

# Projections of Returns to be Filed in Fiscal Years 1989–1996

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Fiscal year projections of the major types of returns are prepared to provide a foundation for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) workload estimates, resource requirements, and budget submissions for the Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, and Congress. The most recent IRS projections indicate that a total of 202.3 million returns will be filed in Fiscal Year (FY) 1989, an increase of 2.3 percent over the number of returns filed in FY 1988 [1]. Although projected year-to-year increases through FY 1996 will range between 4 and 6 million, the yearly rates of growth in total filings are expected to decline from 2.6 percent in 1988 to 2.3 percent in 1996. Much of the year-to-year growth in total returns reflects the growth in individual income tax returns, which make up more than half of the total returns.

Projections of returns are developed by: (1) using econometric models that relate the number of returns filed to selected independent economic and demographic variables and (2) extrapolating observed time trends into the projection period. The forecasting models are initially formulated on a calendar year basis. Fiscal year projections are derived from calendar year statistics by various methods including seasonal adjustment [2].

These fiscal year projections, shown in detail in Table 1, include the effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The major effects of the 1986 Act are summarized by tax year in Table 2 [3]. The projections also take into account the effects of other recent legislative as well as regulatory and administrative changes on the filings of the various tax returns. They generally do not anticipate legislative or administrative changes which are under consideration.

## TOTAL PROJECTED RETURNS AND DOCUMENTS

The total number of projected returns in Table 1 is comprised of primary returns and supplemental returns. With few exceptions, items in both of these categories are a part of the IRS Master File system. Primary returns are those that account for the majority of total filings and historically have generated the majority of the IRS document processing workload. These returns are expected to continue to account for the bulk of total filings throughout the forecast period.

Of the 192.8 million tax forms filed in 1987, 182.6 million were designated as primary returns. Major returns in the primary returns category include: U.S. Individual Income

Tax Return; Individual Declaration of Estimated Tax; U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return; and, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return.

So-called information returns processed by the Service, such as interest and dividend statements and Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, are not included in the returns counted or projected in this article because they are mostly filed on magnetic tape [4]. These returns are large in number so that, if included, they would increase the total number of returns substantially. In 1987, about 872.9 million information returns were processed by the Service, and 905.3 million are expected in 1988.

Figure A presents the average annual percentage changes for the major return types during the 1989–1996 projection period. Total returns increased by an average of 2.4 percent per year during this time frame. Projections for 1989 and the associated rates of change from 1988 to 1989 are presented in Figure B.

