



SPECIAL REPORT

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Sales Tax Holidays: Politically Expedient but Poor Tax Policy, 2018

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Key Findings

- Seventeen states will hold a sales tax holiday in 2018, down from a peak of 19 states in 2010, and up from 16 states last year. Wisconsin created a sales tax holiday for the first time, New Mexico will hold an additional holiday for items purchased from small businesses, and Louisiana suspended its sales tax holiday program effective July 1, 2018.
- Sales tax holidays do not promote economic growth or significantly increase consumer purchases; the evidence (including a 2017 study by Federal Reserve researchers) shows that they simply shift the timing of purchases. Some retailers raise prices during the holiday, reducing consumer savings.
- Sales tax holidays create complexities for tax code compliance, efficient labor allocation, and inventory management. However, free advertising for what is effectively a paltry 4 to 7 percent discount leads many larger businesses to lobby for the holidays.
- Most sales tax holidays involve politicians picking products and industries to favor with exemptions, arbitrarily discriminating among products and across time, and distorting consumer decisions.
- While sales taxes are somewhat regressive, this does not make sales tax holidays an effective tool for providing relief to low-income individuals. In order to give a small amount of tax savings to those with lower incomes, holidays give a large amount of savings to higher-income groups as well.
- Political gimmicks like sales tax holidays distract policymakers and taxpayers from genuine, permanent tax relief. If a state must offer a “holiday” from its tax system, it is an implicit recognition that the state’s tax system is uncompetitive. If policymakers want to save money for consumers, then they should cut the sales tax rate year-round.

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Executive Summary

Sales tax holidays are periods of time when selected goods are exempted from state (and sometimes local) sales taxes. Such holidays have become an annual event in many states, with exemptions for such targeted products as back-to-school supplies, clothing, computers, hurricane preparedness supplies, products bearing the U.S. government's Energy Star label, and even guns. New York State, which is known for high state taxes, sparked the trend in 1997 as a way to discourage border shopping.

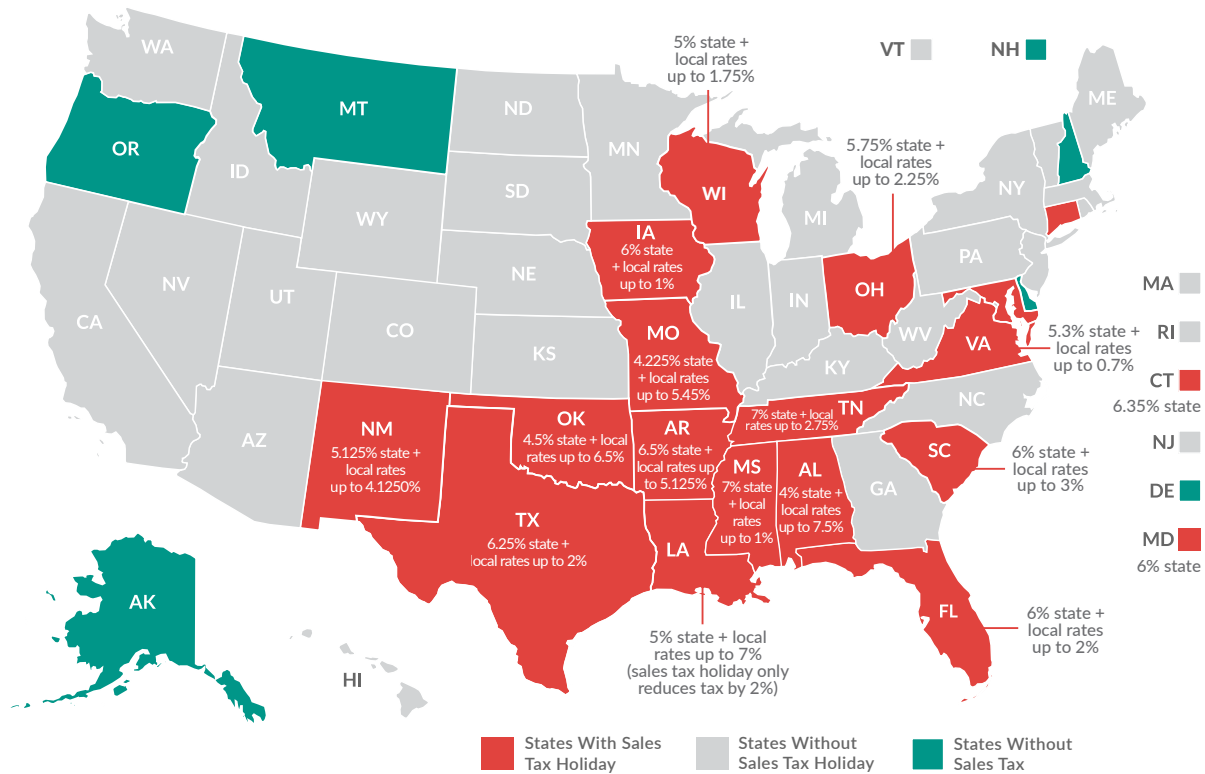
In 2018, 17 states will conduct sales tax holidays, down from a peak of 19 states in 2010 (see Table 1). Wisconsin will hold a sales tax holiday for the first time this year, and New Mexico created an additional sales tax holiday for items purchased from small businesses. Louisiana suspended its sales tax holiday program in June 2018 as a component of broader legislation. It has already held its May holiday, but its regularly scheduled August and September holidays will not occur. As of publication date, Massachusetts legislators are considering a sales tax holiday for 2018. In separate legislation, they have approved a sales tax holiday to take place from 2019 onward.

At first glance, sales tax holidays seem like great policy. They enjoy broad political support, with backers arguing that holidays are a highly visible form of tax cuts and provide benefits to low-income consumers. Politicians and other supporters routinely claim that sales tax holidays improve sales for retailers, create jobs, and promote economic growth.

Despite their political popularity, sales tax holidays are based on poor tax policy and distract policymakers and taxpayers from real, permanent, and economically beneficial tax reform. Sales tax holidays introduce unjustifiable government distortions into the economy without providing any significant boost to the economy. They represent a real cost for businesses without providing substantial benefits. They are also an inefficient means of helping low-income consumers and an ineffective means of providing savings to consumers.

Does Your State Have a Sales Tax Holiday?

States with Sales Tax Holidays, 2018



Alabama

February 23-25

Generators (\$1,000)
Weather Preparedness Items (\$60)

July 20-22

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$50)
Computers (\$750)
Books (\$30)

Arkansas

August 4-5

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (No Cap)
Clothing Accessories (\$50)

Connecticut

August 19-25

Clothing (\$100)

Florida

June 1-7

Generators (\$750)
Radios & Plastic Sheeting (\$50)
Batteries & Coolers (\$30)
Fuel Containers (\$25)
Lights (\$20)
Ice Packs (\$10)

August 3-5

Clothing (\$60)
School Supplies (\$15)

Iowa

August 3-4

Clothing (\$100)

Louisiana

May 26-27

Hurricane Preparedness Items (\$1,500)

Maryland

February 17-19

Energy Star (No Cap)

August 12-18

Clothing (\$100)
Backpacks (First \$40)

Mississippi

July 27-28

Clothing (\$100)

August 31-September 2

Firearms (No Cap)
Ammunition (No Cap)
Hunting Supplies (No Cap)

Missouri

April 19-25

Energy Star (\$1,500)

