From 2000 to 2016, corporate tax receipts averaged about 1.7 percent of total GDP (the “modern average”). Immediately after the tax bill, corporate revenues dropped nearly 40 percent below this modern average. Corporate tax revenues will be more than 25 percent less than the modern average over the next decade.
Since World War 2, the rolling-10-year-average of corporate tax receipts had never been below 1.50 percent-of-GDP.

Post-2017, collections fell through the floor, and they are not expected to return to modern norms.

The expected revenue over the next ten years (2022-2031) is just 1.25 percent-of-GDP.
Major economies have higher corporate tax rates. The 10 largest economies all have rates between 25 percent and low-30s, and these represent approximately 2/3 of global GDP.

1. U.S.: 26%
2. China: 25%
3. Japan: 30%
4. Germany: 30%
5. India: 30%
6. U.K.: 19% (planning to go up to 25%)
7. France: 32% (planning to go down to 25% in 2022)
8. Italy: 28%
9. Brazil: 34%
10. Canada: 27%

Source: OECD (2018 tax rate); World Bank (GDP)
In 2018, the U.S. was last in the OECD (37th out of 37) on how much corporate tax revenue it collected as a share of GDP – and it was not close. It climbed a few spots in 2019, but only because one or two countries had large drops in receipts. (G7 countries in green)