

This PDF is a selection from an out-of-print volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Volume Title: Personal Deductions in the Federal Income Tax

Volume Author/Editor: C. Harry Kahn

Volume Publisher: UMI

Volume ISBN: 0-870-14122-8

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/kahn60-1>

Publication Date: 1960

Chapter Title: APPENDIX C Estimates of Tax Liabilities for Four Tax Base Variants for 1953

Chapter Author: C. Harry Kahn

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c2430>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 197 - 207)

APPENDIX C

Estimates of Tax Liabilities for Four Tax Base Variants for 1953

NOTES TO TABLE 5

Column 2. The tax liability figures presented in Table 5 differ somewhat from those published in *Statistics of Income* for 1953. To make the estimates presented in columns 3 and 4, an estimate of the tax base and its distribution was necessary. Since *Statistics of Income* for 1953 includes no data on the tax base itself, it was necessary to compute a tax base from the available data and recompute the 1953 tax liability to insure comparability between column 2 and columns 3 and 4. The published estimate of individual income tax liability, based on figures reported on tax returns, is \$29,431 million. Our computed figure is \$29,366 million, a difference of 0.22 per cent.

To obtain our estimate we constructed a frequency distribution of returns by AGI less deductions and number of exemptions. AGI less deductions was obtained by subtracting personal deductions (estimated as described in Appendix B) from the amount of AGI reported on taxable returns in each income group, and dividing by the number of returns in that group. The amount of error resulting from the use of averages was relatively small, since the available data permitted computations on the basis of twenty-five income groups, which made for small class intervals.

A somewhat arbitrary rearranging of the frequencies by exemption classes was necessary to include exemptions for age and blindness. *Statistics of Income* classifies the frequencies only by the number of ordinary exemptions. We therefore had to apportion the blind and aged exemptions among the regular exemption classes to obtain figures of total exemptions per return. In each adjusted gross income group, blind and aged exemptions were assumed to be claimed only on returns with one, two, or three regular exemptions. Blind and aged exemptions were distributed in the following manner: one-sixth into the class with one regular exemption; one-half into the class with two; and one-third into the class with three. The number of blind and aged exemptions claimed somewhat exceeded the number of returns with such exemptions. The excess was assigned to the two-regular-exemption class, but no return was assumed to have more than two blind and aged exemp-

APPENDIX C

tions. Once the blind and aged exemptions had thus been assigned to ordinary exemption classes, the number of returns affected were shifted into a correspondingly higher exemption class, and the result was a distribution of returns by total number of exemptions. The procedure just described was carried out separately for joint returns, since they cannot have less than two regular exemptions. It was assumed that 60 per cent of the returns with blind and aged exemptions fell into the class with two regular exemptions, and the rest into that with three regular exemptions.

The alternative tax returns were allocated, for each income group, among the exemption classes in the same proportion as the total number of returns in that income group were distributed among the exemption classes.

The next step was to obtain average taxable income for the frequencies in each cell by subtracting from its average AGI less deductions the value of the exemption. By multiplying the average taxable income by the corresponding frequencies, and summing the amounts thus obtained for each cell, we obtained an aggregate tax base from which tax liabilities could be computed.

Columns 3, 4, and 5. The estimates of total tax liability due on taxable returns when only exemptions are allowed were made by the same method as that for column 2, except that we subtracted the amount of exemptions from average AGI rather than average AGI less deductions for each income group of the distribution. For column 4, we simply computed the tax liability on the average AGI less deductions in each AGI group and multiplied this by the frequencies in the group.

For column 5, the adjusted gross income itself, as reported on taxable returns, constituted the tax base.

The four tax bases underlying the figures in Table 5 are presented in Tables C-1 to C-4, distributed by rate brackets and AGI groups. From the table the reader will be able to repeat our computations with such alternate sets of bracket rates as he might find of interest or consider more appropriate.