August 3-5

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$50)
Computers (\$1,500)
Software (\$350)
Graphing Calculators (\$150)

New Mexico

August 3-5

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$30)
Computers (\$1,000)
Computer Hardware (\$500)
Writing Materials (\$30)
Bookbags, Backpacks, Maps, and Globes (\$100)
Calculators (\$200)

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Tangible Personal Property, When Purchased from a Small Business (\$500)

Ohio

August 3-5

Clothing (\$75)
School Supplies (\$20)
School Instructional Material (\$20)

Oklahoma

August 3-5

Clothing (\$100)

South Carolina

August 3-5

Clothing (No Cap)
School Supplies (No Cap)
Computers (No Cap)
Bedding and Bath Items (No Cap)

Tennessee

July 27-29

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$100)
Computers (\$1,500)

Texas

April 28-30

Generators (\$3,000)
Hurricane Shutters and Emergency Ladders (\$300)
Batteries, Fuel Containers, and Flashlights (\$75)

May 26-28

Air conditioners (\$6,000)
Refrigerators (\$2,000)
Water-Conserving Products (No Cap)

August 10-12

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$100)
Backpacks (\$100)

Virginia

August 3-5

Clothing (\$100)
School Supplies (\$20)
Energy Star (\$2,500)
Generators (\$1,000)
Chainsaws (\$350)
Chainsaw Accessories (\$60)
Other Hurricane Preparedness Items (\$60)

Wisconsin

August 1-5

Clothing (\$75)
School Supplies (\$75)
Computers (\$750)
School Computer Supplies (\$250)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate dollar limits of items exempted. Louisiana's May sales tax holiday reduced the state sales tax rate from 5 percent to 3 percent, but retained local sales taxes. In June 2018, the state legislature changed the sales tax rate, which was scheduled to drop from 5 percent to 4.45 percent. As part of the sales tax changes, the state also suspended its sales tax holidays for 7 years, so the regularly scheduled August and September holidays will not occur in 2018. At time of publication, the Massachusetts legislature is considering legislation establishing a 2018 sales tax holiday.

Source: Tax Foundation review of state statutes and revenue department websites.

TABLE 1.

2018 Sales Tax Holidays and Price Caps

State	Sales Tax Rate	Dates	Clothing	School Supplies	Computers	Energy Star	Miscellaneous
Alabama	4% state + local rates up to 7.5%	February 23-25					Generators (\$1,000); weather preparedness supplies (\$60)
		July 20-22	\$100	\$50	\$750		Books (\$30)
Arkansas	6.5% state + local rates up to 5.125%	August 4-5	\$100	No Cap			Clothing accessories (\$50)
Connecticut	6.35% state	August 19-25	\$100				
Florida	6% state + local rates up to 2%	June 1-7					Generators (\$750); radios, plastic sheeting, and cords (\$50); batteries and coolers (\$30); fuel tanks (\$25); lights (\$20); ice packs (\$10)
		August 3-5	\$60	\$15			
Iowa	6% state + local rates up to 1%	August 3-4	\$100				
Louisiana (see note)	5% state + local rates up to 7% (sales tax holiday only reduces tax by 2%)	May 26-27					Hurricane Preparedness Items (\$1,500)
Maryland	6% state	February 17-19				No Cap	
		August 12-18	\$100				Backpacks (First \$40)
Mississippi	7% state + local rates up to 1%	July 27-28	\$100				
		August 31 - September 2					Firearms, ammunition, and hunting supplies (no cap)
Missouri	4.225% state + local rates up to 5.45%	April 19-25				\$1,500	
		August 3-5	\$100	\$50	Computers or peripheral devices (\$1,500); software (\$350)		Graphing calculators (\$150)
New Mexico	5.125% state + local rates up to 4.1250%	August 3-5	\$100	\$30	Computers (\$1,000); computer hardware (\$500)		Writing materials (\$30); bookbags, backpacks, maps, and globes (\$100); calculators (\$200)
		November 24					Various types of tangible personal property items, when purchased from a small business (\$500)
Ohio	5.75% state + local rates up to 2.25%	August 3-5	\$75	\$20			School instructional material (\$20)
Oklahoma	4.5% state + local rates up to 6.5%	August 3-5	\$100				
South Carolina	6% state + local rates up to 3%	August 3-5	No Cap	No Cap	No Cap		Bedding and bath items (no cap)
Tennessee	7% state + local rates up to 2.75%	July 27-29	\$100	\$100	\$1,500		
Texas	6.25% state + local rates up to 2%	April 28-30					Generators (\$3,000); hurricane shutters and emergency ladders (\$300); batteries, fuel containers, and flashlights (\$75)
		May 26-28				Air conditioners (\$6,000); refrigerators (\$2,000); other items (No Cap)	Water-conserving products (no cap)
		August 10-12	\$100	\$100			Backpacks (\$100)
Virginia	5.3% state + local rates up to 0.7%	August 3-5	\$100	\$20		\$2,500	Generators (\$1,000); chainsaws (\$350); chainsaw accessories (\$60); other hurricane preparedness items (\$60)
Wisconsin	5% state + local rates up to 1.75%	August 1-5	\$75	\$75	\$750		School computer supplies (\$250)

Note: Louisiana's May sales tax holiday reduced the state sales tax rate from 5 percent to 3 percent, but retained local sales taxes. In June 2018, the state legislature changed the sales tax rate, which was scheduled to drop from 5 percent to 4 percent, to 4.45 percent. As part of the sales tax changes, the state also suspended its sales tax holidays for 7 years, so the regularly scheduled August and September holidays will not occur in 2018. At time of publication, the Massachusetts legislature is considering legislation establishing a 2018 sales tax holiday.

Source: Tax Foundation review of state statutes and revenue department websites.

Principles of Sales Taxation

Sales taxes are a type of consumption tax, or a tax on spending on goods and services purchased by the end user. The principle underlying the use of sales taxes to fund government is that individuals should pay taxes in proportion to the benefit they receive from government spending; this idea is known as the benefit principle. Personal consumption is considered an appropriate proxy for the amount of government services consumed by an individual.

Thus, a tax on consumption is considered an equitable method of paying for government services.¹ Consumption also has the advantage of being relatively easy to track, measure, and tax. Many economists also prefer a consumption tax over an income tax because consumption taxes do not tax (and thereby discourage) savings.

Sales taxes in the United States are consumption taxes, but they largely exempt certain transactions, such as higher education, housing, and health care. A properly structured sales tax, however, would tax all consumption by end users including services that are currently excluded.

Broadening the sales tax base while lowering the sales tax rate would mitigate both volatility in revenue collections and the economic harm caused by a high tax rate. A high tax rate increases distortions in the market and can inhibit growth by making a state less attractive for individuals and businesses.

Another important feature of good sales taxes is that they tax consumption once and only once. Business inputs, or business-to-business purchases that are used to create other products or services, should be excluded from the sales tax base. Otherwise, final products will be taxed multiple times: once (or more) during production and again when purchased by the end user. In practice, this multiple taxation unfortunately occurs in many states.

Sales taxes tend to be inherently regressive with regard to income, as low-income individuals tend to spend a greater percentage of their income in taxable sales than high-income individuals. In an effort to reduce this regressivity, items viewed as basic necessities, such as groceries, utilities, clothing, and prescription drugs, are often exempted from sales taxes in the United States. But these exemptions also benefit high-income taxpayers, while narrowing the base and necessitating a higher tax rate.

