Publication 6187

Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories

2023 Update



www.irs.gov/statistics

Publication 6187 (revised 10-2023) is a product of the IRS Statistics of Income Division within the Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics organization.

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Suggested Citation

Internal Revenue Service
Research, Applied Analytics, and Statistics
Statistics of Income Division
Calendar Year Projections of Individual
Returns by Major Processing Categories
Publication 6187 (Rev. 10–2023)
Washington, D.C. 20224

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Online Availability of Forecasts

Forecasts from the most recent edition of this publication may be found on the IRS Internet site. The World Wide Web address is: www.irs.gov/statistics. From the website, select "All Topics" in the "Products, Publications & Papers" section.

We thank our customers for their support as we continually seek to improve our products and services wherever possible. We welcome customer feedback at any time. Comments and suggestions regarding this publication can be directed to Timothy Castle, Chief, Servicewide Support Section, at (202) 803-9106.

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Overview

The 2023 edition of IRS Publication 6187, *Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories*, contains U.S. and Internal Revenue Service campus-level projections of full-paid and other-than-full-paid categories of individual tax returns. The publication also includes estimates of individual refunds, including split refunds, Forms 1040-NR/NR-EZ/C, 1040-PR and 1040-SS, and various components of individual electronically filed (e-filed) returns. A set of U.S.-level forecasts by the IRS's Business Operating Division (BOD) organizational structure is also included in this product.

The projections presented in this publication are based on the information available as of early-August 2023, including enacted tax law changes and confirmed administrative plans. Legislative or administrative initiatives under consideration are generally not included in the projections due to the uncertain nature of their eventual outcome.

Summary of Significant Trends and Revisions

Summary of the major trends and other significant factors embedded in the return forecasts for this edition of Publication 6187 are noted below:

Adjustments Related to Implications from COVID-19 Pandemic

Statistics of Income (SOI) staff extensively researched U.S. laws and the IRS administrative processes that will impact calendar year (CY) 2023 to CY 2026 individual tax return volumes. With the three previous tax seasons impacted by processing delays, the IRS has taken additional steps throughout 2023 to improve service for taxpayers. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of August 2022 apportioned the IRS with the necessary resources to hire and train new staff to assist with the implementation of its multiyear, strategic modernization and digitization initiatives and to better serve and support taxpayers. Although some paper returns filed in CY 2022 were processed in CY 2023, the volume was much smaller than the previous two years.

New Digital Intake Scanning Initiative and Paperless Processing Initiative

Since the IRA became law in August 2022, the IRS has made significant progress digitizing and adopting new technology.

On March 8, 2023, the IRS announced a new Digital Intake Initiative to scan paper returns of select form types and schedules. The IRS had processed approximately 56,000 Forms 1040 and 1040-SR scanned paper returns as of August 2023. Additional individual schedules will be processed through this initiative in the future.

In August 2023, the IRS announced the Paperless Processing Initiative, which aims to digitally process all paper filed tax returns by filing season 2025. The projections provided in the 2023 update of Publication 6187 do not currently account for the Digital Intake Initiative or the Paperless Processing Initiative. As more data and program information become available, future updates will establish a methodology for estimating scanned paper volumes.

Campus Realignment

IRS modernization efforts, driven by the strong growth in electronic filing, have resulted in a major redistribution and consolidation of returns processing operations and traditional IRS submission processing campuses.

In September 2016, plans were announced to further streamline the campus configuration for individual paper return processing by ceasing submission processing operations at the Fresno

campus in 2021 and at the Austin campus in 2024. However, in February 2022, the IRS announced that it will no longer close the Austin campus in 2024 as planned. Accordingly, SOI staff collaborated with Wage and Investment (W&I) BOD to develop the CY 2023 through CY 2026 campus-level paper volumes for this edition of Publication 6187.

The alignments of e-filed returns to IRS campuses are shown in this publication as unchanged from the current alignments. Individual e-filed returns will continue to be processed at all five individual tax return e-file submission processing campuses in CY 2023 through CY 2030.

Adjustments for Returns with "ITIN" Request

Individuals who are ineligible to obtain valid Social Security numbers (SSNs) but need to comply with their federal tax obligations file Form W-7 (*Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number*) to request an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) from the IRS. The ITIN is a 9-digit number that begins with the number 9 and is used in lieu of an SSN on tax returns.

Starting in CY 2004, IRS required new ITIN applicants to attach their federal individual income tax return to their Form W-7. Although the Form W-7 instructions direct filers to send their completed forms to the Austin campus, some individuals mail their forms to the IRS campus specified on the Form 1040 instructions. Therefore, adjustments were made to the other-than-full-paid returns projections to ensure ITIN returns are properly aligned.

Developments in Electronic Filing

Since the enactment of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the total volume of individual returns filed electronically has increased from 24.6 million in CY 1998 to 148.7 million in CY 2022, which represented 91.1 percent of the total number of individual returns filed in CY 2022. It is projected that individual e-filing will continue to increase to 171.5 million returns by CY 2030.

Accuracy of Prior Projections

The accuracy of prior projections is routinely assessed to measure the quality of our products and services. This section, along with Table 8, provides a brief analysis of prior projections.

Using 4 years of actual data, from CY 2019 through CY 2022, Table 8 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 approximating the overall reliability of our U.S.-level return projections.

Table 8 presents two measures of projection accuracy: (1) the mean absolute percent error (MAPE); and (2) the number of overprojections. The MAPE is computed as the average percentage projection error for the 4-year period, regardless of whether the projections were over or under the actual filings during each of the four projection cycles. The number of overprojections can show whether projections are consistently over- or underprojected. A value of "2" indicates balanced forecasts over the four cycles.

These two measures of projection accuracy are grouped by time horizon in Table 8. The time horizon is determined by the calendar year a forecast was made and the calendar year projected. For example, a forecast made in CY 2018 for CY 2021 would be part of the "3-years-ahead" time horizon.

Statement of Methodology

This section summarizes the methods used to generate the various U.S.-, state-, and campuslevel forecasts of individual income tax returns presented in this update. These projections incorporate the available year to date 2023 filing volumes through early-August 2023.

The projected return volumes reflect updated forecasts of economic variables that are used as leading indicators of future individual return filings. We perform extensive research into U.S. laws and the IRS administrative processes and incorporate their impact in our forecasts.

The Individual Return Series

The U.S. and IRS campus forecasts of the total individual series are based on time series models. The U.S.-level forecasts in Table 1A were developed first. Next, district-level forecasts were generated and scaled-up to the U.S.-level estimates. Finally, the district-level forecasts (and their corresponding state-level forecasts) were rolled up to the campus-level using the latest state-to-campus processing maps provided by W&I.

Form Type and Full-Paid/Other-Than-Full-Paid Categories

The calendar year U.S.-level full-paid and other-than-full-paid categories were extrapolated using year to date return data and time series models. The state-level projections for these categories were extrapolated and forced to the U.S. level. The IRS campus-level paper volumes for these classifications (as presented in Tables 2A through 2E) were derived by summing the respective projected state volumes per their pre-defined IRS campus alignments.

Schedules 1 Through 3

The forecasts for the revised Form 1040 Schedules 1 through 3 are based on surrogate historical data for base periods prior to CY 2020 and actual IRS Master File data for CY 2020 to CY 2022. The surrogate historical data was used to determine hypothetical volumes of each of the new schedules. More specifically, historical Form 1040 line-item data were used to simulate the new schedules. Once the historical trends were compiled, time series models were used to generate the baseline forecasts.

Form 1040-SR

Form 1040-SR (*U.S. Tax Return for Seniors*) forecast was based on the historical data of individual returns filed by taxpayers 65 years and older. Regression models were generated using IHS Markit data on the age 65 and older population to establish the baseline trends. Estimated participation rates were applied to create the forecasts of Form 1040-SR return volumes. Adjust-ments were made to the projected volumes based on the CY 2022 actual data and CY 2023 year to date observations

Form 1040-SP

The total Form 1040-SP projected volumes are based on the Limited-English Proficiency ratio and demographics data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The CY 2022 paper Form 1040-SP volumes were estimated based on research of program requirement specifications and the Individual Income Returns Received and Processed – Headquarters (IIRAPHQ) reports. The actual CY 2022 Form 1040-SP electronic data is from the MEF Business Objects Enterprise database. CY 2023 baseline estimates were adjusted based on the CY 2023 year to date experience.

Schedule A

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, passed in December 2017, increased the standard deduction for individual taxpayers. The higher standard deduction meant that fewer individual taxpayers benefited from itemizing deductions using Schedule A. As a result, the number of Schedule A forms that were attached to individual returns decreased approximately 62.0 percent between CY 2018 to CY 2019 and has continued to decline steadily since. A time series analysis was used to project the U.S.-level volumes.

