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INTERNAL
REVENUE
SERVICE

DATA BOOK

October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018

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, 2018**

This report describes activities conducted by the Internal Revenue Service during Fiscal Year 2018 (October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018). 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, 2018*, 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 on the IRS Internet site. The World Wide Web address is: www.irs.gov/statistics. From the Web page, select "IRS Data Books" in the "Products, Publications & Papers" section. An archive of historical *Data Books* and its predecessor from 1863 to 2018 is also available on the site. For additional information, contact Statistical Information Services at 202-803-9285 or e-mail sis@irs.gov.

Letter from the Commissioner

The *Internal Revenue Service Data Book* is an important collection of information that reflects the many facets of what the IRS accomplishes for our country. I'm pleased to present the latest edition of this publication, which provides valuable insight into the accomplishments of our employees in service to the nation.

Our nation's tax system is built around the concept of voluntary tax compliance, meaning citizens do their civic duty each year by preparing and filing their taxes. This principle has helped make our tax system a model for the entire world. Thanks to taxpayers, this system helps fund our great nation. Each year, the IRS collects 95 percent of all federal revenue—about \$3.5 trillion—funding critical aspects of the United States, ranging from roads and schools to the nation's military.

The IRS plays a significant role in the lives of Americans by providing top-quality service to help them meet their tax obligations. Through education, protecting taxpayer rights, enhancing the taxpayer experience through improved digital tools, and reaching out to help under-represented and non-English-speaking taxpayers, we continue to demonstrate our enduring commitment to public service.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, the IRS processed more than 250 million tax returns and collected nearly \$3.5 trillion in federal taxes paid by individuals and businesses. These numbers and many others will be found in the pages of the *Data Book*. The IRS also took steps in FY 2018 to begin implementation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the December 2017 legislation that reflected the most sweeping set of changes in our tax system in more than 30 years.

Underlying these numbers is the work of IRS employees. Our employees work hard to serve taxpayers and enforce the nation's tax laws, whether directly interacting with them or providing support behind the scenes through work on our technology systems and other operations support functions.

In the service area, the IRS handled almost 55 million taxpayer calls in FY 2018, and our website, IRS.gov, had more than 608 million visits.

When taxpayers file their returns, they should feel confident others are doing the right thing, too. I believe enforcement of the tax laws is critical to ensuring fairness in our tax system, and you will see our ongoing work on this reflected in the *Data Book*. Our employees, who collect taxes, audit returns, and investigate fraud, work hard throughout the year to enforce the laws fairly while respecting taxpayer rights.

What you won't directly see in these pages is the dedication of our employees to issues beyond traditional tax work and even outside of the workplace. IRS employees give back to their communities. Many volunteer to help low-income and older Americans prepare their taxes. When disaster strikes, they help answer phone calls for victims calling in to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, provide tax information at Disaster Recovery Centers, and lend a hand providing security.

Our employees are the backbone of the IRS and remain focused on delivering our mission efficiently and effectively. They work hard to help taxpayers, and the numbers outlined in the *Data Book* reflect their commitment and support to our great nation and our tax system.

I'm Chuck Rettig, and that's why I'm proud to say I work for the IRS.

Chuck Rettig

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Taxpayer Attitudes and Service Channel Preferences

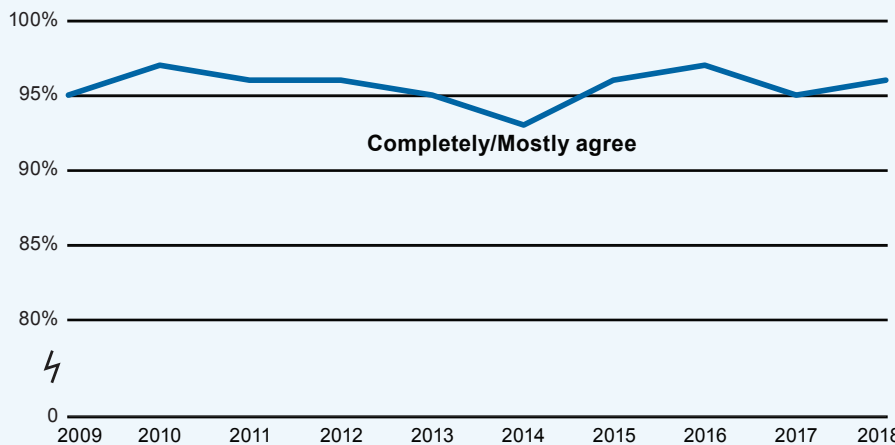
The Comprehensive Taxpayer Attitude Survey (CTAS) has provided important information about taxpayers' attitudes and service channel preferences since 1999. More than 2,000 taxpayers in 2018 provided IRS feedback through cell phone, landline phone, or online surveys. Their opinions continue to inform IRS' efforts to improve taxpayer service.

Highlights of the Data

It Is Every American's Civic Duty to Pay Taxes

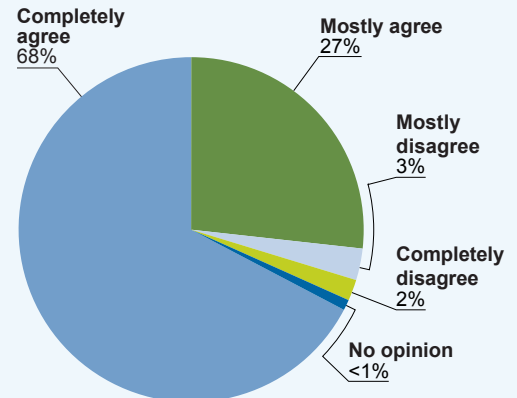
- Almost every taxpayer said it's their civic duty to pay their fair share of taxes. This perspective has remained within a four-point range since 2009.

Phone Responses Only [1]



[1] Online responses are not available prior to 2017.

2018 All Responses [2]

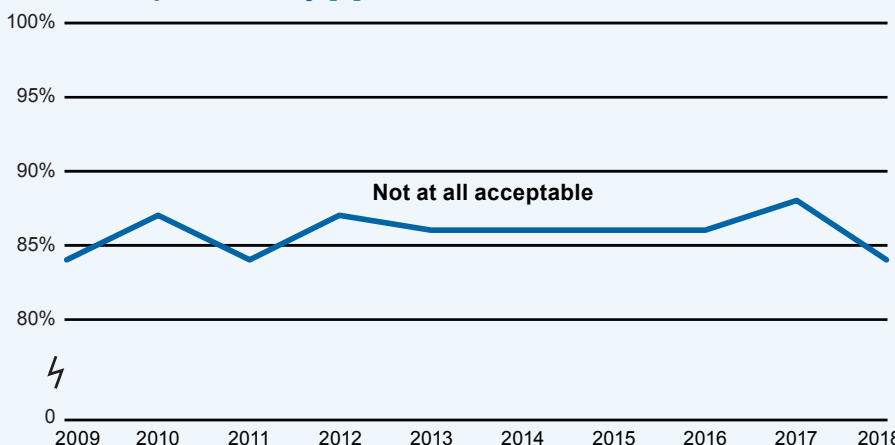


[2] Responses includes both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response. Pie chart does not total 100% due to rounding.

What is an Acceptable Amount To Cheat on Income Taxes?

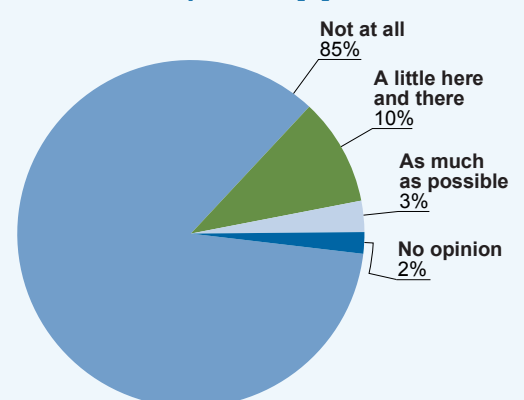
- In 2018, most taxpayers continued to agree that it is not at all acceptable to cheat on their income taxes. This attitude has remained within a four-point range since 2009.

Phone Responses Only [1]



[1] Online responses are not available prior to 2017.

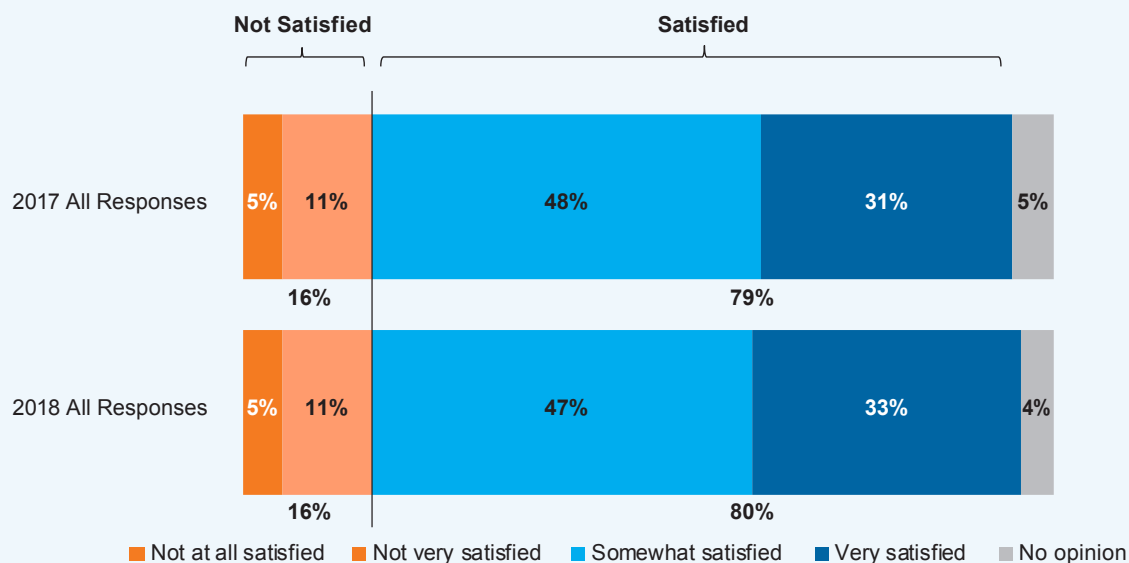
2018 All Responses [2]



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

Satisfaction with Personal Interactions with the IRS

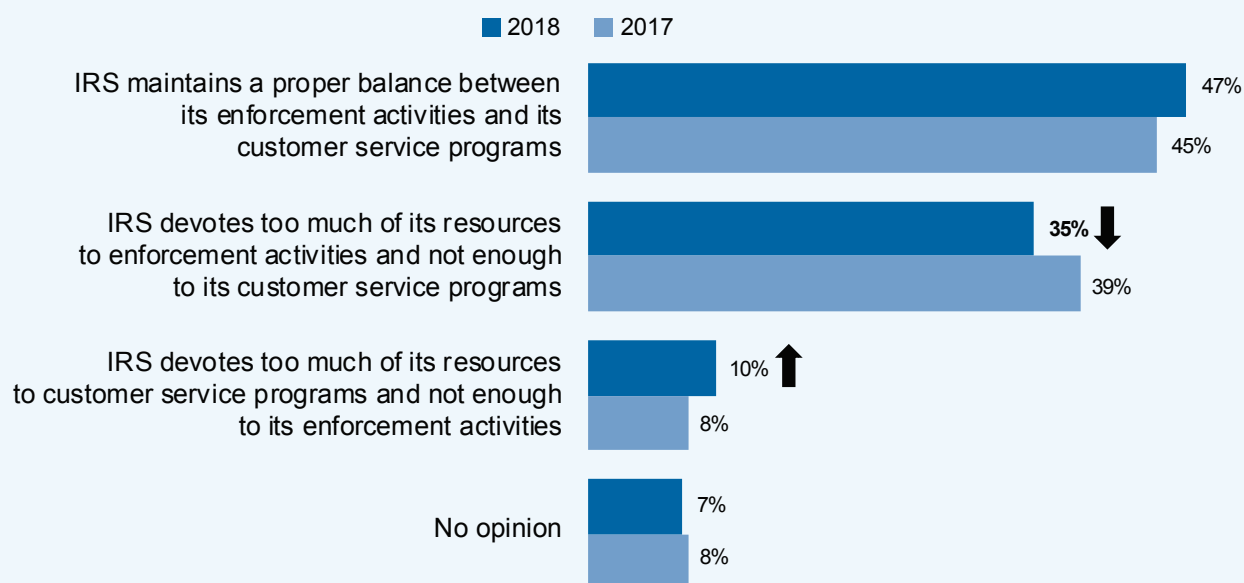
- Most taxpayers are still satisfied with their personal interactions with the IRS.



NOTE: Includes both phone and online survey responses. No opinion includes: Don't know/Not applicable/No response.

Does IRS Maintain a Proper Balance Between Enforcement Versus Customer Service?

- Almost half of the taxpayers who responded in 2018 agreed that service and enforcement are properly balanced.



NOTE: Arrows indicate statistically significant changes

For more details from the 2018 Comprehensive Taxpayer Attitude Survey, go to <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5296.pdf>.

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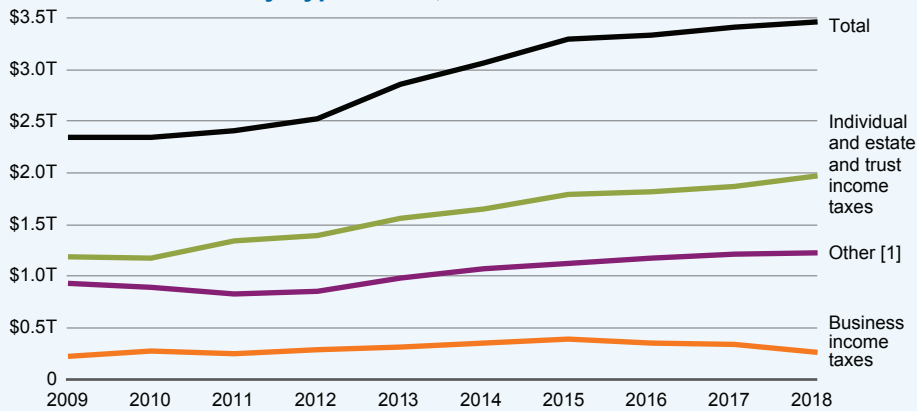
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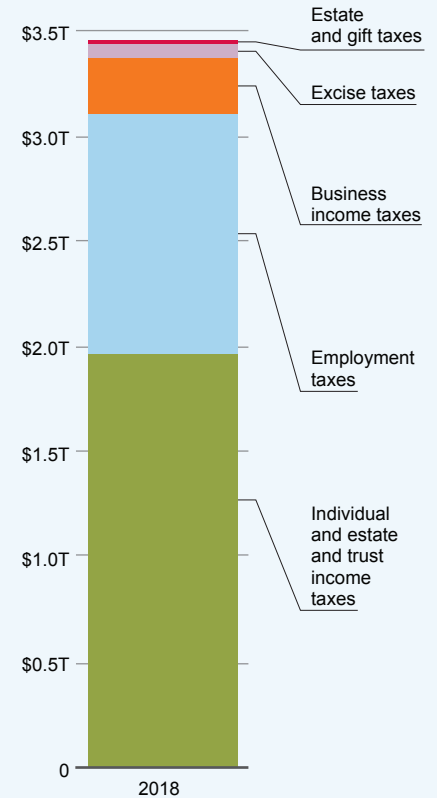
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Gross Collections by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2009–2018

[1] Includes employment, estate and gift, and excise tax forms.

SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 1

Gross Collections by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2018

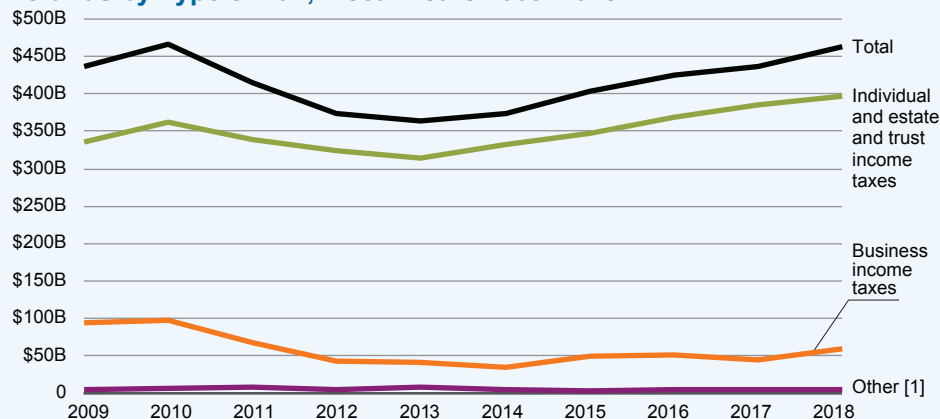
SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 1

Returns Filed, Taxes Collected, and Refunds Issued

Section 1 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 total returns filed, returns filed electronically, gross collections, and tax refunds by State and type of tax.

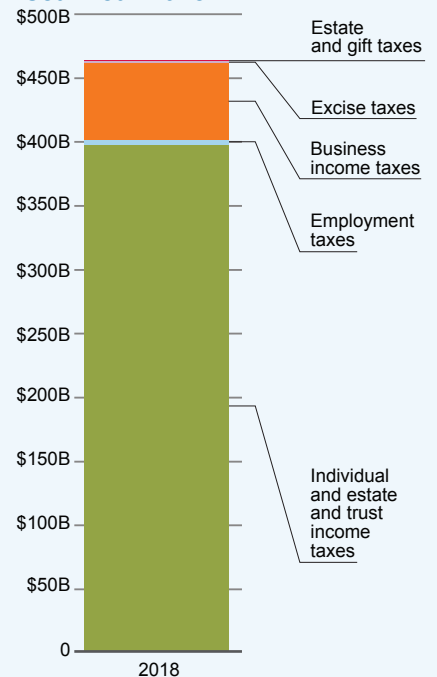
Highlights of the Data

- The IRS collected nearly \$3.5 trillion in gross taxes in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 (Tables 1 and 5) and issued more than 122 million refunds (Table 7), amounting to almost \$464 billion (Tables 1 and 8).
- Individual income tax withheld and tax payments, combined, totaled more than \$1.9 trillion before refunds (Tables 1 and 6).
- The IRS also collected more than \$262.7 billion in income taxes, before refunds, from businesses in FY 2018 (Tables 1 and 6).

Refunds by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2009–2018

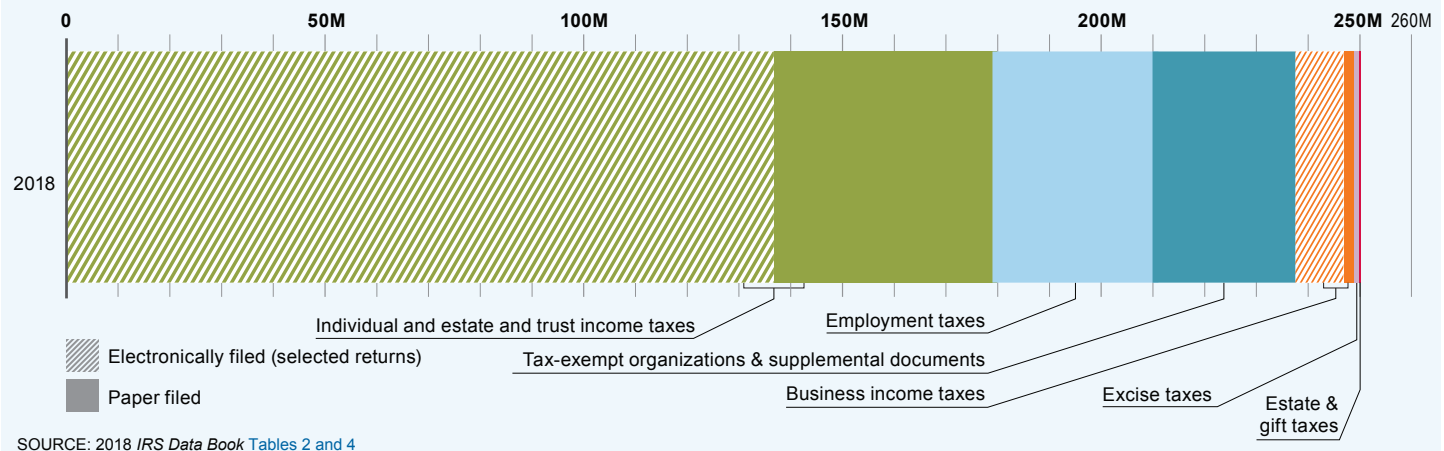
[1] Includes employment, estate and gift, and excise tax forms.

SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 1

Refunds by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2018

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 1

Number of Returns Filed, by Return Type, Fiscal Year 2018



- The IRS processed more than 250.3 million Federal tax returns and supplemental documents (Tables 2 and 3).
- Almost 179 million returns and other forms were filed electronically. These represented 71.5 percent of all filings, an increase of 1.0 percent over the share of electronic filing in FY 2017. Almost 88.0 percent of individual tax returns were filed electronically (Table 4).
- Paid preparers filed more than 79.4 million tax returns electronically, and taxpayers filed more than 2.6 million returns using the IRS Free File program (Table 4).
- In FY 2018, more than 14.8 million tax refunds included a refundable child tax credit and more than 24.4 million included a refundable earned income tax credit (Table 7).
- California, New York, and Texas had the largest total refunds (Table 8).

Number of Individual Returns Filed, by Filing Type, Fiscal Year 2018

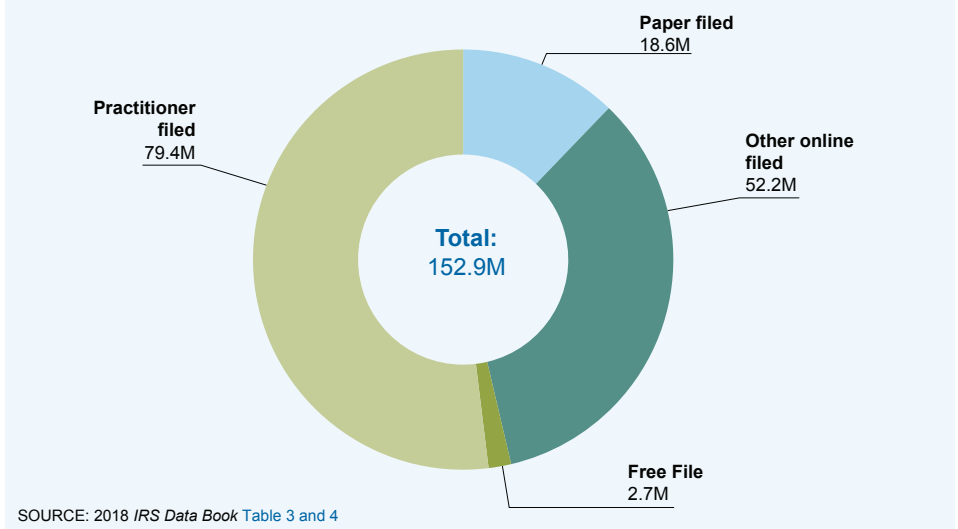


Table 1. Collections and Refunds, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of tax	Gross collections [1]			Refunds [2]	Net collections	
	2017	2018	Percentage of 2018 total	2018	2018	Percentage of 2018 total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United States, total	3,416,714,139	3,465,466,627	100.0	463,884,727	3,001,581,900	100.0
Business income taxes	338,529,154	262,742,024	7.6	60,089,066	202,652,958	6.8
Corporation income tax	337,562,706	261,741,994	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax	966,448	1,000,030	[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Individual and estate and trust income taxes [4]	1,867,427,797	1,971,941,201	56.9	397,702,396	1,574,238,805	52.4
Individual income tax withheld	1,331,412,678	1,348,545,387	38.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Individual income tax payments [5]	506,990,811	584,939,859	16.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estate and trust income tax [6]	29,024,308	38,455,955	1.1	2,815,539	35,640,416	1.2
Employment taxes	1,123,473,137	1,133,199,527	32.7	3,855,059	1,129,344,468	37.6
Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI), total [4]	1,109,231,696	1,118,068,913	32.3	3,725,766	1,114,343,147	37.1
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)	1,047,371,143	1,054,351,811	30.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act (SECA)	61,860,553	63,717,102	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unemployment insurance	8,284,270	8,806,553	0.3	124,860	8,681,693	0.3
Railroad retirement	5,957,171	6,324,061	0.2	4,433	6,319,628	0.2
Estate and gift taxes	23,780,443	23,865,669	0.7	922,321	22,943,348	0.8
Estate	21,831,660	22,664,503	0.7	856,442	21,808,061	0.7
Gift	1,948,783	1,201,166	[3]	65,878	1,135,288	[3]
Excise taxes [7]	63,503,608	73,718,206	2.1	1,315,885	72,402,321	2.4

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 \$1.5 billion in interest, of which \$0.7 billion was paid to corporations and \$0.8 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] Includes collections of estimated income tax and payments made in conjunction with individual income tax return filings.