Ideally, sales tax reform would broaden sales tax bases while lowering sales tax rates, to produce a system that collects stable revenue with minimal economic distortion. Sales tax holidays are an example of the opposite—base narrowing—in that they carve out exemptions for certain transactions during certain time periods.

¹ See generally Nicolas Kaldor, *An Expenditure Tax* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1955).

The History of Sales Tax Holidays

Ohio and Michigan enacted the first sales tax holidays in 1980 when they offered one-time tax holidays for automobile purchases. But it was New York that sparked the modern trend, with the first sales tax holiday for clothing in 1997. New York's objective was to tackle cross-border shopping, the phenomenon of residents traveling to nearby states to take advantage of lower sales tax rates (particularly clothing purchases in New Jersey). The sales tax holiday gave hope of reducing border shopping without the need of actually having to reduce the state's sales tax rate.

While sales tax holidays are often defended on grounds of economic benefits, in reality, a key motivation has been attempting to stop cross-border shopping, and perhaps even lure shoppers from other states. In 2005, Massachusetts adopted an extremely generous weekend sales tax holiday applying to all goods up to \$2,500, attempting to stop Massachusetts residents from shopping in next-door New Hampshire, which has no sales tax.² In 2009, Massachusetts temporarily abandoned the holiday as it raised its sales tax even further, from 5 percent to 6.25 percent.

Since the inception of sales tax holidays, many states have created them around certain products and industries.³ In 2018, 16 states will hold clothing sales tax holidays, 11 states will have school supplies sales tax holidays, six states will have computer sales tax holidays, and four states will have Energy Star products sales tax holidays. Altogether, 17 states will conduct a holiday, two fewer than in 2010. (See Tables 2 and 3 for a chronicle of sales tax holidays.)

A number of states have tried sales tax holidays and then canceled them, a trend that accelerated during the recent recession and related state government revenue downturn. Florida and Maryland canceled their holidays after 2007 (but have reinstated them since). Massachusetts canceled its 2009 holiday after it hiked its sales tax, but has a habit of reinstating it at the last minute most years since. In 2009, the District of Columbia, faced with declining revenue and a widening budget shortfall, announced the one-year suspension of its August sales tax holiday only weeks before it was scheduled to occur, later repealing it permanently. Meanwhile, Florida, having skipped holidays in 2008 and 2009, returned to having a tax holiday in 2010.

In July 2013, North Carolina approved legislation ending future sales tax holidays, using the revenue instead for broad-based tax relief. In 2016, Massachusetts canceled its sales tax holiday (traditionally held in August), citing a lack of revenue as reason for its hiatus. The state will hold a sales tax holiday permanently starting in 2019, but has not yet decided whether to hold one in 2018; legislation is pending in the Massachusetts legislature as of this report's publication.⁴ In June 2018, the Louisiana

2 In response, New Hampshire launched a \$40,000 ad campaign emphasizing the number of days each state has with no sales tax ("New Hampshire: 365, Massachusetts: 2"). See Jonathan Williams, "New Hampshire's 365-Day Sales Tax Holiday," Tax Foundation, Aug. 8, 2006, <https://taxfoundation.org/new-hampshires-365-day-sales-tax-holiday-0/>.

3 Not included in our list are Ohio's and Michigan's 1980 sales tax holiday for car purchases, nor four state gas tax holidays adopted between 2000 and 2005 (Florida, Georgia, Illinois, and Indiana). For information on state gas tax holidays, see Jonathan Williams, "Paying at the Pump: Gasoline Taxes in America," Tax Foundation, Oct. 16, 2007, 14-16, <https://taxfoundation.org/paying-pump-gasoline-taxes-america/>.

4 Joshua Miller and Jon Chesto, "A sales tax holiday may happen in 2018 after all," *The Boston Globe*, July 10, 2018, <https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2018/07/10/sales-tax-holiday-may-happen-after-all/4pprZDbm7o5WHF1skfpCkP/story.html>; In Michael King, "No tax-free weekend in Georgia this summer," WXIA-TV, June 29, 2017, <http://www.11alive.com/money/no-tax-free-weekend-in-georgia-this-summer/453010259>; "State Rep. Jay Powell (R - 171st, Camilla), chairman of the committee, says ending the tax break has been discussed for years. 'People are going to buy clothes for school. They are going to buy computers and supplies for school, and what the sales tax holiday did was it concentrated that activity -- but it didn't create any new activity.'"; Nik DeCosta-Klipa, "There won't be a sales tax holiday for Massachusetts this year, lawmakers say," *The Boston Globe*, July 18, 2016, <https://www.boston.com/news/business/2016/07/18/no-sales-tax-holiday-massachusetts-year-lawmakers-decide>.

state legislature passed broad sales tax legislation which changed its state sales tax rate from 5 percent to 4.45 percent. As part of the sales tax changes, the state also suspended its sales tax holidays for seven years, so while the May holiday has already occurred, the regularly scheduled August and September holidays will not occur in 2018.

Many other localities, counties, towns, and even individual vendors have opted out of their state's sales tax holidays.⁵ As noted tax scholar John Mikesell has put it, "State lawmakers are in the position of making a politically attractive decision with the cost of that decision being borne by someone else (local lawmakers), [a condition] ripe for poor policy choices."⁶

TABLE 2.
Summary of States with a Sales Tax Holiday

Year	States with a Sales Tax Holiday
1980	2 (MI, OH)
1981-1996	None
1997	1 (NY)
1998	2 (FL, NY)
1999	3 (FL, NY, TX)
2000	7 (CT, FL, IA, NY, PA, SC, TX)
2001	7+DC (CT, FL, IA, NY, PA, SC, TX)
2002	8+DC (CT, GA, IA, NC, PA, SC, TX, WV)
2003	9 (CT, GA, IA, NY, NC, SC, TX, VT, WV)
2004	12+DC (CT, FL, GA, IA, MA, MO, NY, NC, SC, TX, VT, WV)
2005	12+DC (CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MA, MO, NM, NY, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2006	15+DC (AL, CT, FL, GA, IA, MD, MA, MO, NM, NY, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2007	15+DC (AL, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MA, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2008	16+DC (AL, CT, GA, IA, LA, MA, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV)
2009	16 (AL, CT, GA, IA, LA, MS, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV)
2010	19 (AL, CT, FL, IL, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV)
2011	17 (AL, AR, CT, FL, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2012	18 (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2013	18 (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2014	17 (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2015	18 (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MA, MS, MO, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2016	17 (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, IA, LA, MD, MS, MO, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2017	16 (AL, AR, CT, FL, IA, LA, MD, MS, MO, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)
2018	17 (AL, AR, CT, FL, IA, LA, MD, MS, MO, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI)

Source: Tax Foundation; Federation of Tax Administrators; state statutes and revenue departments.

5 See Alabama Department of Revenue, "Alabama 2018 Back to School Sales Tax Holiday Participating Localities" <https://revenue.alabama.gov/sales-use/sales-tax-holidays/alabama-2018-back-to-school-sales-tax-holiday-participating-localities/> (listing localities that have opted out of the state sales tax holiday); Missouri Department of Revenue, "Back to School Sales Tax Holiday - Cities Opting Out," <http://dor.mo.gov/business/sales/taxholiday/school-cities.php> (listing cities that opted out of the 2018 state sales tax holiday); In Larayne Brown, "Shoppers throng to state's sales tax holiday," *The (Jackson, MS) Clarion-Ledger*, Aug. 1, 2009: "Kathy Waterbury, spokeswoman for the [Mississippi] State Tax Commission, has gotten reports that some retailers weren't participating in the event." However, in most states with sales tax holidays, retailer participation is not optional.

