

Optimal UI with Program Interactions

Zachary Parolin and Clemente Pignatti

XXII Bank of Italy Public Finance Workshop

Discussion: Antonio Coran

6 September 2024

Summary

- ▶ Question: do more generous UI benefits lead to lower/higher participation in other public programs? Answer can inform:

Summary

- ▶ Question: do more generous UI benefits lead to lower/higher participation in other public programs? Answer can inform:
 - ▶ Net cost for the government of providing UI: need to account for fiscal externalities!

Summary

- ▶ Question: do more generous UI benefits lead to lower/higher participation in other public programs? Answer can inform:
 - ▶ Net cost for the government of providing UI: need to account for fiscal externalities!
 - ▶ As a result, optimal UI provision (revised Baily-Chetty formula, that balances consumption smoothing benefits and government costs)

Summary

- ▶ Question: do more generous UI benefits lead to lower/higher participation in other public programs? Answer can inform:
 - ▶ Net cost for the government of providing UI: need to account for fiscal externalities!
 - ▶ As a result, optimal UI provision (revised Baily-Chetty formula, that balances consumption smoothing benefits and government costs)
- ▶ Identification: leverage variation across states and time in UI benefits generosity (max benefit level) to study effect on participation to other programs

Summary

- ▶ Question: do more generous UI benefits lead to lower/higher participation in other public programs? Answer can inform:
 - ▶ Net cost for the government of providing UI: need to account for fiscal externalities!
 - ▶ As a result, optimal UI provision (revised Baily-Chetty formula, that balances consumption smoothing benefits and government costs)
- ▶ Identification: leverage variation across states and time in UI benefits generosity (max benefit level) to study effect on participation to other programs
- ▶ Results:
 - ▶ 20% higher costs compensated by lower other transfers. Optimal UI benefits larger!
 - ▶ Social Security retirement benefits and DI benefits behind this effect (small effect also on SNAP)
 - ▶ Effects driven by larger opportunity cost to leave the labor force

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels
- ▶ Reassuring tables: macro/institutional/policy variables not correlated + policy variation cannot predict sample composition (can move to main text!)

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels
- ▶ Reassuring tables: macro/institutional/policy variables not correlated + policy variation cannot predict sample composition (can move to main text!)
- ▶ Suggestions for potential additions:

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels
- ▶ Reassuring tables: macro/institutional/policy variables not correlated + policy variation cannot predict sample composition (can move to main text!)
- ▶ Suggestions for potential additions:
 - ▶ Additional check 1: look at closings of Social Security Administration field offices that provide assistance with DI applications: [Deshpande and Li \(2019\)](#). Data → Manasi Deshpande's personal website

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels
- ▶ Reassuring tables: macro/institutional/policy variables not correlated + policy variation cannot predict sample composition (can move to main text!)
- ▶ Suggestions for potential additions:
 - ▶ Additional check 1: look at closings of Social Security Administration field offices that provide assistance with DI applications: [Deshpande and Li \(2019\)](#). Data → Manasi Deshpande's personal website
 - ▶ Additional check 2: additional sample composition control. Try indicator for being above 62 (or when eligible to obtain social security benefits)

Comment 1: identification

- ▶ The identifying variation is state-year variation in maximum benefit levels
- ▶ Reassuring tables: macro/institutional/policy variables not correlated + policy variation cannot predict sample composition (can move to main text!)
- ▶ Suggestions for potential additions:
 - ▶ Additional check 1: look at closings of Social Security Administration field offices that provide assistance with DI applications: [Deshpande and Li \(2019\)](#). Data → Manasi Deshpande's personal website
 - ▶ Additional check 2: additional sample composition control. Try indicator for being above 62 (or when eligible to obtain social security benefits)
 - ▶ Story of what explains UI benefit variation and why is uncorrelated with confounding (observable and unobservable) variables. Or some evidence based on a diff in diff and pre-trend test (pre = before the reform)

Comment 2: implications for optimal UI

- ▶ If 20% of the cost of higher UI benefits is paid by lower other transfers, optimal UI benefit is larger than we thought!