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

[7] 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.

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 2017 and 2018

[For Fiscal Year 2018 details by State, see Table 3]

Type of return or form	2017	2018	Percentage change
	(1)	(2)	
United States, total [1]	245,411,588	250,321,406	2.0
Income taxes, total	187,407,264	190,613,300	1.7
C or other corporation [2]	2,050,182	2,127,673	3.8
S corporation, Form 1120-S	4,842,706	5,128,058	5.9
Partnership, Form 1065	4,046,325	4,239,198	4.8
Individual, total [3]	150,690,787	152,937,949	1.5
Forms 1040, 1040-A, 1040-EZ	149,837,784	151,934,683	1.4
Forms 1040-C, 1040-NR, 1040NR-EZ, 1040-PR, 1040-SS	853,003	1,003,266	17.6
Individual estimated tax, Form 1040-ES	22,230,026	22,387,449	0.7
Estate and trust, Form 1041	2,994,547	3,096,806	3.4
Estate and trust estimated tax, Form 1041-ES	552,691	696,167	26.0
Employment taxes [4]	30,680,601	30,942,654	0.9
Estate tax [5]	34,340	34,092	-0.7
Gift tax, Form 709	244,900	245,584	0.3
Excise taxes [6]	1,018,165	1,049,493	3.1
Tax-exempt organizations [7]	1,528,487	1,603,499	4.9
Supplemental documents [8]	24,497,831	25,832,784	5.4

- [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 13 for information on tax-exempt bond returns. See Tables 13 and 23 for information on employee retirement benefit plans. See Table 14 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 corporations), 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-EZ (individual income tax return for single and joint filers with no dependents); 1040-C (income tax return for departing aliens); 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); 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.
- [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); 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).
- [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); 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.

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

Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2018

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)
United States, total	250,321,406	2,127,673	5,128,058	4,239,198	152,937,949	22,387,449	3,096,806
Alabama	3,110,306	15,181	52,751	48,807	2,049,479	239,671	29,172
Alaska	572,924	2,977	10,042	7,902	345,148	42,835	4,208
Arizona	4,783,615	31,555	93,850	85,450	2,989,430	426,183	42,214
Arkansas	1,968,508	10,809	42,669	32,249	1,228,760	153,229	16,493
California	30,340,246	312,926	575,208	438,886	18,065,740	2,850,690	317,704
Colorado	4,786,258	33,257	130,011	105,547	2,697,388	471,780	47,566
Connecticut	2,953,592	21,615	29,187	68,594	1,763,529	351,716	50,823
Delaware	809,486	11,614	15,056	17,622	460,394	77,091	37,853
District of Columbia	612,290	12,251	6,540	12,391	349,635	62,046	6,650
Florida	17,880,739	218,090	724,462	329,320	9,994,795	1,454,186	189,751
Georgia	7,197,127	47,100	182,703	109,837	4,496,668	467,832	50,284
Hawaii	1,140,767	11,373	15,865	13,045	693,732	138,340	14,014
Idaho	1,304,822	7,521	30,805	28,884	753,748	119,515	9,563
Illinois	10,103,609	90,759	266,664	132,145	6,137,583	916,008	214,390
Indiana	4,716,950	19,456	91,537	62,011	3,130,735	450,473	38,798
Iowa	2,424,667	18,922	43,480	40,567	1,455,526	299,919	29,603
Kansas	2,215,530	14,280	36,835	39,999	1,334,020	233,057	27,759
Kentucky	2,921,016	13,063	52,067	44,590	1,919,580	257,230	27,581
Louisiana	3,180,658	22,524	62,263	65,561	1,966,875	228,283	20,686
Maine	1,127,808	6,745	23,370	13,717	655,459	114,551	31,078
Maryland	4,757,309	47,773	80,174	73,313	2,976,987	456,136	53,612
Massachusetts	5,750,512	52,117	96,695	81,781	3,454,691	620,640	144,746
Michigan	7,421,119	51,376	141,536	109,287	4,756,819	718,633	81,073
Minnesota	4,548,091	28,622	96,578	69,079	2,765,790	483,234	41,098
Mississippi	1,841,166	10,064	30,134	29,914	1,231,326	122,134	10,424
Missouri	4,627,178	27,773	70,865	74,321	2,807,167	414,023	90,777
Montana	983,108	9,025	26,739	21,557	504,081	110,571	13,466
Nebraska	1,532,211	10,584	34,695	28,593	908,145	153,867	16,320
Nevada	2,266,197	23,472	47,979	47,272	1,403,306	155,395	52,291
New Hampshire	1,142,708	9,217	11,778	17,930	703,427	131,825	18,064
New Jersey	7,491,893	65,085	117,207	180,332	4,428,107	735,197	154,113
New Mexico	1,422,909	7,704	21,368	19,652	919,275	130,232	10,753
New York	16,294,894	258,099	413,354	336,208	9,702,190	1,285,513	290,854
North Carolina	7,142,173	50,356	146,147	104,162	4,558,998	613,678	55,125
North Dakota	666,380	3,970	12,211	14,499	364,406	90,372	6,596
Ohio	8,593,482	48,139	122,556	128,515	5,617,549	764,122	110,874
Oklahoma	2,720,615	15,269	59,003	51,627	1,623,300	222,511	28,979
Oregon	3,356,232	18,690	60,394	52,439	1,932,612	384,437	32,341
Pennsylvania	9,862,860	51,627	166,309	151,648	6,227,309	1,085,818	140,172
Rhode Island	870,827	5,301	17,799	11,643	535,538	82,871	23,100
South Carolina	3,436,312	20,861	66,016	51,748	2,220,145	295,668	24,604
South Dakota	765,091	4,249	15,329	16,606	419,478	91,032	14,473
Tennessee	4,477,111	28,180	37,467	75,071	3,018,332	374,219	38,918
Texas	19,820,986	159,809	350,298	418,803	12,368,620	1,267,276	204,234
Utah	2,291,197	13,877	66,593	77,572	1,319,410	142,495	17,305
Vermont	578,208	4,265	10,807	7,739	327,227	78,143	7,264
Virginia	6,322,926	50,422	121,025	92,740	3,952,575	632,447	56,965
Washington	5,914,768	35,942	109,379	85,368	3,547,517	579,789	63,695
West Virginia	1,121,494	6,285	12,674	13,432	766,240	105,399	10,777
Wisconsin	4,524,302	27,090	64,310	63,336	2,861,996	502,487	66,252
Wyoming	528,706	6,444	14,131	16,316	271,200	51,734	7,856
Puerto Rico	517,065	463	297	1,036	225,939	58,610	266
Other [9]	2,580,458	53,505	846	18,535	1,730,023	92,306	3,229

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2018—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)
United States, total	696,167	30,942,654	34,092	245,584	1,049,493	1,603,499	25,832,784
Alabama	6,011	351,189	230	2,224	15,441	18,114	282,036
Alaska	1,011	79,972	46	456	3,263	4,770	70,294
Arizona	9,274	535,600	419	3,770	10,690	21,333	533,847
Arkansas	3,990	245,666	135	979	12,863	11,676	208,990
California	84,023	3,838,511	5,697	27,340	82,381	170,834	3,570,306
Colorado	12,029	675,517	580	5,123	14,071	27,783	565,606
Connecticut	16,050	345,460	733	5,890	7,468	19,707	272,820
Delaware	7,407	91,933	81	702	2,081	7,580	80,072
District of Columbia	3,002	74,114	128	840	548	12,421	71,724
Florida	47,375	2,269,535	2,499	22,229	54,730	132,339	2,441,428
Georgia	12,565	895,266	655	4,771	35,051	37,167	857,228
Hawaii	3,580	121,682	211	1,226	1,316	6,812	119,571
Idaho	2,099	198,490	126	830	8,918	7,493	136,830
Illinois	36,536	1,304,553	1,470	9,439	60,053	63,845	870,164
Indiana	8,556	531,783	401	3,580	28,360	33,426	317,834
Iowa	4,583	319,313	576	2,185	27,899	26,581	155,513
Kansas	7,621	295,460	295	2,261	18,166	15,490	190,287
Kentucky	6,358	334,248	242	2,408	16,304	17,041	230,304
Louisiana	5,281	398,784	203	1,719	14,918	16,326	377,235
Maine	3,892	165,593	103	1,239	5,517	9,637	96,907
Maryland	17,789	530,580	697	4,785	11,774	29,894	473,795
Massachusetts	30,503	714,890	1,427	9,615	12,872	42,104	488,431
Michigan	18,789	875,668	602	5,703	29,632	43,797	588,204
Minnesota	10,000	605,999	740	5,577	36,924	35,446	369,004
Mississippi	2,967	209,512	105	875	12,425	11,355	169,931
Missouri	15,001	648,292	444	3,894	28,436	49,407	396,778
Montana	1,561	163,184	102	922	7,785	9,180	114,935
Nebraska	3,360	221,834	297	1,573	22,083	12,626	118,234
Nevada	5,708	243,449	210	1,672	7,639	12,672	265,132
New Hampshire	4,841	141,347	169	1,530	4,846	8,702	89,032
New Jersey	24,073	975,468	1,532	8,877	23,701	42,753	735,448
New Mexico	2,713	160,561	120	1,085	6,992	8,737	133,717
New York	46,708	2,329,822	2,526	21,017	27,126	97,401	1,484,076
North Carolina	13,342	867,865	792	5,958	32,938	41,116	651,696
North Dakota	1,347	100,961	113	1,018	15,256	5,088	50,543
Ohio	20,368	912,451	941	7,348	38,775	86,751	735,093
Oklahoma	7,297	358,002	267	1,848	11,698	16,379	324,435
Oregon	7,998	463,231	607	3,508	13,217	22,124	364,634
Pennsylvania	28,729	1,140,640	1,327	10,459	39,292	71,193	748,337
Rhode Island	3,659	113,270	203	895	2,213	8,925	65,410
South Carolina	6,051	396,797	306	3,040	14,678	17,368	319,030
South Dakota	3,496	113,105	161	1,026	13,920	6,019	66,197
Tennessee	11,287	473,664	430	3,532	20,984	24,634	370,393
Texas	69,152	2,199,784	1,758	16,423	98,204	96,371	2,570,254
Utah	3,308	330,295	135	1,048	7,998	10,021	301,140
Vermont	2,445	86,664	76	601	2,734	6,042	44,201
Virginia	17,658	747,536	735	6,652	19,816	40,650	583,705
Washington	16,482	765,135	821	6,863	24,187	33,978	645,612
West Virginia	1,837	122,678	75	612	4,933	9,237	67,315
Wisconsin	13,275	542,729	510	5,227	25,687	35,980	315,423
Wyoming	2,560	87,223	75	829	3,967	4,527	61,844
Puerto Rico	82	206,886	33	63	117	1,142	22,131
Other [9]	538	20,463	926	2,298	6,606	1,505	649,678

Footnotes on next page.

Table 3. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2018—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 13 for information on tax-exempt bond returns. See Tables 13 and 23 for information on employee retirement benefit plans. See Table 14 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 corporations), 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-EZ (individual income tax return for single and joint filers with no dependents); 1040-C (income tax return for departing aliens); 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); 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.
- [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); 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).
- [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); 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).

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 2018

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)
United States, total	178,972,623	1,349,449	4,429,022	3,699,831	134,297,201	54,871,688
Alabama	2,285,097	10,013	46,806	43,316	1,836,610	703,505
Alaska	390,482	1,632	8,942	6,734	298,528	153,080
Arizona	3,431,236	13,377	71,841	64,520	2,617,895	1,202,640
Arkansas	1,425,757	7,395	37,549	27,843	1,109,704	406,547
California	21,922,583	219,319	520,799	396,855	15,815,979	5,095,834
Colorado	3,291,884	16,885	110,403	89,360	2,361,955	1,162,195
Connecticut	2,102,701	14,675	26,761	62,938	1,560,221	610,259
Delaware	573,602	7,359	12,177	15,171	404,230	189,896
District of Columbia	431,465	3,121	5,450	10,809	299,669	153,230
Florida	12,608,157	126,353	589,071	281,299	8,617,085	3,528,861
Georgia	5,393,910	27,738	158,096	96,563	4,009,402	1,736,920
Hawaii	721,560	5,287	10,826	8,937	579,399	232,869
Idaho	894,188	3,823	27,298	25,873	677,291	297,591
Illinois	7,162,251	50,641	212,910	110,128	5,400,761	2,103,063
Indiana	3,452,993	10,407	75,542	51,158	2,836,376	1,297,356
Iowa	1,685,224	13,028	39,175	35,292	1,355,191	458,509
Kansas	1,582,621	10,265	32,905	35,415	1,224,312	507,856
Kentucky	2,126,300	7,271	41,790	36,098	1,750,705	673,535
Louisiana	2,301,332	14,512	51,996	54,874	1,738,099	720,241
Maine	776,156	3,934	20,202	11,949	570,392	267,460
Maryland	3,317,855	19,236	66,800	61,037	2,517,906	1,109,755
Massachusetts	4,228,298	31,677	90,807	76,590	3,057,387	1,192,680
Michigan	5,331,787	35,444	125,848	95,901	4,230,728	1,654,178
Minnesota	3,250,611	14,227	85,449	60,432	2,494,753	972,122
Mississippi	1,356,143	6,864	26,098	25,901	1,107,900	425,784
Missouri	3,258,178	16,847	61,309	64,070	2,506,927	1,064,831
Montana	645,962	5,649	23,833	19,105	455,411	183,807
Nebraska	1,079,261	7,786	31,359	25,279	838,553	339,215
Nevada	1,677,646	14,549	41,447	40,497	1,230,037	523,216
New Hampshire	792,454	5,364	10,035	15,126	615,227	316,562
New Jersey	5,485,558	48,462	108,534	166,731	3,926,278	1,154,123
New Mexico	1,000,616	4,242	17,682	16,091	806,893	372,705
New York	12,493,837	207,209	389,705	319,793	8,937,874	2,668,708
North Carolina	5,133,787	25,668	119,525	85,217	4,059,491	1,812,711
North Dakota	430,104	2,634	10,801	12,869	331,626	126,205
Ohio	6,264,402	29,377	98,734	105,526	5,019,129	2,298,674
Oklahoma	1,942,585	9,441	49,487	43,993	1,462,527	620,215
Oregon	2,321,686	11,467	53,141	45,710	1,707,325	858,484
Pennsylvania	6,956,436	32,920	144,814	133,045	5,453,952	2,306,894
Rhode Island	650,630	3,388	16,000	10,293	481,129	169,936
South Carolina	2,511,238	11,232	56,890	44,092	1,992,815	855,455
South Dakota	505,778	2,958	14,043	15,282	382,984	150,454
Tennessee	3,299,666	18,524	33,115	66,646	2,705,302	1,256,130
Texas	14,440,219	103,508	295,161	356,410	10,733,472	5,058,271
Utah	1,708,757	7,549	59,708	68,932	1,183,307	558,797
Vermont	381,127	2,360	9,722	6,867	289,204	130,042
Virginia	4,506,593	27,173	109,590	83,585	3,478,254	1,787,756
Washington	4,094,208	19,992	95,078	73,137	3,114,756	1,679,412
West Virginia	783,614	3,791	10,115	9,911	677,618	327,246
Wisconsin	3,231,429	19,296	60,425	58,464	2,579,062	1,066,268
Wyoming	348,902	4,256	12,435	14,211	243,498	108,100
Puerto Rico	92,042	152	170	510	66,160	12,783
Other [11]	891,715	29,172	623	13,446	545,912	208,722

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed Electronically, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2018—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)						
United States, total	2,656,313	79,425,513	2,566,493	13,562,987	579,451	1,084,125	17,404,064
Alabama	33,986	1,133,105	23,570	103,653	9,518	14,379	197,232
Alaska	5,024	145,448	3,351	18,654	434	3,553	48,654
Arizona	55,554	1,415,255	30,926	252,682	6,196	15,583	358,216
Arkansas	23,565	703,157	14,033	56,348	7,525	9,221	156,139
California	214,789	10,720,145	267,897	2,182,850	52,980	110,212	2,355,692
Colorado	47,321	1,199,760	37,619	263,310	7,361	20,010	384,981
Connecticut	26,581	949,962	39,800	196,744	2,904	14,633	184,025
Delaware	8,140	214,334	32,407	43,200	442	4,596	54,020
District of Columbia	7,994	146,439	4,780	52,012	65	9,495	46,064
Florida	142,112	5,088,224	157,062	1,068,209	39,750	51,727	1,677,601
Georgia	91,723	2,272,482	40,734	400,065	25,236	28,249	607,827
Hawaii	7,810	346,530	9,845	42,013	448	4,859	59,946
Idaho	15,623	379,700	7,860	43,905	2,754	5,949	99,435
Illinois	110,127	3,297,698	183,352	551,469	39,613	43,241	570,136
Indiana	85,892	1,539,020	29,179	199,568	13,468	23,423	213,872
Iowa	22,869	896,682	20,842	75,137	13,146	22,141	111,272
Kansas	23,910	716,456	23,676	98,881	8,383	11,927	136,857
Kentucky	36,914	1,077,170	22,255	90,985	8,880	12,944	155,372
Louisiana	33,865	1,017,858	16,151	136,999	9,089	12,680	266,932
Maine	11,994	302,932	9,922	82,743	1,834	7,416	67,764
Maryland	51,135	1,408,151	39,844	279,373	5,212	22,571	305,876
Massachusetts	60,547	1,864,707	127,084	470,023	5,468	26,250	343,012
Michigan	92,258	2,576,550	66,811	324,348	15,569	33,254	403,884
Minnesota	51,884	1,522,631	32,795	263,081	15,840	25,385	258,649
Mississippi	26,583	682,116	8,828	40,802	8,223	9,312	122,215
Missouri	61,087	1,442,096	81,011	215,040	15,802	24,097	273,075
Montana	10,543	271,604	12,113	32,138	3,714	7,524	86,475
Nebraska	15,860	499,338	13,398	56,568	9,574	9,908	86,836
Nevada	17,299	706,821	47,007	115,139	3,467	6,535	178,968
New Hampshire	11,710	298,665	14,126	67,802	1,652	6,259	56,863
New Jersey	47,148	2,772,155	137,373	560,039	13,868	28,778	495,495
New Mexico	17,426	434,188	8,503	45,073	5,459	6,857	89,816
New York	160,183	6,269,166	268,945	1,177,017	10,924	71,407	1,110,963
North Carolina	93,102	2,246,780	41,864	334,774	11,966	29,981	425,301
North Dakota	6,460	205,421	5,572	19,018	8,183	3,917	35,484
Ohio	127,539	2,720,455	88,952	381,651	20,449	45,780	474,804
Oklahoma	28,961	842,312	23,001	109,411	6,269	12,342	226,114
Oregon	47,459	848,841	26,374	200,490	6,037	16,453	254,689
Pennsylvania	116,919	3,147,058	108,325	526,162	17,631	48,415	491,172
Rhode Island	8,678	311,193	20,470	70,831	872	5,625	42,022
South Carolina	51,972	1,137,360	19,527	146,815	8,329	13,019	218,519
South Dakota	6,778	232,530	12,783	18,347	7,601	4,745	47,035
Tennessee	59,140	1,449,172	32,191	166,161	12,833	18,994	245,900
Texas	183,539	5,675,201	164,828	936,821	71,556	73,589	1,704,874
Utah	24,603	624,510	14,253	137,731	4,726	7,125	225,426
Vermont	7,943	159,162	5,834	34,921	456	4,643	27,120
Virginia	99,164	1,690,498	46,249	341,174	10,205	30,813	379,550
Washington	65,916	1,435,344	52,627	266,662	11,790	25,920	434,246
West Virginia	16,376	350,372	8,959	21,580	2,252	7,313	42,075
Wisconsin	60,228	1,512,794	53,437	202,421	9,295	26,126	222,903
Wyoming	3,818	135,398	6,141	17,924	2,078	3,696	44,663
Puerto Rico	1,394	53,377	115	18,986	0	568	5,381
Other [11]	16,868	337,190	1,892	5,237	2,125	686	292,622

Footnotes on next page.

Table 4. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed Electronically, by Type and State, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued**Footnotes**

- [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 corporations), 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); and 1040-SS (self-employment income tax return for U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands residents).
- [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 Web site 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 \$66,000 or less could prepare and file their 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); 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 2018

[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)
United States, total	3,465,466,627	262,742,024	3,105,140,728	2,402,897,198	648,656,961
Alabama	26,724,809	1,147,165	25,133,263	19,475,007	5,422,328
Alaska	5,287,377	111,474	5,100,023	3,867,475	1,128,043
Arizona	46,226,885	2,622,531	41,753,996	31,160,636	10,102,103
Arkansas	32,029,540	3,950,818	27,170,278	22,593,664	4,157,843
California	456,555,954	46,700,286	400,679,339	293,569,186	101,391,153
Colorado	58,707,795	2,869,410	54,748,985	41,548,174	12,720,547
Connecticut	53,729,155	7,116,335	45,844,226	33,064,354	12,021,647
Delaware	19,038,671	2,486,794	16,108,176	13,059,127	1,432,327
District of Columbia	28,443,717	3,114,062	25,271,452	21,969,336	2,652,273
Florida	205,694,126	9,224,023	191,856,807	134,991,830	52,781,449
Georgia	92,804,948	8,969,502	79,612,457	64,427,835	14,352,976
Hawaii	9,591,724	683,176	8,564,619	6,167,632	2,292,908
Idaho	10,858,404	337,959	10,407,218	7,909,209	2,375,209
Illinois	161,189,282	13,643,665	141,827,507	111,559,888	26,248,624
Indiana	58,698,927	3,879,084	54,074,694	45,892,442	7,841,182
Iowa	25,111,982	1,130,801	23,522,559	19,168,516	4,186,428
Kansas	25,813,743	1,423,611	22,681,380	17,723,097	4,534,943
Kentucky	34,754,947	2,866,448	31,441,071	26,645,309	4,569,771
Louisiana	41,982,123	1,063,806	40,359,049	34,141,625	5,969,831
Maine	7,925,462	197,973	7,676,810	5,922,048	1,661,306
Maryland	72,561,209	2,936,165	69,039,368	56,927,803	11,325,416
Massachusetts	117,998,443	7,892,672	108,385,087	84,353,229	22,392,186
Michigan	83,256,186	4,039,055	78,223,049	63,121,412	13,814,858
Minnesota	99,354,057	12,141,388	85,870,537	75,128,202	10,032,752
Mississippi	11,460,401	467,409	10,789,789	8,306,823	2,379,209
Missouri	63,139,167	4,857,562	56,792,457	47,453,318	8,071,132
Montana	6,229,347	157,799	6,009,686	4,179,367	1,740,667
Nebraska	25,312,311	6,096,452	18,992,977	14,708,715	2,859,772
Nevada	23,317,912	1,047,600	21,963,043	12,387,618	6,909,374
New Hampshire	12,291,272	198,895	11,606,329	8,508,499	2,830,334
New Jersey	138,976,784	14,592,522	120,390,388	96,284,885	22,627,658
New Mexico	9,002,297	99,218	8,715,321	6,450,244	2,187,475
New York	281,220,376	21,597,741	254,472,758	186,350,740	64,371,208
North Carolina	82,539,491	5,748,918	75,838,061	62,091,962	13,071,566
North Dakota	6,578,855	207,681	6,263,203	4,617,200	1,604,883
Ohio	140,891,209	9,303,929	126,652,169	110,948,859	14,506,737
Oklahoma	27,908,169	1,010,159	23,067,396	17,460,908	4,991,873
Oregon	33,802,142	998,183	32,097,454	24,815,679	7,024,399
Pennsylvania	136,268,950	9,046,083	123,628,377	101,020,850	20,671,697
Rhode Island	14,725,607	3,024,743	11,557,850	9,670,110	1,638,200
South Carolina	28,552,567	1,405,691	26,683,279	20,396,037	6,046,798
South Dakota	8,200,403	296,888	7,819,278	4,468,367	1,718,201
Tennessee	68,888,235	5,365,333	61,502,290	51,410,226	9,545,324
Texas	280,048,364	15,756,288	240,169,156	178,016,216	56,433,977
Utah	23,401,402	992,792	21,637,433	16,573,611	4,850,884
Vermont	4,417,527	81,587	4,286,720	3,210,332	1,023,301
Virginia	84,844,999	9,696,347	74,465,304	57,863,682	15,288,132
Washington	90,404,108	4,944,899	83,778,554	64,959,436	18,020,229
West Virginia	6,911,139	201,692	6,624,968	5,226,091	1,352,209
Wisconsin	51,992,826	3,275,928	47,765,785	38,359,100	8,465,774
Wyoming	4,930,650	78,787	4,486,179	2,348,215	1,825,826
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	722,760	2,087	716,629	540,811	124,973
Puerto Rico	3,443,334	19,383	3,309,345	2,855,792	430,349
International	12,328,713	1,561,494	10,112,141	5,543,705	4,541,468
Undistributed [5]	8,375,844	59,730	7,594,457	1,482,765	6,095,231