6 John L. Mikesell, "State Sales Tax Holidays: The Continuing Triumph of Politics Over Policy," *State Tax Notes* 41 (July 10, 2006): 107, 112.

State Sales Tax Holidays, 1997–Present

State	Items	Days	Date	Years
Alabama	Hurricane Supplies	3	July (2012), Early February, Late February (2018)	2012-2018
	Clothing, computers, school supplies, books	3	Early August, Mid July (2017-2018)	2006-2018
Arkansas	Clothing, school supplies	2	Early August	2011-2018
Connecticut	Clothing, footwear	7	Mid August	2000-2018
	Energy Star Appliances	3 months	June - September	2007
Florida	Clothing, footwear, books, and school supplies (beginning in 2004)	7-9 (2004-2009), 3 (2010-2018)	End July (2004-2009), Early/Mid August (2010-2018)	1998-2001, 2004-2018
	Emergency Supplies	12, 3 (2017), 7 (2018)	Late May/early June	2005-2007, 2014, 2017-2018
	Energy Star Appliances	7	Early October	2006, 2014
Georgia	Clothing, footwear, books, school supplies, and computers	4, 2 (2016)	Late March (2002), late July/early August	2002 (twice), 2003-2009, 2012-2016
	Energy Star Appliances	4, 3 (2016)	Early/mid October	2005, 2007-2009, 2012-2016
Illinois	Clothing, footwear, and school supplies	10	Early/mid August	2010
Iowa	Clothing, protective equipment, select sports equipment	2	Early August	2000-2018
Louisiana	Tangible personal property, first \$2,500	2	Mid December, Early August	2005, 2007-2017
	Hurricane Supplies	2	Late May	2008-2015, 2017-2018
	Firearms	3	Early September	2009-2017
Maryland	Clothing, footwear	5-7	Mid/late August	2001, 2006, 2010-2018
	Energy Star Appliances	3	Mid February	2011-2018
Massachusetts	Tangible personal property, first \$2,500	1-2	Mid August	2004-2008, 2010-2015
Mississippi	Clothing, footwear	2	Late July/early August	2009-2018
	Firearms	3	Late August (2016), Early September	2014-2018
Missouri	Energy Star Appliances	7	Late April	2009-2018
	School supplies, computer software and hardware, graphing calculators, clothing, and footwear (beginning in 2005)	3	Early/mid August	2004-2018
New Mexico	Clothing, footwear, computers, school supplies	3	Early August	2005-2018
	Personal property items, when purchased from a small business	1	Late November	2018
New York	Clothing, footwear	7	Mid January	1997-2000, 2004-2006
	Clothing, and footwear (beginning in 1998)	7	Early September	1997-1999, 2003-2005
Ohio	Clothing, school supplies, instructional material	3	Early August	2015-2018
Oklahoma	Clothing, footwear	3	Early August	2007-2018
Pennsylvania	Computers	8	Mid August (2000, 2001), Mid February (2001, 2002)	2000, 2001 (twice), 2002
South Carolina	Clothing, footwear, school supplies, computers, printers, software, various bath supplies, and bed linens	3	Early August	2000-2018
	Most purchases	2	Late November	2006
	Firearms	2	Late November	2008-2010
Tennessee	Clothing, school supplies, computers	3	Late July/early August	2006-2018
	Clothing, school supplies, computers	3	Late April	2006-2008
Texas	Clothing, footwear	3	Early/Mid August	1999-2018
	Energy Star Appliances	3	Late May	2008-2018
	Batteries, flashlights, storm preparation tools, generators	3	Mid/Late April	2016-2018
Vermont	Computers	3	Mid August/Mid October	2003, 2004 (twice)
	Tangible personal property	1-2	Mid July (2008), late August (2009), Early March (2010)	2008-2010
	Energy Star Appliances	7	Mid July	2009
Virginia	School supplies, clothing, footwear	3	Early August	2006-2018
	Energy Star Appliances	3 (2017-2018), 4	Early October (2007-2014), Early August (2016-2018)	2007-2018
	Hurricane Supplies	3 (2017-2018), 7	Late May (2008-2014), Early August	2008-2018
West Virginia	Clothing, footwear, school supplies, computers, educational software	3	Early August	2002-2004
	Energy Star Appliances	7, 3 months (2009-2010)	Early September, September-November (2009-2010)	2008-2010
Wisconsin	Clothing, school supplies, computers	5	Early August	2018
District of Columbia	School supplies, clothing, footwear	9-10	Early/mid August	2001-2002, 2004-2008
	Clothing and Shoes	9-10	Late November	2001, 2004-2008

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators; Adam J. Cole, Sales Tax Holidays, 1997-2007: A History, 47 State Tax Notes 1001 (March 2008); Ala. Code § 40-23-210 et seq.; Ark. Code § 26-52-444; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-407E; Ga. Code § 48-8-3(75); Iowa Code § 423.3(68); La. Rev. Stat. § 47:305.54; Md. Code, Tax-Gen. § 11-228; Miss. Code § 27-65-111(Bb); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 144.049; N.M. Stat. § 7-9-95; N.Y. Tax Law § 1115(30) (Repealed); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-164.13C; Okla. Stat. tit. 68, § 1357.10; 72 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 7204(58) (Repealed); S.C. Code § 12-36-2120(57); Tenn. Code § 67-6-393; Tex. Tax Code § 151.326, 151.327; Va. Code § 58.1-611.2; W. Va. Code § 11-15-9G; D.C. Code § 47-2005(32A) (Repealed). Florida did not codify its 2011 sales tax holiday. See H.b. 143, 2011 Leg. (Fla. 2011).

Sales Tax Holidays Do Not Promote Economic Growth

Supporters claim that sales tax holidays stimulate the economy. They argue that, first, individuals will purchase more of the exempted goods than they would have in the absence of a holiday, and second, consumers will increase their consumption of nonexempt goods through “impulse” purchases, paying taxes that would otherwise not have been collected.

Rather than stimulating new sales, sales tax holidays simply shift the timing of sales. In 1997, the New York Department of Taxation and Finance studied its clothing sales tax holiday and found that while sales of exempt goods rose during the holiday, overall retail sales for the year did not increase.⁷ On the contrary, shoppers waited until the holiday to purchase exempted goods, thereby slowing sales in the weeks prior to and following the holiday. A University of Michigan study looking at computer purchases during sales tax holidays found that this timing shift “accounts for between 37 and 90 percent of the increase in purchases in the tax holiday states over [a] 30-week horizon,” depending on price caps and particular products.⁸ Anecdotal evidence from other states supports these conclusions.⁹

Other evidence suggests that sales tax holidays attracted cross-border sales only when other states did not have their own holidays, which is no longer the case. Peter Morici, an economist at the University of Maryland, told the *Washington Examiner* in 2006 that a sales tax holiday “has to be a novelty to be a measurable success and it’s no longer.”¹⁰ As the costs of squeezing a disproportionate number of sales into a short period of time have become clear, evidence suggests that fewer shoppers participate.¹¹ For the vast majority of those who shop during sales tax holidays, the holiday simply provides a modest windfall, or unexpected benefit, for doing something they would have done anyway.

