

# The full-time employment tax

## TheoryGuru applications

(c) Copyright 2016 by MJJ Economics

---

Load Economicreasoning package only if it is not already loaded

```
If[Length@Names["PLTools`*"] < 10,  
  Get["http://economicreasoning.com"]]
```

---

## Definitions

$h_{\text{notax}}$  minimizes the non-tax average cost

```
defnontaxmin = ACwoTax[hnotax] ≤ ACwoTax[h];
```

Tax-inclusive average cost

```
ACwTax[h_] := ACwoTax[h] +  $\frac{\mathbf{FT}[h] \mathbf{T}}{h}$ 
```

A full-time employment tax: is positive if and only iff a full-time schedule

```
FTcheck[h_] := {h ≤ 29 ⇒ FT[h] == 0, h > 29 ⇒ FT[h] == 1};
```

U-shaped nontax costs

```
UshapedNontaxCost =  
(h - hnotax) (29 - hnotax) > 0 ⇒ (ACwoTax[h] - ACwoTax[29]) (h - 29) (h - hnotax) > 0 || h == 29;
```

i.e., the sign of the correlation between  $h$  and  $AC$  depends on the sign of  $h - h_{\text{notax}}$

---

## Results

If the cost-minimizing schedule is part time without the tax, then

- (a) the same schedule  $h_{\text{notax}}$  minimizes cost with the tax, and
- (b) the minimized cost is not affected by the tax

```
TheoryGuru[{defnontaxmin, FTcheck[h], FTcheck[hnotax], hnotax ≤ 29, T > 0},
  ACwTax[hnotax] ≤ ACwTax[h] &&
  ACwTax[hnotax] == ACwoTax[hnotax]
```

True

```
Column[Flatten[{FTcheck[h], FTcheck[hnotax]}]]
```

$h \leq 29 \Rightarrow FT[h] = 0$

$h > 29 \Rightarrow FT[h] = 1$

$h_{\text{notax}} \leq 29 \Rightarrow FT[h_{\text{notax}}] = 0$

$h_{\text{notax}} > 29 \Rightarrow FT[h_{\text{notax}}] = 1$

If the cost-minimizing schedule is full time without the tax, then the cost-minimizing schedule with the tax could be longer still

```
TheoryGuru[{defnontaxmin, FTcheck[h], FTcheck[hnotax], T > 0},
  ACwTax[hnotax] > ACwTax[h] && h > hnotax > 29]
```

True for some, False for others

Any schedule  $h$  must fall in one of three categories:

- (a) it has no less cost than  $h_{\text{notax}}$ ,
- (b) it part time and achieves lower cost than full-time  $h_{\text{notax}}$ , or
- (c) it achieves less cost than full-time  $h_{\text{notax}}$  at a longer schedule

```
TheoryGuru[{defnontaxmin, FTcheck[h], FTcheck[hnotax], T > 0},
  ACwTax[hnotax] ≤ ACwTax[h] ||
  (ACwTax[hnotax] > ACwTax[h] && h ≤ 29 < hnotax) ||
  (ACwTax[hnotax] > ACwTax[h] && 29 < hnotax < h)]
```

True

Any schedule  $h$  that is less costly than  $h_{\text{notax}}$  cannot be in between 29 and  $h_{\text{notax}}$ .

```
TheoryGuru[
  {defnontaxmin, FTcheck[h], FTcheck[hnotax], ACwTax[h] < ACwTax[hnotax], T > 0},
  29 < h < hnotax]
```

False

Assuming U-shaped nontax AC, any part-time schedule  $h$  achieving lower cost than the full-time  $h_{\text{notax}}$  must either be:

- (a) 29 hours per week, or

## (b) not achieving the global minimum AC

```
TheoryGuru [{h ≤ 29 < hnotax, UshapedNontaxCost},
  h = 29 || (ACwTax[h] > ACwTax[29])]
```

```
True
```

Version 2: The above is enough because cost rankings of part-time schedules do not depend on the FTET. But, to make it more explicit:

```
TheoryGuru [{0 < h ≤ 29 < hnotax, UshapedNontaxCost,
  FTcheck[h], FTcheck[29]},
  h = 29 || (ACwTax[h] > ACwTax[29])]
```

The variable {True} is isolated and irrelevant to the conclusions. Assumption 8 was therefore dropped.

```
True
```

Version 3: Because the schedules' comparisons with 29 hours are assumed directly, FTcheck is unnecessarily verbose:

```
TheoryGuru [{0 < h ≤ 29 < hnotax, UshapedNontaxCost,
  FT[h] = FT[29] = 0},
  h = 29 || (ACwTax[h] > ACwTax[29])]
```

```
True
```

## Variable interpretations