

\*

(Compensating and

Equivalent Variations)  
(LES)

(t) (X<sub>1</sub>)  
(Hicks, 1946)

.1

(Marshallian Demand)

(Excess Burden

or Deadweight Loss)

(Dupuit,

(Hotelling, 1938)

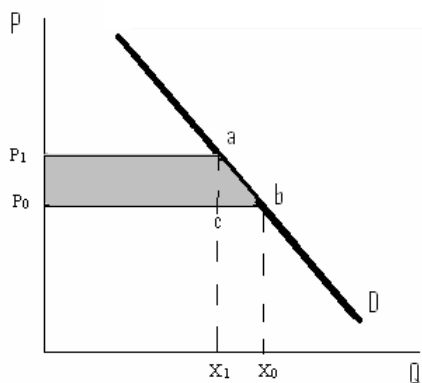
(DWL)

1844)

DWL

(Compensated Demand or Hicksian)

(Harberger, 1964)



:(1)

$$DWL = \frac{1}{2} t dx$$

(2)

dx

(change in compensated demand)

$$DWL = \frac{1}{2} t dX \tag{1}$$

≡ t

≡ DWL

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} t dX \right) \equiv dX \tag{1}$$

b (x<sub>0</sub>, p<sub>0</sub>)

(D)

a(x<sub>1</sub>, p<sub>1</sub>)

(Consumer surplus)

(p<sub>1</sub>abp<sub>0</sub>)

(abc)

(t)

(dX)

(p<sub>1</sub>acp<sub>0</sub>)

.2008/8/14

2006/11/14

\*

:(Diamond and McFadden, 1980)

(Diamond and McFadden, 1974)

$$DWL_c = e(q, u_0) - e(p, u_0) - tx(q, u_0) \quad (3)$$

(Compensating

Variation-CV)

$$\equiv DWL_c$$

(Equivalent Variation-EV)

$$\equiv e(q, u_0) \quad (CV)$$

.(Kay, 1980; Pazner and Sadka, 1980)

$$\equiv e(p, u_0) \quad u_0$$

$$\equiv (q)$$

(EV) (CV)

$$\equiv x(q, u_0) (t) + (p)$$

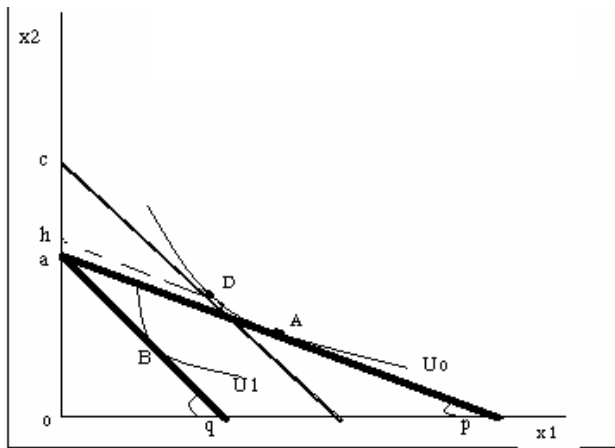
.(LES)

EV DWL

.2

(Kay, 1980; Panzer and Sadka,

:1980)



.CV DWL : (2)

.3

$$DWL_e = e(p, u_0) - e(p, u') - tx(q, u') \quad (4)$$

$$\equiv DWL_e$$

$$\equiv e(p, u') \quad (EV)$$

$$\equiv e(p, u_0) \quad u'$$

$$\equiv (q) \quad u_0$$

$$\equiv x(q, u') (t) + (p)$$

$$(x_2) (x_1) (I)$$

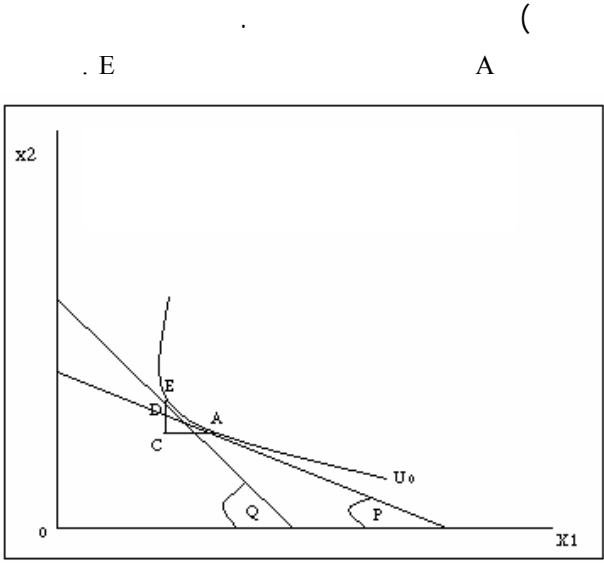
$$(x_2) (p_2) (p_1)$$

(2) (Numeraire)