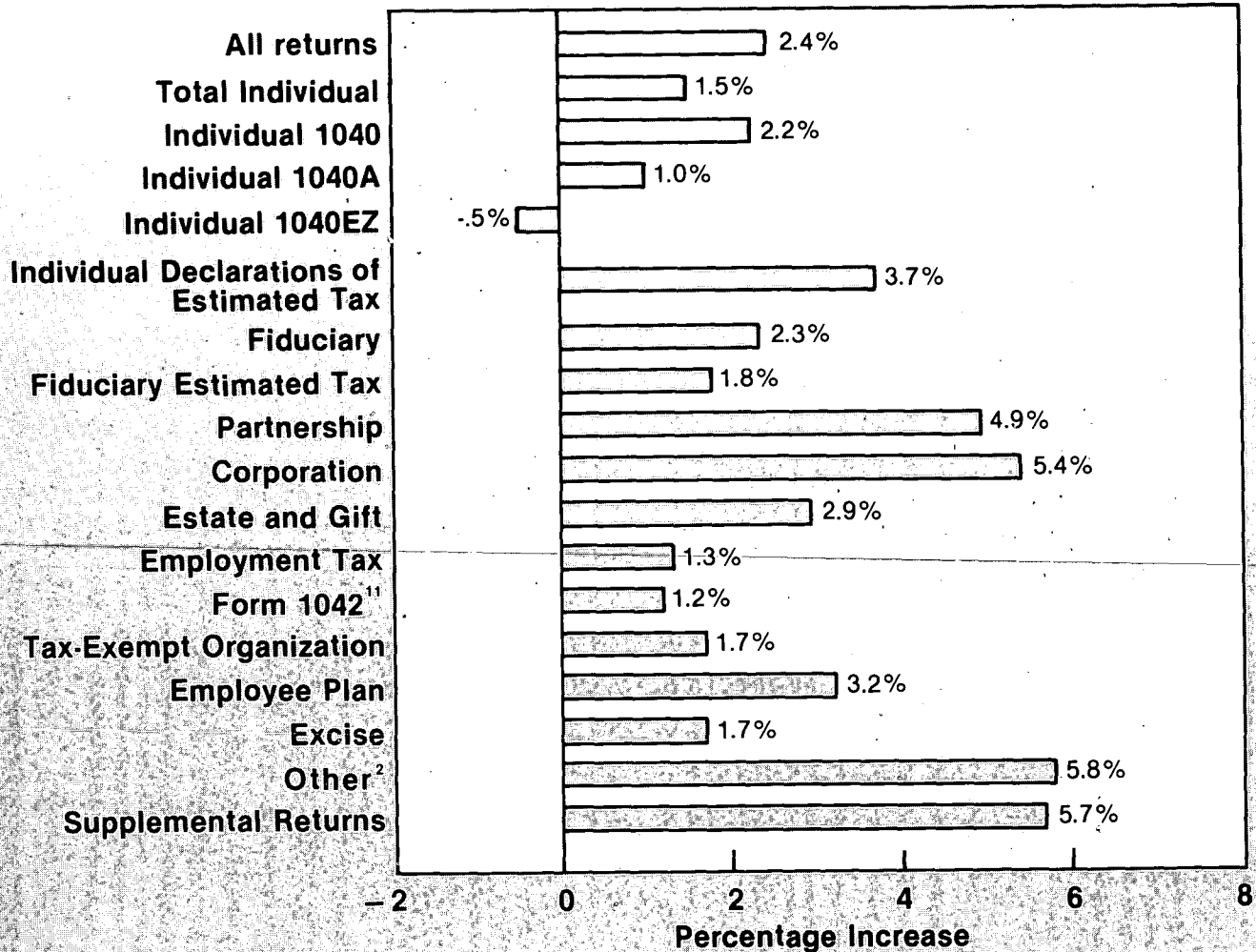
## Individual Income Tax Returns

The large increase (3.7 percent) in individual income tax returns between 1987 and 1988 reflects two major occurrences. First, provisions in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 repealed the personal exemption for taxpayers who are dependents, while also increasing the standard deduction and personal exemption amounts. The repeal of the personal exemption for dependents significantly increased the number of dependents required to file for the first time. Conversely, the increase in the standard deduction and personal exemption amounts will ultimately remove a large number of lower income taxpayers from the filing rolls. The net effect will be an increase in the number of individual returns filed. Secondly, the illegal alien amnesty program is also expected to slightly increase the number of persons filing for the first time.

The Tax Reform Act will also enable a significant number of taxpayers to switch to simpler forms because of the restrictions placed on itemized deductions (e.g., taxpayers who previously had to itemize their deductions and therefore filed a Form 1040 can now file a Form 1040A or a Form 1040EZ). This shift is reflected in the projected 1989 filings of these two forms. Forms 1040A and 1040EZ are estimated to increase by 4.9 and 6.1 percent, respectively, in 1989, while Form 1040 is estimated to increase by only 0.4 percent.

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Figure A  
**Projected Average Annual Percentage Change  
 in the Number of Returns Processed  
 Fiscal Years 1989-1996**



<sup>1</sup> Withholding tax return for U.S. source income of foreign "persons."

<sup>2</sup> See Table 1, footnote 11.

Growth in individual returns is dependent, in large part, on the growth of total employment. Current forecasts show the rate of employment growth will decline throughout the 1988 to 1995 forecast period [5]. Total employment is projected to reach 117.1 million in 1988, a 2.2 percent increase over actual employment of 114.6 million in 1987. The rate of growth will gradually taper down to 1.1 percent by the year 1995. This slowdown in the rate of employment growth is expected to be mirrored in individual income tax return filings, so that a decline in the rate of growth of these filings is anticipated.

Figure C compares the number of Forms 1040, 1040A,

1040EZ, and the total number of individual returns expected to be filed in 1989 and 1996, respectively.

