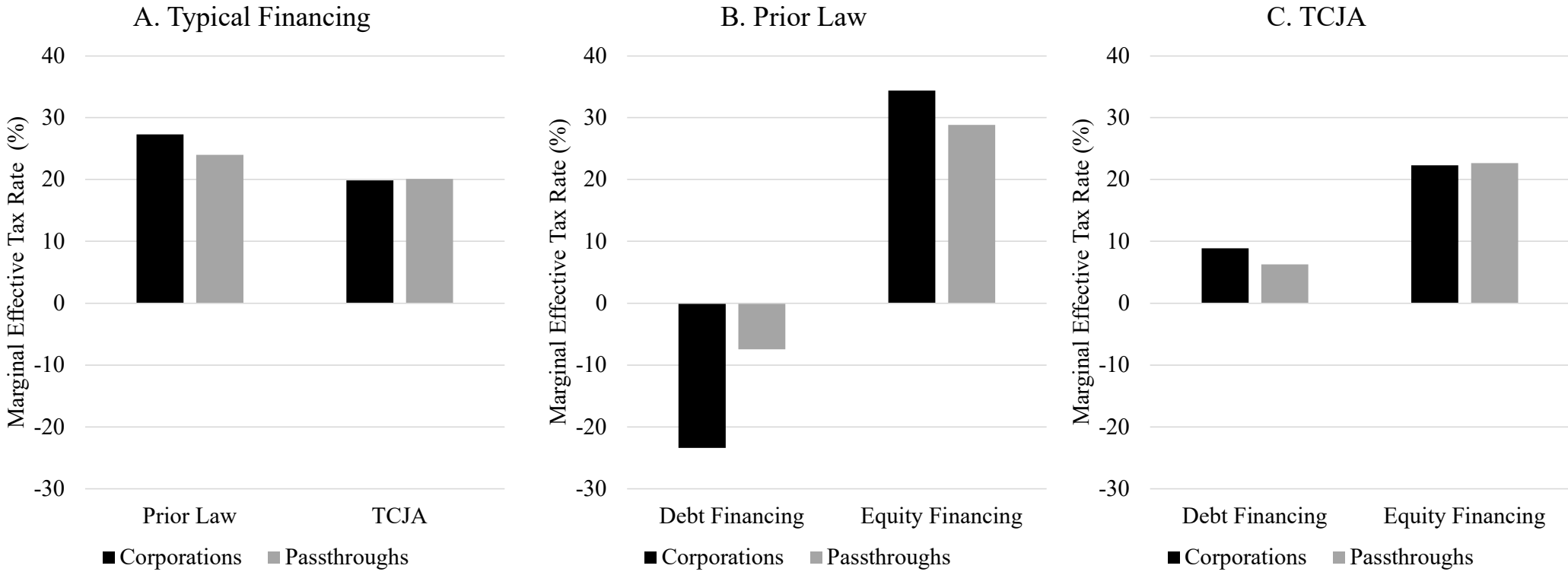


TCJA: Searching for Supply-Side Effects

William Gale and Claire Haldeman
Brookings Institution and Tax Policy Center

National Tax Association, Spring Symposium
May 14, 2021

METR on New Investment Under Prior Law and TCJA



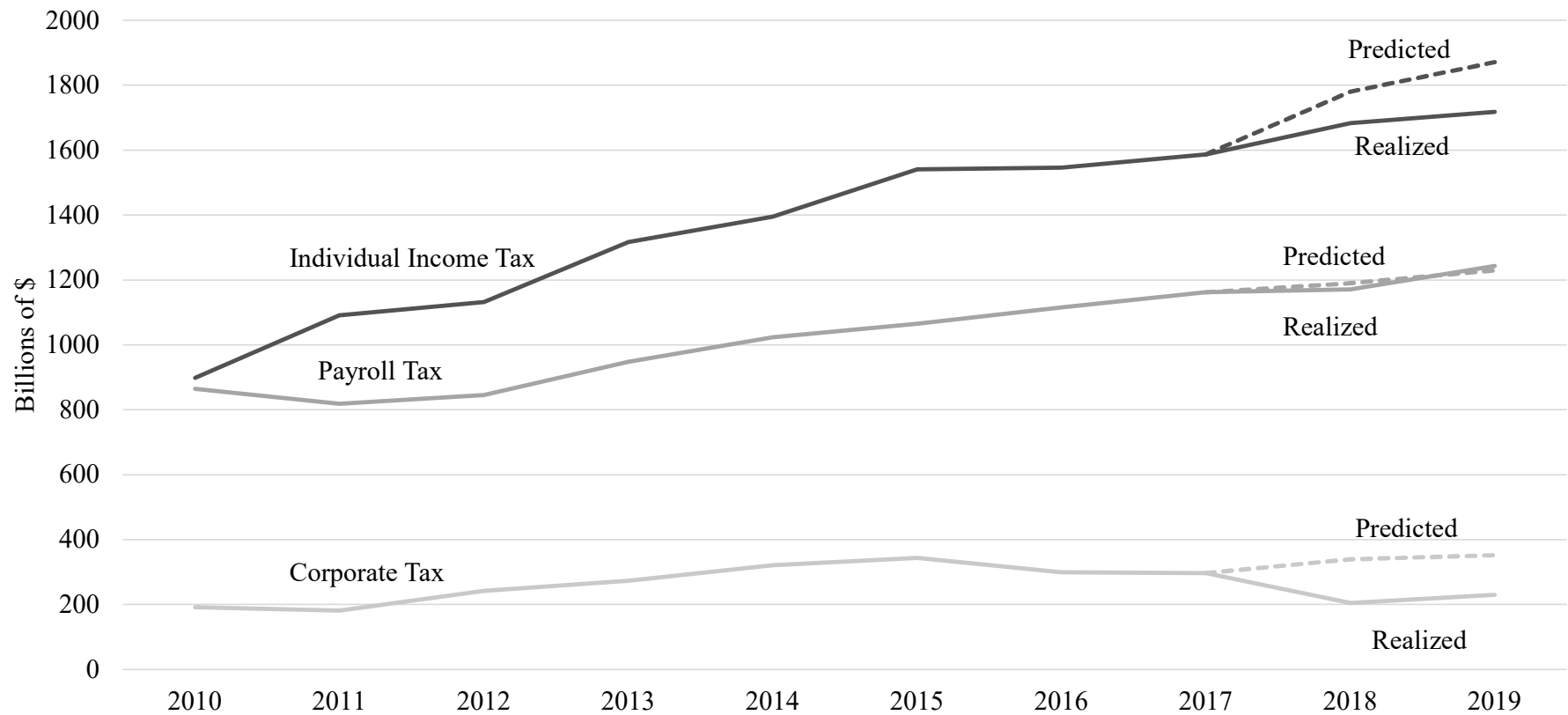
Outline

- Revenue
- GDP
- Investment
- New business formation
- Wages and Labor Markets
