E: Tax burden refresher

Tax burden:

Portion of a tax borne by a given agent: buyer or seller

Notation and accounting:

P_i^d Price paid by **buyers** (demand side price) in equilibrium i

P_i^s Price received by **sellers** (supply side price) in equilibrium i

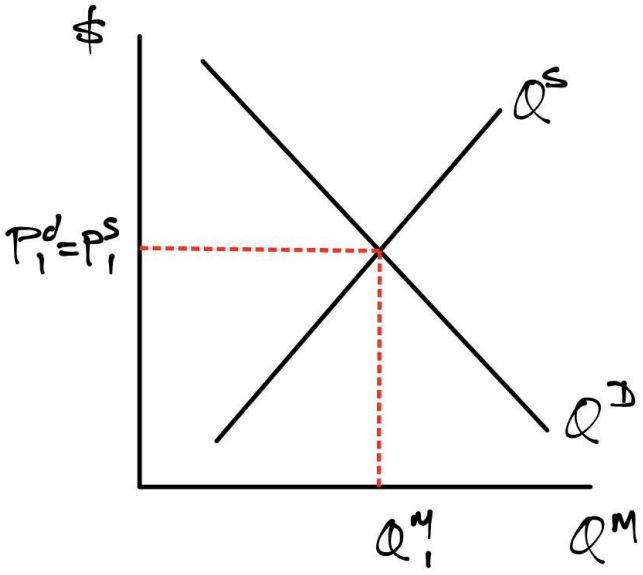
Q_i^m Market quantity traded in equilibrium i

t_i Tax rate

Relationship between prices: $P_i^d = P_i^s + t_i$

Example using hypothetical results:

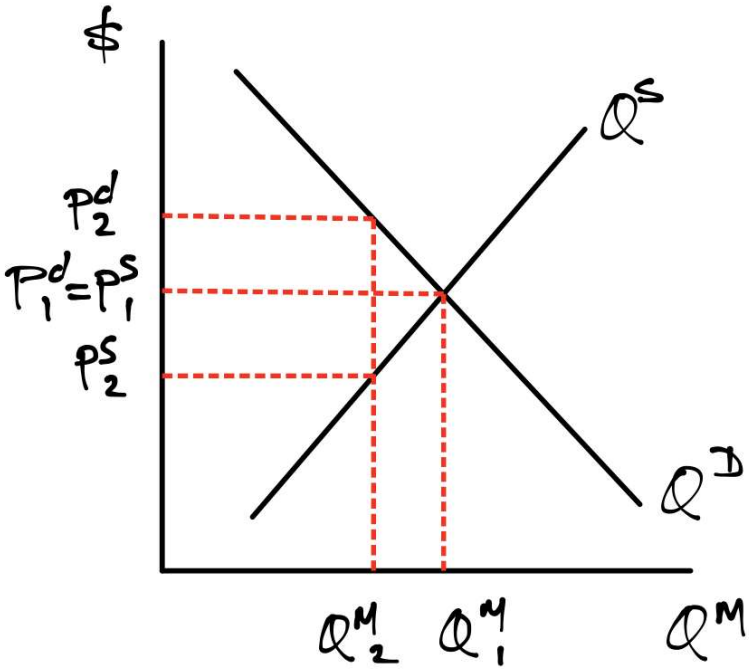
Equilibrium 1: no tax ($t_1 = 0$)



Suppose result 1 is:

$P_1^d = 80$
$P_1^S = 80$
$Q_1^m = 1000$

Equilibrium 2: \$10 unit tax ($t_2 = 10$)



Suppose result 2 is:

$P_2^d = 84$
$P_2^S = 74$
$Q_2^m = 900$

Analysis:

Revenue collected:

$$t_2 * Q_2^m = \$10 * 900 = \$9000$$

Impact of tax on prices:

$\Delta P^d = 84 - 80 = 4$ Buyers worse off by **$4** on each unit

$\Delta P^s = 74 - 80 = -6$ Sellers worse off by **$6** on each unit

Contribution to revenue from each group:

Group	Revenue	Share of revenue	Percent
Buyers:	**$4***900 = $3,600	$3600/$9000 = 0.4	40%
Sellers:	**$6***900 = $5,400	$5400/$9000 = 0.6	60%

Tax burdens via price changes alone:

Group	Share of T	Percent
Buyers:	**$4**/$10 = 0.4	40%
Sellers:	**$6**/$10 = 0.6	60%