

# Partnership Employment and Payroll, 1979

By Nick Greenia\*

The first available statistics on employment and payroll for partnerships indicate that for Tax Year 1979 only one third of all partnerships accounted for all of the estimated \$24 billion in reported payroll. Partnerships with payroll tended to be in trade and service industries while partnerships without payroll were more likely to be engaged in investment activities. Partnerships with payroll generated almost 70 percent of total partnership receipts and total deductions and nearly 60 percent of partnership net income, but controlled less than 40 percent of all partnership assets (Figure A).

## STUDY ORIGINS

These new partnership employment and payroll data are the result of a study recently completed by the Internal Revenue Service for the Small Business Administration (SBA) as part of a contractual agreement between the two agencies. Eventually, this agreement is expected to realize two more business employment and payroll data sets for Tax Year 1979: one for corporations and one for sole proprietorships [1]. These data should prove useful in the continuing development of SBA's Small Business Data Base in fulfillment of its Congressional mandate to evaluate public policy and economic trends as they affect small businesses, without thereby placing any additional data collection burden on them [2].

## BACKGROUND

Two relatively recent sets of circumstances probably are responsible for the increasingly evident role played by partnerships in investment activities. The first set of circumstances is the energy crisis and accompanying inflation of the early 1970's (most notably marked by the OPEC Oil Embargo of 1973), the repercussions of which have continued to some degree into the present. As a result, certain energy resources themselves have enjoyed a fairly steady appreciation as assets, and the efficient management of and exploration for them have received tax-favored status as a result of legislation passed to encourage energy production.

The second set of circumstances relates to another resource, also in virtually fixed supply, real estate. A combination of demographic and economic factors has caused the appreciation of these assets. Increased foreign investment in domestic real estate and the increased number of two-income households, occasioned by the rising labor force participation of women, have contributed to increases in the price of real estate. Real estate has more than kept pace with the rate of inflation, and this consideration together with certain tax advantages continue to make it attractive to investors. Among these tax advantages are the provisions regarding depreciation deductions, conversion of ordinary income to capital gains, and the use of "leverage" financing [3].

Thus, it is not especially surprising that two resources in relatively fixed supply account for much of the participation by partnerships in tax sheltered investment activity, predominantly in mining, finance, and real estate.

## Partnerships as an Investment Entity

As a type of business entity, the partnership affords compelling opportunities as an investment vehicle not found in either the corporation or the sole proprietorship. Since the partners and not the partnership are taxed on partnership income, the so-called "double-taxation" of corporate activity (by which the corporation is taxed on its income and shareholders on their dividend distributions) is avoided. This flow-through aspect of partnerships becomes increasingly useful for individuals in high income tax brackets seeking ways of sheltering income [4].

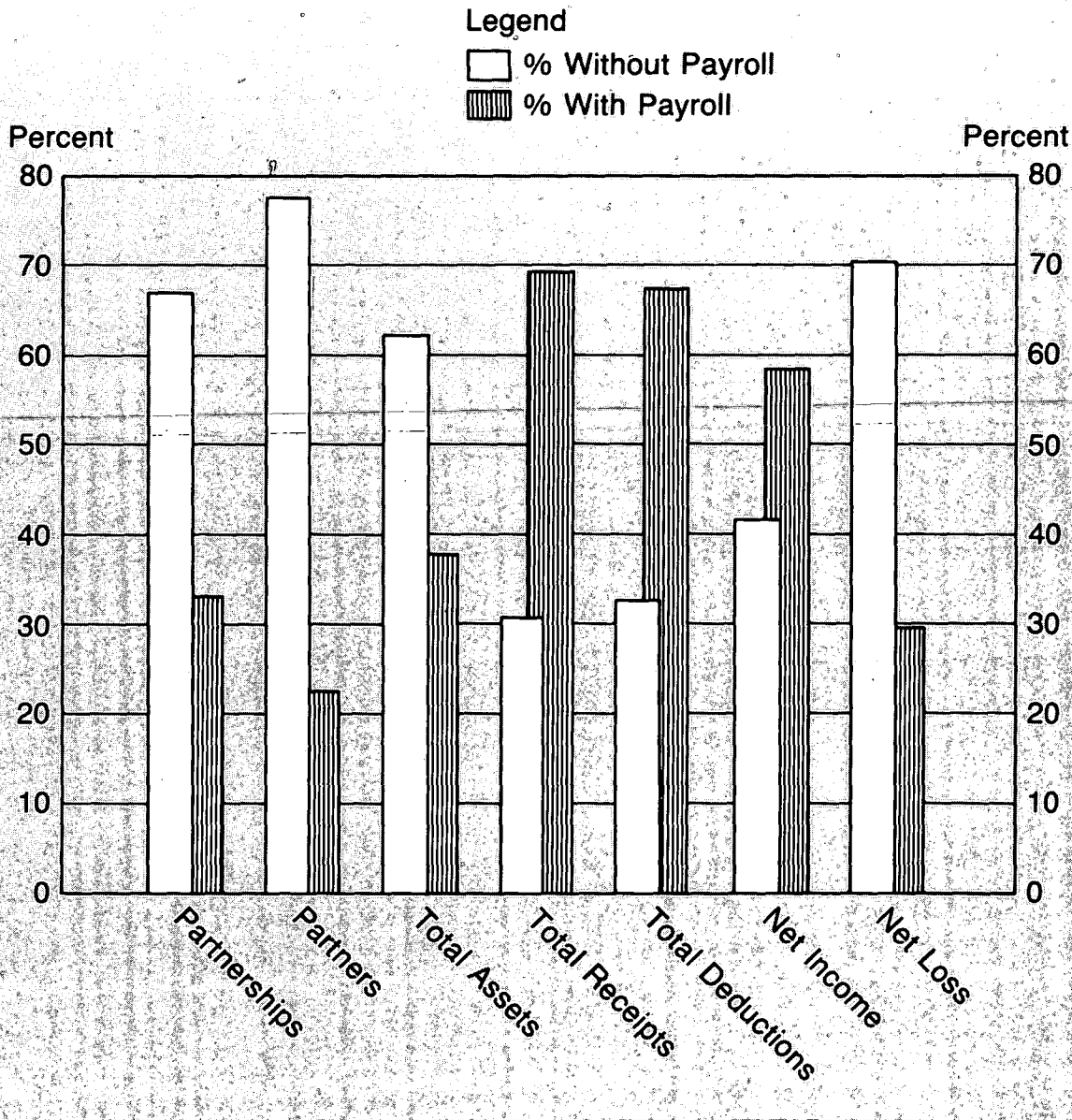
The partnership also provides an excellent means for obtaining quantities of capital sufficient to achieve economies of scale and discount purchases not accessible to the smaller and accordingly more restricted sole proprietorship. In fact, the limited partnership offers an ideal form to obtain infusions of investment capital since, while one or more general partners control and direct business

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\*Corporation Statistics Branch. Prepared under the direction of Dan Rosa, Chief. The author thanks Bob Noe and Rhen O'Dell, Internal Revenue Service, for their review of and suggestions on this article.

Figure A

### Percent of Selected Items For Partnerships With and Partnerships Without Payroll



operations, the "limited" partners function much as shareholders in a corporation. While their liability is limited to the amount of their individual investments, they can share, nevertheless, directly in the partnership's

gains and losses since, unlike the corporation, the partnership is not taxed on its income prior to distribution. Thus, additional partners can be obtained to increase the "size" and also the earning potential of the partnership itself.

