

# Efficiency effects of Australian Commonwealth-State funding

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- Federal system: Vertical Fiscal Imbalance
- 23% of combined tax revenue must be transferred from the Commonwealth to the states
- This is done via horizontal fiscal equalisation

CSF allows us to account for all the major factors relevant to the efficiency effects of current funding arrangements, including:

- The mobility of factors of production
- Rents from mining
- Congestion
- State government behaviour

# Use of labour and capital (\$ billion)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	total
private non-mining	137	103	58	22	31	6	2	1	<b>360</b>
State gov, discretionary	24	17	14	7	8	2	2	1	<b>74</b>
State gov, non-discretionary	3	2	2	1	1	0.3	0.4	0.1	<b>10</b>
Commonwealth government	14	10	7	3	3	1	1	9	<b>48</b>
mining	2	3	4	0.4	15	0.2	2	0.0	<b>27</b>
work-related travel	29	18	10	2	5	0.4	0.2	0.4	<b>66</b>
<b>total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>584</b>

State government (i) chooses quantity of state goods and tax rates to maximize

$$\left( \frac{\text{private goods}}{\text{pop}} \right)^{\delta_{1i}} * \left( \frac{\text{leisure}}{\text{pop}} \right)^{\delta_{2i}} * \left( \frac{\text{state goods}}{\text{pop}^\theta} \right)^{\delta_{3gi}}$$

*subject to*

expend. on state goods

$$= T_i * W_i * (\text{available labour} - \text{travel} - \text{leisure}) + \text{grant}_i$$

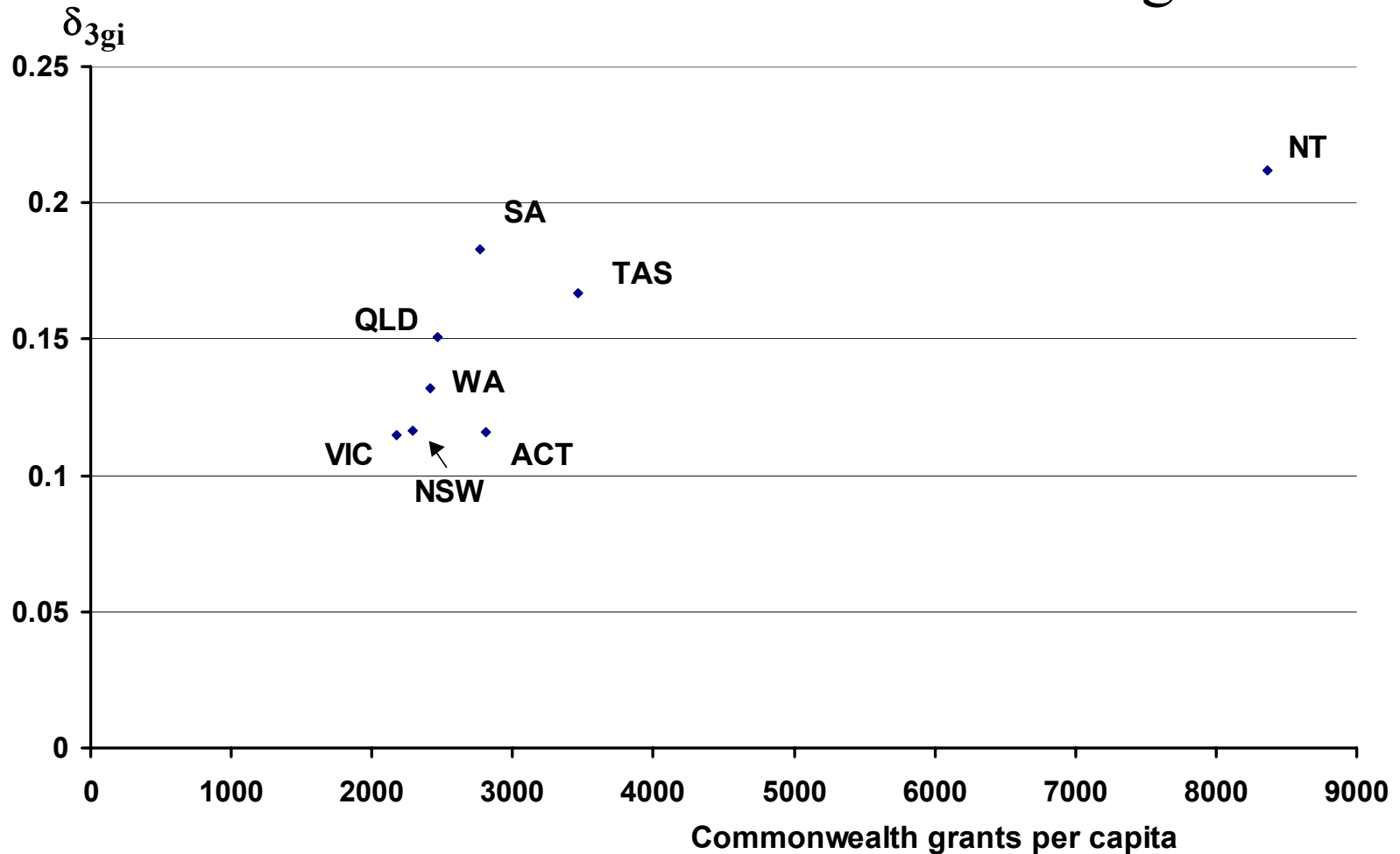
recognizing that households choose private goods and leisure

$$\text{to maximize } \left( \frac{\text{private goods}}{\text{pop}} \right)^{\delta_{1i}} \left( \frac{\text{leisure}}{\text{pop}} \right)^{\delta_{2i}} \left( \frac{\text{state goods}}{\text{pop}^\theta} \right)^{\delta_3}$$

*subject to*

$$\text{expenditure on private goods} = W_i * (1 - T_i - T_{iC}) * (\text{available labour} - \text{travel} - \text{leisure})$$

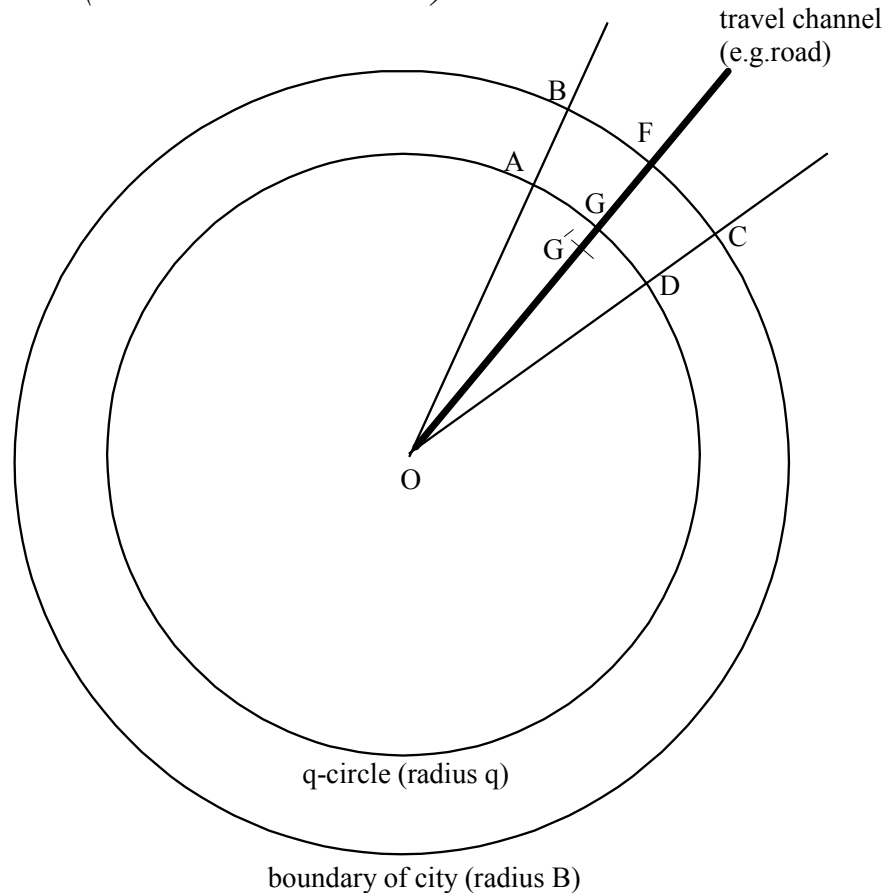
# Revealed State government preference indicator ( $\delta_{3gi}$ )



# Congestion

$$L_{6i} = A_{6i} * N_i^\gamma$$

where  $\gamma = \begin{cases} 3/2 & \text{(no externalities)} \\ 5/2 & \text{(externalities)} \end{cases}$



# Equal per capita with default parameters

<b>Aggregate. Welfare (\$mill)</b>	<b>Change in</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>VIC</b>	<b>QLD</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>TAS</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>ACT</b>
<b>169</b>	<b>grant per capita (\$)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-304</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-687</b>	<b>-4785</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>welfare per capita (\$)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-276</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-641</b>	<b>-4393</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>population (%)</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-2.13</b>	<b>-10.83</b>	<b>0.13</b>

# Effect on Australian welfare of changes in relative per capita grant (\$ million)

