,989,157	60,781	50,577	10,204	37,573	66.33	64.66	7,445.20	16.79	76.09
1973	16,314,634	50.00	999,226,923	171,638,979	61,247	50,727	10,521	37,969	66.34	64.71	7,718.99	17.18	75.49
1974	15,892,277	50.00	956,670,882	171,899,963	60,197	49,381	10,817	37,414	66.17	64.49	7,449.20	17.97	75.10
1975	15,087,169	50.00	898,634,195	161,435,780	59,563	48,863	10,700	37,165	66.05	64.26	7,002.14	17.96	75.70
1976	15,916,342	50.00	959,409,544	177,871,200	60,278	49,103	11,175	37,648	66.11	64.15	7,315.74	18.54	76.32
1977	16,370,078	50.00	996,844,711	191,457,160	60,894	49,199	11,696	38,091	66.19	64.13	7,449.07	19.21	76.50
1978	17,021,778	50.00	1,047,121,058	207,685,196	61,517	49,315	12,201	38,370	66.31	64.25	7,664.19	19.83	76.20
1979	16,992,393	50.00	1,042,018,294	210,078,691	61,323	48,960	12,363	38,095	66.37	64.25	7,566.06	20.16	76.35
1980	16,315,208	50.00	987,325,124	210,378,802	60,516	47,621	12,895	37,571	66.29	64.08	7,179.25	21.31	75.97
1981	16,164,179	50.00	968,856,193	210,439,901	59,938	46,920	13,019	37,501	66.12	64.00	7,039.01	21.72	75.07
1982	15,962,349	50.00	952,891,332	193,225,827	59,696	47,591	12,105	36,968	66.13	64.20	6,880.44	20.28	74.97
1983	16,032,254	50.00	976,675,555	187,899,981	60,919	49,199	11,720	37,226	66.51	64.62	6,843.09	19.24	75.84
1984	16,831,303	50.00	1,053,902,396	202,296,771	62,616	50,597	12,019	37,777	67.00	65.03	7,117.52	19.20	76.83
1985	17,330,130	50.00	1,113,840,384	213,327,218	64,272	51,962	12,310	38,086	67.40	65.45	7,258.97	19.15	77.12
1986	17,985,982	50.00	1,223,878,847	246,403,817	68,046	54,346	13,700	38,813	68.45	66.24	7,460.65	20.13	78.87

See notes at end of tables.

Individual Income Tax Shares, 1951-1986

Table 6.—Returns with Adjusted Gross Income \$25,000 or more in 1986 Dollars: Number of Returns, Income, and Federal Income Tax, Cumulated by Returns per 100,000 Population Groups, Tax Years 1951-1986—Continued

[All figures are estimates—money amounts are in 1986 dollars]

