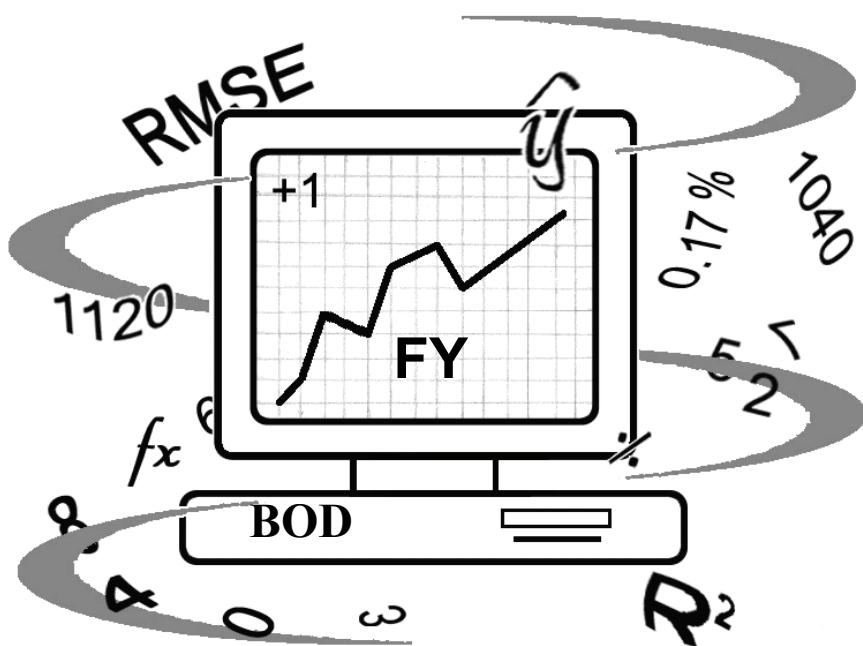

Document 6292

Fall 2008 Update

Fiscal Year Return Projections for the United States 2008 - 2015



*Office of Research
Research, Analysis, and Statistics*

Document 6292 (revised 9-2008) is produced by the IRS Office of Research, within the Research, Analysis, and Statistics organization.

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Forecasts Available Electronically

Forecasts from the most recent edition of this publication are also available on the IRS's web site. From the www.irs.gov website, select the "Tax Stats" link, then "Products and Publications", and then "Projections" (under the Publications heading). IRS employees can also access this projection product on the IRWeb intranet site by selecting the "Commissioner" link, followed by "Research, Analysis and Statistics", then "Publications", and then "Projections and Forecasting documents."

Distribution

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Fiscal Year Return Projections for the United States: 2008 – 2015

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Fall 2008 Update

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Overview

The following fall 2008 edition of IRS Document 6292 provides the most recent revisions to the U.S. level projections of tax returns to be filed for fiscal years (FY) 2008 through 2015 by the major return categories, including selected detail by IRS business operating divisions. Office of Research staff, within the IRS Research, Analysis, and Statistics organization prepare these projections semi-annually in order to incorporate changes in filing patterns, economic and demographic trends, legislative requirements, and IRS administrative processes. These forecasts provide a basis for IRS workload estimates and resource requirements contained in IRS budget submissions and other resource planning and analysis. The projections in this document are based on the information available as of early September 2008, including enacted tax law changes and confirmed administrative plans. Legislative or administrative initiatives under consideration are generally not used to adjust the projections due to the uncertain nature of their eventual outcome. As a result, the projections of electronically filed (e-file) returns contained in this publication are not goals, per se, and should not be interpreted as precluding an alternate e-file future.

Data Sources and Projection Methodology

The reported actual values of returns filed in FY 2007 are based on returns processed and recorded on the IRS master files. These values are mostly obtained by the same master file reporting systems as those used in the Internal Revenue Service Data Book (Publication 55B) for that processing year. In cases where master file return counts were not available, tallies of actual filings were supplied by program staff in the IRS operating divisions, generally from data capture systems located in the IRS processing campuses.

