#### Jonathan Gruber

# Public Finance and Public Policy First Edition

## Chapter 20:

Tax Inefficiencies and Their Implications for Optimal Taxation

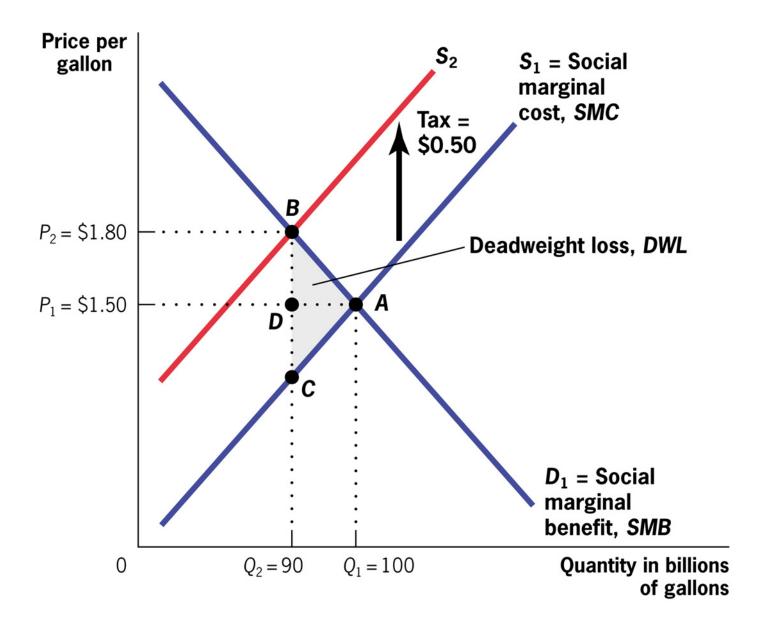
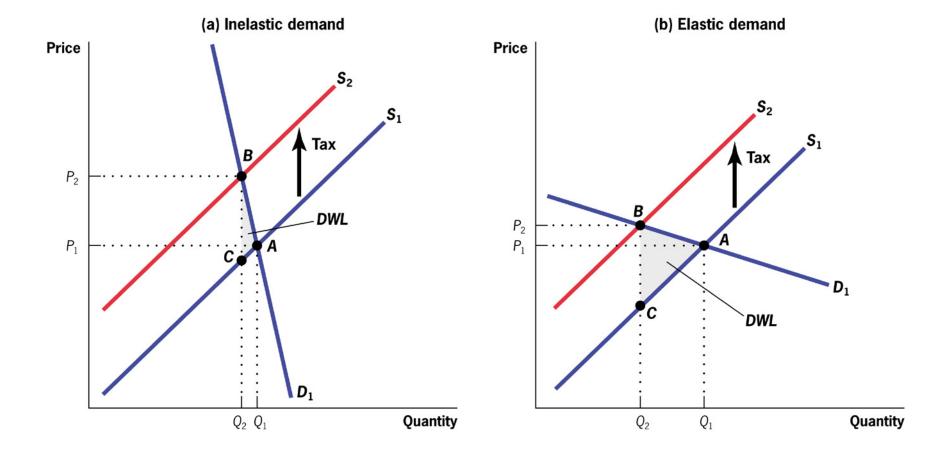
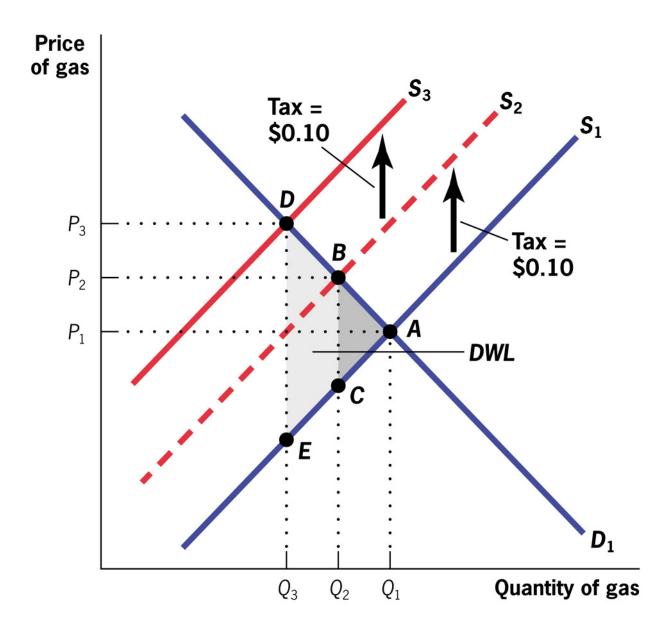