#### Individual Declarations of Estimated Tax

Projections of Individual Declarations of Estimated Tax (Form 1040ES "vouchers"—up to four per year can be filed) are developed from a regression of vouchers on the number of their taxpayer counterparts. Progressively higher taxpayer projections and the same "voucher-to-taxpayer" ratio forecasts result in increasingly higher estimates of the number of Forms 1040ES. Current forecasts are calling for increases in growth ranging from 3.0 percent in 1989 to 4.3 percent in 1996.

Figure B.—Projections for Fiscal Year 1989

Type of return	1989 Projection (thousands)	Percentage increase from 1988
<b>Total returns</b> .....	<b>202,257</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Primary returns, total</b> .....	<b>190,367</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Individual income tax.....	109,566	2.1
Individual declaration of estimated tax.....	38,399	3.0
Fiduciary income tax.....	2,478	-1.8
Fiduciary estimated tax.....	1,317	-9.2
Partnership.....	1,906	3.8
Corporation income tax.....	4,122	3.9
Estate and gift tax.....	165	3.1
Employment tax.....	28,911	1.5
Form 1042 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	2.7
Tax-exempt organization.....	537	2.2
Employee plan.....	2,110	2.7
Excise tax.....	837	-26.7
Other.....	2	3.9
<b>Supplemental returns</b> .....	<b>11,890</b>	<b>7.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Withholding tax return for U.S. source income of foreign "person."

**Fiduciary Income Tax Returns**

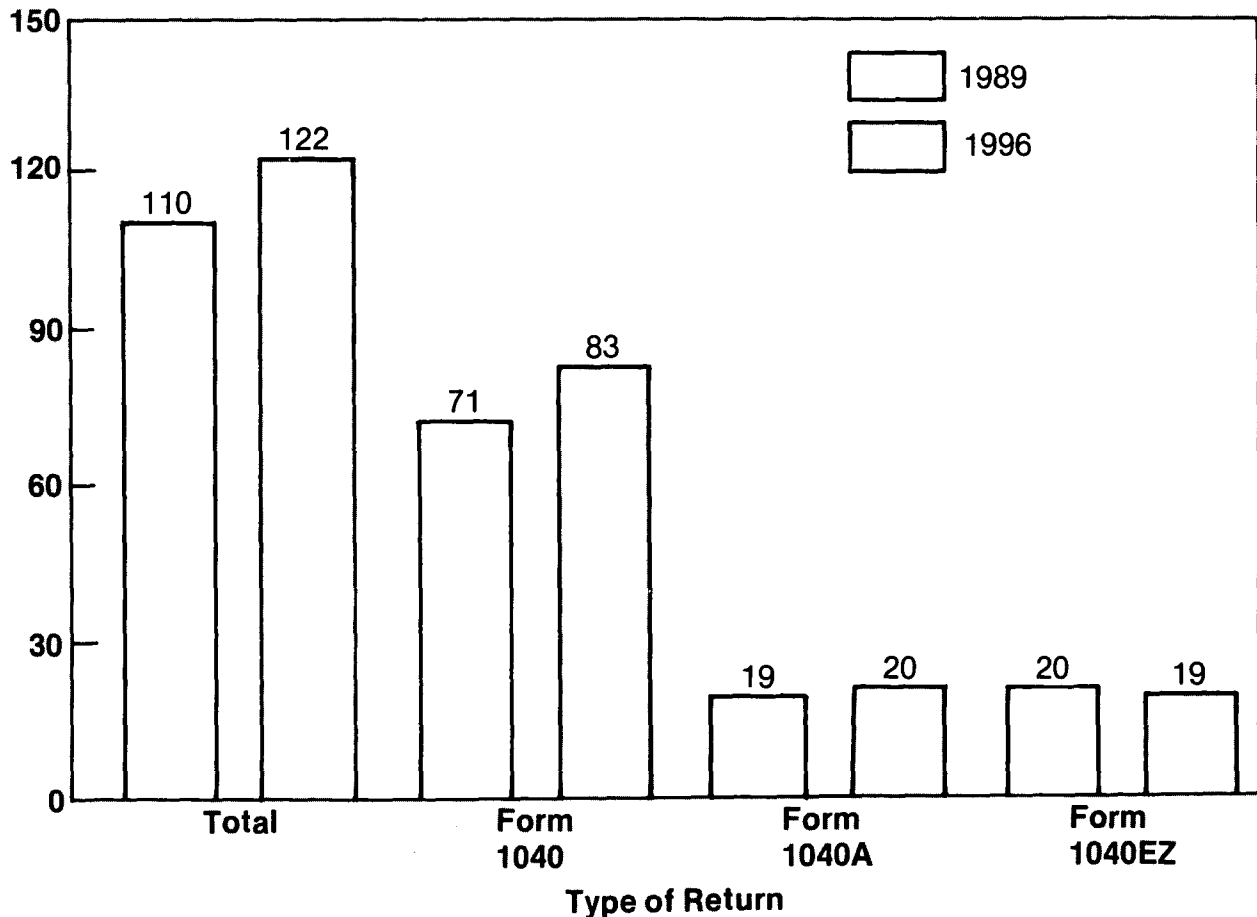
A provision in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 mandated that fiduciary filers of income tax returns for taxable trusts (Forms 1041), who previously could have filed on a non-calendar year basis, had to begin filing their returns on a calendar year basis. This is reflected in the substantial increase (8 percent) in fiduciary filings between 1987 and 1988, which saw noncalendar year filers adjust their accounting periods to coincide with the calendar year by filing additional returns to cover transitional part-year accounting periods. After 1988, growth is expected to range from 1.9 percent in 1990 to 2.1 in 1996.