## DATA ANALYSIS

Investment and Trade and Service Industries

Being primarily investment vehicles in which almost all business activity is performed by the participating partners, investment partnerships would tend not to have payroll and employment, or at least to have them in disproportionately smaller amounts (especially limited partnerships comprised of a general partner and many limited partners acting solely as providers of investment capital). On the other hand, partnerships engaged in the production of goods and services, by their very nature, would require employees and thus would report payroll and employment. This assessment seems best illustrated by Tables 2 and 5 which show that over 80 percent of the partners in partnerships without payroll were engaged in mining, finance, and real estate--industries with high rates of investment activity. Nearly half the partners in partnerships with payroll conducted business in wholesale trade, retail trade, and services.

Wholesale trade, retail trade, and services accounted for approximately three quarters of reported partnership employment (Figure B). Although mining, finance, and real estate represented a third of partners in partnerships with payroll, they accounted for a disproportionately small amount of reported employment, only 10 percent [5].

Partnership Size

Many partnerships with payroll were relatively small when examined by size of employment, business receipts, and total assets (Figures C, D, and E). Almost 60 percent of all partnerships reporting employment had fewer than 5 employees (Table 1). Over 90 percent of partnerships with payroll had less than \$1 million in business receipts and over 90 percent again had less than \$1 million in total assets [6].

Since two industry groups, retail trade and services, accounted for more than half of all partnerships with payroll but over 70 percent of reported employment, these statistics are not particularly remarkable. Indeed, they are to be expected, given that many of these enterprises can be capitalized with relatively small initial investments. Another feature attracting small businesses to these industries is that a significant portion of employee remuneration in eating, drinking, and lodging establishments can consist of tips paid by customers and thus not paid directly by the partnership. Employee remuneration paid directly by the partnership can be fairly low for a variety of reasons as discussed in "Payroll per Employee" below.

Although 60 percent of all partnerships reporting employment had fewer than 5 employees,

more than half of reported employment was in partnerships with 20 or more employees. Three quarters of the employees in these "larger" partnerships could be found in two major industry groups, retail trade and services. Eating, drinking, and lodging establishments help provide an explanation, since while they accounted for only 11 percent of reported payroll, they represented 23 percent of reported employment (Figure F). Because many of these ventures run double and even triple shifts, it is quite possible that some of the "larger" partnerships are thus explained. Much of the remainder would be accounted for by professional partnerships in medical and health services; legal services; and accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services.

Larger partnerships with payroll tended to be few, but affected the distribution of both employment and payroll by size of business receipts, representing disproportionately large amounts. Fewer than 10 percent of all partnerships with payroll had \$1 million or more in business receipts. These partnerships accounted for some 20 percent of partners in partnerships with payroll, but over 56 percent of payroll and over 40 percent of reported employment, most of which was in partnerships with 20 or more employees.

Essentially four major industry groups accounted for the lopsided relationship of the payroll and employment data in this higher employment stratum: (1) finance, insurance, and real estate; (2) construction; (3) manufacturing; and (4) transportation, communication, utilities, and sanitary services. Unionization was most likely a contributing factor for all of these except finance, insurance, and real estate.

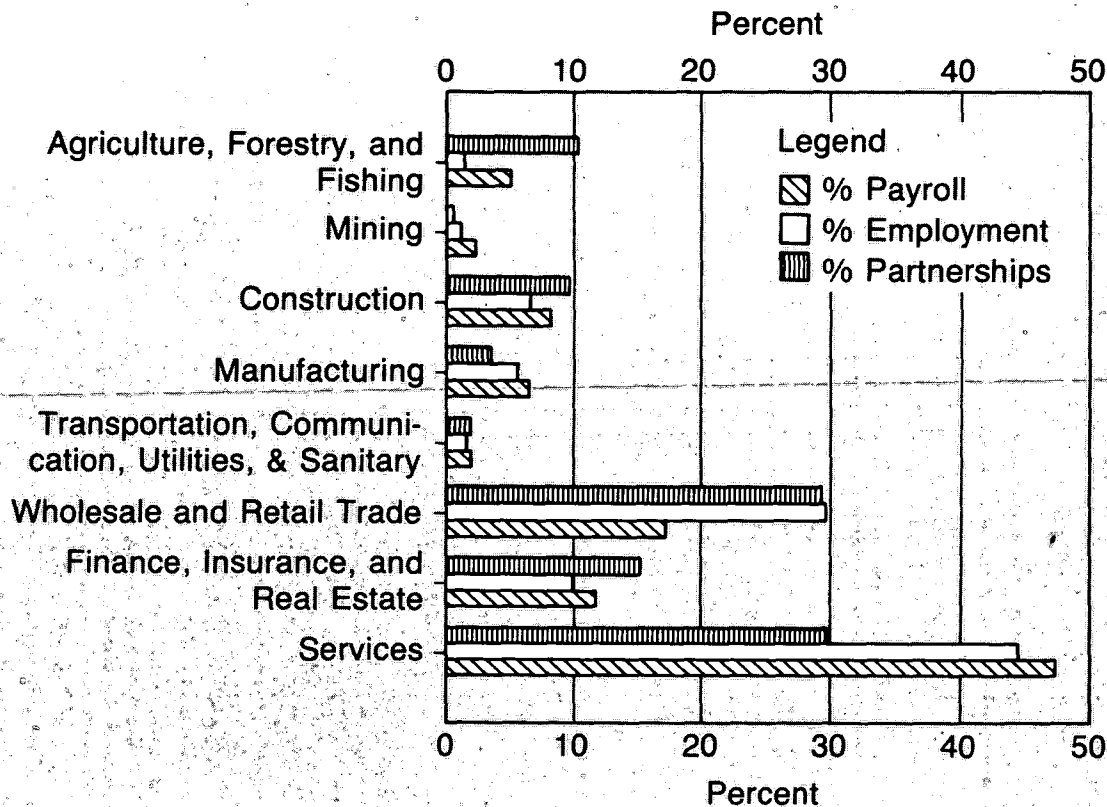
Fewer than 10 percent of partnerships with payroll had \$1 million or more in total assets. Although these partnerships represented a third of reported employment, the percentage of partners represented by these partnerships was roughly comparable at 27 percent.

Other Financial Distinctions

Across each industry (except transportation, communication, utilities, and sanitary services [7]), partners in partnerships with payroll controlled disproportionately high percentages of total income, net income, and even total assets. This relationship was pronounced for mining, finance, and to a lesser degree real estate, all areas with high concentrations of investment and tax shelter activity. Although less than 5 percent of the partners in mining and finance were in partnerships with payroll, they accounted for disproportionately large percentages of total assets and total income, some 30 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

