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Soggetti	Tax revenue estimating Finance: General Inflation Personal Finance -Taxation Public Finance Corporate Taxation Fiscal Policy Efficiency Optimal Taxation Taxation and Subsidies: Other Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General Business Taxes and Subsidies Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies Price Level Deflation General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Public finance & taxation Corporate & business tax Macroeconomics Finance Revenue administration Corporate income tax Personal income tax Emerging and frontier financial markets Taxes Prices Financial markets Revenue Corporations

Taxation  
Income tax  
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<b>Lingua di pubblicazione</b>	Inglese
<b>Formato</b>	Materiale a stampa
<b>Livello bibliografico</b>	Monografia
<b>Nota di bibliografia</b>	Includes bibliographical references.
<b>Sommario/riassunto</b>	<p>In this paper we provide short- and long-run tax buoyancy estimates for 107 countries (distributed between advanced, emerging and low-income) for the period 1980–2014. By means of Fully-Modified OLS and (Pooled) Mean Group estimators, we find that: i) for advanced economies both long-run and short-run buoyancies are not different from one; ii) long run tax buoyancy exceeds one in the case of CIT for advanced economies, PIT and SSC in emerging markets, and TGS for low income countries, iii) in advanced countries (emerging market economies) CIT (CIT and TGS) buoyancy is larger during contractions than during times of economic expansions; iv) both trade openness and human capital increase buoyancy while inflation and output volatility decrease it.</p>

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