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Kay Blaufus / Matthias Braune / Jochen Hundsdoerfer / Martin Jacob

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Self-Serving Bias and Tax Morale

Kay Blaufus
Leibniz University Hannover
blaufus@steuern.uni-hannover.de

Matthias Braune
Freie Universität Berlin
matthias.braune@fu-berlin.de

Jochen Hundsdoerfer
Freie Universität Berlin
jochen.hundsdoerfer@fu-berlin.de

Martin Jacob
WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management
martin.jacob@whu.edu

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Abstract

In a real-effort laboratory experiment to manipulate evasion opportunities, we study whether the moral evaluation of tax evasion is subject to a self-serving bias. We find that tax morale is egoistically biased: Subjects with the opportunity to evade taxes judge tax evasion as less unethical as opposed to those who cannot evade. The detection probability does not affect this result. Further, we do not find moral spillover effects, for example, on legal activities.

Keywords

Evasion · Tax Morale · Tax Compliance · Self-Serving Bias · Moral Spillover

JEL Classification

H20 · H26

1. Introduction

Is morally right what benefits oneself? We analyze if moral evaluations of tax evasion are egoistically biased. Several researchers have emphasized the importance of tax morale in explaining observed tax evasion (e.g., Baldry 1986, Cummings et al. 2009). Tax morale is a special form of solidarity behavior with a low level of social interaction and interpersonal coordination (Brosig-Koch et al. 2011). It is often described as the intrinsic willingness to pay taxes (Alm and Torgler 2006, Russo 2013).

Typically, tax morale is assumed to arise independently of the individuals' economic situation. For example, there is almost no evidence of self-serving bias in Dahl and Ransom's (1999) survey of Mormon Church members about their voluntary contributions to the church. The authors, thus, conclude that subjects are able to separate out their own self-interest when forming ethical beliefs. The results might not be generalizable because religiousness is positively correlated with tax morale (Torgler 2006). In contrast, Blanthorne and Kaplan (2008) find evidence that "high-opportunity" taxpayers (business owners and earners of cash income without third-party reporting) judge underreporting as less unethical compared to "low-opportunity" taxpayers (all others). This result indicates that tax morale is subject to a self-serving bias. However, the authors' result might suffer from sample selection: Taxpayers with low tax morale can self-select into high-opportunity occupations.

It is, therefore, empirically unclear whether tax morale arises independently of individuals' economic situation or whether there is self-serving bias. In a real-effort lab experiment with a diverse subject pool and high variance in tax morale, we randomize subjects to treatments with and without tax minimization opportunities, to avoid sample selection bias. We demonstrate empirically that individuals' tax morale is subject to a self-serving bias. Individuals with the opportunity to evade taxes consider tax evasion less unethical compared to those without this opportunity. Our results are robust to different detection probabilities and economically similar but licit avoidance opportunities. We also find no spillover effects of evasion opportunities on other moral evaluations (e.g., bribery or lying).

2. Hypothesis Development

Previous tax compliance research often assumes that subjects' tax morale arises independently from economic considerations (Wenzel 2004). However, the construct

tax morale itself could be affected by subjects' economic environment. Psychological research indicates that peoples' fairness perceptions are influenced by self-serving bias. Subjects rate outcomes as fair if they benefit from the outcome (Messick and Sentis 1979). People like to think of themselves as honest (Mazar et al. 2008). One way to maintain a positive self-view is rationalization, an important determinant of fraud in criminology. Another way to maintain a positive self-view is to adjust (unconsciously) one's own moral evaluation of a specific deviant act, for example, tax evasion. Individuals can then reduce any cognitive dissonance from differences between moral attitude and actual behavior (Festinger 1957). The observed result would be an egocentric interpretation of tax morale (self-serving bias). Accordingly, we formulate our hypothesis as follows.

Hypothesis: The individual's opportunity to evade taxes decreases tax morale.

3. Experimental Design

We randomly assigned the subjects, 187 students of the XXX University, to one of three treatments (between-subject design). In all treatments, subjects were offered the same real effort task. Subjects had to key in paper test sheets from a modified multiple-choice test. The gross wage was 10 ECU (1 ECU = 0.07€) per correctly recorded sheet. After a training period, subjects chose the number of sheets to key in (between zero and 48). This labor supply decision was binding: Each subject had to key in the stated amount of sheets to receive the remuneration above the show-up fee of 5€. All subjects provided the self-determined level of labor supply.