Figure B

### 1979 Partnerships With Payroll: Percent of Partnerships, Employment, and Payroll By Industrial Division



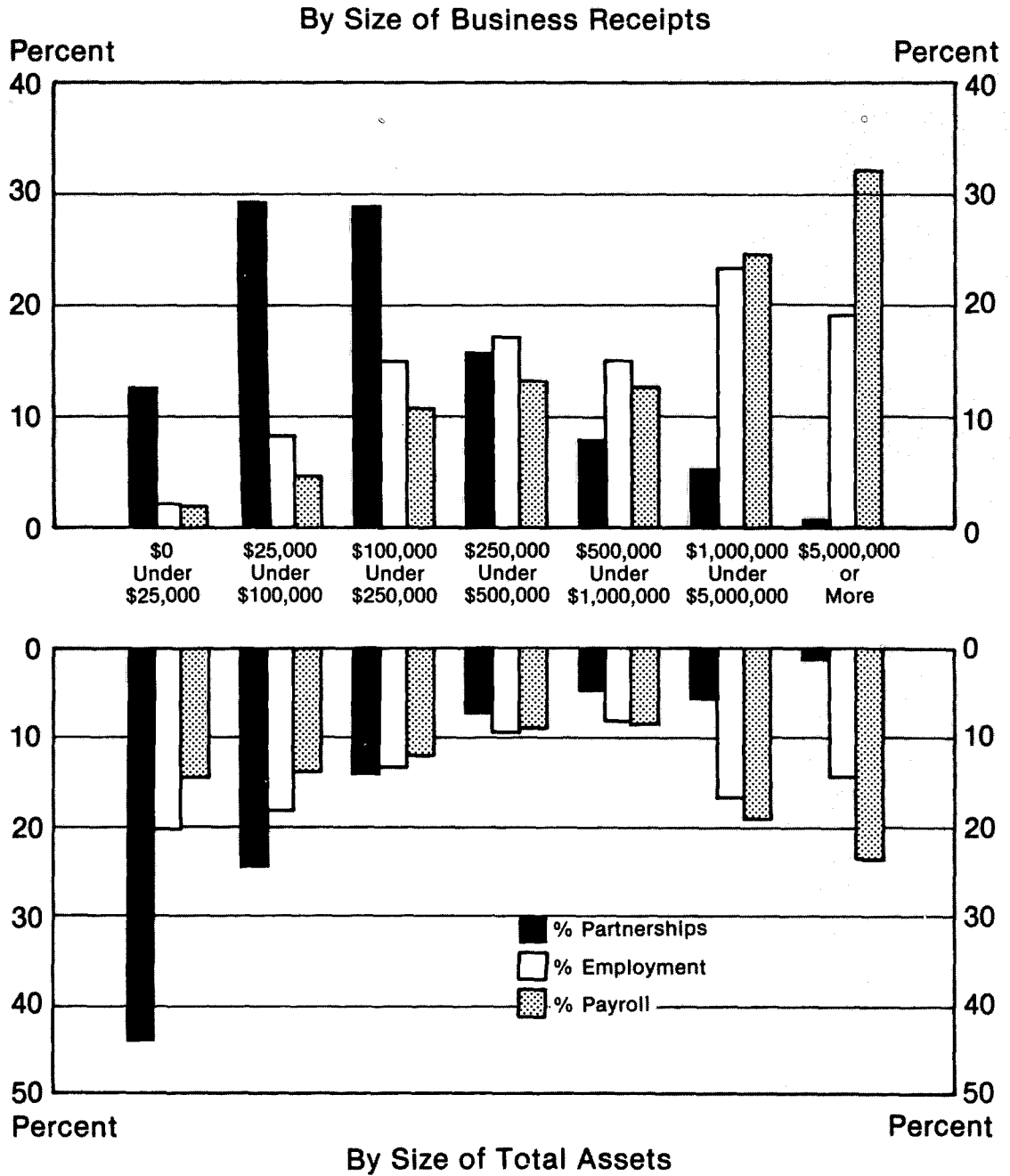
Note: "Nature of Business Not Allocable" is not shown separately because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based. Nevertheless, its data are included in the appropriate totals.

While total assets and total income per partnership in each industry (except transportation, communication, utilities, and sanitary services) were higher for partnerships with payroll than for those without, the relationships exhibited by mining, finance, and real estate above are not particularly unusual. Even investment partnerships would require some employees after they reached a certain size, if

only for purposes of support services and organization. Additionally, partnerships engaged in actual mining production activity would require larger capitalization expenditures per partnership than those strictly in investment activities, and thus would tend to be larger and report payroll. This explanation would apply somewhat to real estate as well, but additionally at work for both mining and real estate is

Figure C

**Partnerships With Payroll: Percent of Partnerships, Employment, & Payroll by Size of Business Receipts & Size of Total Assets**



## Partnership Employment and Payroll, 1979

Figure D.--Number of Partnerships with Payroll by Size of Employment and Size of Total Assets

Size of total assets	Total	Size of employment				
		None reported	1 under 5	5 under 10	10 under 20	20 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total .....	393,216	121,562	160,409	59,989	29,735	21,521
\$0 under \$25,000 .....	172,174	60,435	79,272	22,735	7,174	2,559
\$25,000 under \$100,000 .....	96,193	24,835	42,319	18,234	6,971	3,835
\$100,000 under \$250,000 .....	54,494	15,578	18,683	9,988	6,418	3,827
\$250,000 under \$500,000 .....	27,603	8,583	8,436	3,367	4,029	3,187
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .....	17,896	5,098	6,075	2,094	1,910	2,720
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000 .....	21,176	6,214	5,221	3,139	2,663	3,938
\$5,000,000 or more .....	3,679	820	403	432	569	1,454

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. See "Zero Employment" under Limitations for a discussion of the "None reported" category.

Figure E.--Number of Partnerships with Payroll by Size of Employment and Size of Business Receipts

Size of business receipts	Total	Size of employment				
		None reported	1 under 5	5 under 10	10 under 20	20 or more
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total .....	393,216	121,562	160,409	59,989	29,735	21,521
\$0 under \$25,000 .....	49,684	32,128	14,990	1,929	229	406
\$25,000 under \$100,000 .....	114,324	42,703	59,749	9,994	1,571	307
\$100,000 under \$250,000 .....	113,163	28,432	56,059	20,790	6,594	1,288
\$250,000 under \$500,000 .....	61,939	10,890	21,071	16,747	9,221	4,010
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000 .....	30,893	4,697	6,211	7,601	7,349	5,036
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000 .....	20,353	2,454	2,158	2,752	4,575	8,413
\$5,000,000 or more .....	2,860	258	171	174	197	2,060

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. See "Zero Employment" under Limitations for a discussion of the "None reported" category.

Figure F.--Employment and Payroll for Selected Business Activities in Retail Trade and Services

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Industry	Employment	Percent	Payroll	Percent
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All industries .....	2,498,340	100.0	23,678,837	100.0
Subtotal, selected industries .....	1,156,401	46.3	9,695,344	40.9
Retail trade				
Eating and drinking establishments .....	359,533	14.4	1,367,617	5.8
Services				
Hotels and other lodging places .....	223,352	8.9	1,308,440	5.5
Medical and health services .....	211,484	8.5	1,797,963	7.6
Legal services .....	218,919	8.8	3,007,396	12.7
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services .....	143,113	5.7	2,213,928	9.3

probably the presence of corporate partners, and for real estate, also real estate investment trusts (REIT's) acting as partners.

Partners in certain investment partnerships (particularly real estate and mining) would exploit the accelerated depreciation provisions for their assets and claim correspondingly large amounts of depreciation deductions, resulting in some of the higher percentages of net losses incurred by partnerships without payroll. On the other hand, in partnerships with payroll engaged in trade and service net losses would tend to be explained less by tax deductions and more by the vicissitudes of the economy.

#### Payroll per Employee

The amount of payroll per employee is fairly constant until partnerships with 100 or more employees are encountered, rising then from a plateau of some \$8,000 to \$12,000 per employee or an increase of roughly 50 percent. The rise in payroll per employee is more noticeable as both business receipts and total assets increase, but the glimpse afforded by size of employment indicates that more may be involved than simply the increased ability to pay higher wages permitted by higher partnership income and assets.

At work for businesses with more employees in certain industries (particularly for larger partnerships in manufacturing, construction, and transportation, communication, utilities, and sanitary services) is the increased likelihood of unionization which may bid up the average wage rate (Figure G). In addition, and perhaps more fundamental, is the necessity for more management personnel, whether in the form of production working supervisors or in other more removed strata and administrative services of the management hierarchy, tending to increase average reported payroll per employee.

Another factor at work may be the amount of human capital actually required, as illustrated by mining and manufacturing. Though both mining and manufacturing are capital-intensive industries, it is important to consider that highly specialized workers employed in petroleum mining probably represent larger investments of human capital in terms of on-the-job-training, formal education, and the like. It is surely possible that a certain amount of the premium commanded by mining might be attributable to the short duration and harsh conditions of employment, but just as surely, mining is not unique among industries in this respect.