- Profit shifting
- Repatriation and Share Repurchases

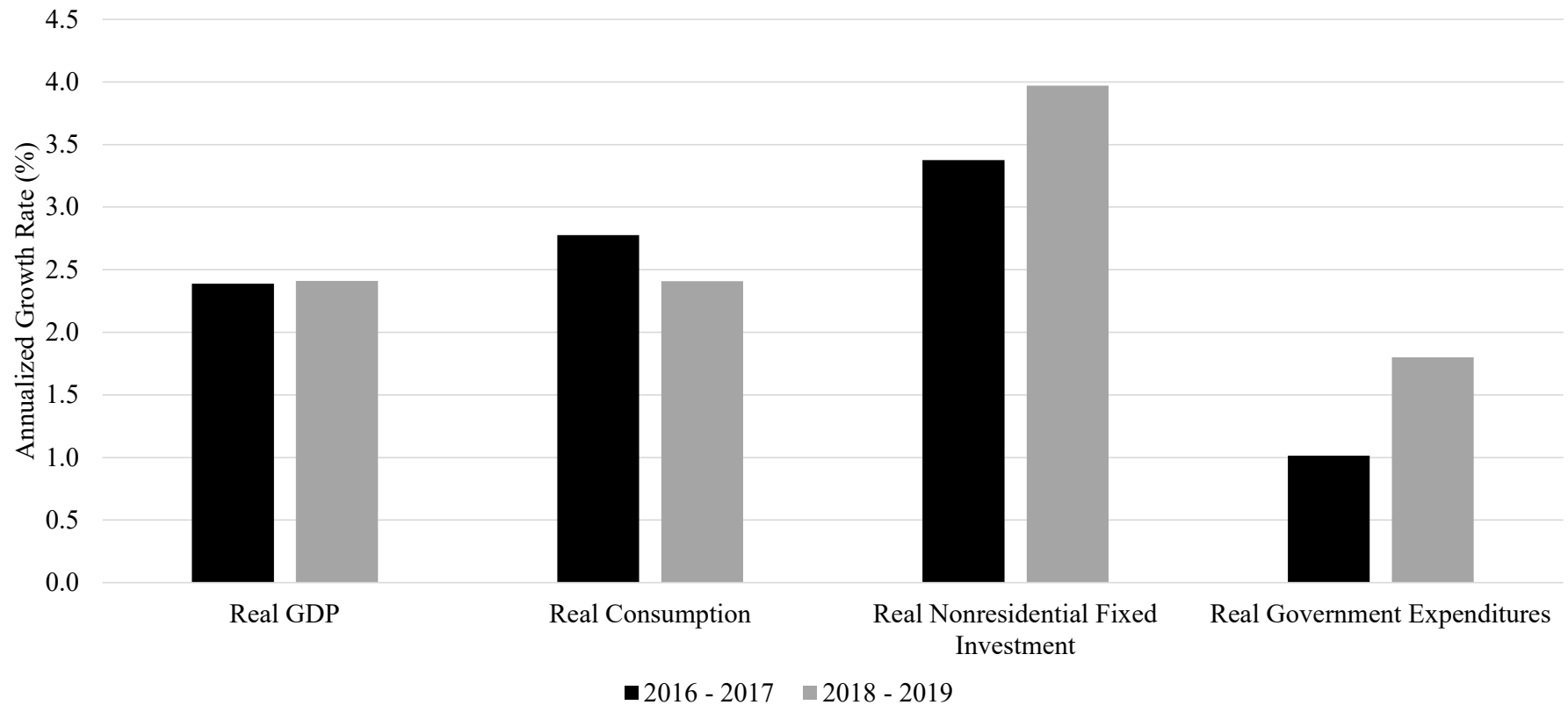
Caveats

- Measuring effects only through the end of 2019
 - Before COVID
 - Short-term not always a good predictor of long-term, especially for development of supply side effects
- Other things going on (spending package, monetary policy easing, tariffs)
- Aggregate data can mask micro effects