7 New York Department of Taxation and Finance, *The Temporary Clothing Exemption*, November 1997, 23, http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/stats/policy_special_clothing/1997/1997_temporary_clothing_exemption.pdf.

8 Adam J. Cole, “Christmas in August: Prices and Quantities During Sales Tax Holidays,” in *Sales Tax Holidays: Timing Behavior and Tax Incidence*, PhD dissertation, University of Michigan, May 2009, 23. In the same paper, Cole suggests the shifts are short-term ones, finding “no evidence that purchases are shifted across months to exploit the tax holiday in sufficient amounts to impact tax collections in months preceding or succeeding the month of a tax holiday.”

9 See in Jenny Kincaid Boone, “Virginia’s Sales Tax Holiday: Just The Icing On The Cake,” *The Roanoke (Va.) Times*, Aug. 5, 2009: “Larie Thompson...decided to get a head start on the sales tax holiday. She took her two daughters to the Bonsack Wal-Mart to scout out school deals, but she planned to wait until the tax-free weekend to buy them.”; In Emilie Bahr, “New Orleans Merchants Hope Sales Tax Holiday Brings Boost,” *New Orleans CityBusiness*, Aug. 3, 2009: “At The Garden Gate on Old Metairie Road, for example, manager Sara Draper said some customers will select a fancy fountain or bench but wait to swipe their credit cards until they can get the item during the tax-exemption period.”; In Louis Llovio, “Sales-Tax Holiday On School Supplies Starts Friday,” *Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch*, Aug. 2, 2009: “Diane Parnell, who was shopping with Reason at the Target on Midlothian Turnpike last week, said she will do some shopping before the tax holiday begins, but will wait until the weekend to buy most of the supplies on her children’s list.”; In LaTina Emerson, “Georgia’s Sales Tax Holiday Starts Thursday,” *The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, July, 29, 2009: “Robyn Linen of Grovetown was shopping at Target.... She usually waits until the holiday so she can save money, she said.”; In Emma Brown, “Shoppers Go For The Gold On Tax Holiday,” *The Boston Globe*, Aug. 17, 2008: “‘We’re going to come back again tomorrow’ for a stove, said Mariam Haddad of Somerville, who waited until this weekend to buy a crib for her day-care business and a digital camera for her 14-year-old daughter.” The Tax Foundation has also received calls from individuals asking about the likelihood of their state conducting a sales tax holiday, with the caller’s intent being to postpone purchases if a holiday occurs. See Josh Barro, “Even Proposing a Sales Tax Holiday Creates Tax Instability,” *Tax Foundation*, Oct. 21, 2008, <http://www.taxfoundation.org/blog/show/23803.html>.

10 Dena Levitz, “Sales tax holiday returns to Maryland,” *Washington Examiner*, Aug. 23, 2006.

11 See in Mary Worrell, “Sales Tax Holiday A Bust For Some Retailers,” *Hampton Roads (Va.) Business Journal*, Aug. 13, 2007: “Zenisek spent money advertising the tax-free weekend in area publications and had more employees in-store anticipating an influx of traffic, which she never saw.”; In Mark Albright, “Sales Tax Holiday’s Appeal May Be Slipping,” *Tampa Bay Times*, Aug. 2, 2007: “‘I’m done,’ proclaimed the Largo nurse and mother of three during a recent outing at Target. ‘I shop the sales year round for real deals. I’m trying to be more practical. I won’t be fighting crowds for the small savings during the sales tax holiday.’”; Jenny Munro, “Budget-Conscious Shoppers Welcome Sales Tax Holiday,” *The Greenville (S.C.) News*, Aug. 5, 2009: “Mel Lester, who was shopping for summer shorts for her two children, said she probably wouldn’t shop on the sales tax holiday weekend. ‘You don’t save enough to make it worth fighting the crowds,’ she said.”; In Christel Phillips, “Many East Texans Not Waiting For Tax Free Weekend To Shop,” *KTRE (Lufkin, TX)*, Aug. 5, 2009: “‘Parents tend to do it two weeks in advance,’ said Maria Hernandez, a J.C. Penney store manager. She says many parents don’t want to take a risk when school is just around the corner.... Some store managers recommend shopping before the tax free weekend to avoid missing out on items that could be out of stock.”

“Impulse” purchases occur whenever consumers shop, and if consumers merely shift their purchases into a tax-free period, as the evidence suggests, their “impulse” purchases during a sales tax holiday are likewise shifted from other time periods. The increase in tax revenue would be far outweighed by the lost revenue from the much larger amount of tax-free purchases. It is therefore unlikely there is a net revenue gain from additional “impulse” purchases. And even if the “impulse” argument were true and consumers essentially tricked into making extra unnecessary taxable purchases, that would contradict the argument that sales tax holidays are designed to provide a tax cut for consumers.

Job creation is a frequent argument in support of sales tax holidays. But this argument suffers from the same problems as the argument based on general economic growth. Any increase in employment will be modest and temporary, limiting the benefits. Temporary increases in labor associated with sales tax holidays are costly for businesses, more so than an equivalent increase spread over the whole year, because of the fixed cost associated with hiring and training multiple temporary employees. By focusing on encouraging a few days of temporary employment during sales tax holidays, lawmakers lose sight of and undermine policies that promote long-term economic growth and job creation.

Recent budget difficulties have prompted some states and localities to cancel or opt out of their sales tax holidays. The District of Columbia Office of Taxation and Revenue estimated that it would save \$640,000 in tax revenue by canceling its sales tax holiday in 2009.¹² After eight years of sales tax holidays, District tax officials found the holiday did not spur enough economic growth to offset the costs. North Carolina officials found that repealing their sales tax holiday in 2013 would save the state \$16.3 million the next year, and put those dollars toward individual and corporate income tax cuts.¹³ Other states would be wise to follow D.C.’s and North Carolina’s lead and reevaluate the costs and benefits of sales tax holidays.

Sales tax experts and economists widely agree that there is little evidence of increased economic activity as a result of sales tax holidays.¹⁴ Politicians claim that sales tax holidays largely pay for themselves through increased economic activity and new collections. But experience shows that the claims of economic stimulus, increased revenue, and consumer savings are greatly exaggerated. States see little net economic activity as a result of sales tax holidays; the holidays instead represent a costly-to-administer revenue loss for the government.

12 See Micah Cohen, “A True Cause for Celebration: DC Cancels Sales Tax Holiday,” Tax Foundation, July 22, 2009, <https://taxfoundation.org/true-cause-celebration-dc-cancels-sales-tax-holiday/>.

13 Sandra Johnson, Jonathan Tart, and Brian Slivka, “House Bill 998, 5th edition” (2013 sess.), Legislative Fiscal Note, North Carolina General Assembly Fiscal Research Division, July 2, 2013, <http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/FiscalNotes/House/PDF/HFN0998v5.pdf>.

14 See David Brunori, “The Politics of State Taxation: Dumber Than a Bag of Hammers,” *State Tax Notes* 20 (March 12, 2001): 48-63. After listing many of the flaws of sales tax holidays and citing scholars on the left and right, Brunori colorfully writes that sales tax holidays are “dumber than a bag of hammers.”

Sales Tax Holidays Discriminate Arbitrarily among Products

Sales tax holidays usually apply only to a specific list of products, such as school supplies, sports equipment, clothing, or computers. The number of categories has expanded in recent years to include specific appliances, hurricane preparedness supplies, and even firearms. Restaurant owners in Massachusetts have even pushed for a prepared food sales tax holiday.¹⁵ These lists are a product of political forces. Politicians single out specific populations or industries and bestow targeted tax breaks on them. Such discrimination among products distorts consumer spending and reduces market efficiency by favoring certain products over others.

For example, the New Mexico sales tax holiday exempts computer microphones but not headsets, blank painting canvases but not dry erase boards, and backpacks but not duffel bags. Many states exempt backpacks during their “back to school” sales tax holidays even though students may prefer to purchase comparably priced messenger-style bags or duffel bags which accomplish the same functional goal but are not tax-exempt. The sales tax holiday raises the price of these items relative to backpacks and so students are influenced to purchase the backpacks. Though they save a little money on the purchases, they end up with less suitable products that they may not have purchased in the absence of the holiday.

Likewise, a low-income elderly or childless couple may not have a need for school supplies, a computer, or sports equipment, but presumably they are as deserving of tax cuts as a consumer purchasing any of the exempt products. Using the tax code to discriminate among products can easily translate into discrimination among certain types of consumers, driving sales taxes further from the ideal policy based on the benefit principle.

While it is true that consumers always face these cost-benefit trade-offs in the market, tax policy should avoid adding unnecessary and discriminatory market distortions. In general, political efforts to manipulate the economy make markets less efficient by influencing consumers, retailers, and manufacturers to consume, sell, and produce more or less of a product than they otherwise would. While the economic costs of these distortions may be difficult to measure, they are real and economically damaging.

The fact that most sales tax holidays impose a price limit on the goods that are exempt only worsens the economic distortions. This encourages consumers to purchase cheaper goods over more expensive goods during sales tax holidays, even if they would prefer an item of better quality or suitability. Consumers should make consumption decisions for their individual economic reasons, not tax reasons.

¹⁵ See Kendall Hatch, “Restaurants Seek Their Own Tax Holiday,” *The Taunton (MA) Daily Gazette*, Feb. 7, 2011. See also S.B. 1528, 2011 Leg. (Mass. 2011).

Sales Tax Holidays Can Mislead Consumers about Savings

Large retailers are often the biggest supporters of sales tax holidays. Given that they are the beneficiaries of free marketing for what is essentially a modest 4 to 7 percent discount, and that the mad customer rush in a short time allows them to raise prices, this is not surprising. Policymakers should not be convinced that a sales tax holiday is a good idea just because retailers support it.¹⁶

As weeks or months of sales cram into a weekend or a week, demand rises dramatically during sales tax holidays. Because the amount of inventory a retailer can have on hand is finite, many retailers understandably respond by raising prices rather than running out of stock too quickly. When lawmakers create sales tax holidays, the assumption is that the benefit will be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices. In reality, retailers often absorb those benefits.

For example, assume a pair of shoes costs \$50, and with tax the total comes to \$53. During a sales tax holiday, the shoes are exempt from the sales tax, so the consumer would expect to pay \$50. But if the shoes are in high demand due to crowds turning out for the sales tax holiday, a retailer may have to raise the price or risk running out of stock too quickly. If the retailer raises the price to \$51 or \$52, the retailer absorbs a large share of the savings that are intended to go to the consumer.

Researchers at the University of West Florida studied the price effect of Florida's sales tax holiday in 2001.¹⁷ Using 10 types of apparel across 10 retail locations, data was collected over a three-week period to analyze whether before-tax prices were comparable before, during, and after the sales tax holiday. Based on the prices observed in Pensacola before the sales tax holiday, it was expected that shoppers would save \$125.58 during the holiday on a representative basket of \$1,674.41 worth of consumer goods. Due to changes in the before-tax price of the various products, actual savings observed during the holiday were \$100.06. In short, retailers absorbed up to 20 percent of the benefit of a sales tax holiday, significantly reducing the benefit that consumers received. Their study is not conclusive for all tax holidays, but it strongly suggests uncertainty about how much consumers actually benefit from sales tax holidays.¹⁸

There is even evidence that the prices consumers pay during holidays may exceed the prices during other times of the year, even after accounting for the tax savings. A reporter in Charlotte, North Carolina, found that consumer price savings were greater at six large stores in the week before the

16 In December 2008, as interest groups of all kinds sought a piece of federal stimulus proposals under consideration, a group of large retailers pushed Congress to adopt three nationwide sales tax holidays for 2009. See Ann Zimmerman, "Retailers Want In on Stimulus Plan," *The Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 24, 2008. The group stated its proposal would be stimulative, and pointed to a survey that 82 percent of consumers favored a sales tax holiday and that 69 percent said they would make purchases they otherwise wouldn't make. That consumers support receiving benefits when no costs are explained to them shouldn't be surprising. The economic evidence from various studies provided in this report undermines the idea that many additional purchases would occur, especially in a recession.

17 See Richard Harper, et al., "Price Effects Around a Sales Tax Holiday: An Exploratory Study," *Public Budgeting & Finance* 23, no. 4 (December 2003): 108-113.

18 The University of Florida researchers noted that prices also rose in nearby Mobile, Alabama, suggesting that some of the price increase occurred for reasons other than the sales tax holiday. Cole found in his study of computer prices during sales tax holidays that the holiday induced retailers to raise prices of inexpensive laptop computers but lower prices of inexpensive desktop computers. See Cole, "Christmas in August," note 6. Additionally, scholars Richard Hawkins and John Mikesell note that retailers' ability to raise prices are more constrained during recessions. See Richard R. Hawkins and John L. Mikesell, "Six Reasons to Hate Your Sales Tax Holiday," *State Tax Notes* 20 (March 5, 2001): 801-803. Further research analyzing price effects before and during sales tax holidays would be valuable.

2009 tax holiday than during it.¹⁹

Indeed, this seems to be a perverse effect of sales tax holidays: the more consumers they turn out, the more demand goes up, and the more prices rise.

Sales Tax Holidays Cause Costly Complexity and Instability

Tax codes should be as simple as possible. Tax complexity means additional tax compliance costs. Because of their impacts on labor allocation and inventory management, sales tax holidays add complexity to sales taxes and are accompanied by administrative costs which can place a large burden on businesses. This extra burden represents a real cost to businesses, particularly small businesses, as valuable resources are diverted to pay for compliance with and implementation of sales tax holidays.

Businesses must reprogram their registers and computers to ensure they are in compliance with the temporary tax changes. Most states, for instance, prohibit stores from advertising that they will pay the sales tax on a purchase for the consumer; during a sales tax holiday, what is normally prohibited becomes mandatory. Lawmakers are likely to be under strong political pressure to provide ever expansive exemptions, and businesses are required to track and comply with these year-to-year law changes. These costs are especially high for small businesses without the overhead to dedicate employees to tracking these changes and ensuring compliance.²⁰

Sales tax holidays force businesses to operate under more than one set of sales tax laws each year. These include nonintuitive and sometimes absurdly minute regulations about the holiday's operation. For example, Mississippi's sales tax holiday regulations prohibit the sale of individual shoes (evidently done as a way to get under the holiday price cap), permit the use of coupons, prohibit layaway sales but permit rain checks, and exclude shipping costs from the holiday.²¹ Virginia's sales tax holiday permits layaway sales and rain checks, does not permit rebates to lower the sales price, and excludes shipping but includes handling.²² South Carolina subjects layaway sales to tax during its holiday.²³ Texas exempts layaway sales as well as shipping, handling, and even installation costs as part of its Energy Star product tax holiday.²⁴

19 See in Michael Handy, "Sales Tax Holiday Not All It's Cracked Up To Be," WBTV (Charlotte, NC), Aug. 3, 2009: "If you looked at the fine print in Sunday's newspaper advertisements, you may have noticed some of the best sale prices will end several days before tax-free weekend. In fact, J.C. Penney started a huge sale on Sunday which ends Tuesday. For example, Levi Jeans are marked down to \$32.99 which is \$11 cheaper than the normal price. If you wait for the sales tax holiday, you will pay the full price of \$44 and save only \$3 in taxes. Belk is also offering some of its best prices from now until Tuesday, including an extra 15 percent off all home purchases. Remember, you will save only seven percent if you wait for tax-free weekend. Some retailers are honoring their discounts for at least part of the sales tax holiday. Office Depot, Best Buy, Target and Sports Authority are running their biggest sales from now through Saturday. In these cases, you are better off waiting until the weekend." See also in David Brunori, "The Politics of State Taxation: Welcome to the Club?" *State Tax Notes* 20 (Jan. 22, 2001): 265: "I talked to several retailers in New York, who said they raised prices considerably knowing that people thought they were saving money by shopping tax-free."

20 See in Worrell, "Sales Tax Holiday A Bust For Some Retailers": "Corprew said larger corporations and department stores have the luxury of big computer systems to calculate tax-free items, but for a small business like her clothing shops, she and her partner spend hours photocopying receipts and organizing sales information just to make sure everything is accurate and in order. 'We have to split all the details and it's a tremendous amount of work for us,' Corprew said."

21 See Mississippi Department of Revenue, *Official Guide to the Sales Tax Holiday*, <https://www.dor.ms.gov/Business/Documents/2015SalesTaxHoliday.pdf>.

22 See Virginia Department of Taxation, "Virginia Sales Tax Holiday," <https://www.tax.virginia.gov/virginia-sales-tax-holiday>.

23 See S.C. CODE § 12-36-2120(57)(a)(vi).

24 See Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, *Energy Star Sales Tax Holiday*, http://www.window.state.tx.us/taxinfo/taxpubs/tx96_1331.

Vermont's sales tax holiday for computer purchases in 2004 applied to keyboards and mice but not printers, unless purchased as part of a bundled package, with the enigmatic caveat that "(1) the package is sold for \$4,000 or less and (2) the most common selling price of items that would be taxed if charged separately is not more than \$250 or 15 percent of the selling price of the package, whichever is greater."²⁵ Pennsylvania's 2000 holiday taxed computer accessories, but they became exempt for the 2001 holiday, even when not purchased with a computer.²⁶

Virginia's hurricane preparedness holiday is ostensibly to help consumers stockpile needed supplies, but the list there is arbitrary as well.²⁷ Cell phone chargers are exempt, but laptop chargers are not. Duct tape is exempt but not masking or electrical tape. What some states include is somewhat unusual. South Carolina included "bath wash clothes, blankets, bed spreads, bed linens, sheet sets, comforter sets, bath towels, shower curtains, bath rugs and mats, pillows, and pillow cases" in its general sales tax holiday.²⁸ Virginia includes "clerical vestments" in its definition of clothing, along with suspenders.²⁹

Besides the complexities of preparing for the sales tax holiday, businesses will have to deal with a distortion in consumer spending as shoppers shift their buying patterns to coincide with sales tax holidays. The increased activity during sales tax holidays may be accompanied by the need to hire temporary workers or pay their employees overtime compensation, as previously noted. But because this increase in consumption is largely a result of consumers shifting the timing of purchases, the result is simply a loss in efficiency for businesses without an overall boost in sales.

One retail establishment respondent in a 2015 survey of Massachusetts Retailers Association members said, "The sales tax holiday has created more problems than benefits for us. Business is nonexistent three weeks before and two weeks after. As a result, five weeks of business are crammed into two days, and the total amount of sales does not come close to five normal weeks of summer business."³⁰

Instability in tax law is costly to the economy not only because of complexity but also because it disrupts the plans and expectations of consumers and businesses. Not every state codifies its sales tax holiday in law; some instead pass a bill establishing it each year. Florida alternated from having a holiday, not having one, and now having one again.³¹ New York did the same. Even states that have codified them can suspend them. Washington, D.C.'s last-minute cancellation of its 2009 sales tax holiday created more costs and left everyone involved uncertain.³² The sudden change meant businesses had to change their pricing systems and registers yet again.

25 Vermont Department of Taxes, "Temporary Exemption for Computers August 7-9 and October 9-11, 2004," <http://tax.vermont.gov/sites/tax/files/documents/TB30.pdf>.

26 72 PA. CONS. STAT. § 7204(58) (repealed).

27 See Mark Robyn, "Virginia's Hurricane Sales Tax Holiday," Tax Foundation, May 20, 2009, <https://taxfoundation.org/virginias-hurricane-sales-tax-holiday/>.

28 See S.C. CODE § 12-36-2120(57)(a)(vi).

29 See Kail Padgitt, "VA Sales Tax Holiday," Tax Foundation, Aug. 5, 2009, <https://taxfoundation.org/va-sales-tax-holiday/>.

30 David Tuerck, Paul Bachman, and Frank Conte, *The Effects of the Massachusetts Sales Tax Holiday on the State Economy*, The Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk University (Boston: June 2015), <http://www.beaconhill.org/BHStudies/TaxHoliday2015/BHISalesTaxHolidayReport2015.pdf>.

31 See Pat Hatfield, "The Mystery Of Florida's Vanishing Sales Tax Holiday," *The Deland-Deltona (FL) Beacon*, July 8, 2008.

32 See "D.C. Shoppers Fuming Over Canceled Holiday Tax Relief," WJLA, July 20, 2009, <https://web.archive.org/web/20090725043939/http://www.wjla.com/news/stories/0709/641909.html>.

Lawmakers should avoid creating temporary tax laws like sales tax holidays. From the perspective of a business trying to operate at maximum efficiency, the extra administrative and labor costs associated with a sales tax holiday are an unjustifiable burden, considering the unlikelihood that sales tax holidays increase overall sales. Instead of creating a subset of tax laws that apply only temporarily and then creating ambiguity about whether those very laws will even be implemented on a year-to-year basis, lawmakers should focus on enacting real and permanent tax relief.

Sales Tax Holidays Discriminate Across Time

There is little economic justification for why a product purchased during one time period should be tax-exempt while the same product purchased in another time period should be taxable.³³ Experience with sales tax holidays shows that consumers will wait until a holiday to purchase the same goods they would have purchased earlier in the year, as outlined above. But purchases in one time period are no more beneficial to the economy, all else being equal, than purchases in another time period.

Time discrimination also has serious negative consequences for some consumers and businesses. Some consumers may be unable to shop during the sales tax holiday because they are working, out of town, or between paychecks. Presumably they are no less deserving of a tax break than consumers who can shop during the holiday, but the timing of the sales tax holiday excludes them from the tax relief.