**Fiduciary Estimated Tax Returns**

The 1986 Act required that both new and existing estates

Figure C.  
**Individual Income Tax Returns by Type,  
Fiscal Years 1989 and 1996**

Millions of Returns



and trusts make estimated tax payments for the first time for calendar years beginning after 1986. Form 1041ES, Estimated Income Tax for Fiduciaries, was developed for taxpayers with a tax liability of \$500 or more to compute and pay estimated taxes. Effective with the quarterly estimated tax payments due September 18, 1988, the Service will require financial institutions servicing 200 or more taxable trusts to remit payments through the Federal Tax Deposit (FTD) System by magnetic tape. Financial institutions servicing at least 50 taxable trusts can elect to file under the FTD Magnetic Tape Program. As a result of this procedure, the number of Forms 1041ES is expected to decrease 9.2 percent in 1989. In later years, the number will increase by 2.4 percent in 1991 and 2.2 percent in 1996.

### Partnership Tax Returns

The Tax Reform Act also required most noncalendar year filers of partnership returns (Forms 1065) to file on a calendar year basis. However, the Revenue Act of 1987 subsequently revised this provision to allow partnerships to maintain their fiscal year accounting period if they elect to do so. The one-time increase previously expected for 1988 (resulting from the need to file extra returns to accommodate the change in accounting periods) is, therefore, not expected to materialize.

Another provision of the Tax Reform Act required that "passive losses" can only be offset by "passive gains" [6]. Current estimates anticipate that this law change will make net loss limited partnerships less attractive, thereby resulting in fewer persons investing in these ventures. Furthermore, this provision is also expected to result in the merger of many net loss partnerships with net profit partnerships. As a result, there was a small decline in partnership returns in 1988. In later years, growth is projected to increase, as investors adjust their investment strategies to coincide with tax reform. Year-to-year increases from 1989 to 1996 range from 3.8 percent to 5.5 percent.

### Corporation Tax Returns

As with the partnership filers, the impact of the 1986 Tax Reform Act requiring most noncalendar year filers of "personal service" and S Corporation returns to file on a calendar year basis was mitigated by the Revenue Act of 1987. Beginning in 1988, the corporation total included the following new forms mandated by the 1986 Tax Reform Act: U.S. Income Tax Return for Designated Settlement Funds (Form 1120DF), U.S. Income Tax Return for Regulated Investment Company (Form 1120RIC), U.S. Income Tax Return for Real Estate Investment Trust (Form 1120REIT), and Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return (Form 1120PC). In addition, it will also include Foreign Sales Corporation (Form 1120FSC) returns which were previously included in the "Other" category (see

Figure B) which consists of returns not included in the IRS Master File. The collective group of corporation returns, including U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return (Form 1120), and U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation (Form 1120S) is expected to post a 3.9 percent increase in 1989 and a 6.1 percent increase in 1996.