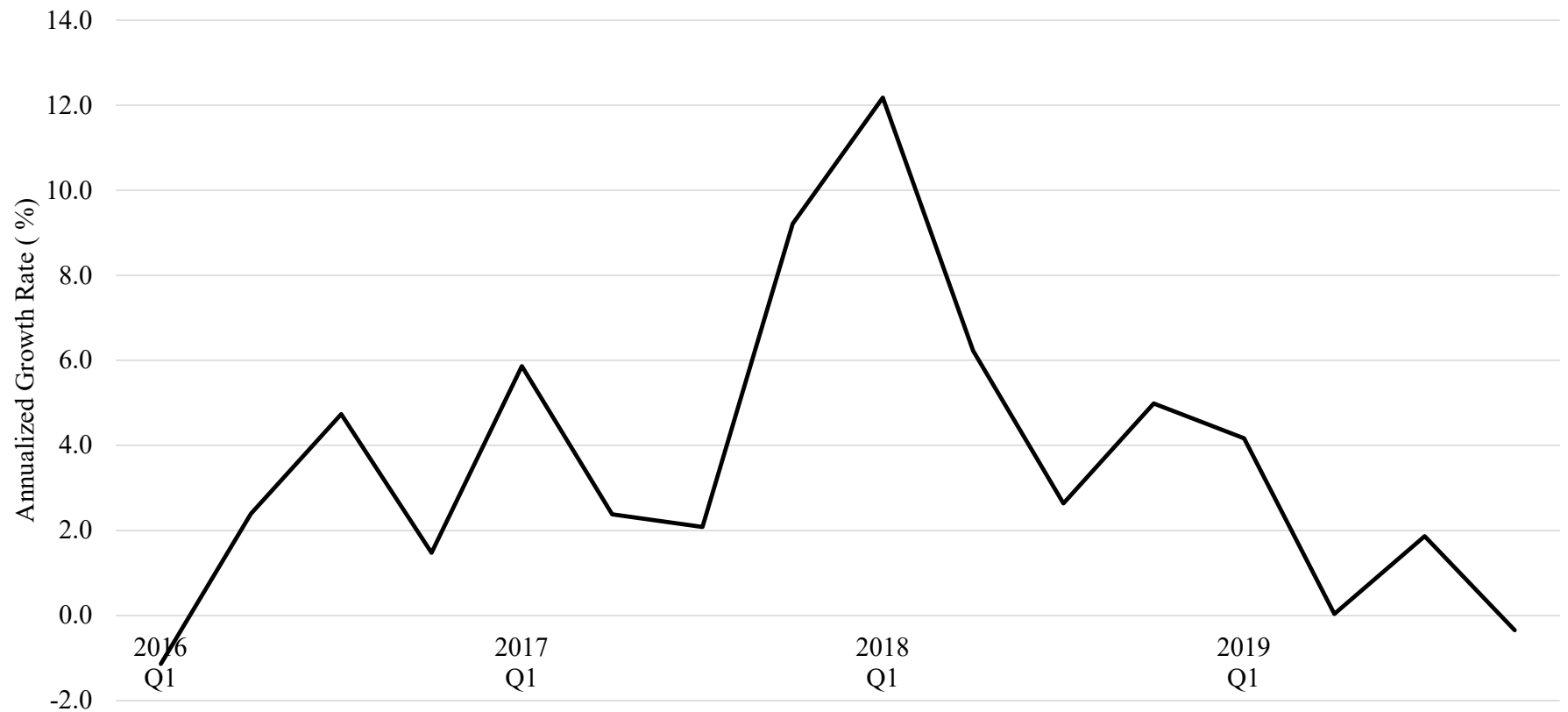
Selected Components of Revenue, 2010 - 2019