Depending on the properties and characteristics of each filing category, the forecasting methods were selected to capture and extrapolate historical filing trends in Document 6292. In general, the projections are computed for the calendar year of filing and converted to the corresponding fiscal year based on the historical quarterly filing experience. These results are the outcome of application of statistical models such as regression models, time series techniques, growth rates and historical ratio methods. The projection method used depends on the form type, the availability of historical data, and applicability of relevant economic and demographic forecasts. Primary principles used throughout the document are time series extrapolation methods such as trended exponential smoothing approaches. However, some return forecasts are based on regression models incorporating key economic and demographic input variables provided by Global Insight, Inc. Customers interested in obtaining more detail on forecasting methodologies are welcome to contact the respective staff member listed on the inside front cover.

Summary of Significant Trends and Revisions

A summary of the major trends and other significant factors embedded in the return forecasts for this edition of Document 6292 are noted below.

Telephone Excise Tax Refund (TETR)

The Treasury Department stopped collecting the federal excise tax for long-distance telephone service in 2006 and in 2007 issued refunds of excise taxes collected on long-distance service for the previous three years. The calendar year (CY) 2007 increased Form 1040 counts may be attributable to the telephone excise tax refund (TETR), because segments of the “TETR Only” (filing only to receive the TETR) population filed a traditional Form 1040 return instead of a simpler Form 1040EZ-T. Taxpayers who subsequently wish to claim the TETR credit may amend their return by filing a Form 1040-X. For the next three years starting in CY 2008, some taxpayers will use this late filing window to post a traditional 1040 or an EZ-T to receive the TETR credit. The effect of the TETR spillover is also applicable to Form 990-T (exempt organization business income tax returns) filers, due to their rollover effect from tax period in 2007 to processing year 2008 as a natural spillover. There may also be some additional TETR volumes because of the overlap of tax and processing years for certain Form 990-T filers.

The “Economic Stimulus Act of 2008”

Under the “Economic Stimulus Act of 2008” the IRS issued rebate checks in calendar year 2008. Eligible taxpayers triggered rebates by filing a TY 2007 Form 1040 income tax return.

U.S. level Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ, including electronically filed (e-file) return volumes, are forecasted to increase 14.4 million above its baseline to roughly 152.7 million returns due to the stimulus impact. The impact by form type is estimated to be 2.1 million, 11.5 million and .7 million for Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ, respectively. The projection for CY 2009 contains minor adjustments for residual spillover effects of the Stimulus package. Due to the delays caused by the late passage of the alternative minimum tax patch and the Tax Technical Corrections Act of 2007, there was an impact of early season electronic filing by taxpayers affected by these provisions.

Form 1040-SS(PR)

Form 1040-SS(PR) is being accepted electronically for refund-only claims for the Additional Child Tax Credit (ACTC) from residents of Puerto Rico as of 2008, tax year 2007. There is a significant increase of return counts for this form this year and that is attributable to a conversion of those filers who were previously electronically filing a Form 1040 with a Form 8812 to now filing a 1040-SS(PR).

E-file Mandates

In January 2005, the IRS released temporary regulations which imposed e-file mandates for some large corporations and tax exempt organizations whose assets exceed certain thresholds. However, these e-file mandates only applied to those corporation and tax exempt entities that filed at least 250 other returns with the IRS during a calendar year. This condition includes other tax returns such as Forms 941, as well as information returns such as Forms W-2, 1099-DIV and Schedules K-1. The E-file mandates required corporations with total assets of at least \$50 million to E-file their Forms 1120 and 1120S returns beginning in January, 2006. This e-file requirement was expanded to corporations with at least \$10 million in assets effective at the beginning of 2007. Similarly, tax exempt organizations with \$100 million or more in assets in tax year 2005 were required to file their Form 990 electronically, with this threshold lowered to \$10 million beginning in 2007. Also impacted in 2007 are private foundations and charitable trusts which will be required to file their Form 990-PF electronically, regardless of their asset size. Corresponding adjustments have been made to the e-file forecasts for Forms 1120, 1120S, 990 and 990PF in this edition of Document 6292 to account for the impact of these mandates.

Excise E-file Estimates

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 includes a mandate requiring Form 2290 (Heavy Highway Vehicle Use Tax Return) filers reporting 25 or more trucks to e-file beginning in July 2005. Although the implementation date for the e-file system was initially delayed, the IRS is scheduled to provide e-filing capabilities starting in August 2007. Once the system is in place, Forms 2290, as well as Forms 720 (Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return), can be electronically filed. This edition of Document 6292 includes forecasts of excise returns based on the latest confirmed implementation date.