### Estate and Gift Tax Returns

The Tax Reform Act of 1976 and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 both stipulated that the filing threshold for the U.S. Estate Tax Return (Form 706) be gradually increased on an annual basis, from \$60,000 in 1976 to \$600,000 in 1987 and beyond. Current projections reflect this rising threshold, and call for a decline of 9.6 percent in 1988 filings. Filings are then expected to gradually increase throughout the remainder of the forecast interval, with annual increases ranging from 0.1 percent in 1989 to 6.6 percent in 1996. U.S. Gift Tax Returns (Forms 709) are expected to show a 1.0 percentage increase in 1988, and a 1.7 percentage increase in 1996.

### Employment Tax Returns

Employment tax returns consist of Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment Tax Return, Employer's Annual/Quarterly Federal Tax Return, and Employer's Annual Railroad Retirement Tax Return. Projections for the forecast period 1989-1996 reflect year-to-year increases that average 1.3 percent per year.

### Forms 1042

Because of their increasing number, Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons, which was previously included in the supplemental returns category, is now included under primary returns. The projections of Form 1042 returns are expected to increase by an average of 1.2 percent between 1989 and 1996.

### Tax-Exempt Organization Returns

A host of tax-exempt entities, including those for public charities, farmers' cooperative associations, private foundations, and other exempt organizations, embody the exempt organization category of returns. The magnitude of this return category is dictated by changes in Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax (filed by the "other" organizations that also include most public charities), which accounts for 78 percent of exempt organization filings. Current estimates of the year-to-year increase in tax-exempt organizations are expected to range from 2.2 percent in 1989 to 1.5 percent in 1996.

### Employee Plan Returns

The total for employee plans consists of the following forms: Form 5500, Annual Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan, Form 5500C (same as the Form 5500 except that it is filed by plans with fewer than 100 participants), Form 5500R, Registration Statement of Employee Benefit Plan (filed for plans with fewer than 100 participants), and the new Form 5500EZ, Annual Return of One-Participant (Owners and Their Spouses) Benefit Plan. The total is not affected by inclusion of the new form since Form 5500EZ filers previously used a Form 5500C. The projections are expected to show an average year-to-year growth of 3.2 percent from 1989 through 1996.

### Alcohol and Tobacco Returns

Forms 11 and 5000.24 comprise the alcohol and tobacco returns filed with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. As of July 1987, these forms were no longer processed by the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, the counts included for 1987 are estimates through July 1987 and not for the entire fiscal year. No projections of alcohol and tobacco returns were made by the Service for years beyond 1987.

### Excise Tax Returns

Total excise returns are the sum of the following four categories of returns: (1) Form 11C (Special Tax Return and Application for Registry-Wagering); (2) Form 720 (Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return); (3) Form 730 (Tax on Wagering); and (4) Form 2290 (Heavy Vehicle Use Tax Return). Two provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 were expected to reduce the number of Form 720 returns filed to pay the excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel. One of these provisions allowed diesel fuel retailers to *elect* to have wholesalers collect and pay the tax for the Highway Trust Fund. This provision has already been superseded by a provision in the Revenue Act of 1987 which *requires* the diesel wholesalers to pay the tax. Since there are far fewer wholesalers than retailers, the 1987 law change will accelerate the decline originally expected as a result of the 1986 Act in the number of Forms 720 filed to pay the diesel fuel excise tax.

A second provision in the 1986 Act discontinues payment of gasoline excise taxes by gasoline wholesalers. As of January 1988, the refiner (or first importer) of gasoline was required to pay the tax, instead. Thus, the excise taxes on gasoline, as well as those on diesel fuel, will be collected and paid at an earlier stage in the marketing chain as a combined effect of these 1986 and 1987 law changes and fewer Forms 720 will be filed as a result.