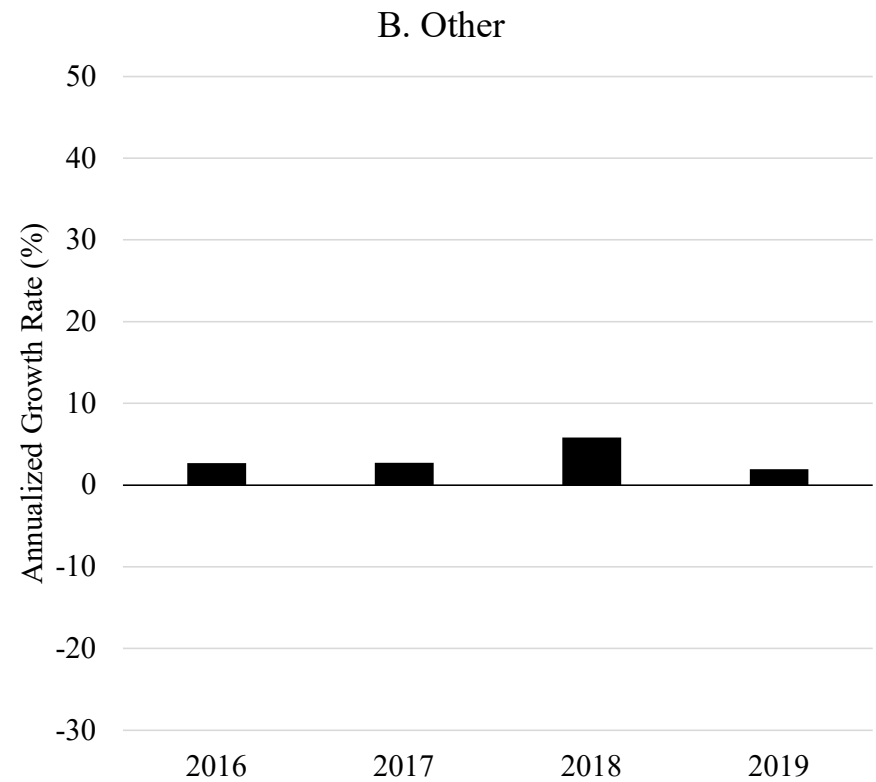
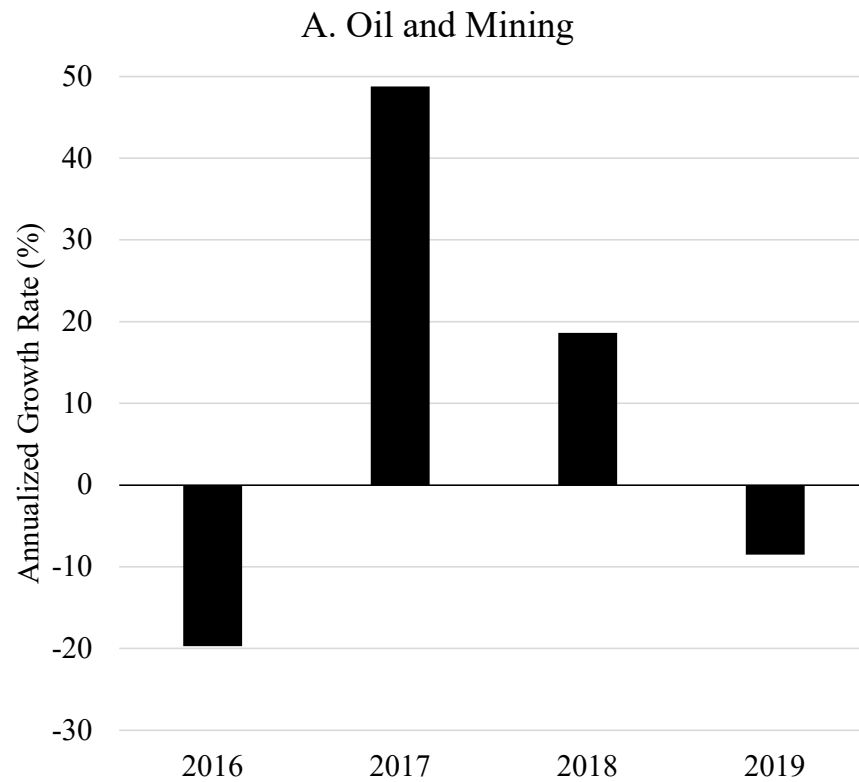
Selected Components of Real GDP Growth, 2016-19