Figure G.--Payroll per Employee, by Industrial Division

Industrial division	Payroll per employee
All industries .....	\$8,839
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	8,817
Mining .....	17,483
Construction .....	11,236
Manufacturing .....	10,755
Transportation, communication, utilities, and sanitary services ..	10,827
Wholesale trade .....	9,947
Retail trade .....	4,801
Finance .....	22,198
Insurance .....	10,715
Real estate .....	8,278
Services .....	9,933

NOTE: Payroll of partnerships reporting zero employment was excluded for purposes of this computation. "Wholesale and retail trade not allocable" and "Nature of business not allocable" are not shown separately because of the small number of sample returns on which they were based. They are, however, included in the "All industries" computation.

For retail trade (particularly eating and drinking establishments) and, to a lesser degree, certain businesses in services, the relatively low amount of human capital investment required, especially for job entry, helps account for some of the lower reported payroll per employee since a lower return would be expected. Additionally, the fact that these jobs require relatively less human capital tends to funnel more of the pool of unskilled workers towards them, thus increasing the demand for these jobs and consequently acting to keep wages down.

The lower human capital requirement also is partially responsible for at least two other factors helping to keep down wages in retail trade--high turnover and the high incidence of part-time and temporary employees. High turnover is influenced by the relative portability of job skills and by the relatively low increase in pay to be expected from a longer stay at the same job. The less rigorous requirements for job entrance, in conjunction with the variety of working hours and shifts available for these jobs, often make them especially suitable for temporary employees such as students and other individuals seeking supplemental rather than primary career income. Part-time employees are also attracted by these job features and, for obvious reasons, their participation also helps to depress average reported payroll.

"True" remuneration per employee is probably understated in eating and drinking and similar service-type establishments due to the tendency for substantial amounts of tip income to go unreported [8]. True average compensation may also be somewhat understated for agricultural employees since a substantial portion of their total remuneration can consist of food and shelter, both of which are not reportable for purposes of Form 943 (Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees).

Seasonality of business activity also may account for either understating or overstating of average employee payroll, depending on where in the business year March 12 (the date as of which employment is reported) happens to fall. Thus, for many construction partnerships annual payroll per employee probably is overstated in the sense that employment would be higher in good weather months.

#### SUMMARY

For Tax Year 1979, partnerships with payroll comprised only a third of all partnerships, but almost 60 percent of partnership net income. Partnerships without payroll represented some 70 percent of partnership net loss, and were heavily concentrated, probably as limited partnerships, in industries experiencing high rates of investment and tax shelter activity, primarily real estate and finance. Partnerships

with payroll were heavily clustered in retail trade and services, areas requiring relatively small capitalization outlays for business start-ups and operations.

Although 60 percent of partnerships reporting employment had fewer than 5 employees, more than half of all employees worked for partnerships with at least 20 employees. Retail trade and services accounted for over 70 percent of reported employment, much of it in partnerships with 20 or more employees.

Average employee payroll was fairly constant at approximately \$8,000 for partnerships with less than 100 employees; for partnerships with at least 100 employees, it rose to \$12,000. This wage differential is probably due to factors such as unionization and more layers of management personnel for larger partnerships. Average employee payroll varied more across industries and ranged from \$4,800 for retail trade to \$22,200 for finance. The variations in average employee payroll by industry can be explained by factors such as seasonality of business activity, unionization, industry profitability, the employee's human capital investment, and the part-time and temporary nature of certain jobs.

#### METHODOLOGY

Each of the business employment and payroll linkage studies undertaken by IRS Statistics of Income (SOI) Division for the Small Business Administration will add employment and payroll to the financial data already available from the IRS SOI business statistics series by matching SOI sample files of business income tax returns by Employer Identification Number (EIN) with the corresponding quarterly or annual Employer's Tax Returns reporting Federal income tax withheld and Social Security (FICA) taxes. For the Tax Year 1979 Partnership Linkage Study, this operation entailed matching the Tax Year 1979 SOI sample file of 48,396 Form 1065 (U.S. Partnership Return of Income) records [9] with the population of some 5 million Form 941 (Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return) and Form 943 (Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees) records perfected and provided by the Bureau of Census [10].

This study was designed to estimate data for full-year partnership returns; therefore, the data differ from those for similar items in the 1979 Statistics of Income partnership study as illustrated in Figure H; and should be qualified accordingly (see "Part-Year and Other Excluded Records" under Limitations).

Because the EIN's on some partnership records may have been incorrect, it was necessary to impute [11] for those records, which should have matched with Form 941 or Form 943 data but did not. Accordingly, three sets (LOW, BEST, and



Figure H.--Selected Items by Return Group as Percentages of 1979 Partnership Statistics of Income (SOI) Totals

Item	Total	Selected return groups (in percent)		
		Full year <sup>1</sup>	Part year	Other excluded cases
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Partnerships .....	100.0	91.5	6.2	2.3
Partners .....	100.0	91.2	6.3	2.5
Total assets .....	100.0	90.1	7.7	2.2
Total receipts .....	100.0	92.7	3.8	3.5
Proxy Payroll <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	94.6	3.9	1.5

<sup>1</sup>Present study's universe.

<sup>2</sup>Proxy Payroll was the sum of "Salaries and Wages" plus "Cost of Labor" from Form 1065. See "Payroll and Proxy Payroll" under Limitations for further discussion.

HIGH) of estimates were eventually produced; those from the BEST set were used in this report.

**LIMITATIONS**

Because the data presented in this article are estimates based on a sample of returns, they are subject to sampling error. To insure proper use of the estimates, the magnitude of the sampling error should be known.

The table below presents approximated coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates. The approximate CV's shown here are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For numbers of partnerships other than those below, the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

<u>Estimated Number of Returns</u>	<u>Approximated Coefficient of Variation</u>
940,000	.02
150,000	.05
37,000	.10
9,400	.20
4,200	.30
1,500	.50

The reliability of estimates based on samples and the use of CV's for evaluating the precision of sample estimates are discussed in the Appendix.

Part-Year and Other Excluded Records

Part-year partnership records (those with less than a full accounting year) and other excluded records (certain prior year records

and records sharing the same EIN and accounting period) were omitted from the present tabulations. Part year records may have been new or final returns whose matches with Form 941 or Form 943 data would not have been consistent with the rest of the population--especially since employment is reported only as of the first quarter. Other excluded records might have adversely affected the data by effecting multiple matches with Form 941 and Form 943 data or by matching to Form 941 or Form 943 data not representative of the Form 1065's accounting period. This limitation of the present results means that the estimates in this article are based on just over 90 percent of the population of 1979 partnership returns. They represent, however, partnerships containing nearly 95 percent of payroll as reported on Form 1065 (see "Payroll and Proxy Payroll" below for more discussion of this item).

Payroll and Proxy Payroll

Although the ratio of Form 1065 Proxy Payroll (Salaries and Wages plus Cost of Labor) to Form 941 and Form 943 Payroll suggested a virtual identity (98.9 percent) for all partnerships with payroll, there was some variation in this comparison across size of employment by industry, size of business receipts, and size of total assets. It is possible that the presence of false matches yet within the file might account for certain of these deviations. Nevertheless, it is more likely that they are due to (a) differences between the time period of the partnership's accounting period as reported on Form 1065 and the time period of the Calendar Year quarterly Form 941 or Calendar Year annual Form 943 representing its payroll and employment data and (b) the "burying" of some Proxy Payroll data in other deduction items on Form 1065.