Refunds

The calendar year and fiscal year refund volumes presented in Tables 3 and 5 reflect the count of refunds resulting from the initial filing of a return. Time series analysis was used to derive the baseline U.S.-level refund projections. Comparable campus-level refund projections were derived using projected distributions of total U.S. paper to campuses based on predefined IRS campus alignments. Fiscal year refunds were derived from the calendar year forecasts based on historical filing experiences

Computer Generated Paper Returns

Computer generated paper returns are tax returns that are prepared using tax preparation software and submitted on paper. The historical data used in the forecasting model is from the IRS Master File. A time series regression model was used to forecast the U.S.-level projections.

Total and Online Electronically Filed Returns

Total electronically filed individual return counts, as reported in Table 1A, are comprised of practitioner filed and online filed. Total electronically filed individual return counts were first calculated as the difference between the calendar year projections for total individual returns and total paper individual returns. The forecasts for practitioner filed returns were generated using time series modeling. Online filed forecasts were then calculated as the resulting difference between total electronically filed returns and practitioner filed returns.

Table 1A. Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the United States

| Type of return/processing category | Actual | Projected | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Total | 163,185,237 | 165,194,100 | 167,102,000 | 168,668,700 | 170,281,100 | |
| Full-Paid, Total | 1,321,694 | 1,466,900 | 1,232,600 | 1,124,700 | 1,024,700 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 161,863,543 | 163,727,100 | 165,869,400 | 167,543,900 | 169,256,500 | |
| Refund Returns, Total | 117,197,159 | 113,080,800 | 121,984,500 | 123,128,200 | 124,305,200 | |
| Electronically Filed, Refund Returns | 109,841,729 | 107,985,700 | 118,191,700 | 120,100,100 | 121,940,500 | |
| Schedule A | 15,896,682 | 15,760,400 | 15,634,900 | 15,214,600 | 14,605,900 | |
| Schedule C or Schedule F | 29,572,722 | 30,964,800 | 31,262,200 | 31,876,600 | 32,503,000 | |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Total | 14,454,783 | 11,322,500 | 9,481,900 | 8,651,700 | 7,882,200 | |
| Full-Paid, Total | 1,321,694 | 1,466,900 | 1,232,600 | 1,124,700 | 1,024,700 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 13,133,089 | 9,855,600 | 8,249,300 | 7,527,000 | 6,857,500 | |
| Form 1040 | 11,853,861 | 8,001,000 | 6,107,600 | 5,330,400 | 4,613,700 | |
| Full-Paid | 871,215 | 1,153,600 | 914,500 | 811,600 | 716,500 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 10,982,646 | 6,847,300 | 5,193,200 | 4,518,900 | 3,897,200 | |
| Form 1040-SR | 2,593,909 | 3,314,700 | 3,366,200 | 3,312,000 | 3,258,000 | |
| Full-Paid | 450,458 | 312,100 | 317,000 | 311,900 | 306,800 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 2,143,451 | 3,002,500 | 3,049,200 | 3,000,100 | 2,951,200 | |
| Form 1040-SP | 7,010 | 6,800 | 8,100 | 9,300 | 10,500 | |
| Full-Paid | 20 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,400 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 6,990 | 5,700 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,100 | |
| Paper Schedule 1 | 6,452,338 | 6,603,500 | 4,616,700 | 4,387,700 | 4,157,100 | |
| Paper Schedule 2 | 3,902,281 | 4,551,900 | 3,437,300 | 3,224,500 | 3,069,300 | |
| Paper Schedule 3 | 3,920,893 | 5,251,400 | 4,304,400 | 4,444,800 | 4,590,500 | |
| Computer Generated Paper Returns, Total | 5,677,662 | 5,271,100 | 4,665,700 | 4,129,800 | 3,655,400 | |
| Electronically Filed Forms 1040,1040-SR and 1040-SP, Total | 148,730,454 | 153,871,500 | 157,620,100 | 160,017,000 | 162,398,900 | |
| Practitioner | 84,052,866 | 84,476,100 | 85,465,700 | 86,467,200 | 87,481,000 | |
| Online | 64,677,588 | 69,395,400 | 72,154,400 | 73,549,700 | 74,917,900 | |
| Electronically Filed, Schedule 1 | 60,136,886 | 56,170,000 | 57,639,900 | 57,352,000 | 57,065,600 | |
| Electronically Filed, Schedule 2 | 37,364,932 | 38,729,900 | 39,807,300 | 41,008,700 | 42,152,500 | |
| Electronically Filed, Schedule 3 | 46,889,541 | 62,433,200 | 65,954,900 | 68,105,700 | 70,338,100 | |
| Electronically Filed, Form 1040-SR | 14,672,031 | 15,282,100 | 15,943,900 | 16,592,700 | 17,241,500 | |
| Electronically Filed, Form 1040-SP | 71,495 | 23,200 | 72,700 | 86,100 | 99,600 | |

On March 8, 2023, the IRS announced a new Digital Intake initiative to scan popular paper forms, including Forms 1040, 940 and 941, beginning in 2023. In August 2023, the IRS announced the Paperless Processing initiative that aims to process all tax returns digitally by 2025. The projections provided in the 2023 update of Publication 6187 do not account for the Digital Intake initiative and the Paperless Processing initiative. Future Publication 6187 updates will consider how to reflect the scanned paper volumes, as more data and program information become available.

Actual total 2022 Full-Paid volume is slightly larger than indicated because the Full-Paid carryover returns from 2021 were treated as Other-Than-Full-Paid returns in 2022. Full-Paid returns are transcribed in the year they are

Actual total 2022 Full-Paid volume is slightly larger than indicated because the Full-Paid carryover returns from 2021 were treated as Other-Than-Full-Paid returns in 2022. Full-Paid returns are transcribed in the year they are received. Therefore, any Full-Paid returns which were received, but not transcribed, in 2021 were rebatched as Other-Than-Full-Paid returns in 2022.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Table 1B. Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by IRS Business Operating Division and by Selected Processing **Category for the United States**

| Type of return/processing category/by | Actual | Projected | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| business operating division | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Total | 163,185,237 | 165,194,100 | 167,102,000 | 168,668,700 | 170,281,100 | 171,904,500 | 173,569,000 | 175,273,900 | 176,951,900 |
| Wage and Investment Returns | 116,806,893 | 118,332,300 | 119,946,900 | 121,345,800 | 122,782,300 | 124,219,300 | 125,678,300 | 127,158,900 | 128,360,000 |
| Paper Returns | 9,484,389 | 6,069,300 | 4,241,700 | 3,550,100 | 2,911,000 | 2,332,000 | 1,795,600 | 1,296,800 | 597,000 |
| Electronically Filed Returns | 107,322,504 | 112,263,000 | 115,705,200 | 117,795,700 | 119,871,300 | 121,887,300 | 123,882,800 | 125,862,000 | 127,763,000 |
| Small Business/Self Employed Returns | 46,378,344 | 46,861,800 | 47,155,100 | 47,322,800 | 47,498,800 | 47,685,200 | 47,890,600 | 48,115,000 | 48,591,900 |
| Paper Returns | 4,970,394 | 5,253,200 | 5,240,200 | 5,101,600 | 4,971,200 | 4,851,300 | 4,750,300 | 4,668,300 | 4,838,900 |
| Electronically Filed Returns | 41,407,950 | 41,608,500 | 41,914,900 | 42,221,200 | 42,527,600 | 42,834,000 | 43,140,300 | 43,446,700 | 43,753,100 |
| Forms 1040-NR/NR-EZ/C | 655,903 | 909,700 | 936,600 | 963,500 | 990,300 | 1,017,300 | 1,044,200 | 1,071,100 | 1,098,000 |
| Electronic Form 1040-NR | 363,102 | 464,900 | 513,200 | 549,900 | 586,600 | 623,300 | 660,000 | 704,100 | 747,500 |
| Forms 1040-PR and 1040-SS | 399,482 | 413,500 | 384,500 | 363,200 | 346,700 | 333,700 | 323,400 | 313,000 | 307,400 |
| Electronic Forms 1040-PR and 1040-SS | 253,863 | 257,200 | 237,500 | 220,500 | 206,100 | 194,300 | 185,100 | 178,600 | 174,600 |