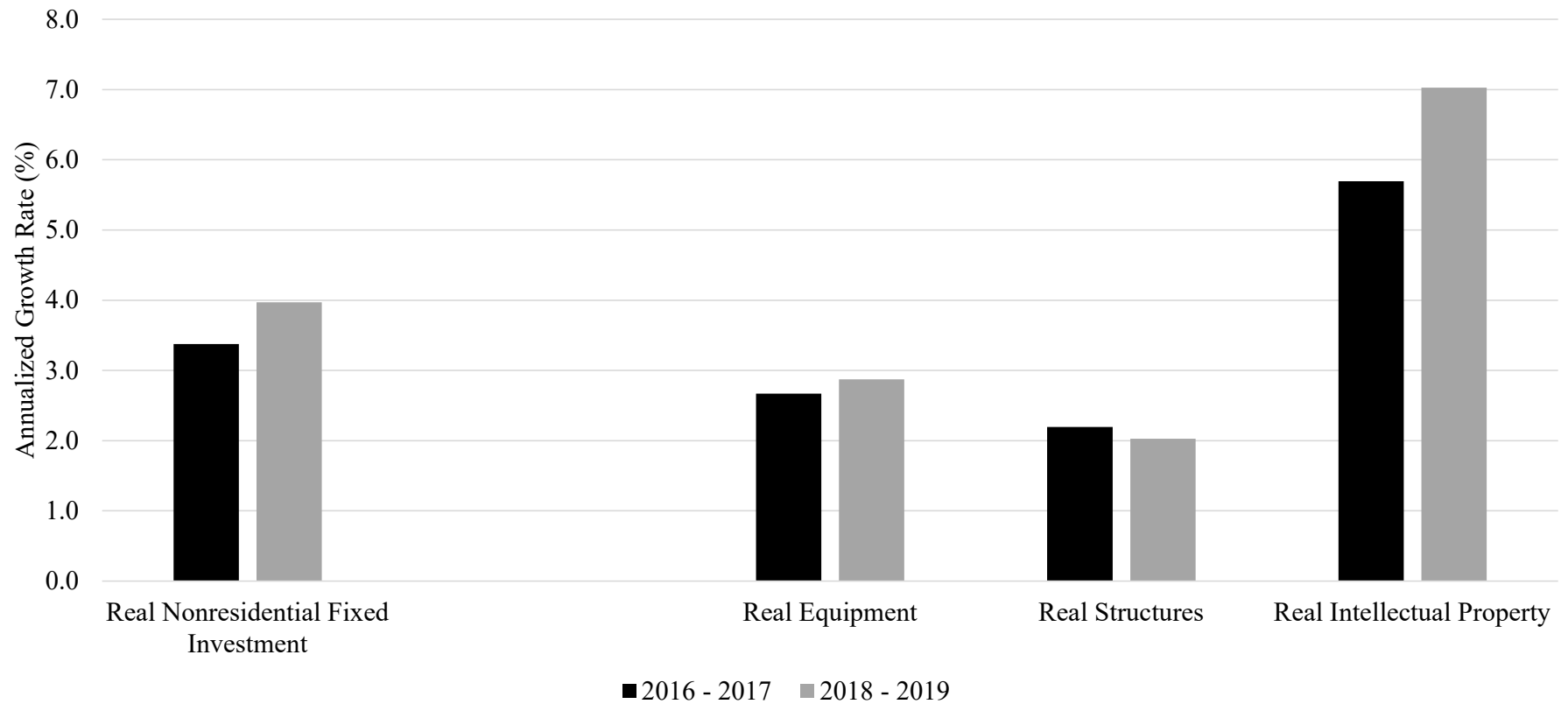
I: Timing of Investment Growth



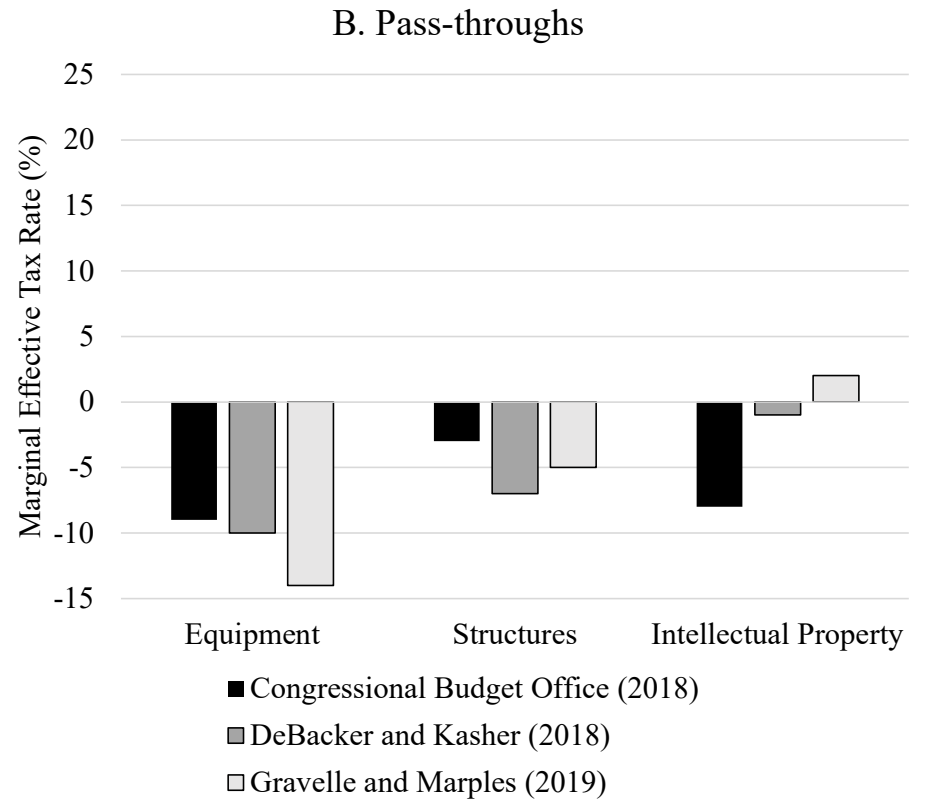
