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Volume Title: Accelerated Depreciation in the United States, 1954–60

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Volume Publisher: NBER

Volume ISBN: 0-870-14457-X

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/ture67-1>

Publication Date: 1967

Chapter Title: Appendix B

Chapter Author: Norman B. Ture

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c0930>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 157 - 175)

APPENDIX B

DATA CHARACTERISTICS

In this survey, we have relied upon data produced in various forms by the Statistics Division of the Internal Revenue Service, primarily in connection with or as adjuncts to its *Statistics of Income* publications. All of the data, therefore, are of a character that would appear on federal income tax returns or supporting schedules. They may differ from those derived from other sources, since the measures of some items of income and expense required or permitted for tax purposes often differ from those the taxpayer would use for nontax accounting purposes. Chief among these items is depreciation. Since our purpose in this survey has been to examine the response of the business community to a change in the tax law governing depreciation, we have focused our attention on data taken from tax returns in order to measure that response.

In the following pages is a description of some of the principal characteristics of the data used in this study.

Number of Businesses Using the Various Depreciation Methods and Amounts of Depreciation Under Each Method

CORPORATIONS

Data on the number of corporation returns on which the various depreciation methods appear and the respective amounts of depreciation are available for each of the taxable years 1954 through 1960. For the years 1954, 1955, 1957, and 1960, the data are derived from large samples of corporation returns, while for the years 1956, 1958, and 1959, they were obtained from small samples of very large corporations. Table B-1 compares the coverage of the large samples for 1954, 1955, 1957, and 1960 with the corresponding *Statistics of Income* estimates.

The sample drawn for the depreciation survey for the taxable year

TABLE B-1

*Coverage of Depreciation Survey Samples of Corporation Returns
Compared with Statistics of Income Estimates*

Taxable Year	Special Depreciation Survey ^a (amounts in million dollars)	Statistics of Income Estimate
1954		
Number of returns	414,256	722,805
Amount of depreciation	7,044	11,500
1955		
Number of returns	493,808	807,303
Amount of depreciation	9,582	13,419
1957		
Number of returns	780,734	940,147
Amount of depreciation	17,094	16,968
1960		
Number of returns	816,417	1,140,574 ^c
Amount of depreciation	19,293	22,160

Source: Internal Revenue Service; *Statistics of Income, 1959, Supplementary Depreciation Data from Corporation Income Tax Returns* for taxable years 1954 and 1955. For taxable years 1957 and 1960, special tabulations. For all years, *Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, various years.

^aReturns showing depreciation methods.

^bAll active corporation returns.

^cIncludes 90,221 Form 1120-S returns of small business corporations electing to be treated as partnerships.

1954 was, as the table clearly indicates, substantially smaller than that upon which *Statistics of Income* for that year was based. Excluded from the depreciation survey sample were returns for life and mutual insurance companies and returns for corporations which did not complete that part of the depreciation schedule showing amounts of depreciation by method. The former exclusion reduced this sample's estimate of the composite return population by only 11,391 returns. The latter constraint accounts for the vast bulk of the difference between the popula-

tion estimates of the two samples. Since so large a proportion of the *Statistics of Income* sample was not included in the depreciation survey sample for 1954, it should be assumed that the sampling variability of the latter was very high. Essentially the same constraints applied to the depreciation survey sample for the taxable year 1955.

For the taxable year 1957, a much more thorough survey was undertaken. The depreciation survey sample was essentially identical with the sample for *Statistics of Income* for that year. However, the returns in the depreciation survey sample with incomplete depreciation schedules were subsampled and the depreciation schedules of these returns were completed. As a consequence, the depreciation survey produces a slightly larger estimate of the amount of depreciation than is shown in *Statistics of Income* for that year in the main body of tables.¹ The *Statistics of Income* column of Table B-1 shows the total number of returns of active corporations filed in each year and includes returns reporting no depreciation. For 1957, the number of returns with depreciation, as reported in *Statistics of Income*, is 780,734—the same as derived from the depreciation survey sample. For the characteristics of this *Statistics of Income* sample—hence of the depreciation survey sample—see *Statistics of Income, 1957–58, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, pp. 14–15. Relative sampling errors at the 95 per cent level for the depreciation estimates are quite small.