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 2A. Calendar Year Projections of Paper Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the Austin IRS Campus Including International

| Type of return/processing category | Actual | | Proje | ected | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Tota | 5,666,820 | 4,419,300 | 3,437,700 | 3,136,700 | 2,857,800 |
| Full-Paid, Total | 525,900 | 888,000 | 434,900 | 396,800 | 361,500 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 5,140,920 | 3,531,300 | 3,002,900 | 2,740,000 | 2,496,300 |
| Form 1040 | 4,683,860 | 3,684,100 | 2,284,500 | 2,001,200 | 1,739,900 |
| Full-Paid | 340,030 | 748,100 | 292,900 | 257,000 | 223,800 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 4,343,830 | 2,936,000 | 1,991,700 | 1,744,300 | 1,516,100 |
| Form 1040-SR | 977,060 | 729,600 | 1,148,000 | 1,129,500 | 1,111,100 |
| Full-Paid | 185,850 | 138,800 | 140,900 | 138,700 | 136,400 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 791,210 | 590,800 | 1,007,000 | 990,800 | 974,700 |
| Form 1040-SP | 5,900 | 5,600 | 5,200 | 6,000 | 6,800 |
| Full-Paid | 10 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 5,880 | 4,500 | 4,200 | 4,900 | 5,500 |

Above figures exclude electronically filed returns.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Actual historical data are rounded to the nearest 10.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 2B. Calendar Year Projections of Paper Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the Austin IRS Campus Not Including International

| Type of return/processing category | Actual | | Proje | ected | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Tota | 5,363,650 | 4,069,400 | 3,144,700 | 2,869,400 | 2,614,200 |
| Full-Paid, Total | 524,200 | 871,900 | 421,300 | 384,400 | 350,200 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 4,839,450 | 3,197,500 | 2,723,400 | 2,485,000 | 2,264,000 |
| Form 1040 | 4,384,120 | 3,339,000 | 1,996,600 | 1,739,500 | 1,502,400 |
| Full-Paid | 338,430 | 733,200 | 280,400 | 245,800 | 213,900 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 4,045,690 | 2,605,800 | 1,716,100 | 1,493,700 | 1,288,600 |
| Form 1040-SR | 975,950 | 728,700 | 1,146,600 | 1,128,100 | 1,109,700 |
| Full-Paid | 185,760 | 138,700 | 140,900 | 138,600 | 136,300 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 790,190 | 590,000 | 1,005,700 | 989,500 | 973,400 |
| Form 1040-SP | 3,580 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| Full-Paid | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 3,570 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 2,000 |

NOTES

Above figures exclude electronically filed returns.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Actual historical data are rounded to the nearest 10.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Table 2C. Calendar Year Projections of Paper Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the Fresno IRS Campus

| Type of return/processing actors | Actual | | Proje | ected | |
|---|--------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Total | 99,420 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Full-Paid, Total | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 98,850 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Form 1040 | 93,170 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Full-Paid | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 92,900 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Form 1040-SR | 6,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Full-Paid | 290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 5,950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Form 1040-SP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Full-Paid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Above figures exclude electronically filed returns.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Actual historical data are rounded to the nearest 10.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 2D. Calendar Year Projections of Paper Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the Kansas City IRS Campus

| Type of return/processing category | Actual | Projected | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Tota | 4,503,500 | 3,892,500 | 3,411,700 | 3,113,000 | 2,836,100 | |
| Full-Paid, Total | 121,400 | 80,100 | 479,800 | 437,700 | 398,800 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 4,382,100 | 3,812,400 | 2,932,000 | 2,675,200 | 2,437,300 | |
| Form 1040 | 3,737,020 | 2,222,000 | 2,122,000 | 1,843,800 | 1,587,300 | |
| Full-Paid | 86,830 | 35,900 | 434,900 | 393,600 | 355,400 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 3,650,190 | 2,186,100 | 1,687,200 | 1,450,200 | 1,232,000 | |
| Form 1040-SR | 765,360 | 1,669,400 | 1,288,300 | 1,267,500 | 1,246,900 | |
| Full-Paid | 34,560 | 44,200 | 44,900 | 44,100 | 43,400 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 730,800 | 1,625,200 | 1,243,400 | 1,223,400 | 1,203,500 | |
| Form 1040-SP | 1,120 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,900 | |
| Full-Paid | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 1,110 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,900 | |

NOTES:

Above figures exclude electronically filed returns.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Actual historical data are rounded to the nearest 10.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Table 2E. Calendar Year Projections of Paper Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories for the Ogden IRS Campus

| Type of return/processing category | Actual | | Proje | ected | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Type of return/processing category | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| Paper Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, Total | 4,185,050 | 3,009,900 | 2,632,500 | 2,402,000 | 2,188,300 | |
| Full-Paid, Total | 673,840 | 498,800 | 318,000 | 290,200 | 264,400 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid, Total | 3,511,220 | 2,511,200 | 2,314,400 | 2,111,800 | 1,924,000 | |
| Form 1040 | 3,339,810 | 2,094,100 | 1,701,100 | 1,485,400 | 1,286,400 | |
| Full-Paid | 444,090 | 369,600 | 186,700 | 161,000 | 137,300 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 2,895,720 | 1,724,600 | 1,514,300 | 1,324,400 | 1,149,200 | |
| Form 1040-SR | 845,240 | 915,700 | 930,000 | 915,000 | 900,100 | |
| Full-Paid | 229,750 | 129,200 | 131,200 | 129,100 | 127,000 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 615,500 | 786,500 | 798,700 | 785,900 | 773,100 | |
| Form 1040-SP | 0 | 100 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,800 | |
| Full-Paid | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Other-Than-Full-Paid | 0 | 100 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,700 | |

Above figures exclude electronically filed returns.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Actual historical data are rounded to the nearest 10.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Table 3. Calendar Year Projections of the Number of Individual Refund Returns: U.S., IRS Campuses, and Electronically Filed

| Item | Actual | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| United States Refund Returns | 117,197,159 | 113,080,800 | 121,984,500 | 123,128,200 | 124,305,200 |
| Austin | 2,883,604 | 1,988,700 | 1,375,100 | 1,097,900 | 857,300 |
| Fresno | 50,589 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas City | 2,291,641 | 1,751,600 | 1,364,700 | 1,089,500 | 850,800 |
| Ogden | 2,129,596 | 1,354,500 | 1,053,000 | 840,700 | 656,500 |
| Electronically Filed | 109,841,729 | 107,985,700 | 118,191,700 | 120,100,100 | 121,940,500 |

"Refund Returns" reflect a count of refunds arising from, and issued shortly after, the initial filing of a return.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 4. Calendar Year Projections of the Number of Split Refund Returns: U.S., IRS Campuses, and Electronically Filed

| Item | Actual | Projected | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| United States Split Refund Returns | 391,275 | 351,400 | 333,100 | 314,800 | 296,500 | |
| Austin | 8,734 | 8,000 | 6,400 | 5,400 | 4,800 | |
| Fresno | 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kansas City | 6,941 | 7,100 | 6,400 | 5,400 | 4,800 | |
| Ogden | 6,450 | 5,500 | 4,900 | 4,100 | 3,700 | |
| Electronically Filed | 368,997 | 330,800 | 315,400 | 299,900 | 283,200 | |

NOTES:

"Split Refund Returns" reflect a count of refunds for the current tax year.

Figures for IRS Campuses reflect those refunds arising from paper returns.

Form 8888 must accompany refund filings requesting refund postings to multiple accounts.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 5. Fiscal Year Projections of the Number of Individual Refund Returns: U.S., IRS Campuses, and Electronically Filed

| Electronically Fried | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Item | Actual | Projected | | | | |
| item | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| United States Refund Returns | 116,232,271 | 112,759,100 | 121,271,300 | 122,408,200 | 123,578,400 | |
| Austin | 2,393,785 | 2,575,000 | 1,674,400 | 1,310,500 | 1,034,400 | |
| Fresno | 89,254 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kansas City | 1,905,541 | 2,109,100 | 1,307,800 | 990,200 | 759,200 | |
| Ogden | 1,626,547 | 1,800,900 | 1,012,700 | 768,700 | 590,700 | |
| Electronically Filed | 110,217,143 | 106,272,400 | 117,276,400 | 119,338,800 | 121,194,100 | |

NOTES:

"Refund Returns" reflect a count of refunds arising from, and issued shortly after, the initial filing of a return.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

See Table Notes section for more information.