Changes in Estate Tax

The estate tax and generation-skipping transfer (GST) taxes are scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2010, under Title V of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA). However, the estate tax repeal, and all other provisions of EGTRRA, are scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2010. If the sunset provision is not repealed in 2011, estate tax law would return to the law in place prior to the enactment of EGTRRA on June 7, 2001. Accordingly, the estate tax exclusion amount would have risen to \$1 million under the prior law. The estimates developed in this document reflect the provisions of EGTRRA.

New Form 944

In an effort to reduce taxpayer burden on small businesses, IRS offers Form 944 (Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return), which is an annualized version of Form 941 (Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return). Form 944 is available to business filers with annual employment tax liability of \$1,000 or less. Instead of filing quarterly Forms 941, eligible taxpayers are required to file Form 944 once a year. Consequently, as qualified taxpayers switch to filing Form 944, return volumes of Form 941 will drop. Around 313,000 Form 944 returns were filed in its first year. As a result, this edition of Document 6292 includes forecasts of the new Form 944, as well as the associated downward impact on Form 941 return volumes for both e-file and paper components.

Employee Plans Returns

The Form 5500 series are multi-agency Information Return filed to satisfy reporting requirements to Internal Revenue Service, Department of Labor (DOL), and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. The Form 5500 series has been processed by the Department of Labor since calendar year 2000. However, the DOL is creating a system to support the electronic filing mandate for Form 5500 returns satisfying the reporting requirements under Title I of ERISA. Since some of the IRS data needed falls outside the scope of Title I, the IRS will regain responsibility for processing portions of the Form 5500 data in the future. In support of IRS Tax Exempt/Government Entities (TE/GE) Division's resource planning needs, this update of Document 6292 includes projected total Forms 5500 and 5500EZ volumes (Table 2, Selected Fiscal Year Return Filing Estimates by Business Operating Division). Additional EP returns projections will be included in future documents.

The 2007 actual EP volume reflects a count of all returns posted to the Employee Plan Master File, including welfare benefit plan returns. However, the projected EP returns are based on historical data from the 208-18-10 Report and exclude welfare benefit plans. This provides a more accurate count of the number of Forms 5500 and 5500EZ.

New Form 5500-SF

As a part of the revisions to Form 5500 series, Form 5500-SF, Short Form Annual Return/ Report of Employee Benefit Plan was introduced to certain small pension and welfare benefit plans. Form 5500-SF is generally available to plans that 1) have fewer than 100 participants, 2) are eligible for the small plan audit waiver, 3) hold no employer securities, 4) have 100% of assets in investments that have a readily determinable fair market value, and 5) are not multiemployer plans. Most Form 5500-SF filers will not be required to file any schedules. The Form 5500-SF must be filed electronically from plan year 2009.

Fiduciary (Form 1041) Returns

In January 2006, IRS released final regulations modifying the reporting requirements for Widely Held Fixed Investment Trusts (WHFITs). The regulation changes reporting requirements for Form 1041 filers, specifically, for non-mortgage widely held fixed investment trusts. In effect, a significant number of previous fiduciary Form 1041 filers will instead file an Information Reporting document (Forms 1099). The impact of this regulation on e-filed 1041 returns is apparent starting this year, CY 2008.

New Form 990-N

Beginning in CY 2008, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 requires IRS to enforce small organizations with gross receipts of less than \$25,000 to file a new form 990-N, also known as the e-Postcard on an annual basis. If those organizations fail to file F990-N for three consecutive years, their tax-exempt status will be revoked. Form 990-N is only available in e-file format. The spring 2007 edition of Document 6292 reflects projections for the new form 990-N, listed below the exempt organization forms.

Changes in Form 990 series

The IRS has revised the requirement to file Form 990 series starting from tax year 2008 over a three-year period. The filers will be allowed to file the Form 990-EZ in lieu of the Form 990. For the 2008 tax year (returns filed in 2009), organizations with gross receipts less than \$1.0 million and total assets less than \$2.5 million may file the Form 990-EZ. For the 2009 tax year (returns filed in 2010), organizations with gross receipts less than \$500,000 and total assets less than \$1.25 million may file the Form 990-EZ. The Form 990-EZ filing thresholds will be adjusted permanently to gross receipts less than \$200,000 and total assets less than \$500,000 beginning with 2010 tax years.