On the other hand, implementation of another provision of the Revenue Act of 1987 will temporarily offset part of these declines in the number of Forms 720 filed. The regulations covering this provision specify that all partnerships and S Corporations electing to maintain a noncalendar year reporting period must file Form 720 in order to make certain required payments [7]. However, these payments will be reported on Form 720 only temporarily, since another form is being developed for this purpose. The net impact of all these law changes on Form 720 filings will result in a 26.7 percent drop in returns in 1989 and a lesser drop of 6.3 percent in 1990. The balance of the forecast interval is expected to show a positive growth of 3.4 percent in 1991 and 3.2 percent in 1996.

### Supplemental Returns

Supplemental returns are mainly composed of amended returns and requests for filing extensions from both individuals and corporations. (Forms 1120ND, U.S. Income Tax Return for Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds and Certain Related Persons, are not projected because of the small number involved.) Current forecasts of supplemental returns call for increases ranging from 7.5 percent in 1989 to 4.8 percent in 1996.

### DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The number of returns filed (as used in this article) represents returns processed at IRS service centers during a fiscal year [8]. For individual income and estate and gift tax returns, the 1988 data include actual returns processed through June 1988, with the remainder of the year estimated, in general, on the basis of 1987 filing patterns. The 1988 data for the rest of the forms are based on projections.

To illustrate the general forecasting process, projections for the combined total of Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ returns were developed based on a multiple regression relating total 1040 returns to total employment; an interaction variable involving both total employment and employed married women with husbands present (used as a proxy for potential joint filers); pension beneficiaries and annuitants; and a qualitative "dummy" variable which accounts for the effects of law changes in the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 [9]. The historical base period for this regression was 1949-1988, with 1988 estimated on the basis of returns filed through June 1988.

Return projections were primarily formulated on a calendar year basis and subsequently converted to fiscal year projections by the Census Bureau's X11-Q Seasonal Adjustment Program by applying resultant seasonal factors to calendar year projections [10].

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

- [1] All statistics are for the years in which the tax returns were processed by the Internal Revenue Service, stated on a fiscal year (i.e., October through September) basis, unless otherwise noted. Actual counts for all of Fiscal Year 1988 were incomplete at the time this article was written (see the Data Sources and Limitations section). For complete counts, see U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *1988 Annual Report, Commissioner and Chief Counsel*, Internal Revenue Service (in preparation).
- [2] For details of these methods, see U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, "Number of Returns to be Filed," *Fiscal Year Projections*, Document 6292 (Rev. 8-88).
- [3] As indicated in the footnotes to Table 2, the impact of the Revenue Act of 1987 is also reflected in the data.
- [4] Certain types income tax returns are also either now being filed or will begin to be filed on magnetic tape during the projection period. However, it is expected that in most cases these returns will comprise a small proportion of the totals shown.
- [5] The largest component of total employment is represented by civilian employment, which was obtained from Data Resources, Inc. (DRI), in June 1988. DRI believes that employment growth will decline due to a general slowdown in economic activity through the mid-1990's.
- [6] Passive gains or losses resulted from trade or business activities in which the partners did not materially participate in the business on a regular, continuous, or substantial basis (i.e., they were "limited" partners). In general, as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, such passive losses could not be deducted from other types of income.
- [7] In general, S Corporations are companies with no more than 35 shareholders, electing to be taxed at the shareholder level.
- [8] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *1987 Annual Report*, op cit.
- [9] Projections of total employment, employed married women with husbands present, and pension beneficiaries and annuitants were made by the Projections and Forecasting Group, Research Division, Internal Revenue Service.
- [10] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "The X11-Q Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program," *Technical Paper No. 15* (1967 revision).