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax and State, Fiscal Year 2018—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 [4]
	Unemployment insurance tax	Railroad retirement tax	Estate and trust income tax			
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
United States, total	8,806,553	6,324,061	38,455,955	22,664,503	1,201,166	73,718,206
Alabama	65,906	2,854	167,168	90,298	1,766	352,317
Alaska	12,172	2,204	90,128	19,307	351	56,223
Arizona	136,313	1,773	353,170	339,158	7,312	1,503,889
Arkansas	139,956	2,702	276,114	137,276	2,624	768,544
California	2,535,731	11,720	3,171,549	4,787,146	163,680	4,225,502
Colorado	113,887	18,420	347,956	267,822	17,290	804,289
Connecticut	70,694	6,218	681,313	311,840	56,960	399,794
Delaware	21,647	55,820	1,539,255	52,892	708	390,101
District of Columbia	18,387	551,552	79,904	40,182	1,402	16,618
Florida	509,004	700,505	2,874,019	2,645,657	117,670	1,849,968
Georgia	258,771	1,932	570,943	396,256	20,647	3,806,086
Hawaii	18,519	0	85,561	48,381	2,011	293,536
Idaho	39,444	72	83,284	37,594	1,685	73,948
Illinois	310,552	382,032	3,326,411	1,084,136	19,492	4,614,481
Indiana	108,947	35,482	196,641	194,653	3,645	546,851
Iowa	50,984	7,409	109,222	87,195	1,983	369,444
Kansas	69,964	217,610	135,767	121,463	2,313	1,584,977
Kentucky	69,962	13,722	142,306	174,287	5,166	267,976
Louisiana	68,144	5,268	174,181	148,693	7,437	403,138
Maine	18,244	1,754	73,458	15,507	2,975	32,196
Maryland	115,556	17,502	653,091	244,483	11,504	329,689
Massachusetts	183,178	30,635	1,425,860	493,686	46,175	1,180,822
Michigan	199,085	12,000	1,075,694	377,592	38,866	577,624
Minnesota	206,697	93,544	409,342	382,874	12,688	946,570
Mississippi	31,083	1,444	71,230	44,112	711	158,380
Missouri	139,858	105,462	1,022,687	460,352	2,775	1,026,021
Montana	18,357	29,909	41,386	27,736	7,981	26,144
Nebraska	38,410	1,254,808	131,273	80,632	8,924	133,325
Nevada	51,580	81	2,614,390	150,580	5,169	151,520
New Hampshire	22,301	87	245,108	101,155	12,476	372,416
New Jersey	227,492	166,614	1,083,739	674,068	103,890	3,215,917
New Mexico	20,923	83	56,596	105,859	9,205	72,695
New York	351,222	534,066	2,865,522	2,441,183	172,516	2,536,177
North Carolina	210,312	8,679	455,543	561,810	7,596	383,106
North Dakota	13,861	7,414	19,846	34,253	4,913	68,805
Ohio	280,643	28,178	887,752	423,737	5,697	4,505,676
Oklahoma	65,936	3,517	545,163	92,400	2,693	3,735,522
Oregon	89,265	1,927	166,184	242,264	9,644	454,598
Pennsylvania	293,605	77,795	1,564,430	690,843	23,755	2,879,892
Rhode Island	33,717	15	215,808	83,278	4,822	54,914
South Carolina	64,800	2,007	173,637	137,256	5,060	321,282
South Dakota	12,356	1,609	1,618,745	30,267	356	53,615
Tennessee	192,445	2,603	351,693	313,703	19,105	1,687,804
Texas	598,532	1,161,931	3,958,501	1,395,067	135,733	22,592,120
Utah	63,736	4,052	145,151	79,508	6,195	685,474
Vermont	8,858	3,427	40,802	17,669	118	31,433
Virginia	169,867	737,110	406,513	469,094	10,213	204,043
Washington	261,798	11,404	525,688	274,931	31,639	1,374,084
West Virginia	14,283	817	31,569	24,387	154	59,937
Wisconsin	131,822	2,573	806,516	250,253	10,549	690,310
Wyoming	7,507	794	303,836	307,343	3,985	54,356
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	4,115	0	46,729	0	2	4,042
Puerto Rico	22,612	0	593	1,694	51	112,860
International	7,352	2,629	16,988	140,018	21,878	493,182
Undistributed [5]	16,161	299	0	510,673	27,012	183,972

Footnotes on next page.

Table 5. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax and State, Fiscal Year 2018—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] 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.
- [5] 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 2018 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 1960–2018

[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]				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
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

Footnotes on next page.

Table 6. Gross Collections, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 1960–2018—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 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 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 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 2018

State or area	Total Internal Revenue refunds [1]	Business income taxes [2]	Individual income tax	Estate and trust income tax	Employment taxes [3]	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
United States, total [5]	122,209,230	337,065	120,226,272	230,306	1,324,705	5,364	1,395	84,123
Alabama	1,664,884	3,191	1,641,355	2,076	16,941	d	d	1,289
Alaska	278,359	756	272,281	384	4,603	d	d	320
Arizona	2,303,811	4,726	2,273,320	3,097	21,494	55	12	1,107
Arkansas	1,005,911	2,275	989,207	1,096	12,479	d	d	827
California	13,936,286	44,361	13,695,642	25,119	161,740	1,066	220	8,138
Colorado	2,074,066	5,339	2,038,705	3,807	24,874	98	28	1,215
Connecticut	1,414,083	3,290	1,391,609	4,300	13,833	90	20	941
Delaware	375,728	1,669	365,650	4,410	3,543	d	d	436
District of Columbia	281,791	1,080	276,107	750	3,538	31	12	273
Florida	8,104,382	22,891	7,970,808	14,936	90,633	511	152	4,451
Georgia	3,686,183	8,113	3,634,835	4,069	36,673	102	26	2,365
Hawaii	547,216	1,970	538,247	1,424	5,295	d	d	246
Idaho	582,253	1,538	570,460	573	9,193	d	d	472
Illinois	5,043,802	13,378	4,961,020	15,034	50,046	221	52	4,051
Indiana	2,617,287	5,053	2,585,870	3,225	21,493	44	12	1,590
Iowa	1,160,047	5,471	1,139,845	1,250	12,074	d	d	1,375
Kansas	1,058,432	3,959	1,039,631	1,935	12,029	d	d	844
Kentucky	1,606,711	2,684	1,586,406	2,053	14,535	46	35	952
Louisiana	1,624,138	3,999	1,596,890	1,593	20,579	56	12	1,009
Maine	520,986	1,808	512,765	969	4,858	d	d	555
Maryland	2,350,149	5,688	2,317,650	5,210	20,272	105	13	1,211
Massachusetts	2,751,647	6,737	2,708,975	9,978	23,863	135	37	1,922
Michigan	3,831,167	10,851	3,771,890	6,897	39,221	105	31	2,172
Minnesota	2,148,192	7,632	2,113,803	2,851	21,784	45	24	2,053
Mississippi	1,027,917	2,336	1,011,987	785	12,090	d	d	703
Missouri	2,261,721	7,523	2,220,030	4,557	27,880	74	14	1,643
Montana	383,357	2,695	373,163	512	6,579	d	d	389
Nebraska	726,066	3,058	712,383	937	8,758	d	d	897
Nevada	1,149,506	3,287	1,130,870	3,606	10,868	49	12	814
New Hampshire	568,291	1,518	559,241	1,493	5,605	d	d	403
New Jersey	3,542,268	9,014	3,485,255	8,033	36,983	144	52	2,787
New Mexico	732,976	1,532	722,010	963	8,096	d	d	346
New York	7,845,925	24,212	7,704,101	15,369	97,248	539	183	4,273
North Carolina	3,640,388	8,161	3,589,979	4,974	34,421	134	24	2,695
North Dakota	283,621	1,247	276,932	379	4,481	d	d	562
Ohio	4,622,875	10,713	4,563,132	8,168	37,655	110	29	3,068
Oklahoma	1,314,243	3,600	1,291,633	2,415	15,556	d	d	992
Oregon	1,482,650	4,623	1,455,609	2,668	18,524	43	17	1,166
Pennsylvania	5,108,017	10,117	5,042,739	10,472	40,185	182	34	4,288
Rhode Island	442,781	862	436,927	1,646	2,900	d	d	406
South Carolina	1,745,870	3,550	1,722,707	2,073	16,395	d	d	1,092
South Dakota	329,987	1,651	321,822	1,063	4,995	d	d	439
Tennessee	2,503,538	4,744	2,465,503	3,303	28,390	72	24	1,502
Texas	10,383,571	27,243	10,200,819	21,000	126,553	327	83	7,546
Utah	1,073,228	2,662	1,055,315	1,247	13,344	d	d	635
Vermont	258,687	931	253,641	616	3,254	d	d	234
Virginia	3,163,095	7,874	3,116,831	5,485	30,856	138	30	1,881
Washington	2,829,200	7,288	2,774,701	5,110	40,252	85	39	1,725
West Virginia	648,880	1,126	640,359	734	6,168	d	d	478
Wisconsin	2,269,359	7,072	2,234,713	4,460	20,953	46	38	2,077
Wyoming	219,336	1,283	212,837	704	4,209	d	d	283
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	147,463	d	d	25	1,680	d	0	d
Puerto Rico	106,338	227	94,946	29	11,095	d	d	d
International	429,959	8,417	416,811	444	3,139	194	19	935
Undistributed [5]	606	d	d	0	0	0	0	0
Child tax credit [6]	14,854,934	N/A	14,854,934	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earned income tax credits [6]	24,436,981	N/A	24,436,981	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 2018—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] 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).
- [4] Excludes refunds of excise taxes collected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.
- [5] 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.
- [6] 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 2018

[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 [5]	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes [3]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
United States, total	463,884,727	60,089,066	394,886,856	2,815,539	3,855,059	856,442	65,878	1,315,885
Alabama	5,096,863	413,377	4,633,485	14,949	26,374	d	d	4,939
Alaska	848,250	58,022	776,438	3,381	5,988	d	d	2,364
Arizona	6,705,688	389,462	6,142,458	71,293	52,489	4,546	247	45,194
Arkansas	2,930,577	153,920	2,725,007	12,450	22,303	d	d	7,450
California	45,411,962	3,732,387	40,348,389	283,339	848,165	117,765	4,469	77,449
Colorado	6,144,533	603,946	5,377,954	23,856	60,396	28,311	17,957	32,112
Connecticut	7,716,066	3,252,481	4,301,259	49,612	84,214	20,181	2,205	6,113
Delaware	2,259,258	1,135,002	976,995	92,119	46,914	d	d	1,191
District of Columbia	2,510,406	1,657,418	809,948	5,873	32,248	2,838	554	1,527
Florida	26,170,994	1,760,425	23,828,418	163,944	196,552	117,352	2,586	101,716
Georgia	12,843,439	2,225,655	10,440,728	39,066	104,721	9,634	2,462	21,173
Hawaii	1,475,394	60,660	1,386,278	6,883	7,188	d	d	12,266
Idaho	1,504,676	65,989	1,406,003	13,894	13,880	d	d	2,923
Illinois	18,719,368	3,743,303	14,466,521	315,554	121,100	35,441	679	36,769
Indiana	7,262,688	383,515	6,771,931	20,371	36,228	7,918	50	42,676
Iowa	3,888,977	831,064	3,020,797	6,091	15,425	d	d	12,456
Kansas	3,065,228	248,578	2,783,456	10,786	15,748	d	d	3,892
Kentucky	4,495,635	227,221	4,216,532	12,770	28,245	2,956	791	7,120
Louisiana	5,833,844	887,038	4,886,395	15,501	28,412	14,915	149	1,434
Maine	1,351,562	121,474	1,211,020	4,631	6,015	d	d	4,936
Maryland	8,013,105	1,268,963	6,627,475	62,040	35,733	14,421	63	4,411
Massachusetts	9,248,791	1,154,257	7,792,593	72,898	111,146	33,446	1,028	83,423
Michigan	11,756,843	1,746,220	9,774,253	98,519	104,775	12,635	327	20,114
Minnesota	9,053,049	3,556,506	5,348,949	25,829	56,226	8,567	1,136	55,837
Mississippi	3,146,800	144,091	2,977,777	5,535	16,383	d	d	2,382
Missouri	8,571,949	2,607,490	5,800,039	67,562	67,759	21,628	252	7,219
Montana	930,997	26,038	893,359	3,221	5,699	d	d	1,457
Nebraska	2,151,103	251,305	1,870,779	8,450	14,269	d	d	5,736
Nevada	3,423,667	155,887	3,174,669	57,553	20,694	2,395	423	12,046
New Hampshire	1,527,262	33,499	1,463,905	21,851	6,015	d	d	853
New Jersey	14,081,384	3,142,270	10,635,676	79,536	140,602	16,125	7,875	59,299
New Mexico	1,962,189	26,408	1,911,211	6,713	8,063	d	d	4,615
New York	31,540,869	6,783,078	23,874,409	259,723	428,625	97,569	6,059	91,405
North Carolina	10,843,239	1,203,686	9,471,867	37,242	99,246	25,789	45	5,363
North Dakota	866,858	58,423	784,077	2,103	16,080	d	d	2,527
Ohio	12,833,939	1,001,625	11,588,921	60,986	91,557	18,361	371	72,118
Oklahoma	4,463,946	487,090	3,828,268	79,384	17,384	d	d	46,547
Oregon	3,756,855	145,924	3,531,173	16,954	49,216	5,374	107	8,107
Pennsylvania	16,375,053	2,693,479	13,386,804	102,170	142,037	23,866	779	25,919
Rhode Island	1,733,940	554,006	1,151,716	16,038	6,474	d	d	1,585
South Carolina	5,022,130	541,388	4,441,597	13,934	16,971	d	d	3,993
South Dakota	960,518	33,614	843,273	74,777	6,620	d	d	1,166
Tennessee	8,044,011	1,116,238	6,776,512	23,449	59,014	34,211	433	34,153
Texas	39,044,742	5,537,533	32,669,264	289,573	271,964	73,640	5,992	196,775
Utah	3,111,403	234,219	2,833,970	6,737	21,050	d	d	12,228
Vermont	637,462	17,657	613,054	2,715	2,651	d	d	327
Virginia	9,711,381	895,010	8,691,434	40,311	65,762	13,384	520	4,960
Washington	8,624,096	888,180	7,540,784	39,914	79,446	11,234	2,597	61,940
West Virginia	1,753,468	43,660	1,696,996	4,201	7,164	d	d	524
Wisconsin	6,760,379	1,201,397	5,448,085	41,938	34,517	3,781	259	30,402
Wyoming	690,631	21,289	637,856	24,536	3,738	d	d	891
U.S. Armed Service members overseas and Territories other than Puerto Rico	429,736	d	d	213	1,595	d	0	d
Puerto Rico	192,361	6,165	181,696	70	4,908	d	d	d
International	2,649,168	747,887	1,740,864	2,499	128,102	13,105	1,219	15,493
Advance Premium Tax Credit/Basic Health Program [6]	53,610,220		53,610,220	0	0			
Undistributed [7]	125,774	d	d	0	-39,034	-1,291	-99	17,049
Child tax credit [8]	18,596,631	N/A	18,596,631	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Earned income tax credits [8]	58,639,552	N/A	58,639,552	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 2018—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 \$1.5 billion in interest, of which \$0.7 billion was paid to corporations and \$0.8 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 \$2,881.
- [5] 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).
- [6] The Advance 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 payments of a refundable tax credit that helps taxpayers pay for their health insurance premiums on a monthly basis. The APTC are 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.
- [7] 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.
- [8] Reflects refundable portions of credits only. Shown separately for information purposes. Refund amounts are included in the State figures and U.S. totals.

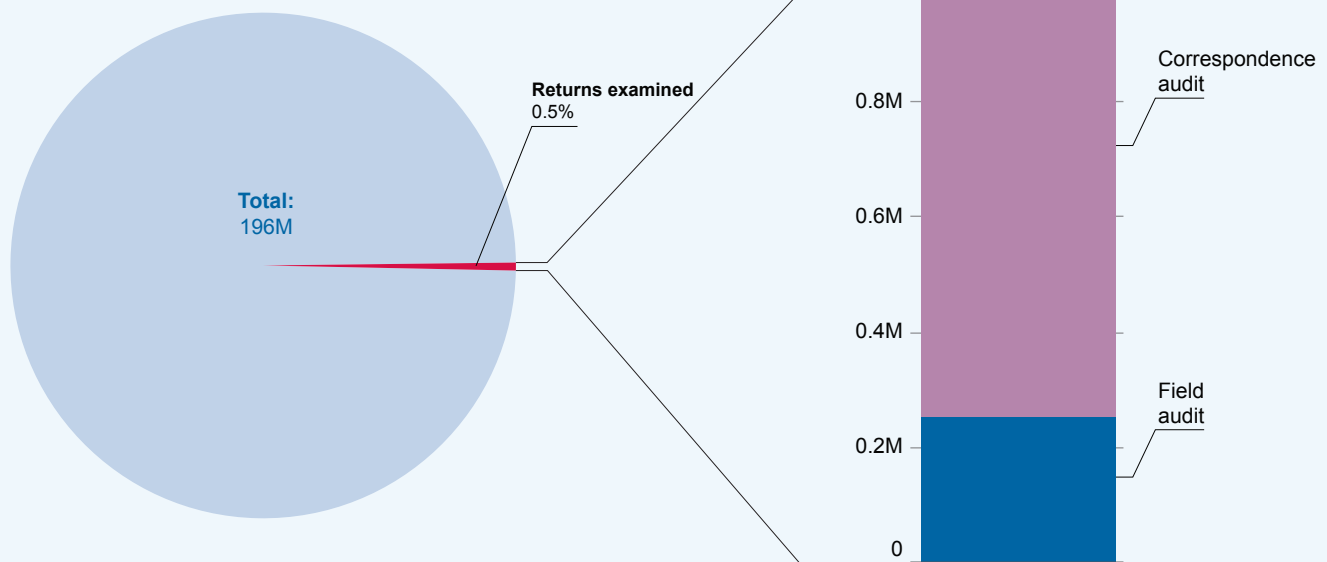
NOTES:

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 2018 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.

Total Returns Filed, Calendar Year 2017, and Percentage Examined, Fiscal Year 2018

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 9a

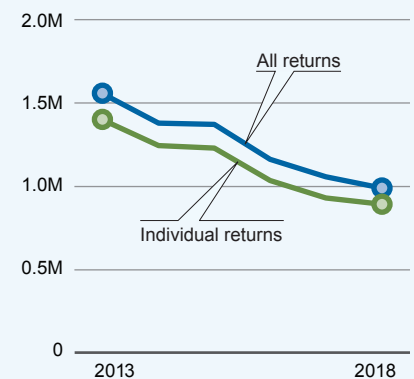
Enforcement:

Examinations

Section 2 of the *Data Book* deals with IRS examinations (audits) of returns to determine if income, expenses, and credits are being reported accurately. The IRS enforces tax law in a number of ways; the more common methods include correspondence (examination by mail) and field (face-to-face audit) examinations. This section provides information about examinations of most types of tax returns such as income tax, estate and gift tax, employment tax, and excise tax. Information is also provided about examinations of tax-exempt organizations.

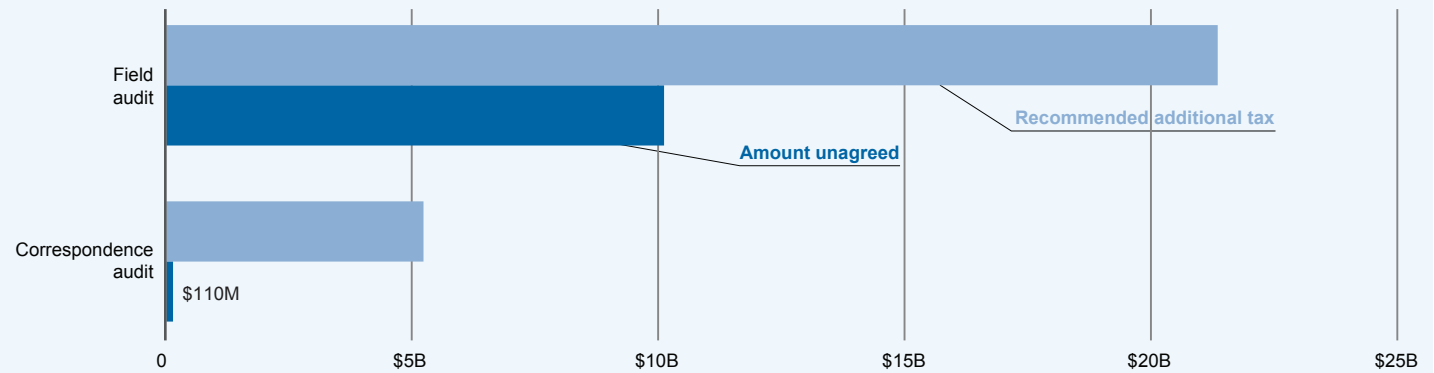
Highlights of the Data

- The IRS audited almost 1.0 million tax returns, approximately 0.5 percent of all returns filed in Calendar Year (CY) 2017 (Table 9a).
- The IRS audited 0.6 percent of all individual income tax returns filed in CY 2017, and 0.9 percent of corporation income tax returns (excluding S corporation returns) (Table 9a).

Number of Returns Examined, Fiscal Years 2013–2018

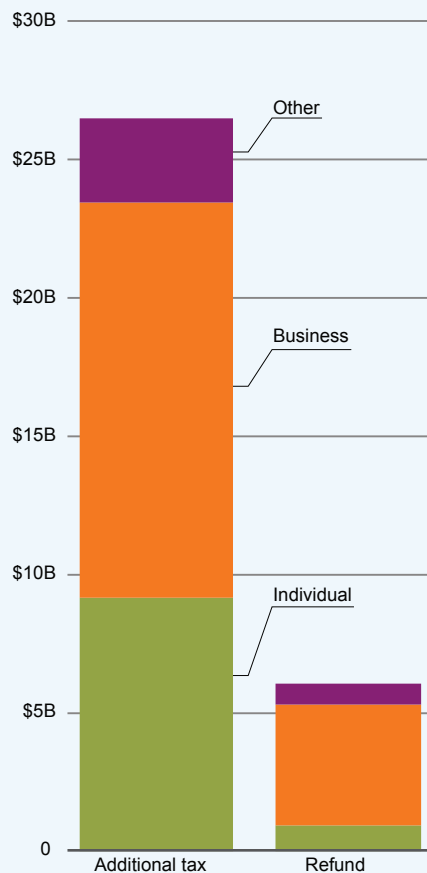
SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 9a

Amount of Recommended Additional Tax and Amount Unagreed, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Tables 9a and 10

Recommended Audit Results, by Type of Filer, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Tables 9a and 12

- IRS conducted the majority of Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 audits, 74.8 percent, via correspondence. The remaining 25.2 percent were conducted in the field (Table 9a).
- Of the almost 1.0 million examinations of tax returns, more than 22,000 taxpayers did not agree with the IRS examiner's determination, totaling to an disagreed recommended additional tax of almost \$10.2 billion (Table 10).
- In FY 2018, examinations protected a total of almost \$2.3 billion in refund payments, of which \$2.2 billion came from field examinations and \$53.8 million from correspondence examinations (Table 11).
- Of the almost 1.0 million examinations of tax returns, almost 30,000 resulted in additional refunds to the taxpayer totaling more than \$6.0 billion (Table 12).
- The IRS examined 15,562 tax-exempt organization, employee retirement plan, government entity, tax-exempt bond, and related taxable returns in FY 2018 (Table 13).

