



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20224

The Honorable Ron Wyden  
Chairman, Committee on Finance  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Wyden:

This letter is in response to your request for information about the apparent racial disparity in the selection of tax returns for audit, along with our plan to address this issue.

Let me start by stressing that the IRS is committed to enforcing tax laws in a manner that is fair and impartial. When evidence of unfair treatment is presented, we must take immediate actions to address it. It is also important to reiterate that we do not and will not consider race as part of our case selection and audit processes. Nevertheless, a recent study estimated, using imputed race values, that Black taxpayers are audited at three to five times the rate of non-Black taxpayers.<sup>1</sup> The research further suggests that most of this disparity is driven by differences in correspondence audit rates among taxpayers claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). We are deeply concerned by these findings and committed to doing the work to understand and address any disparate impact of the actions we take.

As soon as I was confirmed, I met with the IRS team that has been studying this issue. Their research is ongoing and additional time is needed to yield a robust understanding of the drivers of this disparity and to thoroughly evaluate the right potential programmatic changes to address it. In this letter, we provide our initial findings. I want to note that fairness in audit selection is a complex topic, and our initial findings will evolve as the work continues. IRS does not collect data on race and there is substantial

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<sup>1</sup> Elzayn et al (2023). "Measuring and Mitigating Racial Disparities in Tax Audits." Stanford University, SIEPR WP 23-02 (January). The IRS does not collect data on taxpayer race. Elzayn et al (2023) estimated probabilities that filers belong to particular race/ethnicity groups by comparing taxpayers' names and addresses to public data on the racial composition of names and Census Block Groups. These probabilities have been used in retrospective analyses of audit outcomes, to help us understand the drivers of disparity. They have not been and will not be used in the operational selection of individual taxpayers for audit.

uncertainty in any estimates of the audit rate by race or differences in audit rate by race.

While there is a need for further research, our initial findings support the conclusion that Black taxpayers may be audited at higher rates than would be expected given their share of the population. We are dedicating significant resources to quickly evaluating the extent to which IRS's exam priorities and automated processes, and the data available to the IRS for use in exam selection, contribute to this disparity. As part of this work, we are evaluating the potential impact of methodological changes to case selection (e.g., optimizing on broader tax issues rather than focusing on EITC overclaims). As this work progresses, additional information will be shared externally regarding the research findings and the appropriate corrective actions IRS will take.

I will stay laser-focused on this to ensure that we identify and implement changes prior to next tax filing season.

As we continue to evaluate ways to address any bias that exists within our audit program, the IRS will take steps to advance our commitment to fair and equitable tax administration more broadly. In the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Strategic Operating Plan, the IRS committed to conducting research to understand any potential systemic bias in compliance strategies and treatments. We will work to identify any disparities across dimensions including age, gender, geography, race, and ethnicity as well as continually refining our approaches to compliance and enforcement to improve fairness in tax administration and maintain accountability to taxpayers as informed by our research. The ongoing evaluation of our EITC audit selection algorithms is the topmost priority within this larger body of work, and we are committed to transparency regarding our research findings as the work matures.

The Inflation Reduction Act funding will allow us to focus even more attention on reaching underserved communities to provide education and real-time assistance in claiming available credits and incentives. This will help to promote the uptake of credits and incentives and ensure that all taxpayers have a better understanding of eligibility and documentation requirements for such provisions. Legislative changes streamlining eligibility requirements could support our education efforts, reduce honest mistakes, and improve administrability.

We are also working to advance equitable tax administration by holding accountable unscrupulous return preparers who fail to exercise due diligence and disadvantage taxpayers through poor-quality advice. The proposal outlined in the Fiscal Year 2024 Treasury Greenbook includes expanded and increased penalties for unscrupulous preparers. In addition, the IRS is accelerating an existing research effort that aims to detect and ensure compliance among "ghost preparers," i.e., individuals who receive compensation to prepare returns for others but do not identify themselves to the IRS. Initial evidence confirms that unscrupulous and ghost preparers disproportionately prepare returns in minority communities.

In summary, we are making broad efforts to advance our commitment to fair and equitable tax administration and evaluating the best ways to address bias within our

audit program. I expect to be able to update you and the committee on a regular basis on our progress on these initiatives. I hope this information is helpful and look forward to discussing any questions or concerns you may have regarding our plan to address this important and challenging problem.

Sincerely,

Daniel I. Werfel  
Commissioner