A DWL

.B (x1) (t)

$$(q=p+t) (x_1)$$



DWL : (4)

DE CV  
 .((2) ah ) (4)  
 : x2 DE

$$DE = \left[ \frac{CE}{CA} - \frac{CD}{CA} \right] CA \quad (7)$$

x2 dx2 ≡ DE  
 dx1 ≡ CA x1  
 (p=CD/CA) x1  
 .(p1/p2 )

$$DWL = \left[ \frac{dx_2}{dx_1} - p \right] dx_1 \quad (8)$$

DWL (8)  
 .(2)

(8)  
 dx1 dx2

$$dx_2 = \frac{\delta x_2}{\delta t} dt = \tau \xi_{12} x_2 \quad (9a)$$

$$dx_1 = \frac{\delta x_1}{\delta t} dt = \tau \xi_{11} x_1 \quad (9b)$$

≡ ξ11 ≡ ξ12  
 .(τ) ≡  
 : DWL (8) (9)

(CV)

: uo  

$$CV = e(q, u_0) - e(q, u') \quad (5)$$

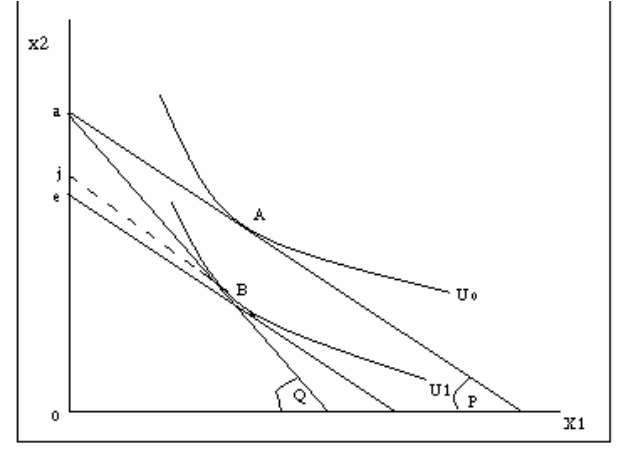
(D) (2)

x(q, uo)  
 tx(q, uo)  
 ah DWL  
 ah ≡ DWLc; ch ≡ tx(q, uo); oa ≡ e(q, u') oc ≡ e(q, uo)  
 EV DWL

EV

EV = e(p, uo) - e(p, u') (6)  
 oe e(p, u') (3)

u'  
 ) EV (ej )  
 .(aj ) (ae)



.EV DWL : (3)

DWL

(Harberger, 1964)

CV  
 (4) (3)

) x2 x1 (t)

$$x_2(q, u_0) = d(AVp_1^a)^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + b \quad (15b)$$

$$A = \left( \frac{a+\beta}{a^a \beta^\beta} \right)^{a+\beta}$$

$$C = \frac{a}{a+\beta} [p_1]^{\frac{a}{a+\beta}-1}$$

$$d = \frac{\beta}{a+\beta} [p_2]^{\frac{\beta}{a+\beta}-1}$$

$p_1=20$	$q_1=25$	$p_2=q_2=10$	$P=(p_1/p_2)=2$
$I=2000$	$\alpha=\beta=0.5$	$a=b=1$	$q=(q_1/q_2)=2.5$

(12)

$X_1(p, I)=50.25$	$X_2(p, I)=99.5$
$X_2(p, I)=99.25$	$X_1(p, I)=40.3$

(15) (14) (13)

$v(p, I)=69.65$	$v(q, I)=62.14$
$e(p, u')=1787.55$	$e(q, u_0)=2237.53$
$x_1(q, u_0)=45.05$	$x_1(p, u')=49.94$
$x_2(p, u')=88.88$	$x_2(q, u_0)=111.13$

