Part A.

Figure 1

Percentage of ITIN Applications, By Country of Origin, 2001

Figure 2

Percentage of ITIN Applications, By Country of Origin, 2012
Part A (Cont.)

Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows sum of Percentage. The marks are labeled by sum of Percentage and State. Details are shown for State.

Figure 3
Part B. Excerpts and Pictures from Form 1040 (1913, 1941, 1942, 1961) with Callouts Highlighting Relevant Changes to the Forms or other Important Information, Gathered from the IRS’ website

Figure 4

1913 Form 1040

1941 Form 1040

Figure 5
First appearance of a designated line for a taxpayer’s social security

Figure 6
Part B, Continued

1961 Form 1040 Instructions

HOW TO USE FORM 1040

In order to make preparation of tax returns easier for the great majority of taxpayers, the individual income tax return Form 1040 has been revised. The main form is limited to a single sheet. Supporting schedules may be attached according to the individual needs of each taxpayer.

If your income was entirely from salary and wages you will need only the 2-page Form 1040. You can use it whether you take the standard deduction or itemize deductions.

If in addition to salary and wages you have not more than $500 of dividends and interest, you also need only file the

WAGE EARNERS WITH LESS THAN $10,000 INCOME

You can use a simpler return (Form 1040-A), printed on a punchcard, if:
1. Your income was less than $10,000, AND
2. It consisted of wages reported on withholding statements (Forms W-2) and not more than $250 total of other wages, interest, and dividends, AND
3. You wish to take the standard deduction (about 10 percent of your income) instead of itemizing deductions.

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

The Internal Revenue Service is installing an automatic data processing system which uses modern high-speed electronic equipment to improve and strengthen tax administration.

Because many names are alike it is necessary to use numbers, in addition to names, to identify taxpayers in our electronic and other records. Since 150 million Americans already have Social Security numbers, it has been decided to use these numbers for tax purposes to save them the inconvenience of obtaining other numbers. Most taxpayers have been putting these numbers on their tax returns for many years, and will need only to continue this practice.

At some time in the near future, those individuals who have income but do not have Social Security numbers will need to obtain account numbers.

The Instructions for the 1961 Form 1040 Income Tax Return containing a passage explaining the IRS' intended use for taxpayers' SSNs and why it is

Figure 7