The 1960 depreciation survey sample was somewhat smaller than the *Statistics of Income* sample for that year but is essentially the same in character, accounting for roughly seven-eighths of the *Statistics of Income* estimated amount of depreciation (see *Statistics of Income, 1960–61, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, pp. 12–17). Sampling errors in the depreciation survey sample are deemed to be slightly greater than those indicated for the *Statistics of Income* sample, but nevertheless quite small.

For the taxable years 1956, 1958, and 1959, small samples of very large corporations were drawn to illustrate depreciation patterns among that part of the corporate population which accounted for a substantial proportion of total corporate depreciation allowances. From the *Statistics of Income* samples for the respective years, a selection was made of returns showing total assets of \$50 million or more (some real estate

¹ A special section of *Statistics of Income, 1957–58, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, presents (p. 115) a brief summary table from the depreciation survey and reports the magnitudes found in that survey.

firms with total assets of \$10 million or more were included). The depreciation claimed by these firms were 47.0 per cent, 47.7 per cent, and 47.9 per cent of the total amount of depreciation for the respective years. The number of sampled firms was virtually the same as the total number of firms in the respective populations with total assets of the indicated amounts.

Tables 4 through 10, 15, 16, A-1, and A-4 are based on these depreciation surveys.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES

Data for sole proprietorships and partnerships are limited to the single taxable year 1959, and appear in *Statistics of Income, 1959-60, U.S. Business Tax Returns*.

For sole proprietorships, data were derived from a stratified sample consisting of 141,406 individual income tax returns (Forms 1040) with Schedules C or F, used for reporting income from a business or profession and from farming, respectively. These returns represent slightly more than 1 per cent of the total number of individual returns with such schedules. The sampling rate for returns with Schedules C and F and with various amounts of adjusted gross income is shown in the following table:

<i>Adjusted Gross Income</i> (dollars)	<i>Sample Rate</i>
Under 10,000	1/126
10,000 under 50,000	1/34
50,000 under 150,000	1/2
150,000 and over	1/1

A number of adjustments in sample selection were made which had the effect of reducing the number of sole proprietorships represented by the sample from 10,135,293 to 9,142,359. As a result, the basic data file from which our information about depreciation practices of sole proprietorships in 1959 is drawn represents about 90 per cent of the estimated population of such firms in that year.

For partnerships, the data were derived from the information returns, Forms 1065. Although only one such form is required per partnership, duplicate returns are sometimes filed. Elimination of this duplication

reduced the estimated number of Forms 1065 filed in 1959 from about one million to 961,247. From these returns, a stratified sample of 76,528 was drawn at the following sample rates:

<i>Business Receipts or Income (dollars)</i>	<i>Sample Rate</i>
Under 200,000	1/19.77
200,000 under 500,000	1/5.25
500,000 under 5,000,000	1/1
5,000,000 or more	1/1

Sampling variability at the 95 per cent level for various frequencies, including numbers of businesses by industrial group, and numbers of businesses with depreciation, by industrial group, is shown in *Statistics of Income, 1959-60, U.S. Business Tax Returns*, pp. 127-135.

From these surveys, we obtained information about the number of sole proprietorships and partnerships using various depreciation methods, as well as the amounts of depreciation under each method in each business receipts size class and in each major industrial division. In the case of partnerships, the same sample also provides information about the number of firms reporting the amount of assets under each depreciation method and the cost of such assets by method. The sampling variability for both of these observations is only slightly higher than for the estimated frequencies of returns showing each method and the amount of depreciation under each method, since the difference between the two population estimates is, in total, less than 2 per cent.

The tables in our study based on these data are Tables 11-14, 17-24, and Tables A-2, A-3, A-5, A-6, A-7.

