

**Annex-II: Stochastic Frontier Analysis – Methodology**

Following the standard stochastic frontier model for cross section analysis (Aigner *et al.*, 1977) later extended to panel data (Battese and Coelli, 1995), let

$$Y_{it} = \exp(X_{it}\beta + v_{it} - u_{it}) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

where  $Y_{it}$  denotes own tax revenue (OTR)/taxes on commodities and services (TaxCom),  $X_{it}$  denotes vector of inputs (*viz.*, Log Per capita GSDP, Square of Log Per capita GSDP and Log share of Agriculture in GSDP) affecting tax revenue for the  $i^{th}$  state in the  $t^{th}$  period and  $\beta$  is a vector of unknown parameters. Error component is decomposed into two parts  $v_{it}$  and  $u_{it}$ ;  $v_{it}$  is statistical noise term with symmetric distribution while  $u_{it}$  is a non-negative error component representing the time varying technical inefficiency. The inefficiency effects are expressed as an explicit function of state-specific variables and a random error to identify the reasons for differences in predicted efficiencies between states as given below

$$u_{it} = Z_{it}\delta + W_{it} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

where  $W_{it}$  is a random variable defined by truncation of normal distribution with zero mean and variance  $\sigma^2$  and  $Z_{it}$  denotes vector of variables predicting inefficiency (*viz.*, Ratio of transfers in revenue receipts, Aggregate Expenditure to GSDP, Debt-GSDP ratio and VAT Dummy). The estimates of efficiency can be derived once the point estimates of  $u_{it}$  are obtained by the following expression;

$$Efficiency = \exp(-\hat{u}_{it}) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

**Table 1: Stochastic Frontier and Technical Inefficiency – Estimates**

	SFA Model 1	SFA Model 2
	Log OTR-GSDP	Log TaxCom-GSDP
<b>Stochastic Frontier</b>		
Log Per capita GSDP	0.299 <sup>*</sup> (0.032)	0.281 <sup>*</sup> (0.021)
Square of Log Per capita GSDP	-0.0148 <sup>*</sup> (0.031)	-0.0143 <sup>*</sup> (0.015)
Log share of Agriculture in GSDP	-0.0579 <sup>**</sup> (0.006)	-0.0564 <sup>**</sup> (0.004)
Constant	0.644 (0.365)	0.67 (0.294)
<b>Inefficiency Equation</b>		
Ratio of transfers in revenue receipts	0.0222 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)	0.0228 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Aggregate Expenditure to GSDP	-0.0557 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)	-0.0619 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Debt-GSDP ratio	0.00279 <sup>*</sup> (0.024)	0.00472 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
VAT Dummy	-0.126 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)	-0.105 <sup>**</sup> (0.002)
Constant	0.189 <sup>*</sup> (0.001)	0.256 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Usigma Constant	-6.868 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)	-6.135 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Vsigma Constant	-4.320 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)	-4.357 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Observations	363	401
Log-Likelihood	262.7	288.7

*p*-values in parentheses  
<sup>\*</sup> *p* < 0.05, <sup>\*\*</sup> *p* < 0.01, <sup>\*\*\*</sup> *p* < 0.001

**Table 2: Sigma Convergence Test**

	SD Model 1	SD Model 2
Year	0.792 <sup>*</sup> (0.035)	1.155 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Year sq.	-0.000198 <sup>*</sup> (0.035)	-0.000289 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Constant	-790.6 <sup>*</sup> (0.035)	-1153.7 <sup>***</sup> (0.000)
Observations	23	25
Log-Likelihood	63.45	70.19

*p*-values in parentheses  
<sup>\*</sup> *p* < 0.05, <sup>\*\*</sup> *p* < 0.01, <sup>\*\*\*</sup> *p* < 0.001