Trend in Grand Total Return Filings

As presented in Table 1, grand total return filings are expected to reach 250.8 million in fiscal year 2008 – a growth of 6.2 percent over FY 2007 and 240 million in fiscal year 2009 due to Economic Stimulus Act of 2008. After FY 2009, grand total return filings are projected to grow at a more typical average annual rate of 1.2 percent, reaching 257 million by FY 2015. Within the steady increase in the grand total projection is a rather dramatic increase among selected e-file return volumes.

Detail by Business Operating Division

Table 2 presents estimates of selected return filings by IRS “Business Operating Divisions” (BODs). The selected returns include total individual income tax returns, corporation income tax returns, partnership returns, employment returns, excise returns, and exempt organization returns. As applicable, these volumes are broken out by their operating division components: “Wage and Investment” (W&I), “Small Business/Self Employed” (SB/SE), “Large and Mid-Sized Business” (LMSB) and “Tax Exempt/Government Entities” (TE/GE). Also included are the projected total filings of employee plans (EP) returns currently processed by the Department of Labor, which comprise major return filings by taxpayers served by the TE/GE operating division.

Track Record of Projection Accuracy

In an effort to measure the quality of our products and services, this section, along with Table 3, provides a brief analysis of the accuracy of prior projections. Using four years of actual data from 2004 through 2007, Table 3 presents the accuracy of our national level projections by major return categories. This analysis covers only the major return categories projected on a calendar year basis and serves as a general measure for gauging the overall reliability of our U.S. level return projections. The return categories considered in Table 3 consist of the following: Grand Total, Total Primary Returns, Individual (income tax) Total, Individual Estimated Tax, Fiduciary, Partnership, Corporation, Employment, Exempt Organization, and Excise. When there was sufficient data on prior forecasts, we also included selected breakouts of “paper” volumes versus “e-file/magnetic tape” filings.

The table presents two measures of projection accuracy; the mean absolute percent error (MAPE), and the number of over-projections. We also include the latest actual filing volumes for 2007 to provide perspective on the volume of returns being projected. The MAPE is computed as the average percent projection error regardless of whether they were over- or under- projections over the four most recently applicable projection cycles. The associated number of over-projections can show whether we consistently over- or under-project. A value of two indicates balanced forecasts over the four cycles. The table groups these two measures by time horizon. The time horizon is determined by when the forecast was made and for what future year. For example, a forecast for 2003 made in 2000 would be part of the “3-years-ahead” time horizon. The table presents time horizons from one to five years ahead and factors in the most current four observations. As an example, for the “3-years-ahead” information, we use the forecasts made in 2001 for 2004, those made in 2002 for 2005, those made in 2003 for 2006, and those made in 2004 for 2007.

Comments and Questions

We thank our customers for their support as we continually seek to improve our products and service wherever possible. We welcome customer feedback at any time.

Comments and suggestions regarding this document can be directed to John Guyton, Chief, Forecasting and Service Analysis Group at (202) 874-0607. Questions concerning methodologies and specific tax returns listed in this document may also be directed to the projections staff listed on the inside front cover. This and other projections documents are also available electronically, as noted on the inside front cover.



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Director, Office of Research

Table 1 (continued). Fiscal Year Projections of the Number of Returns to be Filed with IRS