Cost of Corporations' Depreciable Facilities by Method of Depreciation

Our data concerning the amount of corporations' depreciable property under each depreciation method were derived in large part from the estimates contained in the "Life of Depreciable Assets" survey,² part of the source book for *Statistics of Income* for 1959. This survey is also the source of our estimates of the additional depreciation generated by

² Our procedures for adjusting the *Statistics of Income* data to incorporate the relationships in the LDA survey are described in Appendix D, below.

TABLE B-2

Comparison of Statistics of Income Sample and LDA Sample

Sample Class ^a	Number of Returns Filed	Statistics of Income		LDA	
		Number of Returns	Per Cent of Returns Filed	Number of Returns	Per Cent of Returns Filed
Total, all returns	1,119,700	162,953	14.55	55,248	4.93
Forms 1120,					
1120L, 1120M	1,048,271	154,577	14.75	51,418	4.91
A	11,054	11,054	100.00	3,128	28.30
B	75,961	75,961	100.00	15,693	20.66
C	367,788	36,898	10.03	14,749	4.01
D	546,032	26,028	4.77	16,456	3.01
E	32,702	1,806	5.52	1,392	4.26
F	14,734	2,830	19.21	-	-
Forms 1120S	71,429	8,376	11.73	3,830	5.36
G	8	8	100.00	-	-
H	1,736	1,736	100.00	378	21.77
I	69,685	6,632	9.52	3,452	4.95

^a*Class A* comprises returns with net income or deficit of \$1 million or more, or total assets of \$10 million or more. *Class B* comprises special types of returns not included in class A: consolidated returns, returns with personal holding company schedules, life and mutual insurance companies, returns of unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations, returns with overpayment of tax, other returns with net income or deficit less than \$1 million and total assets of \$1 million less than \$10 million. *Class C* includes returns, other than those in class B, with total assets of \$100,000 and under \$1 million. *Class D* are returns other than those under class B with assets greater than zero but less than \$100,000. *Class E* are active corporation returns not included in class B with zero assets or assets not reported. *Class F* consists of inactive corporations with zero assets or assets not reported. *Class G* are returns of corporations electing to be taxed as partnerships with net income or deficit of \$1 million or more, or total assets of \$10 million or more. *Class H* are returns of corporations taxed as partnerships with income or deficit under \$1 million, and total assets of \$1 million but less than \$10 million. *Class I* comprises returns of corporations electing to be taxed as partnerships with total assets not reported or less than \$1 million.

the use of accelerated methods in lieu of straight-line and of the tax savings resulting therefrom in the taxable year 1959.

The estimates in the LDA survey were based on data from depreciation schedules of 55,248 of the 162,953 corporate returns in the *Statistics of Income* sample. The relationship between the regular *Statistics of Income* sample and the LDA survey sample is shown in Table B-2.

Columns 4 and 5 of Table B-2 reflect a number of limitations in the LDA sample. The extensively detailed information in the depreciation schedules dictated a reduction in sample size in order to keep the data abstraction and processing workload within manageable proportions. At the outset, therefore, the normal sampling rate was reduced by half for returns with total assets of between \$1 million and \$10 million, except for such returns with net income or deficit of \$1 million or more for which the *Statistics of Income* one-for-one rate was initially maintained. A similarly reduced sampling rate was applied to the rest of sample class B, and during the course of processing, efforts to abstract data from life and mutual insurance companies were discontinued. Subsequently, sampling ratios throughout the sample were successively reduced.

It was anticipated that the sample would include returns on which the depreciation schedules would be incomplete or would otherwise be in such a form as to call for a follow up to obtain the desired information. Although it was planned to take a subsample of such returns, the follow up was in fact restricted to the returns showing total assets of \$50 million or more.