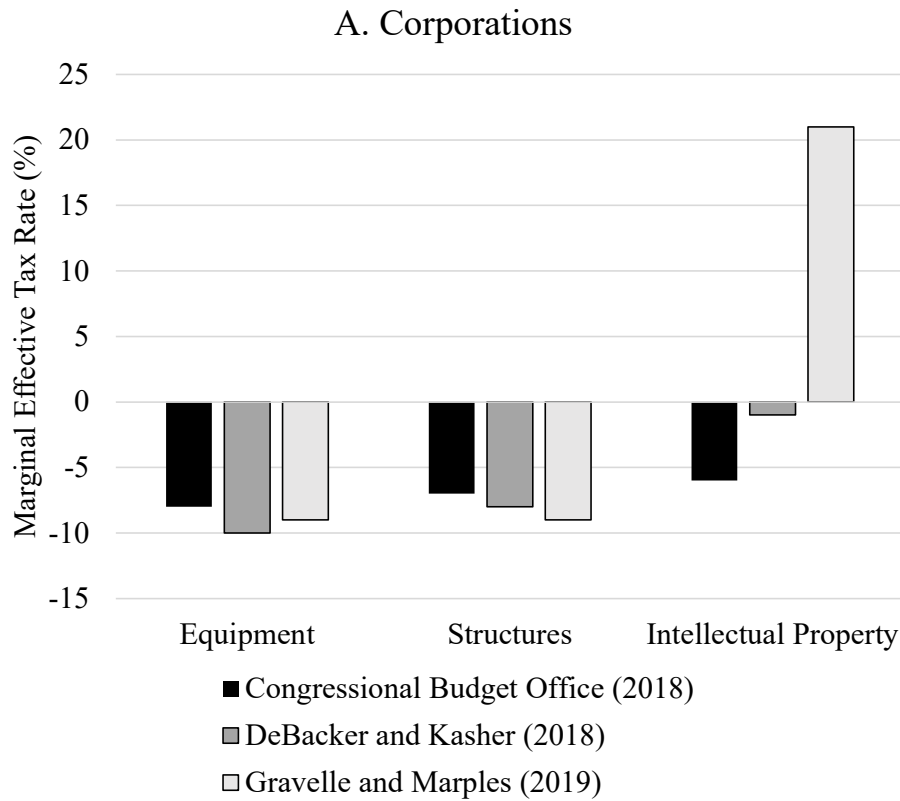
II: Oil/Mining Versus Other Investment