Table 9a. Examination Coverage: Recommended and Average Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018

Type and size of return	All returns filed in Calendar Year 2017 [1,2]	Returns examined in Fiscal Year 2018 [1]			
		Total	Percentage covered	Field [3]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United States, total	195,750,099	991,168	0.5	249,768	741,400
Taxable returns:					
▶ Individual income tax returns, total	150,043,227	[5] 892,187	0.6	169,415	722,772
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [7]:					
▶ Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:					
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [8]	81,930,598	135,775	0.2	16,193	119,582
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [9]	15,617,750	124,674	0.8	26,744	97,930
▶ Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:					
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [10]:					
Under \$25,000	11,334,584	96,227	0.9	21,602	74,625
\$25,000 under \$100,000	3,383,021	31,935	0.9	14,117	17,818
\$100,000 under \$200,000	915,411	21,649	2.4	11,552	10,097
\$200,000 or more	715,018	13,550	1.9	10,207	3,343
Farm returns	1,229,113	4,166	0.3	1,933	2,233
▶ Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [10, 11]:					
Under \$25,000	25,227,279	363,098	1.4	12,260	350,838
\$25,000 or more	1,941,093	19,105	1.0	11,374	7,731
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [7]:					
Nonbusiness returns	5,001,344	30,123	0.6	11,781	18,342
Business returns	2,066,803	29,657	1.4	15,200	14,457
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [7]	504,278	16,290	3.2	10,671	5,619
▷ International returns [12]	176,935	5,938	3.4	5,781	157
▶ Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120-S, total [13]	1,826,883	16,116	0.9	15,747	369
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120-C and 1120-F [14]:					
▶ Small corporations	1,694,658	9,674	0.6	9,488	186
No balance sheet returns	405,716	1,969	0.5	1,925	44
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:					
Under \$250,000	802,205	3,263	0.4	3,218	45
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	289,356	2,671	0.9	2,637	34
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	163,717	1,388	0.8	1,347	41
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	33,664	383	1.1	361	22
▶ Large corporations	74,836	6,050	8.1	5,898	152
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:					
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	39,792	1,825	4.6	1,792	33
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	9,150	973	10.6	957	16
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	8,890	861	9.7	851	10
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	5,402	587	10.9	563	24
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	4,147	417	10.1	406	11
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	5,246	662	12.6	633	29
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	1,576	413	26.2	396	17
\$20,000,000,000 or more	633	312	49.3	300	12
▷ Form 1120-C returns [14]	9,294	20	0.2	20	0
▷ Form 1120-F returns [14]	48,095	372	0.8	341	31
▶ Estate and trust income tax returns [15]	3,115,763	1,524	0.1	764	760
▶ Estate tax returns, total [16]	33,690	2,898	8.6	2,898	0
▷ Size of gross estate:					
Under \$5,000,000	21,223	566	2.7	566	0
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	8,324	1,049	12.6	1,049	0
\$10,000,000 or more	4,143	1,283	31.0	1,283	0
▶ Gift tax returns	242,426	2,090	0.9	2,090	0
▶ Employment tax returns	30,584,476	43,035	0.1	29,701	13,334
▶ Excise tax returns	1,011,364	12,908	1.3	11,730	1,178
▶ Other taxable returns [17]	[4]	202	[4]	62	140
Nontaxable returns [18]:					
▶ Partnership returns	4,043,349	8,945	0.2	7,307	1,638
▶ S corporation returns [19]	4,848,921	10,575	0.2	9,966	609
▶ Other nontaxable returns [20]	[4]	688	[4]	88	600
Income, estate, gift tax, and nontaxable returns, total	164,154,259	935,023	0.6	208,275	726,748

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9a. Examination Coverage: Recommended and Average Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued

Type and size of return	Percentage of returns examined with no change		Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)	
	Field [3]	Correspondence	Total	Field [3]
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
United States, total	[4]	[4]	26,514,334	21,330,155
Taxable returns:				
► Individual income tax returns, total	8	10	[6] 9,050,651	4,456,803
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [7]:				
► Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:				
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [8]	8	9	812,289	249,142
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [9]	5	6	794,201	435,411
► Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:				
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [10]:				
Under \$25,000	5	10	475,161	177,618
\$25,000 under \$100,000	6	8	426,372	240,128
\$100,000 under \$200,000	6	6	586,676	281,712
\$200,000 or more	7	23	337,994	323,257
Farm returns	8	27	17,406	11,511
► Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [10, 11]:				
Under \$25,000	8	10	1,679,971	80,640
\$25,000 or more	9	16	268,416	233,291
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [7]:				
Nonbusiness returns	11	21	825,177	375,547
Business returns	13	22	932,686	505,342
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [7]	17	29	1,877,561	1,526,619
▷ International returns [12]	2	4	16,742	16,585
► Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [13]	32	31	14,380,571	13,876,309
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F [14]:				
► Small corporations	27	25	562,168	522,008
No balance sheet returns	15	16	110,140	110,053
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:				
Under \$250,000	28	22	210,311	181,711
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	32	21	97,414	92,191
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	29	41	99,695	93,586
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	37	27	44,608	44,468
► Large corporations	40	36	13,732,609	13,269,817
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:				
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	44	27	336,681	140,972
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	53	25	98,712	98,523
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	45	30	549,774	519,945
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	41	63	179,762	167,403
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	36	45	77,518	76,094
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	27	41	1,064,998	1,060,929
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	18	35	1,593,713	1,593,369
\$20,000,000,000 or more	14	8	9,831,449	9,612,583
▷ Form 1120–C returns [14]	10	N/A	2,324	2,324
▷ Form 1120–F returns [14]	48	35	83,471	82,160
► Estate and trust income tax returns [15]	6	20	30,174	7,632
► Estate tax returns, total [16]	19	N/A	1,543,307	1,543,307
▷ Size of gross estate:				
Under \$5,000,000	22	N/A	202,498	202,498
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	19	N/A	136,270	136,270
\$10,000,000 or more	17	N/A	1,204,539	1,204,539
► Gift tax returns	30	N/A	464,686	464,686
► Employment tax returns	14	3	795,419	733,901
► Excise tax returns	25	19	233,396	232,479
► Other taxable returns [17]	6	8	16,131	15,039
Nontaxable returns [18]:				
► Partnership returns	40	36	N/A	N/A
► S corporation returns [19]	29	38	N/A	N/A
► Other nontaxable returns [20]	33	28	N/A	N/A
Income, estate, gift tax, and nontaxable returns, total	12	10	25,469,389	20,348,736

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 9a. Examination Coverage: Recommended and Average Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued

Type and size of return	Recommended additional tax (thousands of dollars)—continued	Average recommended additional tax per return (dollars)	
	Correspondence	Field [3]	Correspondence
	(10)	(11)	(12)
United States, total	5,184,179	[4]	[4]
Taxable returns:			
▶ Individual income tax returns, total	4,593,849	26,307	6,356
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [7]:			
▶ Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:			
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [8]	563,147	15,386	4,709
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [9]	358,791	16,281	3,664
▶ Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:			
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [10]:			
Under \$25,000	297,543	8,222	3,987
\$25,000 under \$100,000	186,244	17,010	10,453
\$100,000 under \$200,000	304,964	24,386	30,203
\$200,000 or more	14,737	31,670	4,408
Farm returns	5,895	5,955	2,640
▶ Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [10, 11]:			
Under \$25,000	1,599,331	6,577	4,559
\$25,000 or more	35,125	20,511	4,543
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [7]:			
Nonbusiness returns	449,630	31,877	24,514
Business returns	427,344	33,246	29,560
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [7]	350,942	143,062	62,456
▷ International returns [12]	157	2,869	1,002
▶ Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [13]	504,263	881,203	1,366,565
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F [14]:			
▶ Small corporations	40,160	55,018	215,914
No balance sheet returns	87	57,170	1,966
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:			
Under \$250,000	28,600	56,467	635,561
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	5,223	34,960	153,626
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	6,109	69,477	149,012
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	140	123,180	6,384
▶ Large corporations	462,792	2,249,884	3,044,684
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:			
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	195,710	78,667	5,930,592
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	190	102,950	11,849
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	29,829	610,981	2,982,925
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	12,359	297,342	514,939
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	1,425	187,423	129,513
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	4,070	1,676,033	140,328
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	345	4,023,659	20,266
\$20,000,000,000 or more	218,866	32,041,942	18,238,864
▷ Form 1120–C returns [14]	N/A	116,184	N/A
▷ Form 1120–F returns [14]	1,311	240,940	42,278
▶ Estate and trust income tax returns [15]	22,541	9,990	29,660
▶ Estate tax returns, total [16]	N/A	532,542	N/A
▷ Size of gross estate:			
Under \$5,000,000	N/A	357,770	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	N/A	129,905	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	N/A	938,845	N/A
▶ Gift tax returns	N/A	222,338	N/A
▶ Employment tax returns	61,518	24,710	4,614
▶ Excise tax returns	917	19,819	778
▶ Other taxable returns [17]	1,092	242,566	7,802
Nontaxable returns [18]:			
▶ Partnership returns	N/A	N/A	N/A
▶ S corporation returns [19]	N/A	N/A	N/A
▶ Other nontaxable returns [20]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Income, estate, gift tax, and nontaxable returns, total	5,120,652	97,701	7,046

Footnotes on next page.

Table 9a. Examination Coverage: Recommended and Average Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued**Footnotes**

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] Calendar Year 2017 data are presented because, in general, examination activity is associated with returns filed in the previous calendar year.
- [3] 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.
- [4] Not tabulated.
- [5] Includes a total of 330,359 returns selected for examination on the basis of an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) claim.
- [6] Includes a total of \$1,509,154,523 in recommended additional tax (accounting for the effect of EITC) on returns selected for examination on the basis of an EITC claim.
- [7] 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.
- [8] Includes Forms 1040 without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship), Schedule E (supplemental income and loss), Schedule F (profit or loss from farming), or Form 2106 (employee business expenses).
- [9] Includes Forms 1040 with a Schedule E (supplemental income and loss) or Form 2106 (employee business expenses) but without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming).
- [10] Total gross receipts is the sum of gross receipts from farm and nonfarm businesses. It is calculated by adding the positive values of gross receipts and other income from Schedule C and gross income (which can be positive or negative) from Schedule F. Schedule C is used to report profit or loss from nonfarm sole proprietorships. Schedule F is used to report profit or loss from farming. If a taxpayer reports both farm and nonfarm income, the return is classified by the larger source of income.
- [11] Includes all Forms 1040, those with and without business income, reporting an EITC claim. These returns are classified by size of total gross receipts. Business returns have total gross receipts reported on Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming). Nonbusiness returns, those with no Schedules C or F, are reported in the "Under \$25,000" classification.
- [12] 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).
- [13] 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 17.
- [14] 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).
- [15] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [16] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [17] Includes Forms 1120-FSC (foreign sales corporation income tax return); 1120-S for S corporations reporting a tax (see footnote 19); 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).
- [18] 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.
- [19] 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 17.
- [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:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This table includes information on examinations 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.

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

Table 9b. Examination Coverage: Individual Income Tax Returns Examined, by Size of Adjusted Gross Income, Fiscal Year 2018

Size of adjusted gross income [1]	Returns filed in Calendar Year 2017 (percent of total) [2]	Examination coverage in Fiscal Year 2018 (percent) [3]
All returns [4]	100.00	0.59
No adjusted gross income [5]	1.68	2.04
\$1 under \$25,000	35.59	0.69
\$25,000 under \$50,000	23.65	0.48
\$50,000 under \$75,000	13.44	0.54
\$75,000 under \$100,000	8.66	0.45
\$100,000 under \$200,000	12.41	0.44
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3.72	0.53
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	0.58	1.10
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	0.25	2.21
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	0.02	4.21
\$10,000,000 or more	0.01	6.66

[1] Adjusted gross income is total income (including losses), as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, less statutory adjustments—primarily business, investment, and certain other deductions.

[2] Calendar Year (CY) 2017 data are presented because, in general, examination activity is associated with returns filed in the previous calendar year. The total number of individual income tax returns filed in CY 2017 was 150,043,227. See table 9a for additional details.

[3] Represents returns examined in Fiscal Year 2018 for each adjusted gross income (AGI) class, as a percentage of the total number of returns filed in Calendar Year 2017 for that AGI class.

[4] In addition to examinations of returns filed, the IRS examined more than 44,700 cases in which no return was filed. These nonfiler cases were referred for examination by the Collections Program and the Automated Substitute for Return (ASFR) Program. Under the ASFR Program, the IRS uses information returns from third parties (such as Forms W-2 and 1099) to identify tax return delinquencies, constructs tax returns for certain nonfilers based on that third-party information, and assesses tax, interest, and penalties based on the substitute returns. These nonfiler cases are excluded from the examination data in this table. See Table 14 for information on the ASFR Program.

[5] Includes returns with adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than zero. AGI may be less than zero when a taxpayer reports losses or statutory adjustments that exceed total income.

NOTE:

This table shows examination coverage of individual income tax returns classified by size of adjusted gross income, while Tables 9a and 10–12 report examination coverage by size of total positive income. 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 therefore excludes losses. By comparison, adjusted gross income includes losses, such as farm losses.

SOURCE: Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics.

Table 10. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined with Unagreed Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable returns examined with unagreed recommended additional tax [1]			Amount unagreed		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United States, total	22,257	15,878	6,379	10,188,003	10,078,187	109,816
► Individual income tax returns, total	18,687	12,324	6,363	1,986,024	1,876,229	109,796
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [3]:						
► Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [4]	1,523	676	847	82,389	68,760	13,629
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [5]	2,940	1,745	1,195	92,903	85,760	7,143
► Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [6]:						
Under \$25,000	2,792	1,555	1,237	33,857	26,387	7,470
\$25,000 under \$100,000	1,401	1,211	190	107,630	104,889	2,741
\$100,000 under \$200,000	930	863	67	84,805	83,292	1,513
\$200,000 or more	1,006	975	31	92,967	90,806	2,161
Farm returns	112	89	23	2,616	2,507	109
► Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [6, 7]:						
Under \$25,000	2,421	488	1,933	33,916	13,929	19,987
\$25,000 or more	1,204	1,085	119	63,146	61,107	2,038
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [3]:						
Nonbusiness returns	1,344	1,032	312	152,409	140,785	11,624
Business returns	1,731	1,438	293	171,590	150,582	21,009
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [3]	1,268	1,152	116	1,067,695	1,047,324	20,371
▷ International returns [8]	15	15	0	102	102	N/A
► Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [9]	1,229	d	d	6,677,536	d	d
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F [10]:						
► Small corporations	846	d	d	222,792	d	d
No balance sheet returns	127	127	0	23,195	23,195	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	242	d	d	106,659	d	d
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	213	213	0	32,307	32,307	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	209	209	0	49,639	49,639	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	55	55	0	10,992	10,992	N/A
► Large corporations	362	362	0	6,405,495	6,405,495	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	122	122	0	48,677	48,677	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	37	37	0	20,307	20,307	N/A
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	37	37	0	55,507	55,507	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	37	37	0	91,704	91,704	N/A
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	18	18	0	28,024	28,024	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	41	41	0	703,731	703,731	N/A
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	45	45	0	740,043	740,043	N/A
\$20,000,000,000 or more	25	25	0	4,717,502	4,717,502	N/A
▷ Form 1120–C returns [10]	d	d	0	d	d	N/A
▷ Form 1120–F returns [10]	d	d	0	d	d	N/A
► Estate and trust income tax returns [11]	45	31	14	2,015	2,015	0
► Estate tax returns, total [12]	83	83	0	1,046,415	1,046,415	N/A
▷ Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	12	12	0	183,209	183,209	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	20	20	0	29,512	29,512	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	51	51	0	833,694	833,694	N/A
► Gift tax returns	211	211	0	305,454	305,454	N/A
► Employment tax returns	1,483	1,483	0	115,824	115,824	N/A
► Excise tax returns	514	514	0	53,589	53,589	N/A
► Other taxable returns [13]	5	d	d	1,144	d	d

Footnotes on next page.

Table 10. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined with Unagreed Recommended Additional Tax After Examination, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—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 without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship), Schedule E (supplemental income and loss), Schedule F (profit or loss from farming), or Form 2106 (employee business expenses).
- [5] Includes Forms 1040 with a Schedule E (supplemental income and loss) or Form 2106 (employee business expenses) but without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming).
- [6] Total gross receipts is the sum of gross receipts from farm and nonfarm businesses. It is calculated by adding the positive values of gross receipts and other income from Schedule C and gross income (which can be positive or negative) from Schedule F. Schedule C is used to report profit or loss from nonfarm sole proprietorships. Schedule F is used to report profit or loss from farming. If a taxpayer reports both farm and nonfarm income, the return is classified by the larger source of income.
- [7] Includes all Forms 1040, those with and without business income, reporting an Earned Income Tax Credit claim. These returns are classified by size of total gross receipts. Business returns have total gross receipts reported on Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming). Nonbusiness returns, those with no Schedules C or F, are reported in the "Under \$25,000" classification.
- [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] 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 13.
- [10] 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).
- [11] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [12] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [13] 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 in which the taxpayer did not agree with the IRS examiner's determination. When this occurs, the taxpayer may appeal the decision. For information on all 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 9a.

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

Table 11. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Involving Protection of Revenue Base, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable returns examined involving protection of the revenue base [1]			Amount protected		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United States, total	27,920	11,153	16,767	2,270,629	2,216,874	53,755
► Individual income tax returns, total	24,312	7,545	16,767	201,768	148,013	53,755
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [3]:						
► Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [4]	9,328	880	8,448	32,495	5,806	26,689
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [5]	1,838	728	1,110	9,854	5,835	4,019
► Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [6]:						
Under \$25,000	1,964	403	1,561	7,094	2,034	5,060
\$25,000 under \$100,000	1,043	520	523	5,053	3,077	1,976
\$100,000 under \$200,000	563	436	127	4,050	3,386	663
\$200,000 or more	544	465	79	4,541	4,134	407
Farm returns	124	60	64	489	299	190
► Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [6, 7]:						
Under \$25,000	4,445	245	4,200	22,527	12,371	10,156
\$25,000 or more	350	133	217	2,280	1,599	681
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [3]:						
Nonbusiness returns	1,421	1,188	233	17,659	15,372	2,287
Business returns	1,218	1,124	94	13,967	13,059	907
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [3]	1,399	d	d	81,589	d	d
▷ International returns [8]	75	d	d	172	d	d
► Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [9]	918	918	0	1,670,189	1,670,189	N/A
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F [10]:						
► Small corporations	184	184	0	16,873	16,873	N/A
No balance sheet returns	18	18	0	11,174	11,174	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	27	27	0	484	484	N/A
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	29	29	0	771	771	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	74	74	0	2,495	2,495	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	36	36	0	1,949	1,949	N/A
► Large corporations	687	687	0	1,648,104	1,648,104	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	87	87	0	3,110	3,110	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	64	64	0	173,244	173,244	N/A
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	85	85	0	13,711	13,711	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	70	70	0	25,336	25,336	N/A
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	63	63	0	43,166	43,166	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	124	124	0	103,209	103,209	N/A
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	103	103	0	573,738	573,738	N/A
\$20,000,000,000 or more	91	91	0	712,591	712,591	N/A
▷ Form 1120–C returns [10]	d	d	0	d	d	N/A
▷ Form 1120–F returns [10]	d	d	0	d	d	N/A
► Estate and trust income tax returns [11]	427	427	0	222,980	222,980	N/A
► Estate tax returns, total [12]	75	75	0	10,643	10,643	N/A
▷ Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	11	11	0	855	855	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	25	25	0	1,481	1,481	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	39	39	0	8,307	8,307	N/A
► Gift tax returns	17	17	0	5,640	5,640	N/A
► Employment tax returns	285	285	0	103,301	103,301	N/A
► Excise tax returns	1,871	1,871	0	53,664	53,664	N/A
► Other taxable returns [13]	15	15	0	2,444	2,444	N/A

Footnotes on next page.

Table 11. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Involving Protection of Revenue Base, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—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 without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship), Schedule E (supplemental income and loss), Schedule F (profit or loss from farming), or Form 2106 (employee business expenses).
- [5] Includes Forms 1040 with a Schedule E (supplemental income and loss) or Form 2106 (employee business expenses) but without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming).
- [6] Total gross receipts is the sum of gross receipts from farm and nonfarm businesses. It is calculated by adding the positive values of gross receipts and other income from Schedule C and gross income (which can be positive or negative) from Schedule F. Schedule C is used to report profit or loss from nonfarm sole proprietorships. Schedule F is used to report profit or loss from farming. If a taxpayer reports both farm and nonfarm income, the return is classified by the larger source of income.
- [7] Includes all Forms 1040, those with and without business income, reporting an Earned Income Tax Credit claim. These returns are classified by size of total gross receipts. Business returns have total gross receipts reported on Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming). Nonbusiness returns, those with no Schedules C or F, are reported in the "Under \$25,000" classification.
- [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] 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 13.
- [10] 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).
- [11] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [12] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [13] 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 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 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 9a.

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

Table 12. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Resulting in Refunds, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type and size of return	Taxable returns examined resulting in refunds [1]			Recommended refunds		
	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence	Total	Field [2]	Correspondence
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United States, total	29,983	19,081	10,902	6,035,195	5,894,668	140,528
► Individual income tax returns, total	25,272	14,529	10,743	884,155	763,541	120,614
▷ Returns with total positive income under \$200,000 [3]:						
► Nonbusiness returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Without Schedules C, E, F, or Form 2106 [4]	4,700	1,358	3,342	24,054	12,778	11,276
With Schedule E or Form 2106 [5]	2,673	1,779	894	50,976	36,566	14,410
► Business returns without Earned Income Tax Credit:						
Nonfarm business returns by size of total gross receipts [6]:						
Under \$25,000	1,824	924	900	9,524	6,867	2,657
\$25,000 under \$100,000	1,332	971	361	8,730	7,386	1,343
\$100,000 under \$200,000	958	831	127	7,970	7,385	584
\$200,000 or more	1,032	943	89	17,284	16,950	334
Farm returns	307	236	71	1,417	1,212	205
► Business and nonbusiness returns with Earned Income Tax Credit by size of total gross receipts [6, 7]:						
Under \$25,000	4,221	825	3,396	9,836	4,570	5,266
\$25,000 or more	863	717	146	11,661	11,343	318
▷ Returns with total positive income of at least \$200,000 and under \$1,000,000 [3]:						
Nonbusiness returns	2,540	1,953	587	59,633	52,887	6,746
Business returns	2,152	1,878	274	52,317	48,740	3,577
▷ Returns with total positive income of \$1,000,000 or more [3]	2,653	2,106	547	630,686	556,810	73,876
▷ International returns [8]	17	8	9	68	45	24
► Corporation income tax returns, except Form 1120–S, total [9]	1,532	1,519	13	4,414,638	4,398,490	16,149
▷ Returns other than Forms 1120–C and 1120–F [10]:						
► Small corporations	561	d	d	68,394	d	d
No balance sheet returns	108	108	0	44,259	44,259	N/A
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
Under \$250,000	166	166	0	7,220	7,220	N/A
\$250,000 under \$1,000,000	152	152	0	4,131	4,131	N/A
\$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000	95	d	d	5,094	d	d
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	40	d	d	7,690	d	d
► Large corporations	926	917	9	4,290,039	4,277,157	12,882
Balance sheet returns by size of total assets:						
\$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000	130	130	0	28,446	28,446	N/A
\$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000	88	d	d	48,795	d	d
\$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000	112	112	0	98,570	98,570	N/A
\$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000	111	d	d	175,361	d	d
\$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000	89	89	0	177,870	177,870	N/A
\$1,000,000,000 under \$5,000,000,000	171	d	d	477,063	d	d
\$5,000,000,000 under \$20,000,000,000	123	d	d	860,803	d	d
\$20,000,000,000 or more	102	102	0	2,423,131	2,423,131	N/A
▷ Form 1120–C returns [10]	d	d	0	d	d	N/A
▷ Form 1120–F returns [10]	d	d	d	d	d	d
► Estate and trust income tax returns [11]	270	156	114	73,051	69,304	3,747
► Estate tax returns, total [12]	578	578	0	132,182	132,182	N/A
▷ Size of gross estate:						
Under \$5,000,000	63	63	0	12,207	12,207	N/A
\$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000	211	211	0	20,654	20,654	N/A
\$10,000,000 or more	304	304	0	99,321	99,321	N/A
► Gift tax returns	28	28	0	8,851	8,851	N/A
► Employment tax returns	464	464	0	120,893	120,893	N/A
► Excise tax returns	1,826	1,801	25	400,987	400,979	7
► Other taxable returns [13]	13	6	7	439	427	11

Footnotes on next page.

