Jonathan Gruber

Public Finance and Public Policy First Edition

Chapter 24:Corporate Taxation

Federal government receipts by source (% of total receipts) 1960 2003 Other Other Excise tax -Social insurance (4.2%)(3.8%)(4.3%)and retirement Excise tax contributions (12.6%)(15.9%)Individual Individual Social insurance income tax income tax and retirement (44.0%)(44.5%)contributions (40.0%)Corporate income tax (23.2%)Corporate income tax (7.4%)

Figure 24.1 The Shrinking Corporate Tax Pie Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

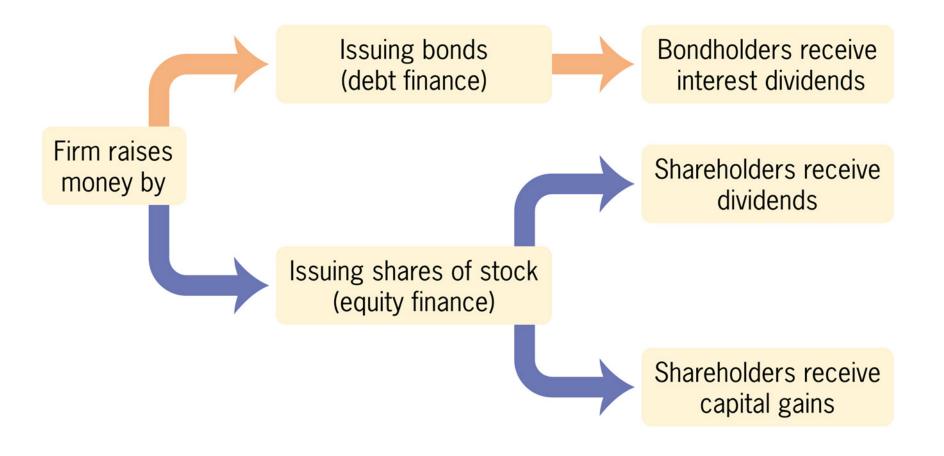


Figure 24.2 Sources of Corporate Finance Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

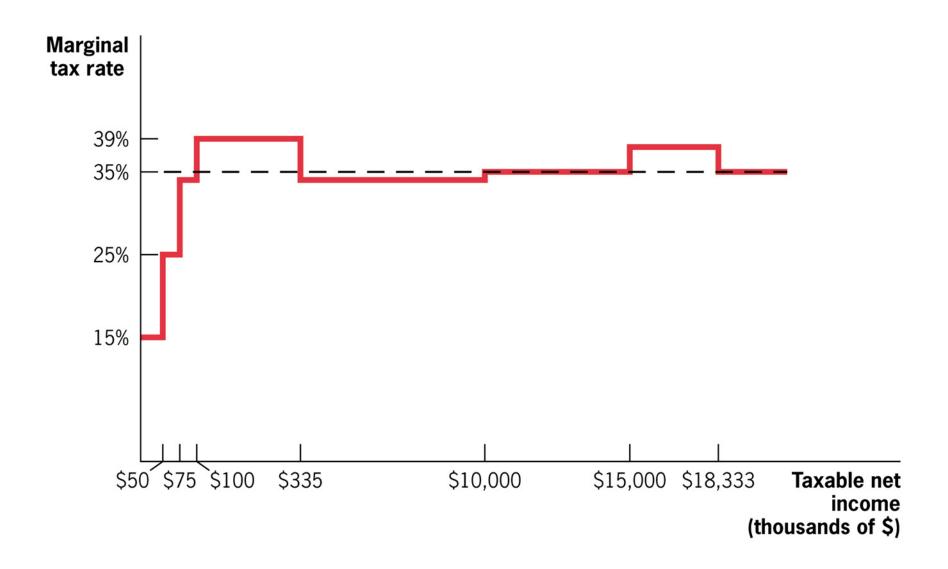


Figure 24.3 The Corporate Tax Rate Schedule Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