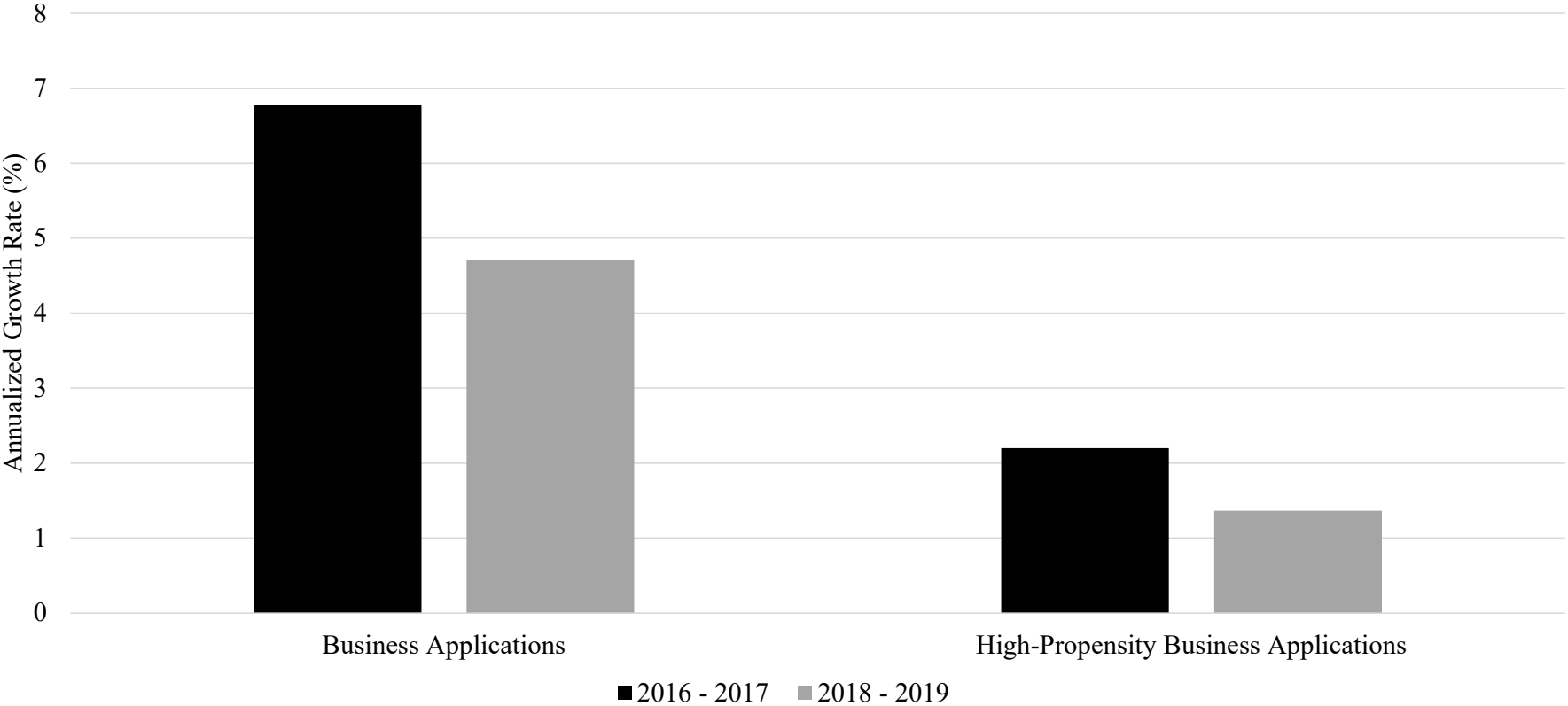
III: Investment Growth by Asset Type



Change in METR by Asset Type and Entity



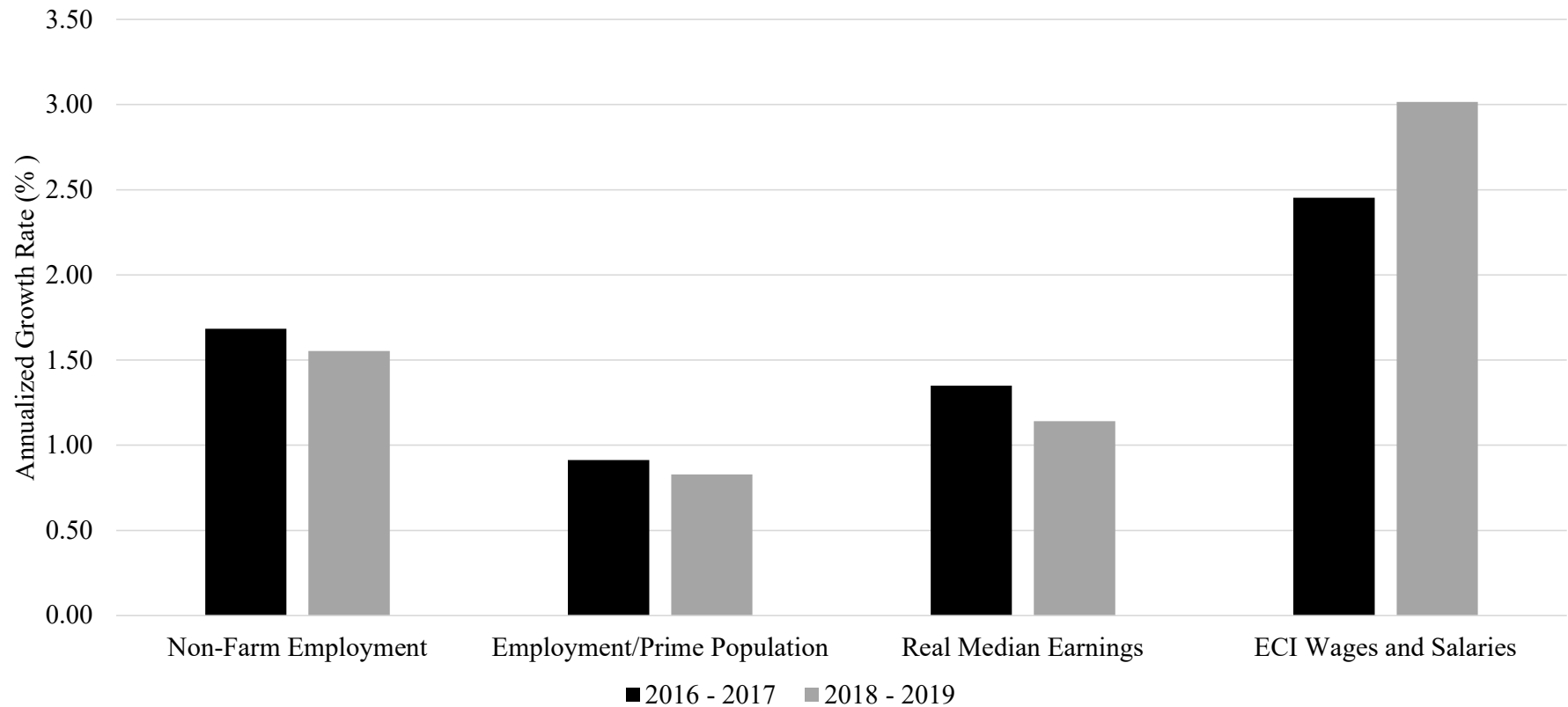
Growth in Number of New Business Applications, 2016 - 2019