By virtue of these and other limitations, the LDA sample ultimately afforded the basis for estimates with respect to 556,750 active corporate returns, compared with a population estimate of 1,074,120 active corporations derived from the regular *Statistics of Income* sample. The amount of property in depreciation schedules in the LDA survey, adjusted to put all such amounts on a gross-of-salvage basis ³ is about 69.6 per cent of the estimated amount derived from *Statistics of Income*. The LDA-based estimate of total depreciation allowances in 1959 is roughly 58.0 per cent of that in *Statistics of Income*. As Tables B-3 through B-6 show, however, the relationship of LDA-based estimates to *Statistics of*

³ See Appendix D for the occasion for and the procedures followed in making this adjustment.

Income estimates varies widely from size class to size class and industry to industry. In view of these disparities, it was evident that the LDA could not be relied upon for distributions of amount of assets or depreciation allowances among major industry divisions or among the three size-of-total-asset classes which were set up. On the other hand, we have no basis for assuming that the LDA distributions of assets and depreciation by method *within* any size class in any major industrial division were not adequately representative of the corresponding distributions in *Statistics of Income*.

The tables in this volume based on the LDA survey are Tables 25 through 42, Tables A-8 through A-12, C-1 through C-4 and D-1 through D-9.

TABLE B-3

*Percentage Distribution of Cost of Corporations' Depreciable Facilities,
by Size of Total Assets in Each Industry Division, 1959:*

"Life of Depreciable Assets" Survey and Statistics of Income

Size of Total Assets (million dollars)	All Facilities on Hand in 1959			Facilities Acquired Since 1953	
	LDA Survey ^a	Statistics of Income		LDA Survey ^a	Statistics of Income
		Balance Sheets ^b	Depreciation Schedules ^c		Depreciation Schedules ^c
<i>All Industrial Divisions</i>					
Under 1	8.7	14.7	17.0	13.2	24.2
1-25	3.3	16.3	16.2	4.6	19.9
25 and over	88.0	68.9	66.8	82.2	55.8
<i>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries</i>					
Under 1	49.9	55.3	61.9	72.1	75.3
1-25	6.3	24.4	20.3	6.4	17.3
25 and over	43.8	20.3	17.8	21.6	7.4
<i>Mining</i>					
Under 1	6.2	12.2	14.4	9.7	19.1
1-25	3.1	28.5	28.1	4.6	35.1
25 and over	90.7	59.3	57.5	85.7	45.8
<i>Construction</i>					
Under 1	69.1	55.4	57.8	74.2	60.9
1-25	12.8	37.4	32.5	13.0	32.4
25 and over	18.2	7.2	9.7	12.9	6.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Under 1	2.7	8.0	9.5	4.3	14.0
1-25	1.9	17.1	17.2	2.1	18.6
25 and over	95.5	74.9	73.4	93.6	65.4

(continued)

TABLE B-3 (concluded)

Size of Total Assets (million dollars)	All Facilities on Hand in 1959			Facilities Acquired Since 1953	
	<i>Statistics of Income</i>			<i>Statistics of Income</i>	
	LDA Survey ^a	Balance Sheets ^b	Depreciation Schedules ^c	LDA Survey ^a	Depreciation Schedules ^c
<i>Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services</i>					
Under 1	0.9	2.9	3.4	1.9	6.8
1-25	0.5	6.0	5.7	1.0	9.9
25 and over	98.6	91.1	90.9	97.1	83.2
<i>Trade</i>					
Under 1	35.6	47.7	48.8	45.0	56.5
1-25	5.0	25.6	22.4	5.2	21.4
25 and over	59.5	26.7	28.9	49.8	22.1
<i>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</i>					
Under 1	54.7	46.9	51.4	55.6	50.7
1-25	21.7	33.8	33.6	24.8	37.2
25 and over	23.7	19.3	15.0	19.6	12.1
<i>Services</i>					
Under 1	56.5	55.4	55.9	60.1	59.6
1-25	15.1	32.4	31.9	13.8	29.2
25 and over	28.4	12.3	12.2	26.1	11.2
<i>Not Allocable</i>					
Under 1	89.2	70.2	91.1	87.8	90.0
1-25	10.8	29.8	8.9	12.2	10.0
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Life of Depreciable Assets" source book, and Appendix, Tables D-1, D-3, and D-4.