Earned income was subject to progressive taxation. Subjects were informed that tax revenues increased the budget of the business school at the XXX University. The first four sheets were tax exempt, the fifth (and subsequent) sheet was taxed at a marginal tax rate of 30%, and the 29th (and subsequent) sheet was taxed at 65%.

Treatments differed only in the opportunity to evade taxes. In the No Opportunity treatment, subjects could not reduce their tax burden by tax evasion. In the Safe Opportunity as well as the Risky Opportunity treatments, subjects were instructed that they could illegally reduce their tax burden through tax evasion. Simultaneously with their labor supply decision, subjects could choose their level of tax evasion, with a maximum tax base reduction of six sheets. Subjects in the Safe Opportunity (Risky Opportunity) treatment were informed that tax evasion would not be detected (would be

detected with a probability of 25% and that subjects would have to pay the evaded tax and a penalty of 50% of the evaded tax upon detection).

After subjects made their labor supply decisions and, in the two opportunity treatments, their tax evasion decisions, we asked them about their moral evaluations of five situations:

- Claiming state benefits to which one is not entitled,
- Cheating on taxes if one had the chance,
- Lying in one's own interest,
- Accepting a bribe in the course of one's duties,
- Avoiding taxes by using legal means if given the chance.

The first four questions were taken from the 2008 European Values Survey. Since the European Values Study does not include a question about *legal* tax avoidance, we adapted the formulation from the tax evasion question. Subjects indicated on a Likert scale from one ("never justified") to 10 ("always justified") how they evaluated each situation. To simplify interpretation, we recoded the variables by subtracting the answers from 11, such that a value of 10 (one) implies a high (low) morale.

In line with previous research (Alm and Torgler 2006, Doerrenberg and Peichl 2013), we use the answer to the tax evasion question as a measure of tax morale. The other four moral variables are used to study if evasion opportunity triggers a spillover effect on the moral evaluation of other activities. The experiment was programmed and conducted with the software z-Tree (Fischbacher 2007). After having completed a post-experimental questionnaire and having provided their labor supply, participants were remunerated in cash. On average, they received 19.07€ (SD = 4.28€). The average duration of the experiment was 1 hour and 50 minutes.

4. Results

4.1 Tax Morale

Figure 1 presents average tax morale for all three treatments. In the No Opportunity treatment subjects, average tax morale is 8.15. Having evasion opportunities reduces tax morale to 7.41 (Safe Opportunity) and 7.34 (Risky Opportunity), respectively. The differences between No Opportunity treatment and each other treatment are significant (Safe Opportunity, $p=0.069$; Risky Opportunity, $p=0.049$, Mann–Whitney U-tests). This result is in line with our hypothesis: Subjects' tax morale is egocentrically biased and

negatively affected by their own evasion opportunities. This holds for both riskless and safe evasion opportunities. We observe no significant difference between safe and risky opportunity treatments ($p=0.902$, Mann–Whitney U-test). All results hold if we control for sociodemographic variables such as gender, age, income, and study major in ordered probit models.¹