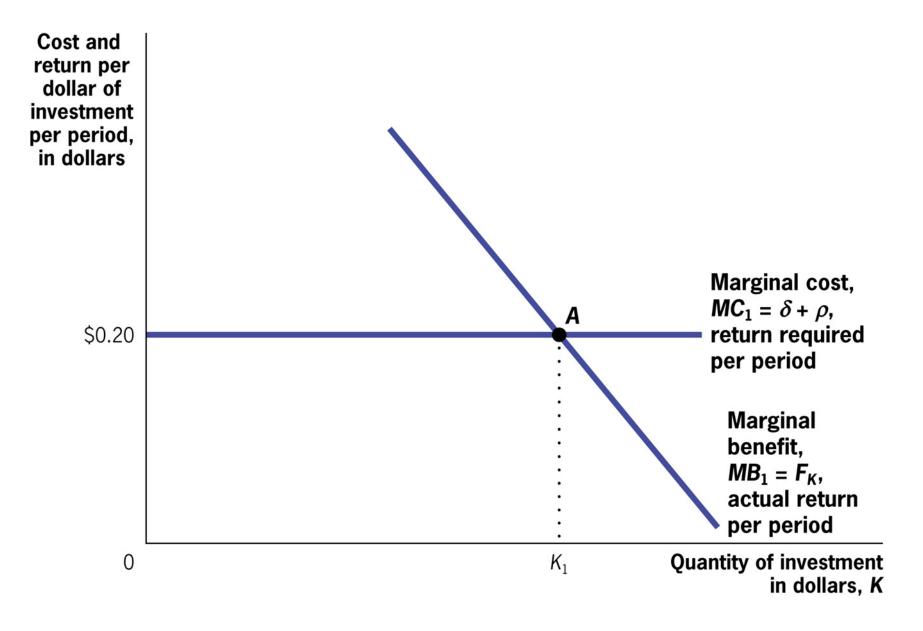


Figure 24.4 Investment Decisions with No Corporate Tax Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

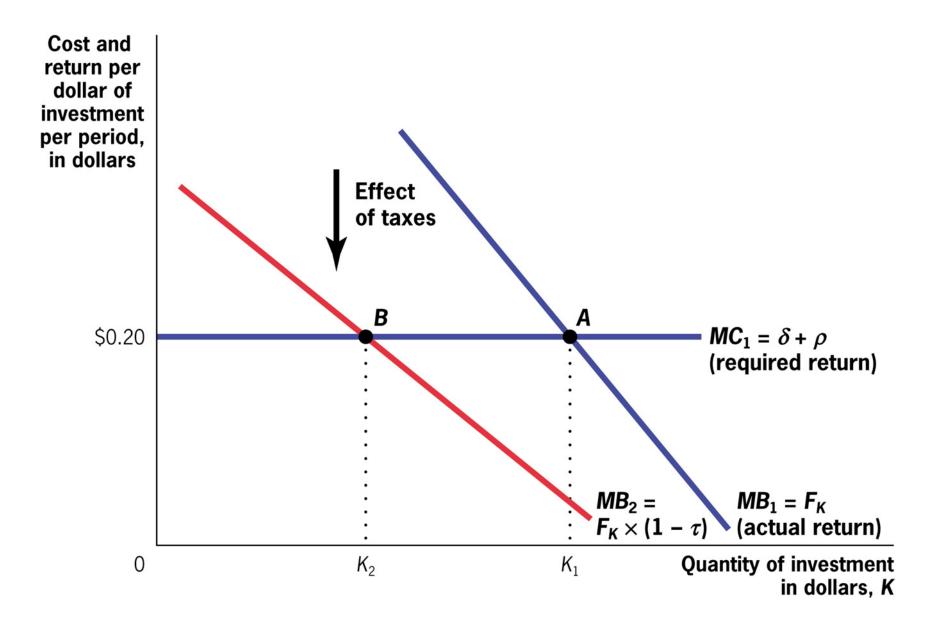


Figure 24.5 Investment Decision with a Tax on Corporate Income Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