# Projections of Returns to be Filed in Fiscal Years 1989-1996

**Table 1.—Projection of the Number of Returns to be Filed with the Internal Revenue Service, Fiscal Years 1988-1996**

[Unless otherwise indicated, number of returns are in thousands]

Type of return	Actual 1987 <sup>1</sup>	Projected								
		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Total returns</b> .....	<b>192,844</b>	<b>197,786</b>	<b>202,257</b>	<b>208,332</b>	<b>213,631</b>	<b>218,381</b>	<b>223,079</b>	<b>227,701</b>	<b>232,663</b>	<b>237,963</b>
<b>Primary returns, total</b> .....	<b>182,560</b>	<b>186,726</b>	<b>190,367</b>	<b>195,631</b>	<b>200,098</b>	<b>204,052</b>	<b>207,963</b>	<b>211,812</b>	<b>215,988</b>	<b>220,488</b>
Individual income tax returns, total.....	103,460	107,270 <sup>2</sup>	109,566	112,777	115,071	116,703	118,126	119,296	120,522	121,834
Form 1040 .....	68,551	70,806 <sup>2</sup>	71,101	74,026	76,622	78,291	79,753	80,678	81,653	82,711
Form 1040A.....	17,870	17,674 <sup>2</sup>	18,541	18,732	18,792	18,883	18,972	19,265	19,559	19,855
Form 1040EZ.....	16,825	18,574 <sup>2</sup>	19,701	19,789	19,420	19,285	19,147	19,091	19,039	18,990
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	214	216 <sup>2</sup>	224	230	237	245	253	262	270	279
Individual declarations of estimated tax.....	38,804	37,294	38,399	39,712	40,990	42,406	43,945	45,614	47,473	49,497
Fiduciary income tax <sup>4</sup> .....	2,336	2,523	2,478	2,525	2,595	2,658	2,721	2,783	2,843	2,902
Fiduciary estimated tax .....	N/A	1,450	1,317	1,297	1,328	1,364	1,397	1,429	1,461	1,494
Partnership.....	1,836	1,835	1,906	1,996	2,080	2,179	2,286	2,400	2,529	2,669
Corporation income tax <sup>5</sup> .....	3,873	3,968	4,122	4,316	4,546	4,775	5,028	5,308	5,617	5,962
Estate tax.....	61	55 <sup>2</sup>	55	56	57	59	60	62	65	70
Gift tax.....	105	105 <sup>2</sup>	110	114	117	120	123	125	127	130
Employment tax <sup>6</sup> .....	28,217	28,485	28,911	29,317	29,688	30,063	30,448	30,853	31,288	31,736
Form 1042 <sup>7</sup> .....	15	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	20
Tax-exempt organizations <sup>8</sup> .....	523	525	537	547	558	567	577	587	596	604
Employee plans <sup>9</sup> .....	2,114	2,055	2,110	2,170	2,236	2,303	2,372	2,449	2,534	2,628
Excise tax <sup>10</sup> .....	1,011	1,141	837	785	811	836	859	884	912	940
Other <sup>11</sup> .....	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Supplemental returns, total</b> .....	<b>10,284</b>	<b>11,060</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>13,534</b>	<b>14,329</b>	<b>15,117</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>16,674</b>	<b>17,476</b>
Form 1040X.....	1,963	2,163	2,290	2,383	2,477	2,571	2,665	2,759	2,853	2,946
Form 4868.....	5,145	5,657	6,160	6,684	7,232	7,754	8,276	8,788	9,315	9,859
Form 2688.....	1,450	1,443	1,535	1,620	1,702	1,772	1,835	1,891	1,945	1,998
Form 1120X.....	30	33	32	29	26	24	22	20	18	16
Form 7004.....	1,671	1,738	1,848	1,958	2,069	2,180	2,291	2,403	2,514	2,626
Form 1041A.....	25	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30

<sup>1</sup> Included in the total for 1987 are 202,000 alcohol and tobacco returns, Forms 11 and 5000.24. Since July 1987, these returns are filed with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury. As a result, they are excluded from the projections of returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

<sup>2</sup> For individual, estate and gift tax returns, projections are based on counts of returns processed as of June 1988.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Forms 1040NR, 1040PR, 1040SS, and 1040C; Form 1040X is included under Supplemental returns, below.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Forms 1041 and 1041S; Form 1041A is included under Supplemental returns, below.

<sup>5</sup> Actual count for FY 1987, includes Forms 1120, 1120A, 1120F, 1120M, 1120L, 1120POL, and 1120S. Projections for FY 1988-1996 also include Forms 1120DF, 1120FSC, 1120PC, 1120REIT and 1120RIC.

<sup>6</sup> Includes Forms 940, 940PR, 941 941E, 941PR, 941SS, 942, 942PR, 943, 943PR and CT-1.