Type of Return	Actual - FY 2007	Projected	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Withholding on Foreign Persons, Form 1042							
Exempt Organizations, Total							
Paper Exempt Organizations, Total	898,196	1,074,100	1,113,500	1,083,800	1,100,600	1,166,900	1,240,700
Electronic Exempt Organizations, Total	869,529	866,800	844,200	837,100	772,100	747,100	733,800
Form 990, Total	28,667	217,300	245,400	276,500	311,700	363,500	506,900
Electronic Form 990	431,405	421,000	346,400	352,100	422,800	448,500	468,900
Form 990-EZ	21,346	38,200	59,200	59,200	86,600	111,400	132,500
Form 990-EZ	155,091	155,700	243,200	253,700	133,000	99,800	102,100
Electronic Form 990-EZ	4,664	8,900	20,800	28,400	179,000	187,900	16,600
Form 990-N*	165,900	171,500	91,500	92,500	93,500	94,600	193,500
Form 990-PF, Total	92,221	90,400	4,300	6,800	9,900	12,200	15,500
Electronic Form 990-PF	2,637	112,800	108,600	107,800	112,500	119,100	121,600
Form 990-T	90,141	2,121	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	128,400
Form 4720	127,217	126,000	126,100	126,100	126,100	126,200	126,300
Form 5227							
Form 1041-A	121,147	121,300	121,600	121,800	122,100	122,300	122,400
Government Entity/Bonds							
Form 8038	46,779	47,100	47,100	47,100	47,100	47,100	47,100
Form 8038-G	4,757	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Form 8038-GC	29,874	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700
Form 8038-T	10,645	10,900	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Form 8328	1,280	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Form 8328	223	200	200	200	200	200	300
Political Organizations, Total							
Form 1120-POL, Total	10,269	11,500	10,200	11,700	10,300	11,800	10,300
Form 1120-POL	5,854	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,400
Form 8871**	1,326	2,000	1,700	2,000	1,700	2,000	1,700
Form 8872, Total	3,059	3,400	2,300	3,400	2,300	3,400	2,300
Electronic Form 8872	2,276	2,400	1,700	2,600	1,800	2,800	2,000
Excise Taxes, Total							
Form 11-C	907,165	881,200	896,900	904,300	920,300	934,500	946,400
Form 720	9,153	8,700	8,500	8,300	8,200	8,100	8,000
Electronic Form 720	103,054	100,900	99,200	97,600	96,300	95,100	94,100
Form 730	0	100	300	600	1,100	1,900	2,900
Form 2290	42,463	39,800	38,700	37,800	37,000	36,200	35,500
Electronic Form 2290	752,495	731,700	750,500	760,500	778,800	795,100	808,900
Form 1100	686	13,600	20,700	27,900	41,400	64,600	93,500
Excise Taxes re Employee Plans, Form 5330							
Form 11-C	24,137	23,800	23,800	23,800	23,800	23,800	23,800
Form 720	38,454	41,700	41,800	41,600	41,500	41,400	41,300
Payment or Refund under Sec. 7519, Form 8752							
Supplemental Documents, Total	20,156,615	20,584,900	21,758,900	22,838,900	23,949,400	24,961,300	25,908,100
Form 1040-X	3,995,830	4,460,100	4,702,200	4,867,900	5,000,200	5,113,000	5,214,400
Form 4868, Total	9,962,813	9,467,300	9,906,000	10,326,900	10,844,000	11,292,400	11,716,300
Electronic Form 4868	1,522,538	1,779,300	1,906,700	2,122,600	2,370,200	2,615,400	2,866,400
Form 1120-X	3,059	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,000
Form 5568	403,681	402,000	402,000	402,000	402,000	402,000	402,000
Form 7204, Total	5,273,063	5,723,200	6,201,000	6,676,700	7,139,200	7,577,700	8,348,800
Electronic Form 7004	830,611	1,204,800	1,728,800	2,211,700	2,602,500	3,137,100	3,321,700
Form 3868, Total	518,169	529,100	545,600	562,300	566,800	573,200	605,200
Electronic Form 3868	25,731	48,500	75,700	105,500	128,100	152,900	177,100
Notes:							
* Form 990-N is all electronic.							
** Form 8871 is all electronic.							
"N/A" signifies that data is not available since relevant program areas have not yet commenced.							
Table does not contain Non-Master File counts.							
See Table Notes page for definitions of "Type of Return."							
Detail may not add to subtotal/total due to rounding.							
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Table 2. Selected Fiscal Year Return Filing Estimates by Business Operating Division (BOD)