Table 12. Examination Coverage: Returns Examined Resulting in Refunds, by Type and Size of Return, Fiscal Year 2018—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 without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship), Schedule E (supplemental income and loss), Schedule F (profit or loss from farming), or Form 2106 (employee business expenses).
- [5] Includes Forms 1040 with a Schedule E (supplemental income and loss) or Form 2106 (employee business expenses) but without a Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming).
- [6] Total gross receipts is the sum of gross receipts from farm and nonfarm businesses. It is calculated by adding the positive values of gross receipts and other income from Schedule C and gross income (which can be positive or negative) from Schedule F. Schedule C is used to report profit or loss from nonfarm sole proprietorships. Schedule F is used to report profit or loss from farming. If a taxpayer reports both farm and nonfarm income, the return is classified by the larger source of income.
- [7] Includes all Forms 1040, those with and without business income, reporting an Earned Income Tax Credit claim. These returns are classified by size of total gross receipts. Business returns have total gross receipts reported on Schedule C (nonfarm sole proprietorship) or Schedule F (profit or loss from farming). Nonbusiness returns, those with no Schedules C or F, are reported in the "Under \$25,000" classification.
- [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] 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 13.
- [10] 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).
- [11] Includes taxable Form 1041 (income tax return for estates and trusts) and Form 1041-N (income tax return for electing Alaska Native Settlement Trusts).
- [12] Includes Form 706 (estate and generation-skipping transfer tax return).
- [13] 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 that resulted in additional refunds paid to the taxpayer and the amount of refunds recommended. For information on all 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 9a.

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

Table 13. Returns of Tax-Exempt Organizations, Employee Retirement Plans, Government Entities, and Tax-Exempt Bonds Examined, by Type of Return, Fiscal Year 2018

Type of return	Number of returns examined
Tax-exempt organization, employee retirement plan, government entity, tax-exempt bond returns, and related taxable returns examined in Fiscal Year 2018, total	15,562
Forms 990, 990-EZ, and 990-N [1]	2,004
Forms 990-PF, 1041-A, 1120-POL, and 5227 [2]	263
Form 5500, total [3]	2,510
Defined benefit	366
Defined contribution	2,144
Form 5500-EZ, total [3]	340
Defined benefit	80
Defined contribution	260
Form 5500-SF, total [3]	2,325
Defined benefit	380
Defined contribution	1,945
Tax-exempt bond returns [4]	480
Related taxable returns, total [5]	7,007
Employment tax returns [6]	5,158
Form 990-T [7]	549
Form 4720 [8]	486
Forms 1040, 1041, 1065, and 1120 adjusted [9]	273
Forms 11-C and 730 [10]	142
Form 5329 [11]	20
Form 5330 [12]	379
Employee retirement plan Non-Return Units [13]	633

[1] 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).

[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] 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).

[5] Includes returns of Federal, state, local, and Indian Tribal governments. Although these entities do not have an income tax return filing requirement, they are subject to excise taxes (Forms 11-C and 730) and employment taxes (Forms 940, 941, 943, 944, 945, and 1042).

[6] 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); 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.

[7] Form 990-T is the tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax return.

[8] Form 4720 is used to report excise taxes on tax-exempt organizations and related individuals.

[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.

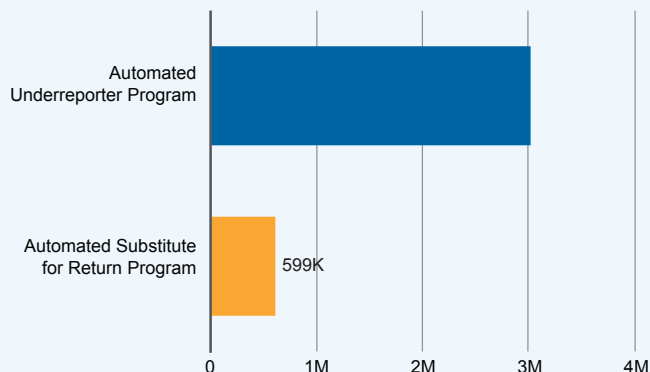
[12] Form 5330 is used to report excise taxes related to employee retirement plans.

[13] Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Employee Plans (EP), often examines retirement plans for which no return is filed. These are called Non-Return Units (NRU).

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

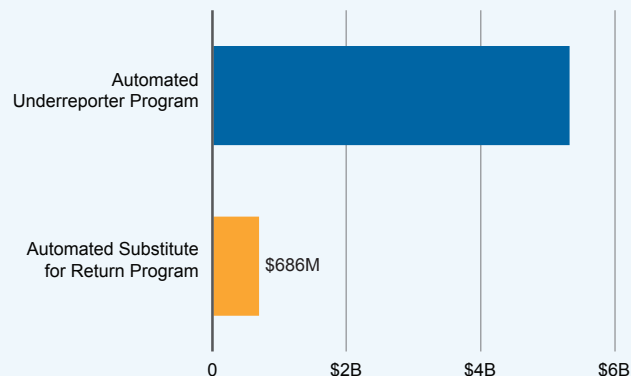
Information Reporting Program, Fiscal Year 2018

Number of closed cases



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 14

Amount of additional assessments



Enforcement:

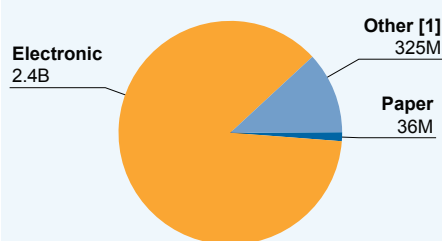
Information Reporting and Verification

Section 3 of the *IRS Data Book* presents data on information reporting and verification, which, along with examinations, are critical tools for identifying and resolving taxpayer errors. In addition to receiving information on self-reported income and tax on returns filed by taxpayers, 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. 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

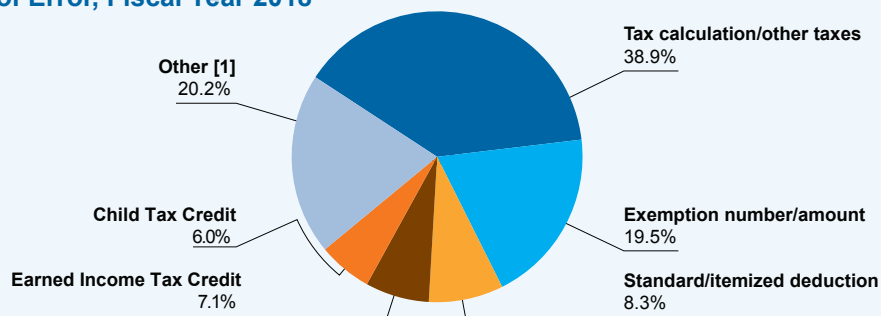
returns from third parties to identify nonfilers; construct tax returns for certain nonfilers based on that third-party information; and assess tax, interest, and penalties based on the substitute returns. To further verify the accuracy of reported information, the IRS also checks for mathematical and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

Number of Information Returns Received, by Type, Fiscal Year 2018



[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: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 14

Math Errors on Tax Year 2017 Individual Income Tax Returns, by Type of Error, Fiscal Year 2018



[1] Includes first-time homebuyer credit repayment, adjusted gross/taxable income amount, education and other credits, refund/amount owed, adjustments to income, filing status, and withholding or excess Social Security payments, and miscellaneous errors.
SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 15

Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, the IRS received more than 2.7 billion third-party information returns; 86.9 percent were filed electronically (Table 14).
- The IRS closed more than 3.0 million cases under the Automated Underreporter Program, resulting in more than \$5.3 billion in additional assessments (Table 14).
- The IRS closed 599,000 cases under its Automated Substitute for Return Program, resulting in \$685.7 million in additional assessments (Table 14).
- For Tax Year (TY) 2017 individual income tax returns processed during FY 2018, IRS sent almost 2.0 million notices to taxpayers for more than 2.4 million math errors identified on their returns (Table 15).
- For TY 2017, math errors associated with calculation of income or other taxes made up 38.9 percent of total math errors. For TY 2016 and prior-year returns processed in FY 2018, misreporting the number and amount of exemptions were the most common errors, making up 27.0 percent of the total (Table 15).

Table 14. Information Reporting Program, Fiscal Year 2018

Item	Number or amount
Number of information returns received (thousands) [1]:	
Total	2,754,441
Paper	35,522
Electronic	2,393,757
Other [2]	325,162
Automated Underreporter Program [3]:	
Number of closed cases (thousands) [4]	3,012
Amount of additional assessments (thousands of dollars) [5]	5,339,169
Number of full-time equivalent positions [6]	1,366
Automated Substitute for Return Program [7]:	
Number of closed cases (thousands) [8]	599
Actual closures	10
Terminated closures	589
Amount of additional assessments (thousands of dollars) [9]	685,731
Number of full-time equivalent positions [6]	41

- [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 (contacts) are reported separately as actual closures (taxpayer contact) and terminated closures (no ASFR taxpayer contact). 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.

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 15. Math Errors on Individual Income Tax Returns, by Type of Error, Fiscal Year 2018

Math error	Tax Year 2017 returns		Tax Year 2016 and other prior-year returns	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Math error notices [1]	1,979,890	N/A	319,332	N/A
Math errors, total [1]	2,449,528	100.0	452,100	100.0
Tax calculation/other taxes [2]	951,931	38.9	75,680	16.7
Exemption number/amount	478,230	19.5	122,269	27.0
Standard/itemized deduction	202,606	8.3	29,969	6.6
Earned Income Tax Credit	174,823	7.1	58,557	13.0
Child Tax Credit [3]	147,008	6.0	54,053	12.0
Adjusted gross/taxable income amount	91,689	3.7	13,665	3.0
Education Credits [3,4]	77,166	3.1	18,255	4.0
First-Time Homebuyer Credit Repayment	70,689	2.9	12,092	2.7
Refund/amount owed	68,554	2.8	13,872	3.1
Filing status	44,416	1.8	16,597	3.7
Adjustments to income	40,914	1.7	7,689	1.7
Withholding or excess Social Security payments	36,827	1.5	10,433	2.3
Other credits [5]	26,319	1.1	8,751	1.9
Other [6]	38,354	1.6	10,218	2.3

N/A—Not applicable.

- [1] A math error notice to the taxpayer may address more than one type of math error. Therefore, the total number of errors exceeds the total number of notices.
- [2] 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.
- [3] The number of math errors associated with the Child Tax Credit and Education Credits increased from Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 to FY 2018, in Tax Year 2016 and prior-year returns. The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act of 2015, incorporated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, expanded the authority of the IRS to deny some credits and personal and dependent exemptions. The new terms of eligibility concerned the expiration of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN), the date a Social Security Number or ITIN was issued, and a ban from the Earned Income Tax Credit.
- [4] Includes the American Opportunity and Lifetime Learning 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, Moving Expenses, Health Savings Account, Tuition and Fees Deduction, 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.

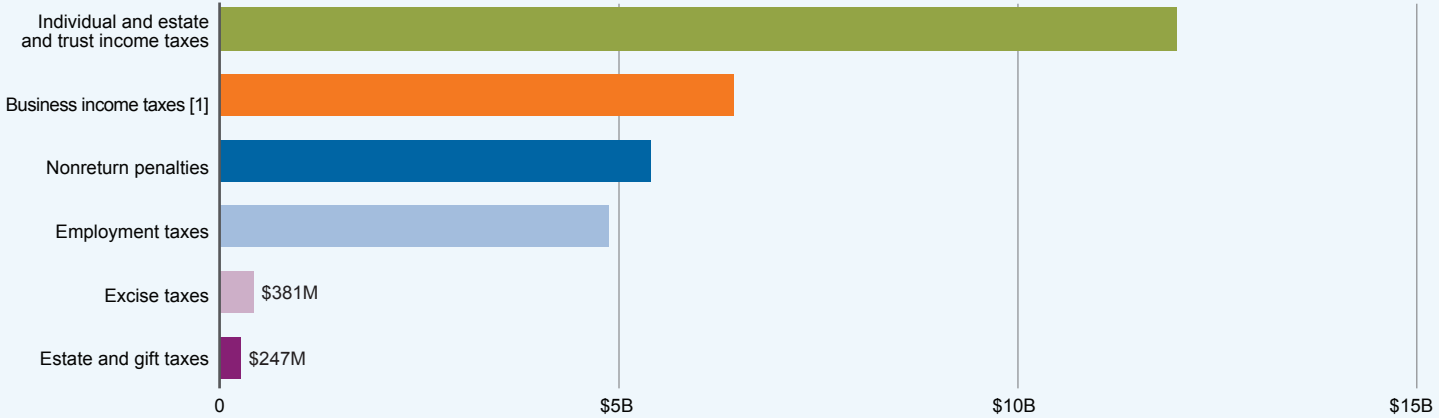
NOTES:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Math errors include a variety of conditions such as computational errors, incorrectly transcribed values, and omitted entries identified during the processing of tax returns.

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

Civil Penalties Assessed, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Year 2018



[1] Includes partnership, corporation, and S corporation income taxes.

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 17

Enforcement:

Collections, Penalties, and Criminal Investigation

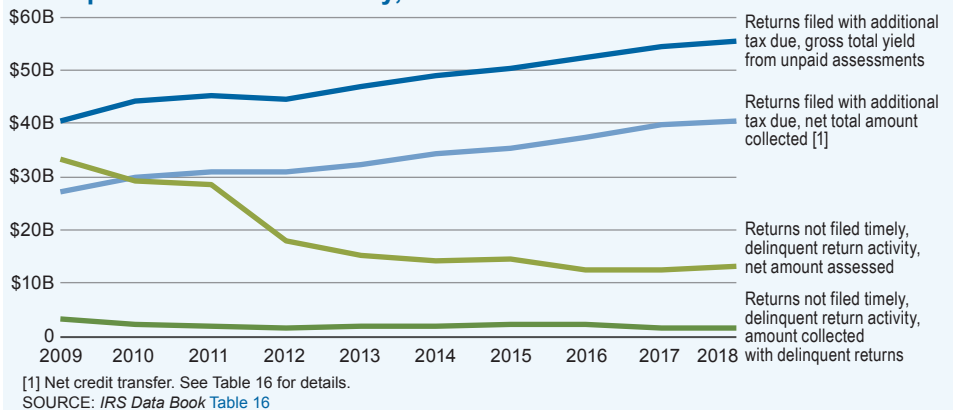
Section 4 of the *IRS Data Book* presents information on collections, penalties, and criminal prosecutions resulting from individuals' or entities' failure to comply with the tax code. Failure to comply with filing, reporting, and payment requirements may result in civil penalties or, in some cases, criminal investigation, which may in turn lead

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

Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, the IRS collected more than \$55.5 billion in unpaid assessments on returns filed with additional tax due, netting more than \$40.6 billion after credit transfers (Table 16).
- The IRS assessed more than \$13.0 billion in additional taxes for returns not filed timely and collected more than \$1.4 billion with delinquent returns (Table 16).
- In FY 2018, taxpayers proposed 59,000 offers in compromise to settle existing tax liabilities for less than the full amount owed. IRS accepted 24,000 offers, amounting to approximately \$261.3 million, during the year (Table 16).
- The IRS assessed close to \$29.3 billion in civil penalties. Almost \$12.0 billion was assessed in civil penalties on individual and estate and trust income tax returns (Table 17).

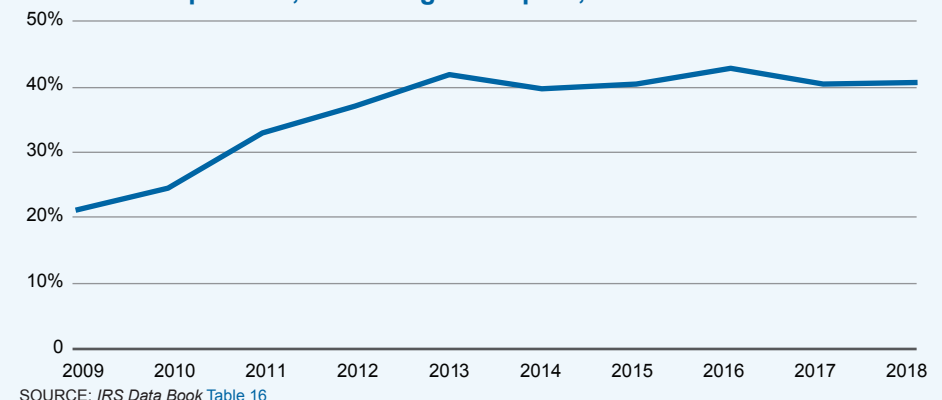
Delinquent Collection Activity, Fiscal Years 2009–2018



[1] Net credit transfer. See Table 16 for details.

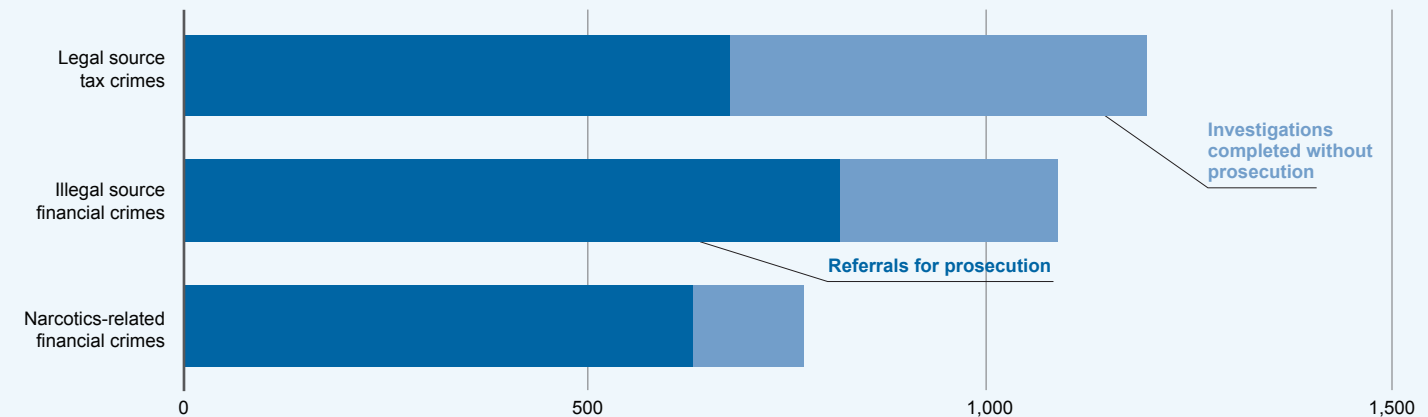
SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 16

Offers in Compromise, Percentage Accepted, Fiscal Years 2009–2018



SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 16

Number of Criminal Investigations Completed, by Type, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 18

- The IRS abated almost \$12.0 billion in civil penalties during the year, including more than \$2.0 billion in abatements for individual and estate and trust income tax returns (Table 17).
- In FY 2018, the IRS initiated 2,886 criminal investigations in three areas—legal source tax crimes, illegal source financial crimes, and narcotics-related financial crimes. The IRS completed 3,051 investigations in these areas (Table 18).
- Legal source tax crime investigations involve activities, industries, and occupations that generate legitimate income. The Legal Source Tax Crimes Program also includes cases that may threaten the tax system, such as frivolous challenges to the legitimacy of tax laws, unscrupulous tax return preparers, and fraudulent refund schemes. During FY 2018, the IRS completed 1,197 legal source tax crime investigations (Table 18).
- Illegal source financial crimes relate to proceeds derived from unlawful sources, other than narcotics. These involve tax and tax-related violations, as well as money laundering. During FY 2018, the IRS completed 1,086 illegal source tax crime investigations (Table 18).
- The Narcotics Program investigates narcotics-related tax and money-laundering crimes. The IRS often cooperates with the Justice Department and other law enforcement agencies to accomplish its mission. During FY 2018, the IRS completed 768 narcotics-related financial crime investigations (Table 18).

Table 16. Delinquent Collection Activities, Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Activity	2017	2018
Returns filed with additional tax due:		
Gross total yield from unpaid assessments [1]	54,378,716	55,502,635
Less: Credit transfers [2]	14,395,007	14,895,892
Equals: Net total amount collected	39,983,710	40,606,743
Taxpayer delinquent accounts (thousands):		
Number in beginning inventory	14,005	14,080
Number of new accounts	8,266	7,802
Number of accounts closed	8,191	8,696
Ending inventory:		
Number	14,080	13,186
Balance of assessed tax, penalties, and interest [3]	131,117,253	128,177,486
Returns not filed timely:		
Delinquent return activity:		
Net amount assessed [4]	12,548,113	13,010,242
Amount collected with delinquent returns	1,609,172	1,413,182
Taxpayer delinquency investigations (thousands) [5]:		
Number in beginning inventory	2,764	2,291
Number of new investigations	362	431
Number of investigations closed	834	950
Number in ending inventory	2,291	1,772
Offers in compromise (thousands) [6]:		
Number of offers received	62	59
Number of offers accepted	25	24
Amount of offers accepted	255,862	261,286
Enforcement activity:		
Number of notices of Federal tax liens filed [7]	446,378	410,220
Number of notices of levy requested on third parties [8]	590,249	639,025
Number of seizures [9]	323	275

- [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.

NOTES:

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 Examination, Collection Data Assurance/Special Reports and Plans.

Table 17. Civil Penalties Assessed and Abated, by Type of Tax and Type of Penalty, Fiscal Year 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of tax and type of penalty	Civil penalties assessed [1]		Civil penalties abated [2, 3]	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil penalties, total	39,152,723	29,281,035	4,125,413	11,949,301
Individual and estate and trust income taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [4]	31,840,318	11,994,071	2,824,101	2,097,454
Accuracy [5]	606,121	1,590,969	112,730	270,001
Bad check	805,780	64,360	14,512	21,424
Delinquency	2,523,294	3,079,990	372,365	908,237
Estimated tax	10,073,921	1,729,666	98,684	68,859
Failure to pay	17,820,322	5,158,129	2,223,772	794,950
Fraud	2,318	323,747	171	11,265
Other [6]	8,562	47,209	1,867	22,718
Partnership income taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [7]	387,104	3,197,394	252,833	2,988,415
Bad check	621	36	18	17
Delinquency	386,480	3,197,350	251,261	2,941,871
Estimated tax	d	d	0	0
Failure to provide information [8]	0	0	1,514	19,383
Failure to file electronically	0	0	40	27,144
Failure to pay	d	d	0	0
Other [6]	0	0	0	0
Corporation income taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [9]	593,395	2,733,456	178,617	1,841,049
Accuracy [5]	4,666	216,494	d	d
Bad check	8,937	13,766	796	10,452
Delinquency	60,530	1,507,886	109,006	1,227,636
Estimated tax	216,808	376,858	10,519	133,582
Failure to pay	302,315	587,812	56,690	306,894
Fraud	77	12,287	d	d
Other	62	18,353	896	1,805
S corporation income taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [10]	435,413	506,753	45,296	34,424
Bad check	0	0	0	0
Delinquency	432,979	503,877	45,039	33,323
Failure to provide information	0	0	0	0
Failure to file electronically [11]	0	0	0	0
Estimated tax	1,273	874	0	0
Failure to pay	1,161	2,003	257	1,101
Other	0	0	0	0
Employment taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [12]	4,921,398	4,836,680	645,321	2,767,722
Accuracy [5]	1,452	9,525	62	183
Bad check	297,391	59,019	16,933	40,324
Delinquency	783,233	806,982	95,012	475,218
Estimated tax	8,536	18,576	1,426	7,226
Failure to pay	2,631,271	956,288	348,939	428,561
Federal tax deposits	1,199,118	2,975,245	182,949	1,816,210
Fraud	195	5,486	0	0
Other	202	5,559	0	0
Excise taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [13]	653,405	381,348	132,009	261,853
Accuracy [5]	925	259	114	1,201
Bad check	6,305	1,732	357	1,347
Daily delinquency [14]	45,887	161,720	30,894	123,382
Delinquency	217,884	49,680	20,149	16,543
Estimated tax	10,303	2,057	341	566
Failure to pay	347,459	41,059	64,519	21,251
Federal tax deposits	4,271	44,120	1,158	33,165
Fraud	33	184	0	0
Other	20,338	80,537	14,477	64,399
Estate and gift taxes:				
Civil penalties, total [15]	6,282	246,613	3,211	133,610
Accuracy [5]	67	3,911	8	527
Bad check	48	856	16	666
Delinquency	2,078	154,006	1,187	84,294
Failure to pay	4,011	86,272	1,939	46,602
Fraud	0	0	0	0
Other	78	1,569	61	1,520
Nonreturn penalties [16]	315,408	5,384,719	44,025	1,824,774

Footnotes on next page.