Zero Employment

In addition to the 795,350 partnership Forms 1065 not matching Forms 941 and Forms 943 and thus reporting neither payroll nor employment, over 30 percent of the 393,216 Forms 1065 that did match Forms 941 and Forms 943 reported zero employment (Figure I). In spite of their numbers, these records nevertheless accounted for only some 7 percent of reported payroll.

Figure I.--Partnerships With and Without Employment

Category	Number of Partnerships
Total .....	1,188,566
Not Matching Form 941 or Form 943 .....	795,350
Matching Form 941 or Form 943 .....	393,216
Reporting employment .....	271,654
Not reporting employment .....	121,562

The deletion of Employment in Form 943 records (due to its unreliability) by Census accounts for the high proportion of zero employment represented by agriculture, forestry, and fishing, but for other industries the following are considered as possible explanations: (a) seasonality of business activity, (b) high birth and death rates experienced by partnerships as a whole (particularly those established purely for tax purposes) predictably resulting in high numbers of no first quarter Forms 941 (the only quarter for which employment was required to be reported), and (c) the reporting requirement itself, which asked for Employment only as of the pay period containing March 12.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] A more comprehensive treatment of small business employment and payroll will be forthcoming from David A. Hirschberg and Bruce Phillips (both of whose review of this article was much appreciated) of SBA at the conclusion of the Tax Year 1979 corporation and sole proprietorship studies. These two studies should be completed by the end of 1984; preliminary tabulations of sole proprietorship employment and payroll data are anticipated by early summer of 1984. The employment and payroll studies will be repeated for all three types of business entity for Tax Year 1982 to coincide with the Economic Censuses and thereafter annually for corporations and every five years for partnerships and sole proprietorships.

[2] For further information on the Small Business Data Base see Kirchhoff, Bruce A. and Hirschberg, David A., "Small Business Data Base: Progress and Potential," *1981 Proceedings: American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods*; Hirschberg, David A. and Phillips, Bruce, "Using Financial Statement Data to Evaluate the Status of Small Business," *1982 Proceedings: American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods*; and Rose, Paul and Taylor, Linda, "Size of Employment in Statistics of Income: A New Classifier," *1982 Proceedings: American Statistical Association, Section on Survey Research Methods*.

[3] For a more definitive treatment of tax shelter partnerships see Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation (Staff), *Proposals Relating to Tax Shelters and Other Tax-Motivated Transactions*, JCS-5-84. Also see Piet, Patrick, "Partnership Returns for 1981 Reflect Tax Shelter Activity," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1983-84.

[4] "The use of tax-shelter investments by higher bracket taxpayers became increasingly widespread through the 1970's. In 1979 39 percent of taxpayers with over \$200,000 of adjusted gross income (AGI), before partnership loss, reported net partnership losses, which reduced federal income tax liability by 10.7 percent in this income class. Considering just those taxpayers in the top income bracket reporting partnership loss, these losses reduced their tax liability by an average 25.2 percent. On the other hand, only 0.1 percent of taxpayers with pre-loss AGI of \$10,000 - \$20,000 reported net partnership loss, and this loss reduced tax liability by only 0.2 percent in their income class....

These data overestimate tax shelter partnerships to the extent that net partnership losses are due to adverse economic circumstances as opposed to tax deductions.... However, net partnership loss data underestimate tax deductions to the extent that losses from one partnership offset profits from another." Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation (Staff), *Proposals Relating to Tax Shelters and Other Tax-Motivated Transactions*, JCS-5-84, page 9.

[5] Almost one third (30.9 percent) of the 393,216 partnerships with payroll did not report employment. Partnerships with payroll were defined as those whose Form 1065 matched on Employer Identification

- Number (EIN) with a Form 941 or Form 943 containing payroll or employment for Calendar Year 1978, 1979, or 1980. See Methodology and also "Zero Employment" under Limitations for further discussion.
- [6] Tabulations of income statement, payroll, and employment data cross-classified by size of employment, business receipts, and total assets are available on a reimbursable basis. These may be obtained by writing to Director, Statistics of Income Division, D:R:S, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224.
- [7] Tax shelter partnerships without payroll engaged in the leasing of airplanes may provide a partial explanation for this exception, since the large companies engaged in actual business activity for these industries most likely would be corporations.
- [8] See Pearl, Robert B. and McCrohan, Kevin F., "Estimates of Tip Income in Eating Places, 1982," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 1983-84.
- [9] For a more detailed account of this sampling scheme, see *Statistics of Income--1979, Partnership Returns*.
- [10] Internal Revenue Service initially processed Forms 941 and Forms 943 and provided the Census Bureau with extracts of selected data, as authorized by Internal Revenue Code section 6103. Census "perfected" these data for their own purposes and later supplied Statistics of Income Division with "perfected" employment and payroll data for 1978-1980.
- [11] For a more complete description of the imputation process, including its assumptions, see Greenia, Nick, *Processing and Imputation Methodology*, November 1983, (unpublished), available upon request by writing to Director, Statistics of Income Division, D:R:S, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20224.

1979 Partnership Employment and Payroll

**Table 1.—Total Assets, Income Statement, Employment, and Payroll by Number of Employees for Partnerships With Payroll**