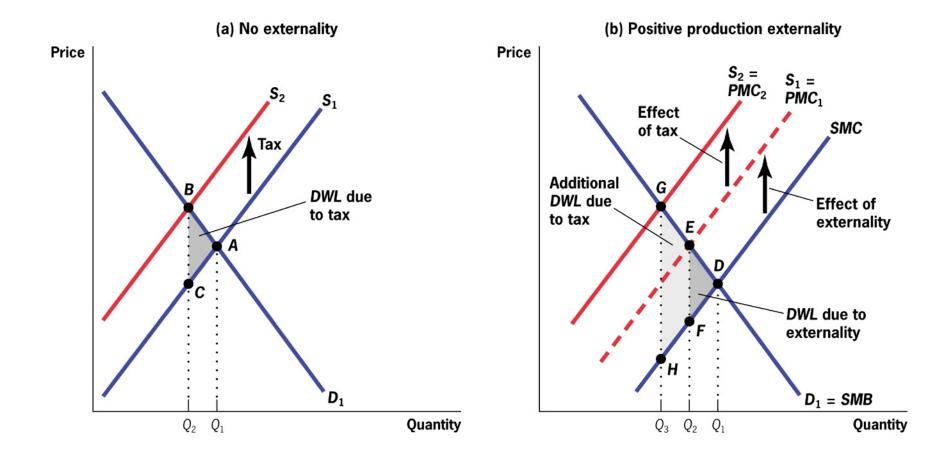
Figure 20.1 Deadweight Loss of a Tax Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers



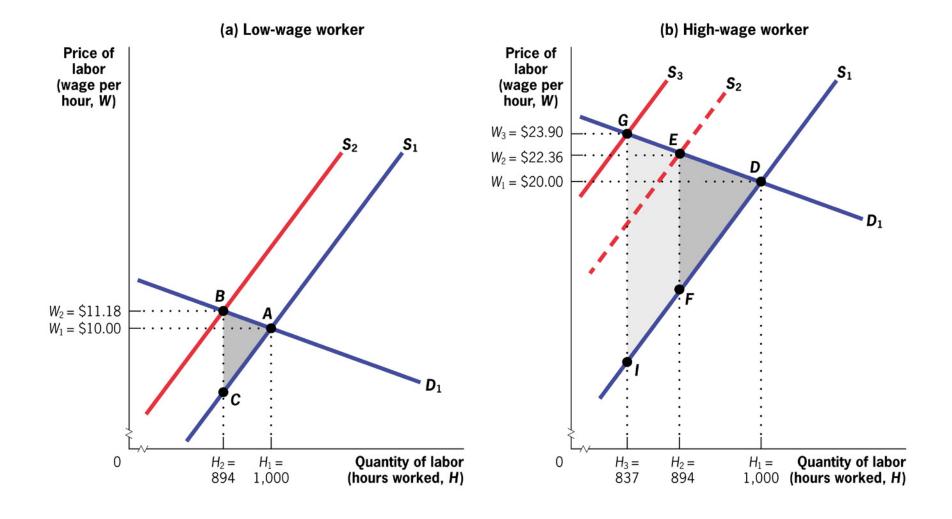
**Figure 20.2** Deadweight Loss Rises with Elasticities Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers



**Figure 20.3** Marginal Deadweight Loss Rises with Tax Rate Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers



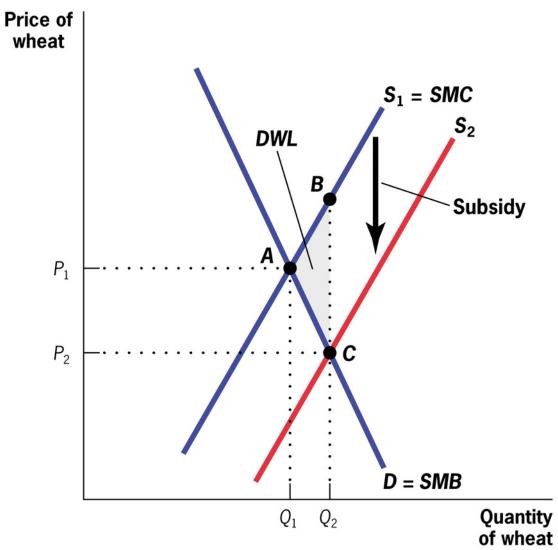
**Figure 20.4** Preexisting Distortions Matter Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers



**Figure 20.5 (a, b)** Low Rates Imposed on a Broad Base Are Desirable Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

|                  |                               |                               | Low-Wage Worker (panel (a)) |                                | High-Wage Worker (panel (b)) |                               |                             |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                  | Tax rate<br>below<br>\$10,000 | Tax rate<br>above<br>\$10,000 | Hours of labor supply       | Deadweight loss from taxation  | Hours<br>of labor<br>supply  | Deadweight loss from taxation | Total<br>deadweight<br>loss |
| No tax           | 0                             | 0                             | 1,000 (H <sub>1</sub> )     | 0                              | 1,000 (H <sub>1</sub> )      | 0                             | 0                           |
| Proportional tax | 20%                           | 20%                           | 894 (H <sub>2</sub> )       | \$115.71<br>(area <i>BAC</i> ) | 894 (H <sub>2</sub> )        | \$231.42<br>(area EDF)        | \$347.13<br>(BAC + EDF)     |
| Progressive tax  | 0%                            | 60%                           | 1,000 (H <sub>1</sub> )     | 0                              | 837 (H <sub>3</sub> )        | \$566.75<br>(area GDI)        | \$566.75<br>(EDF + GEFI)    |

#### (a) Wheat (price inelastic demand)



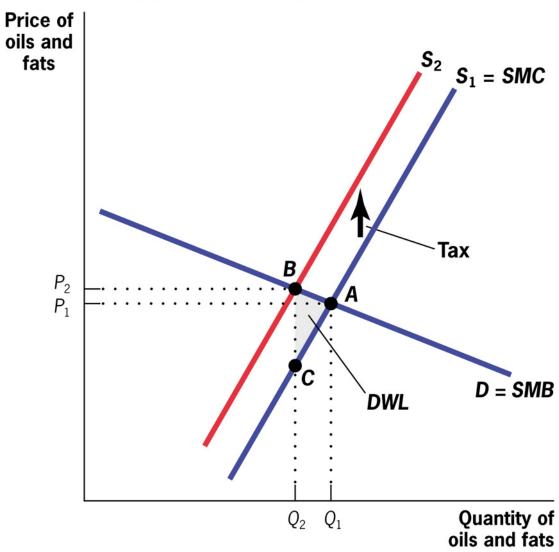
**Figure 20.6 (a)** Efficiency Consequences of Subsidies and Taxes in Pakistan Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

### (b) Rice (price elastic demand)



**Figure 20.6 (b)** Efficiency Consequences of Subsidies and Taxes in Pakistan Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

### (c) Oils and fats (price elastic demand)



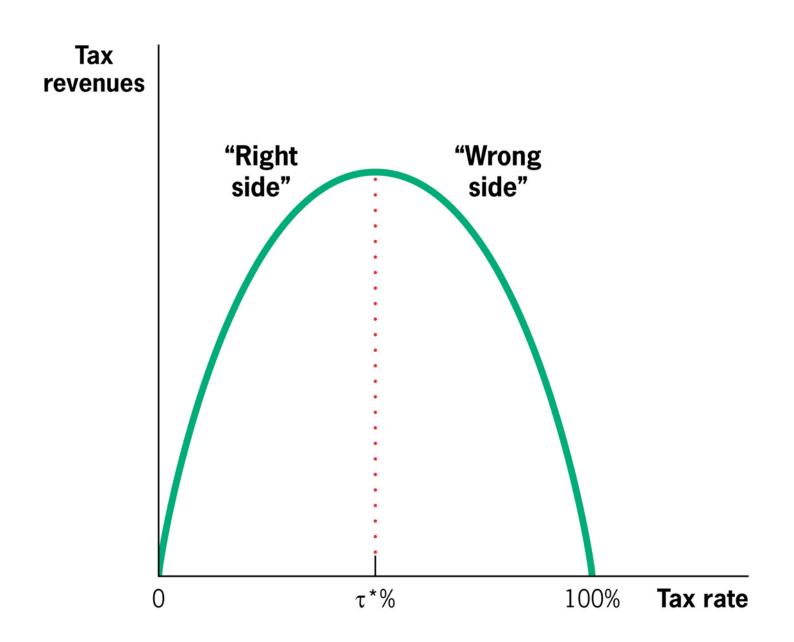
**Figure 20.6 (c)** Efficiency Consequences of Subsidies and Taxes in Pakistan Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