Table 17. Civil Penalties Assessed and Abated, by Type of Tax and Type of Penalty, Fiscal Year 2018—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 2018 regardless of the tax year to which the penalties may apply.
- [2] Abatements of penalties included here were recorded in Fiscal Year 2018 regardless of the tax year to which the penalties may apply.
- [3] 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.
- [4] Represents penalties associated with the Form 1040 series (individual income tax return series) and Form 1041 (estate and trust income tax return).
- [5] 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).
- [6] Represents penalties related to failure to supply taxpayer identification number and failure to report tip income.
- [7] In prior years, partnership information was included in the corporation section under S corporation/partnership information.
- [8] 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).
- [9] 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).
- [10] In prior years, S corporation penalties were included in the corporation section under S corporation/partnership information.
- [11] 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).
- [12] 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).
- [13] 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).
- [14] 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).
- [15] Represents penalties associated with Forms 706 (estate tax return) and 709 (gift tax return).
- [16] 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 2018 was \$764,151,311 and is included in the amount abated.

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

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management.

Table 18. Criminal Investigation Program, by Status or Disposition, Fiscal Year 2018

Status or disposition [1]	Total	Legal source tax crimes [2]	Illegal source financial crimes [3]	Narcotics-related financial crimes [4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Investigations initiated	2,886	1,099	1,064	723
Investigations completed	3,051	1,197	1,086	768
Referrals for prosecution	2,130	680	816	634
Investigations completed without prosecution	921	517	270	134
Indictments and informations [5]	2,011	636	765	610
Convictions	1,879	668	725	486
Sentenced	2,111	774	787	550
Incarcerated [6]	1,732	614	635	483
Percentage of those sentenced who were incarcerated [6]	82.0	79.3	80.7	87.8

[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.

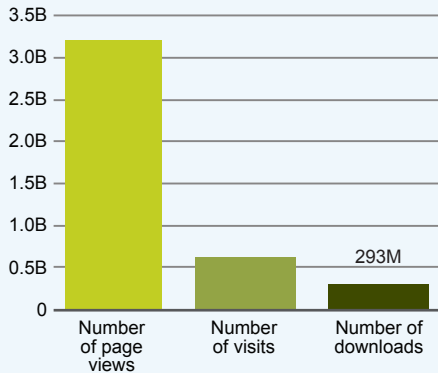
[4] Under the Narcotics-Related Financial Crimes Program, IRS Criminal Investigation seeks to identify, investigate, and assist in the prosecution of the most significant narcotics-related tax and money laundering offenders. The IRS derives authority for this program from the statutes for which it has 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] 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.

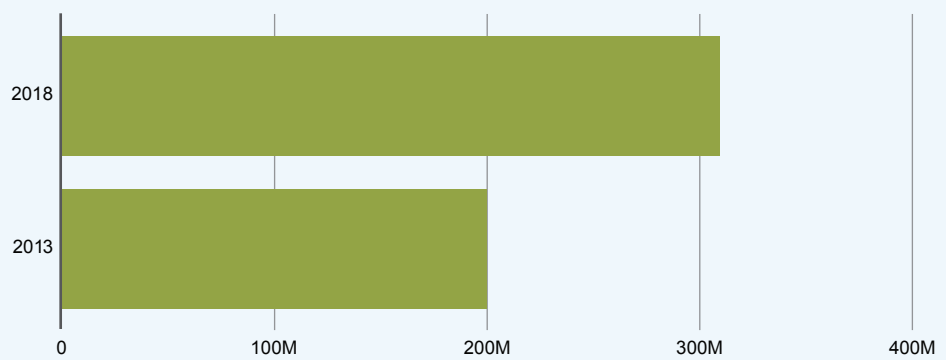
[6] The term "incarcerated" may include prison time, home confinement, electronic monitoring, or a combination thereof.

SOURCE: Criminal Investigation, Communications and Education Division.

For more information about Criminal Investigation, visit: https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-utl/2018_irs_criminal_investigation_annual_report.pdf

IRS Website Usage, Fiscal Year 2018

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 19

“Where’s My Refund” Inquiries, Fiscal Years 2013 and 2018

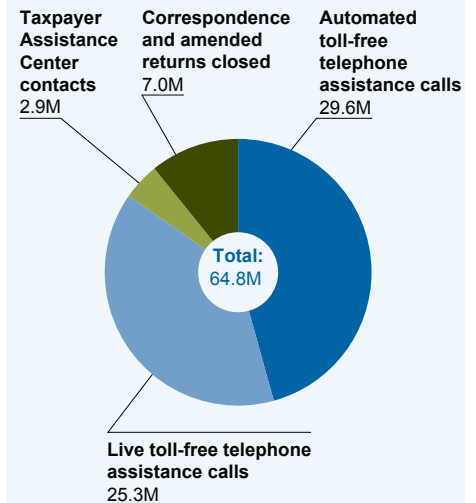
SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 19

Taxpayer Assistance

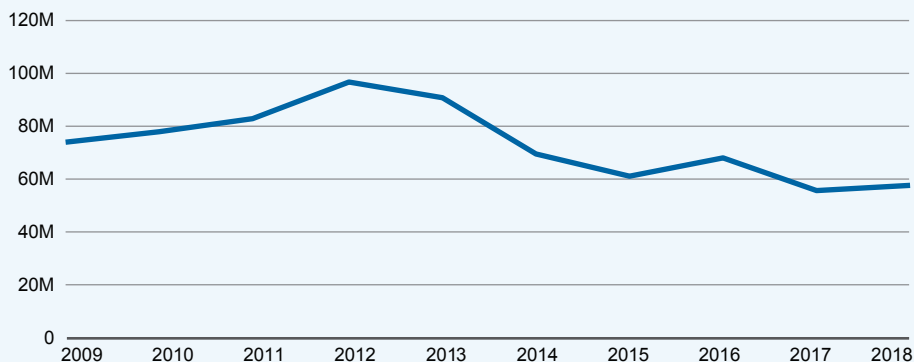
Section 5 of the *Data Book* provides information on the scope and composition of IRS taxpayer assistance programs. The IRS assists taxpayers in meeting their Federal tax return filing and payment obligations in a variety of ways, such as through its telephone helpline, via the Internet, at IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers, and through volunteer-provided income tax assistance. This section also presents information on the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service and IRS Office of Appeals workload.

Highlights of the Data

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, the IRS provided taxpayer assistance through almost 608.8 million visits to IRS.gov, assisted more than 64.8 million taxpayers through correspondence, its toll-free telephone helpline or at Taxpayer Assistance Centers, and had more than 309.2 million inquiries to the “Where’s My Refund” application (Table 19).
- There were more than 10.4 million direct pay settlements and 8.5 million active IRS2GO users. More than 19.8 million taxpayers were able to get their transcripts either online or by mail (Table 19).
- IRS also provided return preparation assistance through its Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax

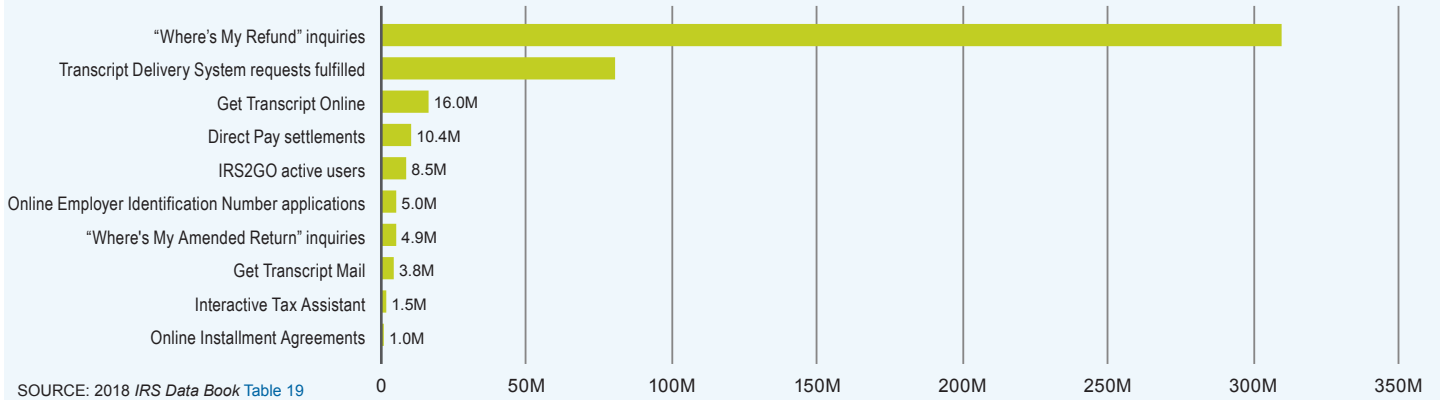
Taxpayer Assistance, by Type of Assistance, Fiscal Year 2018

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 19

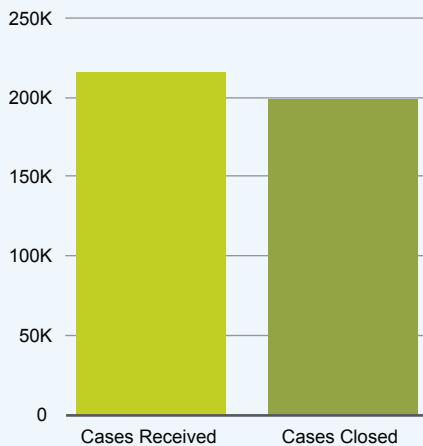
Call and Face-to-Face Assistance, Total, Fiscal Years 2009–2018

SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 19

Taxpayers Served by IRS.gov Self-Assistance Features, Fiscal Year 2018



Taxpayer Advocate Service, Cases Received and Cases Closed, Fiscal Year 2018



Counseling for the Elderly programs, preparing almost 3.6 million returns aided by 84,646 volunteers (Table 19).

- 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 submit an application for assistance to TAS. In FY 2018, TAS received 216,792 new requests for assistance and closed 198,820 cases, including those received in a prior fiscal year (Table 20).

- 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. During FY 2018, the IRS Appeals Office received 92,430 new cases and closed 94,832 cases, including those received in a prior fiscal year (Table 21).

Federal Returns Prepared Through Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly Programs, Fiscal Years 2009–2018

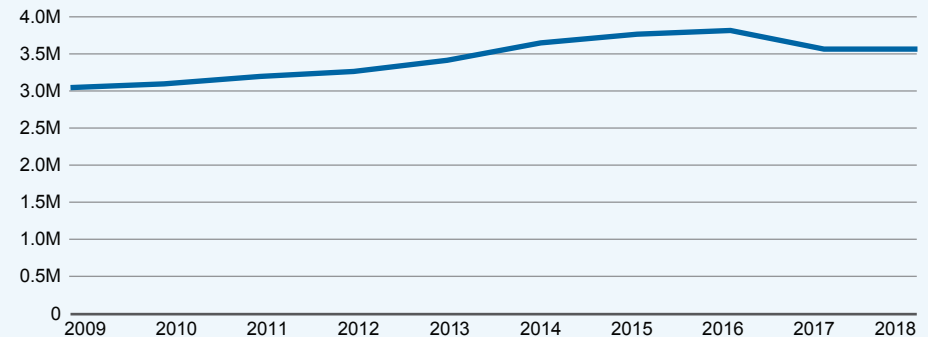


Table 19. Selected Taxpayer Assistance and Education Programs, by Type of Assistance or Program, Fiscal Year 2018

Type of assistance or program	Number or percentage
Call and face-to-face assistance, total	57,840,354
Toll-free telephone assistance calls [1]:	
Automated	29,629,855
Live	25,295,849
Taxpayer Assistance Center contacts [2]	2,914,650
Telephone level of service (percentage) [3]	75.9
Average speed of answer for live toll-free telephone assistance (minutes)	7.5
Toll-free assistance customer satisfaction rate (percentage)	90.0
Accuracy of toll-free telephone assistance:	
Tax law questions (percentage accurate)	95.5
Account questions (percentage accurate)	96.1
Taxpayer correspondence:	
Total correspondence and amended returns closed [4]	7,011,661
Correspondence customer satisfaction rate (percentage) [5]	69.0
Forms and publications (paper products):	
Orders for forms, publications, and other paper products	1,761,998
Number of non-IRS outlets stocking paper products [6]	7,463
Assistance provided through the Internet (IRS.gov):	
IRS Website usage [7]:	
Number of visits	608,776,283
Number of page views [8]	3,219,660,310
Number of downloads [9]	292,875,595
IRS Video Portal views [10]	15,458,541
Electronic transactions, total	440,658,352
Direct Pay settlements [11]	10,431,553
Get Transcript Online [12]	16,043,419
Get Transcript Mail [13]	3,808,157
Interactive Tax Assistant [14]	1,451,662
IRS2GO active users [15]	8,515,117
Online Employer Identification Number applications	4,987,044
Online Installment Agreements [16]	994,777
Transcript Delivery System requests fulfilled [17]	80,335,485
"Where's My Amended Return" inquiries	4,916,974
"Where's My Refund" inquiries	309,174,164
Enterprise Taxpayer Self-Assistance Participation Rate (percentage) [18]	82.0
Disaster and emergency assistance:	
Disaster incidents [19]:	
State/territory incidents	14
County/city incidents	130
Taxpayers assisted:	
Number of toll-free disaster hotline calls [20]	53,085
Number of taxpayers assisted at Disaster Recovery Centers [21]	16,446
Taxpayer education and tax return preparation for individual taxpayers:	
Federal returns prepared through Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly programs	3,559,838
Volunteers assisting in taxpayer education and return preparation programs	84,646
Volunteer Tax Preparation Assistance sites	11,044
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly (percentage accurate) [22]	93.3
Taxpayer outreach for small business and self-employed taxpayers:	
Number of events [23,24]	856
Number of participants [24]	88,509
Electronic newsletter subscriptions:	
Number targeted to small business owners	336,959
Number targeted to payroll providers	113,384
Number targeted to tax professionals	321,003

[1] Includes calls answered by Customer Account Services (CAS) and automated calls (including TeleTax and Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division), but excludes calls answered by Automated Collection Services.

[2] Includes contacts at 359 IRS Taxpayer Assistance Centers and 37 Virtual Service Delivery sites. Excludes Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly sites, which are shown separately in this table (see footnote 22).

[3] Represents the relative success rate of taxpayers that call for CAS services seeking assistance from a customer service representative.

[4] Beginning with Fiscal Year (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.

[5] 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.

Footnotes continued on next page.

Table 19. Selected Taxpayer Assistance and Education Programs, by Type of Assistance or Program, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued**Footnotes—Continued**

- [6] Represents the number of organizations that distribute paper forms and publications or make reproducible forms and publications available. Some organizations may have multiple sites.
- [7] An increasing number of taxpayers receive assistance via IRS.gov. This 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. A download is the process of copying a file, such as Form 1040, from the IRS.gov Website to the user's personal computer.
- [8] In FY 2018, the page view statistics increased relative to 2017 due primarily to a change in the web-metrics. Beginning FY 2018, several legacy applications that were previously not included in this metric were added.
- [9] In FY 2018, the download statistics increased relative to 2017 due primarily to a change in the web-metrics. Beginning FY 2018, web tracking 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.
- [10] The IRS Video Portal provides information through audio and video presentations, as well as webinars (electronic seminars) on a variety of tax-related topics.
- [11] Represents the total count of payment settlements plus payment reversals.
- [12] 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.
- [13] 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.
- [14] 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.
- [15] Includes the number of users who opened the IRS2GO mobile application at least once during the fiscal year.
- [16] 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.
- [17] 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 methodology changed from counting requests received to actual requests delivered or resolved. The change was made to be consistent with other transcript applications offered.
- [18] The percentage of taxpayers using self-assistance tools for their service needs. Beginning FY 2017, IRS replaced the current 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, modernized internet employer identification number (mod-IEIN), 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.
- [19] Reflects events where the Federal Emergency Management Agency designated major disaster areas, and the IRS granted administrative tax relief.
- [20] The number of toll-free disaster hotline calls increased from FY 2017 because many of the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria survivors were assisted in FY 2018.
- [21] The number of taxpayers assisted at Disaster Recovery Centers increased from FY 2017 because many of the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria survivors were assisted in FY 2018.
- [22] Represents the accuracy of Federal returns prepared at Volunteer Income Tax Assistance and Tax Counseling for the Elderly sites.
- [23] 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.
- [24] Due to budget constraints, the number of events decreased, but more events were conducted virtually rather than face-to-face, thus allowing the IRS to reach a larger participating audience.

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 20. Taxpayer Advocate Service: Post-filing Taxpayer Assistance Program, by Type of Issue and Relief, Fiscal Year 2018

Type of issue and relief	Number	Percentage of total
Taxpayer Advocate Service cases received, top fifteen receipts by type of primary issue [1]:		
Total	216,792	100.0
Pre-Refund Wage Verification Hold	66,048	30.5
Earned Income Tax Credits	21,203	9.8
Identity Theft	13,787	6.4
Processing Amended Return	8,767	4.0
Unpostable and Rejected Return	8,673	4.0
Taxpayer Protection Program Issues [2]	7,947	3.7
Other Refund Inquiries/Issues [3]	7,628	3.5
Open Examination	5,823	2.7
Affordable Care Act [4]	5,457	2.5
Processing Original Return	5,312	2.5
Levies	3,801	1.8
Examination Reconsideration	3,612	1.7
Returned and Stopped Refunds	3,398	1.6
Injured Spouse Claim	3,231	1.5
Closed Automated Underreporter Program [5]	3,041	1.4
All Others	49,064	22.6
Taxpayer Advocate Service cases closed, by type of relief [1]:		
Total	198,820	100.0
Relief provided to taxpayer, total	156,570	78.7
Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [6]	965	0.5
No Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [6]	155,605	78.3
Full relief	141,515	71.2
Individual taxpayer issue [7]	132,005	66.4
Systemic issue [8]	9,510	4.8
Partial relief	14,090	7.1
Individual taxpayer issue [7]	13,150	6.6
Systemic issue [8]	940	0.5
No relief provided to taxpayer, total	42,250	21.3
Taxpayer Assistance Order rescinded [6]	36	[9]
No Taxpayer Assistance Order issued [6]	42,214	21.2
No response from taxpayer	24,203	12.2
No relief provided by Taxpayer Advocate Service [10]	11,286	5.7
Taxpayer withdrew application for assistance	1,981	1.0
Tax law precluded relief	531	0.3
Hardship not related to revenue laws	377	0.2
Hardship not validated	378	0.2
All others	3,458	1.7

[1] This table displays the total number of cases received by the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) in Fiscal Year 2018, 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 216,792 TAS case receipts, 10,097 receipts, or 4.7 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.

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

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

[4] 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.

[5] Under the Automated Underreporter (AUR) Program, the IRS uses information returns from third parties to identify unreported income on returns filed by taxpayers. TAS receipts identified as Closed AUR are closed AUR cases under reconsideration.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

NOTE:

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 21. Appeals Workload, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018

Type of case	Cases received	Cases closed [1]	Cases pending September 30, 2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total cases [2]	92,430	94,832	49,567
Collection Due Process cases [3]	35,168	35,892	19,861
Examination cases [4]	27,290	27,966	16,908
Penalty appeals cases [5]	8,190	9,602	2,840
Offers in Compromise cases [6]	8,864	8,802	4,701
Innocent spouse cases [7]	2,657	2,802	2,197
Industry cases [8]	885	818	1,008
Coordinated industry cases [9]	65	98	168
Other cases [10]	9,311	8,852	1,884

[1] Includes cases received in Fiscal Year 2018 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 26 and 27 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.

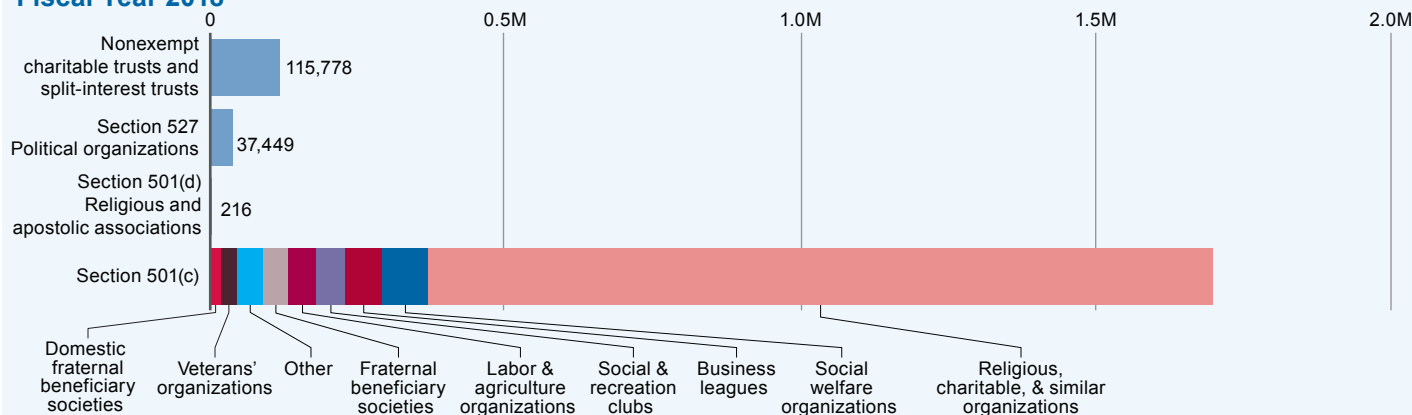
Trust fund recovery penalty—An employer is required to pay trust fund taxes to the U.S. Treasury through Federal tax deposits. Withheld income and employment taxes, including Social Security taxes, railroad retirement taxes, or collected excise taxes, are collectively called trust fund taxes because 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 code sections not specified in this note.

SOURCE: Appeals, Planning Quality and Analysis.

Tax-Exempt Organizations, Nonexempt Charitable Trusts, and Nonexempt Split-Interest Trusts, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 25

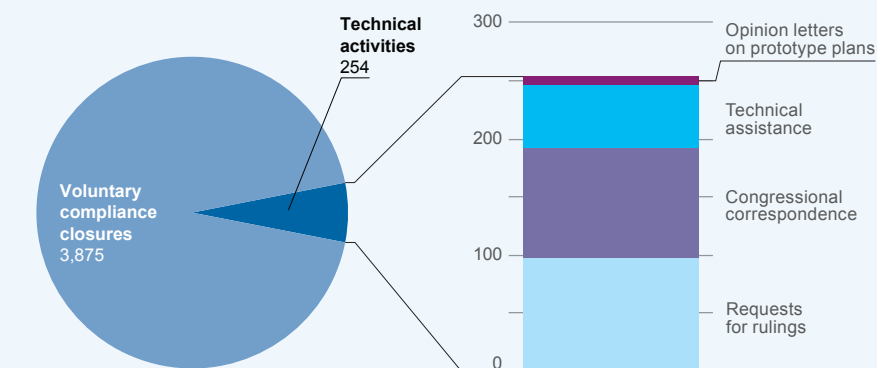
Tax-Exempt Activities

The IRS devotes significant resources to meeting the special needs of tax-exempt organizations, employee retirement benefit 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. Although information on the administration, processing, and examination of returns filed by these entities is provided throughout the *IRS Data Book*, Section 6 focuses on issues related to governance.