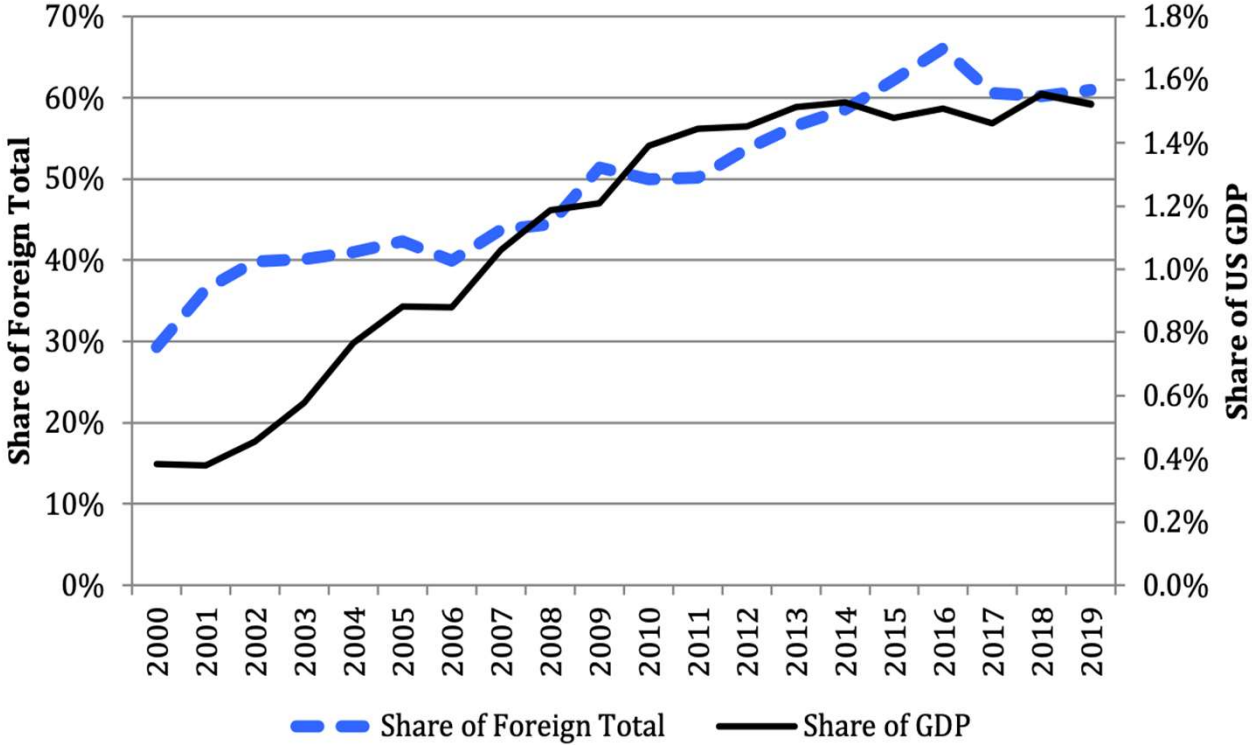
Labor Markets

- Bonuses
 - Small in aggregate (\$4.4 billion, \$28 per employee, 0.05% of overall wages)
 - Motivated at least in part by
 - Tax avoidance (35% rate in 2017 versus 21% in 2018)
 - Political affiliation
 - Viard: “a public relations gimmick”

Labor Market Indicators, 2016 - 2019

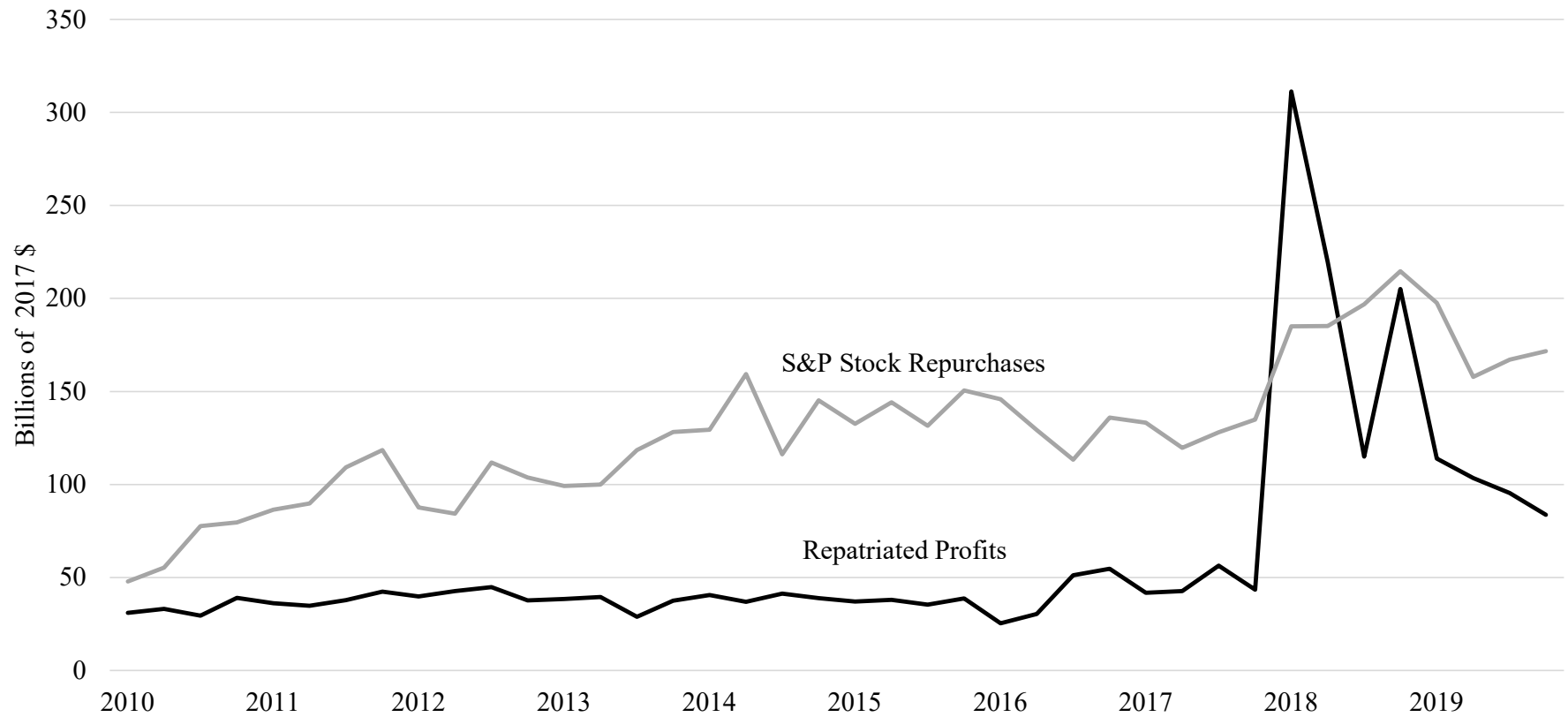


MNC Foreign Income Claimed in Big Seven Havens, 2000-2019



Source: Clausing (2020).

Repatriations and Repurchases, 2010 - 2019



Conclusion

- Evidence consistent with weak response to supply side incentives
 - Revenues fell
 - GDP effects are hard to discern
 - Investment
 - Explainable without supply side responses
 - Several patterns are inconsistent with a supply-side story driving the results
 - Business formation, wage growth, profit shifting – no significant impact