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total		None		1 under 5		5 under 10		10 under 20		20 under 50		50 under 100		100 or more	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>Number of partnerships</b> .....	393,216	121,562	160,409	59,989	28,735	14,903	4,060	2,558								
<b>Number of partners</b> .....	1,427,197	469,941	475,952	165,507	130,138	69,715	56,537	59,687								
<b>Total assets</b> .....	151,306,994	38,885,298	28,099,614	18,688,591	17,286,780	13,927,441	8,954,727	26,503,543								
<b>Total receipts</b> .....	184,726,789	24,417,086	30,752,660	22,986,738	21,231,960	21,351,337	12,131,015	31,943,994								
Business receipts.....	157,924,780	22,840,659	29,927,936	22,271,516	20,668,155	20,790,768	11,748,465	29,679,279								
Income from other partnerships and fiduciaries.....	272,853	27,584	49,262	42,945	33,856	17,925	6,546	84,745								
Nonqualifying dividends.....	24,989	2,858	6,258	1,114	1,380	1,545	1,750	10,094								
Interest received.....	2,286,391	346,715	248,938	154,464	208,280	134,355	92,748	1,112,994								
Rents received.....	671,962	144,789	82,790	77,417	75,417	65,610	66,611	157,118								
Royalties.....	182,441	56,507	72,635	14,395	11,455	7,733	3,939	15,878								
Farm net profit.....	15,082	12,637	234	1,073	783	27,332	12,042	33,222								
Net gain, noncapital assets.....	373,378	117,666	71,901	81,734	29,483	305,287	196,616	840,752								
Other receipts.....	2,862,892	867,662	292,705	254,080	203,591	198,616	186,616	322,222								
<b>Total deductions</b> .....	148,838,928	23,917,161	27,189,610	20,000,950	18,901,044	19,092,739	11,004,899	28,731,324								
Cost of sales and operations.....	73,044,137	13,246,144	14,419,213	10,178,682	9,597,205	9,458,985	4,794,914	11,348,975								
Inventory, beginning of year.....	6,952,987	799,059	1,829,130	1,136,442	998,800	909,693	415,448	886,415								
Purchases.....	48,567,451	8,581,412	11,319,747	7,893,266	7,479,909	6,990,691	2,913,979	5,521,310								
Cost of labor.....	5,684,469	1,297,417	526,413	548,185	519,473	660,191	483,490	1,537,341								
Materials and supplies.....	3,820,018	737,016	814,725	411,290	402,403	513,763	206,858	733,963								
Other costs.....	15,736,441	4,862,162	1,760,978	1,405,071	1,293,469	1,535,897	1,231,072	3,648,802								
Less: Inventory, end of year.....	7,717,231	1,207,923	1,631,781	1,213,562	1,063,849	945,331	465,929	958,858								
Salaries and wages.....	17,736,019	680,670	2,047,750	2,269,648	2,383,079	2,666,845	1,488,945	5,991,081								
Less: Jobs credit.....	34,408	2,023	5,762	4,116	5,486	6,796	2,081	8,135								
Guaranteed payments to partners.....	2,884,452	348,048	820,303	480,973	415,730	341,366	137,803	440,228								
Rent paid.....	4,098,150	834,358	650,268	489,758	432,867	511,746	307,806	871,347								
Taxes paid.....	6,515,213	1,852,739	1,571,090	1,035,109	1,050,163	772,319	528,669	1,705,123								
Bad debts.....	4,839,499	635,632	954,138	687,947	668,931	603,743	367,304	920,740								
Repairs.....	244,269	34,023	52,058	34,900	30,439	27,784	16,546	48,519								
Depreciation.....	2,323,896	678,840	463,840	266,843	271,935	221,840	126,834	293,564								
Amortization.....	6,805,149	1,720,422	1,359,755	877,328	854,090	667,878	393,528	832,348								
Depletion.....	164,314	35,162	18,278	17,729	11,030	18,871	14,912	48,532								
Pension, profit-sharing, annuity, and bond purchase plans.....	179,801	51,008	12,168	7,979	8,323	15,173	15,184	69,987								
Employee benefit plans.....	296,427	7,420	13,629	19,305	21,742	31,055	26,402	178,874								
Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries.....	550,087	27,897	31,798	50,521	54,571	80,603	51,189	253,509								
Farm net loss.....	274,896	76,355	33,671	23,761	61,671	21,100	14,045	44,293								
Net loss, noncapital assets.....	214	—	29	—	—	116	—	69								
Other deductions.....	71,961	30,368	16,557	3,342	4,520	9,300	5,340	2,553								
<b>Net income (less deficit)</b> .....	26,743,917	3,459,998	4,731,029	3,562,131	3,040,231	3,651,201	2,707,567	5,591,759								
Deficit.....	15,887,862	499,925	3,562,850	2,896,788	2,390,915	2,259,598	1,126,116	3,212,870								
<b>Net short-term capital gain (less loss)</b> .....	22,187,450	2,815,807	4,570,519	3,600,676	2,917,393	2,739,415	1,455,710	4,287,929								
<b>Net long-term capital gain (less loss)</b> .....	6,278,599	2,115,882	1,007,669	703,888	586,478	480,817	328,594	1,055,259								
<b>Capital gains and losses allocable to partners:</b>																
Net short-term capital gain (less loss).....	—	195,179	24,298	17,201	15,370	20,057	29,755	33,186								
Net long-term capital gain (less loss).....	2,044,946	597,169	275,269	890,168	94,703	51,885	46,321	89,431								
<b>Employment</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2,498,340	334,745	334,745	390,486	387,470	441,990	272,969	660,680								
<b>Payroll</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	23,678,837	2,449,490	2,449,490	2,815,482	2,985,697	3,785,170	2,144,943	7,892,750								
<b>Proxy payroll</b> <sup>3</sup> .....	23,422,488	2,178,086	2,574,162	2,815,633	2,902,552	3,430,997	1,992,435	7,528,422								

<sup>1</sup>Reported as of March 12 on Form 941.

<sup>2</sup>From Form 941 and Form 943.

<sup>3</sup>The sum of "Salaries and Wages" plus "Cost of Labor" from Form 1065.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.





Table 4.—Total Assets, Income Statement, Employment, and Payroll by Size of Total Assets for Partnerships With Payroll

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	All returns	\$0	\$1 under \$25,000	\$25,000 \$100,000	\$100,000 \$250,000	\$250,000 \$500,000	\$500,000 \$1 million	\$1 million under \$5 million	\$5 million and over
Number of partnerships	393,216	79,161	93,013	96,193	54,494	27,603	17,896	21,176	3,679
Number of partners	1,427,197	188,090	217,808	243,438	185,954	123,433	108,785	203,596	176,094
Total assets	151,306,994	14,567,593	1,007,896	5,277,373	8,610,364	9,778,766	12,642,185	44,482,501	69,506,328
Total receipts	164,726,796	14,105,095	10,106,332	20,804,099	20,288,975	15,484,279	13,928,144	32,730,738	36,816,738
Business receipts	157,924,780	14,105,095	9,990,751	20,519,745	19,867,058	15,097,982	13,932,766	31,212,214	33,789,269
Income from other partnerships and fiduciaries	272,963	28,597	561	17,838	7,955	17,077	32,589	57,641	110,666
Nonqualifying dividends	24,999	493	1,557	441	3,358	2,311	3,690	3,199	12,321
Interest received	2,996,391	40,807	23,779	28,134	61,229	68,017	150,900	424,379	1,502,131
Rents received	671,962	40,875	10,103	28,363	65,390	56,943	66,571	219,377	190,210
Royalties	182,441	5,861	4,960	23,380	22,164	7,410	6,921	67,554	43,142
Farm net profit	15,082	480	—	99	6,312	182	1,774	1,774	58,735
Net gain, noncapital assets	373,379	38,289	25,144	14,414	32,949	29,770	58,772	116,308	1,099,070
Other receipts	2,962,892	309,079	49,476	170,674	222,713	206,697	271,014	634,178	35,656,098
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>148,838,828</b>	<b>12,599,681</b>	<b>7,687,985</b>	<b>17,554,898</b>	<b>17,681,575</b>	<b>13,925,829</b>	<b>12,666,769</b>	<b>30,886,302</b>	<b>35,656,098</b>
Cost of sales and operations	73,044,137	7,492,968	3,453,762	9,831,500	10,261,678	7,434,887	6,556,229	15,128,171	13,084,920
Inventory, beginning of year	6,952,987	610,030	180,036	820,269	1,006,212	718,170	661,053	1,805,734	1,351,482
Purchases	48,597,451	4,959,328	2,157,132	7,316,030	7,829,986	5,605,079	4,177,495	9,526,451	6,995,939
Cost of labor	5,684,469	480,034	364,447	750,411	630,562	484,598	597,618	1,079,816	1,296,962
Materials and supplies	3,820,018	356,707	385,081	479,428	386,246	291,633	382,090	694,342	864,492
Other costs	15,736,441	1,643,410	1,126,878	1,601,297	1,691,297	1,176,039	1,461,040	3,981,811	4,291,263
Less: Inventory, end of year	7,717,231	556,523	137,844	861,516	1,172,654	840,827	723,068	1,709,962	1,715,217
Salaries and wages	17,729,019	1,254,120	1,325,022	2,966,348	2,216,108	1,589,241	1,472,230	3,124,544	4,390,404
Less: Jobs credit	34,408	1,591	2,224	5,161	9,309	3,759	2,635	5,847	3,883
Guaranteed payments to partners	2,984,452	215,158	454,010	627,187	459,906	272,578	193,118	334,400	429,113
Rent paid	4,098,150	404,749	431,920	709,007	565,271	391,537	326,048	612,994	666,823
Interest paid	6,515,213	340,902	68,740	209,436	352,542	500,899	422,746	2,674,543	3,643,404
Taxes paid	4,839,436	349,390	240,197	481,798	498,027	432,958	451,361	1,190,842	1,205,891
Bad debts	244,269	21,429	14,187	21,674	24,945	22,199	27,805	59,653	49,789
Repairs	2,323,696	270,592	70,885	180,754	246,945	237,974	250,223	584,500	463,741
Depreciation	6,893,149	536,437	148,696	419,256	574,476	476,426	673,975	2,074,700	1,802,902
Amortization	164,314	2,008	2,078	19,787	9,176	7,790	16,789	44,181	71,877
Depletion	178,601	4,345	1,653	3,126	3,126	7,913	4,937	27,244	131,366
Pension, profit-sharing, annuity, and bond purchase plans	296,427	18,863	10,162	21,393	16,938	16,873	19,907	61,322	139,500
Employee benefit plans	550,087	21,078	24,872	52,132	46,203	50,661	51,663	14,934	188,547
Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries	274,896	1,947	10	4,289	26,474	20,141	32,692	58,563	130,779
Farm net loss	214	15	—	—	—	—	—	89	66
Net loss, noncapital assets	71,961	5,354	1,387	3,554	5,150	9,745	1,120	14,397	31,253
Other deductions	26,743,917	1,667,425	1,646,537	2,825,579	2,374,329	2,367,664	1,855,549	4,777,060	9,228,775
<b>Net income (less deficit)</b>	<b>15,887,862</b>	<b>1,967,911</b>	<b>2,218,347</b>	<b>3,249,201</b>	<b>2,927,400</b>	<b>1,559,650</b>	<b>1,261,375</b>	<b>1,844,436</b>	<b>1,160,541</b>
Net income	22,167,450	2,257,548	2,450,550	3,574,982	2,977,760	1,971,981	1,810,150	3,582,638	3,541,961
Deficit	6,279,588	289,637	232,202	325,681	350,360	413,331	548,775	1,738,202	2,381,421
<b>Capital gains and losses allocable to partners:</b>									
Net short-term capital gain (less loss)	-55,301	346	28	1,246	4,079	8,023	20,512	11,683	-101,218
Net long-term capital gain (less loss)	2,044,946	84,678	3,514	99,716	52,962	83,700	103,303	986,819	630,256
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,498,340</b>	<b>258,235</b>	<b>250,584</b>	<b>456,144</b>	<b>332,794</b>	<b>229,545</b>	<b>199,477</b>	<b>415,630</b>	<b>357,941</b>
<b>Payroll<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>23,678,937</b>	<b>1,780,637</b>	<b>1,660,120</b>	<b>3,251,518</b>	<b>2,784,268</b>	<b>2,112,052</b>	<b>1,977,111</b>	<b>4,531,436</b>	<b>5,581,694</b>
<b>Proxy payroll<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23,422,468</b>	<b>1,734,155</b>	<b>1,689,470</b>	<b>3,118,759</b>	<b>2,846,690</b>	<b>2,073,840</b>	<b>1,969,949</b>	<b>4,204,360</b>	<b>5,687,366</b>