Type of Return/BOD	Actual - FY 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Projected 2012	2013	2014	2015
Individual Income Tax, Total Small Business/Self Employed Wage and Investment	137,440,356 41,120,730 96,319,626	152,147,500 42,100,100 110,047,400	139,950,800 43,051,700 96,889,000	140,611,700 44,085,000 96,526,800	141,272,700 45,153,500 96,119,200	142,800,200 46,208,400 96,591,800	143,919,800 47,185,300 96,734,500	144,621,100 48,084,900 96,536,200	145,297,900 48,961,500 96,336,400
Corporation Income Tax, Total Small Business/Self Employed Large and Mid-Sized Business Tax Exempt/Government Entities	6,572,839 6,453,400 109,346 10,093	6,782,500 6,662,400 109,900 10,200	6,983,700 6,859,100 114,400 10,300	7,185,900 7,057,100 118,500 10,400	7,388,100 7,255,200 122,400 10,400	7,583,900 7,447,200 126,200 10,500	7,777,700 7,637,200 129,900 10,600	7,970,800 7,826,600 133,500 10,700	8,163,100 8,075,200 137,100 10,800
Partnership Returns Small Business/Self Employed Large and Mid-Sized Business Tax Exempt/Government Entities	3,096,964 2,988,759 107,857 348	3,314,800 3,191,200 123,300 400	3,521,300 3,382,500 138,400 400	3,724,900 3,570,900 153,500 400	3,925,600 3,756,500 168,600 400	4,107,700 3,923,500 183,700 500	4,281,900 4,082,700 198,800 500	4,452,000 4,237,600 213,900 500	4,618,000 4,388,500 229,000 500
Employment Tax, Total Small Business/Self Employed Large and Mid-Sized Business Tax Exempt/Government Entities	30,709,197 28,110,677 651,165 1,946,955	30,636,600 28,044,500 647,400 1,944,700	30,656,600 28,063,000 645,100 1,948,500	30,827,100 28,220,400 646,700 1,960,000	31,046,600 28,423,400 649,700 1,973,500	31,209,200 28,574,500 652,400 1,982,300	31,326,600 28,683,400 654,300 1,988,900	31,440,700 28,788,700 656,300 1,995,600	31,577,600 28,914,500 659,000 2,004,100
Excise, Total Small Business/Self Employed Large and Mid-Sized Business Tax Exempt/Government Entities	907,165 813,585 58,513 35,067	881,200 790,900 57,100 33,300	896,900 807,200 57,200 32,500	904,300 815,400 57,100 31,800	920,300 831,600 57,400 31,200	934,500 846,200 57,700 30,700	946,400 858,400 57,900 30,200	957,600 869,800 58,100 29,800	968,300 880,600 58,300 29,400
Exempt Organization, Total Tax Exempt/Government Entities	898,196 898,196	1,074,100 1,074,100	1,089,600 1,089,600	1,113,500 1,113,500	1,083,800 1,083,800	1,110,600 1,110,600	1,166,900 1,166,900	1,240,700 1,240,700	1,303,600 1,303,600
Employee Plans, Forms 5500 and 5500EZ Tax Exempt/Government Entities	1,182,082 1,182,082	972,000 972,000	919,800 919,800						

Notes:
Projections of Employee Plans returns are based on the 208-18-01 Report; the 2007 count reflects postings to the Employee Plans Master File.
Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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**Table 3. Accuracy Measures for U.S. Forecasts of Major Return Categories
Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) and Number of Overprojections
for the Four (4) Most Recent Projection Cycles**