Table 6A. Calendar Year Projections of Total Electronically Filed Individual Returns by Processing IRS Campus

| IRS campus | Actual | | Projected | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| ii to daiiipus | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| United States | 148,730,454 | 153,871,500 | 157,620,100 | 160,017,000 | 162,398,900 | 164,721,300 | 167,023,100 | 169,308,700 | 171,516,000 | |
| Andover | 34,745,529 | 35,666,900 | 36,537,300 | 37,093,600 | 37,646,400 | 38,185,300 | 38,719,400 | 39,249,700 | 39,761,900 | |
| Austin | 27,133,085 | 28,373,200 | 29,110,000 | 29,573,700 | 30,033,300 | 30,480,200 | 30,922,100 | 31,359,700 | 31,781,600 | |
| Fresno | 31,533,437 | 32,516,100 | 33,297,800 | 33,799,400 | 34,298,100 | 34,784,600 | 35,267,100 | 35,746,400 | 36,209,500 | |
| Kansas City | 29,364,754 | 30,515,400 | 31,219,000 | 31,675,400 | 32,130,000 | 32,574,200 | 33,015,500 | 33,454,700 | 33,879,400 | |
| Philadelphia | 25,953,648 | 26,800,000 | 27,456,000 | 27,874,900 | 28,291,200 | 28,696,900 | 29,099,000 | 29,498,200 | 29,883,700 | |

Table 6A equals the sum of Tables 6B and 6C.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 6B. Calendar Year Projections of Practitioner Electronically Filed Individual Returns by Processing IRS Campus

| IRS campus | Actual | | Projected | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| into campus | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| United States | 84,052,866 | 84,476,100 | 85,465,700 | 86,467,200 | 87,481,000 | 88,507,100 | 89,545,800 | 90,597,000 | 91,661,200 | |
| Andover | 20,943,403 | 20,811,500 | 21,091,200 | 21,348,800 | 21,608,800 | 21,870,200 | 22,133,900 | 22,400,000 | 22,667,400 | |
| Austin | 14,368,794 | 14,656,400 | 14,847,900 | 15,035,800 | 15,224,900 | 15,415,700 | 15,607,800 | 15,801,400 | 15,997,400 | |
| Fresno | 18,311,873 | 18,354,600 | 18,573,300 | 18,790,100 | 19,009,600 | 19,231,600 | 19,456,300 | 19,683,700 | 19,913,500 | |
| Kansas City | 16,446,121 | 16,593,700 | 16,743,800 | 16,920,300 | 17,100,400 | 17,284,500 | 17,472,400 | 17,664,000 | 17,859,400 | |
| Philadelphia | 13,982,676 | 14,060,000 | 14,209,500 | 14,372,200 | 14,537,300 | 14,705,100 | 14,875,300 | 15,047,900 | 15,223,500 | |

NOTE:

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0. SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 6C. Calendar Year Projections of Online Filed Individual Returns by Processing IRS Campus

| IRS campus | Actual | Projected | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| United States | 64,677,588 | 69,395,400 | 72,154,400 | 73,549,700 | 74,917,900 | 76,214,100 | 77,477,300 | 78,711,700 | 79,854,900 | |
| Andover | 13,802,125 | 14,855,400 | 15,446,000 | 15,744,700 | 16,037,600 | 16,315,100 | 16,585,500 | 16,849,700 | 17,094,500 | |
| Austin | 12,764,292 | 13,716,800 | 14,262,100 | 14,537,900 | 14,808,400 | 15,064,600 | 15,314,300 | 15,558,200 | 15,784,200 | |
| Fresno | 13,221,565 | 14,161,500 | 14,724,600 | 15,009,300 | 15,288,500 | 15,553,000 | 15,810,800 | 16,062,700 | 16,296,000 | |
| Kansas City | 12,918,634 | 13,921,700 | 14,475,200 | 14,755,100 | 15,029,600 | 15,289,600 | 15,543,100 | 15,790,700 | 16,020,000 | |
| Philadelphia | 11,970,973 | 12,740,000 | 13,246,500 | 13,502,700 | 13,753,800 | 13,991,800 | 14,223,700 | 14,450,300 | 14,660,200 | |

NOTE:

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

Table 7A. Calendar Year Projections of Total Electronically Filed Individual Returns by State