<sup>1</sup>Reported as of March 12 on Form 941.  
<sup>2</sup>From Form 941 and Form 943.  
<sup>3</sup>The sum of "Salaries and Wages," plus "Cost of Labor," from Form 1065.  
 NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

1979 Partnership Employment and Payroll

Table 5.—Total Assets and Income Statement by Selected Industry for Partnerships Without Payroll

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	(1) All industries	(2) Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	(3) Mining	(4) Construction	(5) Manufacturing	(6) Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	(7) Wholesale trade	(8) Retail trade	(9) Finance	(10) Insurance agents, brokers, and service	(11) Real estate	(12) Services
Number of partnerships	795,350	77,935	21,928	30,323	13,697	9,368	15,516	53,785	122,963	1,690	347,653	99,985
Number of partners	4,902,562	237,961	599,260	69,653	34,570	27,528	38,427	110,960	1,763,346	5,980	1,673,828	332,470
Total assets	248,624,279	7,446,123	10,363,366	2,633,911	1,847,398	5,954,743	988,504	1,014,460	55,278,533	195,661	151,202,044	12,167,084
Total receipts	72,974,436	6,836,938	5,504,907	4,647,260	1,427,490	1,895,507	3,119,761	3,489,644	8,780,377	201,477	31,406,227	5,657,623
Business receipts	65,276,509	6,384,213	5,191,551	4,579,065	1,391,956	1,879,761	3,097,496	3,455,170	4,019,802	165,039	29,878,911	5,244,884
Income from other partnerships and fiduciaries	871,318	4,281	75,934	4,708	10,924	717	128	717	668,201	1,230	84,699	20,296
Nonqualifying dividends	1,019	3	6	62	6	22	45	139	115	115	2,241	20,296
Interest received	4,439,127	40,427	42,483	19,450	9,306	6,767	7,558	4,322	3,468,913	7,762	654,432	175,686
Royalties	320,503	43,541	14,077	16,708	1,950	1,234	5,863	7,762	654,432	787	126,755	21,381
Farm net profit	394,481	9,325	71,067	63	1,414	0	81	1,643	209,392	0	17,291	24,116
Net gain, noncapital assets	7,989	6,433	87	0	0	0	0	0	763	0	0	5
Net gain, noncapital assets	517,432	55,468	25,897	2,101	731	5,342	708	2,036	112,021	0	241,674	71,452
Other receipts	1,141,408	292,232	-83,797	23,103	11,202	6,392	17,882	16,322	163,926	26,536	401,453	99,366
Total deductions	72,105,075	6,382,874	7,394,507	4,117,069	1,435,542	1,996,509	2,913,631	3,249,904	7,695,543	148,906	31,857,540	4,985,579
Cost of sales and operations	21,579,980	3,636,572	1,559,776	3,237,226	985,935	673,915	2,564,792	2,569,864	16,038	46,610	4,979,657	1,104,268
Inventory, beginning of year	3,317,691	179,666	39,897	533,398	91,898	1,714	188,598	2,569,864	16,038	46,610	4,979,657	1,104,268
Purchases	10,645,765	1,649,341	368,546	634,669	760,550	516,198	2,088,315	2,457,769	49,506	10,448	1,605,025	524,428
Cost of labor	537,130	132,903	102,232	150,149	42,313	11,158	6,472	6,472	25,765	0	89,578	17,325
Materials and supplies	1,462,797	100,269	115,583	671,296	87,638	5,731	47,641	31,363	1,688	14,497	283,525	103,487
Other costs	9,567,511	1,980,232	962,956	1,785,220	117,877	143,757	437,970	148,351	28,174	21,663	3,423,358	499,953
Less: Inventory, end of year	3,951,503	205,659	49,429	537,506	114,331	4,642	201,674	420,596	86,149	0	2,202,281	126,017
Salaries and wages	755,291	21,050	33,698	32,116	24,482	11,358	8,598	8,282	19,015	15	572,426	24,272
Less: Jobs credit	860,822	36	508	4	87	0	6	47	1	0	180	25
Guaranteed payments to partners	1,309,956	243,461	51,267	92,054	28,313	9,395	31,482	57,078	126,505	2,558	211,962	171,463
Interest paid	11,398,151	461,242	291,168	127,337	56,368	201,211	19,044	105,198	41,808	2,747	617,330	130,521
Taxes paid	3,052,650	107,221	171,332	30,171	25,066	43,704	34,371	29,139	878,077	1,097	8,776,723	539,630
Bad debts	62,877	3,116	3,627	3,705	5,827	308	3,870	1,957	1,092	52	2,420,494	60,681
Repairs	1,523,963	208,094	53,411	19,037	11,940	45,238	5,787	22,703	3,067	3,067	1,068,335	19,590
Depreciation	9,168,231	570,705	543,206	82,240	66,470	566,878	26,039	48,978	383,143	1,034	5,925,584	69,212
Amortization	198,292	989	13,766	2,794	459	3,319	524	337	14,380	0	112,556	1,593,637
Depletion	213,976	5,778	187,995	0	1,567	5	1,219	0	11,252	0	5,726	437
Pension, profit-sharing, annuity, and bond purchase plans	6,106	316	3,435	76	539	2,148	73	13	119	0	1,193	184
Employee benefit plans	25,552	1,533	7,298	2,390	1,561	1,197	500	224	116	1	9,543	1,188
Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries	1,914,756	30,232	318,665	894	5,689	988	4,740	0	1,183,397	1,318	334,957	33,866
Farm net loss	6,208	3,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,834	0	184	0
Net loss, noncapital assets	232,629	6,464	64,285	2,022	44	4,808	163	443	127,204	0	24,031	23,154
Other deductions	19,185,927	784,132	3,997,664	465,496	189,629	417,891	200,084	354,143	4,694,548	89,905	6,757,679	1,223,084
Net income (less deficit)	889,382	474,063	-1,889,601	530,191	-8,052	-101,001	206,129	239,940	1,144,634	52,571	-451,313	672,044
Net income	15,769,918	1,079,752	1,862,316	685,313	160,355	426,682	254,140	332,383	4,226,894	55,274	4,864,241	1,722,091
Deficit	14,900,456	605,688	3,751,916	155,122	168,407	527,683	48,011	92,442	3,081,960	2,704	5,415,554	1,050,047
Capital gains and losses allocable to partners:												
Net short-term capital gain (less loss)	160,780	-4,914	74	-32	294	368	15	0	96,769	-53	61,957	6,302
Net long-term capital gain (less loss)	2,632,898	101,723	37,630	6,140	1,829	9,322	181	5,043	1,276,551	1,264	1,122,081	72,144