(8) (3) (2)

$DWL_h=13$	$DWL_c=12.27$	$DWL=12.27$
------------	---------------	-------------

:(u') (EV)

$DWL_h=11.6$	$DWL_c=10.95$	$DWL=10.95$
--------------	---------------	-------------

(8)

(2)

(6%)

$$DWL = \tau(\xi_{12}x_2 - \xi_{11}px_1) \quad (10)$$

DWL (10)

EV (u')

CV

LES

$$u = (x_1 - a)^a (x_2 - b)^\beta \quad (11)$$

(11)

$$X_2 = \frac{I + \left(\frac{a}{\beta}\right)bp_2 - ap_1}{\left(\frac{a+\beta}{\beta}\right)p_2} \quad (12a)$$

$$X_1 = \frac{I + \left(\frac{\beta}{a}\right)ap_1 - bp_2}{\left(\frac{a+\beta}{a}\right)p_2} \quad (12b)$$

(11) (12, a and b)

:(13)

$$V = \frac{(I - ap_1 - bp_2)^{a+\beta}}{\left[\frac{(a+\beta)^{a+\beta}}{a^a \beta^\beta}\right] p_1^a p_2^\beta} \quad (13)$$

(13)

:(14)

$$e(p, u) = \left[ \frac{(a+\beta)^{a+\beta}}{a^a \beta^\beta} vp_1^a p_2^\beta \right]^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + ap_1 + bp_2 \quad (14)$$

(14)

:

(p2) (p1)

$$x_1(q, u_0) = c(AVp_2^\beta)^{\frac{1}{a+\beta}} + a \quad (15a)$$

.4

: ((10) )

$\xi_{11} = 0.414$	$\xi_{12} = 0.466$
$DWL = 0.25 * ((0.466 * 99.5) - 0.414 * 50.25 * 2) = 12.3$	

(Harberger, 1964)

:(Harberger)

$$DWL_h = 0.5t^2 \xi_{11} p_1 x_1$$

$$= 0.5 * (0.25)^2 * 0.414 * 20 * 50.25 = 13$$

(10)

.(EV) (CV)

.LES

DWL

.(Harberger, 1964)

Federal Reserve System. Princeton, NJ, for NBER and Brookings Institute.

Hicks, J. R. 1946. Value and Capital (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). Clarendon Press: Oxford.

Hotelling, H. 1938. The general welfare in relation to problems of taxation and of railway and utility rates, In: A. Arrow and T. scitovsky (eds.), Readings in Welfare Economics. George Allen and Unwin: London.

Kay, J.A. 1980. The deadweight loss from a tax system, *Journal of Public Economics*, 2, 183-214.

Pazner, E.A. and Sadka, E. 1980. Excess burden and economic surplus as consistent welfare indicators, *Public Finance*, 35 (3): 439-449.

Bakir, A. 1992. Excess burden, public goods and the marginal cost of public funds. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Salford, UK.

Diamond, P.A and Mcfadden, D.L. 1974. Some uses of the expenditure function in public finance. *Journal of Public Economics*, 3, 3-21.

Dupuit, J. 1844. On the measurement of the utility of public works, In: A. Arrow and T. Scitovsky (eds.), Readings in Welfare Economics. George Allen and Unwin: London.

Harberger, A. 1964. Taxation, resource allocation and welfare, In: Role of Direct and Indirect Taxes in the

## Measuring the Impact of Indirect Tax Using a Practical and Direct Way

*Amir Bakir\**

### ABSTRACT

This paper aims at deriving a practical and direct measure of the impact of indirect tax using the consumer economic theory and the law of demand. It highlights the relevant theory and applications as revealed in the previous papers and studies. Later on, the paper derives a practical and direct measure of excess burden using the concept of compensating and equivalent variations and demand parameters. The underlying calculations are then clarified through an example that assumes an LES utility function.

**Keywords:** Indirect Tax, Excess Burden, Deadweight Loss, Compensating and Equivalent Variation.

---

\* Department of Business Economics, Faculty of Business, University of Jordan. Received on 14/11/2006 and Accepted for Publication on 14/8/2008.