

IRS Data Book Table 31

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

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

[1] Gross collections are collections before refunds are issued. They also include penalties and interest in addition to taxes. See Table 1 for the difference between gross collections and net collections. Includes gross collections for individual income tax, business income taxes, estate and trust income tax, employment taxes, estate tax, gift tax, and excise taxes. See Table 6 for gross collections data by type of tax. Excludes alcohol and tobacco excise taxes starting with 1988 and taxes on firearms starting with the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1991. Responsibilities for these excise taxes were transferred from the IRS to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, respectively.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: All amounts are in current dollars.

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