## ■ TABLE 20-1

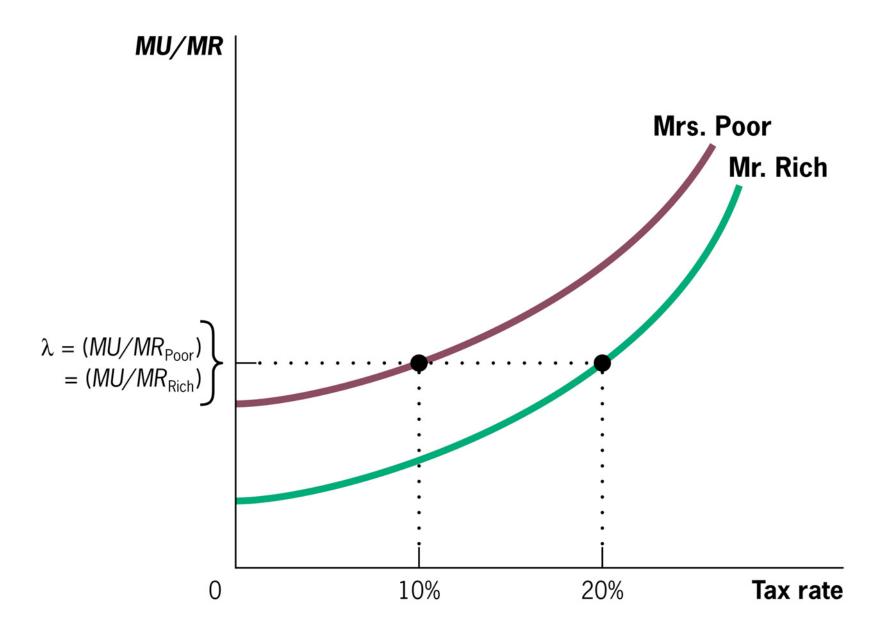
#### **Demand for Various Commodities in Pakistan**

| Good    | Subsidy | Price elasticity | Policy change  | Welfare<br>gain | Include distributional concerns |
|---------|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat   | 40%     | -0.64            | Reduce subsidy | Small           | Don't reduce subsidy            |
| Rice    | 40%     | -2.08            | Reduce subsidy | Large           | Reduce subsidy                  |
| Oil/fat | -5%     | -2.33            | Reduce tax     | Large           | Reduce tax further              |

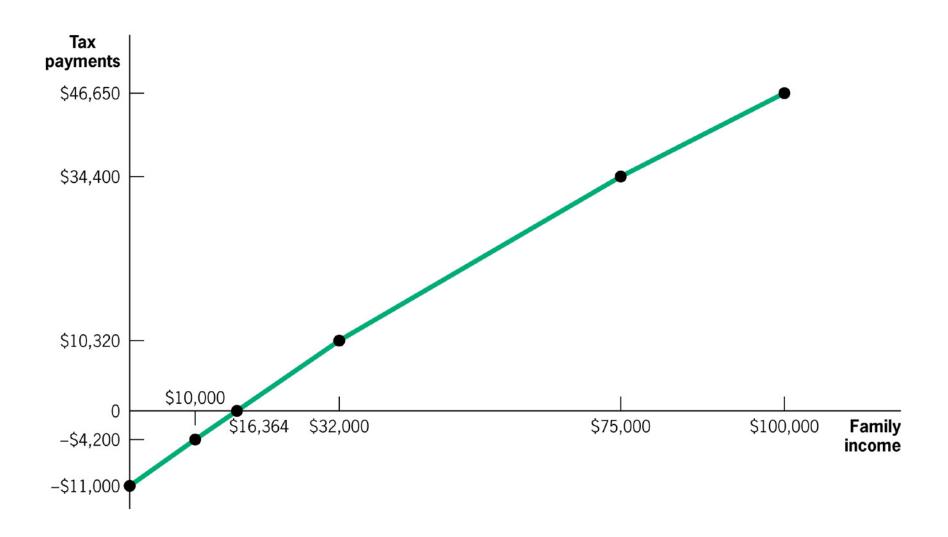
Deaton (1997).