A 2017 study by researchers at the Federal Reserve found “that sales-tax holidays are associated with significant shifts in the timing of purchases by consumers” and that “the patterns are suggestive that consumers adjust their spending behavior noticeably to take advantage of the temporarily lower prices.”³⁴ The study used credit transaction data gathered in the days before, during, and after the Massachusetts sales tax holidays in 2014 and 2015. Sales for high-priced durable goods, such as electronics or furniture items, more than doubled during the holiday compared to average daily sales. Sales of general merchandise also increased, suggesting the effects of the tax holiday on high exposure goods caused reciprocal spillover effects on the sales of non-holiday goods. The study did not find a corresponding drop in purchases in the days before or after the holiday, but noted that “some of the negative offsets in spending may have occurred outside the assumed time horizon. In particular, very long-lived durable goods such as furniture are likely purchased only intermittently, and these categories are where the spending response appears to have been concentrated.”³⁵

Sales tax holidays result in government influencing consumers to change when they purchase goods, but in some cases, it might not be wise for consumers to put off the tax-free purchases until the holiday. (For example, it may not be the best idea to wait until the weekend before school begins to

33 An exception would be where there is a negative externality, or societal cost, caused by consumers postponing their purchase. For instance, if an epidemic were raging and vaccines were available but too costly, immediately suspending governmental costs on vaccine purchases could encourage people to move up their vaccination, benefiting society. In most such cases, however, other policy solutions such as subsidies or outright government provision would be more effective than a tax holiday.

Another example would be a desire to move the timing of consumer spending, such as with stimulus packages. Whether this would be effective economic policy can depend on one's view about the effectiveness of stimulus packages, although sales tax holidays would likely be too small and too temporary for even a stimulative boost to aggregate demand. Similarly, stimulus proposals in 2009 for a federal payroll tax holiday were rejected in favor of direct government spending.

34 See Aditya Aladangady, Shifrah Aron-Dine, Wendy Dunn, Laura Feiveson, Paul Lengermann, and Claudia Sahm, “The Effect of Sales-Tax Holidays on Consumer Spending,” *FEDS Notes*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 24, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.17016/2380-7172.1941>.

35 *Id.*

buy school supplies.) For others, it might be wiser to wait until after the holiday. For example, scholars Richard Hawkins and John Mikesell describe a working-class family that puts off repairing its only car so that it can take advantage of the holiday, or a single, low-income mother who runs up her credit card during the August tax holiday to buy winter coats for her children.³⁶

Such government manipulation of consumer timing decisions is unwarranted and economically damaging. Experience shows that political decisions about holiday scheduling and product selection are often arbitrary and sometimes wholly unpredictable. Distorting consumer behavior with sales tax holidays is frequently not to consumers' benefit.

Sales Tax Holidays Are Not an Effective Means of Relief for Low-Income Consumers

Some supporters claim that sales tax holidays provide tax relief to the working poor. However, sales tax holidays are an inefficient way to achieve that goal. Because sales tax holidays only provide a benefit for a short time, low-income consumers who may not be able to shop during the designated time for cost, mobility, or timing reasons cannot enjoy the benefits of the holiday.

Sales tax holidays provide savings to all income groups, not just low-income individuals. People of every income level can and do buy goods during sales tax holidays. If the purpose of sales tax holidays is to make school supplies and clothes cheaper for low-income individuals, then a 4 to 7 percent price reduction for all consumers, but only for a brief period, is an odd and ineffective way of achieving that. It's an example of politicians using a fire hose when a garden hose will do a better job.

If the citizens of a state determine that there truly is a legitimate need to help low-income consumers obtain particular products, a more targeted and effective approach could be a rebate or voucher program. Such a program would be administratively similar to existing food stamp programs and would only be available to the needy, while avoiding a costly tax relief for higher-income consumers. A rebate or voucher would make benefits available to low-income consumers regardless of when they shop. The poor would receive real benefits, while consumers and retailers would avoid the economic distortions and burdens associated with sales tax holidays.

If policymakers genuinely want to save money for consumers, then they should cut the sales tax rate year-round. While the rate reduction may be modest, such a change would put the same money back in taxpayers' hands without the distortions and complications associated with a sales tax holiday. For example, in 2008, applying the revenue loss from a New Jersey tax holiday proposal would have reduced the state's sales tax rate from 7 percent to 6.6 percent year-round.³⁷

³⁶ See Hawkins and Mikesell, note 18.

³⁷ See Josh Barro, "New Jersey Republicans Propose Sales Tax Holiday," Tax Foundation, Oct. 14, 2008, <https://taxfoundation.org/new-jersey-republicans-propose-sales-tax-holiday/>.

Sales Tax Holidays Are Not Real Tax Cuts and Distract Policymakers and Taxpayers from Tax Reform

Some advocates support sales tax holidays as a way of giving revenue back to taxpayers. However, if the ultimate policy goal is reducing government involvement in individual and market decisions, sales tax holidays are a poor choice due to their complexity, administrative burdens, distortions, and arbitrary government micromanaging. As scholars Hawkins and Mikesell put it, sales tax holidays are highly intrusive, going so far as to call them “a Soviet-style state-directed price reduction on items selected by the state.”³⁸

Because states must balance their budgets, and because states rarely, if ever, cut spending to offset the revenue loss from sales tax holidays, the net result is that tax rates must rise elsewhere, now or in the future. Pushing for a sales tax holiday without associated spending cuts means that the government will have to raise revenue from other sources, creating even more complexity in the tax code.

Looking only at the amount of revenue raised provides an incomplete picture of the effects of sales tax holidays. One must also look at their broader consequences and the economic damage they cause, including the harmful effects of discrimination among different products and time periods, burdensome administrative and complexity costs on businesses, distortions of consumer behavior, and economically damaging uncertainty about tax policy. Real tax reform—broadening the sales tax base and lowering sales tax rates—can achieve desired revenue collection levels without these costs. Going further to eliminate the sales tax year-round for all consumers is another option to reduce negative effects.³⁹

Tax holidays are a political gimmick that distract policymakers and taxpayers alike from real, sustainable, and economically beneficial tax reform. They were created as a way to avoid addressing the negative effects of high sales taxes, while politicians often receive favorable media attention for pushing these short-sighted policies, denigrating the hard work of those who support genuine tax relief.

³⁸ See Hawkins and Mikesell, note 18.

³⁹ Broadening the base and lowering the rate, or eliminating the sales tax, could find support on the left side of the political spectrum, where individuals often view sales taxes as harmful to the working poor. The four states with no state or local sales taxes (Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon) are not all traditionally anti-tax states. The lack of a sales tax enjoys broad popular support in those states.

Conclusion

Sales tax holidays have enjoyed political success, but recently, policymakers have been reevaluating them. Rather than providing a valuable tax cut or a boost to the economy, sales tax holidays impose serious costs on consumers and businesses without providing offsetting benefits.

Taxes should raise revenue, not micromanage a complex economy by picking winners and losers in the market. Lawmakers should aim to raise the necessary revenue in the least economically distortionary and destructive way. To achieve this goal, sales taxes should be neutral toward products and timing decisions—all end-user goods and services should consistently be subject to the same sales tax. Narrowing the tax base, by contrast, will likely lead to higher and more damaging taxes elsewhere.

Sales tax holidays neither promote economic growth nor increase purchases. They create complexities for all involved, while inserting the political process into consumer decisions. By distracting high-tax states from addressing real problems with their tax systems, holidays undermine efforts to provide legitimate relief to consumers in general and low-income individuals in particular. Sales tax holidays are not sound tax policy.