Note: Detail may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

^aAmounts under straight-line and sum-of-years-digits methods have been grossed up for salvage, assuming salvage value is 15 per cent of an asset's cost. See Appendix D.

^bDistribution of amounts reported in balance-sheet schedules of corporations' income tax returns, as published in *Statistics of Income*.

^cDistribution of *Statistics of Income* data adjusted to a depreciation schedule rather than balance-sheet basis. See Appendix D.

TABLE B-4

Percentage Distribution of Cost of Corporations' Depreciable Facilities, by Industry Division in Each Size-of-Total-Assets Class, 1959: "Life of Depreciable Assets" Survey and Statistics of Income

Industry Division	All Facilities on Hand in 1959			Facilities Acquired Since 1953		
	LDA Survey ^a	Balance Sheets ^b	Depreciation Schedules ^c	LDA Survey ^a	Depreciation Schedules ^c	Statistics of Income
	<i>All Asset Size-Classes</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7
Mining	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.5
Construction	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	40.4	40.1	39.9	40.9	38.5	38.5
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	43.6	36.4	35.0	37.6	29.0	29.0
Trade	3.6	5.9	6.7	4.9	9.0	9.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.0	9.6	9.9	10.1	11.5	11.5
Services	1.7	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.5	5.5
Not allocable ^d						
	<i>Under \$1,000,000</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
Mining	1.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.8
Construction	3.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.8
Manufacturing	12.5	21.7	22.2	13.2	22.3	22.3

(continued)

TABLE B-4 (continued)

Industry Division	All Facilities on Hand in 1959			Facilities Acquired Since 1953		
	LDA Survey ^a	Balance Sheets ^b	Depreciation Schedules ^c	LDA Survey ^a	Depreciation Schedules ^c	Statistics of Income
	<i>Under \$1,000,000</i>					
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	4.5	7.2	7.0	5.5	8.2	
Trade	14.7	19.1	19.3	16.9	21.0	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50.5	30.5	30.1	42.7	24.0	
Services	10.7	12.2	12.3	12.5	13.6	
Not allocable	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	
	<i>\$1,000,000 Under \$25,000,000</i>					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	
Mining	1.9	5.3	4.7	2.4	6.1	
Construction	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	
Manufacturing	22.8	42.0	42.3	18.8	35.8	
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	6.8	13.4	12.2	7.9	14.4	
Trade	5.4	9.3	9.3	5.5	9.7	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53.0	19.9	20.6	54.0	21.5	
Services	7.6	6.5	7.4	8.2	8.1	
Not allocable	^d	0.1	^d	0.1	^d	

(continued)

TABLE B-4 (concluded)

Industry Division	All Facilities on Hand in 1959			Facilities Acquired Since 1953		
	LDA Survey ^a	Balance Sheets ^b	Depreciation Schedules ^c	LDA Survey ^a	Depreciation Schedules ^c	Statistics of Income
	\$25,000,000 and Over					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	43.8	43.5	43.8	46.6	44.4	44.4
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	48.8	48.0	47.7	44.4	43.2	43.2
Trade	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Services	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1
Not allocable	-	-	-	-	-	-

For source and notes a through c, see Table B-3.