Item	Calendar Year 2007 Actual * (thousands)	Projection Error on Forecasts for:				
		1 Year Ahead N=4	2 Years Ahead N=4	3 Years Ahead N=4	4 Years Ahead N=4	5 Years Ahead N=4
Grand Total - Selected Returns *	237,383	3.46%	3.09%	5.61%	7.73%	8.37%
MAPE		2	4	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Grand Total - Paper	146,538	5.29%	4.93%	8.61%	14.03%	19.05%
MAPE		2	3	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Grand Total - E-file/ Mag Tape	89,174	2.33%	2.11%	5.63%	7.83%	14.61%
MAPE		2	1	2	2	0
Number of Overprojections						
Total Primary - Selected Returns *	217,161	1.66%	3.24%	5.70%	7.98%	8.57%
MAPE		2	3	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Primary Total - Paper	129,388	2.48%	5.70%	8.70%	14.97%	20.29%
MAPE		2	3	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Primary Total - E-file/ Mag Tape	87,774	2.03%	1.93%	5.57%	7.51%	14.28%
MAPE		2	1	2	2	0
Number of Overprojections						
Individual Total	138,471	0.47%	1.67%	2.70%	3.20%	2.83%
MAPE		2	3	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Individual Total - Paper	57,863	1.79%	5.72%	7.90%	13.96%	21.15%
MAPE		3	3	3	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Individual Total - E-file	79,862	1.78%	2.78%	5.59%	8.66%	16.97%
MAPE		2	1	2	1	0
Number of Overprojections						
Individual Estimated Tax	30,897	8.20%	18.15%	29.77%	42.98%	47.83%
MAPE		2	3	4	4	4
Number of Overprojections						
Fiduciary Total	3,730	2.70%	3.85%	4.76%	5.30%	5.73%
MAPE		4	4	4	4	3
Number of Overprojections						
Partnership Total	3,147	2.53%	4.09%	7.04%	7.51%	7.47%
MAPE		0	0	1	1	1
Number of Overprojections						
Corporation Total	6,620	1.28%	1.48%	2.57%	3.98%	4.08%
MAPE		2	2	2	1	2
Number of Overprojections						
Employment Total	30,395	3.58%	2.28%	2.52%	2.86%	2.42%
MAPE		0	1	1	0	1
Number of Overprojections						
Exempt Organization Total	877	4.07%	2.86%	3.03%	6.78%	7.08%
MAPE		2	1	3	3	2
Number of Overprojections						
Excise Total	895	3.18%	4.55%	7.18%	8.07%	11.99%
MAPE		3	3	3	3	4
Number of Overprojections						

* Some actuals shown in this table differ from official counts reported elsewhere because they exclude certain return series only recently projected and whose accuracy can not yet be evaluated.

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Table Notes

- Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest hundredth, therefore counts of 49 or fewer are rounded to zero. However, some forms can report zero filings because they are associated with only selected areas, or because their filing options were just established or recently eliminated.
- Actual and forecasted return counts for the major categories are based on IRS master file processing, as recorded in the electronic versions of the “Report of Returns Posted to the IRS Master Files.”
- Complete master file counts for calendar year 2007 were not available for the following forms and had to be supplied at the national level by operating division staff and secondary sources: Forms 1120-ND, 5558 as well as Form 1041-A.
- For CY 2007, the Internal Revenue Service issued refunds for the “Telephone Excise Tax Refund” (TETR) initiative. For filing year 2007 only, taxpayers can obtain their refunds via a 2006 tax form, Form 1040-EZ-T or they may file actual tax using Form 8913. Table 1 excludes Form 1040-EZ-T return counts of approximately 691,000 returns for FY 2007. We do not expect any more than a few hundred 1040-EZ-T returns to be filed in the projected years.

Notes below are grouped by applicable table.

Table 1:

- “Grand Total” is the sum of “Total Primary Returns” and “Supplemental Documents.” The “Total Primary Returns” category is the sum of all forms shown on the tables, excluding “Supplemental Documents.”
- “Individual Income Tax, Total” is the sum of paper and electronic Forms 1040, 1040-A, 1040-EZ, 1040-NR, 1040-NR-EZ, 1040-PR 1040-SS and 1040-C.
- “Forms 1040, 1040-A, and 1040-EZ” is the sum of paper and electronic Forms 1040, 1040-A, and 1040-EZ.
- Form 1040-EZ-T is excluded from the forecasts. See the above table notes for discussion of 1040-EZ-T return volumes.
- The “Forms 1040, 1040-A, and 1040-EZ” line item includes the additional Form 1040 filings due primarily to the “Economic Stimulus Act of 2008.”
- Various return categories, such as Form 1040-ES (Individual Estimated Tax) and other business and individual returns, include line items to account for alternative methods of tax filing. The “paper only” components can be derived by subtracting the electronic counts from their respective return totals.