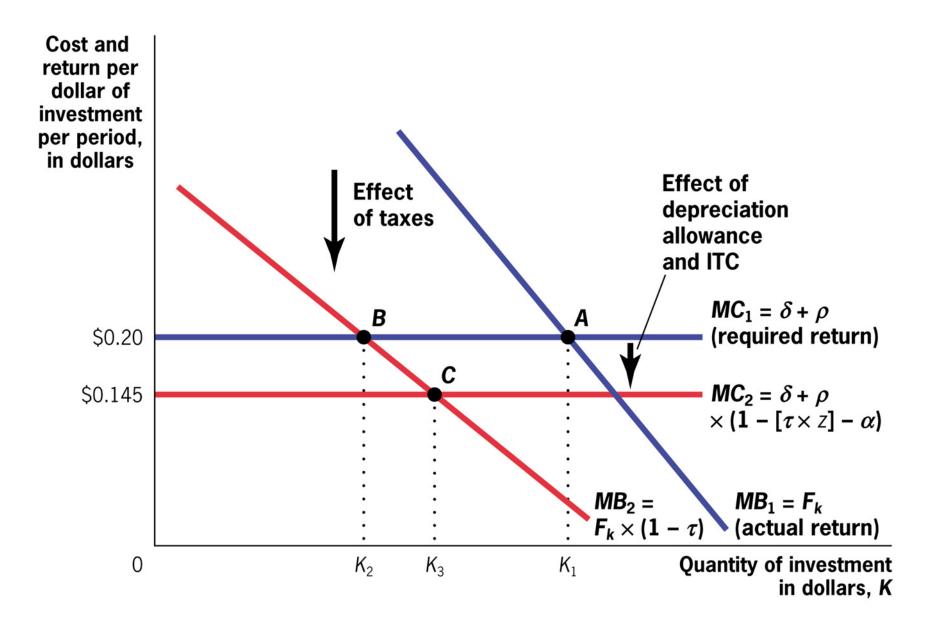


Figure 24.6 Investment Decisions with Depreciation and the ITC Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

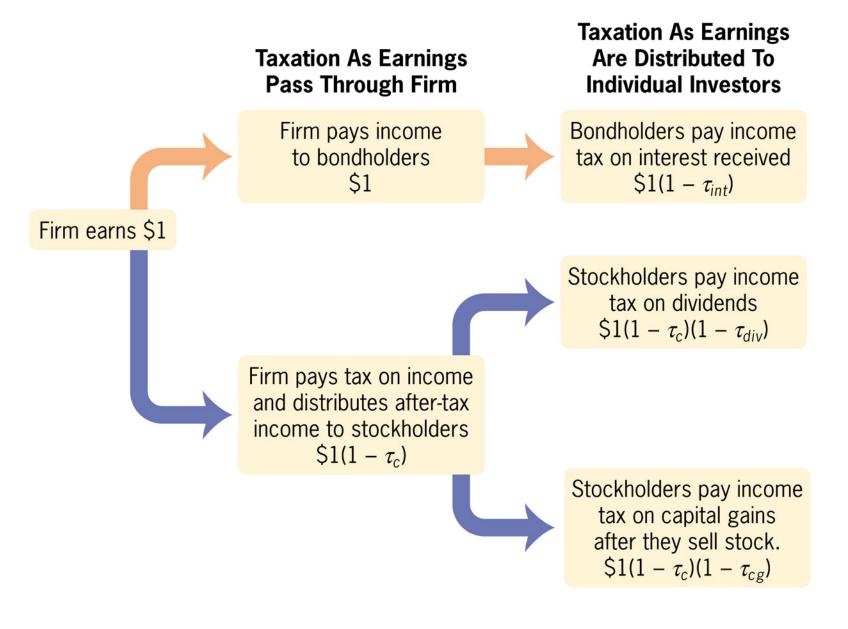


Figure 24.7 The Firm's Financing Decision Gruber: Public Finance and Public Policy, First Edition Copyright © 2005 by Worth Publishers

■ TABLE 24-1

The Debt vs. Equity Conflict

	Share of financing	Possible gain from investment	Possible loss from investment	Expected return from investment	Should the firm take the risk?
Equity holders	\$1 million	\$3 million	\$2 million	\$0.5 million	Yes
Debt holders	\$5 million	0	\$10 million	-\$5 million	No
Equity holders	\$5 million	\$3 million	\$10 million	–\$3.5 million	No
Debt holders	\$1 million	0	\$2 million	–\$1 million	No