NOTE: "Wholesale and retail trade not allocable" and "Nature of business not allocable" are not shown separately because of the small number of sample returns on which they were based. Nevertheless, the data are included in the appropriate totals. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.





1979 Partnership Employment and Payroll

Table 7.—Total Assets and Income Statement by Size of Total Assets for Partnerships Without Payroll

[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	(1) All returns	(2) \$0	(3) \$1 under \$25,000	(4) \$25,000 under \$50,000	(5) \$50,000 under \$100,000	(6) \$100,000 under \$250,000	(7) \$250,000 under \$500,000	(8) \$500,000 under \$1 million	(9) \$1 million under \$5 million	(10) \$5 million and over
Number of partnerships	795,350	174,483	190,851	75,649	89,281	117,624	66,398	37,709	36,972	6,404
Number of partners	4,802,562	856,713	606,482	264,900	367,042	579,612	433,458	370,236	370,236	710,237
Total assets	246,624,229	1,709,983	2,731,766	6,499,467	26,279,286	19,044,616	23,564,591	26,279,286	73,855,923	94,938,375
Total receipts	72,974,436	8,713,665	5,385,943	2,684,641	3,980,346	6,197,917	6,124,852	5,960,619	14,650,250	19,036,502
Business receipts	65,276,509	7,003,535	5,061,638	2,497,959	3,742,738	5,642,121	5,596,240	5,378,292	13,527,037	16,826,950
Income from other partnerships and fiduciaries	871,318	89,039	110,726	62,534	18,570	102,132	59,241	104,631	153,291	171,154
Nonqualifying dividends	65,970	18,455	683	700	1,224	2,365	5,307	6,033	20,776	10,407
Interest received	4,438,127	1,234,642	67,702	24,534	66,582	208,370	229,686	285,778	720,579	1,601,255
Rents received	320,503	35,225	5,233	11,087	12,284	40,573	34,723	34,628	69,657	12,063
Royalties	394,481	39,778	17,924	26,601	28,601	52,611	47,026	50,571	58,414	87
Farm net profit	1,688	1,813	4,491	1,411	0	5	5	972	55	55
Net gain, noncapital assets	517,432	112,548	37,251	29,608	16,287	53,166	45,127	37,642	109,346	78,437
Other receipts	1,141,408	178,629	70,427	40,155	94,082	96,535	107,378	82,072	191,094	281,057
Total deductions	72,105,075	6,753,618	4,937,843	2,183,454	3,687,612	5,637,625	6,148,090	6,256,906	16,063,212	20,234,716
Cost of sales and operations	21,578,380	3,217,102	2,348,822	1,149,689	1,581,908	2,124,963	1,870,230	1,713,250	3,417,026	4,156,392
Inventory, beginning of year	3,317,681	271,076	241,136	137,755	170,061	431,773	326,054	392,347	835,971	511,508
Purchases	10,645,765	1,473,661	1,466,967	698,946	875,992	1,171,803	667,827	721,174	1,329,027	2,240,387
Cost of labor	537,130	62,895	64,262	22,620	28,540	56,048	70,400	29,668	67,925	134,671
Materials and supplies	1,462,797	248,731	196,323	74,088	85,133	99,580	141,161	74,498	233,420	309,664
Other costs	9,567,511	1,326,253	562,069	337,413	536,657	734,460	896,916	969,249	2,282,644	1,781,890
Less: Inventory, end of year	3,951,503	165,614	181,934	121,133	114,479	368,700	332,128	503,698	1,331,961	851,667
Salaries and wages	755,291	47,576	27,764	11,719	24,975	29,850	62,657	45,855	276,360	228,536
Less: Jobs credit	865	105,071	59	47	0	0	5	5	139	143
Guaranteed payments to partners	860,822	156,558	181,567	40,715	44,381	66,588	51,338	54,478	125,804	126,315
Rent paid	1,309,956	156,958	181,567	72,698	67,433	104,090	135,188	165,862	178,938	247,202
Interest paid	11,398,151	497,404	182,710	121,814	274,743	824,173	1,120,024	1,136,872	3,664,975	3,603,435
Taxes paid	3,052,850	206,062	87,507	60,848	126,707	271,726	312,988	342,407	800,286	844,320
Bad debts	83,877	8,151	6,735	3,086	1,975	5,132	12,010	11,640	11,767	23,380
Repairs	1,525,963	182,388	60,428	57,315	87,205	163,310	162,401	167,613	366,795	278,508
Depreciation	9,768,231	490,144	231,668	180,170	315,119	766,899	945,774	906,814	2,805,023	3,126,622
Amortization	165,292	3,242	4,916	1,864	4,064	7,392	9,783	11,176	73,048	50,807
Depletion	213,979	9,005	3,021	1,073	1,611	6,372	3,303	11,608	51,359	126,788
Pension, profit-sharing, annuity, and bond purchase plans	8,109	1,296	1,073	0	771	55	172	84	500	4,851
Employee benefit plans	25,552	1,690	851	737	966	898	2,218	1,371	2,839	13,880
Net loss from other partnerships and fiduciaries	1,914,756	373,363	139,133	38,140	73,745	129,633	170,270	224,056	357,506	408,909
Farm net loss	6,209	1,979	117	1,014	0	265	0	0	2,834	0
Net loss, noncapital assets	252,629	37,600	26,228	6,933	21,655	18,212	18,212	44,954	16,483	59,408
Other deductions	19,185,927	1,445,144	1,389,152	435,857	1,061,049	1,315,024	1,271,527	1,420,871	3,911,807	6,935,496
Net income (less deficit)	869,362	1,960,047	447,800	501,187	292,736	360,292	-23,236	-278,288	-1,212,961	-1,178,214
Net income	15,769,818	2,894,044	1,444,563	715,253	808,504	1,463,593	1,235,744	1,110,815	2,520,238	3,557,074
Deficit	14,900,456	933,997	896,763	214,066	515,768	1,123,291	1,258,982	1,368,103	3,733,199	4,735,268
Capital gains and losses allocable to partners:										
Net short-term capital gain (less loss)	160,700	41,869	23,523	26,516	-3,130	-2,587	-2,398	21,367	-8,112	63,791
Net long-term capital gain (less loss)	2,633,669	693,599	229,259	50,495	117,735	244,799	273,071	244,382	441,359	399,209

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.