- “Fiduciary, Form 1041” includes both paper and electronic Form 1041.
- “Fiduciary Estimated Tax, Form 1041-ES” is the Estimated Income Tax for Estate and Trust.
- “Partnership, Forms 1065/1065-B” includes both paper and electronic Forms 1065 and 1065-B.
- “Corporation Income Tax, Total” includes Forms 1120/1120-A (paper and electronic), 1120-F, 1120-H, 1120-L, 1120-ND, 1120-PC, 1120-SF, 1120-FSC, 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, and 1120-S (paper and electronic). As a result of the Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Act of 2000 which repeals provisions in the U.S. Internal Revenue Code relating to taxation of foreign sales corporations, the volume of Forms 1120-FSC is declining with no returns expected after 2008. Also, Form 1120-POL volumes are reported separately under the forms for “Political Organizations.” Form 1120-IC-DISC is not included in these corporation projections.
- “Form 1120-C” is the U.S. Income Tax Return for Cooperative Associations. This form replaced Form 990-C starting from CY 2007.
- “Form 2553” is the Election (to file Form 1120-S) by a Small Business Corporation.
- “Form 1066” is the U.S. Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) Income Tax Return.
- “Estate” includes Forms 706, 706-NA, 706-GS(D), and 706-GS(T).
- “Gift, Form 709” is the United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return.
- “Employment Tax, Total” includes paper, magnetic tape and electronic Forms 940, 940-EZ, 940-PR, 941, 941-PR, 941-SS, 943, 943-PR, 943-SS, 944, 945 and CT-1. CT-2 is excluded since the return counts were only available on Non-Master File. There were about 200 CT-2 returns filed in FY 2007.
- “Form 1042” is the Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons. This form is assigned to the International area. It is sometimes considered an employment tax return, but listed separately here.
- “Exempt Organization, Total” includes Forms 990 (paper and electronic), 990-EZ (paper and electronic), 990-N (only available electronically starting from CY2008), 990-PF (paper and electronic), 990-T, 4720, and 5227.
- “Form 1041-A” is the U.S. Information Return Trust Accumulation of Charitable Amounts Return.

- “Government Entities /Bonds” includes Forms 8038, 8038G, 8038GC, 8038T and 8328.
- “Political Organizations” includes both paper and electronic Forms 1120-POL, 8871 and 8872.
- “Excise, Total” includes Forms 11-C, 730, paper and electronic Forms 720, and 2290.
- “Form 5330” is the Return of Excise Taxes Related to Employee Benefit Plans.
- “Form 8752” is the Required Payment or Refund Under Section 7519.
- “Supplemental Documents” consist mainly of applications for extensions of time to file and amended tax returns, which include Forms 1040X, 4868 (both paper and electronic), 1120X, 5558, 7004 (both paper and electronic), and 8868 (both paper and electronic).

Table 2:

Individual filers classified as “Small Business/Self Employed” reflect those taxpayers filing a Form 1040 return with a Schedule C, Schedule F, Schedule E and/or Form 2106 attached, or with mailing addresses or forms considered “International”. All other individual filers are classified as “Wage and Investment.”

In general, corporation filers (Form 1120 series returns including Form 1120S) and partnership filers are classified as “Large and Mid-Sized Business” if their reported total assets are \$10 million or more. Corporation and partnership returns with assets below \$10 million are generally classified as “Small Business/Self Employed.” However, there are also some partnership and corporation returns classified as part of the “Tax Exempt/Government Entities” operating division.

Non-profit organizations, pension plan filers, tribal authorities, and governmental units comprise the “Tax Exempt/Government Entities” classification.

“Employee Plans” returns include paper and electronic Forms 5500, 5500EZ and 5500SF (starting from CY2010) counts by operating division in this table are based primarily upon the IRS master file “BOD indicator.” This indicator is a single, point-in-time, taxpayer level identifier (in contrast to a return-by-return identifier).

Other Projection Documents

Title	IRS Document Number	Typical Updates
<i>Calendar Year Return Projections for the United States and IRS Campuses</i>	6186	Fall
<i>Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories</i>	6187	Spring Fall
<i>Calendar Year Projections of Information and Withholding Documents for the United States And IRS Campuses</i>	6961	Summer
<i>Calendar Year Return Projections by State</i>	6149	Winter

These documents are available electronically as noted inside the front cover.

These documents may also be requested

- (1) by phone at (202) 874-0607,
- (2) by fax at (202) 874-0660, or
- (3) by writing to the following address

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