| State or area | Actual | | | | Proje | ected | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| United States | 148,730,454 | 153,871,500 | 157,620,100 | 160,017,000 | 162,398,900 | 164,721,300 | 167,023,100 | 169,308,700 | 171,516,000 |
| Alabama | 2,026,280 | 2,097,400 | 2,146,900 | 2,178,800 | 2,210,500 | 2,241,500 | 2,272,300 | 2,302,900 | 2,332,400 |
| Alaska | 318,139 | 343,800 | 352,600 | 358,100 | 363,600 | 369,000 | 374,300 | 379,500 | 384,600 |
| Arizona | 3,134,378 | 3,104,900 | 3,182,500 | 3,231,800 | 3,280,800 | 3,328,500 | 3,375,700 | 3,422,500 | 3,467,700 |
| Arkansas | 1,236,415 | 1,273,800 | 1,301,700 | 1,320,100 | 1,338,400 | 1,356,400 | 1,374,300 | 1,392,100 | 1,409,400 |
| California | 17,506,676 | 18,408,600 | 18,844,000 | 19,124,500 | 19,403,700 | 19,676,100 | 19,946,500 | 20,215,400 | 20,475,200 |
| Colorado | 2,749,556 | 2,743,400 | 2,811,100 | 2,854,300 | 2,897,100 | 2,938,900 | 2,980,300 | 3,021,300 | 3,061,000 |
| Connecticut | 1,702,385 | 1,765,100 | 1,808,700 | 1,836,500 | 1,864,100 | 1,891,000 | 1,917,700 | 1,944,100 | 1,969,600 |
| Delaware | 461,280 | 463,600 | 475,700 | 483,300 | 490,800 | 498,100 | 505,300 | 512,500 | 519,400 |
| District of Columbia | 323,270 | 347,500 | 356,500 | 362,100 | 367,700 | 373,200 | 378,600 | 383,900 | 389,100 |
| Florida | 10,065,005 | 10,148,800 | 10,412,800 | 10,578,900 | 10,743,500 | 10,903,600 | 11,061,800 | 11,218,500 | 11,369,500 |
| Georgia | 4,628,438 | 4,629,200 | 4,740,300 | 4,811,600 | 4,882,500 | 4,951,700 | 5,020,300 | 5,088,500 | 5,154,300 |
| Hawaii | 621,798 | 667,300 | 688,500 | 701,200 | 713,700 | 725,800 | 737,700 | 749,400 | 760,500 |
| Idaho | 809,240 | 779,900 | 798,500 | 810,500 | 822,400 | 834,100 | 845,600 | 857,100 | 868,200 |
| Illinois | 5,756,306 | 6,115,200 | 6,264,800 | 6,360,300 | 6,455,200 | 6,547,800 | 6,639,500 | 6,730,500 | 6,818,400 |
| Indiana | 3,089,626 | 3,191,800 | 3,263,000 | 3,309,600 | 3,356,100 | 3,401,600 | 3,446,900 | 3,492,000 | 3,535,600 |
| International | 124,001 | 485,800 | 552,300 | 585,900 | 617,800 | 647,600 | 675,800 | 702,300 | 727,200 |
| | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | 1,595,300 | | 1,635,100 | |
| lowa | 1,427,094 | 1,505,600 | 1,535,200 | 1,555,300 | 1,575,500 | | 1,615,200 | | 1,654,400 |
| Kansas | 1,302,292 | 1,368,100 | 1,396,300 | 1,415,200 | 1,434,100 | 1,452,600 | 1,471,100 | 1,489,600 | 1,507,600 |
| Kentucky | 1,902,691 | 1,989,700 | 2,031,500 | 2,059,300 | 2,087,100 | 2,114,400 | 2,141,600 | 2,168,800 | 2,195,100 |
| Louisiana | 1,881,988 | 2,007,800 | 2,056,400 | 2,087,600 | 2,118,600 | 2,148,800 | 2,178,800 | 2,208,500 | 2,237,200 |
| Maine | 661,432 | 649,500 | 667,600 | 678,700 | 689,800 | 700,500 | 711,000 | 721,400 | 731,500 |
| Maryland | 2,781,512 | 2,899,400 | 2,986,300 | 3,039,200 | 3,091,300 | 3,141,800 | 3,191,300 | 3,240,100 | 3,287,000 |
| Massachusetts | 3,320,849 | 3,435,700 | 3,523,200 | 3,578,500 | 3,633,400 | 3,686,800 | 3,739,600 | 3,792,000 | 3,842,500 |
| Michigan | 4,581,670 | 4,804,800 | 4,919,200 | 4,992,700 | 5,065,900 | 5,137,300 | 5,208,100 | 5,278,500 | 5,346,500 |
| Minnesota | 2,694,147 | 2,795,300 | 2,859,400 | 2,901,100 | 2,942,600 | 2,983,200 | 3,023,500 | 3,063,600 | 3,102,400 |
| Mississippi | 1,199,652 | 1,272,600 | 1,300,600 | 1,319,000 | 1,337,300 | 1,355,300 | 1,373,200 | 1,391,000 | 1,408,300 |
| Missouri | 2,726,170 | 2,845,700 | 2,911,800 | 2,954,600 | 2,997,200 | 3,038,800 | 3,080,200 | 3,121,300 | 3,161,100 |
| Montana | 514,066 | 517,400 | 529,200 | 536,800 | 544,400 | 551,800 | 559,200 | 566,600 | 573,700 |
| Nebraska | 895,456 | 932,200 | 951,100 | 963,800 | 976,500 | 989,000 | 1,001,500 | 1,014,000 | 1,026,100 |
| Nevada | 1,455,925 | 1,463,000 | 1,497,800 | 1,520,100 | 1,542,400 | 1,564,100 | 1,585,600 | 1,607,000 | 1,627,700 |
| New Hampshire | 677,247 | 698,000 | 716,100 | 727,500 | 738,800 | 749,800 | 760,700 | 771,400 | 781,800 |
| New Jersey | 4,282,704 | 4,423,800 | 4,535,100 | 4,605,600 | 4,675,700 | 4,743,900 | 4,811,400 | 4,878,300 | 4,942,900 |
| New Mexico | 912,545 | 926,900 | 951,300 | 966,600 | 981,700 | 996,500 | 1,011,000 | 1,025,500 | 1,039,400 |
| New York | 9,416,225 | 9,938,700 | 10,143,200 | 10,280,200 | 10,417,200 | 10,551,800 | 10,686,100 | 10,820,400 | 10,950,700 |
| North Carolina | 4,575,118 | 4,646,300 | 4,759,900 | 4,832,500 | 4,904,600 | 4,974,900 | 5,044,500 | 5,113,700 | 5,180,500 |
| North Dakota | 351,698 | 372,300 | 379,900 | 385,100 | 390,200 | 395,300 | 400,300 | 405,400 | 410,300 |
| Ohio | 5,436,859 | 5,721,700 | 5,847,900 | 5,930,700 | 6,013,400 | 6,094,300 | 6,174,900 | 6,255,200 | 6,333,000 |
| Oklahoma | 1,623,294 | 1,677,100 | 1,715,000 | 1,739,700 | 1,764,300 | 1,788,400 | 1,812,300 | 1,836,200 | 1,859,300 |
| Oregon | 1,911,468 | 1,969,100 | 2,017,500 | 2,048,400 | 2,079,100 | 2,109,000 | 2,138,700 | 2,168,100 | 2,196,500 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,965,538 | 6,223,100 | 6,380,100 | 6,479,700 | 6,578,500 | 6,674,600 | 6,769,800 | 6,864,200 | 6,955,200 |
| Rhode Island | 528,922 | 543,100 | 555,800 | 564,100 | 572,300 | 580,300 | 588,200 | 596,100 | 603,700 |
| South Carolina | 2,284,360 | 2,283,700 | 2,338,600 | 2,373,800 | 2,408,800 | 2,442,900 | 2,476,700 | 2,510,400 | 2,542,900 |
| South Dakota | 419,997 | 430,800 | 439,800 | 445,800 | 451,800 | 457,600 | 463,500 | 469,400 | 475,100 |
| Tennessee | 3,057,363 | 3,102,200 | 3,172,900 | 3,218,900 | 3,264,800 | 3,309,600 | 3,354,100 | 3,398,500 | 3,441,400 |
| Texas | 12,543,512 | 12,647,600 | 12,968,600 | 13,171,800 | 13,373,300 | 13,569,500 | 13,763,600 | 13,956,100 | 14,141,700 |
| Utah | 1,400,331 | 1,366,200 | 1,398,400 | 1,419,100 | 1,439,700 | 1,459,900 | 1,479,900 | 1,499,800 | 1,519,000 |
| Vermont | 314,907 | 326,200 | 334,200 | 339,400 | 344,500 | 349,400 | 354,300 | 359,200 | 363,900 |
| | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | |
| Virginia | 3,841,067 | 3,953,000 | 4,054,700 | 4,118,800 | 4,182,300 | 4,244,200 | 4,305,400 | 4,366,000 | 4,424,400 |
| Washington | 3,507,710 | 3,619,100 | 3,706,100 | 3,762,000 | 3,817,500 | 3,871,600 | 3,925,300 | 3,978,700 | 4,030,200 |
| West Virginia | 735,947 | 777,000 | 795,900 | 808,000 | 820,000 | 831,800 | 843,400 | 854,900 | 866,000 |
| Wisconsin | 2,780,177 | 2,895,800 | 2,960,700 | 3,003,100 | 3,045,400 | 3,086,800 | 3,128,000 | 3,169,000 | 3,208,700 |
| Wyoming NOTES: | 265,728 | 276,600 | 282,700 | 286,700 | 290,800 | 294,700 | 298,600 | 302,500 | 306,200 |

NOTES: Table 7A equals the sum of Tables 7B and 7C.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0. SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 7B. Calendar Year Projections of Practitioner Electronically Filed Individual Returns by State

| State or area | Actual | | | | Proje | ected | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Giale UI alea | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| United States | 84,052,866 | 84,476,100 | 85,465,700 | 86,467,200 | 87,481,000 | 88,507,100 | 89,545,800 | 90,597,000 | 91,661,200 |
| Alabama | 1,174,293 | 1,175,600 | 1,188,400 | 1,201,800 | 1,215,400 | 1,229,100 | 1,243,100 | 1,257,300 | 1,271,700 |
| Alaska | 145,375 | 157,000 | 158,300 | 160,100 | 161,900 | 163,800 | 165,700 | 167,600 | 169,600 |
| Arizona | 1,567,576 | 1,468,200 | 1,480,700 | 1,497,100 | 1,513,800 | 1,530,900 | 1,548,300 | 1,566,000 | 1,584,200 |
| Arkansas | 723,531 | 728,100 | 734,400 | 741,700 | 749,300 | 757,100 | 765,000 | 773,100 | 781,400 |
| California | 11,403,692 | 11,744,900 | 11,915,300 | 12,061,900 | 12,209,600 | 12,357,600 | 12,506,700 | 12,657,000 | 12,807,000 |
| Colorado | 1,305,130 | 1,242,700 | 1,250,800 | 1,263,700 | 1,277,000 | 1,290,700 | 1,304,800 | 1,319,200 | 1,334,100 |
| Connecticut | 989,083 | 1,008,200 | 1,021,700 | 1,034,300 | 1,047,000 | 1,059,700 | 1,072,600 | 1,085,600 | 1,098,600 |
| Delaware | 237,599 | 226,400 | 229,000 | 231,800 | 234,700 | 237,500 | 240,400 | 243,400 | 246,400 |
| District of Columbia | 151,712 | 160,900 | 162,500 | 164,400 | 166,300 | 168,300 | 170,300 | 172,300 | 174,400 |
| Florida | 5,813,271 | 5,617,100 | 5,701,000 | 5,775,900 | 5,851,200 | 5,926,600 | 6,002,300 | 6,078,400 | 6,154,800 |
| Georgia | 2,488,742 | 2,357,400 | 2,378,100 | 2,403,700 | 2,429,900 | 2,456,600 | 2,483,800 | 2,511,600 | 2,540,000 |
| Hawaii | 355,211 | 377,800 | 387,500 | 394,400 | 401,200 | 407,900 | 414,500 | 421,000 | 427,400 |
| Idaho | 433,887 | 391,900 | 395,200 | 399,300 | 403,600 | 408,000 | 412,500 | 417,000 | 421,700 |
| Illinois | 3,389,536 | 3,550,800 | 3,598,400 | 3,642,400 | 3,686,700 | 3,731,400 | 3,776,400 | 3,821,800 | 3,867,500 |
| Indiana | 1,610,235 | 1,599,400 | 1,607,300 | 1,621,900 | 1,636,900 | 1,652,700 | 1,669,000 | 1,685,700 | 1,703,100 |
| International | 38,983 | 347,000 | 408,000 | 438,800 | 468,000 | 495,200 | 520,800 | 544,900 | 567,400 |
| lowa | 907,961 | 941,700 | 948,900 | 957,700 | 966,700 | 976,100 | 985,600 | 995,500 | 1,005,500 |
| Kansas | 725,314 | 746,100 | 749,600 | 756,000 | 762,600 | 769,500 | 776,700 | 784,200 | 791,900 |
| Kentucky | 1,098,600 | 1,114,700 | 1,121,700 | 1,131,900 | 1,142,500 | 1,153,400 | 1,164,700 | 1,176,300 | 1,188,300 |
| Louisiana | 1,060,319 | 1,092,800 | 1,105,100 | 1,117,900 | 1,130,900 | 1,144,000 | 1,157,300 | 1,170,800 | 1,184,400 |
| Maine | 329,522 | 309,100 | 313,500 | 317,900 | 322,200 | 326,500 | 330,900 | 335,300 | 339,700 |
| Maryland | 1,490,533 | 1,521,800 | 1,553,900 | 1,579,000 | 1,604,000 | 1,628,700 | 1,653,200 | 1,677,500 | 1,701,700 |
| Massachusetts | 1,992,370 | 2,000,200 | 2,030,600 | 2,057,100 | 2,083,600 | 2,110,200 | 2,136,900 | 2,163,800 | 2,190,600 |
| Michigan | 2,674,236 | 2,735,100 | 2,767,100 | 2,799,100 | 2,831,400 | 2,864,200 | 2,897,300 | 2,930,900 | 2,964,900 |
| Minnesota | 1,568,169 | 1,595,000 | 1,611,500 | 1,629,000 | 1,646,900 | 1,665,000 | 1,683,500 | 1,702,300 | 1,721,300 |
| Mississippi | 697,060 | 722,700 | 728,800 | 736,100 | 743,600 | 751,300 | 759,200 | 767,200 | 775,400 |
| Missouri | 1,472,472 | 1,500,300 | 1,512,900 | 1,528,700 | 1,544,800 | 1,561,300 | 1,578,100 | 1,595,300 | 1,613,000 |
| Montana | 290,619 | 283,300 | 285,700 | 288,600 | 291,600 | 294,700 | 297,800 | 301,000 | 304,300 |
| Nebraska | 507,960 | 518,000 | 520,400 | 524,700 | 529,300 | 534,000 | 539,000 | 544,100 | 549,400 |
| Nevada | 792,749 | 754,900 | 761,500 | 769,700 | 777,900 | 786,400 | 795,100 | 803,900 | 812,900 |
| New Hampshire | 317,423 | 315,500 | 318,400 | 322,100 | 325,900 | 329,700 | 333,600 | 337,600 | 341,600 |
| New Jersey | 2,966,959 | 2,988,900 | 3,043,000 | 3,084,700 | 3,126,500 | 3,167,900 | 3,209,200 | 3,250,700 | 3,291,600 |
| New Mexico | 445,301 | 435,800 | 440,700 | 446,100 | 451,600 | 457,100 | 462,800 | 468,400 | 474,200 |
| New York | 6,404,036 | 6,613,600 | 6,685,900 | 6,756,000 | 6,827,500 | 6,899,900 | 6,973,700 | 7,048,900 | 7,124,400 |
| North Carolina | 2,371,792 | 2,309,100 | 2,329,700 | 2,355,300 | 2,381,300 | 2,407,900 | 2,435,000 | 2,462,600 | 2,490,900 |
| North Dakota | 206,560 | 216,200 | 217,700 | 219,700 | 221,800 | 223,900 | 226,100 | 228,400 | 230,700 |
| Ohio | 2,832,000 | 2,911,000 | 2,925,400 | 2,951,700 | 2,979,000 | 3,007,400 | 3,036,800 | 3,067,100 | 3,098,600 |
| Oklahoma | 870,283 | 869,600 | 875,400 | 883,800 | 892,500 | 901,500 | 910,800 | 920,300 | 930,100 |
| Oregon | 877,647 | 869,700 | 874,500 | 883,300 | 892,300 | 901,700 | 911,300 | 921,200 | 931,500 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,322,004 | 3,384,300 | 3,428,500 | 3,471,000 | 3,513,800 | 3,557,000 | 3,600,500 | 3,644,300 | 3,688,600 |
| Rhode Island | 334,070 | 331,900 | 336,300 | 340,200 | 344,300 | 348,300 | 352,400 | 356,600 | 360,700 |
| South Carolina | 1,218,008 | 1,163,000 | 1,173,300 | 1,186,000 | 1,198,900 | 1,212,100 | 1,225,500 | 1,239,200 | 1,253,300 |
| South Dakota | 244,464 | 244,800 | 246,400 | 248,700 | 251,000 | 253,400 | 255,900 | 258,500 | 261,100 |
| Tennessee | 1,552,520 | 1,498,700 | 1,505,700 | 1,519,400 | 1,533,600 | 1,548,500 | 1,563,900 | 1,579,700 | 1,596,200 |
| Texas | 6,361,987 | 6,121,500 | 6,183,100 | 6,255,000 | 6,327,900 | 6,402,200 | 6,477,500 | 6,553,800 | 6,632,000 |
| Utah | 715,977 | 650,200 | 653,900 | 660,200 | 666,700 | 673,500 | 680,400 | 687,600 | 695,000 |
| Vermont | 164,725 | 167,400 | 169,100 | 171,000 | 173,000 | 175,000 | 177,000 | 179,100 | 181,200 |
| Virginia | 1,820,179 | 1,783,400 | 1,798,800 | 1,819,300 | 1,840,100 | 1,861,400 | 1,883,100 | 1,905,100 | 1,927,800 |
| Washington | 1,538,095 | 1,513,800 | 1,517,100 | 1,530,600 | 1,544,600 | 1,559,500 | 1,574,800 | 1,590,800 | 1,607,600 |
| West Virginia | 360,131 | 367,300 | 369,900 | 373,800 | 377,700 | 381,800 | 385,900 | 390,200 | 394,600 |
| Wisconsin | 1,552,656 | 1,588,700 | 1,601,700 | 1,617,800 | 1,634,400 | 1,651,300 | 1,668,700 | 1,686,500 | 1,704,700 |
| Wyoming | 140,312 | 142,800 | 143,600 | 145,000 | 146,300 | 147,800 | 149,200 | 150,700 | 152,300 |

NOTE:
Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.
SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 7C. Calendar Year Projections of Online Filed Individual Returns by State