**Figure 20.7** The Laffer Curve Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

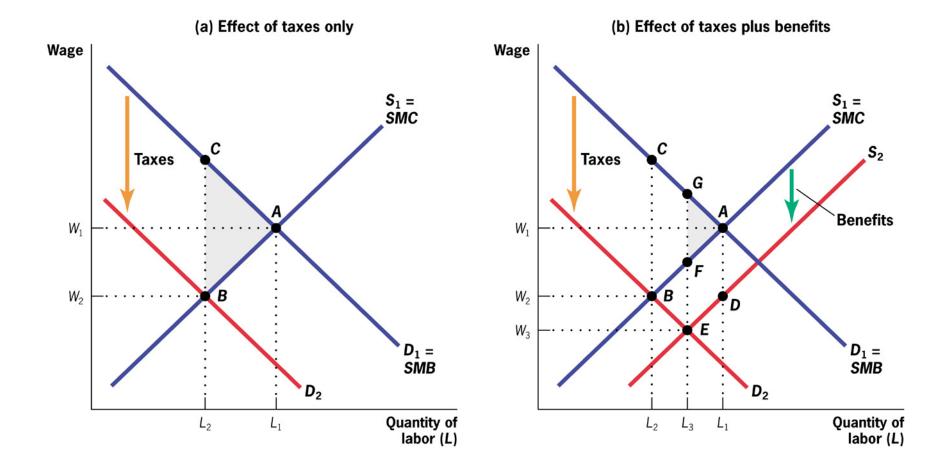


**Figure 20.8** Optimal Income Taxation Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

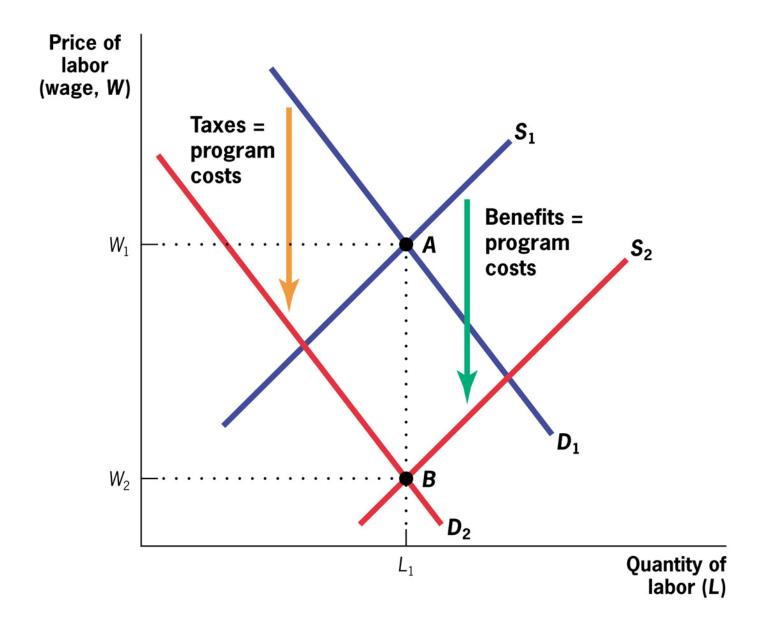


**Figure 20.9 (a)** Simulations of Optimal Nonlinear Income Tax Rates Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

| Optimal Tax Results                  |              |             |             |                 |                         |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Income groups                        | \$0-\$10K    | \$10K-\$32K | \$32K-\$75K | \$75K and above | Guaranteed income level |  |  |  |
| Marginal tax rates Average tax rates | 68%<br>-161% | 66%<br>12%  | 56%<br>40%  | 49%<br>47%      | \$11,000                |  |  |  |



**Figure 20.10** Tax-Benefit Linkages Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers



**Figure 20.11** Taxation with No Deadweight Loss Due to Linkages Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers