

Check Digit Formulas

FEIN/Sequence Number Check Digit Formula (for IL-501, IL-941, IL-941-A)

- Beginning at the left, add every other digit starting with the second to obtain Sum A.

EXAMPLE: FEIN Sequence Number = 362603598000

$$\text{SUM A: } 6 + 6 + 3 + 9 + 0 + 0 = 24$$

- Beginning with the left most digit, add every other digit twice, then add the sums to obtain Sum B.

EXAMPLE: FEIN and sequence number = 362603598000

Digit #	Step 1	Step 2
(1)	3 + 3 = 06	0 + 6 = 6
(3)	2 + 2 = 04	0 + 4 = 4
(5)	0 + 0 = 00	0 + 0 = 0
(7)	5 + 5 = 10	1 + 0 = 1
(9)	8 + 8 = 16	1 + 6 = 7
(11)	0 + 0 = 00	0 + 0 = 0
	Sum B	= 18

- Add Sum A and Sum B to obtain Sum C. (Example above: Sum A 24 + Sum B 18 = Sum C 42)
- If the unit position of Sum C is zero, no subtraction is necessary, zero is the check digit.
- Subtract the unit position of Sum C from 10. $10 - 2 = 8$. **8** is the check digit.

FEIN/Sequence Number Check Digit Formula (for IL-990-T-V, IL-1120-ES, IL-1041-V, IL-1065-V, IL-1120-ST-V, IL-1120-V, IL-1000-V)

EXAMPLE: FEIN and sequence number = 362603598000

- Beginning with the left most digit, multiply each digit of the FEIN alternating by 2 and then 1.

	3	6	2	6	0	3	5	9	8	0	0	0
X	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
=	6	6	4	6	0	3	10	9	16	0	0	0

- Add any two digit numbers in the products together to obtain 1 digit.
- Add products together.
 $6 + 6 + 4 + 6 + 0 + 3 + (10 = 1 + 0) 1 + 9 + (16 = 1 + 6) 7 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 42$
- If the units position of the sum is a zero, no subtraction is necessary, zero is the check digit.
- Subtract the units position of the sum of the products from 10. $10 - 2 = 8$. **8** is the check digit.

Form Code/Liability Period Check Digit Formula (for IL-990-T-V, IL-1040-V, IL-1120-ES, IL-1041-V, IL-1065-V, IL-1120-ST-V, IL-1120-V, IL-1000-V)

****This is an example only - you will need to calculate the check digit with the appropriate form code and liability period.**

EXAMPLE: Form Code/Liability Period = 990201204

- Multiply the left most digit by 10, the next digit by 9, the next by 8 and so on until all digits have a total.

	9	9	0	2	0	1	2	0	4
X	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
=	90	81	0	14	0	5	8	0	8

- Add the totals together.
 $90 + 81 + 0 + 14 + 0 + 5 + 8 + 0 + 8 = 206$
- Divide the sum by 11. If the remainder is 0 or 1, no subtraction is necessary, the remainder is the check digit. If the remainder is greater than 1, subtract the remainder from 11 to obtain the check digit.
 $206 \text{ divided by } 11 = 18 \text{ with a remainder of } 8. 11 - 8 = 3$. **3** is the check digit.

Form Code/Liability Period/Software/Forms Developer ID No. Check Digit Formula (ST-1, ST-14)

****This is an example only - you will need to calculate the check digit with the appropriate form code, liability period, and PCID information.**

EXAMPLE: Form Code/Liability Period/PCID Number = 0020111041234

- Beginning with the left most digit multiply the first digit by 14, the next digit by 13 and so on, until all digits have a total.

	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	3	4
X	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
=	0	0	24	0	10	9	8	0	24	5	8	9	8

- Add the products together.
 $0 + 0 + 24 + 0 + 10 + 9 + 8 + 0 + 24 + 5 + 8 + 9 + 8 = 105$
- Divide the sum by 11. If the remainder is 0 or 1, no subtraction is necessary and the remainder is the check digit. If the remainder is greater than 1, subtract the remainder from 11 to obtain the check digit.
 $105 \text{ divided by } 11 = 9 \text{ with a remainder of } 6. 11 - 6 = 5. 5 \text{ is the check digit.}$

IBT Number/Payment Due Date Check Digit Formula (RR-3)

****This is an example only - you will need to calculate the check digit with the appropriate IBT number and payment due date information.**

EXAMPLE: IBT number/Payment Due Date = 12345678113002

- Beginning at the left, multiply every other digit by 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	1	3	0	0	2
X	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
=	2	6	10	14	2	6	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	0

- Add any two digit numbers from the totals together to obtain 1 digit.
 $2 + 6 + (10 = 1 + 0) 1 + (14 = 1 + 4) 5 + 2 + 6 + 0 = 22$
- Add the totals together.
 $2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 1 + 0 + 2 = 23$
- Add the even numbers in the scan line together.
 $2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 1 + 0 + 2 = 23$
- Add the results of these two calculations together.
 $22 + 23 = 45$
- Subtract the units position of the sum from 10. If the sum ends in 0, no subtraction is necessary, 0 is the check digit.
 $10 - 5 = 5. 5 \text{ is the check digit.}$

Numeric Post Check Digit Formula (IL-1040-V)

EXAMPLE: Numeric Post = 10151405

- Multiply the left most digit by 9, the next digit by 8 and so, until all digits have a total.

	1	0	1	5	1	4	0	5
X	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
=	9	0	7	30	5	16	0	10

- Add the totals together.
 $9 + 0 + 7 + 30 + 5 + 16 + 0 + 10 = 77$
- Divide the sum by 11. If the remainder is 0 or 1, no subtraction is necessary, the remainder is the check digit. If the remainder is greater than 1, subtract the remainder from 11 to obtain the check digit.
 $77 \text{ divided by } 11 = 7 \text{ with a remainder of } 0. 0 \text{ is the check digit.}$

SSN Check Digit Formula (IL-1040-V, IL-1040-ES)

EXAMPLE: SSN = 343347631

- Beginning with the left most digit, multiply each digit of the SSN alternating by 2 and then 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ X \\ = \end{array}$$

- Add any two digit numbers in the totals together to obtain 1 digit.
- Add totals together.
 $6 + 4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 7 + (12 = 1 + 2) 3 + 3 + 2 = 42$
- If the sum is zero, no subtraction is necessary, and zero is the check digit.
- Subtract the unit position of the sum of the products from 10. $10 - 2 = 8$. **8** is the check digit.