Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

Report Part Title: Front Matter

Report Title: Taxing Land is BeHer than Neutral:

Report Subtitle: Land Taxes, Land Speculation and the Timing of Development

Report Author(s): Nicolaus Tideman

Published by: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (1995) Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep18201.1

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at https://about.jstor.org/terms



 $Lincoln\ Institute\ of\ Land\ Policy$ is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to this content.

Taxing Land is Better than Neutral: Land Taxes, Land Speculation and the Timing of Development

Nicolaus Tideman © 1995

LINCOLN INSTITUTE PRODUCT CODE: WP95NT1

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy is a nonprofit and tax-exempt school organized in 1974, with a specialized mission to study and teach about land policy, including land economics and land taxation. The Lincoln Institute is supported by the Lincoln Foundation, established in 1947 by John C. Lincoln, a Cleveland industrialist. Mr. Lincoln drew inspiration from the ideas of Henry George, the nineteenth-century American political economist and social philosopher.

The Institute aims to integrate the theory and practice of land policy and land-related taxation, and to promote better understanding of the fundamental forces that influence these policies, as well as the general processes of land use and development. For 1994–97, the Institute's programs are focusing on governments' strategies for managing change, community and individual rights and responsibilities, taxation and regulation, the functioning of land markets, changing patterns of human settlement and economic production, and transportation systems.

The Lincoln Institute assembles experts with different points of view to study, reflect, exchange insights, and work toward consensus in creating a more complete and systematic understanding of land policy. The Lincoln Institute itself has no institutional point of view.

The Lincoln Institute offers challenging opportunities for interdisciplinary teaching, research, and publications. The research program creates new knowledge and assembles existing information in new forms. The education program offers courses, conference, and workshops. The publications program produces books, a focus series for policymakers, a bimonthly newsletter, and this series of working papers.

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy admits students of any race, color, national or ethnic origin, or gender to all rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, or gender in administration of its educational policies, admission policies, scholarship and fellowship programs, or other school-administered programs. The Lincoln Institute is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

For copies of the Lincoln Institute's current research agenda, or of its course or publications catalogs, please contact the staff directly at:

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy 113 Brattle Street Cambridge, MA 02138-3400

phone (617) 661-3016 fax (617) 661-7235

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Working Papers

Lincoln Institute working papers make available the results of new and continuing research, primarily for scholars. Although papers may be in early draft stages and subject to significant revision, they should strive for final publication in reputable scholarly or professional journals

To be accepted as a Lincoln Institute working paper, a manuscript must explicitly address one or more items on the Lincoln Institute's current topical agenda. For 1994–97, that agenda includes a range of the fundamental forces that influence land use and development: governments' strategies for managing change, community and individual rights and responsibilities, taxation and regulation, the functioning of land markets, changing patterns of human settlement and economic production, and transportation systems.

In addition, working papers must:

- build on rather than repeat earlier work—through new data and analysis, an original interpretation of previously available data, or an innovative theory
- support conclusions by reviewing a thorough bibliography of the most relevant published sources and, for empirical papers, summarizing the data and methods used
- be coherently argued, logically organized, and clearly written.

Submissions to the working paper series are subjected to informal peer review to ensure that each paper meets these basic standards without requiring that it be a completely finished product.

We give the highest priority to manuscripts that straightforwardly explain the significance of their conclusions for public policy. However, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy is a nonpartisan organization and strives to present a variety of viewpoints on the issues it addresses. The opinions expressed in working papers are therefore those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Lincoln Institute.

If you have an article-length paper of up to 50 pages, double-spaced, that you would like to have considered as a Lincoln Institute working paper, send a copy to Alice E. Ingerson, Ph.D., Director of Publications. Prospective authors may also request a copy of our brochure, "Options for Authors," outlining the requirements for all formats published by the Institute.

Abstract

"Taxing Land is Better than Neutral: Land Taxes, Land Speculation and the Timing of Development"

There is widespread belief among economists that an ad valorem tax on land can generate economic distortions by changing the profit-maximizing time of land development. When markets are perfect, this argument is erroneous. Those who have argued that there are distortions have made mathematical errors. A correct argument is intricate, and involves definitions and distinctions in notation that have not generally been observed. One important insight that emerges from the analysis is that "the rent of land" should be defined not as the net income from optimal development, but rather as the opportunity cost of leaving unimproved land unused. When markets are imperfect, an ad valorem tax on land can change the profit-maximizing time of development. These changes can either improve or worsen economic efficiency. However, since they tend to mitigate market imperfections, the changes in land development induced by an ad valorem tax on land probably improve economic efficiency overall.

About the Author

Nicolaus Tideman received his B.A. from Reed College and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He was Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard University and Senior Staff Economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisers, before moving to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, where he is now Professor of Economics. Address: Dr. Nicolaus Tideman, 3016 Pamplin Hall, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061. Phone: 703 231–7592; fax: 703 231–5097; e-mail: ntideman@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu

Acknowledgment

The research for this paper was supported by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy in Cambridge, Massachusetts.