Principles of Taxation for Business and Investment Planning 2020 23rd edition Jones Test Bank

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Principles of Taxation for Business and Investment Planning, 23e **(Jones)**
Chapter 2 Policy Standards for a Good Tax

1) A tax meets the standard of sufficiency if it is easy for people to pay the tax.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

2) The federal government is not required to pay interest on the national debt.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

3) A static forecast of the revenue effect of a tax rate change assumes that the tax base does not change.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

4) A dynamic forecast of the revenue effect of a tax rate change assumes that the tax base does not change.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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5) The federal Social Security tax burden on employees has not increased since 1990 because the tax rate has not increased since that year.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The Social Security tax burden increases annually because the tax base increases annually.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

6) If State H increases its sales tax rate by 1%, its sales tax revenue must also increase by 1%.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

7) The city of Berne recently enacted a 10% tax on the price of a subway ticket. Consequently, Mrs. Lane now walks to work instead of taking the subway. Her behavior illustrates the substitution effect of a tax increase.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Mrs. Lane substituted a nontaxable activity for a taxable activity.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

8) Jurisdiction P recently increased its income tax rate. A taxpayer who reacts to the increase by working harder to earn more income is demonstrating the income effect of the rate increase.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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9) According to supply-side economic theory, a decrease in tax rates for high-income individuals could actually cause an increase in tax revenue.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

10) