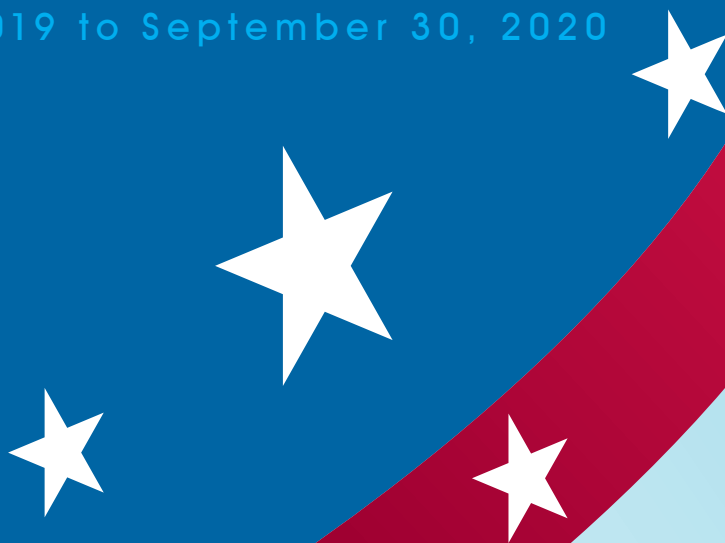


2020

INTERNAL  
REVENUE  
SERVICE

# DATA BOOK

October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020



## Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

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## **The IRS Mission**

Provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

# Internal Revenue Service **Data Book, 2020**

This report describes activities conducted by the Internal Revenue Service during Fiscal Year 2020 (October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020). It provides information on returns filed and taxes collected, enforcement, taxpayer assistance, the IRS budget and workforce, and other selected activities.

When using information from this report, cite the *Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2020*, as follows—

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### The *Internal Revenue Service Data Book* Online

The *Internal Revenue Service Data Book* tables for the current year and previous years may be found online at <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-irs-data-book>. An archive of historical *Data Books* and its predecessor from 1863 to 2020 is also available on the site. For additional information, contact Statistical Information Services at 202-803-9285 or e-mail [sis@irs.gov](mailto:sis@irs.gov).

## Letter from the Commissioner

I'm pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2020 *Internal Revenue Service Data Book*. This publication will give everyone an idea of the important work that takes place at the IRS, year in and year out, to help taxpayers. We also hope it will help illustrate IRS accomplishments over the past year and the many ways our employees provide service to the nation.

By sharing this information, we want everyone to understand the scope of our work. My experience as Commissioner has strengthened my belief that a fully functioning IRS is critical to the success of our nation. Each year, the IRS collects more than \$3 trillion in taxes and generates approximately 96 percent of the funding that supports the Federal Government's operations. We serve and interact with more Americans than any other public or private organization.

In 2020, the IRS found itself in uncharted waters, as did the entire nation. The COVID-19 pandemic presented some of the greatest challenges to the IRS in its history, both in terms of being able to carry out our mission and in protecting the health and safety of taxpayers and our own workforce.

The IRS's efforts to help the nation weather the financial effects of the pandemic began in March when Congress approved the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act and other important tax-relief legislation. This included delivery

of Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) to help millions of Americans facing financial hardship. IRS employees worked many long hours to develop new tools and meaningful guidance to simultaneously deliver the first round of nearly 162 million payments totaling more than \$271 billion in record time while still keeping the annual filing season on track. In fact, millions of Americans started seeing EIPs show up in their bank accounts within 14 days after the CARES Act was enacted.

Realizing how difficult the pandemic has been for so many Americans, we also moved quickly to provide important administrative relief. We postponed the deadline for individuals to file and pay Federal income tax from April 15, 2020, to July 15, 2020—the latest tax deadline ever. Furthermore, we implemented the IRS People First Initiative, under which we temporarily adjusted our processes to help people and businesses during these uncertain times.

To protect the health and safety of taxpayers and the IRS workforce, we temporarily scaled back operations, taking such steps as closing most of our offices and Taxpayer Assistance Centers, discontinuing face-to-face operations, and suspending our telephone help lines. As a result, our website, IRS.gov, served as a critical hub of tax information. It should be no surprise that visits to our website in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 skyrocketed, rising 146 percent, from almost 651 million visits in FY 2019 to more than 1.6 billion in FY 2020. Use

of the "Where's My Refund?" tool increased by 37 percent, with more than 505.6 million inquiries in FY 2020. Due to reductions in capabilities to provide in-person and phone assistance while offices were closed, live toll-free call volume decreased 16 percent and contacts at Taxpayer Assistance Centers decreased by 54 percent.

Even with those challenges, the IRS remained committed to its core mission. We didn't have a playbook for how to respond to a pandemic that shut down or slowed wide segments of the U.S. economy. Nonetheless, thanks to the agility and flexibility of our workforce, the IRS moved forward, rapidly switching to a virtual work environment and shifting the majority of our employees to working remotely to protect their safety for as long as necessary. In fact, with the critical support of our Information Technology division, we set a record with more than 61,000 employees teleworking at one time. Our IT division also provided the equipment necessary to allow thousands of our customer service representatives to telework, which gave critical help to the IRS in its efforts to resume phone assistance.

I'm very proud that our employees successfully extended and delivered the longest filing season on record for the nation. As events unfolded in the spring and summer of 2020, we continued to process electronic tax returns, issue direct deposit refunds, and accept electronic payments. Throughout

this *Data Book*, you'll find evidence of our success. In FY 2020, the IRS processed more than 240 million tax returns and forms and collected nearly \$3.5 trillion in Federal taxes. The IRS issued more than \$736 billion in refunds (including \$268.3 billion in EIPs issued during the fiscal year, which were classified as refunds).

We want taxpayers to know we're continuously working to modernize our systems to improve taxpayers' experience when they interact with us. Our IT systems are built to handle the surge that comes every tax season. I am pleased to report that when the 2020 filing season opened on January 27, on that first day, we set records by processing more than 2.275 million e-filed returns in an hour and at a rate of 631 submissions per second, without error. The previous records were set the prior year, on January 28, 2019, at the rates of 1.9 million submissions in an hour at 536 per second.

In addition to improving service to all taxpayers, the IRS is also committed to having a strong, visible, robust tax enforcement presence. We have shifted significant audit resources and technology to increase our focus on high-income taxpayers, including those who have failed to file returns and those engaged in certain types of abusive transactions. This is about fairness. We are committed to pursuing those who would intentionally evade their tax obligations to assure law-abiding citizens that everyone is

paying what the law requires. Despite the challenges presented by the pandemic, in FY 2020, the IRS closed almost 510,000 examinations. And the IRS administers the tax code as efficiently as possible; the cost of collecting \$100 was 35 cents in FY 2020.

As public servants, my message to IRS employees has consistently been that all the people we serve are important, none more or less so than any other, and the value of taxpayer services must be measured through the eyes of the taxpayer. We strive to put taxpayers first and enhance their experience through improved tools, education, guidance, and outreach. We remain focused on assisting historically underserved communities, including underrepresented, lower-income, and limited English proficiency taxpayers.

We are determined to provide relevant clear guidance, forms, and instructions in plain language—and in multiple languages—to assist and appropriately respect the needs of diverse communities throughout our country. We took a number of aggressive steps to expand information and assistance available to taxpayers in additional languages, such as: providing the 2020 Form 1040 in Spanish for the first time; making Publication 1, *Your Rights as a Taxpayer*, available in 20 languages; and giving taxpayers who call us access to over-the-phone interpreter services in more than 350 languages. I'm incredibly proud of the IRS for moving forward on these and other initiatives.

As in years past, in the 2020 *Data Book*, you'll find insights on taxpayers' opinions from the long-running Comprehensive Taxpayer Attitude Survey that has helped inform IRS service improvements since 1999. As we implement provisions of the Taxpayer First Act, we continue to engage in thoughtful conversations with taxpayers and employees to improve IRS operations and our interactions with customers.

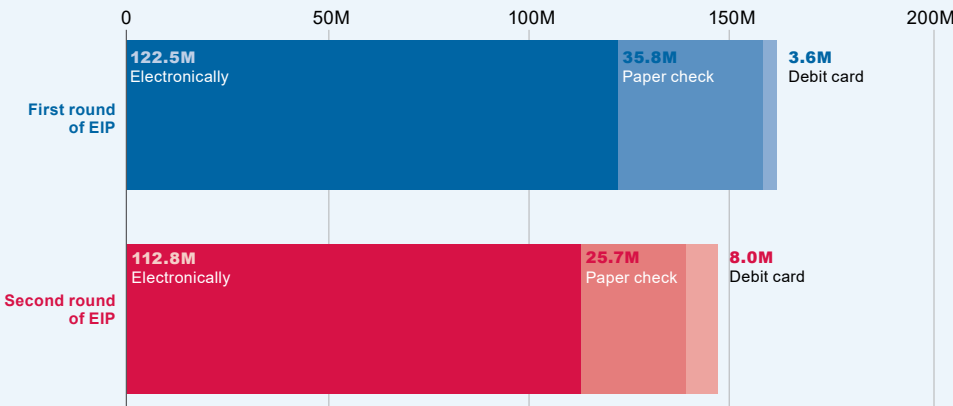
You'll find many interesting statistics within the *Data Book*, but there's more to the IRS story. What can't be tabulated is how much IRS employees care. Our agency is made up of people who give back to their communities and help one another. Our employees provide significant support for those devastated by hurricanes, wildfires, and other natural disasters, and across the nation, they did amazing work in their communities to help those impacted by COVID-19. You can read more about this in the *IRS 2020 Progress Update*, an annual report on IRS.gov covering the same period as the *Data Book*.

As this publication illustrates, the IRS remains dedicated to providing high quality service to taxpayers and maintaining the integrity of the tax system, while also protecting the health of its workers and American taxpayers. The ways the IRS workforce has responded to the challenges we faced this year serve to highlight the significant role the IRS plays in the overall health of our country—in 2020 and beyond.

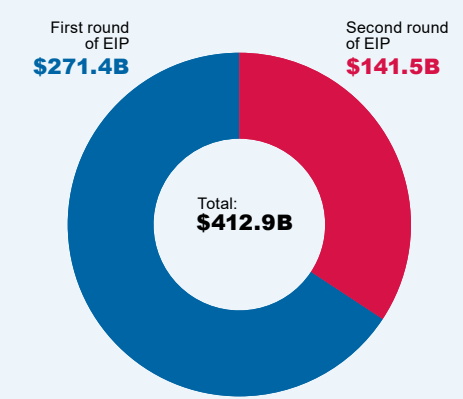
Chuck Rettig

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

**Number of Economic Impact Payments by Type, Calendar Year 2020**



**Amount of Economic Impact Payments, Calendar Year 2020**



SOURCE: IRS, Statistics of Income, *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)* Statistics

## IRS Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted nearly every facet of life during 2020. In response to the pandemic, IRS modified the way it conducted day-to-day activities, provided tax administration relief to millions of taxpayers, and served an essential role by implementing legislative programs that provided financial assistance. The impact of these activities is evident in almost every table included in the Fiscal Year 2020 *Data Book*. Highlights of these activities are described below.

### Protecting Employees and Providing Administrative Relief to Taxpayers

The IRS’s top priority throughout the COVID-19 pandemic has been to protect the health and safety of taxpayers and the IRS workforce. This required extraordinary actions such as closing taxpayer assistance centers, submission processing centers, and offices nationwide following Federal, State and local executive Stay At Home orders. Nonetheless, core IRS functions continued, and the IRS delivered the filing season with e-filing still in place.

The IRS also accelerated the introduction of new technology that allowed thousands of employees to work from home. Still, some taxpayer interactions, especially those that rely on in-person or paper transactions, were delayed relative to previous years.

The IRS also eased the burden on people facing tax issues during the COVID-19 pandemic by extending the deadline for individuals to file and pay Federal income tax from April 15, 2020, to July 15, 2020, and by launching the People First Initiative on March 25, 2020. This initiative reduced the burden on people with tax uncertainties by easing payment guidelines, postponing compliance actions, and suspending most collection enforcement activities, such as new notices of lien or levy from April 15, 2020, to July 15, 2020.

The IRS also discontinued field visits and in-person meetings to protect the safety and health of its employees and taxpayers. These decisions resulted in decreases in some examination activities relative to prior fiscal years, although in most cases these activities rebounded by the end of the calendar year.

### Facilitating Financial Assistance to Millions of Taxpayers

The pandemic presented our nation with challenges to which the IRS responded by quickly facilitating financial assistance to millions of Americans.

The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act*, enacted in March 2020, created a refundable tax credit for individuals. The advance payment of this “2020 recovery rebate for individuals” is referred to as the first round of Economic Impact Payments (EIPs). The IRS issued 161.9 million EIPs in the first round: 122.5 million by direct deposit, 35.8 million by check, and nearly 3.6 million by debit card. The *COVID-Related Tax Relief (CRTTR) Act of 2020* was enacted in December, creating a second round of EIPs. The IRS issued 146.5 million second-round EIPs, including 112.8 million by direct deposit, 25.7 million by check, and 8 million by debit card. Combined, the IRS provided \$412.9 billion in relief under these programs. For information on EIPs issued by State during Fiscal Year 2020, see Tables 7 and 8.



## Selected IRS.gov Coronavirus Web Page Views, Calendar Year 2020

IRS.gov Web pages		Number of page views
Get My Payment	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/get-my-payment">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/get-my-payment</a>	671,023,756
Get My Payment Frequently Asked Questions	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/get-my-payment-frequently-asked-questions">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/get-my-payment-frequently-asked-questions</a>	134,315,039
Economic Impact Payments	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payments">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payments</a>	317,079,818
Economic Impact Payment Information Center	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payment-information-center">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/economic-impact-payment-information-center</a>	147,061,688
Coronavirus Tax Relief	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus-tax-relief-and-economic-impact-payments">www.irs.gov/coronavirus-tax-relief-and-economic-impact-payments</a>	187,542,883
New Employer Tax Credits	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/new-employer-tax-credits">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/new-employer-tax-credits</a>	704,287
Non-Filer Tool	<a href="http://www.irs.gov/coronavirus/non-filers-enter-payment-info-here">www.irs.gov/coronavirus/non-filers-enter-payment-info-here</a>	170,341,983

SOURCE: Online Services.

The IRS also administered legislative provisions providing economic relief to businesses included in the *Families First Coronavirus Response (FFCR) Act*, which was extended by the CRTR, and the *Tax Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020*. Major provisions included: the Credit for Sick and Family Leave; the Employee Retention Credit, which was designed to encourage businesses to keep employees on their payroll; and a carryback for net operating losses, which allowed businesses to carry back net operating losses over 5 years.

### Serving Taxpayers With New Online Tools and Web Pages

To help taxpayers claim COVID-19-related relief payments and tax credits, and stay informed about issues related to the pandemic, IRS released online tools and published new coronavirus pages on IRS.gov:

- *Get My Payment (GMP)* enabled users to check the status of their EIPs or enter their bank account information to receive their payment electronically.

- *Economic Impact Payment Information Center* provided detailed information and answers to frequently asked questions.
- *Coronavirus Tax Relief Web page* consolidated news releases, statements, FAQs, guidance, partner materials, tax help, social media, and other resources.
- *New Employer Tax Credits Web page* provided a breakdown of which employers qualify for the new credits.

IRS also coordinated with Tax Software industry partners, who built the *Non-Filer: Enter Payment Info Here* tool. This tool, which was hosted outside of IRS.gov and linked from the IRS.gov Website, allowed people who normally do not have a filing obligation to enter basic information so that they could receive their payment. The *Non-Filer* tool was available for the first set of EIP payments.

### Protecting Employees While Ensuring Continued Operations

The IRS quickly implemented new procedures to accommodate a rapidly expanding remote workforce as the IRS shifted operations online. About 20,000 laptops were supplied to employees, enabling them to work from home, ensuring continuity of critical services. To support the newly expanded teleworking employees, the IRS doubled its network capacity and increased network bandwidth to support maximum telework. By early June, the IRS hit a new peak of more than 56,000 remote employees working online simultaneously, which more than doubled the previous peak of about 25,000.

To ensure the continuation of planned hiring and to protect new employees from any unnecessary in-person contacts, the IRS modified the onboarding process and conducted its first-ever virtual orientation on March 30, 2020, for more than 170 new hires, with additional new hires in the weeks and months that followed.

# Taxpayer Attitudes and Service Channel Preferences

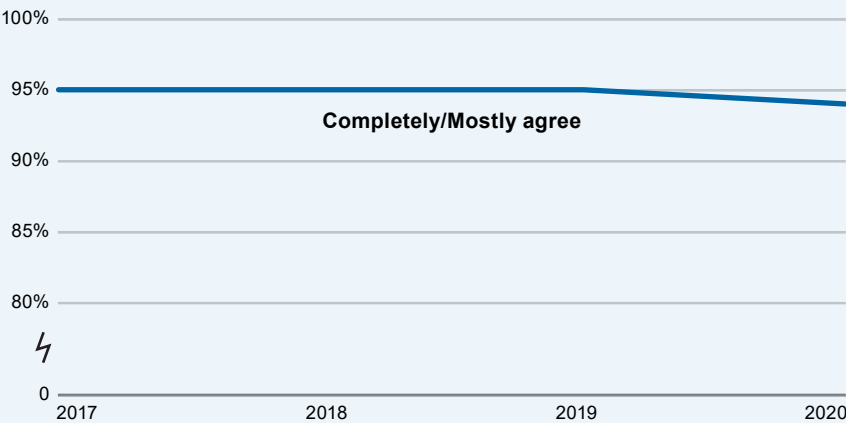
More than 2,000 taxpayers participated in the 2020 Comprehensive Taxpayer Attitude Survey (CTAS), providing important information about their points of view and service channel preferences. These taxpayer opinions, captured by CTAS through cell phone, landline phone, and online interviews, have informed IRS decision-making since 1999.

## Highlights of the Data

### It Is Every American's Civic Duty To Pay Taxes

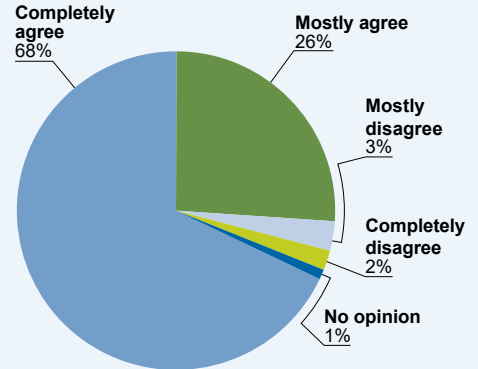
- Most taxpayers continued to view paying their fair share of taxes as their civic duty. This perspective has remained stable since 2017, with a one-point decline in 2020.

#### All Responses, 2017–2020



NOTE: Blended phone and online responses are not available prior to 2017.

#### 2020 All Responses

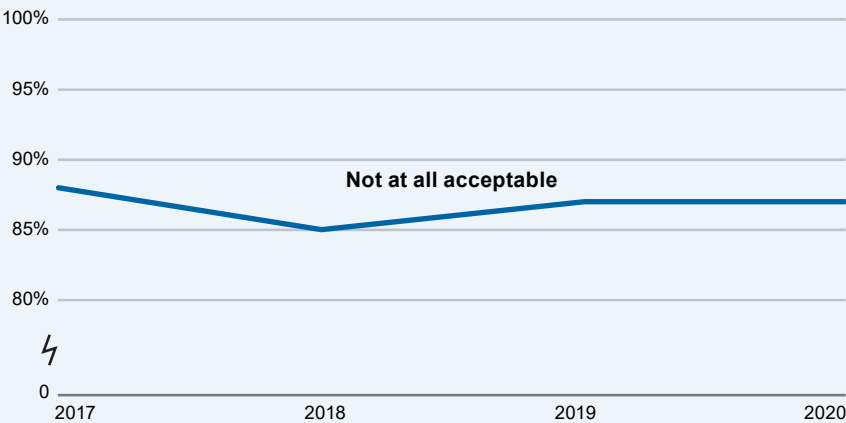


NOTES: Responses include both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response.

### What Is an Acceptable Amount To Cheat on Income Taxes?

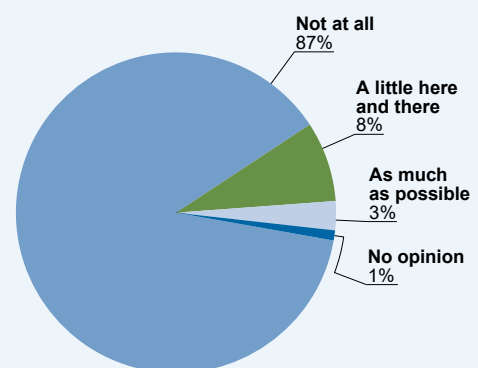
- A majority of taxpayers still agreed that cheating on their income taxes is not at all acceptable. The percentage agreeing remained stable this year, following a rebound in 2019.

#### All Responses, 2017–2020



NOTE: Blended phone and online responses are not available prior to 2017.

#### 2020 All Responses



NOTES: Responses include both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response. Pie chart does not total 100% due to rounding.

### Satisfaction With Personal Interactions With the IRS

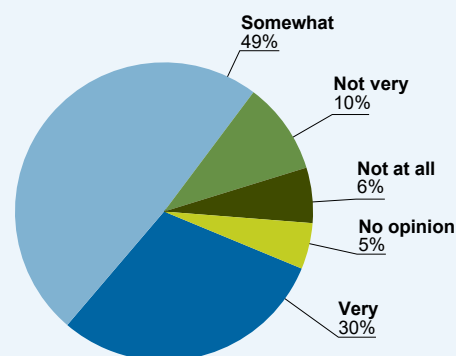
- The percentage of taxpayers satisfied with their personal interactions with the IRS has held steady since 2017, within a two-point range, with most taxpayers being satisfied.

#### All Responses, 2017–2020



NOTE: Blended phone and online responses are not available prior to 2017.

#### 2020 All Responses

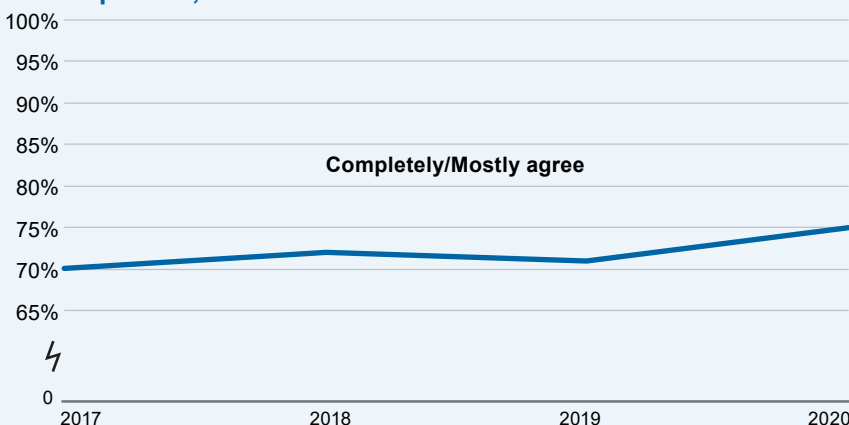


NOTES: Responses include both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response.

### Trust in the IRS To Protect Tax Records From Cyber Criminals

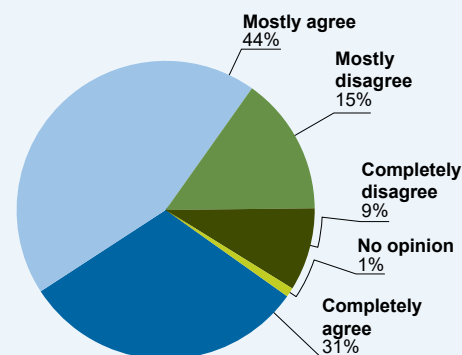
- The percentage of taxpayers agreeing that they trust the IRS to protect tax records from cyber criminals significantly increased in 2020.

#### All Responses, 2017–2020



NOTE: Blended phone and online responses are not available prior to 2017.

#### 2020 All Responses



NOTES: Responses include both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response.

For more details from the 2020 Comprehensive Taxpayer Attitude Survey, go to <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5296.pdf>.

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## Chief Counsel

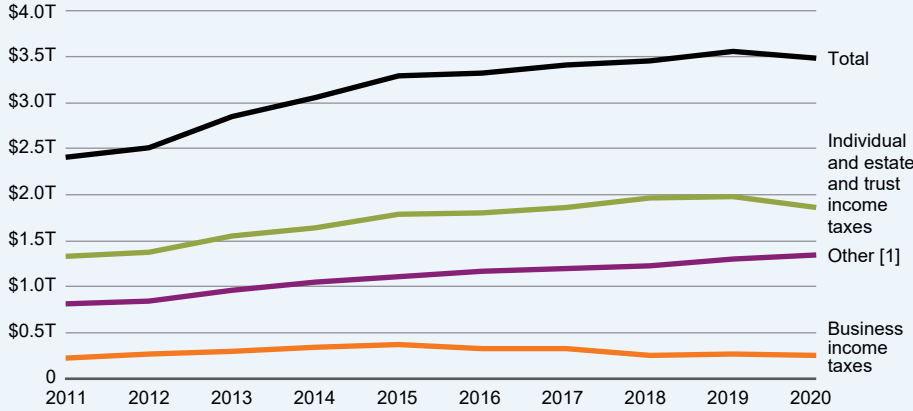
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Gross Collections by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2011–2020



[1] Includes employment, estate and gift, and excise taxes.  
SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books, Table 1

Gross Collections by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 1

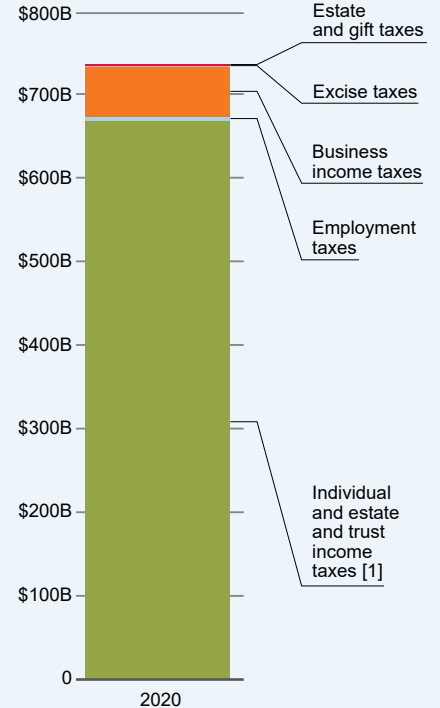
# Returns Filed, Taxes Collected, and Refunds Issued

This section of the *Data Book* provides a broad overview of the main functions performed by the IRS: processing Federal tax returns and collecting revenue. It also provides additional details on returns filed, returns filed electronically, gross collections, and tax refunds by State and type of tax.

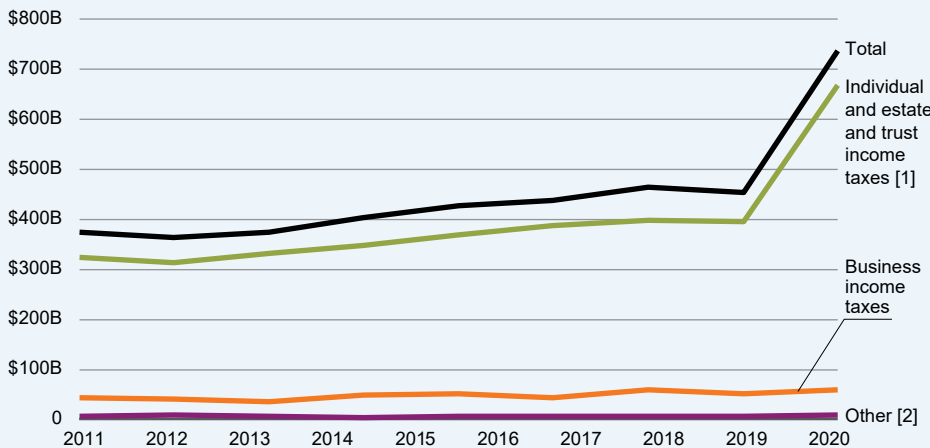
## Highlights of the Data

- The IRS collected close to \$3.5 trillion in gross taxes in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 (Tables 1 and 5) and issued almost 303.3 million refunds (Table 7), amounting to nearly \$736.2 billion (Tables 1 and 8).
- Individual income tax withheld and tax payments, combined, totaled more than \$1.8 trillion before refunds (Tables 1 and 6).
- The IRS also collected nearly \$263.6 billion in income taxes, before refunds, from businesses in FY 2020 (Tables 1 and 6).

Refunds by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2020



Refunds by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2011–2020

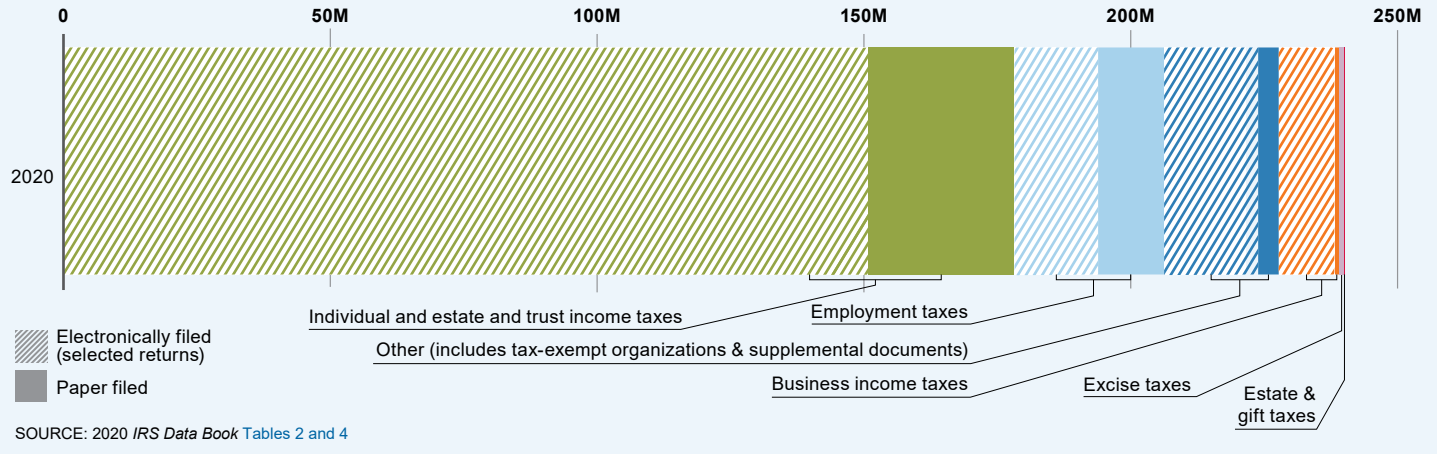


[1] The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (CARES Act) includes provisions to distribute economic impact payments (EIPs) to qualified taxpayers. These payments are considered advance refundable tax credits for returns to be filed for Tax Year 2020, and therefore are classified as refunds issued during Fiscal Year 2020. In FY 2020, the IRS disbursed \$268.3 billion of payments to eligible taxpayers of up to \$1,200 for individuals and \$2,400 for individuals filing a joint tax return, with up to an additional \$500 for each eligible child.

[2] Includes employment, estate and gift, and excise taxes.

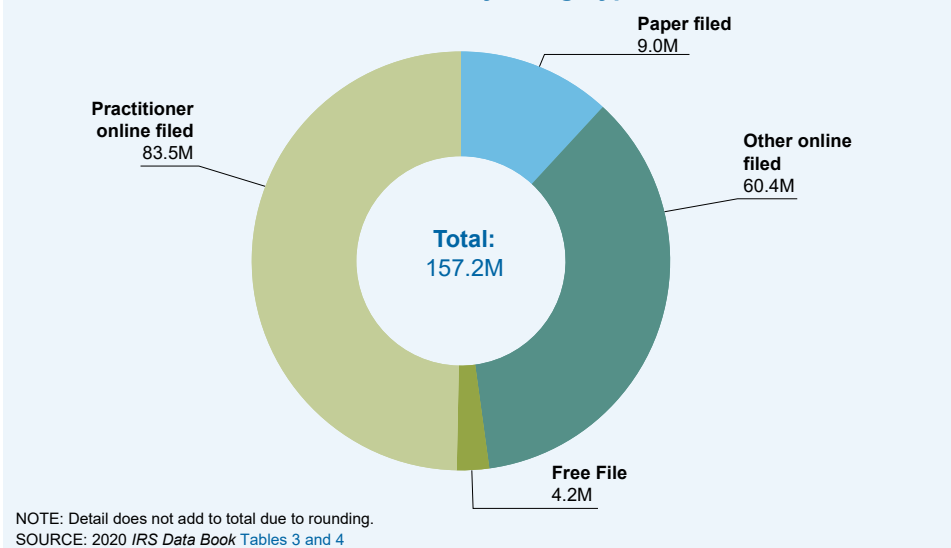
SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books, Table 1

Number of Returns Filed, by Return Type, Fiscal Year 2020



- The IRS processed more than 240.2 million Federal tax returns and supplemental documents (Tables 2 and 3) in FY 2020.
- Nearly 195.2 million returns and other forms were filed electronically. These represented 81.3 percent of all filings, an increase of 5.7 percent over the share of electronic filings in FY 2019. Almost 94.3 percent of individual tax returns were filed electronically (Table 4).
- Paid preparers filed more than 83.5 million individual tax returns electronically, and taxpayers filed close to 4.2 million returns using the IRS Free File program (Table 4).
- In FY 2020, nearly 16.3 million tax refunds included a refundable child tax credit and more than 23.4 million included a refundable earned income tax credit (Table 7).
- The IRS collected the most total tax from California, New York, and Texas, while California, Texas, and Florida had the largest total refunds issued (Tables 5 and 8).

Number of Individual Returns Filed, by Filing Type, Fiscal Year 2020





**Table 1. Collections and Refunds, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of tax	Gross collections [1]			Refunds [2]	Net collections	
	2019	2020	Percentage of 2020 total	2020	2020	Percentage of 2020 total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>3,564,583,961</b>	<b>3,493,067,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>736,154,793</b>	<b>2,756,913,163</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Business income taxes</b>	<b>277,057,735</b>	<b>263,563,107</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>59,425,105</b>	<b>204,138,002</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Corporation income tax	275,863,125	262,619,583	7.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax	1,194,610	943,524	[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Individual and estate and trust income taxes [4]</b>	<b>1,981,650,716</b>	<b>1,871,170,827</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>[5] 667,491,102</b>	<b>1,203,679,725</b>	<b>43.7</b>
Individual income tax withheld	1,351,036,063	1,269,498,820	36.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Individual income tax payments [6]	591,146,138	567,944,758	16.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estate and trust income tax [7]	39,468,515	33,727,249	1.0	3,302,732	30,424,517	1.1
<b>Employment taxes</b>	<b>1,207,553,842</b>	<b>1,268,076,594</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>6,171,683</b>	<b>1,261,904,911</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI), total [4]	1,194,896,783	1,256,622,090	36.0	5,901,209	1,250,720,881	45.4
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)	1,129,053,644	1,186,906,549	34.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act (SECA)	65,843,139	69,715,541	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unemployment insurance	6,437,704	6,281,575	0.2	130,329	6,151,246	0.2
Railroad retirement	6,219,355	5,172,929	0.1	140,146	5,032,783	0.2
<b>Estate and gift taxes</b>	<b>17,565,044</b>	<b>18,197,587</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>609,686</b>	<b>17,587,901</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Estate	16,001,974	17,115,476	0.5	567,689	16,547,787	0.6
Gift	1,563,070	1,082,111	[3]	41,997	1,040,114	[3]
<b>Excise taxes [8]</b>	<b>80,756,624</b>	<b>72,059,841</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2,457,217</b>	<b>69,602,624</b>	<b>2.5</b>

n.a.—Not available.

[1] Gross collections include penalties and interest in addition to taxes.

[2] Includes overpayment refunds, refunds resulting from examination activity, refundable tax credits, and other refunds required by law. Also includes \$3.0 billion in interest, of which \$1.5 billion was paid to corporations and \$1.5 billion was paid to all others (related to individual, employment, estate, gift, and excise tax returns). Excludes refunds credited to taxpayer accounts for tax liability in a subsequent year.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

[4] Collections of withheld individual income tax are not reported by taxpayers separately from Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) taxes on salaries and wages (under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act or FICA) and on self-employment income (under the Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act or SECA). The OASDHI tax collections and refunds shown in this table are based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Section 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended and include all OASDHI taxes. Amounts shown for individual income tax withheld and individual income tax payments were derived by subtracting the FICA and SECA tax estimates from total individual income tax withheld and individual income tax payments. Refund estimates, and, therefore, net collection estimates, were not made for the components of income and OASDHI taxes.

[5] The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (CARES Act) included provisions to distribute economic impact payments (EIPs) to qualified taxpayers. These payments are considered advance refundable tax credits for returns to be filed for Tax Year 2020, and therefore are classified as refunds issued during Fiscal Year 2020. In FY 2020, the IRS disbursed \$268.3 billion of payments to eligible taxpayers of up to \$1,200 for individuals and \$2,400 for individuals filing a joint tax return, with up to an additional \$500 for each eligible child.

[6] Includes collections of estimated income tax and payments made in conjunction with individual income tax return filings.

[7] Includes collections of estimated estate and trust income taxes and payments made in conjunction with estate and trust tax return filings.

[8] Excludes excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The Internal Revenue Service collected taxes on alcohol and tobacco until Fiscal Year 1988, and taxes on firearms until Fiscal Year 1991. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2015, some refunds, which had been classified as excise tax refunds in prior years, were reclassified as corporate tax refunds.

## NOTES:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

All amounts are in current dollars.

Collection and refund data may not be comparable for a given fiscal year because payments made in prior years may be refunded in the current fiscal year.

Partnership, S corporation, regulated investment company, and real estate investment trust data are not shown in this table since these entities generally do not have a tax liability. Instead, they pass any profits or losses to the underlying owners, who include these profits or losses on their income tax returns.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.

**Table 2. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type, Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020**

[For Fiscal Year 2020 data by State, see Table 3]

Type of return or form	2019	2020	Percentage change
	(1)	(2)	
<b>United States, total [1]</b>	<b>253,035,393</b>	<b>240,160,843</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>Income taxes, total</b>	<b>191,471,082</b>	<b>189,562,923</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>C or other corporation [2]</b>	<b>2,146,904</b>	<b>1,819,301</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>S corporation, Form 1120-S</b>	<b>5,186,557</b>	<b>5,044,303</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Partnership, Form 1065</b>	<b>3,946,342</b>	<b>4,470,095</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Individual, total [3]</b>	<b>154,094,555</b>	<b>157,195,302</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Forms 1040, 1040-A, 1040-EZ, 1040-SR	153,130,682	156,580,123	2.3
Forms 1040-C, 1040-NR, 1040NR-EZ, 1040-PR, 1040-SS	963,873	615,179	-36.2
<b>Individual estimated tax, Form 1040-ES</b>	<b>22,225,590</b>	<b>17,579,898</b>	<b>-20.9</b>
<b>Estate and trust, Form 1041</b>	<b>3,116,479</b>	<b>2,820,317</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
<b>Estate and trust estimated tax, Form 1041-ES</b>	<b>754,655</b>	<b>633,707</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
<b>Employment taxes [4]</b>	<b>31,566,173</b>	<b>28,028,002</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
<b>Estate tax [5]</b>	<b>25,742</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>-41.6</b>
<b>Gift tax, Form 709</b>	<b>239,618</b>	<b>158,095</b>	<b>-34.0</b>
<b>Excise taxes [6]</b>	<b>1,073,183</b>	<b>902,342</b>	<b>-15.9</b>
<b>Tax-exempt organizations [7]</b>	<b>1,590,421</b>	<b>1,360,719</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
<b>Supplemental documents [8]</b>	<b>27,069,174</b>	<b>20,133,739</b>	<b>-25.6</b>

[1] Excludes information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1); tax-exempt bond returns (Forms 8038, 8038-B, 8038-CP, 8038-G, 8038-GC, 8038-T, 8038-TC, and 8328); and employee retirement benefit plan returns (Forms 5500, 5500-EZ, and 5500-SF). See Table 21 for information on tax-exempt bond returns. See Tables 15 and 21 for information on employee retirement benefit plans. See Table 22 for data on information returns.

[2] Includes Form 1066 (real estate mortgage investment conduit income tax return) and the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-C (cooperative association income tax return); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120-L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120-ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); 1120-POL (income tax return for certain political organizations); 1120-REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120-RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); and 1120-SF (income tax return for settlement funds). Form 1120-X (amended corporation income tax return) is included with Supplemental documents in this table.

Excludes Form 1120-S (S corporation income tax return), shown separately. Also excludes Form 990-T (tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return), which is included under Tax-exempt organizations in this table, although the tax reported on these returns is combined with Business income taxes in other tables.

[3] Includes the Form 1040 series as follows: 1040 (individual income tax return); 1040-A (individual income tax return, short form); 1040-C (income tax return for departing aliens); 1040-EZ (individual income tax return for single and joint filers with no dependents); 1040-NR (nonresident alien income tax return); 1040NR-EZ (income tax return for certain nonresident aliens with no dependents); 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents); 1040-SR (tax return for seniors) and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents). Form 1040-X (amended individual income tax return) is included with Supplemental documents in this table. As a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, the Form 1040 was redesignated for Tax Year 2018, making Forms 1040-A and 1040-EZ obsolete. However, as prior year tax returns continue to be filed, the IRS may continue to see these forms.

[4] Includes Forms 940 (employer's Federal unemployment tax return); 940-EZ (employer's Federal unemployment tax return, short form); 940-PR (unemployment tax return for Puerto Rico residents); 941 (employer's quarterly tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 941-PR/SS (employer's quarterly tax return for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 943 (employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 943-PR/SS (employer's tax return for agricultural employees for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 944 (employer's annual tax return); 944-PR/SS (employer's annual tax return for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); and 945 (tax return of withheld income tax from nonpayroll distributions). Also includes Forms 1042 (tax return of withheld income tax on U.S.-source income of foreign persons); and CT-1 (railroad retirement tax return). Forms 941-X (adjusted employer's tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943-X (adjusted employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944-X (adjusted employer's tax return or claim for refund); 945-X (adjusted annual return of withheld Federal income tax or claim for refund); and CT-1X (adjusted railroad retirement tax return) are included in Supplemental documents in this table.

[5] Includes the Form 706 series as follows: 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return); 706-GS(D) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for distributions); 706-GS(T) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for terminations); and 706-NA (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return for nonresident aliens). The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 increased the filing threshold for estate tax returns, resulting in fewer returns filed.

[6] Includes Forms 11-C (occupational tax and registration for wagering return); 720 (excise tax return); 730 (excise tax return for wagering); 2290 (heavy highway vehicle use tax return); and 5330 (excise taxes related to employee retirement benefit plans return). Excludes excise tax returns filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Form 4720 (excise tax return of charities and other persons) is included with Tax-exempt organizations in this table.

[7] Includes the Form 990 series as follows: 990 (tax-exempt organization information return, long form); 990-EZ (tax-exempt organization information return, short form); 990-N (electronic notice (e-Postcard) for tax-exempt organizations not required to file Forms 990 or 990-EZ); 990-PF (private foundation information return); and 990-T (tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return). Also includes Forms 4720 (excise tax return of charities and other persons); 5227 (split-interest trust information return); and 8872 (political organization report of contributions and expenditures). Tax collected on Form 990-T is combined with Business income taxes in other tables.

[8] Includes Forms 941-X (adjusted employer's tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943-X (adjusted employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944-X (adjusted employer's tax return or claim for refund); 945-X (adjusted annual return of withheld Federal income tax or claim for refund); 1040-X (amended individual income tax return); 1041-A (information return of charitable contribution deductions by certain trusts); 1120-X (amended corporation income tax return); 4868 (automatic filing extension for individuals); 5558 (filing extension for certain employee retirement plan returns); 7004 (automatic filing extension for corporations); 8752 (required payment or refund for certain S corporations and partnerships); 8868 (automatic filing extension for tax-exempt organizations); and CT-1X (adjusted railroad retirement tax return).

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentage changes are based on rounded data.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IRS shut down Submission Processing units across the Service to protect the health and safety of its employees. This contributed to a delay in the processing of forms filed.

SOURCE: Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income.

**Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020**

State or area	Total [1]	C or other corporation income tax [2]	S corporation	Partnership	Individual income tax [3]	Individual estimated income tax	Estate and trust income tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>240,160,843</b>	<b>1,819,301</b>	<b>5,044,303</b>	<b>4,470,095</b>	<b>157,195,302</b>	<b>17,579,898</b>	<b>2,820,317</b>
Alabama	3,073,453	12,587	51,753	50,604	2,153,025	213,445	28,006
Alaska	539,518	2,205	10,011	8,125	347,687	37,395	3,842
Arizona	4,716,738	22,404	92,971	85,205	3,274,436	265,260	37,331
Arkansas	1,930,842	8,949	41,957	33,440	1,310,184	117,663	15,479
California	29,724,182	281,823	610,223	481,629	18,699,034	2,451,270	289,773
Colorado	4,527,597	25,518	127,803	106,767	2,827,879	286,845	43,879
Connecticut	2,773,361	18,043	29,089	72,720	1,763,472	308,005	48,624
Delaware	791,368	12,217	14,344	19,406	472,888	70,559	39,158
District of Columbia	582,404	6,887	6,757	14,076	358,284	51,285	6,049
Florida	17,465,313	183,494	654,077	330,262	10,512,915	1,282,022	177,107
Georgia	7,153,643	39,171	182,611	119,445	4,787,756	419,196	47,203
Hawaii	1,067,719	8,943	15,062	11,620	698,198	121,920	12,020
Idaho	1,276,831	5,581	31,976	30,566	801,910	80,130	9,294
Illinois	9,240,529	74,070	257,312	142,721	6,130,496	477,462	193,031
Indiana	4,524,075	15,979	88,006	63,733	3,211,477	349,860	33,535
Iowa	2,309,537	15,418	43,266	39,737	1,485,596	245,285	24,883
Kansas	2,032,045	11,997	36,194	40,734	1,360,125	117,797	25,351
Kentucky	2,881,842	10,441	50,234	45,647	2,029,421	233,894	24,769
Louisiana	3,127,674	17,933	57,954	63,729	2,106,943	190,442	18,189
Maine	1,060,126	5,349	23,018	14,493	658,996	105,166	12,185
Maryland	4,459,932	37,633	77,936	75,121	2,954,732	402,925	46,442
Massachusetts	5,412,933	46,205	98,247	92,470	3,407,041	544,024	134,495
Michigan	6,884,926	42,339	139,192	111,629	4,838,559	375,535	68,662
Minnesota	4,184,305	22,233	92,536	69,267	2,815,566	246,992	36,829
Mississippi	1,837,925	8,741	29,406	30,706	1,311,752	107,829	9,711
Missouri	4,442,576	21,544	69,232	74,398	2,864,238	371,120	76,115
Montana	909,311	7,495	26,746	22,415	524,123	59,671	12,450
Nebraska	1,466,760	9,084	34,354	29,273	925,191	83,305	15,090
Nevada	2,276,362	18,566	48,761	48,408	1,540,384	102,032	49,113
New Hampshire	1,077,474	7,476	11,468	18,859	699,551	120,885	16,481
New Jersey	7,092,286	56,597	115,281	197,376	4,428,702	641,975	136,056
New Mexico	1,350,683	6,014	20,363	18,818	964,271	81,662	9,498
New York	15,722,051	253,761	412,886	394,108	9,876,724	1,069,023	285,500
North Carolina	7,016,442	40,882	146,310	110,789	4,764,639	568,763	50,283
North Dakota	595,861	3,124	11,991	14,144	371,378	43,103	6,091
Ohio	8,028,556	39,644	117,834	129,870	5,755,662	388,065	95,549
Oklahoma	2,647,751	12,731	57,016	54,517	1,727,610	172,489	26,405
Oregon	3,188,155	15,276	59,554	53,732	2,047,337	246,724	29,667
Pennsylvania	9,384,165	42,607	163,129	157,512	6,257,355	962,008	119,808
Rhode Island	835,202	4,401	17,575	12,445	543,742	76,580	20,934
South Carolina	3,417,531	16,393	68,806	55,653	2,349,920	276,186	23,823
South Dakota	701,677	3,577	15,305	17,213	431,518	47,706	15,066
Tennessee	4,401,129	24,058	37,569	81,716	3,159,286	328,682	36,915
Texas	19,749,585	137,487	344,768	434,941	13,234,102	1,083,423	186,221
Utah	2,272,947	11,155	69,570	83,449	1,403,327	93,376	17,074
Vermont	533,189	3,610	10,349	8,211	323,169	70,817	6,521
Virginia	6,037,643	35,224	120,772	97,536	4,003,754	574,472	52,732
Washington	5,785,254	28,593	110,369	87,642	3,725,302	513,440	59,065
West Virginia	1,090,208	5,106	12,153	12,686	799,172	93,066	10,612
Wisconsin	4,140,709	22,660	64,784	64,794	2,892,905	255,138	62,038
Wyoming	495,385	6,492	14,390	18,144	276,145	31,809	7,365
Puerto Rico	313,661	399	280	1,238	86,863	48,726	283
Other [9]	1,609,472	49,185	753	16,356	900,560	73,446	7,715

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued**

State or area	Estate and trust estimated income tax	Employment taxes [4]	Estate tax [5]	Gift tax	Excise taxes [6]	Tax-exempt organizations [7]	Supplemental documents [8]
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>633,707</b>	<b>28,028,002</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>158,095</b>	<b>902,342</b>	<b>1,360,719</b>	<b>20,133,739</b>
Alabama	5,555	307,479	150	1,235	13,088	16,615	219,911
Alaska	1,046	69,769	21	256	2,245	4,240	52,676
Arizona	9,194	505,966	170	2,726	9,876	19,174	392,025
Arkansas	3,729	214,763	54	639	10,652	10,570	162,763
California	75,102	3,662,405	2,408	18,217	76,681	130,839	2,944,778
Colorado	11,708	625,122	227	3,374	10,948	24,638	432,889
Connecticut	14,193	308,288	309	3,335	6,124	16,976	184,183
Delaware	6,426	87,455	33	448	1,968	5,843	60,623
District of Columbia	2,652	70,334	49	633	388	12,081	52,929
Florida	45,359	2,123,661	1,165	15,574	54,644	76,750	2,008,283
Georgia	11,737	822,463	273	3,133	33,855	34,780	652,020
Hawaii	3,335	107,119	75	659	1,035	6,194	81,539
Idaho	2,071	187,064	46	615	6,983	6,875	113,720
Illinois	32,414	1,149,381	635	5,956	50,477	50,742	675,832
Indiana	7,663	466,281	132	2,210	23,492	28,181	233,526
Iowa	4,226	279,715	210	1,304	22,966	23,991	122,940
Kansas	7,016	258,938	116	1,324	14,977	13,451	144,025
Kentucky	6,466	281,779	103	1,373	13,516	15,114	169,085
Louisiana	4,617	348,487	101	849	12,628	14,650	291,152
Maine	3,669	150,869	52	684	4,296	8,442	72,907
Maryland	15,913	477,388	319	2,927	9,468	26,649	332,479
Massachusetts	27,859	663,254	684	6,452	11,497	32,136	348,569
Michigan	16,858	760,726	220	3,315	25,095	37,935	464,861
Minnesota	8,921	544,007	304	3,686	29,086	30,142	284,736
Mississippi	2,887	176,986	41	545	11,691	10,609	137,021
Missouri	13,826	580,805	172	2,307	24,199	33,956	310,664
Montana	1,437	145,906	52	635	6,679	8,500	93,202
Nebraska	3,229	195,769	142	888	17,425	34,029	118,981
Nevada	5,840	231,702	98	1,176	6,185	10,720	213,377
New Hampshire	5,044	127,265	46	1,035	3,752	7,206	58,406
New Jersey	21,716	881,969	513	5,108	20,900	39,574	546,519
New Mexico	2,664	138,430	37	684	6,096	7,518	94,628
New York	39,783	2,069,998	1,129	13,083	21,307	85,559	1,199,190
North Carolina	12,178	777,163	543	3,897	27,235	35,741	478,019
North Dakota	1,236	87,465	41	630	13,168	4,522	38,968
Ohio	18,985	796,890	336	4,931	32,206	76,810	571,774
Oklahoma	6,313	314,924	113	1,165	9,668	14,191	250,609
Oregon	7,231	428,123	312	2,343	10,414	18,958	268,484
Pennsylvania	25,163	1,006,809	523	6,127	32,318	61,641	549,165
Rhode Island	3,321	104,112	115	594	1,843	7,028	42,512
South Carolina	5,674	353,010	149	1,896	13,465	15,499	237,057
South Dakota	3,218	98,202	74	552	12,136	5,241	51,869
Tennessee	10,333	421,953	236	2,300	18,450	22,245	257,386
Texas	62,503	2,046,612	735	11,448	90,521	89,460	2,027,364
Utah	3,184	317,891	63	714	7,411	8,748	256,985
Vermont	2,174	73,846	26	367	1,916	5,184	26,999
Virginia	16,020	670,177	297	4,187	15,861	36,311	410,300
Washington	15,670	691,131	365	4,871	19,840	30,591	498,375
West Virginia	1,650	97,025	22	364	3,718	7,872	46,762
Wisconsin	11,821	475,441	243	3,275	20,033	29,649	237,928
Wyoming	2,402	77,120	36	489	3,338	4,138	53,517
Puerto Rico	59	156,042	40	77	65	1,022	18,567
Other [9]	417	12,523	668	1,483	4,517	1,189	540,660

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

- [1] Excludes information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1); tax-exempt bond returns (Forms 8038, 8038-B, 8038-CP, 8038-G, 8038-GC, 8038-T, 8038-TC, and 8328); and employee retirement benefit plan returns (Forms 5500, 5500-EZ, and 5500-SF). See Table 21 for information on tax-exempt bond returns. See Tables 15 and 21 for information on employee retirement benefit plans. See Table 22 for data on information returns.
- [2] Includes Form 1066 (real estate mortgage investment conduit income tax return) and the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-C (cooperative association income tax return); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120-L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120-ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); 1120-POL (income tax return for certain political organizations); 1120-REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120-RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); and 1120-SF (income tax return for settlement funds). Form 1120-X (amended corporation income tax return) is included with Supplemental documents in this table.
- Excludes Form 1120-S (S corporation income tax return), shown separately. Also excludes Form 990-T (tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return), which is included under Tax-exempt organizations in this table, although the tax reported on these returns is combined with Business income taxes in other tables.
- [3] Includes the Form 1040 series as follows: 1040 (individual income tax return); 1040-A (individual income tax return, short form); 1040-C (income tax return for departing aliens); 1040-EZ (individual income tax return for single and joint filers with no dependents); 1040-NR (nonresident alien income tax return); 1040NR-EZ (income tax return for certain nonresident aliens with no dependents); 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents); 1040-SR (tax return for seniors); and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents). Form 1040-X (amended individual income tax return) is included with Supplemental documents in this table. As a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, the Form 1040 was redesigned for Tax Year 2018, making Forms 1040-A and 1040-EZ obsolete. However, as prior year tax returns continue to be filed, the IRS may continue to see these forms.
- [4] Includes Forms 940 (employer's Federal unemployment tax return); 940-EZ (employer's Federal unemployment tax return, short form); 940-PR (unemployment tax return for Puerto Rico residents); 941 (employer's quarterly tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 941-PR/SS (employer's quarterly tax return for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 943 (employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 943-PR/SS (employer's tax return for agricultural employees for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 944 (employer's annual tax return or claim for refund); 944-PR/SS (employer's annual tax return for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); and 945 (tax return of withheld income tax from nonpayroll distributions). Also includes Forms 1042 (tax return of withheld income tax on U.S.-source income of foreign persons); and CT-1 (railroad retirement tax return). Forms 941-X (adjusted employer's tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943-X (adjusted employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944-X (adjusted employer's tax return); 945-X (adjusted annual return of withheld Federal income tax or claim for refund); and CT-1X (adjusted railroad retirement tax return) are included in Supplemental documents in this table.
- [5] Includes the Form 706 series as follows: 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return); 706-GS(D) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for distributions); 706-GS(T) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for terminations); and 706-NA (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return for nonresident aliens). The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 increased the filing threshold for estate tax returns, resulting in fewer returns filed.
- [6] Includes Forms 11-C (occupational tax and registration for wagering return); 720 (excise tax return); 730 (excise tax return for wagering); 2290 (heavy highway vehicle use tax return); and 5330 (excise taxes related to employee retirement benefit plans return). Excludes excise tax returns filed with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Form 4720 (excise tax return of charities and other persons) is included with Tax-exempt organizations in this table.
- [7] Includes the Form 990 series as follows: 990 (tax-exempt organization information return, long form); 990-EZ (tax-exempt organization information return, short form); 990-N (electronic notice (e-Postcard) for tax-exempt organizations not required to file Forms 990 or 990-EZ); 990-PF (private foundation information return); and 990-T (tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return). Also includes Forms 4720 (excise tax return of charities and other persons); 5227 (split-interest trust information return); and 8872 (political organization report of contributions and expenditures). Tax collected on Form 990-T is combined with Business income taxes in other tables.
- [8] Includes Forms 941-X (adjusted employer's tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943-X (adjusted employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944-X (adjusted employer's tax return or claim for refund); 945-X (adjusted annual return of withheld Federal income tax or claim for refund); 1040-X (amended individual income tax return); 1041-A (information return of charitable contribution deductions by certain trusts); 1120-X (amended corporation income tax return); 4868 (automatic filing extension for individuals); 5558 (filing extension for certain employee retirement plan returns); 7004 (automatic filing extension for corporations); 8752 (required payment or refund for certain S corporations and partnerships); 8868 (automatic filing extension for tax-exempt organizations); and CT-1X (adjusted railroad retirement tax return).
- [9] Includes U.S. Territories other than Puerto Rico, U.S. Armed Service members overseas, and international.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Classification by State is based on the individual's address (or, in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in an S corporation may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a State other than the State in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld reported by employers located near a State boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring State. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more State(s).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IRS shut down Submission Processing units across the Service to protect the health and safety of its employees. This contributed to a delay in the processing of forms filed.

SOURCE: Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income.

**Table 4. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed Electronically, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020**

State or area	Total [1]	C or other corporation income tax [2]	S corporation	Partnership	Individual income tax	
					Total individual returns [3]	Online
						Total filed [4]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>195,190,626</b>	<b>1,433,783</b>	<b>4,710,614</b>	<b>4,285,408</b>	<b>148,157,306</b>	<b>64,637,873</b>
Alabama	2,532,841	9,985	48,889	49,367	2,062,665	893,514
Alaska	420,134	1,613	9,484	7,908	327,681	175,223
Arizona	3,957,022	14,833	83,847	79,880	3,095,935	1,518,072
Arkansas	1,584,052	7,314	39,660	32,519	1,256,973	529,889
California	24,133,589	237,470	583,130	468,760	17,595,731	6,495,568
Colorado	3,669,212	17,653	118,312	103,147	2,677,548	1,371,655
Connecticut	2,213,406	14,648	27,903	70,164	1,674,345	685,305
Delaware	639,079	9,720	12,914	18,223	449,130	211,928
District of Columbia	474,925	3,963	6,200	13,337	337,152	184,036
Florida	13,915,010	139,631	596,179	316,580	9,732,175	4,092,921
Georgia	6,036,489	29,809	170,035	113,467	4,581,101	2,157,134
Hawaii	789,353	6,173	12,822	10,671	638,966	273,517
Idaho	1,015,321	3,825	30,503	29,894	766,119	347,315
Illinois	7,659,508	54,124	229,612	132,140	5,786,572	2,399,078
Indiana	3,743,797	11,291	80,415	59,167	3,082,787	1,467,520
Iowa	1,795,668	12,471	41,181	39,013	1,441,136	528,987
Kansas	1,677,095	9,984	34,310	39,768	1,311,306	571,523
Kentucky	2,353,741	7,633	45,735	42,508	1,960,189	859,567
Louisiana	2,533,512	14,676	54,242	61,404	1,967,419	913,136
Maine	844,951	3,829	21,457	13,652	622,578	299,722
Maryland	3,566,030	20,331	71,556	69,819	2,749,257	1,257,796
Massachusetts	4,419,823	33,753	94,792	89,895	3,238,956	1,289,871
Michigan	5,729,197	33,954	131,289	105,294	4,578,904	1,921,835
Minnesota	3,464,761	14,136	87,521	67,677	2,686,818	1,105,386
Mississippi	1,494,351	7,159	27,654	29,807	1,236,529	537,844
Missouri	3,532,329	16,504	64,670	72,400	2,742,938	1,251,427
Montana	708,458	5,588	25,300	21,924	501,581	212,567
Nebraska	1,171,770	7,867	33,032	28,766	892,539	379,002
Nevada	1,941,096	14,978	45,547	46,320	1,459,287	675,773
New Hampshire	847,640	5,484	10,565	17,446	662,695	333,970
New Jersey	5,819,540	48,941	111,375	191,521	4,218,693	1,344,054
New Mexico	1,106,022	4,397	18,690	18,076	911,060	453,142
New York	13,270,746	224,967	399,933	386,336	9,551,341	3,175,429
North Carolina	5,700,319	28,558	133,537	103,159	4,545,445	2,168,604
North Dakota	461,249	2,407	11,246	13,851	356,410	147,093
Ohio	6,811,259	29,926	106,114	119,741	5,477,188	2,612,712
Oklahoma	2,162,338	9,750	52,701	52,440	1,657,941	774,725
Oregon	2,587,895	11,674	56,241	52,332	1,943,736	1,023,562
Pennsylvania	7,472,637	32,959	152,126	149,240	5,902,115	2,590,451
Rhode Island	688,489	3,453	16,552	11,733	518,620	194,057
South Carolina	2,802,628	11,420	64,032	52,323	2,247,113	1,031,426
South Dakota	547,538	2,915	14,656	16,965	414,802	167,875
Tennessee	3,657,853	19,487	35,252	77,901	3,030,013	1,486,813
Texas	16,134,281	110,685	317,468	415,481	12,260,280	6,048,119
Utah	1,922,546	8,080	66,143	81,418	1,340,994	655,099
Vermont	400,232	2,394	9,748	7,795	308,092	139,013
Virginia	4,861,453	27,213	115,056	93,495	3,800,707	1,959,365
Washington	4,538,963	20,829	103,394	84,794	3,516,937	1,912,953
West Virginia	870,673	3,847	10,648	11,296	758,884	391,528
Wisconsin	3,427,268	18,365	62,573	62,434	2,750,333	1,179,119
Wyoming	384,400	5,259	13,511	17,614	264,067	120,300
Puerto Rico	84,620	205	228	957	47,217	12,429
Other [11]	613,517	35,653	634	13,589	218,306	108,924

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table 4. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed Electronically, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued**

State or area	Individual income tax—continued		Estate and trust income tax	Employment taxes [7]	Excise taxes [8]	Tax-exempt organizations [9]	Supplemental documents [10]
	Online—continued	Practitioner filed [6]					
	Free File [5]						
	(7)						
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>4,187,712</b>	<b>83,519,433</b>	<b>2,634,491</b>	<b>15,675,293</b>	<b>657,584</b>	<b>1,138,931</b>	<b>16,497,216</b>
Alabama	52,802	1,169,151	24,593	122,673	10,383	15,226	189,060
Alaska	8,909	152,458	3,500	24,015	426	3,685	41,822
Arizona	94,891	1,577,863	34,041	299,147	7,264	16,964	325,111
Arkansas	36,877	727,084	14,619	68,972	8,415	9,751	145,829
California	388,945	11,100,163	273,258	2,480,800	62,796	114,796	2,316,848
Colorado	83,629	1,305,893	40,333	321,061	7,218	21,638	362,302
Connecticut	42,166	989,040	40,693	206,858	3,398	15,005	160,392
Delaware	12,889	237,202	37,284	53,352	1,014	4,839	52,603
District of Columbia	12,911	153,116	5,184	55,120	75	9,841	44,053
Florida	241,717	5,639,254	165,119	1,261,709	46,913	57,714	1,598,990
Georgia	142,051	2,423,967	44,039	469,198	28,544	31,214	569,082
Hawaii	13,939	365,449	10,560	49,549	573	5,280	54,759
Idaho	23,944	418,804	8,691	69,147	3,142	6,267	97,733
Illinois	165,592	3,387,494	181,939	642,989	40,573	43,972	547,587
Indiana	113,156	1,615,267	30,334	240,365	15,374	25,077	198,987
Iowa	34,756	912,149	21,213	95,926	15,641	22,498	106,589
Kansas	35,999	739,783	24,023	112,960	10,031	12,123	122,590
Kentucky	55,418	1,100,622	22,982	103,963	9,813	13,572	147,346
Louisiana	53,176	1,054,283	16,750	156,591	9,513	13,134	239,783
Maine	20,120	322,856	10,449	99,184	2,472	7,595	63,735
Maryland	78,693	1,491,461	41,305	305,196	6,294	23,583	278,689
Massachusetts	91,020	1,949,085	128,572	498,538	7,357	27,165	300,795
Michigan	133,993	2,657,069	63,976	378,013	16,660	34,114	386,993
Minnesota	80,940	1,581,432	34,238	293,503	18,887	25,622	236,359
Mississippi	37,956	698,685	9,126	51,709	9,544	9,772	113,051
Missouri	91,251	1,491,511	72,987	255,559	17,699	24,929	264,643
Montana	15,915	289,014	11,890	47,331	4,733	7,846	82,265
Nebraska	23,971	513,537	13,983	70,358	11,710	10,113	103,402
Nevada	33,768	783,514	45,844	138,488	4,023	9,079	177,530
New Hampshire	18,856	328,725	15,216	78,158	1,965	6,322	49,789
New Jersey	78,559	2,874,639	130,454	597,472	15,611	30,026	475,447
New Mexico	26,968	457,918	8,737	54,026	5,230	6,764	79,042
New York	253,164	6,375,912	277,269	1,288,882	12,746	74,012	1,055,260
North Carolina	143,491	2,376,841	45,270	401,060	14,599	32,233	396,458
North Dakota	9,571	209,317	5,733	25,351	9,666	4,124	32,461
Ohio	188,697	2,864,476	88,086	443,698	23,059	47,986	475,461
Oklahoma	44,884	883,216	24,370	129,981	6,997	12,490	215,668
Oregon	75,101	920,174	27,540	243,825	6,726	16,884	228,937
Pennsylvania	178,764	3,311,664	109,751	581,038	21,023	50,666	473,719
Rhode Island	13,567	324,563	19,991	74,616	1,081	5,993	36,450
South Carolina	76,800	1,215,687	21,972	179,852	10,083	13,839	201,994
South Dakota	10,367	246,927	14,190	25,691	9,261	4,799	44,259
Tennessee	91,054	1,543,200	34,559	206,843	14,283	20,063	219,452
Texas	302,991	6,212,161	172,342	1,125,291	76,405	79,706	1,576,623
Utah	40,226	685,895	15,934	173,020	5,627	7,673	223,657
Vermont	11,829	169,079	6,051	38,516	588	4,698	22,350
Virginia	140,061	1,841,342	48,938	387,426	10,843	31,967	345,808
Washington	110,235	1,603,984	55,066	323,279	13,721	27,103	393,840
West Virginia	22,919	367,356	9,989	26,966	2,361	7,140	39,542
Wisconsin	87,620	1,571,214	57,236	239,815	10,808	26,697	199,007
Wyoming	6,187	143,767	6,908	25,316	2,379	3,766	45,580
Puerto Rico	2,081	34,788	171	28,080	d	d	6,998
Other [11]	32,326	109,382	7,193	4,817	d	d	330,486

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 4. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed Electronically, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

- [1] Excludes returns that do not have the requirement or option of filing electronically; information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1); tax-exempt bond returns (Forms 8038, 8038-B, 8038-CP, 8038-G, 8038-GC, 8038-T, 8038-TC, and 8328); and employee retirement benefit plan returns (Forms 5500, 5500-EZ, and 5500-SF).
- [2] Includes Forms 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); and 1120-POL (income tax return for certain political organizations). Excludes Form 1120-S (S corporation income tax return), shown separately.
- [3] Includes some of the Form 1040 series as follows: 1040 (individual income tax return); 1040-A (individual income tax return, short form); 1040-EZ (individual income tax return for single and joint filers with no dependents); 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents); 1040-SR (tax return for seniors); and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents). As a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, the Form 1040 was redesigned for Tax Year 2018, making Forms 1040-A and 1040-EZ obsolete. However, as prior year tax returns continue to be filed, the IRS may continue to see these forms.
- [4] Online e-filing is an option that allows taxpayers to prepare and file tax returns using a personal computer. Online returns can be filed through one of two processes: taxpayers either complete a tax return on a Website without downloading any software, or taxpayers purchase and load software onto their personal computers, prepare their returns, and transmit them to the IRS through an online filing company.
- [5] Includes two Free File income tax preparation and electronic filing options: (1) all taxpayers could use Free File Fillable Forms, an electronic version of paper returns that performs simple mathematical calculations; and (2) taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$69,000 or less could prepare and file their Tax Year 2019 taxes using commercial online software provided through a partnership between the Internal Revenue Service and Free File Alliance, LLC, a group of private-sector tax software companies. The Free File Fillable Forms and Free File commercial online software were both available through IRS.gov.
- [6] Includes cases in which a taxpayer transmitted the return via an authorized e-file provider, who was, in most cases, also the return preparer.
- [7] Includes Forms 940 (employer's Federal unemployment tax return); 941 (employer's quarterly tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 941-PR/SS (employer's quarterly tax return for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 943 (employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 943-PR/SS (employer's tax return for agricultural employees for Puerto Rico residents, or for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents); 944 (employer's annual tax return or claim for refund); and 945 (tax return of withheld income tax from nonpayroll distributions).
- [8] Includes Form 720 (excise tax return) and Form 2290 (heavy highway vehicle use tax return).
- [9] Includes some of the Form 990 series as follows: 990 (tax-exempt organization information return, long form); 990-EZ (tax-exempt organization information return, short form); 990-N (electronic notice (e-Postcard) for tax-exempt organizations not required to file Forms 990 or 990-EZ); and 990-PF (private foundation information return). Also includes Form 8872 (political organization report of contributions and expenditures).
- [10] Includes Forms 4868 (automatic filing extension for individuals); 7004 (automatic filing extension for corporations); and 8868 (automatic filing extension for tax-exempt organizations).
- [11] Includes U.S. Territories other than Puerto Rico, U.S. Armed Service members overseas, and international.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Classification by State is based on the individual's address (or, in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in an S corporation may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a State other than the State in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld reported by employers located near a State boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring State. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more State(s).

SOURCE: Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income.



**Table 5. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax and State, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

State or area	Total Internal Revenue collections [1]	Business income taxes [2]	Individual income tax, employment taxes, and estate and trust income tax		
			Total	Individual income tax withheld and FICA tax [3]	Individual income tax payments and SECA tax [3]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>3,493,067,956</b>	<b>263,563,107</b>	<b>3,139,247,421</b>	<b>2,456,405,368</b>	<b>637,660,300</b>
Alabama	26,388,492	1,070,248	24,851,362	19,611,097	5,035,619
Alaska	5,506,155	97,953	5,350,457	3,954,989	1,091,494
Arizona	49,306,653	3,918,675	44,363,720	33,489,225	10,483,678
Arkansas	31,673,081	4,020,094	26,958,675	23,270,736	3,389,895
California	467,417,992	44,076,126	414,990,788	307,451,961	104,551,883
Colorado	58,660,802	2,482,429	55,088,639	41,851,024	12,777,125
Connecticut	52,370,769	6,718,301	45,191,129	33,126,257	11,442,575
Delaware	20,587,021	3,308,193	17,049,807	14,236,992	1,398,055
District of Columbia	31,278,730	1,744,501	29,447,118	25,923,726	2,974,727
Florida	209,757,676	7,370,861	198,577,300	140,447,949	54,631,766
Georgia	91,396,538	7,786,101	80,929,335	65,503,354	14,720,807
Hawaii	8,818,255	540,505	8,056,673	5,889,002	2,096,357
Idaho	11,619,071	590,379	10,899,092	8,106,539	2,722,636
Illinois	156,435,157	14,099,666	138,725,328	109,626,999	25,758,762
Indiana	60,403,717	4,111,222	53,969,344	46,460,575	7,244,514
Iowa	24,452,164	1,070,090	23,054,500	18,975,755	3,950,884
Kansas	25,260,403	878,776	22,859,682	18,103,761	4,358,929
Kentucky	37,396,696	2,662,567	33,214,868	28,691,001	4,292,318
Louisiana	35,981,000	773,098	34,775,495	28,995,197	5,555,772
Maine	8,097,747	252,983	7,800,848	6,032,867	1,686,036
Maryland	79,672,230	3,160,376	75,945,689	63,170,963	12,026,102
Massachusetts	119,074,662	7,226,124	110,333,675	87,325,038	21,839,965
Michigan	77,707,767	3,566,075	73,360,484	59,779,054	12,905,154
Minnesota	99,580,005	12,296,337	83,199,868	72,959,787	9,756,053
Mississippi	11,218,981	373,881	10,674,171	8,358,368	2,227,082
Missouri	65,256,852	6,216,564	56,949,401	47,746,039	8,445,349
Montana	6,602,563	217,632	6,356,915	4,475,102	1,802,572
Nebraska	23,783,547	4,688,032	18,870,572	14,999,729	2,845,840
Nevada	23,388,683	797,965	22,357,205	12,439,743	6,626,929
New Hampshire	12,118,610	192,690	11,478,694	8,329,230	2,807,737
New Jersey	131,327,919	13,764,861	114,848,111	91,659,004	21,957,204
New Mexico	9,641,644	233,378	9,372,637	6,872,410	2,388,899
New York	289,387,122	31,324,284	253,905,018	190,640,687	59,222,198
North Carolina	86,778,544	4,765,757	81,313,631	67,066,010	13,767,485
North Dakota	6,895,162	294,977	6,483,976	4,835,507	1,601,402
Ohio	144,308,916	8,660,468	129,481,120	114,217,749	14,276,447
Oklahoma	26,747,378	918,356	22,391,274	17,515,798	4,274,023
Oregon	35,257,459	1,242,212	33,267,786	25,960,550	7,004,598
Pennsylvania	140,452,053	13,764,117	122,561,211	101,505,974	19,691,403
Rhode Island	13,767,341	2,487,556	11,188,954	9,198,483	1,682,902
South Carolina	27,504,298	981,044	26,029,631	19,131,916	6,696,109
South Dakota	8,052,555	161,289	7,806,560	4,541,160	1,642,514
Tennessee	67,146,127	4,545,077	60,835,009	50,218,595	9,867,450
Texas	275,485,613	14,508,511	242,548,320	184,848,354	52,856,273
Utah	25,137,865	1,100,445	23,392,523	17,672,680	5,538,890
Vermont	4,475,626	121,707	4,291,821	3,230,604	996,445
Virginia	84,894,551	7,497,805	76,860,224	59,557,542	16,117,830
Washington	101,041,925	7,771,455	91,388,620	71,879,802	18,715,770
West Virginia	6,768,452	206,362	6,480,602	5,223,232	1,215,841
Wisconsin	50,340,637	2,939,262	46,461,749	37,273,921	8,532,090
Wyoming	4,859,765	123,756	4,423,171	2,371,588	1,649,903
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	897,066	1,777	701,898	568,674	127,148
Puerto Rico	3,593,629	20,022	3,455,052	2,914,358	514,167
International	11,957,397	1,491,258	10,129,234	5,617,613	4,499,668
Undistributed [6]	5,136,895	-1,671,073	3,948,452	2,551,098	1,377,029

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

State or area	Individual income tax, employment taxes, and estate and trust income tax—continued			Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [5]
	Unemployment insurance tax	Railroad retirement tax	Estate and trust income tax [4]			
	(6)	(7)	(8)			
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>6,281,575</b>	<b>5,172,929</b>	<b>33,727,249</b>	<b>17,115,476</b>	<b>1,082,111</b>	<b>72,059,841</b>
Alabama	64,332	3,277	137,038	124,362	39	342,480
Alaska	10,983	1,200	291,789	13,174	0	44,572
Arizona	109,606	1,976	279,236	146,677	12,367	865,214
Arkansas	122,270	2,848	172,926	29,791	35,324	629,197
California	735,828	6,155	2,244,960	3,346,142	85,499	4,919,436
Colorado	97,255	19,279	343,956	326,296	2,739	760,698
Connecticut	64,286	5,371	552,639	168,819	1,743	290,777
Delaware	27,166	56,472	1,331,121	39,608	0	189,413
District of Columbia	15,534	468,923	64,208	18,583	28,751	39,777
Florida	417,974	552,622	2,526,990	1,978,585	87,875	1,743,055
Georgia	222,639	30,675	451,859	261,530	4,156	2,415,415
Hawaii	17,231	1	54,082	19,218	3,975	197,884
Idaho	34,037	25	35,856	37,933	8,347	83,318
Illinois	271,859	332,071	2,735,637	382,734	14,377	3,213,052
Indiana	100,945	29,811	133,499	158,287	245	2,164,618
Iowa	49,175	10,160	68,526	16,512	58	311,004
Kansas	66,239	218,697	112,057	88,352	417	1,433,175
Kentucky	61,165	14,911	155,472	129,560	7,109	1,382,591
Louisiana	62,871	5,247	156,407	59,648	39	372,721
Maine	18,204	4,423	59,317	14,854	101	28,961
Maryland	101,598	17,751	629,275	220,774	8,958	336,433
Massachusetts	161,146	31,421	976,105	411,755	15,797	1,087,311
Michigan	178,509	11,433	486,334	211,358	25,768	544,081
Minnesota	170,442	87,967	225,619	81,239	6,401	3,996,161
Mississippi	31,420	1,928	55,373	3,414	145	167,369
Missouri	119,199	106,370	532,445	181,861	8,590	1,900,436
Montana	15,993	31,517	31,731	6,244	3	21,770
Nebraska	35,205	909,873	79,925	99,423	335	125,186
Nevada	45,885	77	3,244,571	99,213	23,012	111,287
New Hampshire	20,345	92	321,290	28,668	29,949	388,609
New Jersey	187,735	180,083	864,085	203,077	25,993	2,485,877
New Mexico	19,766	69	91,493	18,629	71	16,931
New York	350,082	423,816	3,268,235	1,954,334	93,154	2,110,331
North Carolina	190,438	11,428	278,271	145,405	106,143	447,608
North Dakota	12,812	8,181	26,074	55,810	0	60,399
Ohio	235,458	25,273	726,192	233,175	9,272	5,924,881
Oklahoma	60,206	3,555	537,692	56,420	1,676	3,379,652
Oregon	71,863	16,293	214,482	258,200	15,595	473,666
Pennsylvania	257,446	76,045	1,030,343	571,363	4,042	3,551,320
Rhode Island	25,975	10	281,584	40,170	1,386	49,275
South Carolina	65,892	2,026	133,689	107,657	13,532	372,435
South Dakota	12,334	1,520	1,609,032	32,395	237	52,074
Tennessee	169,376	2,255	577,333	105,739	12,851	1,647,452
Texas	536,530	918,096	3,389,067	1,023,884	113,036	17,291,862
Utah	60,537	4,386	116,031	29,915	5,069	609,912
Vermont	8,471	3,173	53,129	32,540	5	29,552
Virginia	162,666	513,376	508,810	308,272	22,067	206,183
Washington	209,293	13,375	570,380	823,083	35,343	1,023,424
West Virginia	13,475	728	27,326	36,695	0	44,792
Wisconsin	117,667	2,866	535,206	280,527	12,950	646,149
Wyoming	7,638	699	393,343	134,014	100,911	77,913
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	5,618	0	459	190,414	0	2,978
Puerto Rico	25,961	0	566	1,143	0	117,413
International	5,461	2,310	4,183	63,660	10,633	262,612
Undistributed [6]	19,532	793	0	1,704,343	86,024	1,069,149

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 5. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

- [1] Gross collections include penalties and interest in addition to taxes.
- [2] Includes taxes on corporation income (Form 1120 series) and unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations (Form 990-T).
- [3] Collections of withheld individual income tax are not reported by taxpayers separately from Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) taxes on salaries and wages (under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act or FICA) and individual income tax payments along with taxes on self-employment income (under the Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act or SECA). Thus, while Table 1 shows these amounts separately for the United States total, separate amounts are not available by State.
- [4] Includes collections of estimated estate and trust income taxes and payments made in conjunction with estate and trust tax return filings.
- [5] Excludes excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The Internal Revenue Service collected taxes on alcohol and tobacco until Fiscal Year 1988, and taxes on firearms until Fiscal Year 1991.
- [6] Includes tax and excess withholding payments not classified by State as of the end of the fiscal year because they had not been applied to taxpayer accounts. Undistributed amounts may be negative when adjustments to taxpayer accounts have not been completed.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Partnership, S corporation, regulated investment company, and real estate investment trust data are not shown in this table since these entities generally do not have a tax liability. Instead, they pass through any profits or losses to the underlying owners, who include these profits or losses on their income tax returns.

This table shows gross collections. Gross collections less refunds equal net collections. See Table 1 for refunds and net collections.

Collection and refund data may not be comparable for a given fiscal year because payments made in prior years may be refunded in the current fiscal year. Adjustments to prior-year refunds made in Fiscal Year 2020 may result in negative amounts when such adjustments exceed current-year collections. See Table 8 for refund data.

Classification by State is based on the individual's address (or, in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a State other than the State in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld and reported by employers located near a State boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring State. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more other State(s).

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.

**Table 6. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 1960–2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total Internal Revenue collections [1]	Income taxes				Employment taxes [4]	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [5]
		Total	Business income taxes [2]	Individual income tax [3]	Estate and trust income tax [3]				
1960	91,774,803	67,125,126	22,179,414	44,945,711	[3]	11,158,589	1,439,259	187,089	11,864,741
1961	94,401,086	67,917,941	21,764,940	46,153,001	[3]	12,502,451	1,745,480	170,912	12,064,302
1962	99,440,839	71,945,305	21,295,711	50,649,594	[3]	12,708,171	1,796,227	238,960	12,752,176
1963	105,925,395	75,323,714	22,336,134	52,987,581	[3]	15,004,486	1,971,614	215,843	13,409,737
1964	112,260,257	78,891,218	24,300,863	54,590,354	[3]	17,002,504	2,110,992	305,312	13,950,232
1965	114,434,634	79,792,016	26,131,334	53,660,683	[3]	17,104,306	2,454,332	291,201	14,792,779
1966	128,879,961	92,131,794	30,834,243	61,297,552	[3]	20,256,133	2,646,968	446,954	13,398,112
1967	148,374,815	104,288,420	34,917,825	69,370,595	[3]	26,958,241	2,728,580	285,826	14,113,748
1968	153,636,838	108,148,565	29,896,520	78,252,045	[3]	28,085,898	2,710,254	371,725	14,320,396
1969	187,919,560	135,778,052	38,337,646	97,440,406	[3]	33,068,657	3,136,691	393,373	15,542,787
1970	195,722,096	138,688,568	35,036,983	103,651,585	[3]	37,449,188	3,241,321	438,755	15,904,264
1971	191,647,198	131,072,374	30,319,953	100,752,421	[3]	39,918,690	3,352,641	431,642	16,871,851
1972	209,855,737	143,804,732	34,925,546	108,879,186	[3]	43,714,001	5,126,522	363,447	16,847,036
1973	237,787,204	164,157,315	39,045,309	125,112,006	[3]	52,081,709	4,338,924	636,938	16,572,318
1974	268,952,254	184,648,094	41,744,444	142,903,650	[3]	62,093,632	4,659,825	440,849	17,109,853
1975	293,822,726	202,146,097	45,746,660	156,399,437	[3]	70,140,809	4,312,657	375,421	16,847,741
1976	302,519,792	205,751,753	46,782,956	158,968,797	[3]	74,202,853	4,875,735	431,730	17,257,720
1976 [6]	75,462,780	49,567,484	9,808,905	39,758,579	[3]	19,892,041	1,367,935	117,312	4,518,008
1977	358,139,417	246,805,067	60,049,804	186,755,263	[3]	86,076,316	5,649,460	1,775,866	17,832,707
1978	399,776,389	278,438,289	65,380,145	213,058,144	[3]	97,291,653	5,242,080	139,419	18,664,949
1979	460,412,185	322,993,733	71,447,876	251,545,857	[3]	112,849,874	5,344,176	174,899	19,049,504
1980	519,375,273	359,927,392	72,379,610	287,547,782	[3]	128,330,480	6,282,247	216,134	24,619,021
1981	606,799,103	406,583,302	73,733,156	332,850,146	[3]	152,885,816	6,694,641	215,745	40,419,598
1982	632,240,506	418,599,768	65,990,832	352,608,936	[3]	168,717,936	8,035,335	108,038	36,779,428
1983	627,246,793	411,407,523	61,779,556	349,627,967	[3]	173,847,854	6,077,202	148,675	35,765,538
1984	680,475,229	437,071,049	74,179,370	362,891,679	[3]	199,210,028	6,024,985	151,682	38,017,486
1985	742,871,541	474,072,327	77,412,769	396,659,558	[3]	225,214,568	6,303,418	276,284	37,004,944
1986	782,251,812	497,406,391	80,441,620	416,964,771	[3]	243,978,380	6,814,417	380,538	33,672,086
1987	886,290,590	568,311,471	102,858,985	465,452,486	[3]	277,000,469	7,164,681	502,989	33,310,980
1988	935,106,594	583,349,120	109,682,554	473,666,566	[3]	318,038,990	7,348,679	435,766	25,934,040
1989	1,013,322,133	632,746,069	117,014,564	515,731,504	[3]	345,625,586	8,143,689	829,457	25,977,333
1990	1,056,365,652	650,244,947	110,016,539	540,228,408	[3]	367,219,321	9,633,736	2,128,202	27,139,445
1991	1,086,851,401	660,475,445	113,598,569	546,876,876	[3]	384,451,220	10,237,247	1,235,894	30,451,596
1992	1,120,799,558	675,673,952	117,950,796	557,723,156	[3]	400,080,904	10,411,450	1,067,666	33,565,587
1993	1,176,685,625	717,321,668	131,547,509	585,774,159	[3]	411,510,516	11,433,495	1,457,470	34,962,476
1994	1,276,466,776	774,023,837	154,204,684	619,819,153	[3]	443,831,352	13,500,126	2,106,667	43,004,794
1995	1,375,731,835	850,201,510	174,422,173	675,779,337	[3]	465,405,305	13,326,051	1,818,343	44,980,627
1996	1,486,546,674	934,368,068	189,054,791	745,313,276	[3]	492,365,178	15,350,591	2,241,226	42,221,611
1997	1,623,272,071	1,029,513,216	204,492,336	825,020,880	[3]	528,596,833	17,595,484	2,760,917	44,805,621
1998	1,769,408,739	1,141,335,868	213,270,011	928,065,857	[3]	557,799,193	21,314,933	3,316,029	45,642,716
1999	1,904,151,888	1,218,510,654	216,324,889	1,002,185,765	[3]	598,669,865	23,627,320	4,758,287	58,585,763
2000	2,096,916,925	1,372,732,596	235,654,894	1,137,077,702	[3]	639,651,814	25,618,377	4,103,243	54,810,895
2001	2,128,831,182	1,364,941,523	186,731,643	1,178,209,880	[3]	682,222,895	25,289,663	3,958,253	52,418,848
2002	2,016,627,269	1,249,171,681	211,437,773	1,037,733,908	[3]	688,077,238	25,532,186	1,709,329	52,136,835
2003	1,952,929,045	1,181,355,176	194,146,298	987,208,878	[3]	695,975,801	20,887,883	1,939,025	52,771,160
2004	2,018,502,103	1,220,868,119	230,619,359	990,248,760	[3]	717,247,296	24,130,143	1,449,319	54,807,225
2005	2,268,895,122	1,414,595,831	307,094,837	1,107,500,994	[3]	771,441,662	23,565,164	2,040,367	57,252,098
2006	2,518,680,230	1,617,183,944	380,924,573	1,236,259,371	[3]	814,819,218	26,717,493	1,970,032	57,989,543
2007	2,691,537,557	1,761,777,263	395,535,825	1,366,241,437	[3]	849,732,729	24,557,815	2,420,138	53,049,612
2008	2,745,035,410	1,780,306,008	354,315,825	1,400,405,178	25,585,005	883,197,626	26,543,433	3,280,502	51,707,840
2009	2,345,337,177	1,415,864,347	225,481,588	1,175,421,788	14,960,969	858,163,864	21,583,131	3,094,191	46,631,646
2010	2,345,055,978	1,453,926,748	277,937,220	1,163,687,589	12,301,939	824,188,337	16,930,741	2,820,095	47,190,057
2011	2,414,952,112	1,589,030,349	242,848,122	1,331,160,469	15,021,758	767,504,822	[7] 2,506,991	6,572,384	49,337,563
2012	2,524,320,134	1,669,298,095	281,461,580	1,371,402,290	16,434,225	784,396,853	12,340,655	2,109,594	56,174,937
2013	2,855,059,420	1,876,348,448	311,993,954	1,539,658,421	24,696,073	897,847,151	14,051,771	5,778,377	61,033,674
2014	3,064,301,358	1,996,765,080	353,141,112	1,614,213,171	29,410,796	976,223,247	17,572,338	2,582,617	71,158,076
2015	3,302,677,258	2,183,074,421	389,888,722	1,759,740,317	33,445,382	1,022,358,916	17,952,938	2,089,101	77,201,882
2016	3,333,449,083	2,161,371,562	345,552,427	1,786,123,738	29,695,397	1,073,907,715	19,879,671	2,457,466	75,832,669
2017	3,416,714,139	2,205,956,951	338,529,154	1,838,403,489	29,024,308	1,123,473,137	21,831,660	1,948,783	63,503,608
2018	3,465,466,627	2,234,683,225	262,742,024	1,933,485,246	38,455,955	1,133,199,527	22,664,503	1,201,166	73,718,206
2019	3,564,583,961	2,258,708,451	277,057,735	1,942,182,201	39,468,515	1,207,553,842	16,001,974	1,563,070	80,756,624
2020	3,493,067,956	2,134,733,934	263,563,107	1,837,443,578	33,727,249	1,268,076,594	17,115,476	1,082,111	72,059,841

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 6. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 1960–2020—Continued****Footnotes**

- [1] Gross collections include penalties and interest in addition to taxes.
- [2] Includes taxes on corporation income (Form 1120 series) and on unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations (Form 990-T).
- [3] Income tax reported for estates and trusts is included in individual income tax in Fiscal Years (FY) 1960–2007. Beginning with FY 2008, estate and trust income tax is reported separately.
- [4] Includes taxes for Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI); unemployment insurance under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA); and railroad retirement under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA).
- [5] Excludes excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The Internal Revenue Service collected taxes on alcohol and tobacco until FY 1988, and taxes on firearms until FY 1991.
- [6] Represents fiscal-year transitional period, July 1976 through September 1976, resulting from redefinition of the term “fiscal year.” FY 1976 covered July 1975 through June 1976 (earlier years were similarly defined). FY 1977 covered October 1976 through September 1977 (subsequent years are similarly defined).
- [7] The estate tax was temporarily repealed for deaths in Calendar Year (CY) 2010 before being reinstated retroactively with a \$5-million exemption as part of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010. As a result of this legislation, the estates of CY 2010 decedents could elect to file either Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return), due September 19, 2011, or Form 8939 (allocation of increase in basis for property acquired from a decedent), due January 17, 2012. The law also provided a \$5-million exemption for the estates of CY 2011 decedents. These tax law changes significantly reduced estate tax gross collections in FY 2011 relative to other fiscal years.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

All money amounts are in current dollars.

Partnership, S corporation, regulated investment company, and real estate investment trust data are not shown in this table since these entities generally do not have a tax liability. Instead, they pass any profits or losses to the underlying owners, who include these profits or losses on their income tax returns.

This table shows gross collections. Gross collections less refunds equal net collections. See Table 1 for data on refunds and net collections.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.

**Table 7. Number of Refunds Issued, by Type of Refund and State, Fiscal Year 2020**

State or area	Total Internal Revenue refunds [1]	Business income taxes [2]	Individual income tax			Estate and trust income tax	Employment taxes [4]	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [5]
			Total refunds	Refunds	Economic impact payments [3]					
			(1)	(2)	(3)					
<b>United States, total [5]</b>	<b>303,297,919</b>	<b>308,851</b>	<b>301,394,813</b>	<b>141,420,379</b>	<b>159,974,434</b>	<b>273,525</b>	<b>1,226,414</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>91,152</b>
Alabama	4,486,177	2,296	4,463,904	1,976,270	2,487,634	3,357	15,376	20	3	1,221
Alaska	670,931	598	664,982	316,346	348,636	360	4,704	3	0	284
Arizona	6,292,616	4,524	6,262,533	2,830,552	3,431,981	3,767	20,462	29	8	1,293
Arkansas	2,719,683	1,741	2,704,839	1,184,340	1,520,499	1,334	10,949	d	d	813
California	33,888,281	42,013	33,647,459	15,816,387	17,831,072	28,404	161,307	440	101	8,557
Colorado	5,241,277	4,848	5,206,786	2,494,204	2,712,582	4,578	23,747	37	19	1,262
Connecticut	3,283,302	2,844	3,261,104	1,587,727	1,673,377	5,442	12,870	48	20	974
Delaware	924,315	1,563	915,327	426,706	488,621	3,578	3,419	d	d	420
District of Columbia	654,061	1,313	648,387	325,990	322,397	851	3,256	7	9	238
Florida	20,865,834	22,525	20,735,412	9,567,305	11,168,107	18,301	84,265	267	81	4,983
Georgia	9,414,855	7,056	9,367,072	4,312,626	5,054,446	4,685	33,398	43	7	2,594
Hawaii	1,351,630	1,699	1,343,425	622,647	720,778	1,527	4,671	d	d	294
Idaho	1,565,270	1,227	1,553,566	701,527	852,039	775	9,087	d	d	610
Illinois	11,699,465	11,794	11,619,481	5,665,905	5,953,576	18,762	45,036	78	10	4,304
Indiana	6,361,193	3,871	6,331,738	3,032,197	3,299,541	3,787	19,940	10	15	1,832
Iowa	2,875,415	4,318	2,857,050	1,328,958	1,528,092	1,536	10,992	18	4	1,497
Kansas	2,595,526	2,661	2,578,262	1,219,057	1,359,205	2,349	10,991	13	10	1,240
Kentucky	4,208,026	2,123	4,190,150	1,862,013	2,328,137	2,425	12,210	23	13	1,082
Louisiana	4,284,428	3,103	4,260,123	1,935,918	2,324,205	1,720	18,341	17	3	1,121
Maine	1,341,073	1,461	1,333,017	582,223	750,794	1,302	4,672	d	d	614
Maryland	5,466,280	4,967	5,436,178	2,611,099	2,825,079	5,530	18,277	56	12	1,260
Massachusetts	6,441,198	6,349	6,397,109	3,128,357	3,268,752	12,206	23,649	79	34	1,772
Michigan	9,468,772	8,887	9,415,277	4,407,532	5,007,745	8,469	33,602	47	13	2,477
Minnesota	5,194,591	6,144	5,162,028	2,467,343	2,694,685	3,423	20,851	39	8	2,098
Mississippi	2,759,027	1,738	2,745,202	1,222,877	1,522,325	960	10,253	4	4	866
Missouri	5,714,870	9,061	5,671,681	2,599,908	3,071,773	5,646	26,629	30	3	1,820
Montana	1,008,528	2,475	998,590	444,388	554,202	655	6,286	7	4	511
Nebraska	1,757,439	5,184	1,741,677	825,812	915,865	1,419	8,012	d	d	1,134
Nevada	2,990,054	2,882	2,970,035	1,394,319	1,575,716	5,528	10,449	16	10	1,134
New Hampshire	1,349,955	1,313	1,341,101	638,109	702,992	1,947	5,142	d	d	437
New Jersey	8,194,591	8,310	8,141,455	4,013,672	4,127,783	7,998	34,323	67	13	2,425
New Mexico	1,930,169	1,209	1,919,917	864,328	1,055,589	977	7,650	d	d	404
New York	18,812,564	24,585	18,678,722	8,942,266	9,736,456	17,553	87,255	230	53	4,166
North Carolina	9,426,456	6,956	9,379,463	4,282,483	5,096,980	6,171	31,220	79	6	2,561
North Dakota	702,918	897	696,972	332,742	364,230	420	4,052	4	0	573
Ohio	11,421,812	14,488	11,363,323	5,289,877	6,073,446	9,607	31,070	47	25	3,252
Oklahoma	3,479,093	2,689	3,458,253	1,548,747	1,909,506	2,809	14,127	14	5	1,196
Oregon	3,881,349	3,824	3,855,238	1,721,062	2,134,176	3,047	17,932	31	7	1,270
Pennsylvania	12,477,573	9,382	12,413,648	5,905,960	6,507,688	13,636	36,556	79	10	4,262
Rhode Island	1,071,668	847	1,064,033	503,168	560,865	2,927	2,975	d	d	870
South Carolina	4,659,125	2,891	4,638,060	2,046,795	2,591,265	2,478	14,487	14	7	1,188
South Dakota	824,734	1,117	817,033	381,920	435,113	1,521	4,558	5	0	500
Tennessee	6,445,546	3,660	6,411,065	2,923,047	3,488,018	4,129	24,831	28	8	1,825
Texas	25,632,370	23,882	25,460,218	12,377,828	13,082,390	22,748	116,555	168	61	8,738
Utah	2,628,352	2,345	2,610,782	1,267,783	1,342,999	1,399	13,163	6	3	654
Vermont	637,795	793	633,071	291,968	341,103	719	2,907	4	0	301
Virginia	7,576,173	6,445	7,533,413	3,563,201	3,970,212	6,417	27,833	48	17	2,000
Washington	6,953,923	6,356	6,900,653	3,292,965	3,607,688	6,218	38,829	33	18	1,816
West Virginia	1,712,640	871	1,705,411	738,019	967,392	848	4,907	d	d	598
Wisconsin	5,528,194	5,825	5,494,393	2,578,982	2,915,411	5,930	19,561	29	21	2,435
Wyoming	536,349	1,094	530,239	250,743	279,496	865	3,790	12	12	337
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	300,602	25	298,927	158,100	140,827	25	1,606	d	d	17
Puerto Rico	205,133	247	194,554	94,742	99,812	29	10,264	7	0	32
International	1,383,667	7,535	1,371,424	520,288	851,136	431	3,120	154	13	990
Undistributed [6]	1,051	0	1,051	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child tax credit [7]	16,288,859	N/A	16,288,859	16,288,859	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earned income tax credit [7]	23,427,302	N/A	23,427,302	23,427,302	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 7. Number of Refunds Issued, by Type of Refund and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] Includes overpayment refunds, refunds resulting from examination activity, refundable tax credits, and other refunds required by law. Excludes refunds credited to taxpayer accounts for tax liability in a subsequent year.
- [2] Includes refunds of taxes on corporation income (Form 1120 series) and on unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations (Form 990-T).
- [3] The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (CARES Act) included provisions to distribute economic impact payments to qualified taxpayers. These payments are considered advance refundable credits for returns to be filed for Tax Year 2020, and therefore are classified as refunds issued during Fiscal Year 2020.
- [4] Includes refunds on self-employment income taxes under the Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act (SECA); railroad retirement taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA); unemployment insurance taxes under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA); and Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) taxes on salaries and wages under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).
- [5] Excludes refunds of excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.
- [6] Includes refunds of tax and excess withholding payments not classified by State as of the end of the fiscal year because they had not been applied to taxpayer accounts.
- [7] Reflects refundable portions of credits only. Shown separately for information purposes. Counts are included in the State figures and U.S. totals.

**NOTE:**

Classification by State is based on the individual's address (or, in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in an S corporation may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a State other than the State in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld and reported by employers located near a State boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring State. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more States.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.



**Table 8. Amount of Refunds Issued, Including Interest, by Type of Refund and State, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

State or area	Total Internal Revenue refunds [1]	Business income taxes [2, 3]	Individual income tax [4]			Estate and trust income tax	Employment taxes [6]	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [3]
			Total refunds	Traditional refunds	Economic impact payments [5]					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>736,154,793</b>	<b>59,425,105</b>	<b>664,188,370</b>	<b>391,223,927</b>	<b>272,964,443</b>	<b>3,302,731</b>	<b>6,171,683</b>	<b>567,689</b>	<b>41,997</b>	<b>2,457,217</b>
Alabama	9,095,455	208,932	8,810,926	4,618,651	4,192,275	15,918	40,998	4,974	9	13,698
Alaska	1,460,763	61,109	1,368,048	767,459	600,589	7,945	8,804	12,994	0	1,864
Arizona	12,742,130	350,995	12,214,333	6,376,874	5,837,459	29,238	105,978	5,076	216	36,294
Arkansas	5,661,531	241,637	5,387,354	2,768,435	2,618,919	8,385	16,208	d	d	6,516
California	71,328,348	3,312,374	66,659,159	37,497,967	29,161,192	271,654	807,212	90,218	5,159	182,574
Colorado	11,293,726	1,070,346	10,022,867	5,472,261	4,550,605	36,315	80,009	11,045	2,200	70,944
Connecticut	7,975,563	1,163,776	6,582,266	3,878,145	2,704,120	59,870	102,295	5,392	219	61,746
Delaware	2,123,294	209,370	1,757,303	944,929	812,373	118,409	35,513	d	d	2,368
District of Columbia	5,365,175	4,126,268	1,180,391	740,743	439,648	6,356	51,200	-75	1	1,034
Florida	44,596,014	1,343,661	42,358,823	24,060,791	18,298,031	204,458	477,291	74,581	6,466	130,735
Georgia	20,099,175	1,291,417	18,563,997	10,092,578	8,471,419	43,267	169,429	9,605	3,418	18,041
Hawaii	2,758,770	161,061	2,563,848	1,346,703	1,217,144	10,684	9,785	d	d	10,695
Idaho	3,246,064	98,105	3,119,818	1,541,114	1,578,703	4,481	17,034	d	d	6,218
Illinois	28,161,525	4,108,725	23,294,539	13,377,419	9,917,120	374,989	286,434	13,745	261	82,831
Indiana	13,344,518	532,304	12,666,020	6,885,954	5,780,066	32,983	83,871	3,206	18	26,117
Iowa	7,295,298	1,257,033	5,747,833	3,019,586	2,728,246	19,852	29,443	1,344	55	239,739
Kansas	5,727,545	480,167	5,204,518	2,779,763	2,424,755	15,262	21,959	551	6	5,081
Kentucky	8,665,358	390,004	8,160,315	4,166,516	3,993,799	29,166	72,803	1,641	403	11,026
Louisiana	9,300,073	491,145	8,720,832	4,860,748	3,860,085	16,692	48,880	10,877	55	11,592
Maine	2,558,472	93,032	2,444,982	1,181,614	1,263,368	8,183	8,319	d	d	3,003
Maryland	11,052,087	399,295	10,437,423	5,880,814	4,556,609	71,208	122,291	15,273	163	6,434
Massachusetts	13,763,719	1,051,644	12,312,867	7,112,940	5,199,926	97,342	197,954	23,601	2,123	78,188
Michigan	20,709,878	2,241,001	18,200,810	9,656,438	8,544,371	73,157	152,726	8,813	1,401	31,970
Minnesota	11,780,379	1,552,496	10,038,978	5,352,744	4,686,233	32,463	103,077	6,506	140	46,719
Mississippi	5,775,248	216,381	5,517,461	2,971,888	2,545,574	14,399	17,978	1,258	134	7,637
Missouri	12,604,001	1,305,013	11,168,035	5,864,652	5,303,383	60,351	49,989	1,813	181	18,618
Montana	1,921,462	25,021	1,880,334	911,228	969,106	3,259	10,615	205	1	2,027
Nebraska	4,096,157	469,917	3,529,007	1,880,110	1,648,897	9,407	76,321	d	d	8,181
Nevada	6,612,205	359,383	5,996,339	3,404,480	2,591,859	117,368	114,127	3,625	-218	21,582
New Hampshire	2,700,977	71,885	2,583,593	1,407,102	1,176,491	25,276	9,154	d	d	10,867
New Jersey	20,398,201	3,768,709	16,208,673	9,469,394	6,739,279	111,672	251,827	13,560	416	43,344
New Mexico	3,784,053	19,501	3,729,062	1,966,680	1,762,382	10,145	22,542	d	d	1,434
New York	45,132,743	7,163,600	36,789,822	21,245,316	15,544,506	217,936	695,609	56,341	11,587	197,848
North Carolina	20,820,508	2,472,867	18,126,732	9,494,160	8,632,572	48,799	125,988	36,059	13	10,051
North Dakota	1,547,583	93,979	1,441,479	796,586	644,893	2,308	6,923	240	0	2,653
Ohio	23,521,345	1,330,251	21,577,860	11,423,669	10,154,192	102,689	273,733	3,852	399	232,561
Oklahoma	7,616,657	172,492	7,254,511	3,914,172	3,340,339	53,632	26,070	7,038	-793	103,706
Oregon	7,356,777	211,839	6,982,243	3,418,436	3,563,807	20,068	76,531	5,783	606	59,708
Pennsylvania	26,537,905	2,198,020	23,917,396	13,003,502	10,913,894	145,688	187,883	9,388	730	78,800
Rhode Island	2,211,439	167,836	1,987,685	1,086,363	901,322	21,079	15,657	d	d	15,922
South Carolina	9,224,586	307,677	8,825,156	4,451,896	4,373,260	18,584	36,144	763	55	36,206
South Dakota	1,852,134	37,353	1,745,603	960,850	784,753	62,193	4,563	1,048	0	1,373
Tennessee	14,484,899	1,307,320	13,023,208	7,087,025	5,936,183	38,706	72,705	4,119	118	38,723
Texas	63,950,158	6,923,522	55,788,396	33,199,848	22,588,548	402,570	422,240	56,029	-1,608	359,010
Utah	6,053,920	464,171	5,501,895	2,927,136	2,574,759	14,403	49,290	6,913	2	17,245
Vermont	1,224,401	50,026	1,164,158	590,593	573,565	3,848	5,558	268	0	543
Virginia	15,996,444	842,497	14,912,007	8,234,649	6,677,358	51,863	166,540	8,420	-441	15,558
Washington	14,645,411	592,111	13,805,101	7,725,232	6,079,869	60,640	147,637	5,421	3,995	30,506
West Virginia	3,388,217	29,025	3,342,083	1,692,809	1,649,274	5,149	8,563	d	d	2,537
Wisconsin	11,908,954	1,327,998	10,433,431	5,355,942	5,077,490	53,877	56,142	3,670	2,659	31,176
Wyoming	1,215,865	23,061	1,150,341	649,479	500,861	35,051	5,124	1,024	93	1,172
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	691,159	1,079	683,947	393,695	290,252	32	5,772	d	d	32
Puerto Rico	344,114	1,478	330,932	166,652	164,280	427	11,212	2	0	63
International	3,374,626	644,062	2,579,292	1,375,306	1,203,986	3,036	111,727	8,663	-75	27,921
Recovery Rebates funding provided to U.S. possessions [7]	4,620,454	N/A	4,620,454	N/A	4,620,454	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Advance Premium Tax Credit/ Basic Health Program [8]	59,421,015	0	59,421,015	59,421,015	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undistributed [9]	1,016,315	591,135	352,873	352,873	0	0	58,009	18,169	1,344	-5,215
Child tax credit [10]	27,736,369	N/A	27,736,369	27,736,369	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earned income tax credit [10]	59,209,079	N/A	59,209,079	59,209,079	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes on next page.



**Table 8. Amount of Refunds Issued, Including Interest, by Type of Refund and State, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] Includes overpayment refunds, refunds resulting from examination activity, refundable tax credits, and other refunds required by law. Also includes \$3.1 billion in interest, of which \$1.5 billion was paid to corporations and \$1.6 billion was paid to all others (related to individual, employment, estate, gift and excise tax returns). Excludes refunds credited to taxpayer accounts for tax liability in a subsequent year.
- [2] Includes refunds of taxes on corporation income (Form 1120 series) and on unrelated business income from tax-exempt organizations (Form 990-T).
- [3] Excludes refunds of excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, some refunds which had been classified as excise tax refunds in prior years, were reclassified as corporate tax refunds.
- [4] The average individual income tax refund (based on Forms 1040, 1040-A, and 1040-EZ) was \$2,034.
- [5] The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (CARES Act) included provisions to distribute economic impact payments (EIPs) to qualified taxpayers. These payments are considered advance refundable tax credits for returns to be filed for Tax Year 2020, and therefore are classified as refunds issued during Fiscal Year 2020. In FY 2020, the IRS disbursed \$268.3 billion of payments to eligible taxpayers of up to \$1,200 for individuals and \$2,400 for individuals filing a joint tax return, with up to an additional \$500 for each eligible child. An additional \$4.6 billion was undistributed at the end of the fiscal year.
- [6] Includes refunds of self-employment income taxes under the Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act (SECA); railroad retirement taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (RRTA); unemployment insurance taxes under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA); and Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI) taxes on salaries and wages under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).
- [7] The CARES Act included provisions to distribute Recovery Rebate benefits directly to U.S. territories, as outlined in Section 2201 of the CARES Act. These funds were classified as Economic Impact Payments by the IRS for accounting purposes.
- [8] The Advanced Premium Tax Credit (APTC) and Cost Sharing Reduction (CSR) are provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2018, an executive order was issued to discontinue CSR payments to insurance companies. The APTC data included in this table are advance payment of a refundable tax credit that helps taxpayers pay for their health insurance premiums on a monthly basis. The APTC is available when taxpayers purchase health insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace and meet other specific criteria. The Basic Health Program provides States with the option to establish and operate a health benefit coverage program for low-income individuals as an alternative to Health Insurance Marketplace coverage under the Affordable Care Act.
- [9] Includes refunds of tax and excess withholding payments not classified by State as of the end of the fiscal year because they had not been applied to taxpayer accounts. Undistributed amounts may be negative when adjustments to taxpayer accounts have not been completed.
- [10] Reflects refundable portions of credits only. Shown separately for information purposes. Refund amounts are included in the State figures and U.S. totals.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

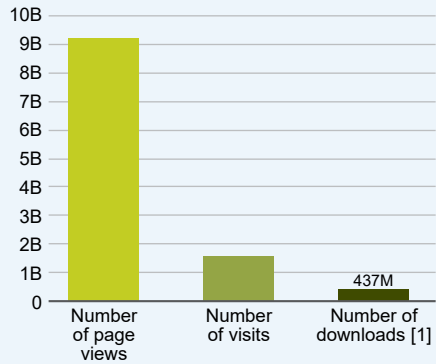
Collection and refund data may not be comparable for a given fiscal year because payments made in prior years may be refunded in the current fiscal year. Adjustments to prior-year returns made in FY 2020 may result in negative amounts when such adjustments exceed current-year refunds. See Table 5 for collections data.

Classification by State is based on the individual's address (or in the case of businesses, the location of the principal office or place of business). However, some individuals may use the address of a tax attorney or accountant. Sole proprietors, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in an S corporation may use their business addresses. Such addresses could have been located in a State other than the State in which the individual resided. Similarly, taxes withheld and reported by employers located near a State boundary might include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in a neighboring State. Also, while taxes of corporations may be paid from the principal office, the operations of these corporations may be located in one or more State(s).

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.



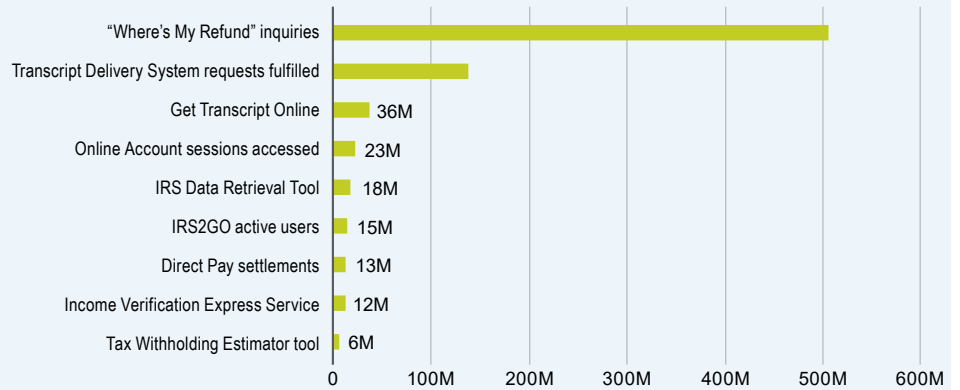
**IRS Website Usage, Fiscal Year 2020**



[1] Due to unprecedented traffic on IRS.gov, download tracking was suspended from April 14, 2020, through April 24, 2020.

SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 10

**Selected Electronic Transactions, Fiscal Year 2020**



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Tables 9 and 10

## Service to Taxpayers

This section of the *Data Book* provides information on the scope and composition of the ways the IRS provides assistance, not only to taxpayers but also to tax-exempt organizations and government entities. The IRS assists taxpayers in meeting their Federal tax return filing and payment obligations through its telephone helplines, via the Internet, at IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers, and through volunteer-provided income tax assistance.

The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) is an independent organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers resolve problems

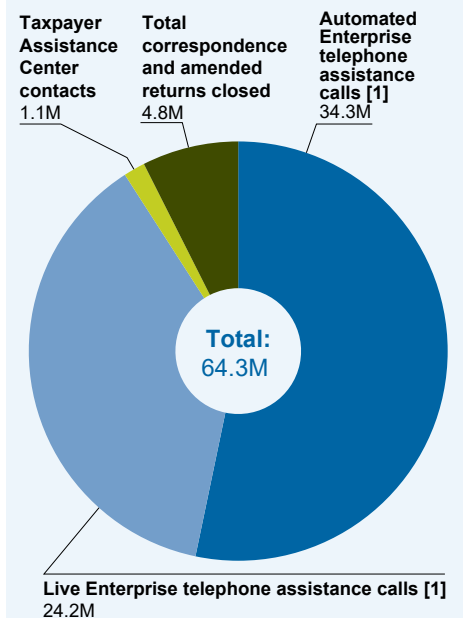
with the IRS, protects taxpayers' rights under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, and recommends changes that will prevent the problems. Taxpayers may request TAS's assistance.

In addition to helping taxpayers meet their tax responsibilities, the IRS devotes significant resources to meeting the special needs of tax-exempt organizations, employee retirement plans, and government entities in complying with tax laws. While these entities are not subject to Federal income tax, they nonetheless represent a significant aspect of tax administration.

### Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, the IRS assisted 64.3 million taxpayers through correspondence, its enterprise-wide telephone helplines, or at Taxpayer Assistance Centers (Table 9).
- In FY 2020, the IRS provided self-assistance to taxpayers through more than 1.6 billion visits to IRS.gov, including 505.6 million inquiries to the "Where's My Refund" application, and more than 14.9 million active IRS2GO mobile app users (Table 10).
- Taxpayers downloaded almost 437.1 million files (such as tax forms and instruction documents) from IRS.gov during FY 2020 (Table 10).
- During Fiscal Year 2020, the IRS issued 4.5 million Identity Protection Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) to taxpayers from high-risk identity theft States.

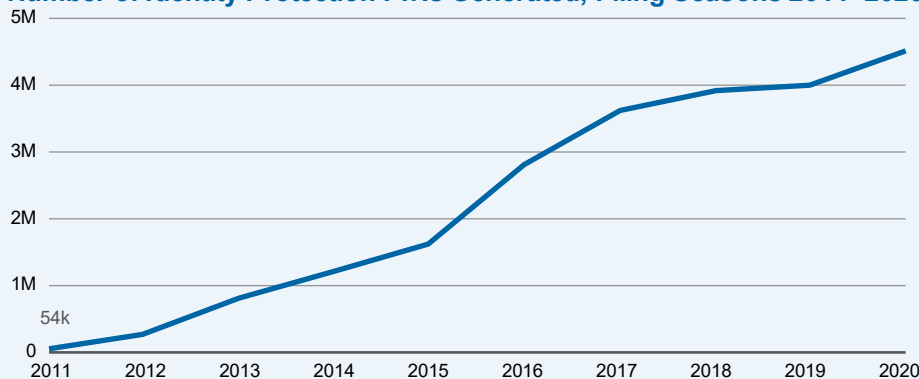
### Taxpayer Assistance, by Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2020



NOTE: Detail does not add to total due to rounding. [1] Includes calls answered by Account Management toll-free lines.

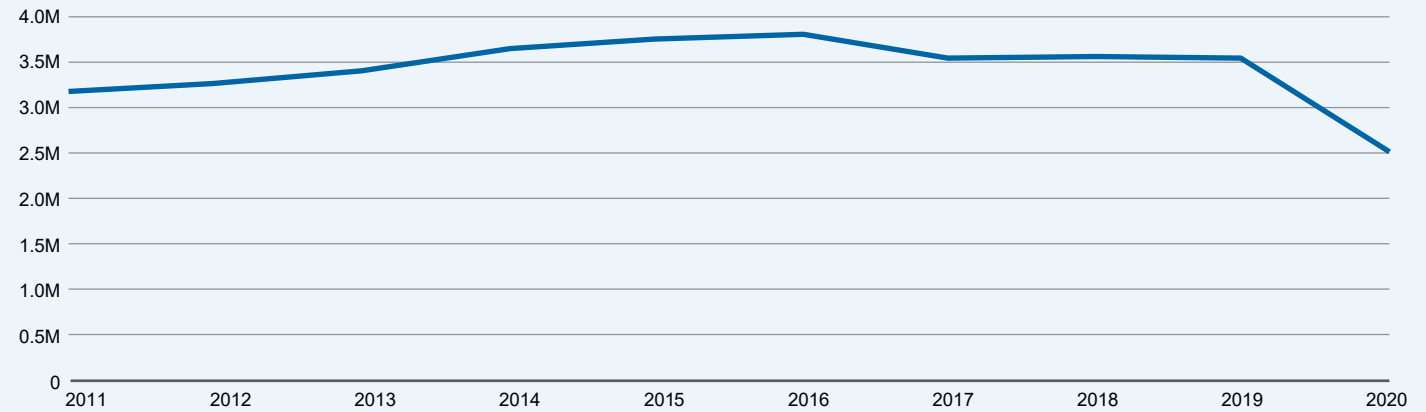
SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 9

### Number of Identity Protection PINs Generated, Filing Seasons 2011–2020



SOURCE: IRS Data Book

**Federal Returns Prepared Through Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly Programs, Fiscal Years 2011–2020**



SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books, Table 9

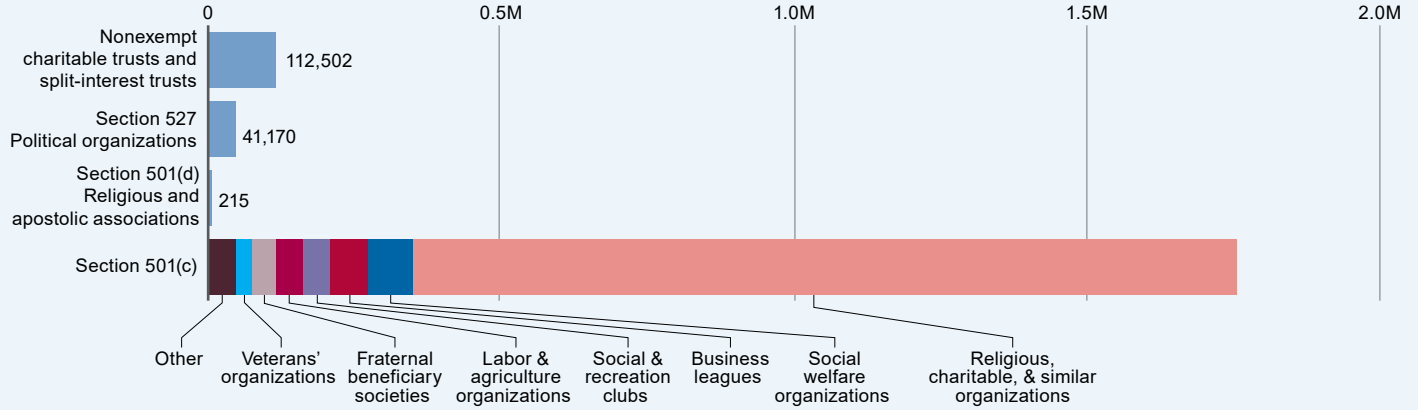
- In FY 2020, IRS.gov processed more than 12.5 million Direct Pay settlements. Taxpayers established or revised 965,418 online installment agreements, and almost 37.9 million taxpayers were able to request, via IRS.gov, to receive their tax transcripts either online or by mail (Table 10).
- In FY 2020, the IRS held 1,416 taxpayer outreach events for small business and self-employed taxpayers, many of them virtual, attracting 332,886 participants (Table 9).
- The IRS provided return preparation assistance through its Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly programs, preparing more than 2.5 million returns aided by 71,882 volunteers in FY 2020 (Table 9).
- In FY 2020, TAS received 206,772 new requests for assistance and closed 203,665 cases, including those received in prior fiscal years. Of these new requests, 33.1 percent were for assistance regarding pre-refund wage verification holds (Table 11).

**Taxpayer Advocate Service, Cases Received and Cases Closed, Fiscal Year 2020**



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 11

### Tax-Exempt Organizations, Nonexempt Charitable Trusts, and Nonexempt Split-Interest Trusts, Fiscal Year 2020

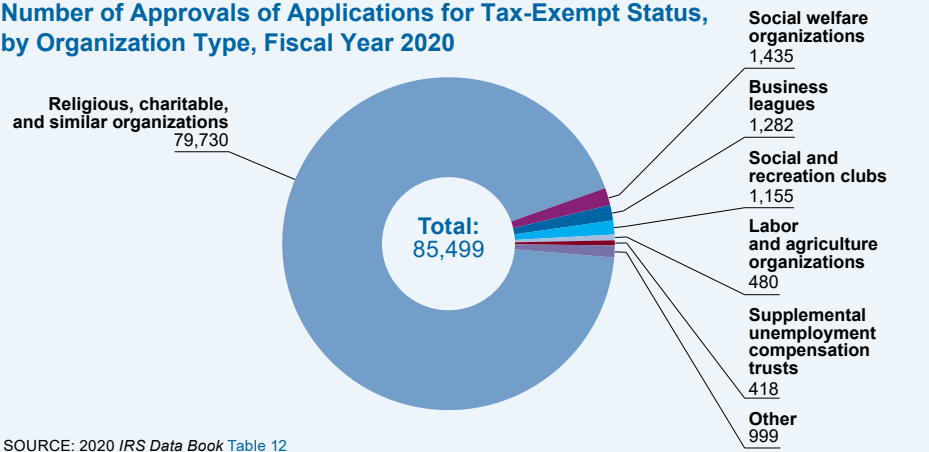


SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 14

### Tax-Exempt Activities

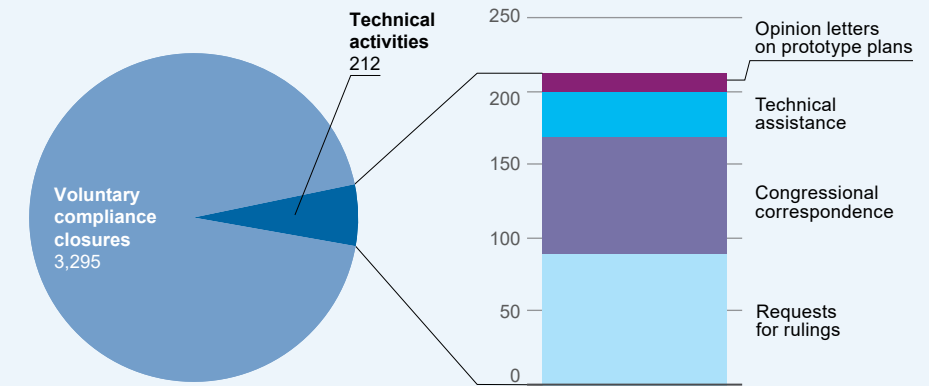
- The IRS closed 95,864 applications for tax-exempt status in FY 2020. The IRS approved tax-exempt status for 89.2 percent of these applications (Table 12).
- In FY 2020, the IRS recognized more than 1.9 million organizations, including new determinations, as tax exempt. Almost 1.8 million of these organizations were exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c), with more than 1.4 million qualifying as tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) (Table 14).
- Issuing rulings on employee plans, providing technical assistance, issuing opinion letters on prototype plans, and responding to congressional correspondence comprised the 212 technical activities for FY 2020. The IRS devoted additional regulatory resources for 3,295 voluntary compliance closures during the year (Table 16).

### Number of Approvals of Applications for Tax-Exempt Status, by Organization Type, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 12

### Technical Activities and Voluntary Compliance Closures, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 16

**Table 9. Selected Taxpayer Assistance and Education Programs, by Type of Assistance or Program, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of assistance or program	Number or percentage
<b>Enterprise telephone assistance, total [1]</b>	<b>58,450,641</b>
Automated	34,258,255
Live	24,192,386
Enterprise telephone level of service (percentage) [2]	51.2
Average speed of answer for live telephone assistance (minutes)	18.3
<b>Customer Service Representative toll-free telephone assistance, total [3]</b>	<b>50,923,710</b>
Automated	33,070,962
Live	17,852,748
Customer Service Representative level of service (percentage) [4]	53.1
Average speed of answer for live toll-free telephone assistance (minutes)	16.8
Toll-free assistance customer satisfaction rate (percentage) [5]	79.0
<b>Taxpayer Assistance Center contacts [6]</b>	<b>1,069,275</b>
<b>Accuracy of toll-free telephone assistance:</b>	
Tax law questions (percent accurate)	91.0
Account questions (percent accurate)	93.5
<b>Taxpayer correspondence:</b>	
Total correspondence and amended returns closed [7]	4,783,633
Correspondence customer satisfaction rate (percentage) [8]	59.0
<b>Forms and publications (paper products):</b>	
Orders for forms, publications, and other paper products	1,195,059
Number of non-IRS outlets stocking paper products [9]	6,857
<b>Disaster and emergency assistance:</b>	
Disaster incidents [10]:	
State/territory incidents	16
County/city incidents	143
Taxpayers assisted [11]:	
Number of toll-free disaster hotline calls	11,693
Number of taxpayers assisted at Disaster Recovery Centers	0
<b>Taxpayer education and tax return preparation for individual taxpayers:</b>	
Federal returns prepared through Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly programs	2,518,992
Volunteers assisting in taxpayer education and return preparation programs	71,882
Volunteer Tax Preparation Assistance sites	11,014
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (percent accurate) [12]	94.3
<b>Identity Theft Protection Personal Identification Numbers issued [13]</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>Taxpayer outreach for small business and self-employed taxpayers:</b>	
Number of events [14]	1,416
Number of participants	332,886
Electronic newsletter subscriptions:	
Number targeted to small business owners	408,724
Number targeted to payroll providers	131,696
Number targeted to tax professionals	
<i>e-News for Tax Pros</i>	391,383
<i>IRS Outreach Connection</i>	120,396

- [1] Includes calls answered across the Service, including telephone lines serving individuals, small business/self-employed, large business and international, and tax-exempt and government entities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, assistor-provided Phone Services ceased on March 31, 2020, and began reopening on May 19, 2020.
- [2] The Enterprise level of service measures the relative success rate of taxpayers calling to speak with an IRS Assistor.
- [3] Includes calls answered by Accounts Management (AM) Customer Service Representatives (CSR) and automated calls. These telephone lines serviced 81 percent of all telephone traffic in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, assistor-provided phone services ceased on March 31, 2020, and began reopening on May 19, 2020.
- [4] The Customer Service Representative (CSR) level of service measures the relative success rate of taxpayers calling to speak with a CSR. The CSR level of service includes telephone lines answered by AM CSRs only. This is the IRS's official measure for telephone level of service.
- [5] Based on a telephone survey of customers who called an IRS AM toll-free number to assess their satisfaction with the service they received during their calls.
- [6] Includes contacts at 358 IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TACs) and 30 Virtual Service Delivery sites. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, service at TACs was limited beginning in March 2020. Excludes Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly sites, which are shown separately in this table.
- [7] Beginning with FY 2016, includes all individual and business taxpayer correspondence for domestic and international taxpayers, injured spouse, penalties, Affordable Care Act, exempt organizations, and amended returns processed in Accounts Management, Wage and Investment Division.
- [8] The percentage shown in this table represents the results from the Accounts Management Customer Satisfaction (Adjustments) survey and reflects the level of customer satisfaction with adjustment processing and handling of customer account correspondence, claims, and amended returns.
- [9] Represents the number of organizations that distribute paper forms and publications or make reproducible forms and publications available. Some organizations may have multiple sites.
- [10] Reflects events where the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated major disaster areas, and the IRS granted administrative tax relief. COVID-19 pandemic-related relief is not included.
- [11] The number of taxpayers assisted decreased due to the COVID-19 pandemic. IRS did not provide any face-to-face assistance during FY 2020; however, the IRS provided FEMA with a one-page resource document, which included IRS Disaster Hotline information and disaster publications, for Disaster Recovery Center site managers to use at their drive-thru sites.
- [12] Represents the accuracy of Federal returns prepared at Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly sites.
- [13] Represents the number of Identity Theft Protection Personal Identification Numbers (IP PINs) assigned to qualified taxpayers.
- [14] Includes tax practitioner institutes, small business forums, small business tax workshops, tax practitioner and payroll provider meetings, governmental contacts, and miscellaneous stakeholder meetings and events. Includes virtual technology-based sessions.

## SOURCES:

Wage and Investment, Strategy and Finance, Program Management Office; Online Services, Online Engagement, Operations and Media; Small Business/Self-Employed, Communications, Outreach, Systems and Solutions; Communications and Liaison, National Public Liaison.

**Table 10. Selected Online Taxpayer Assistance, by Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of assistance	Number or percentage
<b>Assistance provided through IRS.gov:</b>	
IRS Website usage [1]:	
Number of visits	1,603,938,876
Number of page views	9,225,312,072
Number of downloads [2]	437,094,957
<b>IRS Video Portal views [3]</b>	<b>20,704,541</b>
<b>Electronic transactions, total</b>	<b>780,970,291</b>
Direct Pay settlements [4]	12,507,969
Get Transcript Online [5]	36,421,729
Get Transcript Mail [6]	1,462,033
ID Verify Web tool [7]	249,293
Identity Theft Protection Personal Identification Numbers issued [8]	370,479
Income Verification Express Service [9]	12,316,843
Interactive Tax Assistant [10]	2,735,937
IRS Data Retrieval Tool [11]	17,665,099
IRS2GO active users [12]	14,930,093
Online Account sessions accessed [13]	23,155,678
Online Employer Identification Number applications	5,528,261
Online Installment Agreements [14]	965,418
Tax Withholding Estimator tool [15]	5,654,392
Transcript Delivery System requests fulfilled [16]	137,217,670
“Where’s My Refund” inquiries	505,611,474
“Where’s My Amended Return” inquiries	4,177,923
<b>Enterprise Taxpayer Self-Assistance Participation Rate (percentage) [17]</b>	<b>90.6</b>

[1] Online assistance is reported as visits, page views, and downloads. A website visit is a session that begins when a user views his or her first web page and ends when the user leaves the IRS.gov Website. Users may access multiple web pages during a single visit to the IRS Website; these are counted as page views. Of the total number of visits and page views, 66 percent of sessions and 60 percent of page views were conducted using a smartphone or tablet. A download is the process of copying a file, such as Form 1040, from the IRS.gov Website to the user’s personal computer.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, IRS.gov experienced increased traffic in part due to the automatic filing extension and the IRS’s role in the distribution of Economic Impact Payments funded by the CARES Act. For additional information on the pandemic response, see page viii.

[2] In FY 2020, due to the unprecedented traffic to IRS.gov because of the Coronavirus-related tax relief provisions and Economic Impact Payments, it was necessary to suspend the tracking of downloads from April 14, 2020, through April 24, 2020. Therefore, download volumes may be lower than expected.

As of January 1, 2018, downloads will appear higher than prior periods due to changes in the reporting methodology. Tracking has returned to the methodology utilized prior to March 1, 2013. This method captures downloads that occur through external sites (e.g., directly from search engine results). Previous results only included downloads directly from links on IRS.gov. Because of this change, downloads beginning in FY 2018 are higher than in previous years.

[3] The IRS Video Portal provides information through audio and video presentations, as well as webinars (web-based seminars) on a variety of tax-related topics.

[4] Represents the total count of payment settlements plus payment reversals.

[5] Taxpayers may access the Get Transcript Online application by visiting the IRS.gov Website and selecting the “Get Your Tax Record” link. Taxpayers are granted access to Get Transcript Online after completing Secure Access eAuthentication. After successfully registering, taxpayers may select available transcripts (tax return, tax account, record of account, wage and income, and/or verification of nonfiling letter) based on the type and year. Transcripts may be viewed online, printed, and/or downloaded. Multiple transcripts may be ordered in one session.

[6] Taxpayers may access the Get Transcript by Mail application by visiting the IRS.gov Website and selecting the “Get Your Tax Record” link. Taxpayers are granted access to Get Transcript by Mail after completing Secure Access eAuthentication. After successfully registering, the taxpayer may order a tax return transcript and/or a tax account transcript based on the type and year. The transcript will be delivered by mail to the address on file with the IRS.

The Get Transcript by Mail application was unavailable for a period of time during FY 2020 due to pandemic-related shutdowns.

[7] Represents the number of successful online taxpayer verifications completed. The ID Verify Web tool allows victims of identity theft who have not filed a current return to resolve issues with their accounts online. Taxpayers no longer have to travel to a Taxpayer Assistance Center or call the IRS.

[8] Represents the number of Identity Theft Protection Personal Identification Numbers (IP PINs) issued online only. Additional IP PINs were issued through other means; see Table 9 for information on all IP PINs issued.

[9] Represents the number of transcripts received electronically from registered participants. The Income Verification Express Service (IVES) allows third- or fourth-party businesses (participants) to send requests for transcripts electronically for income verification purposes.

[10] Represents the number of interactions completed using the Interactive Tax Assistant (ITA). The ITA is a tax law resource that takes taxpayers through a series of questions and provides answers to their tax law questions.

[11] The IRS Data Retrieval Tool is an application that allows taxpayers to share their tax return data with the Department of Education Website in order to complete a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) online, and apply for an Income Driven Repayment (IDR) plan online.

[12] Includes the number of users who opened the IRS2GO mobile application at least once during the fiscal year.

[13] Represents the count of total sessions of authorized users accessing the Online Account application. Typically, taxpayers may access their Online Account to view tax payoff amounts, remaining balances for each tax year, 24 months of payment history, and key information from current tax year returns as originally filed. Taxpayers may also access Direct Pay through their Online Account.

[14] Includes the number of individual and business installment agreements established or revised online. It also includes the number of short-term extensions (30, 60, and 120 days) and the number of agreements that required the taxpayer to pay the balance now. For information on all Installment Agreements, see Table 25.

Footnotes continued on next page.

**Table 10. Selected Online Taxpayer Assistance, by Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes—continued**

- [15] Represents the number of sessions in which a user interacted with the application through to the results screen (i.e., does not include visits that abandon prior to results).
- [16] The Transcript Delivery System enables authorized tax practitioners to order tax account, tax return transcript, and other tax information for their business and individual clients. Requests are returned to the practitioner's computer through a secure online connection within minutes of the request. Beginning FY 2017, the count changed from counting requests received to actual requests delivered or resolved. The change was made to be consistent with other transcript applications offered.
- [17] The percentage of taxpayers using self-assistance tools for their service needs. Beginning FY 2017, IRS replaced the Taxpayer Self-Assistance Rate with a new metric, Enterprise Taxpayer Self-Assistance Participation Rate. The new metric includes established self-service channels such as Where's My Refund, Online Employer Identification Number applications, Interactive Tax Assistant, Where's My Amended Return, Get Transcript Online or by Mail, Federal Student Aid verification, Transcript Delivery System, income verification express service, electronic payments, and online payment agreements. The metric also includes automated calls to the IRS. The metric demonstrates IRS's progress towards providing more service options, and taxpayers' adoption of self-assistance. As new self-assistance applications are provided to the public, they will be added to the methodology.

SOURCES: Online Services, Online Engagement, Operations and Media; Wage and Investment, Strategy and Finance, Program Management Office.



**Table 11. Taxpayer Advocate Service: Post-filing Taxpayer Assistance Program, by Type of Primary Issue and Relief, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of primary issue and relief	Number	Percentage of total
<b>Taxpayer Advocate Service cases received, top fifteen receipts by type of primary issue [1]:</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,772</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Pre-Refund Wage Verification Hold	68,499	33.1
Unpostable and Rejected Return	15,784	7.6
Earned Income Tax Credits	12,176	5.9
Affordable Care Act [2]	8,717	4.2
Processing Original Return	8,509	4.1
Other Refund Inquiries/Issues [3]	8,187	4.0
Processing Amended Return	7,676	3.7
Taxpayer Protection Program Issues [4]	7,098	3.4
Identity Theft	5,900	2.9
Injured Spouse Claim	3,668	1.8
Open Examination	3,450	1.7
Returned and Stopped Refunds	3,450	1.7
Levies	3,007	1.5
Refund Hold	2,766	1.3
Installment Agreements	2,618	1.3
All Others	45,267	21.9
<b>Taxpayer Advocate Service cases closed, by type of relief [1]:</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,665</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Relief provided to taxpayer, total</b>	<b>161,410</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [5]	226	0.1
No Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [5]	161,184	79.1
Full relief	141,221	69.3
Individual taxpayer issue [6]	131,606	64.6
Systemic issue [7]	9,615	4.7
Partial relief	19,963	9.8
Individual taxpayer issue [6]	18,624	9.1
Systemic issue [7]	1,339	0.7
<b>No relief provided to taxpayer, total</b>	<b>42,255</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Taxpayer Assistance Order rescinded [5]	28	[8]
No Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [5]	42,227	20.7
No response from taxpayer	20,614	10.1
No relief provided by Taxpayer Advocate Service [9]	12,477	6.1
Taxpayer withdrew application for assistance	1,798	0.9
Tax law precluded relief	416	0.2
Hardship not related to revenue laws	411	0.2
Hardship not validated	339	0.2
All others	6,172	3.0

[1] This table displays the total number of cases received by the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, as well as the top fifteen types of primary issues. TAS cases can have more than one issue but they are categorized by their primary issue. TAS generally receives cases from any of the following sources: IRS employee referrals based on IRS guidance; direct taxpayer requests for assistance (by phone, in person, outreach activities, or through correspondence); practitioners; and congressional office referrals. Of the 206,772 TAS case receipts, 35,257 receipts, or 17.1 percent of all receipts, were from congressional offices on behalf of their constituents. Cases may be received in one fiscal year and closed in another.

The COVID-19 pandemic and related shutdowns resulted in processing delays throughout the Service, which contributed to the fluctuation of TAS receipts and closures. Additionally, this disruption in service caused taxpayers to reach out to Congressional representatives, contributing to a 232 percent increase in TAS congressional cases, compared to FY 2019.

[2] Affordable Care Act (ACA) issues include cases involving the ACA Premium Tax Credit, the ACA Individual Shared Responsibility Payment, and other ACA-related tax provisions.

[3] Includes cases related to erroneous, decedent, and document-fee refunds along with reimbursement of bank charges due to IRS error.

[4] Implemented in FY 2016 and includes cases detected through the Taxpayer Protection Program process as potential stolen identity returns.

[5] The National Taxpayer Advocate has the authority to issue a Taxpayer Assistance Order (TAO) when a taxpayer is suffering or about to suffer a significant hardship as a result of the manner in which the Internal Revenue laws are being administered if relief is not granted. A TAO directs an IRS organizational unit to take a specific action or to review, expedite consideration of, or reconsider a taxpayer's case. However, in the majority of cases, the Taxpayer Advocate Service can resolve taxpayers' issues without issuing TAOs. Taxpayer Assistance Orders may be issued in one fiscal year and closed in another.

[6] An individual taxpayer issue is a single issue (applicable to an individual, corporation, or other entity) that requires a change or modification to an account.

[7] A systemic issue requires a change or modification to an established IRS procedure, process, or operation (e.g., computer program) that potentially impacts more than one taxpayer.

[8] Less than 0.05 percent.

[9] Another IRS division provided relief before Taxpayer Advocate Service intervention.

#### NOTES:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

The Taxpayer Advocate Service is an independent organization within the IRS that helps taxpayers resolve problems with the IRS, protects taxpayers' rights under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, and recommends changes that will prevent the problems.

SOURCE: Taxpayer Advocate Service, Business Assessment.

**Table 12. Closures of Applications for Tax-Exempt Status, by Organization Type and Internal Revenue Code Section, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of organization, Internal Revenue Code section	Closures of applications for tax-exempt status [1]			
	Total	Approved	Disapproved	Other [2]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Tax-exempt organizations and other entities, total [3]</b>	<b>95,864</b>	<b>85,509</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>10,261</b>
<b>Section 501(c) by subsection, total</b>	<b>95,852</b>	<b>85,499</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>10,259</b>
(2) Title-holding corporations	113	106	0	7
(3) Religious, charitable, and similar organizations [4]	89,477	79,730	61	9,686
(4) Social welfare organizations	1,635	1,435	11	189
(5) Labor and agriculture organizations	515	480	d	d
(6) Business leagues	1,400	1,282	14	104
(7) Social and recreation clubs	1,290	1,155	6	129
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	282	257	d	d
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations	135	111	0	24
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	170	159	0	11
(11) Teacher's Retirement Fund Associations	97	91	0	6
(12) Benevolent life insurance associations	244	234	0	10
(13) Cemetery companies	17	13	0	4
(14) State-chartered credit unions	5	5	0	0
(17) Supplemental unemployment compensation trusts	444	418	0	26
(19) Veterans' organizations	d	d	0	0
(25) Holding companies for pensions and other entities	26	22	0	4
<b>Section 501(d) Religious and apostolic associations</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>d</b>
<b>Section 521 Farmers' cooperatives</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>d</b>

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific organizations. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

- [1] Reflects all case closures of applications for the Exempt Organizations function. These include not only initial applications for tax-exempt status, but also other determinations, such as public charity and private foundation status determinations, advance approval of scholarship grant procedures, and group determinations of tax-exempt status.
- [2] Includes applications withdrawn by organizations, applications that did not include the required information, incomplete applications, IRS correction disposals, and others.
- [3] No applications were closed for corporations organized under an Act of Congress (section 501(c)(1)); teacher's retirement fund associations (section 501(c)(11)); mutual insurance companies (section 501(c)(15)); corporations organized to finance crop operations (section 501(c)(16)); employee-funded pension trusts (section 501(c)(18)); black lung benefit trusts (section 501(c)(21)); multiemployer pension plans (section 501(c)(22)); veterans' associations founded prior to 1880 (section 501(c)(23)); trusts described in section 4049 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) (section 501(c)(24)); State sponsored workers' compensation reinsurance organizations (section 501(c)(27)); the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust (section 501(c)(28)); and qualified nonprofit health insurance issuers (section 501(c)(29)). Tax-exempt status for legal services organizations (section 501(c)(20)) was revoked effective June 20, 1992. Associate Chief Counsel (Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations, and Employment Taxes) is now responsible for processing requests related to section 529 qualified State-sponsored tuition programs.
- [4] Includes private foundations and nonexempt charitable trusts (section 4947(a)(1)). Not all organizations described in section 501(c)(3) must apply for recognition of tax-exempt status, including churches, interchurch organizations of local units of a church, integrated auxiliaries of a church, conventions or associations of churches, and organizations (other than private foundations as described in section 509(a)) that have normal gross receipts in each taxable year of not more than \$5,000. In addition, organizations may be recognized as tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) without filing an application if they are included in a group exemption letter given to an affiliated parent organization.

**NOTE:**

Organizations that meet the requirements of Internal Revenue Code section 501(a) are exempt from Federal income taxation. Organizations may request a determination regarding recognition of their tax-exempt status by completing and submitting the appropriate application form. Information regarding the requirements for recognition of exemption and the forms used to request a determination can be found in Publication 557, *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*, and Revenue Procedure 2020-5.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

**Table 13. Receipts of Forms 8976, Notices of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4), Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of notification	Notices of intent to operate under Section 501(c)(4)		
	Total received	Acknowledged	Rejected [1]
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Notice of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4), Form 8976 [2]</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>423</b>

[1] Examples of notices that would be rejected include notices from organizations not required to file Form 8976 (e.g., organizations that filed Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, or Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or Form 990-EZ*, or Form 1024, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)*, on or before July 8, 2016, or organizations already exempt under other Internal Revenue Code subsections) or where the IRS cannot confirm an organization's Employer Identification Number.

[2] The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act of 2015 instituted Internal Revenue Code section 506, requiring an organization to notify the IRS of its intent to operate as a section 501(c)(4) organization within 60 days of formation. These organizations (civic leagues, organizations operated exclusively to promote social welfare, and local associations of employees) notify the IRS by electronically submitting Form 8976, *Notice of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4)*, along with the appropriate user fee. Submission of the Form 8976 does not constitute a request for a determination letter for recognition as tax exempt under 501(c)(4) nor is the acknowledgment of receipt of an organization's Form 8976 a determination of tax-exempt status by the IRS. An organization that submits a notification on Form 8976 has the option to subsequently request a determination of tax-exempt status by filing Form 1024-A, *Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(4)* of the Internal Revenue Code. Organizations that intend to operate as Section 501(c)(4) organizations are also required to file Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Form 990-N.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

**Table 14. Tax-Exempt Organizations, Nonexempt Charitable Trusts, and Nonexempt Split-Interest Trusts, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of organization, Internal Revenue Code section	Number of organizations
<b>Tax-exempt organizations, nonexempt charitable trusts, and split-interest trusts, total</b>	<b>1,907,711</b>
<b>Recognized section 501(c) by subsection, total [1]</b>	<b>1,753,824</b>
(1) Corporations organized under an Act of Congress	677
(2) Title-holding corporations	4,380
(3) Religious, charitable, and similar organizations [2]	1,404,170
(4) Social welfare organizations	79,050
(5) Labor and agriculture organizations	45,694
(6) Business leagues	62,480
(7) Social and recreation clubs	49,003
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	40,615
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations	5,976
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	15,726
(12) Benevolent life insurance associations	5,421
(13) Cemetery companies	9,525
(14) State-chartered credit unions	1,646
(15) Mutual insurance companies	647
(17) Supplemental unemployment compensation trusts	87
(19) Veterans' organizations	28,029
(25) Holding companies for pensions and other entities	633
Other 501(c) subsections [3]	65
<b>Recognized section 501(d) Religious and apostolic associations</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Section 527 Political organizations</b>	<b>41,170</b>
<b>Nonexempt charitable trusts and split-interest trusts</b>	<b>112,502</b>

[1] The number of organizations, by 501(c) subsections, includes organizations that applied for and received recognition of tax-exempt status, or that are exempt by virtue of a tax treaty.

[2] Includes private foundations and organizations that are recognized as tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) without filing an application because they are included in a group exemption letter given to an affiliated parent organization. Not all organizations described in section 501(c)(3) must apply for recognition of tax-exempt status, including churches, interchurch organizations of local units of a church, integrated auxiliaries of a church, conventions or associations of churches, and organizations (other than private foundations as described in section 509(a)) that have normal gross receipts in each taxable year of not more than \$5,000. Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have not applied for recognition of tax-exempt status are not included in this number.

[3] Includes teachers' retirement funds (section 501(c)(11)); corporations organized to finance crop operations (section 501(c)(16)); employee-funded pension trusts (section 501(c)(18)); black lung benefit trusts (section 501(c)(21)); veterans' associations founded prior to 1880 (section 501(c)(23)); trusts described in section 4049 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) (section 501(c)(24)); State sponsored high-risk health insurance organizations (section 501(c)(26)); State sponsored workers' compensation reinsurance organizations (section 501(c)(27)); and qualified nonprofit health insurance issuers (section 501(c)(29)). Tax-exempt status for legal services organizations (section 501(c)(20)) was revoked effective June 20, 1992.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

**Table 15. Determination Letters Issued on Employee Retirement Plans, by Type and Disposition of Plan, Fiscal Year 2020**

Disposition of plan, number of plans and number of employees	Defined benefit plans [1]			Defined contribution plans [2]				
	Total	Traditional DB [3]	Hybrid/ PEP [4]	Total	Section 401(k) [5]	ESOP [6]	Profit- sharing [7]	Other [8]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Total:</b>								
Number of qualified plans [9]	1,077	624	453	756	186	443	113	14
<b>Initial qualifications:</b>								
Number of qualified plans	262	109	153	425	39	320	62	4
Number of participating employees [10]	315,195	250,283	64,912	591,984	349,031	186,658	38,508	17,787
<b>Amendments:</b>								
Number of qualified plans	347	188	159	27	16	6	d	d
Number of participating employees [10]	530,045	146,444	383,601	272,829	149,368	82,089	15,147	26,225
<b>Terminations:</b>								
Number of qualified plans	468	327	141	304	131	117	d	d
Number of participating employees [10]	200,115	134,876	65,239	102,668	28,810	44,197	24,750	4,911

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

- [1] A defined benefit plan is a retirement plan that does not maintain individual account balances that reflect the accrued benefits of each plan participant. Instead, the accrued benefits are determined by a formula stated in the plan.
- [2] A defined contribution plan is a retirement plan that provides an individual account for each participant. Benefits are based solely on amounts contributed to the participant's account and any earnings on these contributions.
- [3] A traditional defined benefit plan is a retirement plan that does not maintain individual account balances (unlike Hybrid/PEP) that reflect the accrued benefits of each plan participant. Instead, the accrued benefits are determined by a formula stated in the plan.
- [4] The types of plans in the Hybrid/PEP include cash balance plans, pension equity plans (PEP), and any other nonallocable or nonspecified plans. A cash balance plan is a defined benefit plan under which the benefit formula is expressed as the current balance of a hypothetical account maintained for the participant. A PEP is a defined benefit plan under which the benefit formula is expressed as the value of an accumulated percentage of the participant's final average compensation.
- [5] A 401(k) plan is a retirement plan in which employees may make salary deferral (salary reduction) contributions on a post-tax and/or pretax basis. Employers may make matching or nonelective contributions to the plan on behalf of eligible employees and may also add a profit-sharing feature to the plan.
- [6] There are two types of employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs): a "leveraged" employee stock ownership plan and a "nonleveraged" employee stock ownership plan. A leveraged ESOP is a retirement plan in which a company leverages its credit to borrow money to fund the retirement plan. The company uses the borrowed funds to purchase shares from the company's treasury for the retirement plan and makes annual contributions to repay the original loan. A nonleveraged ESOP is a retirement plan in which a company contributes either cash to purchase outstanding shares of company stock or contributes a certain amount of shares from the company's treasury to employee accounts.
- [7] A profit-sharing plan is a retirement plan that gives employees a share in the profits of the company. Contributions to employee retirement accounts are determined as a percentage of annual company profits.
- [8] Other plans are defined contribution plan types not included in this table. In FY2020, determination letters issued in the Other category only includes money purchase plans. A money purchase retirement plan is a retirement plan under which employer contributions are based on a fixed percentage of compensation. Contributions are required every year, regardless of earnings and profits.
- [9] Reflects retirement plans for which IRS issued determination letters. Regardless of plan type, all plans in this table also satisfied the qualification requirements of Federal pension law. There were no adverse determination letters issued in Fiscal Year 2020.
- [10] Totals may be overstated to the extent that employees who participate in more than one plan may be counted more than once.

**NOTES:**

Some determination letter data reported in this table are not comparable to data reported in prior issues of the *IRS Data Book*.

The staggered determination letter application process causes significant differences in the data from year to year.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

**Table 16. Technical Activities and Voluntary Compliance Closures, Fiscal Year 2020**

Activity	Number completed
<b>Total [1]</b>	<b>3,507</b>
Technical activities, total	212
Requests for rulings [2]	89
Technical assistance [3]	31
Opinion letters on prototype plans [4]	13
Congressional correspondence [5]	79
Voluntary compliance closures [6]	3,295

[1] The counts provided pertain to employee retirement plans except where noted.

[2] Includes only closures of the requests for rulings over which the Employee Plans program has authority. See Table 28 for Tax Exempt and Government Entities letter rulings issued by Associate Chief Counsel (Employee Benefits, Exempt Organization and Employment Taxes)

[3] Includes assistance provided to other IRS Business Operating Divisions, Associate Chief Counsel and Division Counsel, Department of Treasury, Department of Labor, and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, among others.

[4] Includes opinion letters issued to IRAs (Individual Retirement Arrangements), SEPs (Simplified Employee Pensions), and SIMPLEs (Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees).

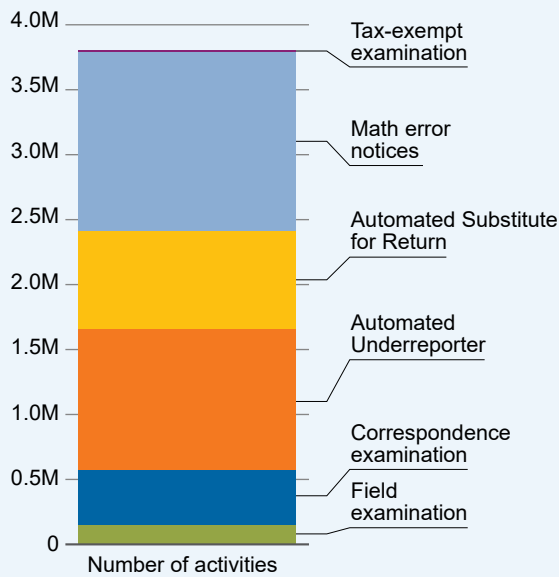
[5] Includes inquiries from members of Congress and their staff addressed to the Tax Exempt & Government Entities Commissioner or the function-specific Directors. Thirteen inquiries were related to employee retirement plans and 66 inquiries were related to tax-exempt organizations.

[6] For employee retirement plans, this total includes 3,281 voluntary compliance statements and agreements. For tax-exempt bonds, this total includes 14 voluntary compliance agreements.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

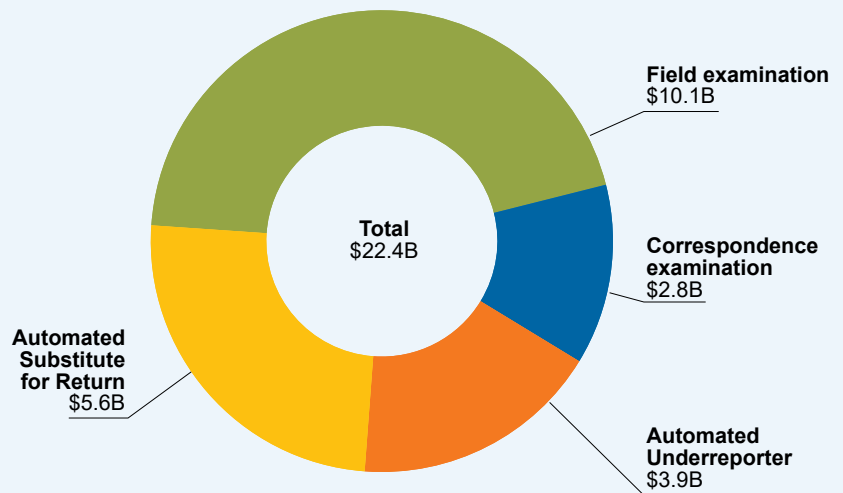
## Compliance Activities, Fiscal Year 2020

### Number of activities



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Tables 18, 21, 22, and 23

### Recommended additional tax and assessments



## Compliance Presence

This section of the *IRS Data Book* highlights the IRS's compliance efforts. Examinations (audits) of most types of tax returns, information reporting and verification, math error notices, and criminal investigations are critical tools for determining if income, expenses, and credits are being accurately reported and to identify and resolve taxpayer errors and identify fraud. These tools ensure that IRS has a presence across taxpayers of all income and asset levels.

For the past decade, the IRS has seen an increase in the number of returns filed as well as a decrease in resources available for examinations. The Service is constantly adapting and improving its processes to identify errors, detect fraudulent activity, and ensure

resources are allocated as efficiently and effectively as possible. While the IRS accepts most returns as filed, some are selected for examination using various methods, including random sampling and computerized screening. Most IRS examinations are conducted through the mail (correspondence) or face-to-face (field).

The IRS gathers independent information about income received and taxes withheld from information returns, such as Forms W-2 and 1099 filed by employers and other third parties. The IRS uses this information to verify income and tax self-reported on returns filed by taxpayers. With its Automated Underreporter Program, the IRS matches these information

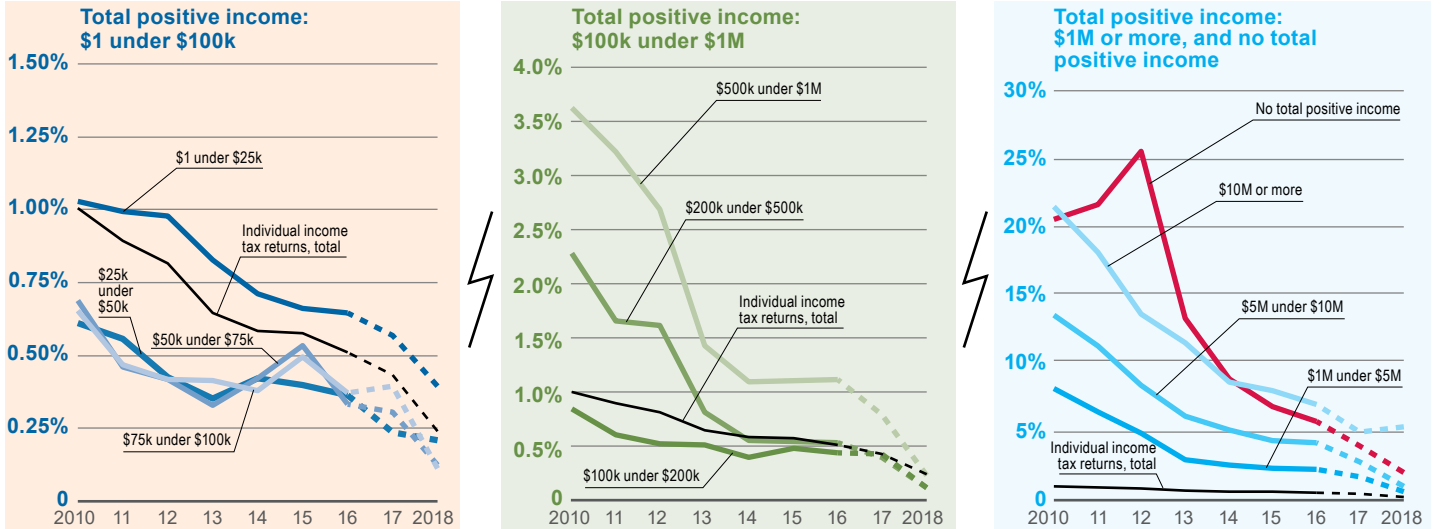
returns to tax returns and contacts taxpayers to resolve discrepancies. In the Automated Substitute for Return Program, the IRS uses information returns from third parties to identify nonfilers; construct tax returns for certain nonfilers based on that third-party information; and assess tax, interest, and penalties based on the substitute returns. To further verify the accuracy of reported information, the IRS also checks for mathematical and clerical errors before refunds are paid.

IRS's Criminal Investigation function conducts investigations of alleged criminal violations of the tax code and related financial statutes, which may in turn lead to prosecution, fines, and imprisonment.

### Highlights of the Data

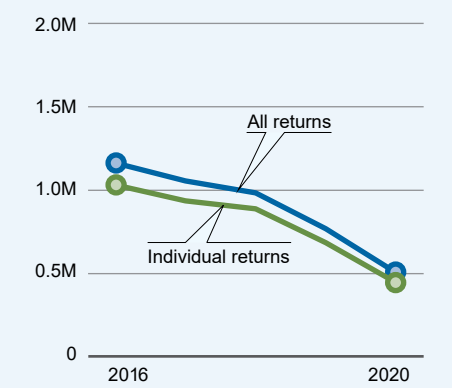
- For all returns filed for Tax Years 2010 through 2018, the IRS has examined 0.63 percent of individual returns filed and 1.0 percent of corporation returns filed, as of the end of FY 2020 (Table 17).
- The IRS examined the returns of 9.8 percent of taxpayers filing individual returns reporting total positive income greater than \$10 million for Tax Years 2010 through 2018, as of the end of FY 2020 (Table 17).
- The exam coverage rate for Tax Year 2016 (the most recent year outside the statute of limitations period) of individual taxpayers reporting total positive income (TPI) of \$10 million or more was 7.0 percent. The rate for taxpayers with TPI of \$5–10 million was 4.2 percent and 2.2 percent for those with TPI between \$1–5 million (Table 17).
- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, the IRS closed 509,917 tax return audits, resulting in more than \$12.9 billion in recommended additional tax (Table 18).
- Of the 509,917 examinations of tax returns, 12,076 taxpayers, or 2.4 percent, did not agree with the IRS examiner's determination, resulting in an unagreed recommended additional tax of more than \$4.3 billion (Table 18).

Percentage of Individual Returns Examined, by Size of Total Positive Income, Tax Years 2010–2018



NOTE: Percentages as of September 30, 2020. Percentages for recent tax years (dashed segments) will increase as additional examinations are opened, as these recent years are still within the statute of limitations.  
SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 17

Number of Returns Examined, Fiscal Years 2016–2020

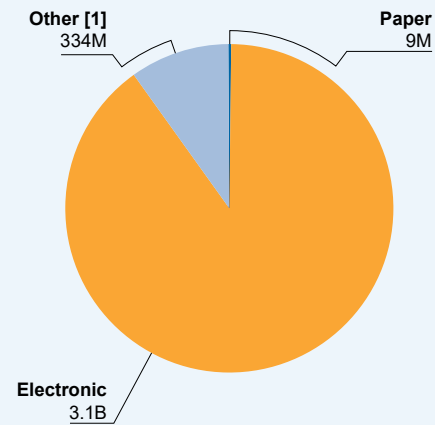


SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books, Table 18

- The majority of FY 2020 audits, 72.6 percent, were conducted via correspondence. The remaining 27.4 percent were conducted in the field (Table 18).
- The IRS closed 942,155 cases under the Automated Underreporter Program in FY 2020, resulting in more than \$3.9 billion in additional assessments, and the IRS closed 662,611 cases under its Automated Substitute for Return Program, resulting in nearly \$5.6 billion in additional assessments (Table 22).
- For Tax Year (TY) 2019 individual income tax returns processed during FY 2020, IRS sent more than 1.0 million notices to taxpayers for almost 1.2 million math errors identified on their returns. For TY 2018 and prior, 193,191 notices were sent for 256,141 math errors identified (Table 23).
- For TY 2019, math errors associated with calculation of income or other taxes made up 35.3 percent of total math errors. This was also the most common type of error for TY 2018

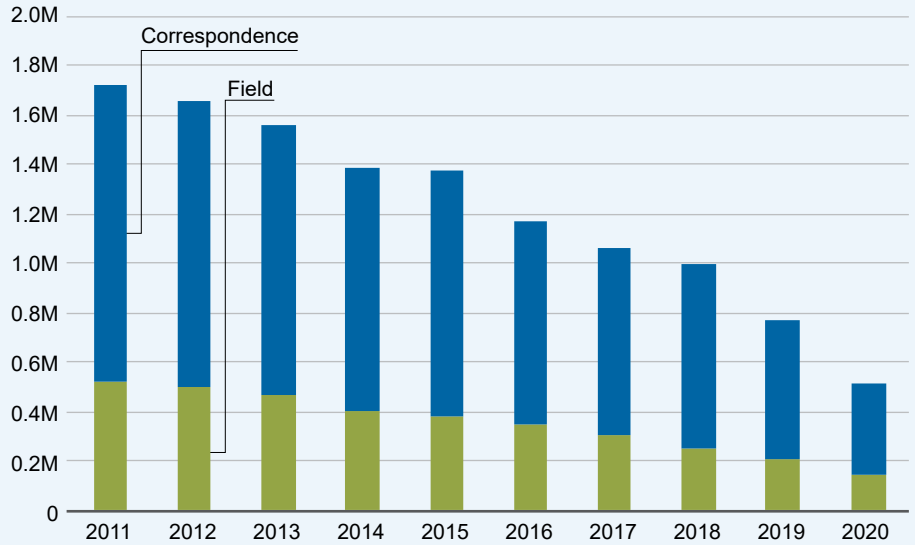


**Number of Information Returns Received, by Type, Fiscal Year 2020**



[1] Includes forms processed by the Social Security Administration, such as Forms SSA-1099 (Social Security benefit statement), RRB-1099 (payments by the Railroad Retirement Board), and W-2 (wage and tax statement).  
SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 22

**Number of Returns Examined, by Examination Type, Fiscal Years 2011–2020**



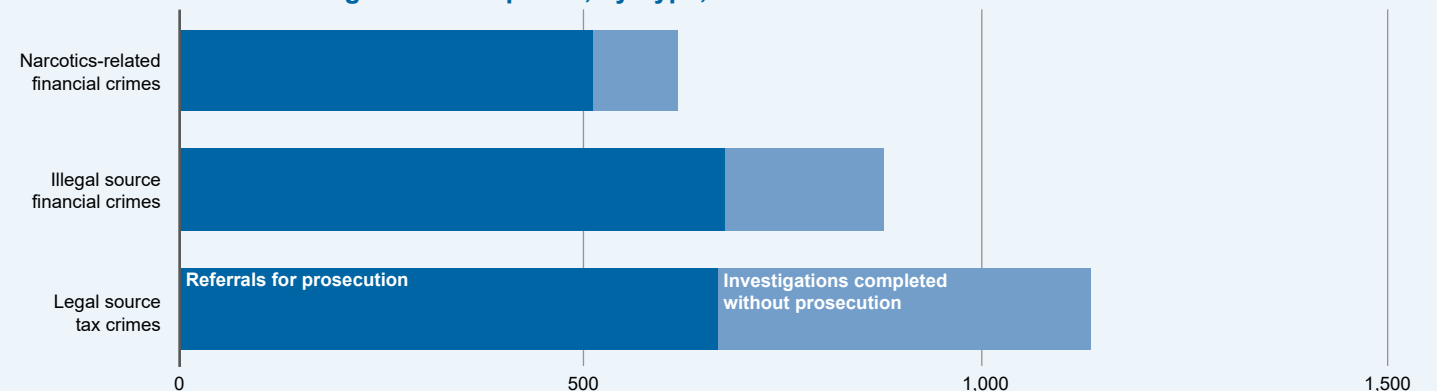
SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books, Table 18

and prior-year returns processed in FY 2020, making up 17.7 percent of the total (Table 23).

- In FY 2020, 14,437 examinations protected a total of almost \$1.7 billion in refund payments, of which, more than \$1.67 billion came from field examinations and \$21.3 million from correspondence examinations (Table 19).
- In FY 2020, there were 18,988 examinations that resulted in additional refunds to the taxpayer, totaling more than \$7.0 billion (Table 20).
- The IRS examined 11,160 tax-exempt organization, employee retirement plan, government entity, tax-exempt bond, and related taxable returns in FY 2020 (Table 21).
- The IRS received more than 3.4 billion third-party information returns in FY 2020; of these, 89.9 percent were filed electronically (Table 22).
- In FY 2020, the IRS completed 2,624 criminal investigations in three areas—1,134 legal-source tax crime cases, which involve

activities, industries, and occupations that generate legitimate income or threats to the tax system; 873 illegal-source financial crime cases, which relate to proceeds derived from unlawful sources such as money laundering; and 617 narcotics-related financial crime cases, which involve investigating narcotics-related tax and money-laundering crimes, often in cooperation with the Justice Department and other law-enforcement agencies (Table 24).

**Number of Criminal Investigations Completed, by Type, Fiscal Year 2020**



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 24

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2018†					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2018 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars) [6]
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>200,291,897</b>	<b>242,703</b>	<b>150,086</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>42,870</b>	<b>1,421,315</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>153,927,628</b>	<b>234,543</b>	<b>135,889</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>41,276</b>	<b>997,217</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	688,753	1,582	12,383	2.0	133	18,344
\$1 under \$25,000	49,364,340	138,840	55,550	0.4	22,690	566,159
\$25,000 under \$50,000	36,664,872	49,669	26,458	0.2	8,623	184,997
\$50,000 under \$75,000	21,730,391	16,782	9,930	0.1	3,596	60,702
\$75,000 under \$100,000	13,988,214	8,774	6,678	0.1	1,757	37,012
\$100,000 under \$200,000	22,077,272	13,511	13,310	0.1	2,954	61,838
\$200,000 under \$500,000	7,377,133	3,589	5,031	0.1	1,013	24,639
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1,249,264	895	2,030	0.2	256	10,824
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	566,107	786	2,739	0.6	224	15,445
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	41,434	65	355	1.0	18	11,825
\$10,000,000 or more	26,517	38	1,374	5.3	d	5,382
International returns [8]	153,331	12	51	[9]	d	51
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	26,492,486	165,611	69,716	0.9	28,277	691,701
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,553,954</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>49,212</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	295,294	72	383	0.2	18	1,125
\$1 under \$250,000	709,793	162	454	0.1	48	1,556
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	270,301	274	561	0.3	111	2,373
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	161,855	228	679	0.6	112	2,927
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	32,116	21	112	0.4	8	564
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	34,428	138	294	1.3	50	8,365
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	7,033	46	171	3.1	21	914
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,993	40	133	2.9	18	17,084
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,116	12	62	2.4	9	59
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	2,161	10	45	2.5	9	6,442
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,537	31	137	6.6	24	4,214
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	815	34	112	17.9	29	3,011
\$20,000,000,000 or more	451	27	139	36.8	22	0
Form 1120-C returns [12]	7,524	0	13	0.2	0	0
Form 1120-F returns [13]	20,537	21	31	0.3	13	578
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>4,010,200</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,874,996</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,053,667</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,343</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>249,936</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>31,570,780</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>310,044</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>1,027,719</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>62,452</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2017†					Recom- mended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2017 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>198,662,417</b>	<b>551,223</b>	<b>162,027</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>82,325</b>	<b>3,610,976</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>153,062,634</b>	<b>521,603</b>	<b>141,179</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>74,667</b>	<b>2,825,648</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	691,967	6,550	20,729	3.9	314	187,804
\$1 under \$25,000	51,853,559	278,300	15,999	0.6	33,157	1,240,024
\$25,000 under \$50,000	36,111,731	75,154	9,413	0.2	9,873	335,443
\$50,000 under \$75,000	21,252,437	40,545	24,523	0.3	6,849	168,824
\$75,000 under \$100,000	13,630,981	32,793	21,075	0.4	5,070	152,943
\$100,000 under \$200,000	20,929,068	60,205	30,044	0.4	12,465	336,561
\$200,000 under \$500,000	6,721,305	17,808	8,998	0.4	4,014	158,870
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1,140,173	5,130	3,877	0.8	1,482	77,834
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	511,640	4,179	4,419	1.7	1,217	112,637
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	36,895	355	667	2.8	104	22,683
\$10,000,000 or more	23,475	315	845	4.9	108	31,338
International returns [8]	159,403	269	590	0.5	14	686
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	27,030,382	278,471	3,134	1.0	35,553	1,236,176
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,593,379</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>340,955</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	292,916	457	611	0.4	83	13,009
\$1 under \$250,000	749,689	921	543	0.2	283	26,659
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	273,141	1,078	547	0.6	418	29,829
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	162,403	704	490	0.7	325	21,604
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	30,729	140	116	0.8	82	6,841
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	33,032	736	496	3.7	384	30,915
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	6,814	363	237	8.8	236	6,312
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,881	305	241	9.3	197	32,427
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,100	105	129	7.5	69	13,792
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	2,168	107	97	9.4	57	17,931
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,492	148	204	14.1	84	33,074
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	819	67	163	28.1	40	31,899
\$20,000,000,000 or more	430	40	157	45.8	29	71,495
Form 1120–C returns [12]	9,174	5	12	0.2	0	162
Form 1120–F returns [13]	20,591	48	40	0.4	32	5,006
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,905,335</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,725,684</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,074,621</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,253</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>31,902</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>95,740</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>235,893</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>594</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>31,033,992</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>240,002</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>998,977</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>106,784</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,141</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2016					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2016 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>195,814,543</b>	<b>799,009</b>	<b>47,493</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>95,741</b>	<b>7,346,784</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>150,447,029</b>	<b>736,472</b>	<b>33,370</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>78,837</b>	<b>5,023,479</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	677,256	21,266	17,917	5.8	384	747,239
\$1 under \$25,000	52,677,494	337,754	1,564	0.6	33,458	1,554,398
\$25,000 under \$50,000	35,816,063	129,310	1,272	0.4	13,110	652,163
\$50,000 under \$75,000	20,578,233	67,226	1,010	0.3	5,804	331,764
\$75,000 under \$100,000	13,199,129	48,230	885	0.4	4,603	246,286
\$100,000 under \$200,000	19,755,417	83,781	2,198	0.4	9,204	518,470
\$200,000 under \$500,000	6,051,639	29,498	2,479	0.5	7,043	330,426
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1,017,244	9,351	2,046	1.1	2,649	168,706
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	449,500	7,460	2,532	2.2	2,042	285,884
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	31,232	844	458	4.2	276	80,566
\$10,000,000 or more	18,947	*408	*729	7.0	243	105,627
International returns [8]	174,875	*452	*980	0.8	21	1,952
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	27,382,904	329,131	676	1.2	35,362	1,490,352
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,590,207</b>	<b>11,212</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>1,249,287</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	293,042	1,194	526	0.6	238	68,702
\$1 under \$250,000	749,020	2,533	412	0.4	837	72,096
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	277,107	2,302	254	0.9	839	72,419
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	159,321	1,081	282	0.9	437	39,485
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	30,136	339	65	1.3	181	27,260
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	31,895	1,376	125	4.7	653	62,376
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	6,535	609	48	10.1	351	45,827
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,669	540	65	10.7	311	35,054
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,091	288	81	11.9	150	18,847
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	2,104	241	75	15.0	112	30,441
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,439	355	181	22.0	166	158,332
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	768	140	149	37.6	75	87,201
\$20,000,000,000 or more	410	93	124	52.9	50	516,802
Form 1120–C returns [12]	9,400	*8	*16	0.2	d	539
Form 1120–F returns [13]	19,270	*82	*52	0.8	d	13,905
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,763,117</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,592,042</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,085,257</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>46,872</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>34,041</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>371,270</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>239,785</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>108,034</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>31,083,624</b>	<b>25,282</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3,303</b>	<b>403,851</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>979,441</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>143,991</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2015					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2015 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>195,464,368</b>	<b>926,727</b>	<b>31,424</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>98,217</b>	<b>10,982,136</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>150,675,111</b>	<b>845,936</b>	<b>24,729</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>80,114</b>	<b>6,568,415</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	694,606	30,217	17,306	6.8	580	1,202,838
\$1 under \$25,000	54,053,915	357,096	674	0.7	29,994	1,745,274
\$25,000 under \$50,000	35,552,228	141,438	586	0.4	11,043	771,322
\$50,000 under \$75,000	20,264,175	107,991	519	0.5	8,210	478,145
\$75,000 under \$100,000	13,055,089	64,128	433	0.5	6,242	335,566
\$100,000 under \$200,000	19,459,447	91,722	988	0.5	11,819	629,598
\$200,000 under \$500,000	5,884,773	31,072	1,152	0.5	6,167	422,373
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1,011,282	10,260	870	1.1	2,847	237,499
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	462,824	9,214	1,435	2.3	2,450	433,509
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	33,774	1,134	327	4.3	331	89,236
\$10,000,000 or more	21,149	*1,039	*554	8.0	414	222,513
International returns [8]	181,849	*412	*3	0.2	17	543
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	28,081,708	328,694	237	1.2	30,011	1,578,625
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,626,220</b>	<b>13,529</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>2,834,300</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	288,630	1,474	322	0.6	251	78,851
\$1 under \$250,000	788,271	2,920	215	0.4	816	98,910
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	281,342	2,555	130	1.0	844	98,163
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	158,355	1,049	156	0.8	*312	68,117
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	29,524	287	36	1.1	*91	25,279
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	30,944	1,782	61	6.0	844	126,829
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	6,433	893	27	14.3	481	82,243
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,672	759	50	14.3	381	96,955
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,127	448	51	16.0	216	42,447
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	2,068	333	49	18.5	129	67,532
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,397	450	125	24.0	166	261,318
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	770	168	106	35.6	50	573,986
\$20,000,000,000 or more	398	122	112	58.8	37	1,189,636
Form 1120–C returns [12]	9,472	22	5	0.3	5	1,691
Form 1120–F returns [13]	18,817	267	34	1.6	157	22,343
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,715,187</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,487,336</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,108,277</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>16,701</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>35,083</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>683,547</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>242,585</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>109,733</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>30,591,283</b>	<b>34,663</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>574,177</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>983,286</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>195,263</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*18</b>	<b>6,797</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*85</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2014					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2014 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>193,457,528</b>	<b>949,235</b>	<b>17,912</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>102,302</b>	<b>14,148,112</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>148,796,860</b>	<b>852,626</b>	<b>13,981</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>79,722</b>	<b>7,602,730</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	653,832	49,900	8,117	8.9	887	1,930,419
\$1 under \$25,000	54,883,084	390,476	455	0.7	32,314	1,951,568
\$25,000 under \$50,000	35,052,633	147,530	382	0.4	11,423	827,162
\$50,000 under \$75,000	19,641,122	82,602	303	0.4	8,272	497,247
\$75,000 under \$100,000	13,079,844	49,520	250	0.4	5,770	267,956
\$100,000 under \$200,000	18,437,294	73,318	631	0.4	9,591	580,850
\$200,000 under \$500,000	5,423,436	29,232	878	0.6	5,955	386,573
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	953,500	9,576	903	1.1	2,426	233,882
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	431,033	9,572	1,377	2.5	2,156	449,223
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	31,353	1,309	290	5.1	333	151,694
\$10,000,000 or more	19,447	1,329	352	8.6	*276	305,183
International returns [8]	190,282	8,262	43	4.4	*293	20,974
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	28,537,908	360,329	156	1.3	32,471	1,705,829
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,616,336</b>	<b>15,905</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>4,142,303</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	277,491	1,973	244	0.8	333	81,624
\$1 under \$250,000	795,409	3,867	170	0.5	1,120	163,410
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	281,525	2,834	75	1.0	998	103,991
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	156,112	1,340	68	0.9	465	66,731
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	27,967	440	19	1.6	*196	21,858
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	29,854	1,511	44	5.2	644	122,895
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	6,289	879	13	14.2	*462	61,916
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,635	870	21	15.8	442	155,913
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,107	516	27	17.5	*228	77,455
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	2,025	389	27	20.5	*138	89,191
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,365	569	63	26.7	178	503,532
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	751	248	63	41.4	72	1,069,268
\$20,000,000,000 or more	382	152	79	60.5	*32	1,601,854
Form 1120–C returns [12]	9,381	*17	*12	0.3	*0	1,837
Form 1120–F returns [13]	18,043	*272	*31	1.7	*172	20,829
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,611,255</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,380,125</b>	<b>11,403</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,126,912</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>[9]</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>22,920</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>34,657</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,152,529</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>238,935</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>282,521</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>30,693,913</b>	<b>40,851</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>747,224</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>958,535</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>197,885</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*190</b>	<b>*9</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*18</b>	<b>12,049</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*218</b>	<b>*148</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*96</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2013					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2013 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>191,615,881</b>	<b>1,050,112</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>124,239</b>	<b>17,306,211</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>147,552,433</b>	<b>947,024</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>99,349</b>	<b>8,207,550</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	612,213	78,114	3,460	13.3	887	2,495,450
\$1 under \$25,000	56,100,370	464,551	345	0.8	38,463	2,185,487
\$25,000 under \$50,000	34,699,278	121,609	261	0.4	10,750	673,534
\$50,000 under \$75,000	19,498,974	63,494	258	0.3	7,006	339,682
\$75,000 under \$100,000	12,768,455	52,636	255	0.4	7,476	307,151
\$100,000 under \$200,000	17,486,970	89,765	566	0.5	17,622	575,887
\$200,000 under \$500,000	4,935,434	39,733	654	0.8	10,959	406,580
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	837,779	11,341	584	1.4	3,121	267,751
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	371,171	10,157	817	3.0	2,164	472,847
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	25,504	1,366	192	6.1	326	111,987
\$10,000,000 or more	15,151	1,474	273	11.5	407	343,585
International returns [8]	201,134	12,784	16	6.4	*167	27,609
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	28,821,785	425,524	70	1.5	*38,153	1,944,088
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,625,298</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6,365</b>	<b>7,189,708</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	279,688	2,481	136	0.9	516	99,677
\$1 under \$250,000	805,528	5,769	141	0.7	*2,048	180,073
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	285,537	2,865	54	1.0	*1,018	96,058
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	152,321	1,539	58	1.0	*523	67,892
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	27,280	356	12	1.3	137	42,334
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	28,786	1,521	30	5.4	*602	107,422
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	6,053	781	7	13.0	*376	67,180
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,523	791	17	14.6	*340	72,299
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	3,008	537	17	18.4	*225	144,917
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,920	*379	*25	21.3	*129	117,607
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,287	598	40	27.9	*163	1,048,339
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	704	283	33	44.9	*60	1,691,398
\$20,000,000,000 or more	371	199	58	69.3	29	3,351,168
Form 1120-C returns [12]	9,343	*23	*6	0.3	d	14,417
Form 1120-F returns [13]	16,949	309	17	1.9	*169	88,928
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,460,699</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,257,909</b>	<b>14,397</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,154,219</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>37,184</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>34,261</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>827,526</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>265,273</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>173,672</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>30,331,570</b>	<b>42,141</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>695,850</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>934,219</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>174,720</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*382</b>	<b>*7</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19,603</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*563</b>	<b>*137</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2012					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2012 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>189,012,280</b>	<b>1,298,797</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>186,901</b>	<b>25,206,564</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>145,143,496</b>	<b>1,178,717</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>157,340</b>	<b>9,616,534</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	547,039	137,856	1,689	25.5	1,582	3,326,928
\$1 under \$25,000	56,004,999	548,515	259	1.0	53,929	2,280,866
\$25,000 under \$50,000	34,190,851	145,433	205	0.4	14,282	866,960
\$50,000 under \$75,000	19,297,146	80,271	187	0.4	11,528	352,033
\$75,000 under \$100,000	12,413,710	51,868	171	0.4	9,580	249,699
\$100,000 under \$200,000	16,635,432	86,424	475	0.5	18,301	507,657
\$200,000 under \$500,000	4,577,671	73,264	611	1.6	31,264	557,082
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	804,750	21,130	459	2.7	8,716	229,001
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	405,427	19,142	727	4.9	6,411	509,701
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	31,160	2,433	193	8.4	*706	128,061
\$10,000,000 or more	20,287	2,447	318	13.6	*656	582,423
International returns [8]	215,024	9,934	8	4.6	380	26,122
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	27,848,264	510,150	25	1.8	*53,571	2,022,277
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,631,804</b>	<b>20,821</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7,044</b>	<b>13,373,358</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	330,038	2,491	90	0.8	*467	93,650
\$1 under \$250,000	768,252	6,634	108	0.9	*2,280	216,815
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	284,904	*3,338	*49	1.2	*1,206	109,113
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	150,069	1,806	50	1.2	*656	72,195
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	26,479	386	10	1.5	122	29,539
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	27,722	1,676	26	6.1	654	139,930
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	5,905	*792	*8	13.5	*356	74,741
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,576	*937	*13	17.1	*410	580,488
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	2,929	*532	*8	18.5	208	235,260
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,968	463	6	23.8	136	311,216
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,202	*683	*38	32.9	185	714,027
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	695	*331	*40	53.8	*66	3,167,657
\$20,000,000,000 or more	351	237	30	76.1	29	7,564,908
Form 1120-C returns [12]	9,122	*30	*5	0.4	d	8,689
Form 1120-F returns [13]	15,592	*411	*22	2.8	*248	55,130
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,388,561</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,205,452</b>	<b>16,662</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,141,416</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*1,040</b>	<b>68,840</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>33,531</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>565,614</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>369,324</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>504,045</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>30,249,747</b>	<b>50,852</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>843,400</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>848,949</b>	<b>13,914</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>234,774</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*97</b>	<b>16,747</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*359</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2011					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2011 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars) [48]
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>188,676,481</b>	<b>1,436,754</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>196,177</b>	<b>24,196,897</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>145,586,312</b>	<b>1,295,980</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>160,435</b>	<b>10,401,545</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	776,400	167,497	739	21.7	2,342	3,800,453
\$1 under \$25,000	57,464,484	571,200	201	1.0	42,326	2,548,178
\$25,000 under \$50,000	34,603,921	192,212	151	0.6	17,792	943,613
\$50,000 under \$75,000	19,234,495	88,267	162	0.5	15,869	395,516
\$75,000 under \$100,000	12,239,639	57,147	112	0.5	12,846	262,029
\$100,000 under \$200,000	15,767,677	95,857	352	0.6	23,418	564,185
\$200,000 under \$500,000	4,225,699	69,449	564	1.7	27,635	524,098
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	700,673	22,123	423	3.2	8,916	266,549
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	320,496	20,052	599	6.4	7,505	461,750
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	22,910	2,422	169	11.3	*867	96,448
\$10,000,000 or more	13,846	2,270	244	18.2	*802	521,816
International returns [8]	216,072	7,484	5	3.5	111	16,909
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	27,911,726	493,705	14	1.8	38,939	2,183,813
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,661,740</b>	<b>23,349</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,686</b>	<b>11,611,328</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	278,037	2,825	45	1.0	*484	279,565
\$1 under \$250,000	849,261	7,485	81	0.9	2,409	130,448
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	286,106	*3,722	*24	1.3	*1,358	126,661
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	152,207	1,929	32	1.3	*700	86,075
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	26,504	*519	*7	2.0	222	23,557
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	27,151	1,872	23	7.0	741	434,980
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	5,826	d	d	14.7	384	62,039
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,542	*990	*9	18.0	*406	154,478
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	2,942	d	d	21.3	*222	185,279
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,974	496	7	25.5	144	162,190
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,141	*795	*23	38.4	211	1,846,299
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	685	*376	*31	59.7	67	2,364,951
\$20,000,000,000 or more	328	250	25	83.8	*29	5,152,119
Form 1120-C returns [12]	8,959	35	0	0.4	d	10,614
Form 1120-F returns [13]	14,077	*534	*13	3.9	297	592,073
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,285,177</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,158,572</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>3,012,287</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*973</b>	<b>61,189</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>30,348</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>629,960</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>258,393</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>245,434</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>29,877,737</b>	<b>55,486</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>777,580</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>805,915</b>	<b>21,153</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>*4,340</b>	<b>469,861</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*110</b>	<b>85,331</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued**

Type and size of return	Tax Year 2010					
	All returns filed for Tax Year 2010 [1]	Returns examined			Number of returns examined with no change [5]	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)
		Closed [2]	In process [3]	Percentage covered [4]		
	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
<b>All returns, total</b>	<b>186,507,283</b>	<b>1,589,877</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>256,158</b>	<b>26,823,457</b>
<b>Individual income tax returns, total</b>	<b>143,113,663</b>	<b>1,435,760</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>216,120</b>	<b>11,020,660</b>
Size of total positive income [7]:						
No total positive income	774,329	158,777	572	20.6	3,455	3,870,497
\$1 under \$25,000	56,318,669	578,763	180	1.0	*43,575	2,522,661
\$25,000 under \$50,000	34,652,897	*210,849	*216	0.6	*28,658	893,552
\$50,000 under \$75,000	19,047,120	130,953	125	0.7	29,696	490,159
\$75,000 under \$100,000	12,240,568	79,859	110	0.7	*21,771	337,096
\$100,000 under \$200,000	15,016,527	127,221	361	0.8	33,741	707,901
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,869,967	87,837	522	2.3	35,371	584,742
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	639,453	22,765	381	3.6	*8,695	306,193
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	298,247	23,820	593	8.2	*8,883	500,950
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	20,952	*2,678	*158	13.5	*924	172,224
\$10,000,000 or more	13,322	*2,605	*257	21.5	*956	610,397
International returns [8]	221,612	9,546	4	4.3	385	24,287
Returns with earned income tax credit [10]	27,367,757	496,277	11	1.8	34,125	2,119,652
<b>Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [11]</b>	<b>1,684,341</b>	<b>25,939</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7,802</b>	<b>13,922,416</b>
Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F, by size of balance sheet assets:						
No balance sheet	266,121	*2,864	*45	1.1	*384	120,920
\$1 under \$250,000	875,323	7,609	78	0.9	*2,178	160,614
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	299,036	*4,213	*17	1.4	1,358	116,064
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	150,481	2,444	23	1.6	*878	103,422
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	26,172	*553	*7	2.1	*193	40,267
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	26,458	*2,312	*6	8.8	*820	241,788
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	5,696	d	d	18.9	404	115,378
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	5,440	*1,169	*7	21.6	*475	126,255
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	2,930	d	d	24.2	224	155,136
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,854	*546	*9	29.8	157	432,889
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	2,103	*949	*18	46.1	*184	2,332,296
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	662	423	12	65.7	73	2,645,555
\$20,000,000,000 or more	330	270	16	86.7	29	7,200,202
Form 1120–C returns [12]	8,911	40	0	0.4	*5	19,160
Form 1120–F returns [13]	12,824	*728	*14	5.8	*427	112,470
<b>Partnership returns [14]</b>	<b>3,248,481</b>	<b>15,385</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7,598</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>S corporation returns [15]</b>	<b>4,127,554</b>	<b>17,517</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Estate and trust income tax returns [16]</b>	<b>2,999,204</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>77,398</b>
<b>Estate tax returns [17]</b>	<b>10,337</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>36,524</b>
<b>Gift tax returns</b>	<b>219,544</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>*858</b>	<b>658,793</b>
<b>Employment tax returns</b>	<b>30,264,833</b>	<b>71,756</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>756,838</b>
<b>Excise tax returns [18]</b>	<b>839,326</b>	<b>17,218</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>350,828</b>
<b>Other taxable returns [19]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*131</b>	<b>102,840</b>
<b>Other nontaxable returns [20]</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>[6]</b>	<b>*782</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 17. Examination Coverage and Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Tax Years 2010–2018—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

†—The shaded tax years show returns still within the normal 3-year statute of limitations. Therefore, the percentage covered and recommended additional tax will increase in future years as additional examinations are opened. See Notes for additional details.

\*—Data preceded by an asterisk are values from the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 *Data Book*, Table 17a. Due to the relatively small changes between FY 2019 and FY 2020, the FY 2020 values cannot be shown in order to avoid disclosure about specific taxpayers. However, the totals, percentage covered, and recommended additional tax amounts shown are the FY 2020 values.

N/A—Not applicable.

[1] Includes all returns filed for the specified tax year as of December 31, 2020.

[2] Includes examinations that were closed as of September 30, 2020. Represents a distinct count of taxpayers by tax year and form type. During the course of an examination, additional related returns within the statute of limitations may require examination; these related return closures are counted by the appropriate tax year and form type.

[3] Includes examinations that are in an open examination status. During the course of an examination, additional related returns within the statute of limitations may require examination; these related return examinations are counted by the appropriate tax year and form type. Represents a distinct count of taxpayers by tax year and form type.

[4] Represents total returns (closed and in-process) examined for each classification, as a percentage of the total number of returns filed for the tax year for that classification. This percentage may increase in future years as additional returns are selected for examination.

[5] No-change examinations (cases where no adjustment is made) tend to close in less time than examinations resulting in changes. For recent tax years, the percentage of returns with no changes may appear higher than previous years because these cases have already closed, and this rate could decrease over time as more examinations are closed.

[6] Not tabulated.

[7] Includes all Form 1040 series returns, except 1040–PR and 1040–SS, shown separately (see footnote 8). In general, total positive income (TPI) is the sum of all positive amounts shown for the various sources of income reported on the individual income tax return, and thus excludes losses.

[8] Includes Forms 1040–PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents) and 1040–SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands residents).

[9] Less than 0.05.

[10] Includes all returns selected for examination on the basis of an earned income tax credit (EITC) claim. Shown separately for information purposes. Counts are included in the appropriate TPI classes above.

[11] Includes the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120–C (income tax return for cooperative associations); 1120–F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120–H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120–L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120–ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120–PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); and 1120–SF (Income tax return for settlement funds). Excludes counts of examinations for certain other types of corporation returns, which are included in “Other taxable returns,” as described in footnote 19.

[12] Forms 1120–C are filed by cooperative associations.

[13] Forms 1120–F are filed by foreign corporations with U.S. income, other than foreign life insurance companies (Form 1120–L); foreign property and casualty insurance companies (Form 1120–PC); or foreign sales corporations (Form 1120–FSC).

[14] Generally, entities filing Form 1065 do not have a tax liability but pass through any profits and losses to the underlying owners, who include these profits or losses on their individual income tax returns. Under certain conditions, some partnerships are subject to tax and counts of those examinations are included in “Other taxable returns” in this table, as described in footnote 19.

[15] Includes most Forms 1120–S, which are filed by qualifying S corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders. Under certain conditions, some S corporations are subject to tax and counts of those examinations are included in “Other taxable returns” in this table, as described in footnote 19.

[16] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041–N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).

[17] Includes Form 706 series as follows: 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return); 706–NA (estate tax return of nonresidents not a citizen of the United States); 706–GS(T) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for terminations); and 706–GS(D) (generation-skipping transfer tax return for distributions).

[18] Excludes excise tax returns filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

[19] Includes Forms 1120–FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120–S for S corporations reporting a tax; 1120–REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120–RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); 1065–B for partnerships reporting a tax; 8288 (withholding tax return for disposition by foreign persons of U.S. real property interests); and 8804 (return of withholding tax on foreign partner’s share of effectively connected income).

[20] Includes the following nontaxable returns: Form 1120–IC–DISC (domestic international sales corporation return); Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts); and Form 1066 (real estate mortgage investment conduit income tax return). Under certain circumstances, estates and trusts (Form 1041) are not subject to tax and are reported as nontaxable. See Estate and trust income tax returns for taxable Forms 1041.

**NOTES:**

Table 17 is presented as a “snapshot” in time of the examination process, and the data will continue to change as open examinations close and new ones are opened. Comparing returns filed and returns audited for the same tax year provides the most accurate measure of audit coverage, allowing for a direct and clear picture of IRS activities. Some audits close within a year while others take several. As new audits of returns filed for recent tax years are opened, audit rates for those years will increase. In contrast, audit rates are less subject to change for returns filed for tax years that are past the normal statute of limitations for assessment. Generally, the assessment statute expiration date is 3 years after the return was due or 6 years if the income on the return was understated by 25 percent or more, and there is no statutory limit if a tax return was filed with the intent to commit fraud. Tax Year 2016 is the most recent year outside the normal statute period. Going forward, the oldest tax year will drop off the table and be replaced by the newest full tax year.

All money amounts are in current dollars.

SOURCE: Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management.

**Table 18. Examination Coverage: Recommended Additional Tax, and Returns with Unagreed Additional Tax, After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Examinations closed in Fiscal Year 2020 [1]			Recommended additional tax		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>509,917</b>	<b>139,742</b>	<b>370,175</b>	<b>12,925,688</b>	<b>10,090,821</b>	<b>2,834,867</b>
<b>Taxable returns:</b>						
Individual income tax returns, total	452,515	92,795	359,720	5,534,356	2,775,482	2,758,873
Size of total positive income [3]:						
No total positive income	56,279	10,147	46,132	1,766,902	677,099	1,089,803
\$1 under \$25,000	165,839	8,642	157,197	859,570	182,284	677,286
\$25,000 under \$50,000	60,069	8,574	51,495	337,235	138,031	199,204
\$50,000 under \$75,000	37,825	8,068	29,757	214,302	95,430	118,872
\$75,000 under \$100,000	30,876	8,527	22,349	191,291	84,718	106,573
\$100,000 under \$200,000	61,332	25,653	35,679	520,204	280,710	239,494
\$200,000 under \$500,000	20,955	10,405	10,550	444,546	361,265	83,281
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	7,535	4,720	2,815	229,463	184,896	44,567
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	8,157	5,581	2,576	504,700	448,616	56,084
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	1,213	794	419	119,073	96,158	22,915
\$10,000,000 or more	1,520	862	658	344,961	224,315	120,647
International returns [4]	915	822	93	2,107	1,959	148
Returns with earned income tax credit [5]	157,803	295	157,508	684,604	2,019	682,585
Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [6]	9,695	9,468	227	6,082,864	6,071,970	10,894
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F [7]:						
No balance sheet returns	1,103	1,078	25	99,325	99,074	251
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	1,366	1,335	31	85,549	84,985	564
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	1,403	1,384	19	65,133	64,454	679
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	1,066	1,036	30	54,533	54,228	305
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	280	d	d	29,051	d	d
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	1,228	1,216	12	79,405	79,397	7
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	571	d	d	49,699	d	d
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	564	552	12	164,100	164,079	21
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	334	321	13	41,442	40,702	740
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	340	332	8	81,714	80,455	1,259
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	602	591	11	422,452	420,715	1,737
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	336	325	11	784,315	779,604	4,711
\$20,000,000,000 or more	302	285	17	4,092,722	4,092,708	14
Form 1120-C returns [7]	28	28	0	228	228	0
Form 1120-F returns [7]	172	143	29	33,196	33,046	150
Estate and trust income tax returns [8]	801	234	567	80,246	69,451	10,794
Estate tax returns, total [9]	1,454	1,454	0	383,565	383,565	0
Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	195	195	0	25,408	25,408	0
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	489	489	0	44,019	44,019	0
\$10,000,000 or more	770	770	0	314,137	314,137	0
Gift tax returns	1,259	1,259	0	272,104	272,104	0
Employment tax returns	27,212	20,682	6,530	491,032	437,701	53,331
Excise tax returns	4,753	4,286	467	77,348	76,901	446
Other taxable returns [10]	132	29	103	4,174	3,646	528
<b>Nontaxable returns [11]:</b>						
Partnership returns	4,969	3,349	1,620	N/A	N/A	N/A
S corporation returns [12]	6,538	6,156	382	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other nontaxable returns [13]	589	30	559	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 18. Examination Coverage: Recommended Additional Tax, and Returns with Unagreed Additional Tax, After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable return examination closures with unagreed recommended additional tax [1]			Amount unagreed		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>12,076</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>4,335,021</b>	<b>4,305,746</b>	<b>29,275</b>
<b>Taxable returns:</b>						
Individual income tax returns, total	9,965	6,227	3,738	1,071,981	1,042,706	29,275
Size of total positive income [3]:						
No total positive income	1,109	793	316	167,087	157,286	9,801
\$1 under \$25,000	1,384	547	837	83,007	78,490	4,517
\$25,000 under \$50,000	918	562	356	38,189	36,534	1,656
\$50,000 under \$75,000	893	469	424	30,342	28,355	1,987
\$75,000 under \$100,000	897	466	431	23,540	22,308	1,232
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,170	1,270	900	74,502	70,286	4,216
\$200,000 under \$500,000	1,209	873	336	187,335	185,147	2,188
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	575	482	93	80,156	78,940	1,216
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	683	642	41	253,141	250,679	2,462
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	d	d	d	d	d	d
\$10,000,000 or more	54	54	0	92,128	92,128	0
International returns [4]	d	d	d	d	d	d
Returns with earned income tax credit [5]	749	d	d	4,411	d	d
Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [6]	803	803	0	2,782,899	2,782,899	N/A
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F [7]:						
No balance sheet returns	101	101	0	15,968	15,968	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	116	116	0	35,022	35,022	N/A
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	118	118	0	15,115	15,115	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	109	109	0	24,874	24,874	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	48	48	0	19,315	19,315	N/A
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	76	76	0	36,568	36,568	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	28	28	0	30,429	30,429	N/A
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	33	33	0	105,672	105,672	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	13	13	0	9,882	9,882	N/A
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	23	23	0	20,347	20,347	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	48	48	0	182,476	182,476	N/A
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	34	34	0	496,156	496,156	N/A
\$20,000,000,000 or more	46	46	0	1,790,675	1,790,675	N/A
Form 1120-C returns [7]	5	5	0	166	166	N/A
Form 1120-F returns [7]	5	5	0	236	236	N/A
Estate and trust income tax returns [8]	13	13	0	8,927	8,927	N/A
Estate tax returns, total [9]	79	79	0	169,179	169,179	N/A
Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	11	11	0	15,429	15,429	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	19	19	0	12,587	12,587	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	49	49	0	141,162	141,162	N/A
Gift tax returns	98	98	0	258,034	258,034	N/A
Employment tax returns	1,040	1,040	0	39,326	39,326	N/A
Excise tax returns	d	d	d	d	d	d
Other taxable returns [10]	d	d	d	d	d	d
<b>Nontaxable returns [11]:</b>						
Partnership returns	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S corporation returns [12]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other nontaxable returns [13]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 18. Examination Coverage: Recommended Additional Tax, and Returns with Unagreed Additional Tax, After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] Excludes excise tax returns filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Also excludes returns of tax-exempt organizations, Government entities, employee retirement benefit plans, and tax-exempt bonds; and excludes information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1).
- [2] Field examinations are generally performed in person by revenue agents, tax compliance officers, tax examiners, and revenue officer examiners. However, some field examinations may ultimately be conducted through correspondence in order to better serve the taxpayer.
- [3] In general, total positive income (TPI) is the sum of all positive amounts shown for the various sources of income reported on the individual income tax return, and thus excludes losses.
- [4] Includes Forms 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents) and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands residents).
- [5] Includes all returns selected for examination on the basis of an earned income tax credit (EITC) claim. Shown separately for information purposes. Counts are included in the appropriate TPI classes.
- [6] Includes the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-C (income tax return for cooperative associations); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120-H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120-L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120-ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); 1120-REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120-RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); and 1120-SF (income tax return for settlement funds). Excludes certain other types of corporation returns, which are included in "Other taxable returns" described in footnote 10.
- [7] Forms 1120-C are filed by cooperative associations. Forms 1120-F are filed by foreign corporations with U.S. income, other than foreign life insurance companies (Form 1120-L); foreign property and casualty insurance companies (Form 1120-PC); or foreign sales corporations (Form 1120-FSC).
- [8] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [9] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [10] Includes Forms 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-S for S corporations reporting a tax (see footnote 12); 1065-B for partnerships reporting a tax; 8288 (withholding tax return for disposition by foreign persons of U.S. property interests); and 8804 (return of withholding tax on foreign partner's share of effectively connected income).
- [11] Nontaxable returns are filed for entities that generally do not have a tax liability but pass through any profits and losses to the underlying owners, who include these profits or losses on their income tax returns. The examination of partnership, S corporation, and other nontaxable returns affects the amount of recommended additional tax for these associated income tax returns.
- [12] Includes most Forms 1120-S, which are filed by qualifying S corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders. Under certain conditions, S corporations are subject to tax and are included in "Other taxable returns" in this table. See footnote 10.
- [13] Includes the following nontaxable returns: Form 1120-IC-DISC (domestic international sales corporation return); Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts); and Form 1066 (real estate mortgage investment conduit income tax return). Under certain circumstances, estates and trusts (Form 1041) are not subject to tax and are reported as nontaxable. See Estate and trust income tax returns for taxable Forms 1041.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This table includes information on examinations closed in Fiscal Year 2020 of all individual income tax, corporation income tax, estate and trust income tax, estate tax, gift tax, employment tax, excise tax, and other taxable returns, as well as partnership, S corporation, and other nontaxable returns, and information on examinations in which the taxpayer did not agree with the IRS examiner's determination. When this occurs, the taxpayer may appeal the decision.

The individual income tax portions of Tables 18-20 were reorganized for the FY 2020 *IRS Data Book* in order to be more consistent with the way data are presented in Table 17.

SOURCE: Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management.

**Table 19. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Involving Protection of Revenue Base, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable return examination closures involving protection of the revenue base [1]			Amount protected		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>14,437</b>	<b>8,244</b>	<b>6,193</b>	<b>1,692,341</b>	<b>1,671,029</b>	<b>21,312</b>
Individual income tax returns, total	12,255	6,062	6,193	172,415	151,103	21,312
Size of total positive income [3]:						
No total positive income	107	56	51	2,310	2,108	202
\$1 under \$25,000	3,149	167	2,982	10,953	2,040	8,914
\$25,000 under \$50,000	1,711	207	1,504	5,786	1,262	4,523
\$50,000 under \$75,000	1,101	394	707	5,961	3,780	2,181
\$75,000 under \$100,000	696	367	329	3,248	2,106	1,141
\$100,000 under \$200,000	1,787	1,324	463	14,872	12,194	2,678
\$200,000 under \$500,000	1,504	1,401	103	15,895	14,853	1,042
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	770	752	18	9,950	9,618	331
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	994	984	10	46,409	46,200	209
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	175	d	d	16,094	d	d
\$10,000,000 or more	237	d	d	40,891	d	d
International returns [4]	24	d	d	46	d	d
Returns with earned income tax credit [5]	3,790	d	d	12,399	d	d
Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [6]	746	746	0	1,208,219	1,208,219	N/A
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F [7]:						
No balance sheet returns	18	18	0	90,008	90,008	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	17	17	0	1,294	1,294	N/A
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	37	37	0	598	598	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	55	55	0	24,093	24,093	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	38	38	0	2,092	2,092	N/A
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	67	67	0	3,856	3,856	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	48	48	0	4,795	4,795	N/A
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	43	43	0	3,396	3,396	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	46	46	0	6,148	6,148	N/A
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	50	50	0	6,735	6,735	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	129	129	0	88,322	88,322	N/A
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	84	84	0	304,871	304,871	N/A
\$20,000,000,000 or more	90	90	0	624,237	624,237	N/A
Form 1120-C returns [7]	7	7	0	4,168	4,168	N/A
Form 1120-F returns [7]	17	17	0	43,605	43,605	N/A
Estate and trust income tax returns [8]	95	95	0	2,167	2,167	N/A
Estate tax returns, total [9]	49	49	0	8,691	8,691	N/A
Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	7	7	0	15	15	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	14	14	0	1,217	1,217	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	28	28	0	7,459	7,459	N/A
Gift tax returns	7	7	0	17	17	N/A
Employment tax returns	284	284	0	155,104	155,104	N/A
Excise tax returns	997	997	0	145,094	145,094	N/A
Other taxable returns [10]	4	4	0	635	635	N/A

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 19. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Involving Protection of Revenue Base, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals when possible.

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] Excludes excise tax returns filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Also excludes returns of tax-exempt organizations, Government entities, employee retirement benefit plans, and tax-exempt bonds; and excludes information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1).
- [2] Field examinations are generally performed in person by revenue agents, tax compliance officers, tax examiners, and revenue officer examiners. However, some field examinations may ultimately be conducted through correspondence in order to better serve the taxpayer.
- [3] In general, total positive income is the sum of all positive amounts shown for the various sources of income reported on the individual income tax return, and thus excludes losses.
- [4] Includes Forms 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents) and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands residents).
- [5] Includes all returns selected for examination on the basis of an earned income tax credit (EITC) claim. Shown separately for information purposes. Counts are included in the appropriate TPI classes.
- [6] Includes the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-C (income tax return for cooperative associations); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120-H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120-L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120-ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); 1120-REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120-RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); and 1120-SF (income tax return for settlement funds). Excludes certain other types of corporation returns, which are included in "Other taxable returns" described in footnote 10.
- [7] Forms 1120-C are filed by cooperative associations. Forms 1120-F are filed by foreign corporations with U.S. income, other than foreign life insurance companies (Form 1120-L); foreign property and casualty insurance companies (Form 1120-PC); or foreign sales corporations (Form 1120-FSC).
- [8] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [9] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [10] Includes Forms 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-S for S corporations reporting a tax; 1065-B for partnerships reporting a tax; 8288 (withholding tax return for disposition by foreign persons of U.S. property interests); and 8804 (return of withholding tax on foreign partner's share of effectively connected income).

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This table includes information on examinations closed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 in which actions were taken by the IRS to prevent the release of funds from the U.S. Treasury in response to taxpayer efforts to recoup all, or part, of previously assessed and paid tax. For information on all FY 2020 examinations of individual income tax, corporation income tax, estate and trust income tax, estate tax, gift tax, employment tax, excise tax, and other taxable returns, along with partnership, S corporation, and other nontaxable returns, see Table 18.

The individual income tax portions of Tables 18–20 were reorganized for the FY 2020 *IRS Data Book* in order to be more consistent with the way data are presented in Table 17.

SOURCE: Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management.



**Table 20. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Resulting in Refunds, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable return examination closures resulting in refunds [1]			Amount of recommended refunds		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>United States, total</b>	<b>18,988</b>	<b>12,074</b>	<b>6,914</b>	<b>7,026,911</b>	<b>6,875,729</b>	<b>151,182</b>
Individual income tax returns, total	16,305	9,429	6,876	813,252	721,011	92,241
Size of total positive income [3]:						
No total positive income	1,443	765	678	84,631	81,405	3,226
\$1 under \$25,000	2,688	603	2,085	17,913	12,752	5,161
\$25,000 under \$50,000	2,419	531	1,888	14,330	10,815	3,515
\$50,000 under \$75,000	1,234	563	671	8,656	6,963	1,693
\$75,000 under \$100,000	844	536	308	6,841	5,730	1,110
\$100,000 under \$200,000	2,476	2,032	444	26,951	24,758	2,193
\$200,000 under \$500,000	2,011	1,719	292	47,690	44,389	3,301
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	1,127	938	189	51,536	48,173	3,363
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	1,433	1,258	175	134,856	129,607	5,248
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	269	d	d	73,499	d	d
\$10,000,000 or more	354	267	87	346,312	292,027	54,285
International returns [4]	7	d	d	37	d	d
Returns with earned income tax credit [5]	3,584	6	3,578	8,153	26	8,127
Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [6]	1,113	d	d	5,613,816	d	d
Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F [7]:						
No balance sheet returns	41	41	0	145,030	145,030	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	76	76	0	1,742	1,742	N/A
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	87	87	0	3,353	3,353	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	66	66	0	4,456	4,456	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	32	32	0	1,841	1,841	N/A
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	114	114	0	69,281	69,281	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	72	72	0	58,904	58,904	N/A
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	69	69	0	72,475	72,475	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	74	74	0	93,442	93,442	N/A
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	86	86	0	191,545	191,545	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	166	166	0	752,953	752,953	N/A
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	108	108	0	762,059	762,059	N/A
\$20,000,000,000 or more	88	88	0	3,293,382	3,293,382	N/A
Form 1120-C returns [7]	9	d	d	2,464	d	d
Form 1120-F returns [7]	25	d	d	160,891	d	d
Estate and trust income tax returns [8]	92	62	30	34,246	32,312	1,934
Estate tax returns, total [9]	273	273	0	100,056	100,056	N/A
Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	20	20	0	5,824	5,824	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	87	87	0	10,851	10,851	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	166	166	0	83,381	83,381	N/A
Gift tax returns	19	19	0	8,897	8,897	N/A
Employment tax returns	305	d	d	177,124	d	d
Excise tax returns	874	874	0	279,283	279,283	N/A
Other taxable returns [10]	7	d	d	237	d	d

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 20. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Resulting in Refunds, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals when possible.

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] Excludes excise tax returns filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Also excludes returns of tax-exempt organizations, Government entities, employee retirement benefit plans, and tax-exempt bonds; and excludes information returns (e.g., Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2 and W-2G, and Schedule K-1).
- [2] Field examinations are generally performed in person by revenue agents, tax compliance officers, tax examiners, and revenue officer examiners. However, some field examinations may ultimately be conducted through correspondence in order to better serve the taxpayer.
- [3] In general, total positive income is the sum of all positive amounts shown for the various sources of income reported on the individual income tax return, and thus excludes losses.
- [4] Includes Forms 1040-PR (self-employment income tax return for Puerto Rico residents) and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands residents).
- [5] Includes all returns reporting an earned income tax credit (EITC) claim. Shown separately for information purposes. Counts are included in the appropriate TPI classes.
- [6] Includes the Form 1120 series as follows: 1120 (corporation income tax return); 1120-C (income tax return for cooperative associations); 1120-F (foreign corporation income tax return, except foreign life insurance company, foreign property and casualty insurance company, or foreign sales corporation); 1120-H (homeowner association income tax return); 1120-L (life insurance company income tax return); 1120-ND (return for nuclear decommissioning funds); 1120-PC (property and casualty insurance company income tax return); 1120-REIT (real estate investment trust income tax return); 1120-RIC (regulated investment company income tax return); and 1120-SF (income tax return for settlement funds). Excludes certain other types of corporation returns, which are included in "Other taxable returns" described in footnote 10.
- [7] Forms 1120-C are filed by cooperative associations. Forms 1120-F are filed by foreign corporations with U.S. income, other than foreign life insurance companies (Form 1120-L); foreign property and casualty insurance companies (Form 1120-PC); or foreign sales corporations (Form 1120-FSC).
- [8] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [9] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [10] Includes Forms 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-S for S corporations reporting a tax; 1065-B for partnerships reporting a tax; 8288 (withholding tax return for disposition by foreign persons of U.S. property interests); and 8804 (return of withholding tax on foreign partner's share of effectively connected income).

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This table provides information on examinations closed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 that resulted in additional refunds paid to the taxpayer and the amount of refunds recommended. For information on all FY 2020 examinations of individual income tax, corporation income tax, estate and trust income tax, estate tax, gift tax, employment tax, excise tax, and other taxable returns, along with partnership, S corporation, and other nontaxable returns, see Table 18.

The individual income tax portions of Tables 18–20 were reorganized for the FY 2020 *IRS Data Book* in order to be more consistent with the way data are presented in Table 17.

SOURCE: Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management.

**Table 21. Examinations of Tax-Exempt Organizations, Employee Retirement Plans, Government Entities, and Tax-Exempt Bonds, by Type of Return, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of return	Number of returns examined
<b>Tax-exempt organization, employee retirement plan, government entity, tax-exempt bond returns, and related taxable returns examined in Fiscal Year 2020, total</b>	<b>11,160</b>
<b>Forms 990, 990-EZ, and 990-N [1]</b>	<b>1,417</b>
<b>Forms 990-PF, 1041-A, 1120-POL, and 5227 [2]</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Form 5500, total [3]</b>	<b>2,068</b>
Defined benefit	251
Defined contribution	1,817
<b>Form 5500-EZ, total [3]</b>	<b>194</b>
Defined benefit	122
Defined contribution	72
<b>Form 5500-SF, total [3]</b>	<b>2,217</b>
Defined benefit	711
Defined contribution	1,506
<b>Employment tax returns [4]</b>	<b>2,753</b>
<b>Tax-exempt bond returns [5]</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Related taxable returns, total</b>	<b>1,517</b>
Form 990-T [6]	427
Form 4720 [7]	356
Form 5330 [8]	284
Forms 1040, 1041, 1065, and 1120 adjusted [9]	201
Forms 11-C and 730 [10]	201
Form 5329 [11]	48
<b>Employee retirement plan Non-Return Units [12]</b>	<b>532</b>

- [1] Form 990 series includes: 990 (tax-exempt organization information return, long form); 990-EZ (tax-exempt organization information return, short form); and 990-N (electronic notice (e-Postcard) for tax-exempt organizations not required to file Forms 990 or 990-EZ).
- [2] Includes Form 990-PF (private foundation information return); Form 1041-A (information return of charitable contribution deductions by certain trusts); Form 1120-POL (income tax return for certain political organizations) and Form 5227 (split interest trust information return).
- [3] Form 5500 series includes: 5500 (Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan); 5500-EZ (Annual Return of A One-Participant (Owners/Partners and Their Spouses) Retirement Plan or A Foreign Plan); 5500-SF (Short Form Annual Return/Report of Small Employee Benefit Plan).
- [4] Employment tax returns include: Forms 940 (employer's Federal unemployment tax return); 941 (employer's quarterly tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943 (employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944 (employer's annual tax return); 945 (tax return of withheld income tax from nonpayroll distributions); and 1042 (tax return of withheld income tax on U.S.-source income of foreign persons). Also includes stand-alone examinations of Form 1099 series information returns. Includes employment tax returns that are "related taxable returns" picked-up as part of an examination on an exempt organization's Form 990 series return; and stand-alone examinations of Federal, State, local, and Indian Tribal governments, and exempt organization employment tax returns. Although these entities do not have an income tax return filing requirement, they are subject to employment taxes as well as excise taxes (Forms 11-C and 730) that are reported under "related taxable returns."
- [5] Includes Forms 8038 (information return for tax-exempt private activity bond issues); 8038-B (information return for build America bonds and recovery zone economic development bonds); 8038-CP (return for credit payments to issuers of qualified bonds); 8038-G (information return for governmental obligations); 8038-GC (information return for consolidated small tax-exempt government bond issues, leases, and installment sales); 8038-T (arbitrage rebate return); and 8038-TC (information return for tax credit bonds and specified tax credit bonds).
- [6] Form 990-T is the tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return.
- [7] Form 4720 is used to report excise taxes on tax-exempt organizations and related individuals.
- [8] Form 5330 is used to report excise taxes related to employee retirement plans.
- [9] Form 1040 series (individual returns); Form 1041 (estate and trust return); Form 1065 (partnership return); or Form 1120 series (corporation returns) adjusted as a result of examination of a tax-exempt organization, employee retirement plan, or government entity, as applicable.
- [10] Form 11-C reports the occupational tax for wagering and Form 730 reports the excise tax on wagering.
- [11] Form 5329 is used to report additional taxes on qualified plans (including IRAs) and other tax-favored accounts.
- [12] Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Employee Plans, often examines retirement plans for which no return is filed. These are called Non-Return Units.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

**Table 22. Information Reporting Program, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Item	Number or amount
<b>Number of information returns received [1]:</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,409,192,789</b>
Paper	9,466,337
Electronic	3,065,529,250
Other [2]	334,197,202
<b>Automated Underreporter Program [3]:</b>	
Number of closed cases [4]	942,155
Amount of additional assessments [5]	3,921,336
Number of full-time equivalent positions [6]	1,589
<b>Automated Substitute for Return Program [7]:</b>	
Number of closed cases [8]	662,611
Actual closures	343,892
Terminated closures	318,719
Amount of additional assessments [9]	5,586,385
Number of full-time equivalent positions [6]	48

[1] Includes Forms 1042-S (foreign person's U.S.-source income subject to withholding); the Form 1098 series (including mortgage interest, student loan interest, and tuition payments); the Form 1099 series (including interest and dividend distributions); the Form 5498 series (including individual retirement arrangement and medical savings account information); Forms W-2 (wage and tax statements); Forms W-2G (certain gambling winnings); and Schedules K-1 (partnership, S corporation, and estate or trust distributions). Information from these forms and schedules is matched to that reported on income tax returns.

[2] Includes forms processed by the Social Security Administration, such as Forms SSA-1099 (Social Security benefit statement), RRB-1099 (payments by the Railroad Retirement Board), and W-2 (wage and tax statement).

[3] The objective of the Automated Underreporter Program (AUR) is to match taxpayer income and deductions submitted by third parties such as banks, brokerage firms, and other payers on information returns (such as Forms W-2 and 1099) against amounts reported on individual income tax returns. If a discrepancy is found, an AUR case is created, the taxpayer is contacted, and tax is assessed on any unresolved discrepancy.

[4] Reflects the number of closed cases for which a notice was issued to a taxpayer.

[5] Includes tax and interest.

[6] Reflects the total staff hours expended, converted to the number of full-time positions.

[7] Under the Automated Substitute for Return Program (ASFR), the IRS uses information returns from third parties (such as Forms W-2 and 1099) to identify tax return delinquencies, construct tax returns for certain nonfilers based on that third-party information, and assess tax, interest, and penalties based on the substitute returns.

[8] Reflects the number of closed cases within the ASFR system. The number of closed cases are reported separately as actual closures (where taxpayer contact was made) and terminated closures (where no ASFR taxpayer contact was made). Actual closures are cases for which notices were issued to taxpayers and were associated with staff hours used to calculate the number of full-time positions. Terminated closures are cases that required no notices to be sent; therefore, no full-time equivalent hours were expended.

[9] Includes tax, interest, and penalties assessed. Terminated closures receive no ASFR assessments.

**NOTE:**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Submission Processing Centers were shut down to protect the health and safety of IRS employees. This resulted in significant reductions in the automated programs, as well as backlogs for processing paper-filed information returns.

**SOURCES:**

Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics, Statistics of Income; Small Business/Self-Employed Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis, Automated Underreporter Program; Small Business/Self-Employed Collections, Headquarters Collection, Inventory Delivery Selection, Automated Substitute for Return Program.

**Table 23. Math Errors on Individual Income Tax Returns, by Type of Error, Fiscal Year 2020**

Math error	Tax Year 2019 returns		Tax Year 2018 and other prior-year returns	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Math error notices [1, 2]</b>	<b>1,010,461</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>193,191</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Math errors, total [1, 2]</b>	<b>1,176,499</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>256,141</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tax calculation/other taxes [3]	415,875	35.3	45,423	17.7
Child Tax Credit	205,594	17.5	44,088	17.2
Adjusted gross/taxable income amount	143,587	12.2	24,972	9.8
Education Credits [4]	76,798	6.5	18,353	7.2
Earned Income Tax Credit	74,936	6.4	23,626	9.2
Standard/itemized deduction	71,648	6.1	16,637	6.5
First-Time Homebuyer Credit Repayment	50,334	4.3	7,612	3.0
Filing status	36,861	3.1	10,953	4.3
Refund/amount owed	27,860	2.4	9,175	3.6
Adjustments to income	24,463	2.1	6,266	2.4
Withholding or excess Social Security payments	19,238	1.6	5,409	2.1
Other credits [5]	16,408	1.4	4,927	1.9
Exemption number/amount	2,832	0.2	35,777	14.0
Other [6]	10,065	0.9	2,923	1.1

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] A math error notice to a taxpayer may address more than one type of math error. Therefore, the total number of errors exceeds the total number of notices.
- [2] Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the processing of many returns was delayed during Fiscal Year 2020. Therefore, the number of math errors and math error notices reported may be lower than anticipated.
- [3] Includes all errors associated with the calculation and assessment of income taxes, as well as other taxes, such as self-employment tax, alternative minimum tax, and household employment tax.
- [4] Includes the Lifetime Learning Credit and the American Opportunity Tax Credits.
- [5] Includes the Child and Dependent Care Credit, Credit for the Elderly or Disabled, Retirement Savings Contribution Credit, Adoption Credit, Mortgage Interest Credit, General Business Credits, Credit for Federal Fuel Tax, Foreign Tax Credit, Residential Energy Credit, Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit, Qualified Plug-In Electric Drive Motor Vehicle Credit, Qualified Electric Vehicle Credit, Making Work Pay Credit (prior-year returns only), Health Coverage Tax Credit, and Credit for Small-Employer Health Insurance Premiums.
- [6] Includes miscellaneous errors and unique error types not included in any other math error definitions.

NOTES:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Math errors include a variety of conditions such as computational errors, incorrectly transcribed values, omitted entries, failure to meet eligibility requirements, claims that exceed statutory limits, and insufficiently supported claims, which are identified during the processing of tax returns.

SOURCE: Wage and Investment, Customer Account Services, Submission Processing, Paper Processing Branch.

**Table 24. Criminal Investigation Program, by Status or Disposition, Fiscal Year 2020**

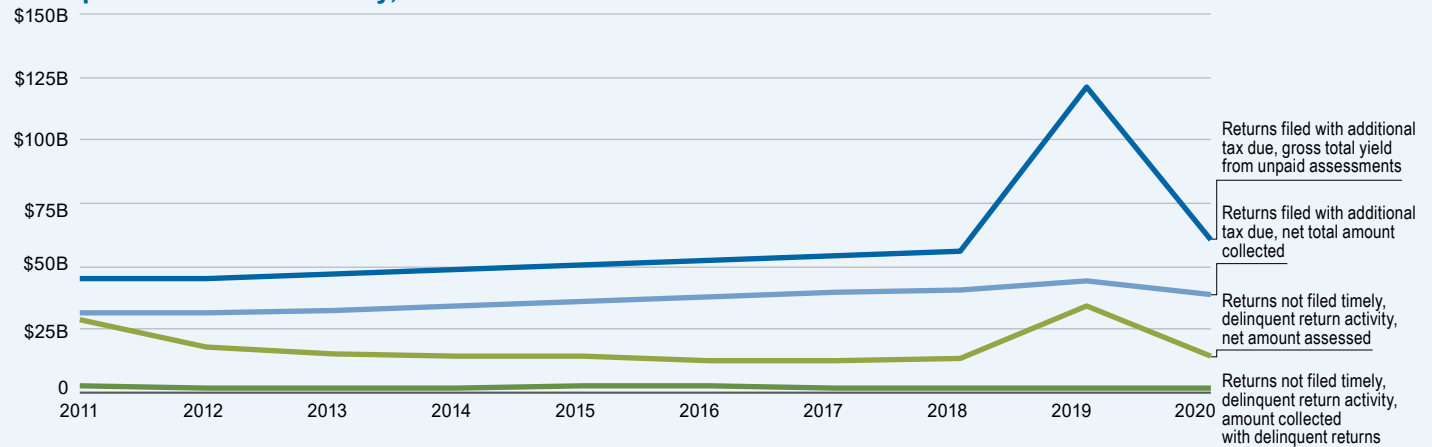
Status or disposition [1]	Total	Legal source tax crimes [2]	Illegal source financial crimes [3]	Narcotics-related financial crimes [4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Investigations initiated</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Investigations completed [5]</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>617</b>
Referrals for prosecution	1,859	669	677	513
Investigations completed without prosecution	765	465	196	104
Indictments and informations [6]	1,512	462	587	463
Convictions [7]	1,187	411	439	337
Sentenced	1,226	427	463	336
Incarcerated [8]	978	339	362	277
Percentage of those sentenced who were incarcerated [8]	79.8	79.4	78.2	82.4

- [1] Investigations may cross fiscal years. An investigation initiated one fiscal year may not be indicted, convicted, or sentenced until a subsequent fiscal year. Therefore, the disposition (completions, indictments/informations, convictions, sentences) of investigations shown in this table may be related to investigations initiated, completed, indicted, or convicted in prior fiscal years.
- [2] Under the Legal Source Tax Crimes Program, IRS Criminal Investigation identifies, investigates, and assists in the prosecution of crimes involving legal industries, legal occupations, and, more specifically, legally earned income associated with the violation of Title 26 (tax violations) and Title 18 (tax-related violations) of the U.S. Code. The Legal Source Tax Crimes Program also includes employment tax cases and those cases that threaten the tax system, such as Questionable Refund Program cases, unscrupulous return preparers, and frivolous filers/nonfilers who challenge the legality of the filing requirements.
- [3] Under the Illegal Source Financial Crimes Program, IRS Criminal Investigation identifies, investigates, and assists in the prosecution of crimes involving proceeds derived from illegal sources other than narcotics. These encompass all tax and tax-related violations, as well as money laundering and currency violations under the following statutes: Title 26 (tax violations); Title 18 (tax-related and money laundering violations); and Title 31 (currency violations) of the U.S. Code. The utilization of forfeiture statutes to deprive individuals and organizations of illegally obtained assets is also linked to the investigation of criminal charges within this program.
- [4] Under the Narcotics-Related Financial Crimes Program, IRS Criminal Investigation seeks to identify, investigate, and assist in the prosecution of the most significant narcotics-related tax and money laundering offenders. The IRS derives authority for this program from the statutes for which it has jurisdiction: Title 26 (tax violations); Title 18 (tax-related and money laundering violations); and Title 31 (currency violations) of the U.S. Code. IRS Criminal Investigation also devotes resources to high-level multiagency narcotics investigations warranting Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) designation in accordance with OCDETF Program reimbursable funding.
- [5] During Fiscal Year 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the ability to conduct many day-to-day investigative activities, which contributed to investigations taking longer to be completed.
- [6] Both "indictments" and "informations" are accusations of criminal charges. An "indictment" is an accusation made by a Federal prosecutor and issued by a Federal grand jury. An "information" is an accusation brought by a Federal prosecutor without the requirement of a grand jury.
- [7] The COVID-19 pandemic led to temporary court closures throughout the country and impacted Criminal Investigation's (CI) ability to conduct day-to-day activities in support of the judicial system, which contributed to fewer cases being processed during Fiscal Year 2020. Additionally, decreases in the number of special agents in previous years has led to a decline in the total number of cases initiated and consequently recommended for prosecution. Despite this, quality investigations initiated and completed in previous years continue to be recommended for prosecution and processed by the Department of Justice (DOJ). CI management continues to ensure appropriate and consistent contact with the DOJ Tax Division and U.S. Attorney Offices regarding prosecutorial priorities and appropriate movement of investigations.
- [8] The term "incarcerated" may include prison time, home confinement, electronic monitoring, or a combination thereof.

SOURCE: Criminal Investigation, Communications and Education Division.

For more information about Criminal Investigation, visit: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p3583.pdf>

## Delinquent Collection Activity, Fiscal Years 2011–2020

SOURCE: Selected *IRS Data Books* Table 25

## Collection Activities, Penalties, and Appeals

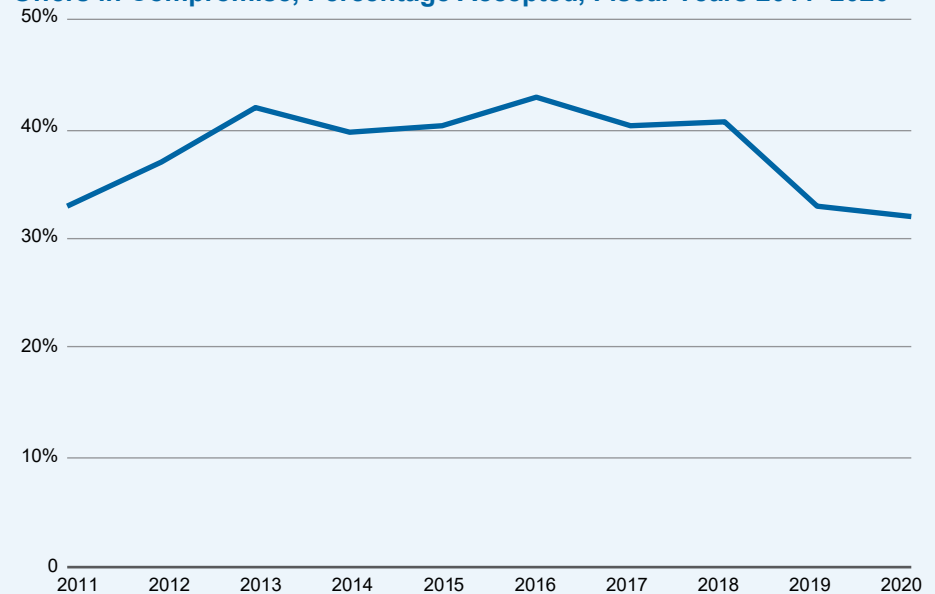
This section of the *IRS Data Book* presents information on collections and penalties resulting from individuals' or entities' failures to comply with the tax code. Failure to comply with filing, reporting, and payment requirements may result in civil penalties or, in some cases, criminal investigation. IRS's Collection function collects Federal taxes that have been reported or assessed but not paid and secures tax returns that have not been filed. The IRS may assess penalties on cases for many reasons, including inaccuracies, failure to file, and failure to pay, but may also allow for a reduction of the amount of some penalties in certain cases.

Additionally, this section presents data on the IRS Independent Office of Appeals workload. The mission of Appeals is to resolve tax controversies without litigation, on a basis that is fair and impartial to both the taxpayer and the Federal Government. The Appeals Office considers cases that involve examination, collection, and penalty issues. Taxpayers who disagree with IRS findings in their cases may request an Appeals hearing. The local Appeals Office is separate from and independent of the IRS office that proposed the tax adjustment, collection action, or penalty.

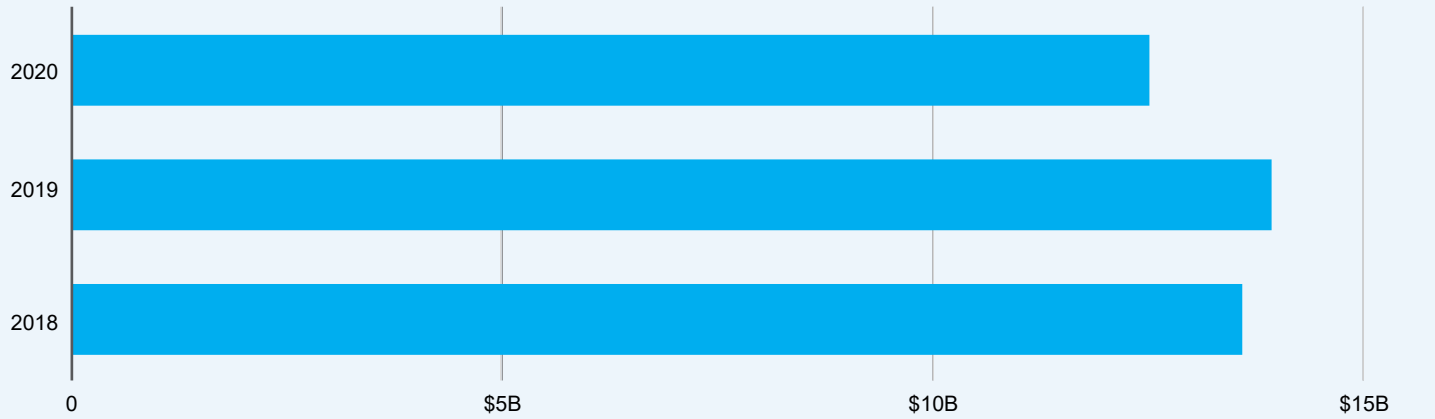
### Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, the IRS collected more than \$60.3 billion in unpaid assessments on returns filed with additional tax due, netting about \$38.5 billion after credit transfers (Table 25).
- The IRS assessed nearly \$14.4 billion in additional taxes for returns not filed timely and collected almost \$1.5 billion with delinquent returns (Table 25).
- In FY 2020, taxpayers proposed 44,809 offers in compromise to settle existing tax liabilities for less than the full amount owed. IRS accepted 14,288 offers, amounting to \$158.0 million, during the year (Table 25).

### Offers in Compromise, Percentage Accepted, Fiscal Years 2011–2020

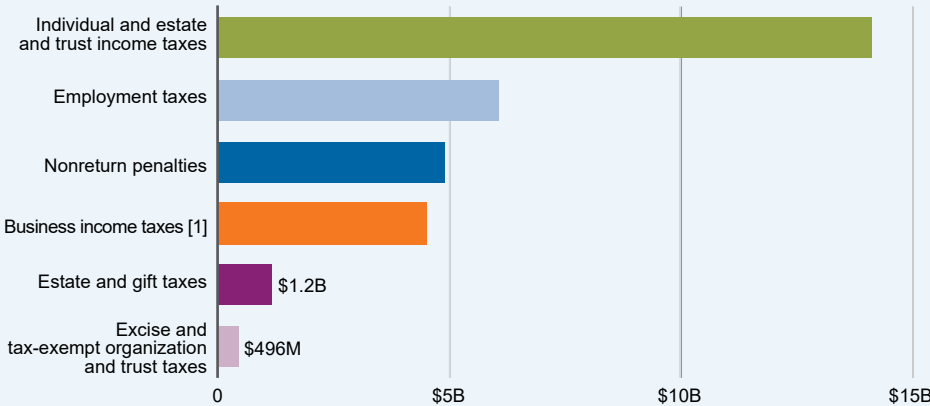
SOURCE: Selected *IRS Data Books* Table 25

Amount Collected From Installment Agreements, Fiscal Years 2018–2020



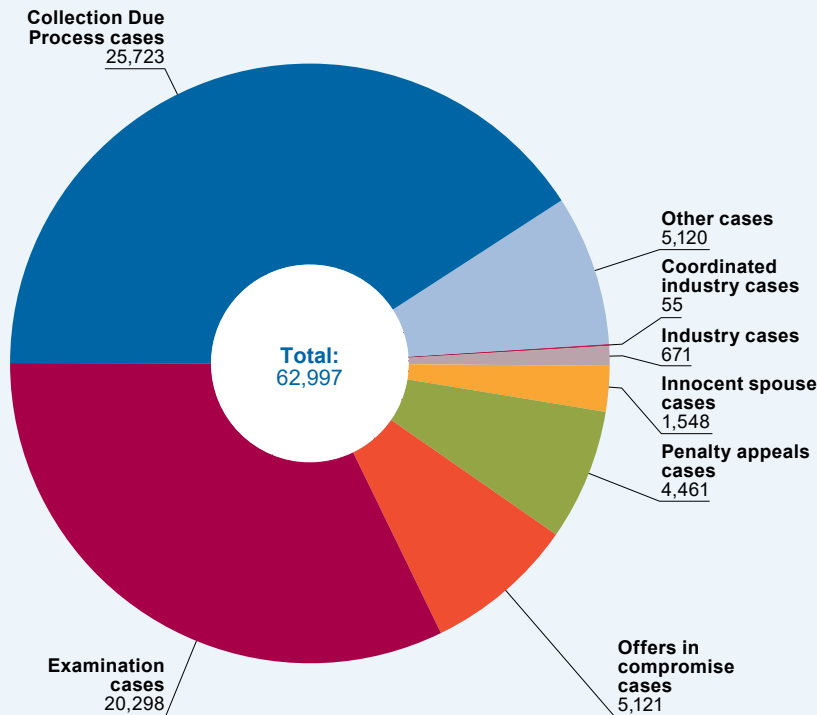
SOURCE: Selected IRS Data Books Table 25

Civil Penalties Assessed, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2020



[1] Includes partnership, corporation, and S corporation income taxes.  
SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 26

Appeals Cases Closed, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 27

- Taxpayers established 1.8 million new installment agreements and paid \$12.5 billion toward all installment agreements in FY 2020 (Table 25).
- The IRS assessed nearly \$31.4 billion in civil penalties. Of this, \$14.1 billion was assessed in civil penalties on individual and estate and trust income tax returns (Table 26).
- The IRS abated almost \$23.9 billion in civil penalties during the year, including \$1.7 billion in abatements for individual and estate and trust income tax returns (Table 26).
- During FY 2020, the IRS Appeals Office closed 62,997 cases, including those received in prior fiscal years (Table 27).
- Of all the Appeals cases closed in FY 2020, 40.8 percent were Collection Due Process cases and 32.2 percent were Examination cases (Table 27).



**Table 25. Delinquent Collection Activities, Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Activity	2019	2020
<b>Returns filed with additional tax due:</b>		
Gross total yield from unpaid assessments [1]	121,039,606	60,324,317
Less: Credit transfers [2]	77,038,752	21,860,277
Equals: Net total amount collected	44,000,854	38,464,040
Taxpayer delinquent accounts:		
Number in beginning inventory	13,185,584	11,230,082
Number of new accounts	7,931,611	4,598,320
Number of accounts closed	9,887,113	7,401,452
Ending inventory:		
Number	11,230,082	8,426,950
Balance of assessed tax, penalties, and interest [3]	125,757,108	114,258,860
<b>Returns not filed timely:</b>		
Delinquent return activity:		
Net amount assessed [4]	33,790,325	14,373,309
Amount collected with delinquent returns	1,891,469	1,489,704
Taxpayer delinquency investigations [5]:		
Number in beginning inventory	1,772,304	2,664,059
Number of new investigations	2,259,853	2,257,180
Number of investigations closed	1,388,098	1,565,445
Number in ending inventory	2,644,059	3,335,794
<b>Offers in compromise [6]:</b>		
Number of offers received	54,225	44,809
Number of offers accepted	17,890	14,288
Amount of offers accepted	289,422	158,013
<b>Enforcement activity:</b>		
Number of notices of Federal tax liens filed [7]	543,604	291,081
Number of notices of levy requested on third parties [8]	782,735	396,269
Number of seizures [9]	228	77
<b>Installment agreements [10]:</b>		
Beginning Inventory	4,251,998	4,241,975
Number of new agreements established [11]	2,821,134	1,825,378
Number of taxpayers that were full paid [12]	1,858,519	1,638,667
Number in ending inventory [11]	4,241,975	3,891,791
Amount collected for cases in installment agreement status [13]	13,926,212	12,517,754

- [1] Includes amounts collected through collection activity on previously unpaid assessed taxes plus assessed and accrued penalties and interest. Assessed tax may result from voluntarily filed returns, examinations of taxpayers' returns, or a combination of both.
- [2] In this instance, credit transfers are credits transferred from one tax module to another tax module where the receiving module is in collection status. A tax module is a record of tax data for a specific taxpayer covering one return for one tax period. These credit transfers are then subtracted from total yield to avoid overstating the net total amount collected.
- [3] Includes assessed penalties and interest but excludes any accrued penalties and interest. Assessed penalties and interest—usually determined simultaneously with the unpaid balance of tax—are computed on the unpaid balance of tax from the due date of the return to the date of assessment. Penalties and interest continue to accrue after the date of assessment until the taxpayer's balance is paid in full.
- [4] Includes net assessment of tax, penalty, and interest amounts (less prepaid credits, withholding, and estimated tax payments) on delinquent tax returns secured by collection activity. Excludes accrued penalty and interest.
- [5] A delinquency investigation is opened when a taxpayer does not respond to an IRS notice of a delinquent return.
- [6] An offer in compromise is a proposal by a taxpayer to the Federal Government that would settle a tax liability for payment of less than the full amount owed. Absent special circumstances, an offer will not be accepted if the IRS believes the liability can be paid in full as a lump sum or through a payment agreement.
- [7] Represents the number of lien requests entered into the IRS Automated Lien System.
- [8] Represents the number of levies requested upon third parties by the Automated Collection System and Field Collection programs.
- [9] Represents the number of seizures conducted by the Field Collection program.
- [10] An installment agreement (IA) is an arrangement which allows an individual or business to pay their tax liabilities over time. Generally, a taxpayer may apply for an IA online, by phone, by mail, or in person. Penalties and interest continue to accrue until the balance due has been paid in full.
- [11] The number of agreements represents the number of taxpayers with IAs, not the number of tax modules in an IA status. Does not include agreements of 120 days or less.
- [12] The number of taxpayers whose remaining module(s) were moved from an active IA status to fully paid status. Taxpayers' module(s) may leave an active IA Status in ways other than through "Full Paid."
- [13] Includes penalties and interest; does not include user fees.

**NOTES:**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IRS suspended most collection activities from March 30, 2020, through July 15, 2020, in order to provide relief to taxpayers and to ensure the health and safety of both taxpayers and IRS employees. Following July 15, some collection activities resumed on a case-by-case basis.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

All amounts are in current dollars.

This table reflects delinquent collection activities for all return types.

SOURCE: Small Business/Self-Employed, Collection, Performance Planning and Analysis, Collection Data Assurance/Specialty Reports and Plans.

**Table 26. Civil Penalties Assessed and Abated, by Type of Tax and Type of Penalty, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of tax and type of penalty	Civil penalties assessed [1]		Civil penalties abated [2]	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Civil penalties, total</b>	<b>40,509,512</b>	<b>31,370,740</b>	<b>3,824,582</b>	<b>23,881,496</b>
<b>Individual and estate and trust income taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total [3]</b>	<b>33,976,400</b>	<b>14,100,811</b>	<b>2,729,818</b>	<b>1,701,166</b>
Accuracy [4]	422,972	842,606	33,903	171,177
Bad check	1,083,365	99,437	194,907	20,959
Delinquency	2,431,105	3,260,209	274,651	760,473
Estimated tax	10,715,948	2,584,316	222,858	102,431
Failure to pay	19,319,073	7,137,998	2,003,195	634,706
Fraud	1,330	113,034	129	6,615
Other [5]	2,607	63,210	175	4,804
<b>Partnership income taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total</b>	<b>349,534</b>	<b>2,464,824</b>	<b>162,077</b>	<b>2,238,175</b>
Bad check	725	31	d	d
Delinquency	348,805	2,464,694	159,937	2,213,537
Estimated tax	0	0	0	0
Failure to file electronically	d	d	42	18,674
Failure to pay	d	d	d	d
Failure to provide information [6]	d	d	2,043	5,940
Other [5]	0	0	0	0
<b>Corporation income taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total [7]</b>	<b>587,511</b>	<b>1,429,504</b>	<b>160,133</b>	<b>1,198,210</b>
Accuracy [4]	2,423	53,964	297	d
Bad check	11,111	16,909	1,281	9,856
Delinquency	51,682	356,495	94,318	486,925
Estimated tax	235,454	395,982	9,221	211,526
Failure to pay	286,725	589,311	54,181	468,629
Fraud	59	8,932	d	d
Other	57	7,910	831	2,143
<b>S corporation income taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total</b>	<b>441,286</b>	<b>635,766</b>	<b>58,678</b>	<b>62,981</b>
Bad check	0	0	0	0
Delinquency	438,681	633,174	58,456	62,441
Estimated tax	1,367	1,130	0	0
Failure to file electronically [8]	0	0	0	0
Failure to pay	1,238	1,461	222	540
Failure to provide information	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Employment taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total [9]</b>	<b>4,341,094</b>	<b>6,090,902</b>	<b>576,514</b>	<b>16,849,500</b>
Accuracy [4]	1,027	2,955	d	d
Bad check	288,860	49,460	15,395	21,244
Delinquency	577,228	752,352	63,250	280,168
Estimated tax	8,030	27,133	809	4,437,782
Failure to pay	2,430,338	1,151,115	301,504	1,134,454
Federal tax deposits	1,035,480	4,106,008	195,519	10,975,550
Fraud	74	1,119	0	0
Other	57	761	d	d
<b>Excise taxes and tax-exempt organizations and trusts:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total [10]</b>	<b>627,708</b>	<b>496,208</b>	<b>112,095</b>	<b>172,810</b>
Accuracy [4]	429	24,925	53	127
Bad check	6,901	1,986	269	1,188
Daily delinquency [11]	36,584	136,826	21,411	85,666
Delinquency	196,969	43,405	14,775	17,561
Estimated tax	11,012	3,696	303	567
Failure to pay	360,637	98,964	68,137	11,316
Federal tax deposits	1,142	17,975	317	10,552
Fraud	33	2,198	0	0
Other	14,001	166,233	6,830	45,833
<b>Estate and gift taxes:</b>				
<b>Civil penalties, total [12]</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>1,211,955</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>591,307</b>
Accuracy [4]	47	34,526	d	d
Bad check	11	79	d	d
Delinquency	1,075	1,089,425	679	563,023
Failure to pay	1,858	85,302	1,205	26,482
Fraud	0	0	0	0
Other	52	2,624	38	900
<b>Nonreturn penalties [13]</b>	<b>182,936</b>	<b>4,940,771</b>	<b>23,340</b>	<b>1,067,347</b>

Footnotes on next page.

**Table 26. Civil Penalties Assessed and Abated, by Type of Tax and Type of Penalty, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes**

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

- [1] Assessments of penalties included here were recorded in Fiscal Year 2020 regardless of the tax year to which the penalties may apply.
- [2] Abatements of penalties included here were recorded in Fiscal Year 2020 regardless of the tax year to which the penalties may apply. An abatement is a reduction of assessed penalties. The IRS may approve an abatement of a penalty for: IRS error; reasonable cause; administrative and collection costs not warranting collection of penalty; discharge of penalty in bankruptcy; and the IRS's acceptance of partial payment of assessed penalty. Numbers and amounts represent only the portion of assessed penalties that were abated.
- [3] Represents penalties associated with the Form 1040 series (individual income tax return series) and Form 1041 (estate and trust income tax return).
- [4] Represents penalties for negligence; substantial understatement of income tax; substantial valuation misstatement; substantial understatement of pension liabilities; substantial estate or gift tax valuation understatement (under Internal Revenue Code section 6662); understatement of reportable transactions (under Internal Revenue Code section 6662A); and underpayment of stamp tax (under Internal Revenue Code section 6653).
- [5] Represents penalties related to failure to supply taxpayer identification number and failure to report tip income.
- [6] Represents penalties associated with failure to provide information on Forms 1065 (partnership return) or 8752 (required payment or refund for a partnership under Internal Revenue Code section 7519), or failure to file electronically Form 1065-B (large partnership return).
- [7] Represents penalties associated with the Form 1120 series (corporation income tax return series) and Form 990-T (tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return).
- [8] Represents penalties associated with failure to file electronically on Forms 1120-S or 8752 (required payment or refund for an S corporation under Internal Revenue Code section 7519).
- [9] Represents penalties associated with Forms 940 (employer's Federal unemployment tax return); 941 (employer's tax return for income and Social Security taxes withheld for other than household and agricultural employees); 943 (employer's tax return for agricultural employees); 944 (employer's tax return); 945 (tax return for withheld income tax from nonpayroll distributions); 1040, Schedule H (household employment taxes); 1042 (tax return of withheld income tax on U.S.-source income of foreign persons); and CT-1 (railroad retirement tax return).
- [10] Represents penalties associated with Forms 11-C (occupational tax and registration for wagering return); 720 (excise tax return); 730 (excise tax return for wagering); 990 (tax-exempt organization information return); 990-PF (private foundation return); 1041-A (information return of charitable contribution deductions by certain trusts); 2290 (heavy highway vehicle use tax return); 4720 (excise tax return of charities and other persons); and 5227 (split-interest trust information return); and 8886-T (disclosure by tax-exempt entity regarding prohibited tax shelter transaction).
- [11] Represents penalties under Internal Revenue Code sections 6652(c)(2)(A) and (B) related to tax-exempt organizations or trusts. Penalties are assessed on a daily basis for failure to file Forms 990 (tax-exempt organization information return); 1041-A (information return of charitable contribution deductions by certain trusts); 5227 (split-interest trust information return); or 8886-T (disclosure by tax-exempt entity regarding prohibited tax shelter transaction).
- [12] Represents penalties associated with Forms 706 (estate tax return) and 709 (gift tax return).
- [13] Represents various penalties assessed and abated for a wide range of noncompliant behaviors, such as noncompliance related to tax return preparers and to information returns (e.g., Forms 1099, W-2, 3520-A, 8027, and 8300), as well as aiding and abetting; frivolous return filings; and misuse of dyed fuel. Also includes trust fund recovery penalties. Withheld income and employment taxes, including Social Security taxes, railroad retirement taxes, or collected excise taxes, are collectively called trust fund taxes because employers actually hold the employee's money in trust until they make a Federal tax deposit in that amount. Trust fund recovery penalties are assessed when these employment taxes are not collected, accounted for, and paid timely. The amount of trust fund recovery penalties credited in Fiscal Year 2020 was \$628,107,771 and is included in the amount abated.

**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IRS suspended most collection activities, including assessing many penalties, from March 30, 2020, through July 15, 2020, in order to provide relief to taxpayers and to ensure the health and safety of both taxpayers and IRS employees. Additionally, the closure of IRS offices and service centers led to delays in timely processing of checks or forms received by mail. To provide fair and equitable treatment, IRS provided relief from some penalties in certain circumstances due to delays in IRS remittance processing.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Custodial Financial Management.

**Table 27. Appeals Workload, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020**

Type of case	Cases received	Cases closed [1]	Cases pending September 30, 2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Total cases [2]</b>	<b>57,573</b>	<b>62,997</b>	<b>54,554</b>
Collection Due Process cases [3]	25,334	25,723	30,134
Examination cases [4]	16,884	20,298	14,475
Penalty appeals cases [5]	3,581	4,461	1,685
Offers in Compromise cases [6]	5,011	5,121	4,808
Innocent spouse cases [7]	1,057	1,548	943
Industry cases [8]	474	671	779
Coordinated industry cases [9]	58	55	161
Other cases [10]	5,174	5,120	1,569

[1] Includes cases received in Fiscal Year 2020 and in prior fiscal years. Excludes cases transferred, reassigned, or returned to compliance as a premature referral.

[2] A case represents a taxpayer with one type of tax and one or more tax periods under consideration in Appeals. Cases that are temporarily assigned to Chief Counsel are not included in cases pending. See Tables 28 and 29 for information on Chief Counsel activity.

[3] Includes cases where the taxpayer requested a Collection Due Process (CDP) hearing with an Appeals Officer who has had no prior involvement with the case. A CDP hearing provides the taxpayer with an opportunity to appeal IRS collection actions early in the collection process in response to a notice of Federal tax lien or notice of intent to levy. This category excludes CDP timeliness determination cases, which are included in the "Other" category; see footnote 10.

[4] An examination case in Appeals involves issues in dispute by the taxpayer relating to income, employment, excise, estate, and gift taxes or tax-exempt status.

[5] A penalty appeals case is one in which the taxpayer requests abatement of a civil penalty that was assessed before the taxpayer was given an opportunity to dispute the penalty. The taxpayer may submit a written request for abatement of the penalty, and if the request is denied, the taxpayer may appeal.

[6] An Offer in Compromise is an agreement between a taxpayer and the Federal Government that settles a tax liability for payment of less than the full amount owed. The IRS may reject a taxpayer's offer, and the taxpayer may request that Appeals review and decide whether the offer is acceptable.

[7] An innocent spouse case in Appeals is one in which the taxpayer requested and was denied innocent spouse relief by the IRS. This includes cases where a taxpayer who filed a joint return with a spouse or ex-spouse can apply for relief of tax, interest, and penalties if he/she meets specific requirements. The innocent spouse may request that Appeals review and decide whether or not the denial was correct.

[8] An industry case (IC) designation is assigned to a large corporate taxpayer that does not meet the criteria to be designated as a coordinated industry case (CIC); see footnote 9. An IC taxpayer may appeal the findings of an examination conducted by the IRS.

[9] A CIC designation is assigned to a large corporate taxpayer based on factors such as the taxpayer's gross assets, gross receipts, operating entities, industries, and/or foreign assets. A CIC taxpayer may appeal the findings of an examination conducted by the IRS.

[10] "Other" includes cases considered by Appeals involving issues related to abatement of interest, collection appeals program, Office of Professional Responsibility, Freedom of Information Act, trust fund recovery penalty, Collection Due Process timeliness determination, and other miscellaneous penalties as defined below:

*Abatement of interest*—Cases of disputed interest on tax deficiencies or payments in which IRS errors or delays may have contributed to the assessed interest.

*Collection appeals program*—Provides the taxpayer, or a third party whose property is subject to a collection action, an administrative appeal for certain collection actions including levy or seizure action that was or will be taken, notice of Federal tax lien that was or will be filed, and rejected or terminated installment agreements.

*Office of Professional Responsibility*—A tax professional may appeal the findings of the IRS Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR). OPR has oversight responsibility for tax professionals and investigates allegations of misconduct and negligence against attorneys, certified public accountants, enrolled agents, and other practitioners representing taxpayers before the IRS. In addition, IRS e-file applicants and providers may request an administrative review when the applicant is denied participation in IRS e-file or the provider is sanctioned while participating in IRS e-file.

*Freedom of Information Act*—A taxpayer may appeal the denial of a request for records made under the Freedom of Information Act.

*Trust fund recovery penalty*—An employer is required to pay trust fund taxes to the U.S. Treasury through Federal tax deposits. Withheld income and employment taxes, including Social Security taxes, railroad retirement taxes, or collected excise taxes, are collectively called trust fund taxes because employers actually hold the employee's money in trust until they make a Federal tax deposit in that amount. A trust fund recovery penalty applies to the responsible person(s) for the total amount of trust fund taxes evaded, not collected, or not accounted for and not paid to the U.S. Treasury. The taxpayer may appeal Collection's determination.

*Collection Due Process timeliness determination*—A taxpayer submits a request for a Collection Due Process (CDP) hearing and Equivalent Hearing (EH) and Appeals will determine if the CDP or EH request was received timely and is processable.

*Other penalties*—This subcategory includes a variety of different types of penalties that may be appealed. Tax return preparers may appeal penalties imposed under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) sections 6694 and 6695 for understatement of a taxpayer's tax liability or with respect to preparation of a tax return. Tax shelter promoters may appeal penalties imposed under IRC sections 6700 or 6701 for aiding and abetting an understatement of tax liability. A penalty imposed under IRC section 6715 for dyed diesel fuel may be appealed. A taxpayer may appeal the denial of an application for an extension of time to pay estate tax under the provisions of IRC section 6161. Also includes penalties imposed under other IRC sections not specified in this note.

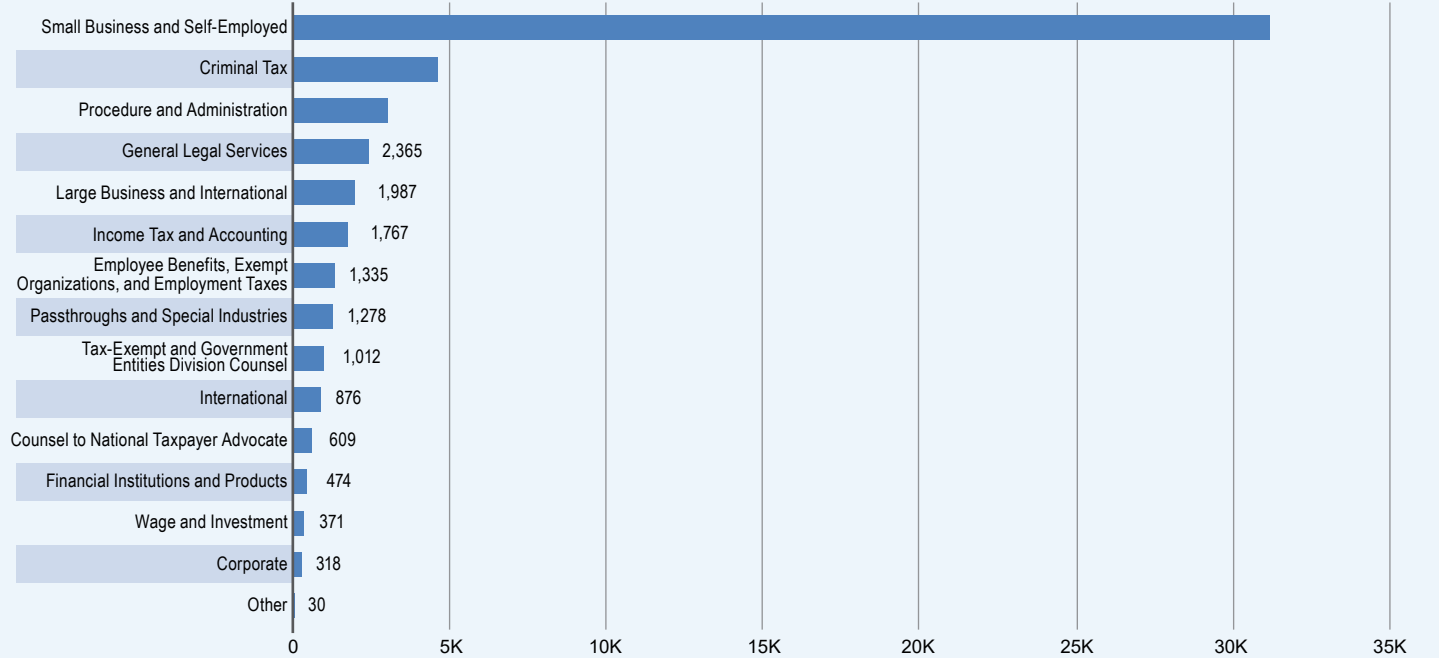
#### NOTES:

Cases may cross fiscal years. Therefore, the workload of cases shown in this table may be related to cases initiated in prior years.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many IRS offices were shut down to ensure the health and safety of employees. Eventually, employees who were able transitioned to telework, but the shutdown and related delays resulted in decreased receipts of Appeals cases, which are supplied by different business units across the Service.

SOURCE: Appeals, Policy, Planning Quality and Analysis.

**Chief Counsel Workload: Total Cases Closed, by Office, Fiscal Year 2020**



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 28

## Chief Counsel

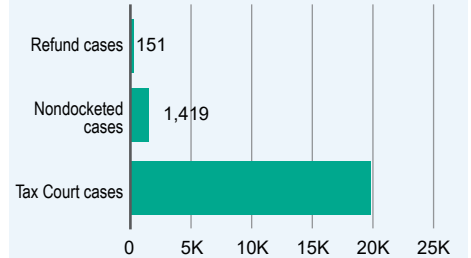
This section of the *Data Book* provides an overview of the IRS Chief Counsel’s workload and activities. The IRS Chief Counsel is appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate, and serves as the chief legal advisor to the IRS Commissioner on all matters pertaining to the interpretation, administration, and enforcement of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as all other legal matters. Under the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Chief Counsel reports to both the IRS Commissioner and the Treasury General Counsel.

Attorneys in the Chief Counsel’s Office serve as lawyers for the IRS. They provide the IRS and taxpayers with guidance on interpreting Federal tax laws correctly, represent the IRS in litigation, and provide all other legal support required to carry out the IRS mission.

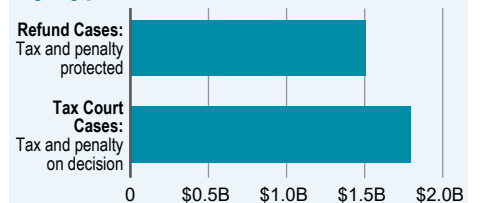
### Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, Chief Counsel received 50,744 cases and closed 51,282 cases, including some received in prior years (Table 28).
  - Approximately 60.8 percent of closed cases were from the Small Business/Self-Employed Division (Table 28).
  - Of the 51,282 cases closed, Chief Counsel closed 11.0 percent through guidance and assistance.
- This includes published guidance, advanced case resolution, treaties, legislation, Congressional and executive correspondence, training and public outreach, and prefling legal advice to the IRS (Table 28).
- Approximately 79.6 percent of new cases received and 81.1 percent of cases closed were related to tax law enforcement and litigation, including Tax Court litigation; collection, bankruptcy, and summons advice

### Total Tax Litigation Cases Closed, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020



### Amount of Tax and Penalty, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 29

and litigation; Appellate Court litigation; criminal tax; and enforcement advice and assistance (Table 28).

- In FY 2020, Chief Counsel received 16,495 Tax Court cases involving a taxpayer contesting an IRS determination that he or she owed additional tax. During the fiscal year, Chief Counsel closed 21,381 cases involving more than \$3.8 billion in disputed taxes and penalties (Table 29).

**Table 28. Chief Counsel Workload: All Cases, by Office and Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020**

Office and type of case	Cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending September 30, 2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Chief Counsel (All Offices):</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,744</b>	<b>51,282</b>	<b>44,918</b>
Guidance and assistance [1]	6,138	5,644	4,644
Tax law enforcement and litigation [2]	40,402	41,602	37,454
Other legal services to the IRS [3]	4,204	4,036	2,820
<b>Corporate [4]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>311</b>
Guidance and assistance	193	174	185
Tax law enforcement and litigation	151	106	121
Other legal services to the IRS	40	38	5
<b>Criminal Tax [5]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>477</b>
Guidance and assistance	83	76	15
Tax law enforcement and litigation	4,676	4,541	454
Other legal services to the IRS	30	31	8
<b>Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations, and Employment Taxes [6]</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>676</b>
Guidance and assistance	914	860	493
Tax law enforcement and litigation	226	187	141
Other legal services to the IRS	306	288	42
<b>Financial Institutions and Products [7]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>512</b>
Guidance and assistance	349	328	390
Tax law enforcement and litigation	110	80	115
Other legal services to the IRS	65	66	7
<b>General Legal Services [8]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,408</b>
Guidance and assistance	31	31	d
Tax law enforcement and litigation	0	0	d
Other legal services to the IRS	2,437	2,334	2,344
<b>Income Tax and Accounting [9]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,346</b>
Guidance and assistance	1,116	988	984
Tax law enforcement and litigation	683	549	337
Other legal services to the IRS	228	230	25
<b>International [10]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1,292</b>
Guidance and assistance	506	405	726
Tax law enforcement and litigation	385	332	543
Other legal services to the IRS	144	139	23
<b>Large Business and International [11]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>2,935</b>
Guidance and assistance	163	173	210
Tax law enforcement and litigation	1,848	1,686	2,701
Other legal services to the IRS	130	128	24
<b>Counsel to National Taxpayer Advocate [12]</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>49</b>
Guidance and assistance	399	400	30
Tax law enforcement and litigation	168	167	d
Other legal services to the IRS	41	42	d
<b>Passthroughs and Special Industries [13]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>594</b>
Guidance and assistance	670	663	450
Tax law enforcement and litigation	466	446	125
Other legal services to the IRS	171	169	19

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Chief Counsel Workload: All Cases, by Office and Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued**

Office and type of case	Cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending September 30, 2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Procedure and Administration [14]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Guidance and assistance	898	830	656
Tax law enforcement and litigation	2,364	1,830	2,153
Other legal services to the IRS	422	393	264
<b>Small Business and Self-Employed [15]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,893</b>	<b>31,159</b>	<b>30,143</b>
Guidance and assistance	410	348	298
Tax law enforcement and litigation	28,456	30,787	29,810
Other legal services to the IRS	27	24	35
<b>Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division Counsel [16]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>934</b>
Guidance and assistance	151	142	d
Tax law enforcement and litigation	829	870	865
Other legal services to the IRS	0	0	d
<b>Wage and Investment [17]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>99</b>
Guidance and assistance	210	200	51
Tax law enforcement and litigation	d	d	29
Other legal services to the IRS	d	d	19
<b>Other [18]:</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69</b>
Guidance and assistance	45	26	50
Tax law enforcement and litigation	d	d	16
Other legal services to the IRS	d	d	3

d—Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific taxpayers. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

- [1] Includes published guidance, advanced case resolution, treaties, legislation, Congressional and executive correspondence, training and public outreach, and pre-filing legal advice to the IRS.
- [2] Includes Tax Court litigation; collection, bankruptcy, and summons advice and litigation; Appellate Court litigation; criminal tax; and enforcement advice and assistance. See Table 29 for tax litigation case information.
- [3] Includes electronic and other tax filing legal advice, disclosure advice and litigation, and general legal services advice and litigation.
- [4] Provides legal advice, litigation services and litigation support on matters involving corporate organizations, reorganizations, liquidations, spinoffs, transfers to controlled corporations, distributions to shareholders, debt vs. equity determinations, bankruptcies, and consolidated return issues affecting groups of affiliated corporations among other matters.
- [5] Provides advice and legal counsel to IRS Criminal Investigation in all areas of the Criminal Tax function including tax, currency, virtual currency, cybersecurity, and money laundering crimes and criminal procedure; legal counsel on investigative matters such as administrative and grand jury investigations, undercover operations, electronic surveillance, search warrants, the use of emerging investigative technologies, and forfeitures, the referral of cases to the Department of Justice for grand jury investigation, criminal prosecution and the commencement of forfeitures; and coordination with external law enforcement agencies, other offices within the IRS and the Office of Chief Counsel on all matters involving Criminal Tax, including the impact of parallel civil proceedings.
- [6] Provides legal advice, litigation services and litigation support on matters involving employee benefits including qualified retirement plans, IRAs, executive compensation arrangements, and health and welfare plans, exempt organizations, employment taxes, and certain issues related to Federal, State, local, and Indian Tribal governments.
- [7] Provides legal advice, litigation services and litigation support on tax matters involving financial institutions and the taxation of financial products to include banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, asset securitization arrangements, life insurance contracts, annuities, options, futures contracts, original issue discount obligations, hedging arrangements, and government entities issues including tax-exempt bonds and other types of innovative financial instruments and entities.
- [8] Provides litigation services and litigation support to the Department of Justice on matters involving personnel, discrimination, labor-management, fiscal and appropriations, and procurement; provides advisory opinions on nontax legal matters, including labor and personnel matters, procurement, information technology and cybersecurity law, licenses, grants, fiscal law, intellectual property law, delegations of authority, and other matters related to the management of the agency; serves as the agency's Deputy Ethics Official, providing ethics training, ethics advice and reviewing public financial disclosure reports.
- [9] Provides legal advice, litigation services, and litigation support on tax matters involving recognition and timing of income and deductions by individuals and corporations, sales and exchanges, capital gains and losses, accounting methods and periods, depreciation and other cost recovery issues, installment sales, long-term contracts, inventories and alternative minimum tax.
- [10] Provides legal advice, technical guidance (including guidance published in the Federal Register and/or Internal Revenue Bulletin), and litigation support on matters involving the international provisions of the United States revenue laws, bilateral and multilateral tax treaties and agreements to which the United States is a party. Participates in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as a delegate for the United States.
- [11] Represents the IRS in litigation before the U.S. Tax Court on the largest and most complex cases, such as transfer pricing, international transactions, financial products, validity challenges to regulations under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Acts, complex partnership cases, abusive tax shelter transactions, and whistleblowers. Large Business and International (LB&I) provides enforcement advice in connection with examinations of corporations, subchapter S corporations, and partnerships with assets greater than \$10 million. LB&I assists the Department of Justice in cases before the U.S. District Courts. LB&I is the second largest Chief Counsel Division, with 293 attorneys and paralegals located in 32 field offices.

Footnotes continued on next page.



**Table 28. Chief Counsel Workload: All Cases, by Office and Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes—continued**

- [12] Provides legal advice to the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate led by the National Taxpayer Advocate (NTA) and headquarters employees of the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) relating to the NTA jurisdiction under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 7803(a)(3) and (c); IRC section 7811, Taxpayer Assistance Orders (TAOs); IRC section 7526, Low Income Taxpayer Clinics (LITCs); Taxpayer Advocate Directives (TADs); the scope of TAS's statutory authority or delegated authority; and issues regarding TAS legislative proposals or any other matter related to the NTA's Annual Reports to Congress.
- [13] Provides legal advice, litigation services and litigation support on tax matters involving income taxes of S corporations, partnerships (including limited liability companies), trusts, estates, gifts, generation-skipping transfers, certain excise taxes, income tax credits, cooperative housing corporations, farmers' and other cooperatives, low-income housing credit, research and expenditures, and certain homeowner associations.
- [14] Provides legal advice, litigation services, and litigation support on matters involving reported and paid taxes; assessment and collection of taxes (including interest and penalties); abatement, credit or refund of overassessments or overpayments of tax; filing information returns; bankruptcy, summonses, information gathering and discovery, including electronic discovery; Federal tax liens and levies; damage claims; attorney fees; disclosure, privacy and Freedom of Information Act issues, and privileges; judicial practice and judicial doctrines; argues motions before Tax Court and provides litigation support on novel and significant issues, including electronic litigation; and challenging legal issues, which are fundamental to the efficient tax administration, i.e., issues arising in connection with numerous IRS initiatives and enforcement activities often in the context of an increasingly computerized and Internet-based tax system (e.g., regulation challenges).
- [15] Represents the IRS before the U.S. Tax Court in approximately 25,000 new petitions annually. This litigation is conducted in person, in 74 cities across the country (virtually during the pandemic), involving a vast array of issues such as estate and gift tax, passport revocations, collection due process, fraud and other penalties, and issues significant to tax administration such as abusive tax transactions. The Division is also at the forefront of a "settlement days" program, offered both virtually and in person, where taxpayers have an expedited opportunity to resolve their pending Tax Court cases by working with Low Income Tax Clinics and pro bono attorneys and negotiating with the Division's legal staff. Small Business and Self-Employed (SB/SE) also works directly with IRS field staff providing legal advice on tax cases involving individuals, small businesses, partnerships, LLCs, LLPs, corporations, S-corporations with less than \$10 million in assets, promoter and preparer penalties, offshore matters, and in all cases involving collection and bankruptcy, estate and gift, passports, and excise taxes. SB/SE also provides assistance to the Department of Justice in the handling of collection, refund and other cases in the U.S. District Courts and U.S. Court of Federal Claims. SB/SE is the largest Chief Counsel Division, with approximately 490 attorneys and 85 paralegals in 47 field offices.
- [16] Provides legal services on program matters, including tax issues relating to employee benefit programs (including qualified retirement plans, deferred compensation arrangements, and health and welfare programs), IRAs, executive compensation, exempt organizations, Federal, State, local, and Indian Tribal governments, tax exempt bonds, and employment tax. The Tax-Exempt and Government Entities (TE/GE) Division Counsel also directs the Counsel-wide litigation programs with respect to these issues. TE/GE Division Counsel employs attorneys nationwide with approximately 48 attorneys located across the country in 15 major cities.
- [17] Provides legal services on matters involving taxpayers who generally have income reported only on Forms W-2 and 1099 to include advice and support of the Wage and Investment (W&I) Division Commissioner and his headquarters' staff; collaboration with W&I to formulate Division policies, programs, systems and strategies to better serve their taxpayer segment and other taxpayers; provides guidance and legal support to all of the functions within W&I, including those that provide servicewide services, customer service, and processing activities and collaboration with Associate Chief Counsel offices and headquarters and field staff of the Chief Counsel Office of the Division Counsel (Small Business/Self-Employed) to provide legal services to the nationwide IRS W&I Division.
- [18] Includes the immediate offices of the Chief Counsel, the Finance and Management Division, and the Executive Counsel.

NOTE: Cases may cross fiscal years. Therefore, the workload of cases shown in this table may be related to cases initiated in prior years.

SOURCE: Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division.



**Table 29. Chief Counsel Workload: Tax Litigation Cases, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020**

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Type of case	Number or amount
<b>Total cases:</b>	
Received	18,115
Closed	21,381
Pending September 30, 2020	23,440
<b>Tax Court cases [1]:</b>	
Cases received:	
Number	16,495
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	2,594,617
Cases closed:	
Number	19,811
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	3,833,025
Amount of tax and penalty on decision [3]:	
Total	1,791,476
Default or dismissed	980,718
Settled	717,419
Tried and decided	93,339
Cases (excluding appeals) pending September 30, 2020:	
Number	22,060
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	20,639,945
<b>Tax Court cases [1]:</b>	
Cases on appeal pending September 30, 2020:	
Number pending September 30, 2020	379
Amount of tax and penalty pending September 30, 2020 [2]	2,034,654
<b>Refund cases [4]:</b>	
Cases received:	
Number	188
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	251,818
Cases closed:	
Number	151
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	1,913,897
Amount of tax and penalty protected [5]:	
Total	1,504,231
District Court	632,268
Court of Federal Claims	871,963
Cases (excluding appeals) pending September 30, 2020:	
Number	759
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	7,628,637
<b>Cases on appeal pending September 30, 2020:</b>	
Number pending September 30, 2020	10
Amount of tax and penalty pending September 30, 2020 [2]	120,724
<b>Number of nondocketed cases [6]:</b>	
Received	1,432
Closed	1,419
Pending September 30, 2020	232

[1] Tax Court cases involve a taxpayer contesting the Internal Revenue Service's determination that the taxpayer owes additional taxes and/or penalties, or other issues over which the court has jurisdiction. The Tax Court generally provides a forum for a taxpayer to request a determination of the disputed liabilities (or other issues) prior to assessment or payment of the taxes allegedly owed.

Examples of other cases that may be considered by the Tax Court include:

*Abatement or Suspension of Interest*—Cases concerning whether the IRS abused its discretion either by not abating interest accrued as a result of certain unreasonable errors or delays, or by not suspending the accrual of interest where the IRS does not contact the taxpayer in a timely manner.

*Collection Due Process*—Cases where a taxpayer requested a hearing with the IRS Independent Office of Appeals in response to a notice of Federal tax lien or notice of intent to levy.

*Innocent Spouse*—Cases in which a taxpayer who filed a joint return with a spouse or ex-spouse may request relief from joint and several liability for amounts shown or not shown on the joint return if he/she meets specific requirements.

*Tax-Exempt Status*—Cases where an organization disputes IRS's revocation or denial of tax-exempt status.

*Whistleblower (under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 7623)*—Cases involving the amount or denial of a whistleblower award.

*Passport (under IRC section 7345)*—Cases where a taxpayer contests whether the IRS's certification to the Secretary of State of a taxpayer owing a seriously delinquent tax debt was erroneous or that the Commissioner failed to reverse the certification.

*Worker Classification (under IRC section 7436)*—Cases where a taxpayer contests the reclassification of workers it treated as nonemployees to employees, and the resulting employment tax liabilities, interest, and penalties.

Footnotes continued on next page.

**Table 29. Chief Counsel Workload: Tax Litigation Cases, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2020—Continued****Footnotes—Continued**

- [2] The amount of tax and penalty in dispute excludes interest. Cases pending on appeal are in the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court and therefore are excluded from regular pending Tax Court and refund cases.
- [3] Reflects the amount a taxpayer owes (as determined by the Tax Court except for settlements), excluding offsetting overpayments and interest.
- [4] Refund cases involve taxpayers seeking refunds of claimed overpayments after tax liability has been fully paid. A taxpayer may seek a refund of taxes, interest, and/or penalties paid.
- [5] Tax protected is the amount claimed by the taxpayer in a suit for a refund of previously paid taxes that is not awarded to the taxpayer in the court's judgment.
- [6] Nondocketed cases are cases in which a court petition was not filed, and Chief Counsel reviewed and advised on a statutory notice of deficiency. A statutory notice of deficiency is a legal notice the IRS sends a taxpayer that lays out the taxpayer's tax deficiency, including tax and penalties owed. If taxpayers receive a statutory notice of deficiency from the IRS, they have 90 days to petition the Tax Court regarding the deficiency outlined in the letter.

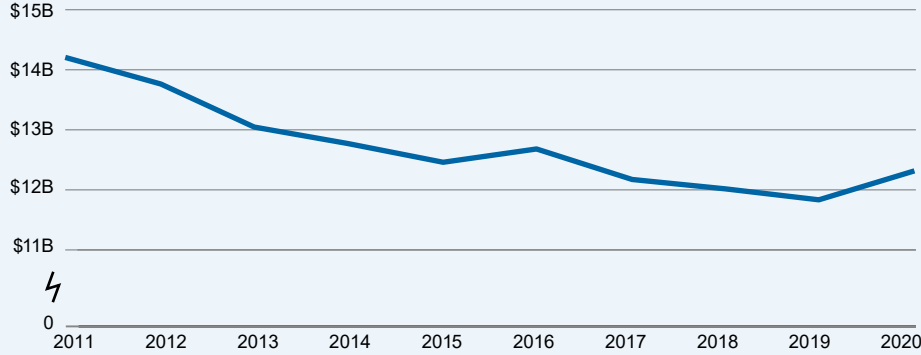
**NOTES:**

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Number of cases and amounts in dispute can vary widely from year to year due to a variety of factors including the number and timing of prior-year receipts.

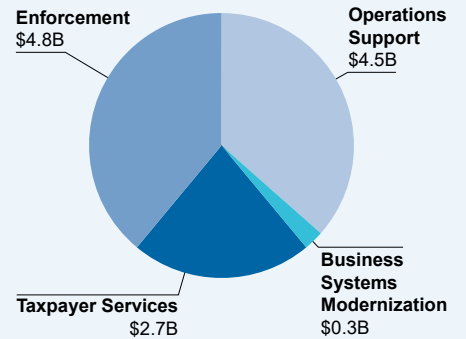
SOURCE: Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division.

**Operating Costs (Constant 2020 Dollars), Fiscal Years 2011–2020**



NOTE: Inflation-adjusted amounts were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nondefense Gross Domestic Product Chain-type Price Index with a 2020 base year.  
SOURCE: Selected *IRS Data Books* Table 31

**Costs Incurred by Budget Activity, Fiscal Year 2020**



SOURCE: 2020 *IRS Data Book* Table 30

# IRS Budget and Workforce

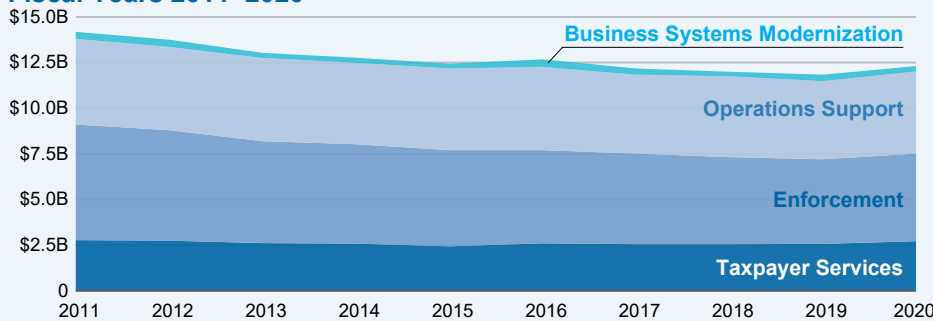
This section of the *Data Book* provides an overview of IRS budget activities, including taxpayer services, enforcement, operations support, and business systems modernization. Taxpayer Services funding includes processing for tax returns and related documents, as well as assistance to taxpayers filing returns and paying taxes due. Enforcement funding includes the examination of tax returns, collection of balances due, and administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings. Operations

Support provides administrative services, policy management, and IRS-wide support necessary to deliver taxpayer-facing service and enforcement programs. This appropriation also funds staffing, equipment, and related costs used to manage, maintain, and operate critical information systems supporting tax administration. The business systems modernization appropriation funds capital asset acquisition of information technology systems. This section also includes information on the size and composition of the IRS workforce.

## Highlights of the Data

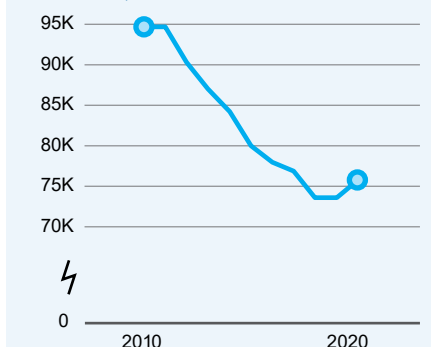
- IRS’s actual expenditures were \$12.3 billion for overall operations in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, including a supplemental appropriation to support the IRS’s COVID-19 pandemic-related activities (Table 30).
- Taxpayer Services funding accounted for more than \$2.7 billion, 22.1 percent, of the total FY 2020 budget (Table 30).
- Enforcement funding represented about \$4.8 billion, 39.0 percent of funding (Table 30).
- The IRS spent almost \$4.5 billion in operations support in FY 2020, accounting for 36.5 percent of the overall budget (Table 30).
- The balance of IRS’s FY 2020 expenditures, about \$299 million, was spent on business systems modernization (Table 30).
- The total cost of collecting \$100 increased to \$0.35 in FY 2020, as a result of a decrease in IRS gross

**Costs Incurred by Budget Activity (Constant 2020 Dollars), Fiscal Years 2011–2020**



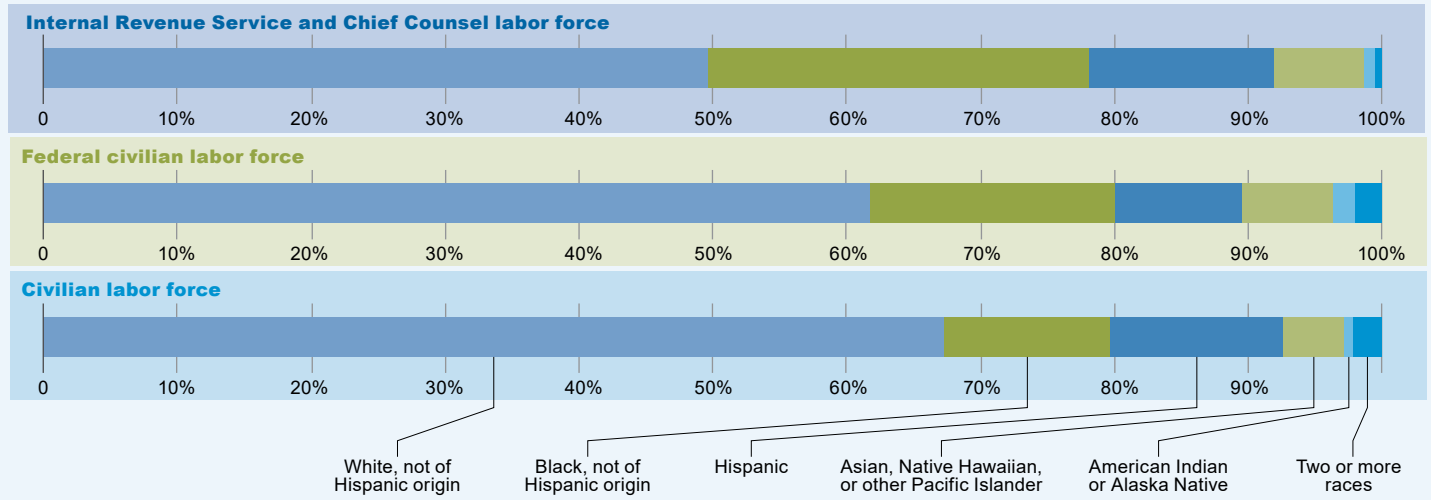
NOTE: Inflation-adjusted amounts were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nondefense Gross Domestic Product Chain-type Price Index with a 2020 base year.  
SOURCE: Selected *IRS Data Books* Table 30

**Full-time Equivalent Positions Realized, Fiscal Years 2010–2020**



SOURCE: Selected *IRS Data Books* Table 32

### Internal Revenue Service and Chief Counsel Labor Force, Compared to National Totals for the Civilian Labor Force, by Race/Ethnicity, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 33

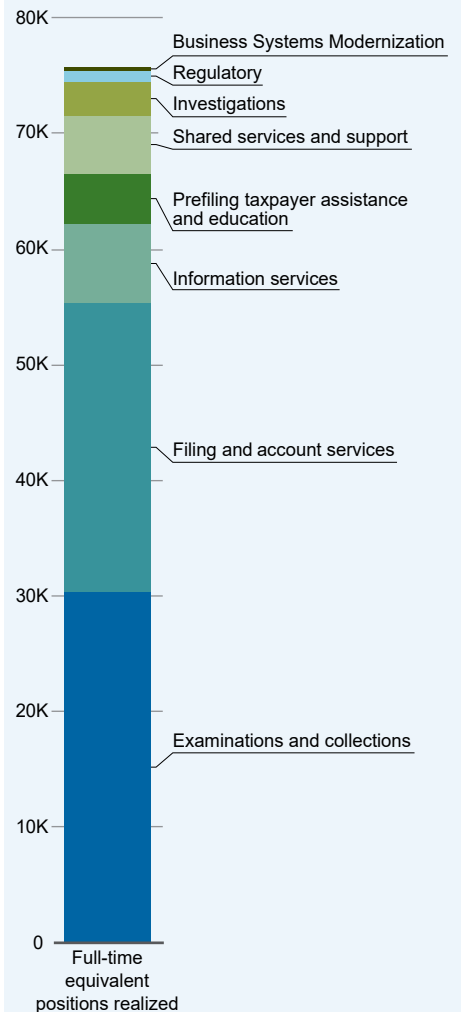
collections and an increase in operating costs (Table 31).

- In FY 2020, the IRS used 75,773 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in conducting its work, a decrease of almost 20.0 percent since FY 2010 (Table 32).
- Approximately 45.2 percent of these FTE positions were dedicated to enforcement; 38.6 percent were dedicated to taxpayer services (Table 32).
- Ethnic minority employees made

up 50.3 percent of the IRS and Chief Counsel workforce, compared to 38.1 percent share of the overall Federal civilian labor force (Table 33).

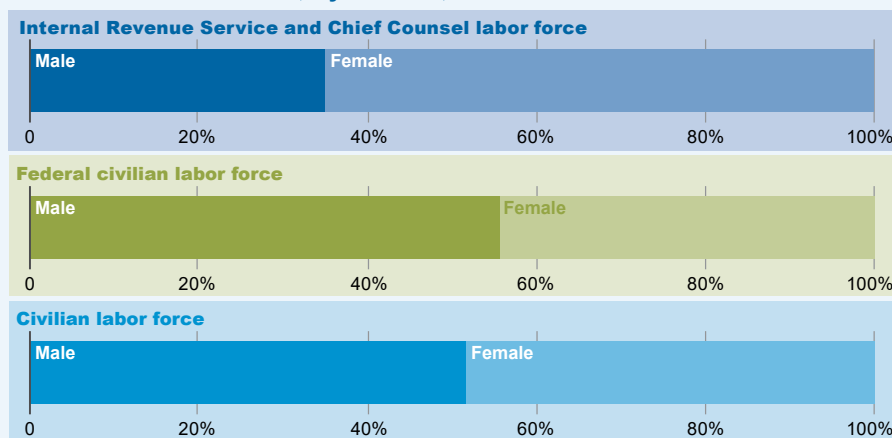
- Women represented 64.9 percent of IRS and Chief Counsel personnel, compared to 44.4 percent of the overall Federal civilian labor force (Table 33).
- Veterans comprised 9.4 percent of the IRS and Chief Counsel workforce (Table 33).

### Personnel Summary, by Budget Activity, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 32

### Internal Revenue Service Labor Force, Compared to National Totals for Civilian Labor Force, by Gender, Fiscal Year 2020



SOURCE: 2020 IRS Data Book Table 33

**Table 30. Costs Incurred by Budget Activity, Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020**

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Budget activity	Total [1]		Personnel compensation and benefits [2]		Other [3]	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total obligations against appropriated funds</b>	<b>11,825,241</b>	<b>12,316,275</b>	<b>8,328,384</b>	<b>8,784,534</b>	<b>3,496,857</b>	<b>3,531,741</b>
<b>Taxpayer Services [4]:</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,578,071</b>	<b>2,719,665</b>	<b>2,404,332</b>	<b>2,456,085</b>	<b>173,739</b>	<b>263,580</b>
Prefiling taxpayer assistance and education	616,050	633,345	540,963	556,196	75,087	77,149
Filing and account services	1,962,021	2,086,320	1,863,369	1,899,889	98,652	186,431
<b>Enforcement [5]:</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,618,703</b>	<b>4,802,870</b>	<b>4,293,905</b>	<b>4,499,729</b>	<b>324,798</b>	<b>303,141</b>
Investigations	608,558	640,254	530,655	552,889	77,903	87,365
Examinations and collections	3,845,107	4,005,102	3,617,085	3,791,742	228,022	213,360
Regulatory	165,038	157,514	146,165	155,098	18,873	2,416
<b>Operations Support [6]:</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,283,591</b>	<b>4,494,861</b>	<b>1,550,399</b>	<b>1,763,451</b>	<b>2,733,192</b>	<b>2,731,410</b>
Infrastructure	896,606	884,855	464	478	896,142	884,377
Shared services and support	910,530	1,070,806	567,402	686,256	343,128	384,550
Information services	2,476,455	2,539,200	982,533	1,076,717	1,493,922	1,462,483
<b>Business Systems Modernization [7]</b>	<b>344,876</b>	<b>298,879</b>	<b>79,748</b>	<b>65,269</b>	<b>265,128</b>	<b>233,610</b>

[1] Excludes costs reimbursed by other Federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties. Includes \$438.5 million in costs related to the IRS's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and paid for with supplemental appropriations. IRS received an additional \$765.7 million supplemental funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic that is available for FY 2020 and FY 2021.

[2] Includes salaries, terminal leave payments, availability pay, pay differential, overtime and holiday pay, cash awards, incentive awards, obligation for uncashed payroll checks, expert and witness fees, rewards to informants, employer's share of personnel benefits costs, reimbursements for professional liability insurance, recruitment bonuses, commuting subsidies, retention bonuses, student loan repayments, relocation bonuses, gainsharing awards, cost of living allowances, overseas allowance grants, domestic and foreign income tax reimbursement allowances, worker's compensation benefits, moving expenses/relocation allowances, severance pay, and unemployment compensation payments.

[3] Includes contracts, travel, transportation of things, rent, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, advisory and assistance services, supplies and materials, operation and maintenance of facilities, research and development services, medical care, operation and maintenance of equipment, subsistence and support of persons, acquisition of assets, equipment, land and structures, investments, grants, and refunds.

[4] The Taxpayer Services appropriation funds prefilling assistance and education, filing and account services, and taxpayer advocacy services.

[5] The Enforcement appropriation funds activities to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of Internal Revenue laws and other financial crimes, and to purchase and hire motor vehicles.

[6] The Operations Support appropriation funds activities to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; and the hire of motor vehicles (nonpolice-type use).

[7] The Business Systems Modernization appropriation funds the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems including management and related contractual costs of such acquisition and including contractual costs associated with operations.

NOTE: All amounts are in current dollars.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget.

**Table 31. Collections, Costs, Personnel, and U.S. Population, Fiscal Years 1991–2020**

Fiscal year	Gross collections (thousands of dollars) [1]	Operating costs (thousands of dollars) [2]	Cost of collecting \$100 (dollars)	U.S. population (thousands) [3]	Average tax per capita (dollars) [4]	Full-time equivalent positions realized [5]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1991	1,086,851,401	6,097,627	0.56	254,435	4,272	114,628
1992	1,120,799,558	6,536,336	0.58	257,861	4,347	116,673
1993	1,176,685,625	7,077,985	0.60	261,163	4,506	113,460
1994	1,276,466,776	7,245,344	0.57	264,301	4,830	110,748
1995	1,375,731,836	7,389,692	0.54	267,456	5,144	112,024
1996	1,486,546,674	7,240,221	0.49	270,581	5,494	106,642
1997	1,623,272,071	7,163,541	0.44	273,852	5,928	101,703
1998	1,769,408,739	7,564,661	0.43	277,003	6,388	98,037
1999	1,904,151,888	8,269,387	0.43	280,203	6,796	98,730
2000	2,096,916,925	8,258,423	0.39	283,201	7,404	97,074
2001	2,128,831,182	8,771,510	0.41	286,098	7,441	97,707
2002	2,016,627,269	9,063,471	0.45	288,870	6,981	99,181
2003	1,952,929,045	9,401,407	0.48	291,574	6,698	98,819
2004	2,018,502,103	9,756,344	0.48	294,230	6,860	97,597
2005	2,268,895,122	10,397,837	0.46	296,972	7,640	94,282
2006	2,518,680,230	10,605,845	0.42	299,835	8,400	91,717
2007	2,691,537,557	10,764,736	0.40	302,807	8,889	92,017
2008	2,745,035,410	11,307,223	0.41	305,554	8,984	90,647
2009	2,345,337,177	11,708,604	0.50	308,189	7,610	92,577
2010	2,345,055,978	12,353,344	0.53	310,391	7,555	94,711
2011	2,414,952,112	12,358,877	0.51	312,616	7,725	94,709
2012	2,524,320,134	12,059,409	0.48	314,806	8,019	90,280
2013	2,855,059,420	11,597,560	0.41	316,953	9,008	86,974
2014	3,064,301,358	11,591,007	0.38	319,263	9,598	84,133
2015	3,302,677,258	11,395,839	0.35	321,540	10,271	79,890
2016	3,333,449,083	11,707,422	0.35	323,784	10,295	77,924
2017	3,416,714,139	11,526,389	0.34	325,742	10,489	76,832
2018	3,465,466,627	11,746,448	0.34	327,407	10,585	73,519
2019	3,564,583,961	11,825,241	0.33	328,981	10,835	73,554
2020	3,493,067,956	12,316,275	0.35	330,619	10,565	75,773

[1] Gross collections are collections before refunds are issued. They also include penalties and interest in addition to taxes. See Table 1 for the difference between gross collections and net collections. Includes gross collections for individual income tax, business income taxes, estate and trust income tax, employment taxes, estate tax, gift tax, and excise taxes. See Table 6 for gross collections data by type of tax.

Excludes alcohol and tobacco excise taxes starting with 1988 and taxes on firearms starting with the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1991. Responsibility for these excise taxes was transferred from the IRS to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, respectively.

[2] Operating costs exclude costs reimbursed by other Federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties. Data represent total obligations against appropriated funds. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2005, includes costs for Business Systems Modernization and the Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration.

[3] U.S. population is based on resident population plus armed forces overseas as of October 1 of each year. This information is provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[4] Average tax per capita is based on gross collections (Column 1) and an estimate of U.S. population (Column 4).

[5] Full-time equivalent (FTE) is defined as the total number of regular straight-time hours worked (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours worked) by employees divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year. Excludes positions funded by reimbursements from other Federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties. In FY 2020, this includes 2,145 FTE spent working on the IRS's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and funded through the CARES Act. In contrast, IRS labor force counts in Table 33 represent the total number of persons, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers, employed during the fiscal year.

NOTE: All amounts are in current dollars.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget and Financial Management.

**Table 32. Personnel Summary, by Employment Status, Budget Activity, and Selected Personnel Type, Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020**

Employment status, budget activity, and selected personnel type	Full-time equivalent positions realized [1]		Number of employees at end of fiscal year	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Internal Revenue Service, total</b>	<b>73,554</b>	<b>75,773</b>	<b>74,369</b>	<b>80,229</b>
<b>Employment status:</b>				
Permanent [2]	71,757	73,903	72,132	76,956
Other [3]	1,797	1,870	2,237	3,273
<b>Budget activity:</b>				
Examinations and collections	29,701	30,441	29,867	30,873
Filing and account services	24,511	24,955	24,732	28,544
Information services	6,497	6,779	6,912	7,123
Prefiling taxpayer assistance and education	4,350	4,327	4,357	4,532
Shared services and support	4,252	5,108	4,541	5,234
Investigations	2,833	2,839	2,834	2,957
Regulatory	950	969	966	966
Business Systems Modernization	460	355	160	[4]
<b>Selected personnel type:</b>				
Customer service representatives	11,351	11,027	11,467	12,422
Seasonal employees [5]	9,066	10,091	8,603	10,984
Revenue agents	8,526	8,346	8,681	8,234
Tax examiners	7,355	7,868	7,892	8,469
Revenue officers	2,995	3,040	3,231	2,913
Special agents	1,994	1,965	2,005	2,025
Attorneys	1,397	1,442	1,437	1,462
Tax technicians	883	881	786	723
Appeals officers	760	803	813	851

[1] Represents the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions actually used to conduct IRS operations. Excludes positions funded by reimbursements from other Federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties. In FY 2020, this includes 2,145 FTE supporting the IRS's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and funded through the CARES Act. In contrast, IRS labor force counts in Table 33 represent the total number of persons, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers, employed during the fiscal year.

[2] Includes seasonal employees on permanent appointments; excludes employees on permanent appointments with work schedules of fewer than 80 hours per pay period.

[3] Includes employees on permanent appointments with work schedules of fewer than 80 hours per pay period.

[4] In Fiscal Year 2020, all employees in Business Systems Modernization were reassigned to the information services budget activity.

[5] Seasonal employees work primarily in Submission Processing and Account Management & Assistance.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget.

**Table 33. Internal Revenue Service and Chief Counsel Labor Force, Compared to National Totals for Federal and Civilian Labor Forces, by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Disability, and Veteran Status, Fiscal Year 2020**

Gender, race/ethnicity, disability, and veteran status	Number of employees			Percentage of total		
	Internal Revenue Service [1]	Chief Counsel [2]	Total Internal Revenue Service and Chief Counsel	Internal Revenue Service and Chief Counsel labor force	Federal civilian labor force [3]	Civilian labor force [4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	79,074	2,065	81,139	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male	27,539	926	28,465	35.1	55.6	51.8
Female	51,535	1,139	52,674	64.9	44.4	48.2
<b>Race/ethnicity and gender:</b>						
White, not of Hispanic origin	38,828	1,465	40,293	49.7	61.8	67.5
Male	16,397	761	17,158	21.1	37.3	35.7
Female	22,431	704	23,135	28.5	24.5	31.8
Black, not of Hispanic origin	22,804	290	23,094	28.5	18.3	12.3
Male	5,068	60	5,128	6.3	7.5	5.7
Female	17,736	230	17,966	22.1	10.8	6.6
Hispanic [5]	11,111	112	11,223	13.8	9.5	13.0
Male	3,490	39	3,529	4.3	5.5	6.8
Female	7,621	73	7,694	9.5	4.0	6.2
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander	5,316	174	5,490	6.8	6.8	4.6
Male	2,293	54	2,347	2.9	3.6	2.3
Female	3,023	120	3,143	3.9	3.2	2.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	655	13	668	0.8	1.6	0.6
Male	200	7	207	0.3	0.7	0.3
Female	455	6	461	0.6	0.9	0.3
Two or more races	360	11	371	0.5	1.9	2.1
Male	91	5	96	0.1	1.0	1.0
Female	269	6	275	0.3	0.9	1.1
<b>Disability [6]:</b>						
Person with a disability	10,205	189	10,394	12.8	20.9	n.a.
Person with a targeted disability	2,813	40	2,853	3.5	2.6	n.a.
<b>Veteran [7]:</b>						
Veteran	7,439	222	7,661	9.4	30.0	n.a.
Veteran with a disability	3,608	117	3,725	4.6	15.3	n.a.

n.a.—Not available.

- [1] Includes total full-time, part-time, and seasonal personnel employed by the Internal Revenue Service, excluding IRS Chief Counsel, as of September 26, 2020 (the end of Pay Period 19).
- [2] Includes total full-time, part-time, and seasonal personnel employed by IRS Chief Counsel as of September 26, 2020 (the end of Pay Period 19). Chief Counsel is an organization within the Department of Treasury and separate from the IRS. All Chief Counsel employees are funded by and report to the Chief Counsel as part of the Legal Division of the Department of Treasury. Beginning FY 2015, Chief Counsel workforce counts are displayed in a separate column.
- [3] Reflects the Federal civilian labor force as of September 30, 2020, as provided by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM).
- [4] Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2014–2018 American Community Survey statistics).
- [5] Hispanic or Latino persons of any race are included in the Hispanic category.
- [6] This category is shown separately for information purposes. The term "targeted disability" was originally enacted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in 1979 and refers to certain disabilities that have been identified for emphasis in Federal affirmative employment planning. During FY 2017, the Office of Personnel Management expanded the list of medical conditions to self-identify a disability. As a result this increased the counts of persons with disabilities and persons with targeted disabilities. Persons with a targeted disability are included in the disability total.
- [7] This category is shown separately for information purposes. The primary elements used to identify veterans for Federal employment purposes are Veteran Status, Veterans' Preference, Creditable Military Service, Annuitant Code, and Legal Authority Code. Veterans with a disability are included in the veteran total.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion.



**Data Sources, by Subject Area and Table Number**

Section	Table Number	Data Sources (by IRS Branch, Division, or Office)
<b>Returns Filed, Taxes Collected, and Refunds Issued</b>	1	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
	2	Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income
	3	Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income
	4	Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics; Statistics of Income
	5	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
	6	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
	7	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
	8	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
<b>Service to Taxpayers</b>	9	Wage and Investment, Strategy and Finance, Program Management Office; Online Services, Online Engagement, Operations and Media; Small Business/Self-Employed, Communications, Outreach, Systems and Solutions; Communications and Liaison, National Public Liaison
	10	Online Services, Online Engagement, Operations and Media; Wage and Investment, Strategy and Finance, Program Management Office
	11	Taxpayer Advocate Service, Business Assessment
	12	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	13	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	14	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	15	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	16	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
<b>Compliance Presence</b>	17	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	18	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	19	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	20	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	21	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	22	Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics, Statistics of Income; Small Business/Self-Employed Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis, Automated Underreporter Program; Small Business/Self-Employed Collections, Headquarters Collection, Inventory Delivery Selection, Automated Substitute for Return Program
	23	Wage and Investment, Customer Account Services, Submission Processing, Paper Processing Branch
	24	Criminal Investigation, Communications and Education Division
<b>Collections Activities, Penalties, and Appeals</b>	25	Small Business/Self-Employed, Collection, Performance Planning and Analysis, Collection Data Assurance/Special Reports and Plans
	26	Chief Financial Officer, Custodial Financial Management
	27	Appeals, Policy, Planning Quality and Analysis
<b>Chief Counsel</b>	28	Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division
	29	Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division
<b>IRS Budget and Workforce</b>	30	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget
	31	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget and Financial Management
	32	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget
	33	Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

# Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2020

## Commissioner

### Charles P. Rettig

#### Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement

Sunita B. Lough

#### Deputy Commissioner for Operations Support

Jeffrey J. Tribiano

## Independent Office of Appeals

### Chief, Appeals

Andrew J. Keyso

#### Deputy Chief, Appeals

Jennifer L. Vozne (Acting)

#### Director, Specialized Examination Programs and Referrals

Jennifer L. Vozne

#### Director, Case and Operations Support

Steven M. Martin

#### Director, Collection Appeals

Kristen Bailey

#### Director, Examination Appeals

Shelley Foster

## Enterprise Digitalization and Case Management Office

#### Director Enterprise Case Management

Justin Lewis Abold-LaBreche

#### Director Enterprise Digitalization

Hampden "Harrison" Smith, IV

## Taxpayer Advocate Service

### National Taxpayer Advocate

Erin Collins

#### Deputy National Taxpayer Advocate

Bonnie S. Fuentes (Acting)

#### Executive Director, Systemic Advocacy

Kim S. Stewart

#### Executive Director, Case Advocacy

Rhonda K. Kirby

#### Executive Director, Intake and Technical Support

Laura Baek

#### Executive Director, Strategy, Assessment and Employee Development

William L. Sanders (Acting)

## Office of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

### Chief Diversity Officer

Valerie A. Gunter

## Return Preparer Office

### Director, Return Preparer Office

Carol A. Campbell

#### Deputy Director, Return Preparer Office

Vacant

## Office of Online Services

### Director, Office of Online Services

Karen S. Howard

### Chief of Staff

Amalia C. Colbert

### Deputy Chief of Staff

Michelle C. Haines

## Communications and Liaison

### Chief, Communications and Liaison

Terry L. Lemons

#### Senior Advisor, Legislation & Appropriations

Barton Massey

#### Director, Office of Communications

Michelle L. Eldridge

#### Director, Office of National Public Liaison

Melvin Hardy

## Small Business/Self-Employed Division

### Commissioner, Small Business/Self-Employed

Eric C. Hylton

#### Deputy Commissioner, Collection and Operations Support

Darren J. Guillot

#### Deputy Commissioner, Examination

De Lon Harris

#### Director, Collection

Paul Mamo

#### Director, Examination

Scott Irick

#### Director, Operations Support

Anita Hill

## Large Business and International Division

### Commissioner, Large Business and International Division

Douglas W. O'Donnell

#### Deputy Commissioner, Large Business and International Division

Nikole Flax

#### Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Compliance Integration

John Cardone

#### Director, Cross Border Activities Practice Area

John Hinding

#### U.S. Competent Authority

Douglas W. O'Donnell

#### Director, Eastern Compliance Practice Area

Lavena Williams

#### Assistant Deputy Commissioner, International

Jennifer Best (Acting)

#### Director, Withholding and International Individual Compliance Practice Area

Deborah Palacheck

#### Director, Program and Business Solutions

Keith Henley

#### Director, Western Compliance Practice Area

Gloria Sullivan

#### Director, Treaty and Transfer Pricing Operations Practice Area

Jennifer Best

#### Director, Pass-Through Entities Practice Area

Holly Paz

#### Director, Northeastern Compliance Practice Area

Barbara Harris

#### Director, Enterprise Activities Practice Area

Scott Ballint

# Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2020

## Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics

### Chief Research and Analytics Officer

Barry W. Johnson (*Acting*)

#### Director, Data Management

Jeffrey S. Butler

#### Director, Strategy and Business Solutions

Holly A. Donnelly

#### Director, Data Exploration and Testing

John C. Garnish

#### Director, Knowledge Development and Application

Peter J. Rose

#### Director, Statistics of Income

David P. Paris (*Acting*)

## Wage and Investment Division

### Commissioner, Wage and Investment

Kenneth C. Corbin

#### Deputy Commissioner

David P. Alito

#### Director, Customer Account Services

Dietra Grant

#### Director, Operations Support

Kevin Morehead

#### Director, CARE (Customer Assistance, Relationships, and Education)

Susan Simon

#### Director, Return Integrity and Correspondence Services

Michael Bebee

## Office of Chief Financial Officer

### Chief Financial Officer

Ursula Gillis

#### Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Teresa R. Hunter

## Facilities Management and Security Services

### Chief, Facilities Management and Security Services

Richard L. Rodriguez

#### Deputy Chief, Facilities Management and Security Services

Naida I. Meares

## Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division

### Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities

Tamera Ripperda

#### Deputy Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities

Edward T. Killen

#### Director, Employee Plans

Robert S. Choi

#### Director, Exempt Organizations

Margaret Von Lienen

#### Director, Government Entities/Shared Services

Margaret Von Lienen  
(Government Entities)  
Deborah Holloman  
(Shared Services)

## Criminal Investigation

### Chief, Criminal Investigation

J. Donald Fort

#### Deputy Chief, Criminal Investigation

James Lee

## Office of Professional Responsibility

### Director, Office of Professional Responsibility

Sharyn M. Fisk

## IRS Information Technology

### Chief Information Officer

Nancy A. Sieger (*Acting*)

#### Deputy Chief Information Officer, Operations

Kaschit Pandya

#### Deputy Chief Information Officer, Strategy/Modernization

Tommy Smith

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Applications Development

Linda Gilpin

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, User and Network Services

Anne Shepherd

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Services

Lisa Wilson (*Acting*)

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Cybersecurity

Robert Cox

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Strategy and Planning

Adina Leach (*Acting*)

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Program Management Office

Robert Bedoya

#### Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Operations

Jeff Gill

## Human Capital Office

### IRS Human Capital Officer

Robin D. Bailey

#### Deputy IRS Human Capital Officer

Kevin Q. McIver

## Privacy, Governmental Liaison and Disclosure

### Chief Privacy Officer

Robert S. Choi

## Whistleblower Office

### Director, Whistleblower Office

Lee D. Martin

# Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2020

## Office of Chief Risk Officer

### Chief Risk Officer

Thomas Brandt

## Procurement

### Chief Procurement Officer

Shanna R. Webbers

*Deputy Chief Procurement Officer*

Gabrielle Y. James

## Office of Chief Counsel

### Chief Counsel

Michael J. Desmond

### Deputy Chief Counsel

(Operations)

Drita Tonuzi

### Deputy Chief Counsel

(Technical)

William M. Paul

### Executive Counsel to the Chief Counsel

Philip Lindenmuth

### Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel

(National Taxpayer Advocate Program)

Rostyslav Shiller

### Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel

(Criminal Tax)

Richard Lunger

### Division Counsel

(Large Business and International)

Robin Greenhouse

### Division Counsel

(Small Business/Self-Employed)

Rachel Levy (*Acting*)

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations and Employment Taxes)

Victoria A. Judson

### Division Counsel

(Tax Exempt and Government Entities)

Kyle N. Brown

### Division Counsel

(Wage and Investment)

Joanne B. Minsky

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Corporate)

Robert Wellen

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Finance and Management)

Thomas J. Travers

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Financial Institutions and Products)

Helen M. Hubbard

### Associate Chief Counsel

(General Legal Services)

Mark S. Kaizen

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Income Tax and Accounting)

John Moriarty

### Associate Chief Counsel

(International)

Peter Blessing

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Passthroughs and Special Industries)

Holly Porter

### Associate Chief Counsel

(Procedure and Administration)

Kathryn A. Zuba

# Commissioners of Internal Revenue

## Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Created by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862

<b>George S. Boutwell</b> Massachusetts Jul. 17, 1862 to Mar. 4, 1863	<b>Joseph S. Miller</b> West Virginia Apr. 19, 1893 to Nov. 26, 1896	<b>David Burnet</b> Ohio Aug. 20, 1930 to May 15, 1933	<b>Mortimer M. Caplin</b> Virginia Feb. 7, 1961 to Jul. 10, 1964	<b>Fred Goldberg, Jr.</b> Missouri Jul. 5, 1989 to Feb. 2, 1992
<b>Joseph J. Lewis</b> (Acting) Pennsylvania Mar. 5, 1863 to Mar. 17, 1863	<b>W. St. John Forman</b> Illinois Nov. 27, 1896 to Dec. 31, 1897	<b>Pressly R. Baldrige</b> (Acting) Iowa May 16, 1933 to Jun. 5, 1933	<b>Bertrand M. Harding</b> (Acting) Texas Jul. 11, 1964 to Jan. 24, 1965	<b>Shirley D. Peterson</b> Colorado Feb. 3, 1992 to Jan. 20, 1993
<b>Joseph J. Lewis</b> Pennsylvania Mar. 18, 1863 to June 30, 1865	<b>Nathan B. Scott</b> West Virginia Jan. 1, 1898 to Feb. 28, 1899	<b>Guy T. Helvering</b> Kansas Jun. 6, 1933 to Oct. 8, 1943	<b>Sheldon S. Cohen</b> Maryland Jan. 25, 1965 to Jan. 20, 1969	<b>Michael P. Dolan</b> (Acting) Iowa Jan. 21, 1993 to May 26, 1993
<b>William Orton</b> New York Jul. 1, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1865	<b>George W. Wilson</b> Ohio Mar. 1, 1899 to Nov. 27, 1900	<b>Robert E. Hannegan</b> Missouri Oct. 9, 1943 to Jan. 22, 1944	<b>William H. Smith</b> (Acting) Virginia Jan. 21, 1969 to Mar. 31, 1969	<b>Margaret Milner Richardson</b> Texas May 27, 1993 to May 31, 1997
<b>Edward A. Rollins</b> New Hampshire Nov. 1, 1865 to Mar. 10, 1869	<b>Robert Williams, Jr.</b> (Acting) Ohio Nov. 28, 1900 to Dec. 19, 1900	<b>Harold N. Graves</b> (Acting) Illinois Jan. 23, 1944 to Feb. 29, 1944	<b>Randolph W. Thrower</b> Georgia Apr. 1, 1969 to Jun. 22, 1971	<b>Michael P. Dolan</b> (Acting) Iowa Jun. 1, 1997 to Nov. 12, 1997
<b>Columbus Delano</b> Ohio Mar. 11, 1869 to Oct. 31, 1870	<b>John W. Yerkes</b> Kentucky Dec. 20, 1900 to Apr. 30, 1907	<b>Joseph D. Nunan, Jr.</b> New York Mar. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1947	<b>Harold T. Swartz</b> (Acting) Indiana Jun. 23, 1971 to Aug. 5, 1971	<b>Charles O. Rossotti</b> New York Nov. 13, 1997 to Nov. 6, 2002
<b>John W. Douglass</b> (Acting) Pennsylvania Nov. 1, 1870 to Jan. 2, 1871	<b>Henry C. Rogers</b> (Acting) Pennsylvania May 1, 1907 to Jun. 4, 1907	<b>George J. Schoeneman</b> Rhode Island Jul. 1, 1947 to Jul. 31, 1951	<b>Johnnie M. Walters</b> South Carolina Aug. 6, 1971 to Apr. 30, 1973	<b>Bob Wenzel</b> (Acting) Illinois Nov. 7, 2002 to Apr. 30, 2003
<b>Alfred Pleasonton</b> New York Jan. 3, 1871 to Aug. 8, 1871	<b>John G. Capers</b> South Carolina Jun. 5, 1907 to Aug. 31, 1909	<b>John B. Dunlap</b> Texas Aug. 1, 1951 to Nov. 18, 1952	<b>Raymond F. Harless</b> (Acting) California May 1, 1973 to May 25, 1973	<b>Mark W. Everson</b> New York May 1, 2003 to May 28, 2007
<b>John W. Douglass</b> Pennsylvania Aug. 9, 1871 to May 14, 1875	<b>Royal E. Cabell</b> Virginia Sept. 1, 1909 to Apr. 27, 1913	<b>John S. Graham</b> (Acting) North Carolina Nov. 19, 1952 to Jan. 19, 1953	<b>Donald C. Alexander</b> Ohio May 26, 1973 to Feb. 26, 1977	<b>Kevin M. Brown</b> (Acting) Virginia May 29, 2007 to Sept. 8, 2007
<b>Daniel D. Pratt</b> Indiana May 15, 1875 to Aug. 1, 1876	<b>William H. Osborn</b> North Carolina Apr. 28, 1913 to Sept. 25, 1917	<b>Justin F. Winkle</b> (Acting) New York Jan. 20, 1953 to Feb. 3, 1953	<b>William E. Williams</b> (Acting) Illinois Feb. 27, 1977 to May 4, 1977	<b>Linda E. Stiff</b> (Acting) Germany Sept. 9, 2007 to Mar. 23, 2008
<b>Green B. Raum</b> Illinois Aug. 2, 1876 to Apr. 30, 1883	<b>Daniel C. Roper</b> South Carolina Sept. 26, 1917 to Mar. 31, 1920	<b>T. Coleman Andrews</b> Virginia Feb. 4, 1953 to Oct. 31, 1955	<b>Jerome Kurtz</b> Pennsylvania May 5, 1977 to Oct. 31, 1980	<b>Douglas H. Shulman</b> Ohio Mar. 24, 2008 to Nov. 9, 2012
<b>Henry C. Rogers</b> (Acting) Pennsylvania May 1, 1883 to May 10, 1883	<b>William M. Williams</b> Alabama Apr. 1, 1920 to Apr. 11, 1921	<b>O. Gordon Delk</b> (Acting) Virginia Nov. 1, 1955 to Dec. 4, 1955	<b>William E. Williams</b> (Acting) Illinois Nov. 1, 1980 to Mar. 13, 1981	<b>Steven T. Miller</b> (Acting) Ohio Nov. 10, 2012 to May 21, 2013
<b>John J. Knox</b> (Acting) Minnesota May 11, 1883 to May 20, 1883	<b>Millard F. West</b> (Acting) Kentucky Apr. 12, 1921 to May 26, 1921	<b>Russell C. Harrington</b> Rhode Island Dec. 5, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1958	<b>Roscoe L. Egger, Jr.</b> Indiana Mar. 14, 1981 to Apr. 30, 1986	<b>Daniel I. Werfel</b> (Acting) Virginia May 22, 2013 to Dec. 22, 2013
<b>Walter Evans</b> Kentucky May 21, 1883 to Mar. 19, 1885	<b>David H. Blair</b> North Carolina May 27, 1921 to May 31, 1929	<b>O. Gordon Delk</b> (Acting) Virginia Oct. 1, 1958 to Nov. 4, 1958	<b>James I. Owens</b> (Acting) Alabama May 1, 1986 to Aug. 3, 1986	<b>John A. Koskinen</b> Ohio Dec. 23, 2013 to Nov. 12, 2017
<b>Joseph S. Miller</b> West Virginia Mar. 20, 1885 to Mar. 20, 1889	<b>Robert H. Lucas</b> Kentucky Jun. 1, 1929 to Aug. 15, 1930	<b>Dana Latham</b> California Nov. 5, 1958 to Jan. 20, 1961	<b>Lawrence B. Gibbs</b> Texas Aug. 4, 1986 to Mar. 4, 1989	<b>David Kautter</b> (Acting) Virginia Nov. 13, 2017 to Sep. 30, 2018
<b>John W. Mason</b> West Virginia Mar. 21, 1889 to Apr. 18, 1893	<b>H. F. Mires</b> (Acting) Washington Aug. 16, 1930 to Aug. 19, 1930	<b>Charles I. Fox</b> (Acting) Utah Jan. 21, 1961 to Feb. 6, 1961	<b>Michael J. Murphy</b> (Acting) Wisconsin Mar. 5, 1989 to Jul. 4, 1989	<b>Charles P. Rettig</b> California Oct. 1, 2018 to present

# Chief Counsels for the Internal Revenue Service

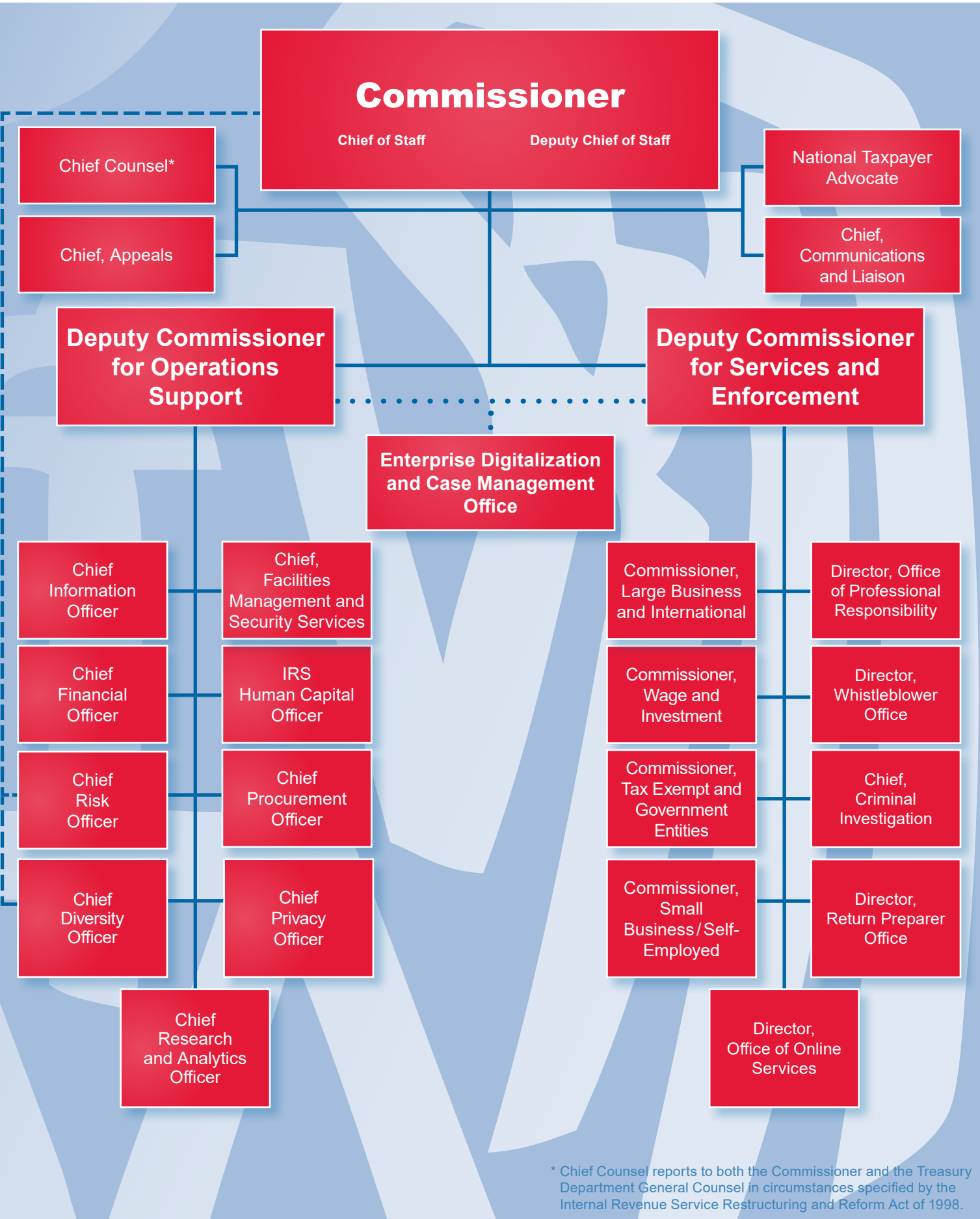
Walter H. Smith.....	1866
William McMichael.....	1871
Charles Chesley.....	1871
Thomas J. Smith.....	1888
Alphonso Hart .....	1890
Robert T. Hough .....	1893
George M. Thomas.....	1897
Albert W. Wishard.....	1901
A.B. Hayes.....	1903
Fletcher Maddox.....	1908
Ellis C. Johnson .....	1913
A.A. Ballantine .....	1918
D.M. Kelleher .....	1919
Robert N. Miller .....	1919
Wayne Johnson .....	1920
Carl A. Mapes.....	1920
Nelson T. Hartson.....	1923
Alexander W. Gregg.....	1925
Clarence M. Charest.....	1927
E. Barrett Prettyman.....	1933
Robert H. Jackson.....	1934
Morrison Shaforth.....	1936
John P. Wenchel .....	1937
Charles Oliphant.....	1947
Charles W. Davis .....	1952
Daniel A. Taylor.....	1953
John Potts Barnes .....	1955
Nelson P. Rose .....	1957
Arch M. Cantrall.....	1958
Hart H. Spiegel .....	1959
Crane C. Hauser .....	1961
Sheldon S. Cohen.....	1964
Mitchell Rogovin .....	1965
Lester R. Uretz.....	1966
K. Martin Worthy.....	1969
Lee H. Henkel, Jr. ....	1972
Meade Whitaker.....	1973
Stuart E. Seigel.....	1977
N. Jerold Cohen.....	1979
Kenneth W. Gideon.....	1981
Fred Goldberg, Jr.....	1984
William F. Nelson .....	1986
Abraham N. M. Shashy, Jr. ....	1990
Stuart L. Brown .....	1994
B. John Williams, Jr. ....	2002
Donald L. Korb .....	2004
William J. Wilkins .....	2009
Michael J. Desmond.....	2019

The following were Acting Chief Counsel during periods when there was no Chief Counsel holding the office:

<b>John W. Burrus</b> March 2, 1936 to Nov. 30, 1936
<b>Mason B. Leming</b> Dec. 6, 1951 to May 15, 1952
<b>Kenneth W. Gemmill</b> June 11, 1953 to Nov. 8, 1953
<b>Rudy P. Hertzog</b> Dec. 1, 1954 to May 8, 1955 Jan. 20, 1961 to Aug. 16, 1961 Sept. 1, 1963 to Jan. 5, 1964
<b>Herman T. Reiling</b> Jan. 19, 1957 to March 13, 1957 Aug. 31, 1959 to Sept. 20, 1959
<b>Richard M. Hahn</b> Jan. 20, 1969 to June 25, 1969
<b>Lee H. Henkel, Jr.</b> Jan. 16, 1972 to June 11, 1972
<b>Lawrence B. Gibbs</b> April 17, 1973 to Oct. 19, 1973
<b>Charles L. Saunders, Jr.</b> Jan. 20, 1977 to April 15, 1977
<b>Leon G. Wigrizer</b> April 16, 1977 to June 23, 1977
<b>Lester Stein</b> June 1, 1979 to Nov. 16, 1979
<b>Jerome D. Sebastian</b> Jan. 21, 1981 to Feb. 2, 1981 March 30, 1981 to Aug. 14, 1981
<b>Emory L. Langdon</b> Feb. 3, 1981 to March 29, 1981
<b>Joel Gerber</b> May 28, 1983 to March 17, 1984
<b>V. Jean Owens</b> March 14, 1986 to July 27, 1986
<b>Peter K. Scott</b> Nov. 1, 1988 to Feb. 6, 1990
<b>David L. Jordan</b> Jan. 20, 1993 to Oct. 4, 1994
<b>Richard Skillman</b> Jan. 20, 2001 to Feb. 6, 2002
<b>Emily A. Parker</b> Aug. 1, 2003 to April 14, 2004
<b>Clarissa C. Potter</b> Dec. 19, 2008 to July 24, 2009
<b>William M. Paul</b> Jan. 20, 2017 to March 4, 2019

NOTE: From 1866 to 1926, the chief legal officer for the Bureau of Internal Revenue was known as the Solicitor. For the next eight years, 1926 to 1934, the chief legal officer had the title of General Counsel. Since 1934, the chief legal officer has operated under the title of Chief Counsel, now for the Internal Revenue Service.





\* Chief Counsel reports to both the Commissioner and the Treasury Department General Counsel in circumstances specified by the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