| State or area | Actual | | | | Proje | ected | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| State of area | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| United States | 64,677,588 | 69,395,400 | 72,154,400 | 73,549,700 | 74,917,900 | 76,214,100 | 77,477,300 | 78,711,700 | 79,854,900 |
| Alabama | 851,988 | 921,800 | 958,500 | 977,000 | 995,200 | 1,012,400 | 1,029,200 | 1,045,600 | 1,060,800 |
| Alaska | 172,763 | 186,800 | 194,300 | 198,000 | 201,700 | 205,200 | 208,600 | 211,900 | 215,000 |
| Arizona | 1,566,802 | 1,636,800 | 1,701,900 | 1,734,800 | 1,767,000 | 1,797,600 | 1,827,400 | 1,856,500 | 1,883,500 |
| Arkansas | 512,885 | 545,700 | 567,400 | 578,400 | 589,100 | 599,300 | 609,300 | 619,000 | 628,000 |
| California | 6,102,984 | 6,663,800 | 6,928,700 | 7,062,700 | 7,194,100 | 7,318,600 | 7,439,900 | 7,558,400 | 7,668,200 |
| Colorado | 1,444,425 | 1,500,700 | 1,560,400 | 1,590,500 | 1,620,100 | 1,648,200 | 1,675,500 | 1,702,200 | 1,726,900 |
| Connecticut | 713,302 | 756,900 | 787,000 | 802,200 | 817,200 | 831,300 | 845,100 | 858,500 | 871,000 |
| Delaware | 223,681 | 237,300 | 246,700 | 251,500 | 256,100 | 260,600 | 264,900 | 269,100 | 273,000 |
| District of Columbia | 171,558 | 186,600 | 194,000 | 197,800 | 201,500 | 204,900 | 208,300 | 211,700 | 214,700 |
| Florida | 4,251,735 | 4,531,700 | 4,711,800 | 4,803,000 | 4,892,300 | 4,977,000 | 5,059,400 | 5,140,100 | 5,214,700 |
| Georgia | 2,139,696 | 2,271,900 | 2,362,200 | 2,407,900 | 2,452,700 | 2,495,100 | 2,536,500 | 2,576,900 | 2,614,300 |
| Hawaii | 266,587 | 289,500 | 301,000 | 306,800 | 312,600 | 318,000 | 323,200 | 328,400 | 333,200 |
| Idaho | 375,353 | 387,900 | 403,400 | 411,200 | 418,800 | 426,100 | 433,100 | 440,000 | 446,400 |
| Illinois | 2,366,770 | 2,564,400 | 2,666,400 | 2,718,000 | 2,768,500 | 2,816,400 | 2,863,100 | 2,908,700 | 2,951,000 |
| Indiana | 1,479,391 | 1,592,400 | 1,655,800 | 1,687,800 | 1,719,200 | 1,748,900 | 1,777,900 | 1,806,200 | 1,832,500 |
| International | 85,018 | 138,800 | 144,300 | 147,100 | 149,900 | 152,400 | 155,000 | 157,400 | 159,700 |
| lowa | 519,133 | 563,900 | 586,300 | 597,600 | 608,800 | 619,300 | 629,600 | 639,600 | 648,900 |
| Kansas | 576,977 | 622,000 | 646,700 | 659,200 | 671,500 | 683,100 | 694,400 | 705,500 | 715,700 |
| Kentucky | 804,091 | 875,000 | 909,800 | 927,400 | 944,600 | 961,000 | 976,900 | 992,500 | 1,006,900 |
| Louisiana | 821,669 | 914,900 | 951,300 | 969,700 | 987,700 | 1,004,800 | 1,021,500 | 1,037,700 | 1,052,800 |
| Maine | 331,910 | 340,500 | 354,000 | 360,900 | 367,600 | 373,900 | 380,100 | 386,200 | 391,800 |
| Maryland | 1,290,979 | 1,377,700 | 1,432,500 | 1,460,200 | 1,487,300 | 1,513,100 | 1,538,100 | 1,562,600 | 1,585,300 |
| Massachusetts | 1,328,479 | 1,435,500 | 1,492,600 | 1,521,400 | 1,549,700 | 1,576,500 | 1,602,700 | 1,628,200 | 1,651,800 |
| Michigan | 1,907,435 | 2,069,700 | 2,152,000 | 2,193,600 | 2,234,400 | 2,273,100 | 2,310,800 | 2,347,600 | 2,381,700 |
| Minnesota | 1,125,978 | 1,200,200 | 1,247,900 | 1,272,100 | 1,295,700 | 1,318,100 | 1,340,000 | 1,361,300 | 1,381,100 |
| Mississippi | 502,592 | 550,000 | 571,800 | 582,900 | 593,700 | 604,000 | 614,000 | 623,800 | 632,900 |
| Missouri | 1,253,698 | 1,345,400 | 1,398,900 | 1,425,900 | 1,452,400 | 1,477,600 | 1,502,100 | 1,526,000 | 1,548,100 |
| Montana | 223,447 | 234,100 | 243,500 | 248,200 | 252,800 | 257,200 | 261,400 | 265,600 | 269,400 |
| Nebraska | 387,496 | 414,300 | 430,800 | 439,100 | 447,200 | 455,000 | 462,500 | 469,900 | 476,700 |
| Nevada | 663,176 | 708,100 | 736,200 | 750,500 | 764,400 | 777,700 | 790,500 | 803,100 | 814,800 |
| New Hampshire | 359,824 | 382,500 | 397,700 | 405,400 | 413,000 | 420,100 | 427,100 | 433,900 | 440,200 |
| New Jersey | 1,315,745 | 1,435,000 | 1,492,000 | 1,520,900 | 1,549,200 | 1,576,000 | 1,602,100 | 1,627,600 | 1,651,300 |
| New Mexico | 467,244 | 491,100 | 510,600 | 520,500 | 530,200 | 539,400 | 548,300 | 557,000 | 565,100 |
| New York | 3,012,189 | 3,325,100 | 3,457,300 | 3,524,200 | 3,589,700 | 3,651,800 | 3,712,400 | 3,771,500 | 3,826,300 |
| North Carolina | 2,203,326 | 2,337,300 | 2,430,200 | 2,477,200 | 2,523,300 | 2,566,900 | 2,609,500 | 2,651,000 | 2,689,500 |
| North Dakota | 145,138 | 156,100 | 162,300 | 165,400 | 168,500 | 171,400 | 174,200 | 177,000 | 179,600 |
| Ohio | 2,604,859 | 2,810,700 | 2,922,500 | 2,979,000 | 3,034,400 | 3,086,900 | 3,138,100 | 3,188,100 | 3,234,400 |
| Oklahoma | 753,011 | 807,500 | 839,600 | 855,800 | 871,700 | 886,800 | 901,500 | 915,900 | 929,200 |
| Oregon | 1,033,821 | 1,099,300 | 1,143,000 | 1,165,100 | 1,186,800 | 1,207,400 | 1,227,400 | 1,246,900 | 1,265,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,643,534 | 2,838,700 | 2,951,600 | 3,008,700 | 3,064,600 | 3,117,700 | 3,169,300 | 3,219,800 | 3,266,600 |
| Rhode Island | 194,852 | 211,200 | 219,600 | 223,800 | 228,000 | 231,900 | 235,800 | 239,500 | 243,000 |
| South Carolina | 1,066,352 | 1,120,700 | 1,165,300 | 1,187,800 | 1,209,900 | 1,230,800 | 1,251,200 | 1,271,100 | 1,289,600 |
| South Dakota | 175,532 | 186,000 | 193,300 | 197,100 | 200,800 | 204,200 | 207,600 | 210,900 | 214,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,504,843 | 1,603,500 | 1,667,200 | 1,699,500 | 1,731,100 | 1,761,100 | 1,790,200 | 1,818,800 | 1,845,200 |
| Texas | 6,181,525 | 6,526,100 | 6,785,600 | 6,916,800 | 7,045,500 | 7,167,400 | 7,286,100 | 7,402,200 | 7,509,700 |
| Utah | 684,354 | 716,000 | 744,500 | 758,900 | 773,000 | 786,400 | 799,400 | 812,200 | 824,000 |
| Vermont | 150,182 | 158,800 | 165,100 | 168,300 | 171,500 | 174,400 | 177,300 | 180,100 | 182,800 |
| Virginia | 2,020,887 | 2,169,600 | 2,255,900 | 2,299,500 | 2,342,300 | 2,382,800 | 2,422,300 | 2,460,900 | 2,496,600 |
| Washington | 1,969,616 | 2,105,300 | 2,189,000 | 2,231,300 | 2,272,800 | 2,312,200 | 2,350,500 | 2,387,900 | 2,422,600 |
| West Virginia | 375,816 | 409,700 | 426,000 | 434,300 | 442,300 | 450,000 | 457,400 | 464,700 | 471,500 |
| Wisconsin | 1,227,521 | 1,307,100 | 1,359,000 | 1,385,300 | 1,411,100 | 1,435,500 | 1,459,300 | 1,482,500 | 1,504,100 |
| Wyoming | 125,416 | 133,800 | 139,100 | 141,800 | 144,400 | 146,900 | 149,400 | 151,700 | 153,900 |
| NOTE: | .25,.10 | . 55,550 | . 55, . 56 | ,000 | , | , | , | | . 30,000 |

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Projected volumes are rounded to the nearest 100; values of 49 or fewer are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table 8. Accuracy Measures for U.S. Forecasts of Major Return Categories—Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) and Number of Overprojections for the Four Most Recent Projection Cycle

| | Projection Error on Forecasts for: | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| ltem | Calendar Year 2022 Actual * (thousands) | 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 * | 270,887 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 | 2.81% | 2.72% | 2.26% | 2.69% | 3.14% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Grand Total—Paper | 57,850 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | | 10.97% | 14.53% | 11.88% | 16.51% | 19.27% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Grand Total—E-file | 213,037 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | | 1.53% | 2.59% | 3.05% | 3.68% | 4.15% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | i I | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Total Primary—Selected Returns * | 232,222 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 | 2.59% | 1.73% | 1.00% | 1.82% | 2.89% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | i I | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Primary Total—Paper | 47,061 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | | 12.89% | 11.46% | 14.49% | 17.97% | 22.73% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Primary Total—E-file | 185,161 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 ' 1 | 1.06% | 1.96% | 2.88% | 3.04% | 3.15% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Individual Total | 164,241 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 ' 1 | 1.41% | 1.82% | 2.76% | 2.42% | 2.61% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Individual Total—Paper | 14,795 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 , | 27.83% | 24.46% | 29.10% | 26.13% | 16.18% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | |
| Individual Total—E-file | 149,446 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 ' 1 | 2.09% | 2.78% | 4.15% | 4.30% | 3.83% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Individual Estimated Tax | 12,608 | | | | | | | |
| MAPE | 1 | 18.28% | 36.13% | 37.93% | 39.94% | 48.97% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Fiduciary Total | 3,074 | - | | | | • | | |
| MAPE | | 3.51% | 3.82% | 5.08% | 6.07% | 5.58% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Partnership Total | 4,886 | - | 1 | _ | | _ | | |
| MAPE | 1 /··· 1 | 3.43% | 3.75% | 4.09% | 4.81% | 5.68% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | i 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Corporation Total | 7,912 | - | 1 | | | • | | |
| MAPE | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 3.37% | 6.00% | 4.09% | 5.06% | 3.97% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Employment Total | 34,139 | - | 1 | | | • | | |
| MAPE | 1 | 5.63% | 8.08% | 7.27% | 7.74% | 6.94% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | -j l | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Exempt Organization Total | 1,752 | - | | | | • | | |
| MAPE | - ·, . - | 13.89% | 15.94% | 10.69% | 13.26% | 16.06% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Excise Total | 1,182 | 3 | _ | _ | | | | |
| MAPE | -, <u>-</u> | 4.35% | 5.94% | 5.39% | 5.35% | 6.70% | | |
| Number of Overprojections | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

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

SOURCE: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division, 2023 Publication 6187.