Highlights of the Data

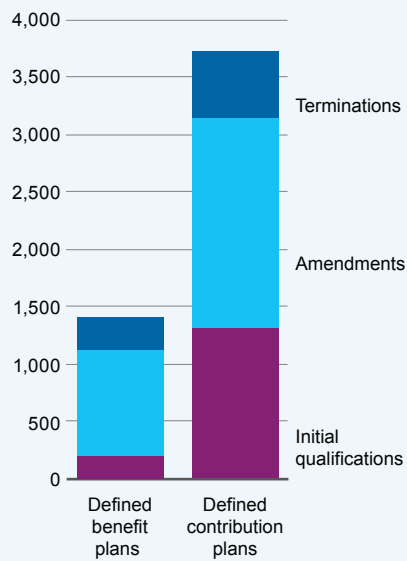
- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, the IRS recognized more than 1.8 million organizations, including new determinations, as tax-exempt. Almost 1.7 million of these organizations were exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c), with more than 1.3 million qualifying as tax-exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) (Table 25).
- Issuing rulings, providing technical assistance, issuing opinion letters on prototype plans, and congressional

Technical Activities and Voluntary Compliance Closures, Fiscal Year 2018



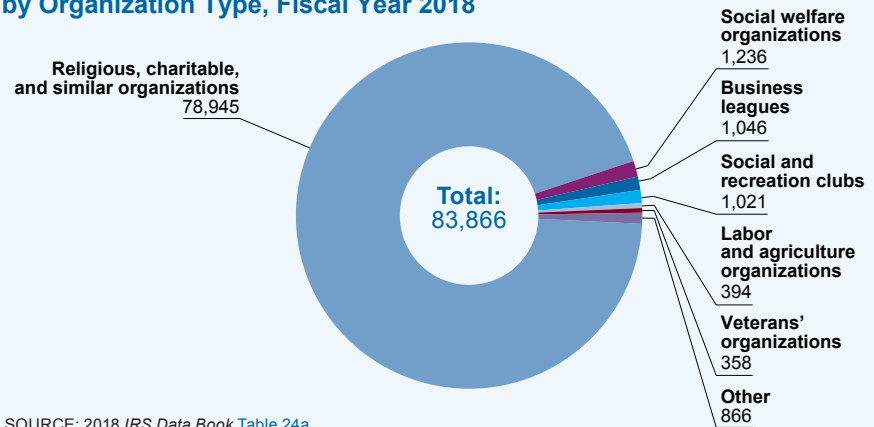
SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 22

Determination Letters Issued on Employee Retirement Plans, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 23

Number of Approvals of Applications for Tax-Exempt Status, by Organization Type, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 24a

correspondence compose the 254 technical activities for FY 2018. The IRS devoted additional regulatory resources to voluntary compliance closures (Table 22).

- In FY 2018, the IRS issued a total of 5,132 determination letters on employee retirement plans. These consisted of 1,404 determination letters for defined benefit plans and 3,728 determination letters for defined contribution plans (Table 23).
- In FY 2018, the IRS closed 91,981 applications for tax-exempt status. Of those, the IRS approved tax-exempt status for 91.2 percent of the applications (Table 24a).
- In FY 2018, the IRS acknowledged 2,744 and rejected 606 Forms 8976, *Notice of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4)* (Table 24b).

Table 22. Technical Activities and Voluntary Compliance Closures, Fiscal Year 2018

Activity	Number Completed
Total [1]	4,129
Technical activities	254
Requests for rulings [2]	97
Technical assistance [3]	53
Opinion letters on prototype plans [4]	8
Congressional correspondence [5]	96
Voluntary compliance closures [6]	3,875

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

[2] Includes only closures of the requests for rulings over which Employee Plans has authority as described and identified in Revenue Procedure 2019-4 (see *Internal Revenue Bulletin* 2019-1, page 146). Refer to *IRS Data Book* Table 26 for Tax Exempt and Government Entities letter rulings issued for which Chief Counsel now has authority.

[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, as well as inquiries from taxpayers addressed to the Tax Exempt & Government Entities Commissioner or the functional Director under its jurisdiction pertaining to either employee retirement plans or tax-exempt organizations.

[6] For employee retirement plans, this total includes 3,848 voluntary compliance statements and agreements. For tax-exempt bonds, this total includes 27 returns closed from voluntary compliance agreements.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

Table 23. Determination Letters Issued on Employee Retirement Plans, by Type and Disposition of Plan, Fiscal Year 2018

Disposition of plan, number of plans and number of employees	Total	Defined benefit plans [2]	Defined contribution plans [1]								
			Total	Profit- sharing [3]	Stock bonus [4]	Money purchase [5]	Target benefit [6]	Leveraged employee stock ownership [7]	Nonleveraged employee stock ownership [8]	Section 401(k)	Other [9]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Total:											
Number of qualified plans [10]	5,132	1,404	3,728	331	d	53	d	0	1,177	1,319	837
Initial qualifications:											
Number of qualified plans	1,524	206	1,318	103	d	d	0	0	540	175	493
Number of participating employees [11]	918,051	298,665	619,386	87,140	406	8,472	0	0	194,537	213,912	114,919
Amendments:											
Number of qualified plans	2,745	922	1,823	160	d	d	0	0	519	907	202
Number of participating employees [11]	8,625,897	1,593,102	7,032,795	279,418	3,041	25,002	0	0	1,380,907	3,946,106	1,398,321
Terminations:											
Number of qualified plans	863	276	587	68	0	d	d	0	118	237	142
Number of participating employees [11]	296,788	75,846	220,942	19,325	0	4,287	1,929	0	30,831	64,930	99,640

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

- [1] 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.
- [2] 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.
- [3] 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.
- [4] A stock bonus retirement plan is funded by an employer's contributions of corporate stock to the retirement plan.
- [5] 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.
- [6] A target benefit retirement plan is similar to a defined benefit plan since employer contributions, which are mandatory, are based on projected retirement benefits. However, unlike a defined benefit plan, the benefits provided to participants at retirement are based on the performance of the investments and are, therefore, not guaranteed.
- [7] A leveraged employee stock ownership plan (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.
- [8] A nonleveraged employee stock ownership plan (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.
- [9] The types of plans in the Other category 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.
- [10] 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 2018.
- [11] Totals may be overstated to the extent that employees who participate in more than one plan may be counted more than once.

NOTE:

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 24a. Closures of Applications for Tax-Exempt Status, by Organization Type and Internal Revenue Code Section, Fiscal Year 2018

Type of organization, Internal Revenue Code section	Closures of applications for tax-exempt status [1]			
	Total	Approved	Disapproved	Other [2]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tax-exempt organizations and other entities, total [3]	91,981	83,866	72	8,043
Section 501(c) by subsection, total	91,968	83,858	71	8,039
(2) Title-holding corporations	118	110	0	8
(3) Religious, charitable, and similar organizations [4]	86,672	78,945	45	7,682
(4) Social welfare organizations	1,338	1,236	10	92
(5) Labor and agriculture organizations	427	394	d	d
(6) Business leagues	1,112	1,046	7	59
(7) Social and recreation clubs	1,122	1,021	4	97
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	221	201	0	20
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations	71	66	d	d
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	173	159	d	d
(12) Benevolent life insurance associations	88	82	0	6
(13) Cemetery companies	220	210	0	10
(14) State-chartered credit unions	8	d	0	d
(15) Mutual insurance companies	d	0	0	d
(17) Supplemental unemployment compensation trusts	d	d	0	0
(19) Veterans' organizations	373	358	0	15
(25) Holding companies for pensions and other entities	20	20	0	0
Section 501(d) Religious and apostolic associations	6	d	d	d
Section 521 Farmers' cooperatives	7	d	d	d

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)); teachers retirement fund associations (section 501(c)(11)); corporations organized to finance crop operations (section 501(c)(16)); employee-funded pension trusts (section 501(c)(18)); black lung benefits 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 high-risk health insurance organizations (section 501(c)(26)); 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 2019-5.

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

Table 24b. Receipts of Forms 8976, Notices of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4), Fiscal Year 2018

Type of notification	Notices of intent to operate under Section 501(c)(4)		
	Total received [1]	Acknowledged	Rejected [2]
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Notice of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4), Form 8976 [3]	3,322	2,744	606
<p>[1] Includes notifications received, but not yet acknowledged or rejected. The number of notices acknowledged and rejected may also include notices received in the prior fiscal year.</p> <p>[2] Examples of notices that would be rejected include notices from organizations not required to file Form 8976 (e.g., organizations that filed Form 990, <i>Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax</i>, Form 990-EZ, <i>Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax</i>, or Form 990-N, <i>Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations Not Required To File Form 990 or Form 990-EZ</i>, or Form 1024, <i>Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a)</i>, 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.</p> <p>[3] 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, <i>Notice of Intent To Operate Under Section 501(c)(4)</i>, 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, <i>Application for Recognition of Exemption under Section 501(c)(4)</i> 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.</p>			

SOURCE: Tax Exempt and Government Entities.

Table 25. Tax-Exempt Organizations, Nonexempt Charitable Trusts, and Nonexempt Split-Interest Trusts, Fiscal Year 2018

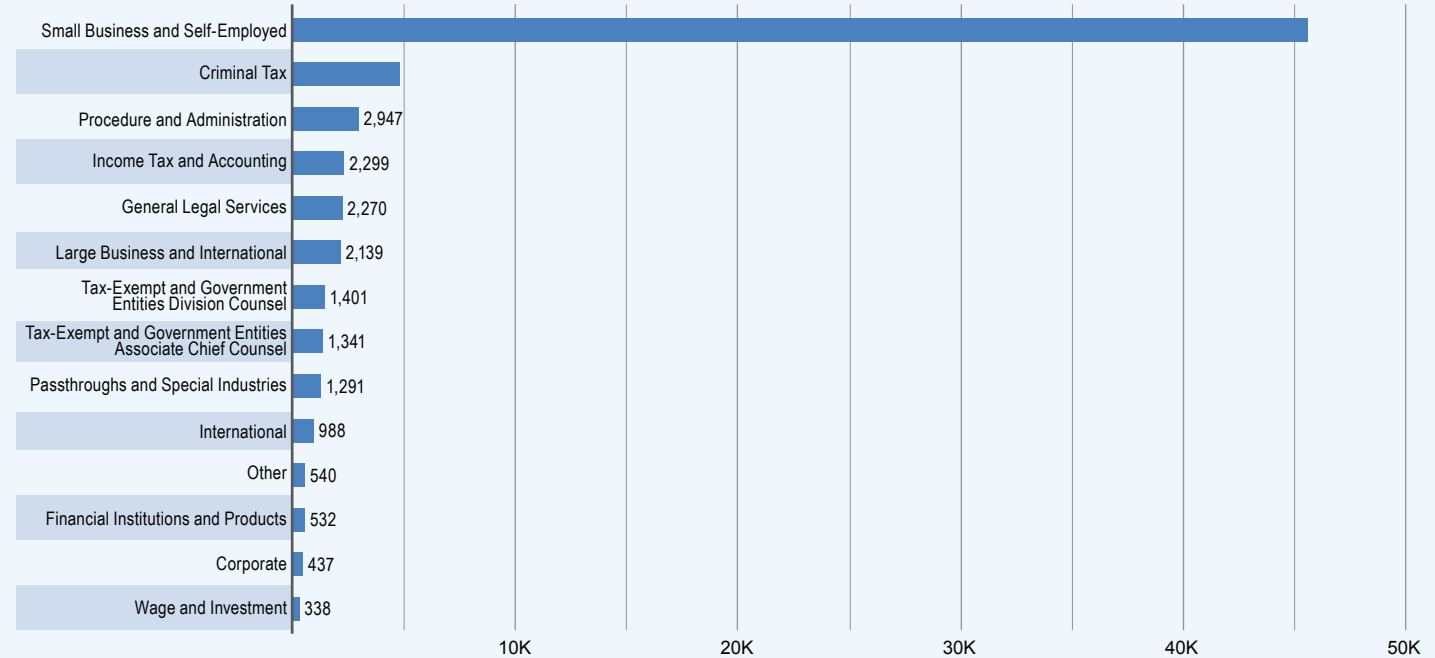
Type of organization, Internal Revenue Code section	Number of organizations
Tax-exempt organizations, nonexempt charitable trusts, and split-interest trusts, total	1,835,534
Recognized section 501(c) by subsection, total [1]	1,682,091
(1) Corporations organized under an act of Congress	654
(2) Title-holding corporations	4,436
(3) Religious, charitable, and similar organizations [2]	1,327,714
(4) Social welfare organizations	80,197
(5) Labor and agriculture organizations	46,094
(6) Business leagues	62,884
(7) Social and recreation clubs	49,096
(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies	42,522
(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations	6,192
(10) Domestic fraternal beneficiary societies	15,952
(12) Benevolent life insurance associations	5,341
(13) Cemetery companies	9,291
(14) State-chartered credit unions	1,599
(15) Mutual insurance companies	681
(17) Supplemental unemployment compensation trusts	94
(19) Veterans' organizations	28,537
(25) Holding companies for pensions and other entities	742
Other 501(c) subsections [3]	65
Recognized section 501(d) Religious and apostolic associations	216
Section 527 Political organizations	37,449
Nonexempt charitable trusts and split-interest trusts	115,778

[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. 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. Section 501(c)(3) organizations who 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.

Chief Counsel Workload: Total Cases Closed, by Office, Fiscal Year 2018

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 26

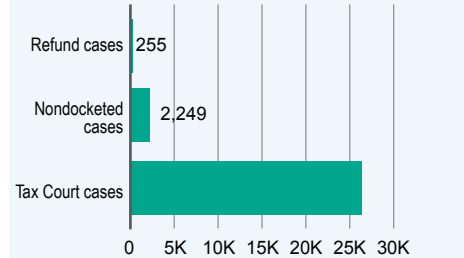
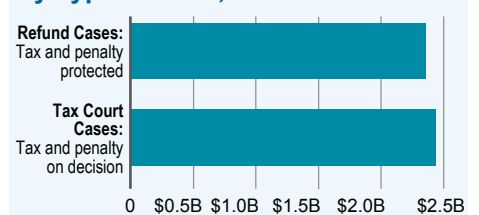
Chief Counsel

Section 7 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) 2018, Chief Counsel received 66,531 cases and closed 66,886 cases, including some received in prior years (Table 26).
- Approximately 68.1 percent of closed cases were from the Small Business/Self-Employed Division (Table 26).
- Of the 66,886 cases closed, Chief Counsel closed 8.6 percent through guidance and assistance. This includes published guidance, advanced case resolution, treaties, legislation, Congressional and executive correspondence, training and public outreach, and prefiling legal advice to the IRS (Table 26).
- Approximately 83.8 percent of new cases received and 85.2 percent of cases closed were related to tax law enforcement and litigation, including Tax Court litigation; collection, bankruptcy, and summons advice and litigation; Appellate

Total Tax Litigation Cases Closed, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018**Amount of Tax and Penalty, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018**

SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 27

Court litigation; criminal tax; and enforcement advice and assistance (Table 26).

- In FY 2018, Chief Counsel received 25,463 Tax Court cases involving a taxpayer contesting an IRS determination that he or she owed additional tax. During the fiscal year, Chief Counsel closed 26,341 Tax Court cases involving more than \$7.5 billion in disputed taxes and penalties (Table 27).

Table 26. Chief Counsel Workload: All Cases, by Office and Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018

Office and type of case	Cases received	Cases closed	Cases pending September 30, 2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Chief Counsel (All Offices):			
Total	66,531	66,886	45,412
Guidance and assistance [1]	6,549	5,752	4,518
Tax law enforcement and litigation [2]	55,762	57,002	37,923
Other legal services to the IRS [3]	4,220	4,132	2,971
Corporate:			
Total	423	437	246
Guidance and assistance	208	201	158
Tax law enforcement and litigation	117	138	79
Other legal services to the IRS	98	98	9
Criminal Tax:			
Total	4,799	4,801	514
Guidance and assistance	71	71	d
Tax law enforcement and litigation	4,690	4,693	500
Other legal services to the IRS	38	37	d
Financial Institutions and Products:			
Total	628	532	442
Guidance and assistance	412	323	353
Tax law enforcement and litigation	102	95	77
Other legal services to the IRS	114	114	12
General Legal Services:			
Total	2,275	2,270	2,402
Guidance and assistance	28	16	36
Tax law enforcement and litigation	0	16	3
Other legal services to the IRS	2,247	2,238	2,363
Income Tax and Accounting:			
Total	2,697	2,299	1,410
Guidance and assistance	1,857	1,471	1,140
Tax law enforcement and litigation	572	578	236
Other legal services to the IRS	268	250	34
International [4]:			
Total	982	988	1,096
Guidance and assistance	381	383	613
Tax law enforcement and litigation	403	420	455
Other legal services to the IRS	198	185	28
Large Business and International [5]:			
Total	1,858	2,139	2,682
Guidance and assistance	178	210	266
Tax law enforcement and litigation	1,662	1,910	2,402
Other legal services to the IRS	18	19	14
Passthroughs and Special Industries [6]:			
Total	1,280	1,291	543
Guidance and assistance	662	644	434
Tax law enforcement and litigation	376	406	91
Other legal services to the IRS	242	241	18
Procedure and Administration:			
Total	3,547	2,947	2,711
Guidance and assistance	782	636	638
Tax law enforcement and litigation	2,295	1,882	1,673
Other legal services to the IRS	470	429	400
Small Business and Self-Employed:			
Total	44,410	45,562	31,520
Guidance and assistance	387	336	189
Tax law enforcement and litigation	43,978	45,174	31,295
Other legal services to the IRS	45	52	36
Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Associate Chief Counsel [7]:			
Total	1,398	1,341	614
Guidance and assistance	828	763	472
Tax law enforcement and litigation	260	278	114
Other legal services to the IRS	310	300	28
Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division Counsel [7]:			
Total	1,300	1,401	992
Guidance and assistance	141	123	d
Tax law enforcement and litigation	1,159	1,278	926
Other legal services to the IRS	0	0	d
Wage and Investment:			
Total	377	338	104
Guidance and assistance	184	160	51
Tax law enforcement and litigation	34	22	32
Other legal services to the IRS	159	156	21
Other [8]:			
Total	557	540	136
Guidance and assistance	430	415	96
Tax law enforcement and litigation	114	112	40
Other legal services to the IRS	13	13	0

Footnotes on next page.

Table 26. Chief Counsel Workload: All Cases, by Office and Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018—Continued**Footnotes**

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 prefil- ing 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 assis- tance. See Table 27 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] The International Division provides legal advice, guidance, and support to the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department, and the public on international tax issues in all procedural postures.
- [5] The Large Business and International (LB&I) Division provides legal advice, litigation support, and other services to the Internal Revenue Service LB&I field offices.
- [6] The Passthroughs and Special Industries (PSI) Division handles cases that involve passthrough organizations, such as S corporations and partnerships. These passthrough organizations do not pay tax on their incomes, but pass income or losses to shareholders or partners, who include the income or losses on their income tax returns. The PSI Division also handles cases on natural resources taxation (oil, mining, gas, coal, etc.); business credits (low-income housing, energy credits, wind energy, alternative fuels, etc.); excise taxes (transportation, telephones, tires, fuels, etc.); and estate and gift taxes.
- [7] The TE/GE Associate Chief Counsel provides legal advice and litigation support on TE/GE program matters, while the TE/GE Division Counsel directs counsel-wide litigation programs and provides legal services on TE/GE program matters.
- [8] Includes the immediate offices of the Chief Counsel and the Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management.

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 27. Chief Counsel Workload: Tax Litigation Cases, by Type of Case, Fiscal Year 2018

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Type of case	Number or amount
Total cases:	
Received	27,906
Closed	28,845
Pending September 30, 2018	25,374
Tax Court cases [1]:	
Cases received:	
Number	25,463
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	3,542
Cases closed:	
Number	26,341
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	7,551
Amount of tax and penalty on decision [3]:	
Total	2,439
Default or dismissed	517
Settled	1,653
Tried and decided	269
Cases pending September 30, 2018:	
Number	24,015
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	18,353
Tax Court cases on appeal [1]:	
Number pending September 30, 2018	364
Amount of tax and penalty pending September 30, 2018 [2]	3,799
Refund cases [4]:	
Cases received:	
Number	194
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	7,610
Cases closed:	
Number	255
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	2,831
Amount of tax and penalty protected [5]:	
Total	2,358
District Court	1,117
Court of Federal Claims	1,241
Cases pending September 30, 2018:	
Number	692
Amount of tax and penalty in dispute [2]	15,260
Refund cases on appeal [4]:	
Number pending September 30, 2018	25
Amount of tax and penalty pending September 30, 2018 [2]	1,373
Number of nondocketed cases [6]:	
Received	2,249
Closed	2,249
Pending September 30, 2018	278

[1] Tax Court cases involve a taxpayer contesting the Internal Revenue Service's determination that the taxpayer owes additional tax. The Tax Court provides a forum for a taxpayer to request a determination of the deficiency prior to paying the tax allegedly owed.

Other cases that may be considered by the Tax Court include:

Abatement of Interest—cases of disputed interest on tax deficiencies or payments in which IRS error or delays may have contributed to the assessed interest.

Collection Due Process (CDP)—cases where a taxpayer requested a hearing with an independent CDP officer in response to a notice of Federal tax lien or notice of intent to levy.

Innocent Spouse Program—cases in which a taxpayer who filed a joint return with a spouse or ex-spouse may apply for relief of tax, interest, and penalties if he/she meets specific requirements.

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

[2] The amount of tax and penalties in dispute excludes interest. Cases pending on appeal are in the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court and therefore are excluded from the regular pending Tax Court and refund cases.

[3] Reflects the amount a taxpayer owes as determined by the Tax Court, excluding offsetting overpayments and interest.

[4] Refund cases involve taxpayers seeking refunds of claimed overpayments after taxes have been fully 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.

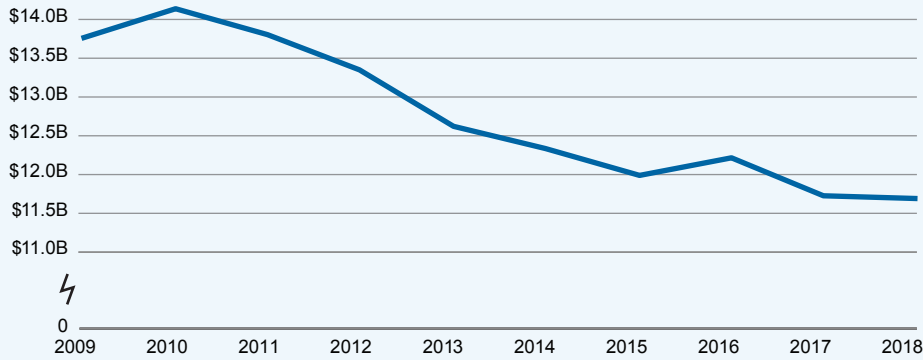
NOTES:

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

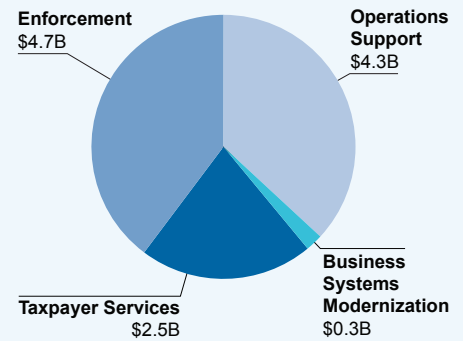
Cases may cross fiscal years. Therefore, the workload of cases shown in this table may be related to cases initiated in prior years.

Amounts in dispute can vary widely from year to year.

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

Operating Costs (Constant Dollars), Fiscal Years 2009–2018

NOTE: Inflation-adjusted amounts were calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nondefense Gross Domestic Product Chain-type Price Index with a 2018 base year.
SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 29

Costs Incurred by Budget Activity, Fiscal Year 2018

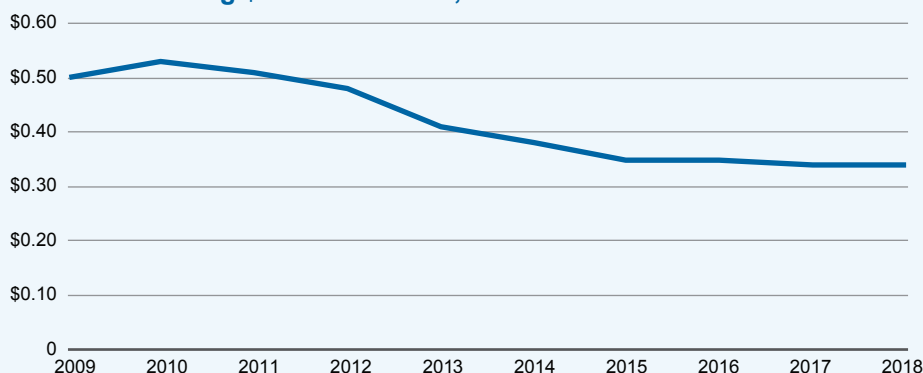
SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 28

IRS Budget and Workforce

Section 8 of the *Data Book* provides an overview of IRS budget activities, including taxpayer services, enforcement, operations support, and business systems modernization. The section also includes information on the size and composition of the IRS workforce.

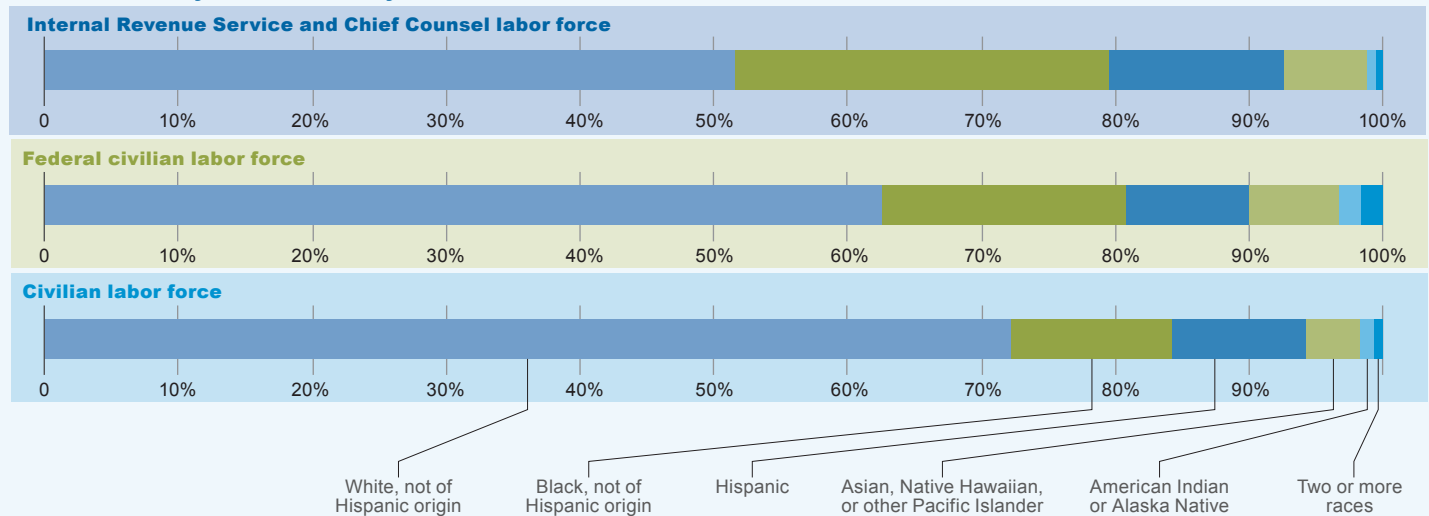
Highlights of the Data

- IRS's actual expenditures were \$11.7 billion for overall operations in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, up from about \$11.5 billion in FY 2017 (Table 28).
- Taxpayer Services funding, which includes processing for tax returns and related documents, and assistance to taxpayers filing returns and paying taxes due, accounted for almost \$2.5 billion (Table 28).
- Enforcement funding, which includes the examination of tax returns, collection of balances due, and administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings, represented almost \$4.7 billion (Table 28).
- 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 IRS spent more than \$4.3 billion in operations support in FY 2018 (Table 28).
- The balance of IRS's expenditures, about \$247 million, was spent on capital asset acquisition of information technology systems (Table 28).
- The total cost of collecting \$100 remained at \$0.34 in FY 2018 (Table 29).

Cost of Collecting \$100 of Revenue, Fiscal Years 2009–2018

SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 29

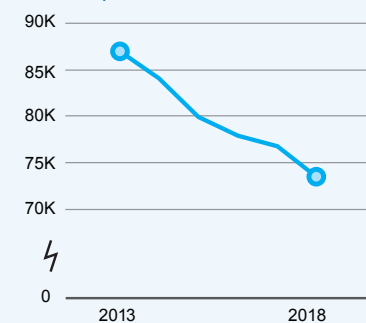
Internal Revenue Service and Chief Counsel Labor Force, Compared to National Totals for the Civilian Labor Force, by Race/Ethnicity, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 31

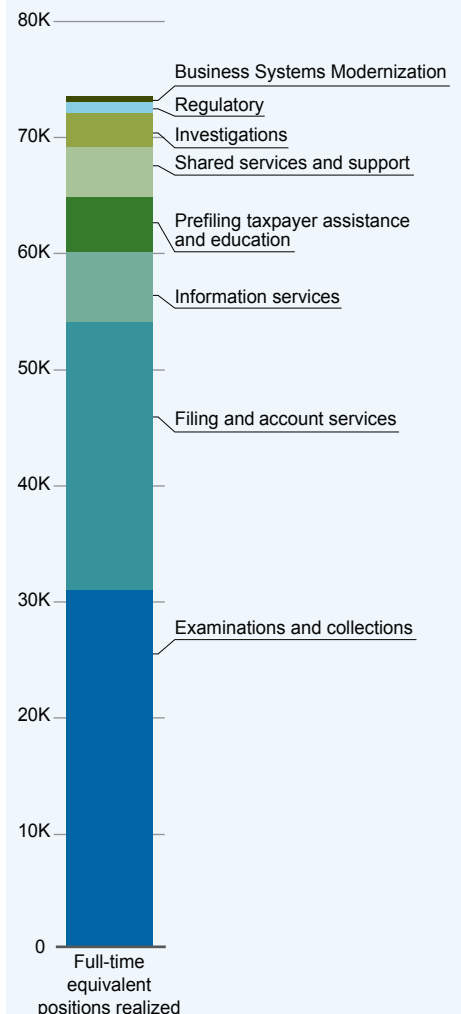
- Ethnic minority employees made up about 48.3 percent of the IRS and Chief Counsel workforce, as compared to a 27.7 percent share of the overall civilian labor force (Table 31).
- In FY 2018, the IRS used 73,519 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in conducting its work, a decrease of 15.5 percent since 2013 (Table 30).
- Almost half of these FTE positions were dedicated to enforcement; 37.9 percent were dedicated to taxpayer services (Table 30).
- Women represented 65.6 percent of IRS and Chief Counsel personnel, compared to 48.1 percent of the overall civilian labor force (Table 31).
- Veterans comprised 9.1 percent of the IRS and Chief Counsel workforce (Table 31).

Full-time Equivalent Positions Realized, Fiscal Years 2013–2018



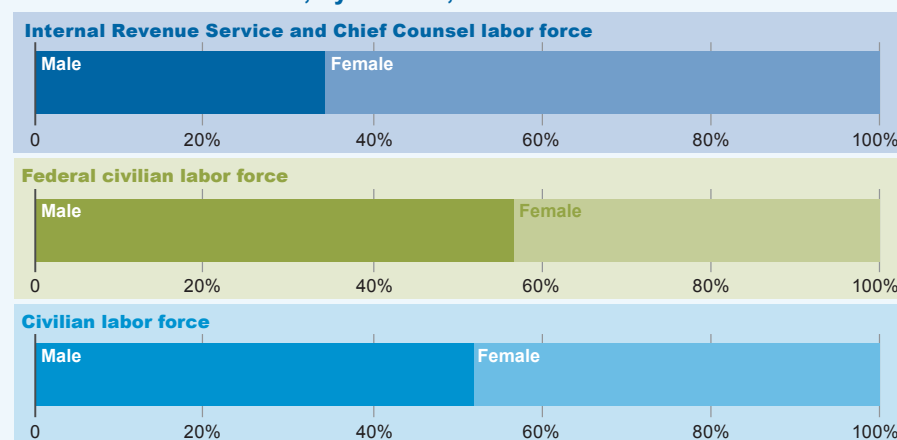
SOURCE: IRS Data Book Table 30

Personnel Summary, by Budget Activity, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 30

Internal Revenue Service Labor Force, Compared to National Totals for Civilian Labor Force, by Gender, Fiscal Year 2018



SOURCE: 2018 IRS Data Book Table 31

Table 28. Costs Incurred by Budget Activity, Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Budget activity	Total [1]		Personnel compensation and benefits [2]		Other [3]	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total obligations against appropriated funds	11,526,389	11,746,448	8,253,070	8,172,955	3,273,319	3,573,493
Taxpayer Services [4]:						
Total	2,421,015	2,496,775	2,259,102	2,306,165	161,913	190,610
Prefiling taxpayer assistance and education	599,962	642,689	539,864	561,118	60,098	81,571
Filing and account services	1,821,053	1,854,086	1,719,238	1,745,047	101,815	109,039
Enforcement [5]:						
Total	4,695,936	4,670,691	4,420,565	4,344,896	275,371	325,795
Investigations	611,258	614,730	541,488	533,498	69,770	81,232
Examinations and collections	3,941,195	3,885,941	3,738,870	3,666,380	202,325	219,561
Regulatory	143,483	170,020	140,207	145,018	3,276	25,002
Operations Support [6]:						
Total	4,094,701	4,331,594	1,481,760	1,445,289	2,612,941	2,886,305
Infrastructure	876,246	883,861	324	519	875,922	883,342
Shared services and support	980,796	922,800	619,304	562,551	361,492	360,249
Information services	2,237,659	2,524,933	862,132	882,219	1,375,527	1,642,714
Business Systems Modernization [7]	314,737	247,388	91,643	76,605	223,094	170,783

[1] Excludes costs reimbursed by other Federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties.

[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 prefiling 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 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.

[7] The Business Systems Modernization appropriation funds the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget.

Table 29. Collections, Costs, Personnel, and U.S. Population, Fiscal Years 1989–2018

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)
1989	1,013,322,133	5,198,546	0.51	249,412	4,063	114,758
1990	1,056,365,652	5,440,418	0.52	251,057	4,208	111,962
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	[r] 310,400	[r] 7,555	94,711
2011	2,414,952,112	12,358,877	0.51	[r] 312,644	[r] 7,724	94,709
2012	2,524,320,134	12,059,409	0.48	[r] 314,854	[r] 8,017	90,280
2013	2,855,059,420	11,597,560	0.41	[r] 317,022	[r] 9,006	86,974
2014	3,064,301,358	11,591,007	0.38	[r] 319,354	[r] 9,595	84,133
2015	3,302,677,258	11,395,839	0.35	[r] 321,653	[r] 10,268	79,890
2016	3,333,449,083	11,707,422	0.35	[r] 323,920	[r] 10,291	77,924
2017	3,416,714,139	11,526,389	0.34	[r] 325,966	[r] 10,482	76,832
2018	3,465,466,627	11,746,448	0.34	[p] 327,991	[p] 10,566	73,519

[r]—Revised.

[p]—Preliminary.

[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 contrast, IRS labor force counts in Table 31 (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) 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 30. Personnel Summary, by Employment Status, Budget Activity, and Selected Personnel Type, Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018

Employment status, budget activity, and selected personnel type	Full-time equivalent positions realized [1]		Number of employees at end of fiscal year	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Internal Revenue Service, total	76,832	73,519	72,803	74,487
Employment status:				
Permanent [2]	75,253	71,826	70,573	71,894
Other [3]	1,579	1,693	2,230	2,593
Budget activity:				
Examinations and collections	32,604	30,876	31,049	29,447
Filing and account services	24,063	23,249	21,563	25,435
Information services	6,089	6,074	6,569	6,534
Prefiling taxpayer assistance and education	4,700	4,636	4,686	4,631
Shared services and support	4,780	4,315	4,824	4,424
Investigations	3,080	2,950	3,091	2,897
Regulatory	959	964	898	982
Business Systems Modernization	557	455	123	137
Selected personnel type:				
Seasonal employees	10,671	10,385	6,652	10,226
Customer service representatives	9,113	9,367	9,209	9,583
Revenue agents	9,759	9,037	9,510	8,845
Tax examiners	7,887	7,328	7,936	7,292
Revenue officers	3,434	3,133	3,330	3,028
Special agents	2,124	2,034	2,157	2,014
Attorneys	1,346	1,342	1,347	1,395
Tax technicians	1,110	1,008	1,079	970
Appeals officers	888	807	857	760

[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 contrast, IRS labor force counts in Table 31 (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) 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 less than 80 hours per pay period.

[3] Includes employees on permanent appointment on fewer than 80 hours per pay period of work schedule.

SOURCE: Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget.

Table 31. 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 2018

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)
Total	76,760	1,979	78,739	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:						
Male	26,217	863	27,080	34.4	56.5	51.9
Female	50,543	1,116	51,659	65.6	43.5	48.1
Race/ethnicity and gender:						
White, not of Hispanic origin	39,280	1,434	40,714	51.7	62.7	72.3
Male	16,227	722	16,949	21.5	38.3	38.3
Female	23,053	712	23,765	30.2	24.4	34.0
Black, not of Hispanic origin	21,695	265	21,960	27.9	18.2	12.0
Male	4,646	51	4,697	6.0	7.6	5.5
Female	17,049	214	17,263	21.9	10.6	6.5
Hispanic [5]	10,126	100	10,226	13.0	9.1	10.0
Male	3,068	35	3,103	3.9	5.3	5.2
Female	7,058	65	7,123	9.0	3.8	4.8
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander	4,734	159	4,893	6.2	6.7	4.0
Male	1,998	44	2,042	2.6	3.6	2.0
Female	2,736	115	2,851	3.6	3.1	2.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	12	655	0.8	1.6	1.1
Male	196	6	202	0.3	0.7	0.6
Female	447	6	453	0.6	0.9	0.5
Two or more races	282	9	291	0.4	1.7	0.6
Male	82	5	87	0.1	0.9	0.3
Female	200	4	204	0.3	0.8	0.3
Disability [6]:						
Person with a disability	9,251	167	9,418	12.0	17.6	n.a.
Person with a targeted disability	2,864	42	2,906	3.7	2.6	n.a.
Veteran [7]:						
Veteran	6,975	192	7,167	9.1	30.2	n.a.
Veteran with a disability	2,794	83	2,877	3.7	14.0	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, during Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, i.e., October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018.

[2] Includes total full-time, part-time, and seasonal personnel employed by IRS Chief Counsel during FY 2018, i.e., October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018. 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, 2018, as provided by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

[4] Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (2006–2010 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

Subject Area	Table Number	Data Sources (by IRS Branch, Division, or Office)
Returns Filed, Taxes Collected, and Refunds Issued	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
Enforcement: Examinations	9a	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	9b	Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics
	10	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	11	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	12	Small Business/Self-Employed, Examination, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Small Business Exam Data Management
	13	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
Enforcement: Information Reporting and Verification	14	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
	15	Wage and Investment, Customer Account Services, Submission Processing, Paper Processing Branch
Enforcement: Collections, Penalties, and Criminal Investigation	16	Small Business/Self-Employed, Collection, Performance Planning and Analysis Examination, Collection Data Assurance/Special Reports and Plans
	17	Chief Financial Officer, Financial Management
	18	Criminal Investigation, Communications and Education Division
Taxpayer Assistance	19	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
	20	Taxpayer Advocate Service, Business Assessment
	21	Appeals, Planning Quality and Analysis
Tax-Exempt Activities	22	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	23	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	24a	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	24b	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
	25	Tax Exempt and Government Entities
Chief Counsel	26	Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division
	27	Chief Counsel, Associate Chief Counsel, Finance and Management, Planning and Finance Division
IRS Budget and Workforce	28	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget
	29	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget and Financial Management
	30	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Budget
	31	Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2018

Commissioner

David J. Kautter (Acting)

Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement

Kirsten Wielobob

Deputy Commissioner for Operations Support

Jeffrey J. Tribiano

Chief, Appeals

Donna C. Hansberry

Deputy Chief, Appeals

Andrew J. Keyso

Director, Specialized Examination Programs and Referrals

Jennifer L. Vozne

Director, Case and Operations Support

Anita M. Hill

Director, Collection Appeals

Scott Reisher

Director, Examination Appeals

Shelley Foster

National Taxpayer Advocate

Nina E. Olson

Deputy National Taxpayer Advocate

Bridget Roberts

Executive Director, Systemic Advocacy

Kim S. Stewart

Executive Director, Case Advocacy

Rhonda K. Kirby

Executive Director, Intake and Technical Support

Bonnie S. Fuentes

Executive Director, Strategy, Assessment and Employee Development

William L. Sanders (Acting)

Chief Diversity Officer

Elia I. Christiansen

Director, Office of Online Services

Michele Causey (Acting)

Deputy Director, Office of Online Services and Identity Assurance Executive
Vacant

Director, Office of Professional Responsibility

Stephen A. Whitlock

Chief of Staff

Amalia C. Colbert

Deputy Chief of Staff

Vacant

Chief, Communications and Liaison

Terry L. Lemons

Director, Office of Legislative Affairs

Leonard T. Oursler

Director, Office of Communications

Michelle L. Eldridge

Director, Office of National Public Liaison

Melvin Hardy (Acting)

Commissioner, Small Business/Self-Employed

Mary Beth Murphy

Deputy Commissioner, Small Business /Self-Employed

Lisa Beard-Niemann (Acting)

Director, Collection

Paul Mamo

Director, Examination

Brenda Dial

Director, Operations Support

Denice Vaughan

Commissioner, Large Business and International Division

Douglas W. O'Donnell

Deputy Commissioner, Large Business and International Division

Nikole Flax

Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Compliance Integration

DeLon Harris

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

Theodore Setzer

Director, Withholding and International Individual Compliance Practice Area

John Cardone

Director, Program and Business Solutions

Keith Walker

Director, Western Compliance Practice Area

Paul Curtis (Acting)

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

Gloria Sullivan

Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2018

Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics

Chief Research and Analytics Officer

Benjamin D. Herndon

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
Barry W. Johnson

Commissioner, Wage and Investment

Kenneth C. Corbin

Deputy Commissioner
David P. Alito

Director, Customer Account Services
James Clifford

Director, CARE (Customer Assistance, Relationships, and Education)
Dietra Grant

Director, Return Integrity and Correspondence Services
Michael Bebee

Chief Financial Officer

Ursula Gillis

Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Alain A. Dubois

Chief, Facilities Management and Security Services

Richard L. Rodriguez

Deputy Chief, Facilities Management and Security Services
Naida I. Meares

Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities

David Horton (Acting)

Deputy Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities
Robert S. Choi (Acting)

Director, Employee Plans
Catherine Jones (Acting)

Director, Exempt Organizations
Margaret Von Lienen

Director, Government Entities/Shared Services
Justin Abold-LaBrecche (Acting)

Director, Services and Enforcement Affordable Care Act

Carolyn A. Tavenner

Deputy Director, Services and Enforcement Affordable Care Act
Vacant

Director, Program Integration ACA/FATCA
John C. Duder

Chief, Criminal Investigation

J. Donald Fort

Deputy Chief, Criminal Investigation
Eric Hylton

Director, Return Preparer Office

Carol A. Campbell

Deputy Director, Return Preparer Office
Heyward Stackhouse (Acting)

Chief Information Officer

S. Gina Garza

Deputy Chief Information Officer, Operations
Nancy A. Sieger (Acting)

Deputy Chief Information Officer, Strategy/Modernization
Marla Somerville

Associate Chief Information Officer, Applications Development
Robert Ragano (Acting)

Associate Chief Information Officer, User and Network Services
Anne Shepherd

Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Services
Daniel S. Hamilton

Associate Chief Information Officer, Cybersecurity
Sharon James

Associate Chief Information Officer, Strategy and Planning
Tommy Smith

Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Program Management Office

Linda Gilpin
Associate Chief Information Officer, Enterprise Operations
Rose Hernandez

IRS Human Capital Officer

Katherine M. Coffman

Deputy IRS Human Capital Officer
Kevin Q. McIver

Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

as of September 30, 2018

Office of Chief Risk Officer

Chief Risk Officer

Thomas Brandt

Chief Procurement Officer

Shanna R. Webbers

Deputy Chief Procurement Officer

Hampden Harrison Smith, IV

Whistleblower Office

Director, Whistleblower Office

Lee D. Martin

Chief Counsel

William M. Paul (*Acting*)

Deputy Chief Counsel

(Operations)

Drita Tonuzi

Deputy Chief Counsel

(Technical)

William M. Paul

Health Care Counsel

Phil Lindenmuth

Special Counsel

(National Taxpayer Advocate Service)

Janice R. Feldman

Division Counsel/Associate Chief Counsel

(Criminal Tax)

Edward F. Cronin

Division Counsel

(Large Business and International)

Robin Greenhouse

Division Counsel

(Small Business/Self-Employed)

Bruce Meneely

Associate Chief Counsel

(Tax Exempt and Government Entities)

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)

Scott Dinwiddie

Associate Chief Counsel

(International)

Marjorie Rollinson

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

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

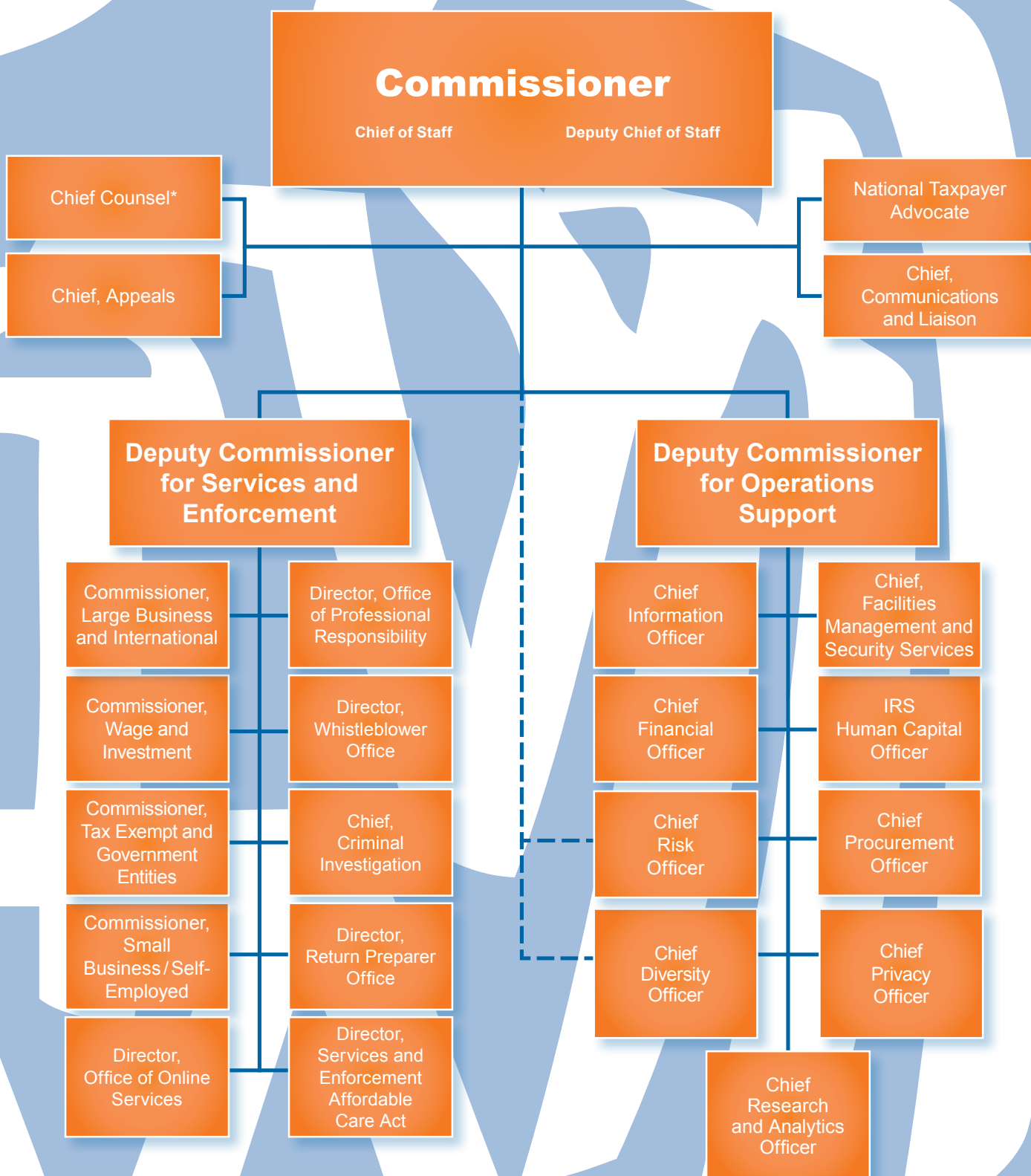
Chief Counsels for the Internal Revenue Service

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

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

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