Tax year	Returns		Adjusted gross income (thousand dollars)	Federal income tax (thousand dollars)	Mean income		Average income tax (dollars)	Minimum income cutoff (dollars)	Income share		Returns per 100,000 population	Average income tax rate (percent)	Income tax share (percent)
	Number	Percent of total			Before tax (dollars)	After tax (dollars)			Before tax (percent)	After tax (percent)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Part V — Top 200 returns per 100,000 population													
1951.....	307,964	4.78	67,654,184	25,456,146	219,682	137,023	82,659	109,913	22.92	17.86	200.00	37.63	43.19
1952.....	312,786	4.17	64,209,179	24,735,407	205,281	126,201	79,081	106,235	19.78	15.26	200.00	38.52	37.55
1953.....	317,912	3.62	61,920,120	23,090,239	194,771	122,140	72,631	103,434	16.95	13.15	200.00	37.29	32.97
1954.....	323,768	3.64	66,599,466	22,717,796	205,701	135,534	70,167	107,275	17.66	14.09	200.00	34.11	34.67
1955.....	330,138	3.09	72,935,914	24,992,531	220,926	145,222	75,703	114,783	16.13	12.78	200.00	34.27	32.52
1956.....	336,176	2.75	75,428,620	25,728,405	224,372	147,840	76,533	118,675	14.68	11.63	200.00	34.11	29.79
1957.....	342,374	2.70	73,616,062	24,765,328	215,017	142,682	72,334	115,775	13.99	11.14	200.00	33.64	28.32
1958.....	348,298	2.81	71,983,570	23,667,514	206,672	138,720	67,952	111,519	14.00	11.26	200.00	32.88	27.80
1959.....	354,270	2.44	79,487,456	26,533,135	224,370	149,474	74,895	119,751	13.11	10.46	200.00	33.38	26.52
1960.....	359,958	2.39	76,220,946	24,620,599	211,750	143,351	68,399	115,210	12.22	9.86	200.00	32.30	24.50
1961.....	365,984	2.27	81,933,722	26,953,200	223,872	150,227	73,646	119,634	12.14	9.73	200.00	32.90	24.55
1962.....	371,544	2.12	81,153,747	26,131,090	218,423	148,092	70,331	121,097	11.05	8.92	200.00	32.20	22.27
1963.....	376,966	1.99	83,810,627	27,169,378	222,329	150,256	72,074	123,918	10.52	8.46	200.00	32.42	21.35
1964.....	382,282	1.83	91,524,826	27,744,942	239,417	166,840	72,577	131,654	10.32	8.42	200.00	30.31	21.57
1965.....	387,052	1.71	99,947,817	30,488,729	258,228	179,457	78,772	138,895	10.25	8.28	200.00	30.50	22.43
1966.....	391,152	1.59	103,272,492	32,270,116	264,021	181,521	82,500	143,117	9.64	7.72	200.00	31.25	21.24
1967.....	394,914	1.54	111,410,852	36,188,889	282,114	190,477	91,637	150,255	9.80	7.76	200.00	32.48	21.71
1968.....	398,798	1.46	118,745,919	42,303,151	297,760	191,683	106,077	154,805	9.64	7.40	200.00	35.62	21.39
1969.....	402,770	1.40	114,119,071	40,997,372	283,336	181,547	101,789	150,806	8.88	6.82	200.00	35.93	19.31
1970.....	407,968	1.43	102,888,260	34,176,007	252,197	168,426	83,771	144,224	8.17	6.44	200.00	33.22	17.66
1971.....	413,654	1.43	107,081,126	35,393,152	258,866	173,304	85,562	146,276	8.22	6.46	200.00	33.05	18.32
1972.....	418,568	1.34	114,808,556	37,893,153	274,289	183,758	90,530	153,066	8.04	6.31	200.00	33.01	18.13
1973.....	422,714	1.30	114,040,780	37,652,966	269,782	180,708	89,074	155,778	7.57	5.97	200.00	33.02	16.56
1974.....	426,684	1.34	112,305,621	38,202,598	263,206	173,672	89,534	150,799	7.77	6.09	200.00	34.02	16.69
1975.....	430,930	1.43	107,736,746	36,448,642	250,010	165,429	84,581	143,924	7.92	6.21	200.00	33.83	17.09
1976.....	435,126	1.37	111,587,109	39,540,947	256,448	165,575	90,872	147,035	7.69	5.91	200.00	35.44	16.97
1977.....	439,520	1.34	115,784,923	41,899,143	263,435	168,106	95,329	149,287	7.69	5.88	200.00	36.19	16.74
1978.....	444,190	1.30	119,858,606	43,852,827	269,836	171,111	98,725	152,489	7.59	5.82	200.00	36.59	16.09
1979.....	449,134	1.32	127,134,349	48,107,050	283,066	175,955	107,111	151,420	8.10	6.10	200.00	37.84	17.48
1980.....	454,510	1.39	124,239,227	47,189,999	273,348	169,522	103,826	145,947	8.34	6.35	200.00	37.98	17.04
1981.....	459,274	1.42	121,673,194	44,543,336	264,925	167,939	96,986	140,178	8.30	6.51	200.00	36.61	15.89
1982.....	463,992	1.45	133,346,407	45,477,341	287,389	189,376	98,013	140,314	9.25	7.43	200.00	34.10	17.64
1983.....	468,568	1.46	143,452,281	47,968,924	306,150	203,777	102,373	143,389	9.77	7.82	200.00	33.44	19.36
1984.....	472,954	1.40	158,264,469	53,526,896	334,630	221,454	113,176	149,689	10.06	8.00	200.00	33.82	20.33
1985.....	477,482	1.38	171,400,836	57,017,379	358,968	239,556	119,413	157,525	10.37	8.31	200.00	33.27	20.61
1986.....	482,156	1.34	209,156,386	74,571,875	433,794	279,131	154,663	174,315	11.70	9.12	200.00	35.65	23.87

See notes at end of tables.

NOTES TO TABLES

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Column numbers in the notes below generally refer to Tables 2 through 6.

Number of returns.—Table 1 includes all returns with positive adjusted gross income. Tables 2 through 6 include only returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars.

Percent of total (returns).—The number of returns in the group (column 1) divided by the number of returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars, multiplied by 100.

Income.—Adjusted gross income (AGI), which is gross income less certain deductions. Deductions allowed in the computation of AGI generally include expenses incurred in the generation of income, such as expenses related to employment or business losses.

Federal income tax.—Federal income tax liability less tax credits. Tax includes the normal tax and surtax (called regular tax beginning in 1971), the optional tax paid in lieu of surtax and normal tax, the alternative tax on capital gains income, the surcharge in effect for 1968 through 1972 and the alternative minimum tax effective in 1970 and thereafter. It does not include self-employment taxes, social security taxes, taxes from recomputing prior-year investment or work incentive credits, or State and local assessments.

1986 dollars.—All money amounts on Tables 2 through 6 are expressed in 1986 dollars. The conversion factors used were derived from the Consumer Price Index with 1967 weights, which was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mean income (before or after tax).—The aggregate income (before or after Federal income tax) of the group divided by the number of returns in the group.

Average income tax.—The aggregate Federal income tax of the group divided by the number of returns in the group.

Minimum income cutoff.—The minimum amount of income (in 1986 dollars) required for a return to be included in the group (as defined at the top of each table). All groups are cumulated from the top.

Income share (before or after tax).—The aggregate income (before or after Federal income tax) of the group divided by the aggregate income (before or after Federal income tax) of all returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars.

Returns per 100,000 population.—The number of returns in the group (column 1) divided by the U.S. resident population, multiplied by 100,000. This number divided by 1,000 equals the number of returns in the group as a percentage of the U.S. resident population. For example, "200 returns per 100,000 population," as shown on Table 6, Part V, refers to the number of returns equal to 0.2 percent of the population. For population figures see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-25.

Average income tax rate.—The aggregate Federal income tax of the group divided by the aggregate income of the group.

Income tax share.—The aggregate Federal income tax of the group divided by the aggregate Federal income tax of all returns with income of \$25,000 or more in 1986 dollars.