<sup>7</sup> Withholding tax return for U.S. source income of foreign "person".

<sup>8</sup> Includes Forms 990, 990PF, 990C, 990T, 4720 and 5227.

<sup>9</sup> Includes Forms 5500, 5500EZ, 5500C and 5500R.

<sup>10</sup> Includes Forms 11C, 720, 730 and 2290.

<sup>11</sup> Actual count for FY 1987 includes Forms CT-2, 941M, 990BL, 1120IC-DISC and 1120FSC, none of which are included in the IRS Master File. Because Form 1120FSC returns are included in the Master File starting with FY 1988, they are no longer projected as part of the "other" (non-Master File) category.

N/A—not applicable.

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

## Projections of Returns to be Filed in Fiscal Years 1989-1996

**Table 2.—Projected Impact of Selected Provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and Revenue Act of 1987 on the Number of Returns Filed, Tax Years 1987-1995**

[All figures are estimates—number of returns are in thousands]

Provision of Act, type of return affected	Additional returns to be filed by tax year—								
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. Individual income tax returns:</b>									
1040 series, total.....	885	941	1,889	1,846	1,812	1,780	1,776	1,774	1,774
Form 1040.....	-1,221	-3,341	-3,272	-3,339	-3,388	-3,430	-3,459	-3,492	-3,525
Form 1040A.....	-21	843	1,068	1,088	1,098	1,107	1,116	1,128	1,140
Form 1040EZ.....	2,126	3,439	4,093	4,093	4,102	4,104	4,119	4,137	4,159
<b>a. Increase in the personal exemption and standard deduction amounts; changes relating to itemized deductions; repeal of the deduction for married couples; elimination of income averaging; new limitations on contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); expansion of the earned income credit; full taxation of unemployment compensation; and other provisions.</b>									
1040 series, total.....	-1,634	-2,838	-2,897	-2,958	-3,001	-3,039	-3,069	-3,101	-3,135
Form 1040.....	-1,554	-3,840	-3,904	-3,973	-4,023	-4,066	-4,099	-4,135	-4,173
Form 1040A.....	-537	68	87	103	111	119	123	129	134
Form 1040EZ.....	456	934	920	912	911	909	907	905	904
<b>b. Repeal of the personal exemption amount on the return of an individual eligible to be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's return.</b>									
1040 series, total.....	2,519	3,779	4,786	4,804	4,813	4,819	4,845	4,875	4,909
Form 1040.....	333	499	632	634	635	636	640	643	648
Form 1040A.....	516	775	981	985	987	988	993	999	1,006
Form 1040EZ.....	1,670	2,505	3,173	3,185	3,191	3,195	3,212	3,232	3,255
<b>2. Excise tax returns:</b>									
Requirement that wholesalers, rather than retailers, of diesel fuel pay the diesel excise tax; repeal of the provision allowing the refiners/importers of gasoline to defer payment of the gasoline excise tax until the last sale before retail; and requirement that partnerships and S Corporations electing to maintain a noncalendar year reporting period make certain required payments.									
Form 720.....	183	-248	-248	-248	-248	-248	-248	-248	-248
<b>3. Partnership returns:</b>									
Limitations on the use of losses and credits from passive activities.									
Form 1065.....	57	59	62	65	68	71	75	79	83
<b>4. Fiduciary income tax returns:</b>									
Requirement that certain trusts filing on a noncalendar year basis convert to a calendar year basis.									
Form 1041/1041S.....	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5. Fiduciary estimated tax:</b>									
Requirement for quarterly estimated tax payments on taxable trusts and taxable estates.									
Form 1041-ES.....	1,536	1,283	1,299	1,332	1,369	1,402	1,433	1,465	1,498

Notes: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. A negative number of returns indicates a decline. Data reflect the impact of tax law changes by the tax year covered by the return. Returns by tax year are generally filed in the following calendar year, with the exception of Forms 720 and 1041-ES. The diesel fuel excise tax provision and the noncalendar year election provision described on line 2 are based on the Revenue Act of 1987, and supersede related provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The projections of Form 1041-ES on line 5 reflect the Revenue Act of 1987.