Comment 2: implications for optimal UI

- ▶ If 20% of the cost of higher UI benefits is paid by lower other transfers, optimal UI benefit is larger than we thought!
1. To compute optimal benefits, use insurance value of UI from [Gruber \(1997\)](#)
 - ▶ Assumptions: no private information about unemployed status in the year before + utility is state-independent
 - ▶ [Hendren \(2017\)](#) relaxes both assumptions and finds larger insurance value

Comment 2: implications for optimal UI

- ▶ If 20% of the cost of higher UI benefits is paid by lower other transfers, optimal UI benefit is larger than we thought!
1. To compute optimal benefits, use insurance value of UI from [Gruber \(1997\)](#)
 - ▶ Assumptions: no private information about unemployed status in the year before + utility is state-independent
 - ▶ [Hendren \(2017\)](#) relaxes both assumptions and finds larger insurance value
 2. How much does social security for retirement matter? If it matters a lot, then larger UI benefits especially for the old?
 - ▶ Insurance value separately for young and old: old more able to insure themselves?

Comment 2: implications for optimal UI

- ▶ If 20% of the cost of higher UI benefits is paid by lower other transfers, optimal UI benefit is larger than we thought!
1. To compute optimal benefits, use insurance value of UI from [Gruber \(1997\)](#)
 - ▶ Assumptions: no private information about unemployed status in the year before + utility is state-independent
 - ▶ [Hendren \(2017\)](#) relaxes both assumptions and finds larger insurance value
 2. How much does social security for retirement matter? If it matters a lot, then larger UI benefits especially for the old?
 - ▶ Insurance value separately for young and old: old more able to insure themselves?
 3. Policy variation from state-level UI. Policy implications for federal-level UI?
 - ▶ If state-level, migration responses?

Concluding remarks

- ▶ Congratulations on an interesting paper about an important topic!
- ▶ It shows how net cost of raising UI benefits is lower than we thought as they discourage leaving the labor force and take-up of other public programs
- ▶ As a result, optimal UI benefits larger (via revised Baily-Chetty)

Tax and Transfer Progressivity at the US State Level

Johannes Fleck, Jonathan Heathcote, Kjetil Storesletten, Gianluca Violante

XXII Bank of Italy Public Finance Workshop

Discussion: Antonio Coran

6 September 2024

Summary

- ▶ Characterize the progressivity of the tax and transfer system, including state-level tax and transfers
- ▶ Main results:
 - ▶ Federal system progressive
 - ▶ State systems close to proportional on average, but heterogeneity
 - ▶ States differ in progressivity due to different tax bases (property and consumption tax regressive vs income tax progressive)

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes
 - ▶ Top earners may be mobile across US states. Literature on income taxes and mobility in [Kleven et al. \(2020\)](#)

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes
 - ▶ Top earners may be mobile across US states. Literature on income taxes and mobility in [Kleven et al. \(2020\)](#)
 - ▶ [Suárez Serrato and Zidar \(2016\)](#): owners pay $\approx 40\%$ of state corporate income tax in US ($\approx 60\%$ workers and landowners)

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes
 - ▶ Top earners may be mobile across US states. Literature on income taxes and mobility in [Kleven et al. \(2020\)](#)
 - ▶ [Suárez Serrato and Zidar \(2016\)](#): owners pay $\approx 40\%$ of state corporate income tax in US ($\approx 60\%$ workers and landowners)
 - ▶ [Fuest et al. \(2018\)](#) on local corporate tax changes in Germany. They find workers pay $\approx 50\%$. Most of it by low-skilled, young and female workers

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes
 - ▶ Top earners may be mobile across US states. Literature on income taxes and mobility in [Kleven et al. \(2020\)](#)
 - ▶ [Suárez Serrato and Zidar \(2016\)](#): owners pay $\approx 40\%$ of state corporate income tax in US ($\approx 60\%$ workers and landowners)
 - ▶ [Fuest et al. \(2018\)](#) on local corporate tax changes in Germany. They find workers pay $\approx 50\%$. Most of it by low-skilled, young and female workers
- ▶ Could state-level income tax and corporate income tax be less progressive than they seem?

Comment 1: mobility top earners and firms

- ▶ Individuals (especially top earners) and firms can be very mobile across states and bear only a fraction of the incidence of income and corporate income taxes
 - ▶ Top earners may be mobile across US states. Literature on income taxes and mobility in [Kleven et al. \(2020\)](#)
 - ▶ [Suárez Serrato and Zidar \(2016\)](#): owners pay $\approx 40\%$ of state corporate income tax in US ($\approx 60\%$ workers and landowners)
 - ▶ [Fuest et al. \(2018\)](#) on local corporate tax changes in Germany. They find workers pay $\approx 50\%$. Most of it by low-skilled, young and female workers
- ▶ Could state-level income tax and corporate income tax be less progressive than they seem?
- ▶ For state corporate income tax, paper already assigns 60% incidence to owners, 40% high income workers
 - Possible that owners pay even less than 60% and also low-income workers pay?

Comment 2: public education

- ▶ Public education not included as public good dimension as well, so gap between private value and dollar cost

Comment 2: public education

- ▶ Public education not included as public good dimension as well, so gap between private value and dollar cost
- ▶ However, omitting education seems not innocuous:
 - ▶ Spending varies across states
 - ▶ Beneficiaries of school spending may have high WTP, i.e. [Hendren and Sprung-Keyser \(2020\)](#) compute high WTP for school finance reform in [Jackson et al. \(2016\)](#)

Comment 2: public education

- ▶ Public education not included as public good dimension as well, so gap between private value and dollar cost
- ▶ However, omitting education seems not innocuous:
 - ▶ Spending varies across states
 - ▶ Beneficiaries of school spending may have high WTP, i.e. [Hendren and Sprung-Keyser \(2020\)](#) compute high WTP for school finance reform in [Jackson et al. \(2016\)](#)
- ▶ Why not seeing how results vary when including/not including public education under different assumptions ?

Concluding Remarks

- ▶ Congratulations on a great paper on an important topic!
- ▶ It takes into account in a comprehensive way taxes and transfers
- ▶ Interesting insight on what explains heterogeneity in state tax and transfer progressivity: choice of tax base

Literature I

- Deshpande, Manasi and Yue Li. Who is screened out? application costs and the targeting of disability programs. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 11(4):213–248, 2019.
- Fuest, Clemens, Andreas Peichl, and Sebastian Siegloch. Do higher corporate taxes reduce wages? micro evidence from germany. *American Economic Review*, 108(2):393–418, 2018.
- Gruber, Jonathan. The consumption smoothing benefits of unemployment insurance. *The American Economic Review*, 87(1):192–205, 1997.
- Hendren, Nathaniel. Knowledge of future job loss and implications for unemployment insurance. *American Economic Review*, 107(7):1778–1823, 2017.
- Hendren, Nathaniel and Ben Sprung-Keyser. A unified welfare analysis of government policies. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 135(3):1209–1318, 2020.
- Jackson, C Kirabo, Rucker C Johnson, and Claudia Persico. The effects of school spending on educational and economic outcomes: Evidence from school finance reforms. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(1):157–218, 2016.

Literature II

Kleven, Henrik, Camille Landais, Mathilde Muñoz, and Stefanie Stantcheva. Taxation and migration: Evidence and policy implications. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(2): 119–142, 2020.

Suárez Serrato, Juan Carlos and Owen Zidar. Who benefits from state corporate tax cuts? a local labor markets approach with heterogeneous firms. *American Economic Review*, 106(9): 2582–2624, 2016.