Table Notes

Data Sources

The primary sources for actual calendar year filing counts for Form 1040, Form 1040-SR, Form 1040-SP, refund returns, and total electronic filings, as presented in this publication, are the IRS individual Master Files. Data from these sources are tallied by IRS IT staff and then sent electronically to members of the Statistics of Income Division staff who use this information for projection and reporting purposes. Individual return counts by the IRS BOD are also secured from the Master File tallies.

Definitions

Numerous IRS workload processing categories are projected in this publication. Key categorizations are defined below for additional clarification:

| Full-Paid Returns: | Timely filed paper returns, which have a balance due that is fully satisfied through a remittance or an online payment. This includes applicable returns handled through "lockbox" procedures. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Other-Than-Full- Paid Returns: | Paper returns that are "even" (when tax payments equal liability), have a balance due without a remittance, an overpayment, or are received after the April peak, plus all electronic filings. |
| Electronically Filed Returns: | Returns filed via electronic media, including electronic filings submitted by Electronic Return Originators and Online. |
| Business Operating Division: | Individual returns with a Schedule C, Schedule F, Schedule E, Form 2106, or with an "international" address are classified under the Small Business/Self Employed business operating division; all other individual returns are classified under the Wage and Investment Division (presented in Table 1B only). |

Individual Returns

Table 1A reports calendar year projections of individual returns by major processing categories for the United States. This table reports some total categories that include both paper and electronic returns, plus separate subsets that distinguish between these media. The total individual returns include Form 1040, Form 1040-SR, and 1040-SP. It also includes Schedule A (i.e., itemized deductions), Schedule C (i.e., profit and loss from business) or Schedule F (i.e., profit or loss from farming), and the new Schedules 1 through 3 that can be filed together with the new Form 1040 series. The paper volumes include Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP with full-paid and other-than-full paid breakouts.

Table 1B reports national-level calendar year projections of individual return volumes associated with the IRS's Wage and Investment and Small Business/Self Employed business operating divisions (BODs). This table reports total return volumes for these two categories, plus separate counts for their respective paper and electronic return subsets. In addition, Table 1B presents total U.S.-level volumes for Form 1040-NR/NR-EZ/C (U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return), and Forms 1040-PR (Spanish version) and 1040-SS (English version) (U.S. Self-Employment Tax Return from Puerto Rico and other international areas). These volumes are essentially associated with the IRS's Small Business/Self Employed Division and are only included in Table 1B.

Tables 2A through 2E report the projections of individual returns by IRS processing campus. These tables do not include e-filed returns and only represent the historical and projected paper returns. These tables reflect the impact of IRS's campus alignment plans through 2026. The 2023 update of Publication 6187 incudes a break-down by Forms 1040, 1040-SR, and 1040-SP, with full-paid and other-than-full-paid breakouts.

Individual Refunds

Tables 3 and 5 report the calendar year and fiscal year projections, respectively, of individual refunds for the U.S. and IRS campuses. The total electronically filed refund and "even" returns are included in the U.S. total and itemized separately at the bottom of Tables 3 and 5. The IRS campus figures reflect refunds arising from paper returns only. They also reflect the impact of IRS's most current modernization campus alignment plans through 2026.

Table 4 reports the calendar year projections of the number of split-refund returns for the U.S. and IRS campuses. The total electronically filed refund returns are included in the U.S. total and itemized separately at the bottom of the table. The IRS campus figures reflect the split refunds arising from paper returns only.

Electronically Filed Returns

Tables 6A through 6C display the sites where electronically filed individual returns are processed from CY 2022 through CY 2030. **Table 6A** reports historical and projected total individual electronic filing for the U.S. and IRS processing campuses, while **Tables 6B and 6C** show projections of practitioner e-filed and online filed electronic returns, respectively.

Tables 7A through 7C show the individual electronic filing counts by state. **Table 7A** reports historical and projected total individual e-filed returns. **Tables 7B and 7C** display the practitioner e-filed and online filed electronic returns, respectively.

Configuration of IRS Campuses for Paper Individual Returns—CY 2023 Alignment

| Austin IRS Campus | Kansas City IRS Campus | Ogden IRS Campus |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Arizona | Alabama | Alaska |
| Florida | Arkansas | California |
| International | Connecticut | Colorado |
| Louisiana | Delaware | Hawaii |
| Mississippi | District of Columbia | Idaho |
| New Mexico | Georgia | Kansas |
| Texas | Illinois | Michigan |
| | Indiana | Montana |
| | lowa | Nebraska |
| | Kentucky | Nevada |
| | Maine | North Dakota |
| | Maryland | Ohio |
| | Massachusetts | Oregon |
| | Minnesota | South Dakota |
| | Missouri | Utah |
| | New Hampshire | Washington |
| | New Jersey | Wyoming |
| | New York | |
| | North Carolina | |
| | Oklahoma | |
| | Pennsylvania | |
| | Rhode Island | |
| | South Carolina | |
| | Tennessee | |
| | Vermont | |
| | Virginia | |
| | West Virginia | |
| | Wisconsin | |

Configuration of IRS Campuses for Paper Individual Returns—CY 2024 Alignment Through CY 2026

| Austin IRS Campus | Kansas City IRS Campus | Ogden IRS Campus |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama | Connecticut | Alaska |
| Arkansas | Delaware | California |
| Arizona | District of Columbia | Colorado |
| Florida | Illinois | Hawaii |
| Georgia | Indiana | Idaho |
| International | lowa | Kansas |
| Louisiana | Kentucky | Michigan |
| Mississippi | Maine | Montana |
| New Mexico | Maryland | Nebraska |
| North Carolina | Massachusetts | Nevada |
| Oklahoma | Minnesota | North Dakota |
| South Carolina | Missouri | Ohio |
| Tennessee | New Hampshire | Oregon |
| Texas | New Jersey | South Dakota |
| | New York | Utah |
| | Pennsylvania | Washington |
| | Rhode Island | Wyoming |
| | Vermont | |
| | Virginia | |
| | West Virginia | |
| | Wisconsin | |

Configuration of IRS Campuses for Electronic Individual Returns—CY 2023 Alignment Through CY 2030

| Andover IRS Campus | Austin IRS Campus | Fresno IRS Campus |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Connecticut | Alabama | Alaska |
| Delaware | Arkansas | Arizona |
| District of Columbia | Colorado | California |
| Maine | International | Hawaii |
| Maryland | lowa | Idaho |
| Massachusetts | Louisiana | Montana |
| New Hampshire | Mississippi | Nevada |
| New Jersey | Nebraska | Oregon |
| New York | New Mexico | Utah |
| Pennsylvania | North Dakota | Washington |
| Rhode Island | Oklahoma | Wyoming |
| Vermont | South Dakota | |
| Virginia | Texas | |
| Kansas City IRS Campus | Philadelphia IRS Campus | |
| Illinois | Florida | |
| Indiana | Georgia | |
| Kansas | Kentucky | |
| Michigan | North Carolina | |
| Minnesota | South Carolina | |
| Missouri | Tennessee | |
| Ohio | | |
| West Virginia | | |
| Wisconsin | | |

Projection Publication Series

| Title | IRS Publication Number | Typical Updates |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Fiscal Year Return Projections for the United States | 6292 | Spring & Fall |
| Calendar Year Projections of Information and Withholding Documents for the United States and IRS Campuses | 6961 | Summer |
| Calendar Year Return Projections for the United States and IRS Campuses | 6186 | Fall |
| Calendar Year Projections of Individual Returns by Major Processing Categories | 6187 | Fall |
| Calendar Year Return Projections by State | 6149 | Winter |

These publications are available electronically as noted on page iii of this report at www.irs.gov/statistics.