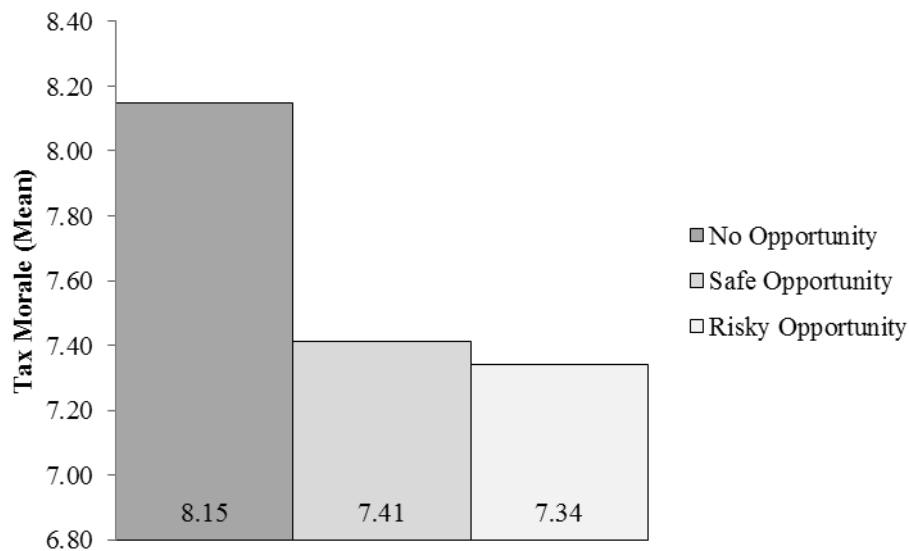


Figure 1: Average tax morale, measured on a 10-point-Likert scale (1 = low morale, 10 = high morale).

4.2 (No) Spillover Effects

Research on moral spillover shows that events that violate one’s own moral standards can increase one’s deviant behavior in other areas (e.g., Mullen and Nadler 2008, Cornelissen et al. 2013). These observations suggest that introducing evasion opportunities could affect moral evaluations of other “misdoings.” Table 1 displays the results of subjects’ moral evaluations for the No Opportunity treatment and the two treatments with evasion. We aggregate the Safe Opportunity and Risky Opportunity treatments, since there are no significant differences between them. However, we do not find any evidence for a spillover effect. Thus, subjects only adjust their tax morale but do not alter other moral values.

¹ The results are available from the authors upon request.

Table 1: Evasion Opportunity and Moral Evaluations

	No Opportunity (N=60)			Safe and Risky Opportunities (N=127)			Signif.
	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD	p-values
Tax Morale	8.15	9.00	1.94	7.38	8.00	2.28	0.029
Claiming unjustified subsidies	8.08	9.00	2.00	8.06	8.00	2.00	0.902
Lying	6.15	6.00	2.18	6.04	6.00	2.48	0.712
Bribery	8.73	9.00	2.01	8.36	9.00	2.23	0.375
Tax avoidance	2.90	2.00	2.41	2.65	1.00	2.46	0.204

This table displays tax morale and other moral evaluations measured on a 10-point Likert scale (1 = low morale, 10 = high morale). The p-values are based on a Mann–Whitney U-test.

4.3 Robustness

One concern about our setting is that the No Opportunity and opportunity treatments differ in the actual tax burden. The fact that subjects can exploit tax evasion opportunities to reduce the tax burden might cause differences in observed tax morale. To control for this potential bias, we run two additional treatments with legal tax avoidance opportunities. These are equivalent to the safe and risky evasion opportunities, but we frame the tax reduction opportunity as a “legal tax loophole.” We find an average tax morale of 8.43 (8.37) in the safe (risky) avoidance opportunity treatment. This value is significantly larger than the tax morale observed in the corresponding evasion treatments ($p=0.002$ in both comparisons, Mann–Whitney U-test) but not significantly different from the No Opportunity treatment ($p=0.184$ and $p=0.236$, respectively, Mann–Whitney U-test). Thus, we also observe a self-serving bias if we compare evasion opportunity treatments with economically equivalent avoidance opportunity treatments.

5. Conclusion

The present paper shows that moral evaluations of tax evasion are subject to a self-serving bias. Individuals with an evasion opportunity judge tax evasion as less unethical. We find no evidence for a spillover effect on moral evaluations of other misdoings. Our results suggest that the effect of moral appeals by policy makers on reducing tax evasion may not be as effective as expected due to self-serving bias. Moreover, our results might help explain why previous studies find lower tax morale among self-employed individuals (Alm and Torgler 2006). These are typically taxpayers with higher evasion opportunities and thus particularly prone to a self-serving bias.

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Martin Jacob, Dirk Kiesewetter, Rolf J. König,
Lutz Kruschwitz, Andreas Löffler, Ralf Maiterth,
Heiko Müller, Jens Müller, Rainer Niemann,
Deborah Schanz, Sebastian Schanz, Caren Sureth,
Corinna Treisch

Kontaktadresse:

Prof. Dr. Caren Sureth, Universität Paderborn,
Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften,
Warburger Str. 100, 33098 Paderborn,
www.arqus.info, Email: info@arqus.info

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