^dLess than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE B-5

*Percentage Distribution of Corporations' Depreciation Allowances,
by Size of Total Assets in Each Industry Division, 1959:*

"Life of Depreciable Assets" Survey and Statistics of Income

Size of Total Assets (million dollars)	All Facilities on Hand in 1959		Facilities Acquired after 1959	
	LDA	Statistics of Income	LDA	Statistics of Income
<i>All Industry Divisions</i>				
Under 1	12.2	23.5	16.5	29.5
1-25	3.7	20.3	4.6	22.6
25 and over	84.1	56.2	78.9	47.9
<i>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries</i>				
Under 1	58.9	64.0	70.9	70.4
1-25	7.1	22.6	7.1	21.6
25 and over	33.9	13.4	22.0	8.1
<i>Mining</i>				
Under 1	12.9	22.4	17.9	26.5
1-25	5.9	36.0	7.6	40.7
25 and over	81.2	41.5	74.4	32.8
<i>Construction</i>				
Under 1	73.4	59.3	75.4	60.2
1-25	13.6	35.6	13.9	35.6
25 and over	13.0	5.2	10.7	4.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>				
Under 1	4.0	12.3	5.4	15.9
1-25	2.1	19.2	2.3	20.0
25 and over	93.9	68.5	92.3	64.2

(continued)

TABLE B-5 (concluded)

Size of Total Assets (million dollars)	All Facilities on Hand in 1959		Facilities Acquired after 1959	
	LDA	Statistics of Income	LDA	Statistics of Income
<i>Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services</i>				
Under 1	2.9	8.8	5.2	14.2
1-25	1.0	10.8	1.6	15.7
25 and over	96.1	80.4	93.3	70.2
<i>Trade</i>				
Under 1	45.3	54.8	52.9	59.1
1-25	5.1	24.0	5.2	23.5
25 and over	49.6	21.2	43.1	17.4
<i>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</i>				
Under 1	53.8	45.7	54.1	45.8
1-25	20.8	30.0	22.5	32.1
25 and over	25.4	24.3	23.4	22.2
<i>Services</i>				
Under 1	60.4	59.6	61.8	61.6
1-25	13.0	29.4	12.1	27.6
25 and over	26.6	11.0	26.0	10.8
<i>Not Allocable</i>				
Under 1	100.0	66.7	90.2	80.0
1-25	-	22.2	9.8	20.0
25 and over	-	11.1	-	-

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Life of Depreciable Assets" source book.

Note: Details may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE B-6

Percentage Distribution of Corporations' Depreciation Allowances, by Industry Division in Each Size-of-Total-Assets Class: "Life of Depreciable Assets" Survey and Statistics of Income

Industry Division	All Facilities on Hand in 1959		Facilities Acquired after 1959	
	LDA	Statistics of Income	LDA	Statistics of Income
<i>All Asset Size-Classes</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9
Mining	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.9
Construction	1.3	2.9	2.0	4.1
Manufacturing	49.6	45.0	50.0	43.1
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	31.4	23.5	26.6	20.0
Trade	5.4	9.6	6.8	11.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.4	8.6	7.0	8.6
Services	3.0	6.2	4.4	7.9
Not allocable	a	a	a	0.1
<i>Under \$1,000,000</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Mining	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.5
Construction	7.8	7.4	9.0	8.4
Manufacturing	16.3	23.5	16.4	23.2
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	7.4	8.8	8.3	9.6
Trade	20.2	22.4	21.4	23.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	28.1	16.7	23.1	13.4
Services	15.1	15.6	16.3	16.5
Not allocable	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

(continued)

TABLE B-6 (concluded)

Industry Division	All Facilities on Hand in 1959		Facilities Acquired after 1959	
	LDA	Statistics of Income	LDA	Statistics of Income
<i>\$1,000,000 Under \$25,000,000</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mining	3.8	6.0	4.4	7.0
Construction	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.4
Manufacturing	28.1	42.5	25.1	38.0
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	8.3	12.4	9.2	13.8
Trade	7.4	11.4	7.8	12.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	12.7	34.8	12.2
Services	10.8	8.9	11.6	9.6
Not allocable	0.1	^a	0.1	^a
<i>\$25,000,000 and Over</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7
Construction	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	55.3	54.9	58.4	57.7
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	35.9	33.6	31.4	29.2
Trade	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.9	3.7	2.1	4.0
Services	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
Not allocable	-	-	-	-

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Life of Depreciable Assets" source book.

Note: Details may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

^aLess than 0.05 per cent.