

Inequality reducing properties of progressive income tax schedules: The case of endogenous income

ORIOL CARBONELL-NICOLAU

Department of Economics, Rutgers University

HUMBERTO LLAVADOR

Department of Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Barcelona GSE

The case for progressive income taxation is often based on the classic result of Jakobsson (1976) and Fellman (1976), according to which progressive and only progressive income taxes—in the sense of increasing average tax rates on income—ensure a reduction in income inequality. This result has been criticized on the grounds that it ignores the possible disincentive effect of taxation on work effort, and the resolution of this critique has been a longstanding problem in public finance. This paper provides a normative rationale for progressivity that takes into account the effect of an income tax on labor supply. It shows that a tax schedule is inequality reducing only if it is progressive—in the sense of increasing *marginal* tax rates on income—and identifies a necessary and sufficient condition on primitives under which progressive and only progressive taxes are inequality reducing.

KEYWORDS. Progressive taxation, income inequality, incentive effects of taxation.

JEL CLASSIFICATION. D63, D71.

1. INTRODUCTION

A prominent and largely studied normative rationale for progressive income taxation derives from the fundamental result of Jakobsson (1976) and Fellman (1976), which asserts that progressive and only progressive income taxes—in the sense of increasing average tax rates on income—reduce income inequality (regardless of the income distribution they are applied to) according to the relative Lorenz dominance criterion.¹

Oriol Carbonell-Nicolau: carbonell-nicolau@rutgers.edu

Humberto Llavador: humberto.llavador@upf.edu

We thank the anonymous referees, the co-editor, and Marcus Berliant, Juan D. Moreno-Ternero, John Roemer, and Joaquim Silvestre for their numerous and valuable comments. Humberto Llavador acknowledges financial support from the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation through research grants ECO-2014-59225-P and ECO-2015-6755-P.

¹A second normative rationale for income tax progressivity is based on the principle of equal sacrifice, which dates back to Samuelson (1947). See Young (1990), Berliant and Gouveia (1993), Ok (1995), Mitra and Ok (1996, 1997), D'Antoni (1999). Progressive income taxation has also been studied from a positive perspective as an equilibrium outcome of a voting game (e.g., see Snyder and Kramer 1988, Marhuenda and Ortuño-Ortín 1995, Roemer 1999, Carbonell-Nicolau and Klor 2003, Carbonell-Nicolau and Ok 2007).

Jakobsson (1976) and Fellman (1976) were early contributors to a vast literature on the redistributive effects of tax systems initiated by Musgrave and Thin (1948).² This literature is for the most part framed in terms of exogenous income. In particular, while the work of Jakobsson (1976) and Fellman (1976) has been extended in various directions,³ treatments that incorporate the disincentive effects of taxation tend to emphasize negative results, such as the existence of nonpathological consumer preferences for which progressive tax schedules increase income inequality. As shown in Ebert and Moyes (2007), the Jakobsson–Fellman result can be extended to the case of endogenous income, but in this case inequality reducing tax schedules are no longer completely characterized by average rate progressivity. Instead, the effect of a tax on gross incomes, in addition to its shape, determines the redistributive effect.⁴ In particular, a progressive tax schedule may well increase income inequality if the associated elasticity of gross income with respect to nontaxed income is large enough. Allingham (1979) and Ebert and Moyes (2003, 2007) provide examples of such progressive tax schedules.

In this paper, we recover a version of the Jakobsson–Fellman result that takes into account the incentive effects of taxation.⁵ Our first result states that a piecewise linear tax schedule is inequality reducing (i.e., it reduces income inequality whatever the distribution of abilities) only if it is *marginal-rate progressive* (i.e., it exhibits nondecreasing marginal tax rates on income) (Theorem 1). A second result asserts that the set of all inequality reducing tax schedules is precisely the set of all marginal-rate progressive tax schedules if and only if the linear tax schedules are inequality reducing (Theorem 2). This property of linear taxes is then characterized in terms of first principles (essentially a condition on preferences), which allows us to identify a class of utility functions for which income taxes are inequality reducing if and only if they are marginal-rate progressive (Theorem 3 and Corollary 3). Some additional results and illustrative examples are also provided in Section 3.

The main results are formulated within the standard Mirrlees model (see Mirrlees 1971)—which provides a suitable framework for the analysis of nonlinear income taxation with endogenous labor supply—and rest on mild assumptions. First, the set of admissible tax schedules is defined as the set of all continuous, piecewise linear maps from pre-tax incomes to tax liabilities that are nondecreasing and preserve the pre-tax ranking of income (i.e., marginal tax rates are less than unity). Second, consumers require an increasingly large and unbounded compensation for an extra unit of labor as their leisure time tends to zero.⁶ Finally, consumer preferences satisfy *agent monotonicity*, a condition introduced by Mirrlees (1971, Assumption B, p. 182) and named by Seade (1982). This condition requires that the marginal rate of substitution of gross income

²See Lambert (2002) for a survey.

³See, e.g., Kakwani (1977), Hemming and Keen (1983), Eichhorn et al. (1984), Liu (1985), Formby et al. (1986), Thon (1987), Latham (1988), Thistle (1988), Moyes (1988), Moyes (1994), Le Breton et al. (1996), Ebert and Moyes (2000), Ju and Moreno-Ternero (2008).

⁴See also Onrubia et al. (2005) and Preston (2007).

⁵See Section 4 for a discussion of the relationship between our results and the Jakobsson–Fellman result.

⁶In other words, the marginal rate of substitution of labor for consumption tends to infinity as leisure time vanishes.

for consumption be nonincreasing with productivity, and, as pointed out by [Mirrlees \(1971\)](#), is equivalent to the condition that, in the absence of taxation, consumption does not decrease as the wage rate increases.

This paper is organized as follows. [Section 2](#) lays out the formal setting. The main results, together with sketches of their proofs, are presented in [Section 3](#). Technical proofs are relegated to the [Appendix](#).

2. THE MODEL

Consider an economy with a finite number $n \geq 2$ of individuals. The welfare of an individual is measured by a continuous utility function $u : \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined over consumption–labor pairs $(c, l) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1]$ such that $u(\cdot, l)$ is strictly increasing in c for each $l \in [0, 1)$, and $u(c, \cdot)$ is strictly decreasing in l for each $c > 0$. It is assumed that u is strictly quasiconcave on $\mathbb{R}_{++} \times (0, 1)$ and twice continuously differentiable on $\mathbb{R}_{++} \times (0, 1)$.⁷ For $(c, l) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times (0, 1)$, let

$$\text{MRS}(c, l) := -\frac{u_l(c, l)}{u_c(c, l)}$$

denote the marginal rate of substitution of labor for consumption, where

$$u_c(c, l) := \frac{\partial u(c, l)}{\partial c} \quad \text{and} \quad u_l(c, l) := \frac{\partial u(c, l)}{\partial l}.$$

Observe that $\text{MRS}(c, l) \geq 0$ for each (c, l) . We assume that, for each $c > 0$,

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow 1^-} \text{MRS}(c, l) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{l \rightarrow 0^+} \text{MRS}(c, l) < +\infty. \quad (1)$$

The second condition is readily acceptable. According to the first condition, the compensation required by an individual for an extra unit of working time tends to infinity as the agent's leisure time approaches zero.⁸

Let $\mathcal{U}$ denote the set of all utility functions satisfying the above conditions.⁹

Prior to formulating the agents' utility maximization problem, we need the formal definition of a tax schedule. Throughout the sequel we confine attention to nondecreasing and order-preserving piecewise linear tax schedules.

DEFINITION 1. Let $(\alpha_0, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) = (\alpha_0, (t_0, \dots, t_K), (\bar{y}_0, \dots, \bar{y}_K))$, where $\alpha_0 \geq 0$, $K \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $t_k \in [0, 1)$ for each $k \in \{0, \dots, K\}$, $t_k \neq t_{k+1}$ whenever $k \in \{0, \dots, K-1\}$ and $K \geq 1$, and $0 =$

⁷Following the tradition of the literature on optimal taxation, it is assumed that u is common across agents; accordingly, this map carries a connotation of “social norm.”

⁸This condition is used in [Lemma 2](#).

⁹All these conditions are readily acceptable, except, perhaps, the first limit condition in (1) (which we just describe intuitively). Many standard utility functions belong to the class $\mathcal{U}$. See [Remark 3](#) and [footnote 12](#) for some concrete examples. For an instance of a utility function not in $\mathcal{U}$ (precisely because it violates the first limit condition in (1)), consider the case of a constant marginal rate of substitution of labor for consumption (i.e., the case when labor and consumption are perfect substitutes).

$\bar{y}_0 < \dots < \bar{y}_K$. A *piecewise linear tax schedule* is a real-valued map T on $\mathbb{R}_+$ uniquely determined by $(\alpha_0, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}})$ as

$$T(y) := \begin{cases} -\alpha_0 + t_0 y & \text{if } 0 = \bar{y}_0 \leq y \leq \bar{y}_1, \\ -\alpha_0 + t_0 \bar{y}_1 + t_1(y - \bar{y}_1) & \text{if } \bar{y}_1 < y \leq \bar{y}_2, \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -\alpha_0 + t_0 \bar{y}_1 + t_1(\bar{y}_2 - \bar{y}_1) + \dots \\ \quad + t_{K-1}(\bar{y}_K - \bar{y}_{K-1}) + t_K(y - \bar{y}_K) & \text{if } \bar{y}_K < y. \end{cases}$$

Here $T(y)$ is interpreted as the tax liability for gross income level y .

Letting $\bar{y}_{K+1} := +\infty$, the tax schedule corresponding to the vector $(\alpha_0, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}})$ can be succinctly expressed as

$$T(y) = t_k y - \alpha_k \quad \text{for } \bar{y}_k \leq y \leq \bar{y}_{k+1}, k \in \{0, \dots, K\},$$

where $\alpha_k := \alpha_{k-1} + (t_k - t_{k-1})\bar{y}_k$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$.

We write $(\alpha_0, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}})$ and the associated map T interchangeably. The set of piecewise linear tax schedules is denoted by $\mathcal{T}$.

Individuals differ in their abilities. An *ability distribution* is a vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^n$ such that $a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$ (that is, without loss of generality, individuals are sorted in ascending order according to their ability). The set of all ability distributions is denoted by $\mathcal{A}$.

An agent of ability $a > 0$ who chooses $l \in [0, 1]$ units of labor and faces a tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ consumes $c = al - T(al)$ units of the good and obtains a utility of $u(c, l)$. Thus, the agent's problem is

$$\max_{l \in [0, 1]} u(al - T(al), l). \quad (2)$$

Because the members of $\mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{T}$ are continuous, for given $u \in \mathcal{U}$, $a > 0$, and $T \in \mathcal{T}$, the optimization problem in (2) has a solution, although it need not be unique. A *solution function* is a map $l^u : \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $l^u(a, T)$ is a solution to (2) for each $(a, T) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathcal{T}$. The *pre-tax* and *post-tax income functions* associated to a solution function l^u , denoted by $y^u : \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and $x^u : \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, respectively, are given by

$$y^u(a, T) := al^u(a, T) \quad \text{and} \quad x^u(a, T) := al^u(a, T) - T(al^u(a, T)).$$

The superscript u sometimes is omitted to lighten notation.

Given $a > 0$, let $U^a : \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $U^a(c, y) := u(c, y/a)$. For $(c, y, a) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^3$ with $y < a$, define

$$U_c^a(c, y) := \frac{\partial U^a(c, y)}{\partial c}, \quad U_y^a(c, y) := \frac{\partial U^a(c, y)}{\partial y}, \quad \text{and} \quad \eta^a(c, y) := -\frac{U_y^a(c, y)}{U_c^a(c, y)}.$$

Observe that $\eta^a(c, y)$ can be viewed as the marginal rate of substitution of gross income for consumption at (c, y) for an agent with ability a .

The following condition plays an important role in the proofs of our main results. It was introduced by [Mirrlees \(1971, Assumption B, p. 182\)](#) and termed agent monotonicity by [Seade \(1982\)](#).

DEFINITION 2. A utility function $u \in \mathcal{U}$ satisfies *agent monotonicity* if $\eta^a(c, y) \geq \eta^{a'}(c, y)$ for each $(c, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2$ and $0 < a < a'$ with $y < a$.

Agent monotonicity is a single-crossing condition on the agents' indifference curves in the space of gross income–consumption pairs (y, c) . It is equivalent to the condition that (in the absence of taxation) consumption is a nondecreasing function with respect to productivity, for any nonwage income ([Mirrlees 1971, p. 182](#)). A sufficient condition for agent monotonicity is that consumption is not an inferior good (i.e., it does not decrease as lump-sum income increases) ([Myles 1995, p. 136](#)).

The set of all the members of $\mathcal{U}$ satisfying agent monotonicity is represented as $\mathcal{U}^*$.¹⁰

An *income distribution* is a vector $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ of incomes arranged in increasing order, i.e., $z_1 \leq \dots \leq z_n$; here z_1 denotes the income of the poorest agent, z_2 denotes the income of the second poorest agent, and so on.

In this paper, we use the standard relative Lorenz ordering to make inequality comparisons between income distributions. Given two income distributions $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ and $\mathbf{z}' = (z'_1, \dots, z'_n)$ with $z_n, z'_n > 0$, we say that $\mathbf{z}$ is at least as equal as $\mathbf{z}'$ if $\mathbf{z}$ *Lorenz dominates* $\mathbf{z}'$, i.e., if

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k z_i}{n} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k z'_i}{n} \quad \text{for all } k \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

For $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, and given pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u , an ability distribution $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathcal{A}$ and a tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ determine a *pre-tax income distribution*

$$\mathbf{y}^u(\mathbf{a}, T) := (y^u(a_1, T), \dots, y^u(a_n, T))$$

and a *post-tax income distribution*

$$\mathbf{x}^u(\mathbf{a}, T) := (x^u(a_1, T), \dots, x^u(a_n, T)).^{11}$$

In the absence of taxation, i.e., if $T \equiv 0$, one has $\mathbf{y}^u(\mathbf{a}, 0) = \mathbf{x}^u(\mathbf{a}, T)$.

DEFINITION 3. Let $u \in \mathcal{U}$. A tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is *income inequality reducing with respect to* u , which we denote as u -iir, if $\mathbf{x}^u(\mathbf{a}, T)$ Lorenz dominates $\mathbf{y}^u(\mathbf{a}, 0)$ for each ability

¹⁰See [Remark 3](#) and [footnote 12](#) for examples of utility functions in $\mathcal{U}^*$. Agent monotonicity is a mild requirement, and it is not easy to find preferences that violate it. As per our previous remark, any such preferences would necessarily treat consumption as an inferior good.

¹¹Under the agent monotonicity condition, in both cases the vector components are arranged in increasing order. See [Lemma 1](#) below.

distribution $\mathbf{a} := (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathcal{A}$ and for each pre-tax and post-tax income function y^u and x^u .

The functions y^u and x^u are uniquely determined at almost every point of their domain (see Lemma 1 below). The quantifier for y^u and x^u in Definition 3 deals with the cases when these maps are not uniquely defined.

3. THE MAIN RESULTS

We begin by defining two important subclasses of the set $\mathcal{T}$ of piecewise linear tax schedules.

DEFINITION 4. A tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is *marginal-rate progressive* if it is a convex function.

The set of all marginal-rate progressive tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$.

DEFINITION 5. A tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is *linear* if $T(y) = -\alpha_0 + t_0 y$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and some $\alpha_0 \geq 0$ and $t_0 \in [0, 1)$.

The set of all linear tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ is denoted by $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$.

We now present the first two main results of the paper. Theorem 1 states that only marginal-rate progressive tax schedules can be inequality reducing.¹² Theorem 2 asserts that if the linear members of $\mathcal{T}$ are inequality reducing, then the set of all inequality reducing tax schedules is precisely the set of marginal-rate progressive tax schedules.

THEOREM 1. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, a tax schedule in $\mathcal{T}$ is u -iir only if it is marginal-rate progressive.*

THEOREM 2. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the set of all u -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ equals $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$ if and only if the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir.*

REMARK 1. The reader may wish to consider tax schedules that are inequality reducing not only for a *fixed* utility function $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, but rather *for all* utility functions u in some subdomain $\mathcal{U}^{**}$ of $\mathcal{U}$. Given $\mathcal{U}^{**} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, call a tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ *income inequality reducing with respect to $\mathcal{U}^{**}$* ($\mathcal{U}^{**}$ -iir) if $(x^u(a_1, T), \dots, x^u(a_n, T))$ Lorenz dominates $(y^u(a_1, 0), \dots, y^u(a_n, 0))$ for each pre-tax and post-tax income function y^u and x^u , each $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathcal{A}$, and every $u \in \mathcal{U}^{**}$. Theorems 1 and 2 immediately give the following variants in terms of this strengthening of Definition 3.

¹²It is easy to find preferences and taxes for which the converse of Theorem 1 is false. Consider, for example, the utility function $u(c, l) = c - [1/(1-l)]$, together with the linear tax $T(y) = 0.5y$, with associated labor supply function $l(a, T) = \max\{0, 1 - ((1-t)a)^{-0.5}\}$. While T is marginal-rate progressive, the ratios $x(3, T)/y(3, 0) = 0.217 < 0.293 = x(4, T)/y(4, 0)$ increase as the ability goes from 3 to 4, implying that T is not u -iir (according to Lemma 3).

COROLLARY 1 (to [Theorem 1](#)). *Given $\mathcal{U}^{**} \subseteq \mathcal{U}^*$, a tax schedule in $\mathcal{T}$ is $\mathcal{U}^{**}$ -iir only if it is marginal-rate progressive.*

COROLLARY 2 (to [Theorem 2](#)). *Given $\mathcal{U}^{**} \subseteq \mathcal{U}^*$, the set of all $\mathcal{U}^{**}$ -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ equals $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$ if and only if the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are $\mathcal{U}^{**}$ -iir.¹³*

The main proofs of [Theorem 1](#) and [Theorem 2](#) are furnished in [Section 3.1](#). Before presenting these proofs, we set ourselves the important task of providing necessary and sufficient conditions on primitives under which marginal-rate progressive and only marginal-rate progressive taxes are inequality reducing. This is accomplished by first characterizing the preferences for which the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are inequality reducing (in [Theorem 3](#) below); this characterization then allows us to present a variant of [Theorem 2](#) in terms of first principles (see [Corollary 3](#) below). A number of additional results and illustrative examples are also provided.

In the particular case when T is a member of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ with $T(y) = -b$, where $b \geq 0$, we write $l^u(a, b)$ for $l^u(a, T)$, $y^u(a, b)$ for $y^u(a, T)$, and $x^u(a, b)$ for $x^u(a, T)$. In this case, $l^u(a, b)$ can be viewed as the labor supply for an agent of ability a who is endowed with a monetary sum b prior to her choice of labor income. For each $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$, $l^u(a, b)$ is a solution to the problem

$$\max_{l \in [0, 1]} u(al + b, l). \quad (3)$$

Since u is strictly quasiconcave on $\mathbb{R}_{++} \times [0, 1)$, for each $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$, there is a unique solution $l^u(a, b)$ to (3).¹⁴ It is not difficult to show that for given $b \geq 0$, the derivative of the map

$$a \mapsto l^u(a, b) \quad (4)$$

exists for all but perhaps one $a > 0$.¹⁵

¹³Observe that in the particular case when $\mathcal{U}^{**} = \mathcal{U}^*$, [Corollary 2](#) is vacuous, for we know (as per the last example in [Remark 3](#) below (see [footnote 22](#))) that there exist preferences for which no proportional tax is inequality reducing.

¹⁴More generally, for $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}$ such that $a + b > 0$, call $l^u(a, b)$ the (unique) solution to the problem

$$\max_{l \in [0, 1]} u(al + b, l).$$

The assumptions on u ensure that $l^u(a, b) \in [0, 1)$ for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}$ with $a + b > 0$.

¹⁵For each $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}$ with $a + b > 0$, the solution $l^u(a, b)$ satisfies

$$\text{MRS}(al^u(a, b) + b, l^u(a, b)) = - \frac{\frac{\partial u(al^u(a, b) + b, l^u(a, b))}{\partial l}}{\frac{\partial u(al^u(a, b) + b, l^u(a, b))}{\partial c}} \geq a,$$

with equality if $l^u(a, b) > 0$. Define $F : \{(a, b, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R} \times (0, 1) : as + b > 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F(a, b, s) = - \frac{\frac{\partial u(as + b, s)}{\partial l}}{\frac{\partial u(as + b, s)}{\partial c}} - a.$$

For $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$, define

$$\zeta^u(a, b) := \frac{\partial(al^u(a, b) + b)}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{a}{al^u(a, b) + b} \quad \text{and} \quad \xi^u(a, b) := \frac{\partial l^u(a, b)}{\partial a} \cdot \frac{a}{l^u(a, b)}; \quad (5)$$

these are, respectively, the *elasticity of income with respect to ability* and the *elasticity of labor supply with respect to ability* at ability level a and endowment b .¹⁶

Let $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ denote the universe of utility functions $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i) We have $\zeta^u(a, b) \leq \zeta^u(a, 0)$ for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$.
- (ii) The map $a \mapsto \zeta^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nondecreasing.¹⁷

REMARK 2. Since $\zeta^u(a, 0) = 1 + \xi^u(a, 0)$ (see the proof of Proposition 1), condition (ii) in the definition of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ can be equivalently stated as follows: the map $a \mapsto \xi^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nondecreasing.

The following result states that the members of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$, and only the members of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$, render linear tax schedules inequality reducing.¹⁸

THEOREM 3. For $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if $u \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.

The proof of Theorem 3 is relegated to Appendix A.

Theorem 3 can now be combined with Theorem 2 to obtain a necessary and sufficient condition on primitives under which marginal-rate progressive and only marginal-rate progressive taxes are inequality reducing.

COROLLARY 3. For $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the set of all u -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ is precisely $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$ if and only if $u \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.

REMARK 3. The set $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ is nonempty. Indeed, any utility function of the Cobb–Douglas form $u(c, l) := Ac^\alpha(1 - l)^\beta$, where A , α , and β are positive constants, is a member of

Because u is twice continuously differentiable on $\mathbb{R}_{++} \times (0, 1)$, F is continuously differentiable. Furthermore, given $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}$ with $a + b > 0$, if there exists $s^* \in (0, 1)$ such that $F(a, b, s^*) = 0$, and since it is straightforward to verify that $\partial F(a, b, s^*)/\partial s \neq 0$, it follows from the implicit function theorem that the partial derivatives of the map $(a, b) \mapsto l^u(a, b)$ exist for every $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $l^u(a, b) > 0$. In addition, for $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$ with $l^u(a, b) = 0$ and $\text{MRS}(al^u(a, b) + b, l^u(a, b)) > a$, there exists an open set V_a in $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ containing a such that $l^u(a', b) = 0$ for all $a' \in V_a$, implying that $\partial l^u(a, b)/\partial a$ is well defined. Because for given $b \geq 0$, there is at most one $a > 0$ such that $l^u(a, b) = 0$ and $\text{MRS}(al^u(a, b) + b, l^u(a, b)) = a$, it follows that the derivative of the map in (4) exists for all but perhaps one $a > 0$.

¹⁶As per the assertion in the previous paragraph, these elasticities are well defined almost everywhere.

¹⁷See footnote 16.

¹⁸The following version of Theorem 3 can be proven for the case of proportional taxation: a proportional tax schedule of the form $T(y) = t_0 y$ is u -iir if and only if the map $a \mapsto \zeta^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nondecreasing. Because $\zeta^u(a, 0) = 1 + \xi^u(a, 0)$, the latter condition can be equivalently stated as follows: the map $a \mapsto \xi^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nondecreasing.

$\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.¹⁹ In addition, the so-called *Greenwood, Hercowitz, and Huffman (GHH) preferences* (cf. [Greenwood et al. 1988](#)), given by

$$u(c, l) := \frac{1}{1-\sigma} \left(c - \frac{l^{1+\chi}}{1+\chi} \right)^{1-\sigma},$$

where σ and χ are positive constants and $\sigma \neq 1$, also satisfy agent monotonicity and conditions (i) and (ii).^{20,21}

Finally, we point out that there are utility functions that do not belong to $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$. For example, the map $u(c, l) := \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{1-l}$ satisfies agent monotonicity and (i), but not (ii).²²

A subset of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ can be characterized in terms of the elasticity of labor supply with respect to ability, as defined in (5). Let $\widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}}$ denote the universe of utility functions $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ satisfying the following two conditions:

- We have $\xi^u(a, b) \leq \xi^u(a, 0)$ for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$.
- The map $a \mapsto \xi^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nondecreasing.²³

The next result states that $\widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}}$ is a strict subset of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.

PROPOSITION 1. *The family $\widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}}$ is strictly contained in $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$: $\widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}} \subsetneq \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.*

The proof of [Proposition 1](#) is relegated to [Appendix B](#).

[Proposition 1](#), combined with [Corollary 3](#), immediately gives the following result.

COROLLARY 4. *Given $u \in \widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{U}}}$, the set of all u -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ equals $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$.*

3.1 Proofs of [Theorem 1](#) and [Theorem 2](#)

In this subsection, we present the main arguments for the proofs of [Theorem 1](#) and [Theorem 2](#), and relegate technical details to the [Appendix](#). The proof of [Theorem 3](#), which

¹⁹In this case, the elasticity of income with respect to ability, $\xi^u(a, b)$, is either zero (when $l^u(a, b) = 0$) or $a/(a+b)$ (if $l^u(a, b) > 0$), implying that conditions (i) and (ii) are satisfied. In addition, because $al^u(a, b) + b = \alpha(\alpha + \beta)/(a+b)$ is increasing in a , it follows from [Mirrlees \(1971, p. 182\)](#) that u satisfies agent monotonicity.

²⁰As defined in [Greenwood et al. \(1988\)](#), the domain for l is the set of all the nonnegative reals. Thus, this specification does not exactly conform to the condition imposed here that the range of acceptable values for l should be the unit interval. This is a minor point, for our results extend to the case when the upper bound for l is $+\infty$.

²¹For this specification, $y^u(a, b) = a^{1+(1/\chi)} + b$ is increasing in a , implying that u satisfies the agent monotonicity. Moreover, $\xi^u(a, b) = \theta a^\theta / (a^\theta + b)$, where $\theta := (1 + \chi)/\chi$, which yields

$$\xi^u(a, 0) = \theta \geq \theta \frac{a^\theta}{a^\theta + b} = \xi^u(a, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \xi^u(a, b)}{\partial a} = \theta^2 \frac{ba^{\theta-1}}{(a^\theta + b)^2} \geq 0,$$

implying that conditions (i) and (ii) hold.

²²For this utility function, we have $\partial \xi^u(a, 0)/\partial a = -1/(a+1)^2$, implying that no proportional tax schedule is u -iir (recall [footnote 18](#)).

²³See [footnote 16](#).

is technical in nature, is furnished in [Appendix 4](#). We begin with three preparatory lemmas. The first lemma says that pre-tax and post-tax income functions are monotone in a , and that the solution to the agents' maximization problem (2) is almost always unique. This result is well known (see [Mirrlees 1971](#), Theorem 1 and the ensuing discussion on p. 183).

LEMMA 1. *Let $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ and $T \in \mathcal{T}$. For every pre-tax and post-tax income function y^u and x^u , the maps $a \mapsto y^u(a, T)$ and $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ are nondecreasing on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$. Moreover, given $T \in \mathcal{T}$, there is a unique solution to (2) for all $a > 0$, except for a set of measure zero.*

LEMMA 2. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}$, $(c, y) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2$, and $q \in (0, +\infty)$, there exists an $a > y$ such that $\eta^a(c, y) = q$.²⁴*

The proof of [Lemma 2](#) is relegated to [Appendix C](#).

The third lemma gives an alternative characterization of an inequality reducing tax schedule (recall [Definition 3](#)); its proof is relegated to [Appendix D](#).²⁵

LEMMA 3. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, a tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is u -iir if and only if for any ability distribution $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and for any pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u ,*

$$\frac{x^u(a_i, T)}{y^u(a_i, 0)} \geq \frac{x^u(a_{i+1}, T)}{y^u(a_{i+1}, 0)} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} : y^u(a_i, 0) > 0.$$

3.1.1 Proof of [Theorem 1](#) The following lemma plays an essential role in the proof of [Theorem 1](#).

LEMMA 4. *Let $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ and $T \in \mathcal{T}$, and let x^u be a post-tax income function. Then the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ if and only if T is marginal-rate progressive.*

The formal proof of [Lemma 4](#) is given in [Appendix E](#). Here we provide intuition for this result. Consider the agents' budget line in the space of pre-tax and post-tax income pairs (y, x) for a given tax schedule. If agents face a marginal-rate progressive tax schedule T , this budget line is concave, and since preferences satisfy strict quasiconcavity, there is a unique optimal pre-tax and post-tax income pair for each agent; in this case the continuity of the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ follows from Berge's maximum theorem. Under a nonconvex tax T , alternatively, the budget line must be nonconcave somewhere, as indicated by the black line in [Figure 1](#). In this case there are multiple optimal pre-tax and post-tax income pairs for some ability level, say a^* (points $(\underline{y}, \underline{x})$ and $(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ in [Figure 1](#)). Given the agent monotonicity condition (recall [Definition 2](#)), this multiplicity generates a discontinuity of the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ at a^* . Thus, continuity of the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ implies convexity of T .

²⁴Feasibility requires $a \geq y$ (recall that $l = y/a$ and $l \leq 1$), and the lemma states that there is an $a > y$ such that $\eta^a(c, y) = q$.

²⁵[Lemma 3](#) is analogous to Lemma 1 in [Jakobsson \(1976\)](#), Proposition 2.1 in [Moyes \(1994\)](#), and Lemma 2 in [Ebert and Moyes \(2007\)](#).

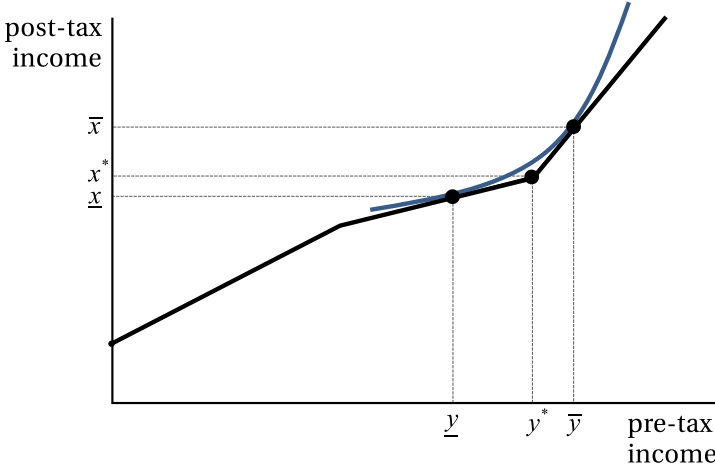


FIGURE 1. Figure for Theorem 1.

Given Lemma 4, Theorem 1 can be concisely proven as follows. Take $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$. By Lemma 3, we only need to find, for each $T \in \mathcal{T}$ that is not marginal-rate progressive, $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u violating (3). Note that given y^u and x^u , an ability distribution $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ violates (3) if the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ has a discontinuity point and the map $a \mapsto y^u(a, 0)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is continuous. Indeed, in this case, letting $a^* > 0$ be a discontinuity point for the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$,

$$\lim_{a \uparrow a^*} x^u(a, T) < \lim_{a \downarrow a^*} x^u(a, T) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{a \uparrow a^*} y^u(a, 0) = \lim_{a \downarrow a^*} y^u(a, 0),$$

since x^u is nondecreasing (Lemma 1), implying

$$\lim_{a \uparrow a^*} \frac{x^u(a, T)}{y^u(a, 0)} < \lim_{a \downarrow a^*} \frac{x^u(a, T)}{y^u(a, 0)}.$$

Thus, Theorem 1 is a consequence of Lemma 4. (Observe that $x^u(\cdot, T) = y^u(\cdot, 0)$ whenever $T \equiv 0$.)

3.1.2 Proof of Theorem 2 To lighten notation, we omit the superscript u throughout the proof.

It is clear that if the set of all u -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ equals $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$, then the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir.

Suppose that the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir. By Theorem 1 it follows that the set of all u -iir tax schedules in $\mathcal{T}$ is contained in $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$. It remains to show the reverse containment. Let $T = (\alpha_0, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) \in \mathcal{T}$ be marginal-rate progressive (recall Definition 1). By Lemma 3, we only need to show that condition (3) holds for any ability distribution $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and for any pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u .

Now, for each income threshold $\bar{y}_k$ of T , define the linear tax schedule $T_k(y) := t_k y - \alpha_k$ for $k \in \{0, \dots, K\}$, where $\alpha_k := \alpha_{k-1} + (t_k - t_{k-1})\bar{y}_k$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$.

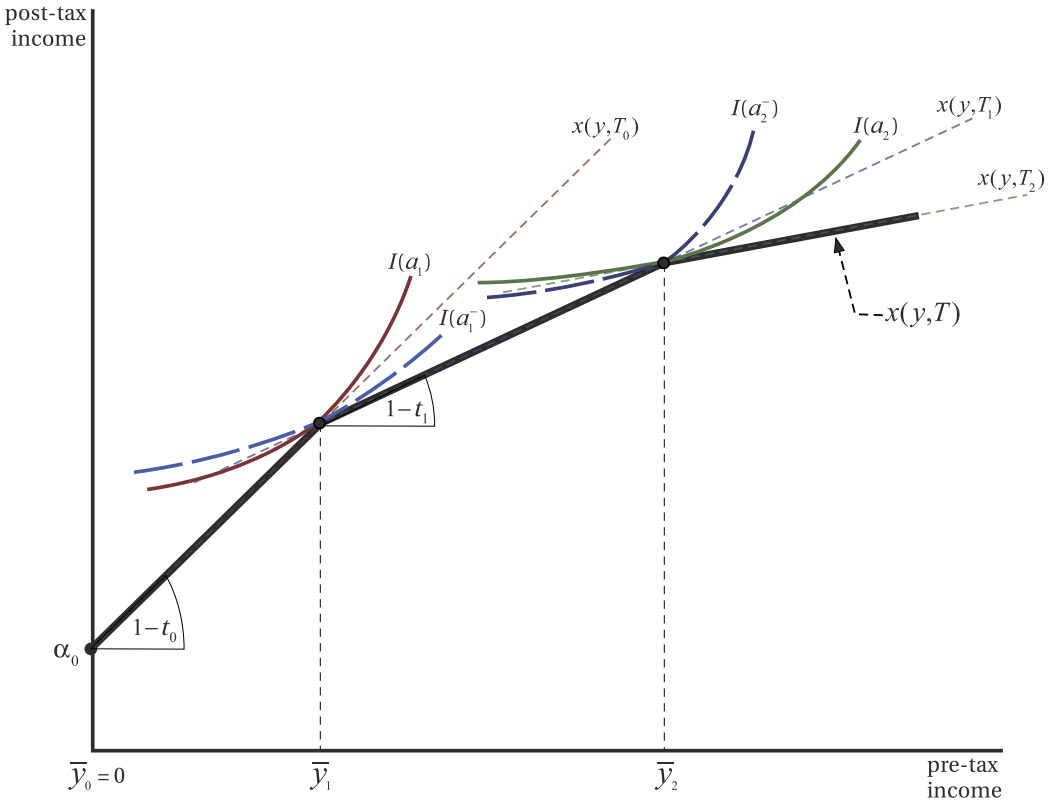


FIGURE 2. Figure for Theorem 2.

Pre-tax and post-tax income functions, y and x , are uniquely defined, since preferences are strictly quasiconcave and the tax function T is convex. For $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$, define the abilities a_k^- and a_k such that

$$a_k^- := \min\{a : y(a, T_{k-1}) = \bar{y}_k\} \quad \text{and} \quad a_k := \max\{a : y(a, T_k) = \bar{y}_k\}$$

(see Figure 2). Lemma 2 guarantees that a_k^- and a_k exist and are well defined for all $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$.

Furthermore, since T is marginal-rate progressive (and hence $t_{k-1} < t_k$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$), agent monotonicity (Definition 2) implies that $a_k^- \leq a_k < a_{k+1}^-$.²⁶

Next, define the following family of sets covering $(0, +\infty)$:

$$\mathfrak{A} := \{(0, a_1^-], \{[a_k^-, a_k]\}_{k=1}^K, \{[a_k, a_{k+1}^-]\}_{k=1}^{K-1}, [a_K, +\infty)\}.$$

We first show that condition (3) is satisfied for ability distributions contained in each element of the family $\mathfrak{A}$.

²⁶Observe that, letting $\bar{x}_k = x(a_k^-, T) = x(a_k, T)$, $\eta^{a_k^-}(\bar{x}_k, \bar{y}_k) = 1 - t_{k-1} > 1 - t_k = \eta^{a_k}(\bar{x}_k, \bar{y}_k)$. Alternatively, $\eta^{a_k}(\bar{x}_{k+1}, \bar{y}_{k+1}) > 1 - t_k = \eta^{a_{k+1}^-}(\bar{x}_{k+1}, \bar{y}_{k+1})$.

- (i) Consider first the interval $(0, a_1^-]$. Observe that $y(a, T) = y(a, T_0)$ for all $a \leq a_1^-$. Because T_0 is a linear tax, it is *u-iiir*, and so [Lemma 3](#) gives

$$\frac{x(a, T)}{y(a, 0)} = \frac{x(a, T_0)}{y(a, 0)} \geq \frac{x(a', T_0)}{y(a', 0)} = \frac{x(a', T)}{y(a', 0)} \quad \forall a \leq a' \leq a_1^-. \quad (6)$$

- (ii) For $[a_K, +\infty)$, a symmetric argument shows that

$$\frac{x(a, T)}{y(a, 0)} \geq \frac{x(a', T)}{y(a', 0)} \quad \forall a_K \leq a \leq a'. \quad (7)$$

- (iii) Now consider the interval $[a_k^-, a_k]$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$. Observe that

$$y(a_k, T) = y(a_k, T_k) = \bar{y}_k = y(a_k^-, T_{k-1}) = y(a_k^-, T).$$

Hence, by monotonicity of the map $a \mapsto y(a, T)$ ([Lemma 1](#)), $y(a, T) = \bar{y}_k$ for all $a \in [a_k^-, a_k]$. Therefore, because $y(a', 0) \geq y(a, 0)$ for all $a_k^- \leq a \leq a' \leq a_k$ by [Lemma 1](#),

$$\frac{x(a, T)}{y(a, 0)} = \frac{\bar{y}_k - T(\bar{y}_k)}{y(a, 0)} \geq \frac{\bar{y}_k - T(\bar{y}_k)}{y(a', 0)} = \frac{x(a', T)}{y(a', 0)} \quad \forall a, a' \in [a_k^-, a_k], a \leq a'. \quad (8)$$

- (iv) Finally, consider the interval $[a_k, a_{k+1}^-]$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, K-1\}$. By construction, we have $y(a, T) = y(a, T_k)$ for all $a \in [a_k, a_{k+1}^-]$. Therefore, since T_k is a linear (hence *u-iiir*) tax, [Lemma 3](#) gives

$$\frac{x(a, T)}{y(a, 0)} = \frac{x(a, T_k)}{y(a, 0)} \geq \frac{x(a', T_k)}{y(a', 0)} = \frac{x(a', T)}{y(a', 0)} \quad \forall a, a' \in [a_k, a_{k+1}^-], a \leq a'. \quad (9)$$

Combining (6)–(9), we obtain (3) for every $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper provides a normative foundation for progressive income taxes. Our work—which goes beyond the classic results of [Jakobsson \(1976\)](#) and [Fellman \(1976\)](#) in that it takes into account the disincentive effects of taxation on work effort—relies on three basic conditions: the agent monotonicity condition, which is standard in the literature on nonlinear taxation with endogenous labor supply; piecewise linearity of admissible tax schedules, a ubiquitous feature of actual statutory tax schedules; and an increasingly large marginal rate of substitution of labor for consumption for vanishingly small amounts of leisure time. The latter condition fails in the Jakobsson–Fellman setting, viewed in the Mirrlees framework as the particular case of costless work effort.

[Theorem 1](#) implies that tax schedules aimed at reducing income inequality must be marginal-rate progressive. In other words, only marginal-rate progressive tax schedules can secure a reduction in consumption inequality compared to a situation with no

taxes.²⁷ [Theorem 2](#) can be combined with [Theorem 3](#) to obtain a necessary and sufficient condition on primitives under which the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$, and only the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{prog}}$, are inequality reducing (see [Corollary 3](#)).

We conclude with a philosophical comment. This paper focuses on the reduction of *income* inequality through the tax system, as does virtually all the related literature. Some authors have suggested that considering instead the *welfare* inequality reducing properties of taxes might be more reasonable. After all, individuals ultimately care about their well-being. While we believe that this idea deserves further investigation, we would like to point out that a meaningful characterization of the welfare inequality reducing properties of progressive tax schedules seems problematic even in the standard context of exogenous incomes. Indeed, consider the marginal-rate progressive (hence income inequality reducing) tax function $T(y) := y - \ln(y + 1)$, together with the utility function $u(x) := \ln(x)$; since the ratio $u(y - T(y))/u(y) = \ln(\ln(y + 1))/\ln(y)$ is strictly increasing in y , it follows from Lemma 1 in [Jakobsson \(1976\)](#) that T is welfare inequality *increasing*.^{28,29}

The point raised here pertains to Lorenz-based measures ranking “welfare” distributions, according to some “social norm.” A different, but related, issue concerns the characterization of the Lorenz ordering in terms of classes of social norms. This characterization draws on the link between statistical measures and social welfare, and takes different forms. For income distributions with the same mean, the Lorenz ordering used in this paper is equivalent to welfare dominance in terms of any *Schur-concave* (resp. quasiconcave) social norm (cf. [Kolm 1969](#), [Atkinson 1970](#), [Dasgupta et al. 1973](#), and [Rothschild and Stiglitz 1973](#)). For income distributions with different means, welfare dominance characterizes the ranking induced by the *generalized Lorenz curve* (cf. [Shorrocks \(1983\)](#)), which scales up the ordinary Lorenz curve by the mean of the distribution. The generalized Lorenz ordering is not generally equivalent to the relative Lorenz ordering.

APPENDIX

This appendix presents the proofs of [Theorem 3](#), [Proposition 1](#), [Lemma 2](#), [Lemma 3](#), and [Lemma 4](#). For the convenience of the reader, each proof is preceded by a restatement of the corresponding result.

²⁷When individual incomes are subjected to different rounds of taxation, an analyst may wish to study the inequality reducing properties of the composition of different tax schedules. [Le Breton et al. \(1996\)](#) address this issue in the context of exogenous income. The extension of their analysis to the case of endogenous income is left for future research.

²⁸According to [Ebert and Moyes \(2007, footnote 19\)](#), in the case of exogenous income, the Jakobsson–Fellman result can be stated in terms of welfare inequality if and only if the utility function is isoelastic, i.e., it takes the form $u(x) = \nu x^\xi$, where ν and ξ are constants.

²⁹A further complication is given by the strong cardinal nature of the notion of welfare inequality, which imposes conditions on sums and ratios of utility indices that are generally violated by order-preserving utility transformations. We thank an anonymous referee for raising this point.

APPENDIX A: PROOF OF THEOREM 3

THEOREM 3. For $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if $u \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.

PROOF. Given $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the members $T(y) = -b + t_0 y$ of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if the map

$$a \mapsto \frac{x^u(a, T)}{y^u(a, 0)} = \frac{a(1-t_0)l^u(a, T) + b}{al^u(a, 0)} = \frac{a(1-t_0)l^u((1-t_0)a, b) + b}{al^u(a, 0)} \quad (10)$$

defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is nonincreasing for every $(b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$ (see Lemma 3).³⁰ Equivalently, the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1-t_0) \left((1-t_0)a' \frac{\partial l^u((1-t_0)a', b)}{\partial a} + l^u((1-t_0)a', b) \right) a' l^u(a', 0)}{(a' l^u(a', 0))^2} \\ & - \frac{((1-t_0)a' l^u((1-t_0)a', b) + b) \left(a' \frac{\partial l^u(a', 0)}{\partial a} + l^u(a', 0) \right)}{(a' l^u(a', 0))^2} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

for every $(a', b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$.³¹ Since the above inequality can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1-t_0)a' \left((1-t_0)a' \frac{\partial l^u((1-t_0)a', b)}{\partial a} + l^u((1-t_0)a', b) \right)}{(1-t_0)a' l^u((1-t_0)a', b) + b} \\ & \leq \frac{a' \left(a' \frac{\partial l^u(a', 0)}{\partial a} + l^u(a', 0) \right)}{a' l^u(a', 0)}, \end{aligned}$$

or, equivalently, as

$$\zeta^u((1-t_0)a', b) \leq \zeta^u(a', 0), \quad (12)$$

we see that the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if (12) holds for every $(a', b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$. This is equivalent to the following condition: for every $(a', b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$,

$$\zeta^u((1-t_0)a', b) \leq \zeta^u((1-t_0)a', 0) \leq \zeta^u(a', 0). \quad (13)$$

Consequently, for $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, the members of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{lin}}$ are u -iir if and only if $u \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.³² $\square$

³⁰The last equality follows from the fact that both $l^u(a, T)$ and $l^u((1-t_0)a, b)$ are solutions to the problem

$$\max_{l \in [0, 1]} u((1-t_0)al + b, l).$$

³¹More precisely, the map defined in (10) is nonincreasing for every $(b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$ if and only if for every $(b, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 1)$, (11) holds for all but perhaps one $a' > 0$.

³²Ebert and Moyes (2007) use inequalities analogous to (12) and (13) to derive the sufficient conditions (b-1) and (b-2) in their Proposition 2.

APPENDIX B: PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1

PROPOSITION 1. *The family $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ is strictly contained in $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}: \widehat{\mathcal{U}} \subsetneq \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.*

PROOF. First observe that, after some manipulation, we can write

$$\xi^u(a, b) = \frac{al^u(a, b)}{al^u(a, b) + b} (1 + \xi^u(a, b)) = H(a, b)(1 + \xi^u(a, b)), \quad (14)$$

where $H(a, b) := al^u(a, b)/(al^u(a, b) + b)$.

The (weak) containment is established in two steps.

Step 1. We show that if $\xi^u(a, 0)$ is nondecreasing in a , then so is $\zeta^u(a, 0)$. Take $a \in \mathbb{R}_{++}$. Since $H(a, 0) = 1$, (14) becomes

$$\zeta^u(a, 0) = 1 + \xi^u(a, 0),$$

implying that $\zeta^u(a, 0)$ is nondecreasing in a if and only if $\xi^u(a, 0)$ is nondecreasing in a .

Step 2. We show that if $\xi^u(a, b) \leq \xi^u(a, 0)$ for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$, then $\zeta^u(a, b) \leq \zeta^u(a, 0)$ for all $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$.

Take $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \times \mathbb{R}_+$. Since $H(a, 0) = 1$, (14) gives

$$\frac{\xi^u(a, b)}{\xi^u(a, 0)} = H(a, b) \frac{1 + \xi^u(a, b)}{1 + \xi^u(a, 0)}.$$

Observe that $H(a, b) = al^u(a, b)/(al^u(a, b) + b) \leq 1$ and, by assumption, $\xi^u(a, b) \leq \xi^u(a, 0)$. Therefore, both factors are less than or equal to 1, implying that $\zeta^u(a, b) \leq \zeta^u(a, 0)$.

Finally, the map $u(c, l) := c(1 - l)$ is a member of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$ (see Remark 3 and footnote 19) but does not belong to $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.³³ □

APPENDIX C: PROOF OF LEMMA 2

LEMMA 2. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}$, $(c, y) \in \mathbb{R}_{++}^2$, and $q \in (0, +\infty)$, there exists an $a > y$ such that $\eta^a(c, y) = q$.³⁴*

PROOF. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \eta^a(c, y) &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} \text{MRS}(c, y/a) = 0, \\ \lim_{a \downarrow y} \eta^a(c, y) &= \lim_{a \downarrow y} \frac{1}{a} \text{MRS}(c, y/a) = +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Since the map $a \mapsto \eta^a$ is continuous, the lemma follows from the intermediate value theorem. □

³³Indeed, for $0 < b < a$, $\xi(a, b) = b/(a - b)$ and so $\xi(a, 0) = 0 < \xi(a, b)$. Hence, $u \notin \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$.

³⁴Feasibility requires $a \geq y$ (recall that $l = y/a$ and $l \leq 1$), and the lemma states that there is an $a > y$ such that $\eta^a(c, y) = q$.

APPENDIX D: PROOF OF LEMMA 3

LEMMA 3. *Given $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$, a tax schedule $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is u -iir if and only if for any ability distribution $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and for any pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u ,*

$$\frac{x^u(a_i, T)}{y^u(a_i, 0)} \geq \frac{x^u(a_{i+1}, T)}{y^u(a_{i+1}, 0)} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} : y^u(a_i, 0) > 0. \quad (15)$$

PROOF. We adapt the proof of Lemma 2 in Ebert and Moyes (2007).³⁵ We only consider distributions $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and income functions y^u with $y^u(a_1, 0) > 0$ (and hence $x^u(a_1, T) > 0$). The case when $y^u(a_1, 0) = 0$ is left to the reader.

($\Leftarrow$) A tax schedule is u -iir if condition (15) holds for any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ and any pre-tax and post-tax income functions y^u and x^u . This is a direct consequence of Theorem 2.4 in Marshall et al. (1967), since for each $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$, $x^u(a_i, T) > 0$ and $y^u(a_i, 0) > 0$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.³⁶

($\Rightarrow$) Suppose that there exists $\bar{\mathbf{a}} \in \mathcal{A}$, and x^u and y^u such that

$$\frac{x^u(\bar{a}_h, T)}{y^u(\bar{a}_h, 0)} < \frac{x^u(\bar{a}_{h+1}, T)}{y^u(\bar{a}_{h+1}, 0)} \quad \text{for some } h \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}. \quad (16)$$

Choose $\mathbf{a}^* := (a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)$, where $a_1^* := \bar{a}_h$ and $a_i^* := \bar{a}_{h+1}$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$. By definition, $a_1^* < a_2^* = \dots = a_n^*$. It follows that $x^u(a_1^*, T) = x^u(\bar{a}_h, T)$ and $x^u(a_i^*, T) = x^u(\bar{a}_{h+1}, T)$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$. And similarly for y . From (16),

$$\frac{x^u(a_1^*, T)}{y^u(a_1^*, 0)} < \frac{x^u(a_2^*, T)}{y^u(a_2^*, 0)} = \dots = \frac{x^u(a_n^*, T)}{y^u(a_n^*, 0)}.$$

Appealing to Marshall et al. (2011, B.1.b in Chapter 5),

$$\left(\frac{x^u(a_1^*, T)}{\sum_j x^u(a_j^*, T)}, \dots, \frac{x^u(a_n^*, T)}{\sum_j x^u(a_j^*, T)} \right)$$

is majorized by

$$\left(\frac{y^u(a_1^*, 0)}{\sum_j y^u(a_j^*, 0)}, \dots, \frac{y^u(a_n^*, 0)}{\sum_j y^u(a_j^*, 0)} \right).^{37}$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{x^u(a_i^*, T)}{\sum_j x^u(a_j^*, T)} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{y^u(a_i^*, 0)}{\sum_j y^u(a_j^*, 0)} \right) \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

³⁵In their proof, Ebert and Moyes (2007) assume the existence of a unique solution to the agents' maximization problem in (2), while we allow for multiple maximizers. Our proof is otherwise identical in substance with that in Ebert and Moyes (2007).

³⁶See also Chapter 5 in Marshall et al. (2011), where B.1.b only requires $\sum_{j=1}^n y^u(a_j, 0) > 0$ instead of $y^u(a_i, 0) > 0$ for each i .

³⁷For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, in increasing arrangement, we say that x is majorized by y if $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k y_i$ for $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ (Marshall et al. 2011, p. 8).

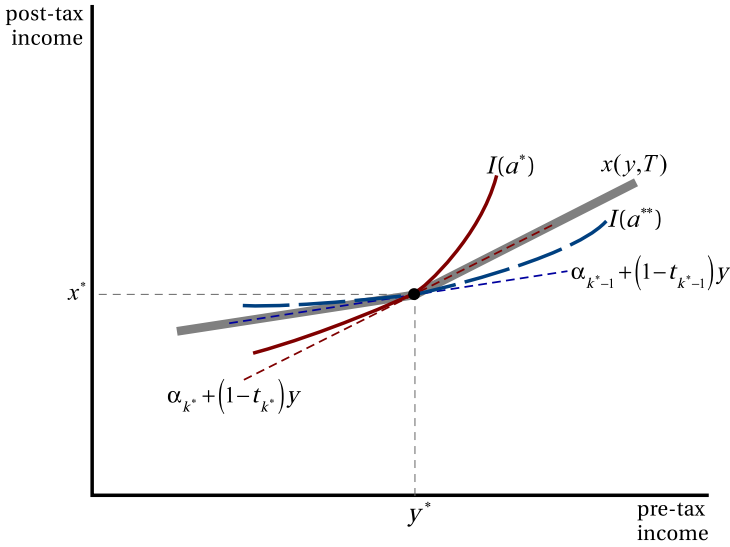


FIGURE 3. Figure for Lemma 4.

That is, $(y^u(a_1^*, 0), \dots, y^u(a_n^*, 0))$ Lorenz dominates $(x^u(a_1^*, T), \dots, x^u(a_n^*, T))$, and hence T is not u -iir. $\square$

APPENDIX E: PROOF OF LEMMA 4

LEMMA 4. *Let $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ and $T \in \mathcal{T}$, and let x^u be a post-tax income function. Then the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ if and only if T is marginal-rate progressive.*

PROOF. Take $u \in \mathcal{U}^*$ and $T = (\alpha, \mathbf{t}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) \in \mathcal{T}$. First observe that T is marginal-rate progressive (i.e., convex) if and only if the map $y \mapsto x = y - T(y)$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_+$ is concave.

($\Leftarrow$) Let T be marginal-rate progressive. Because the map $y \mapsto x(y) := y - T(y)$ is concave and $u(c, l)$ is strictly quasiconcave (and strictly increasing (resp. decreasing) in c (resp. l)), for each $a > 0$ the problem

$$\max_{y \in [0, a]} u\left(y - T(y), \frac{y}{a}\right) \quad (17)$$

has a unique solution. Consequently, there is a unique map that assigns to each ability level $a > 0$ the pre-tax income $y(a)$ that solves (17), and, by virtue of Berge's maximum theorem, this map is continuous. But then the map $a \mapsto y(a) - T(y(a))$ defined on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$ is continuous. In other words, for any post-tax income function x^u , the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$.

($\Rightarrow$) To prove the converse assertion, we assume that T is not marginal-rate progressive and show that the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ has a discontinuity point in $\mathbb{R}_{++}$.

If T is not marginal-rate progressive, the map $x(y)$ is not concave. Define

$$y^* := \inf\{y \in \mathbb{R}_+ : x(y)|_{[0, y^*]} \text{ is concave}\}.$$

It is easy to see that $y^* = \bar{y}_{k^*}$ for some $k^* \in \{1, \dots, K\}$. In addition, the restriction of $x(y)$ to $[\bar{y}_{k^*-1}, \bar{y}_{k^*+1}]$ is convex (here $\bar{y}_{K+1} := +\infty$), and $(x^* := y^* - T(y^*), y^*) \gg 0$ and $0 < 1 - t_{k^*-1} < 1 - t_{k^*}$. Applying Lemma 2, it follows that there exist $0 < a^* < a^{**}$ such that

$$\eta^{a^*}(x^*, y^*) = 1 - t_{k^*} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta^{a^{**}}(x^*, y^*) = 1 - t_{k^*-1},$$

implying $x^u(a^*, T) < x^* < x^u(a^{**}, T)$ and $x^u(a, T) \neq x^*$ for all $a \in (a^*, a^{**})$. (Refer to Figure 3.) If the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ were continuous on $\mathbb{R}_{++}$, the intermediate value theorem would give $\alpha \in (a^*, a^{**})$ with $x^u(\alpha, T) = x^*$, a contradiction. We conclude that the map $a \mapsto x^u(a, T)$ has a discontinuity point in $\mathbb{R}_{++}$. $\square$

REFERENCES

- Allingham, Michael (1979), “Inequality and progressive taxation: An example.” *Journal of Public Economics*, 11, 273–274. [40]
- Atkinson, Anthony B. (1970), “On the measurement of inequality.” *Journal of Economic Theory*, 2, 244–263. [52]
- Berliant, Marcus and Miguel Gouveia (1993), “Equal sacrifice and incentive compatible income taxation.” *Journal of Public Economics*, 51, 219–240. [39]
- Carbonell-Nicolau, Oriol and Esteban F. Klor (2003), “Representative democracy and marginal rate progressive income taxation.” *Journal of Public Economics*, 87, 2339–2366. [39]
- Carbonell-Nicolau, Oriol and Efe A. Ok (2007), “Voting over income taxation.” *Journal of Economic Theory*, 134, 249–286. [39]
- D’Antoni, Massimo (1999), “Piecewise linear tax functions, progressivity, and the principle of equal sacrifice.” *Economics Letters*, 65, 191–197. [39]
- Dasgupta, Partha, Amartya Sen, and David Starrett (1973), “Notes on the measurement of inequality.” *Journal of Economic Theory*, 6, 180–187. [52]
- Ebert, Udo and Patrick Moyes (2000), “Consistent income tax structures when households are heterogeneous.” *Journal of Economic Theory*, 90, 116–150. [40]
- Ebert, Udo and Patrick Moyes (2003), “The difficulty of income redistribution with labour supply.” *Economics Bulletin*, 8, 1–9. [40]
- Ebert, Udo and Patrick Moyes (2007), “Income taxation with labor responses.” *Journal of Public Economic Theory*, 9, 653–682. [40, 48, 52, 53, 55]
- Eichhorn, Wolfgang, Helmut Funke, and Wolfram F. Richter (1984), “Tax progression and inequality of income distribution.” *Journal of Mathematical Economics*, 13, 127–131. [40]

- Fellman, Johan (1976), “The effect of transformations of Lorenz curves.” *Econometrica*, 44, 823–824. [39, 40, 51]
- Formby, John P., W. James Smith, and David Sykes (1986), “Income redistribution and local tax progressivity: A reconsideration.” *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 19, 808–811. [40]
- Greenwood, Jeremy, Zvi Hercowitz, and Gregory W. Huffman (1988), “Investment, capacity utilization, and the real business cycle.” *American Economic Review*, 78, 402–417. [47]
- Hemming, Richard and Michael J. Keen (1983), “Single-crossing conditions in comparisons of tax progressivity.” *Journal of Public Economics*, 20, 373–380. [40]
- Jakobsson, Ulf (1976), “On the measurement of the degree of progression.” *Journal of Public Economics*, 5, 161–168. [39, 40, 48, 51, 52]
- Ju, Biung-Ghi and Juan D. Moreno-Ternero (2008), “On the equivalence between progressive taxation and inequality reduction.” *Social Choice and Welfare*, 30, 561–569. [40]
- Kakwani, Nanak C. (1977), “Applications of Lorenz curves in economic analysis.” *Econometrica*, 45, 719–728. [40]
- Kolm, Serge-Christophe (1969), “The optimal production of social justice.” In *Public Economics: An Analysis of Public Production and Consumption and Their Relations to the Private Sectors: Proceedings of a Conference Held by the International Economic Association* (Julius Margolis and Henri Guitton, eds.), 145–200, Macmillan, London. [52]
- Lambert, Peter (2002), *The Distribution and Redistribution of Income*, third edition. Manchester University Press, Manchester, UK. [40]
- Latham, Roger (1988), “Lorenz-dominating income tax functions.” *International Economic Review*, 29, 185–198. [40]
- Le Breton, Michel, Patrick Moyes, and Alain Trannoy (1996), “Inequality reducing properties of composite taxation.” *Journal of Economic Theory*, 69, 71–103. [40, 52]
- Liu, Pak-Wai (1985), “Lorenz domination and global tax progressivity.” *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 18, 395–399. [40]
- Marhuenda, Francisco and Ignacio Ortuño-Ortín (1995), “Popular support for progressive taxation.” *Economics Letters*, 48, 319–324. [39]
- Marshall, Albert W., Ingram Olkin, and Barry C. Arnold (2011), *Inequalities: Theory of Majorization and Its Applications*, second edition. Springer Series in Statistics. Springer-Verlag, New York, New York. [55]
- Marshall, Albert W., Ingram Olkin, and Frank Proschan (1967), “Monotonicity of ratios and means and other applications of majorization.” In *Inequalities. Proceedings of a Symposium Held at Wright Patterson Air Force Base*, Vol. II (Oven Shisa, ed.), 177–190, Academic Press, New York. [55]

- Mirrlees, James A. (1971), "An exploration in the theory of optimum income taxation." *Review of Economic Studies*, 38, 175–208. [40, 41, 43, 47, 48]
- Mitra, Tapan and Efe A. Ok (1996), "Personal income taxation and the principle of equal sacrifice revisited." *International Economic Review*, 37, 925–948. [39]
- Mitra, Tapan and Efe A. Ok (1997), "On the equitability of progressive taxation." *Journal of Economic Theory*, 73, 316–334. [39]
- Moyes, Patrick (1988), "A note on minimally progressive taxation and absolute income inequality." *Social Choice and Welfare*, 5, 227–234. [40]
- Moyes, Patrick (1994), "Inequality reducing and inequality preserving transformations of incomes: Symmetric and individualistic transformations." *Journal of Economic Theory*, 63, 271–298. [40, 48]
- Musgrave, Richard A. and Tun Thin (1948), "Income tax progression, 1929–48." *Journal of Political Economy*, 56, 498–514. [40]
- Myles, Gareth D. (1995), *Public Economics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. [43]
- Ok, Efe A. (1995), "On the principle of equal sacrifice in income taxation." *Journal of Public Economics*, 58, 453–467. [39]
- Onrubia, Jorge, Rafael Salas, and José Félix Sanz (2005), "Redistribution and labour supply." *Journal of Economic Inequality*, 3, 109–124. [40]
- Preston, Ian (2007), "Inequality and income gaps." In *Equity* (Peter J. Lambert, ed.), volume 15 of Research on Economic Inequality, 33–56, Emerald Group Publishing Limited. [40]
- Roemer, John E. (1999), "The democratic political economy of progressive income taxation." *Econometrica*, 67, 1–19. [39]
- Rothschild, Michael and Joseph E. Stiglitz (1973), "Some further results on the measurement of inequality." *Journal of Economic Theory*, 6, 188–204. [52]
- Samuelson, Paul A. (1947), *Foundations of Economic Analysis*, first edition. Harvard Economic Studies. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. [39]
- Seade, Jesus (1982), "On the sign of the optimum marginal income tax." *Review of Economic Studies*, 49, 637–643. [40, 43]
- Shorrocks, Anthony F. (1983), "Ranking income distributions." *Economica*, 50, 3–17. [52]
- Snyder, James M. and Gerald H. Kramer (1988), "Fairness, self-interest, and the politics of the progressive income tax." *Journal of Public Economics*, 36, 197–230. [39]
- Thistle, Paul D. (1988), "Uniform progressivity, residual progression, and single-crossing." *Journal of Public Economics*, 37, 121–126. [40]

Thon, Dominique (1987), “Redistributive properties of progressive taxation.” *Mathematical Social Sciences*, 14, 185–191. [40]

Young, H. Peyton (1990), “Progressive taxation and equal sacrifice.” *American Economic Review*, 80, 253–266. [39]

Co-editor Dilip Mookherjee handled this manuscript.

Manuscript received 18 May, 2016; final version accepted 2 May, 2017; available online 15 May, 2017.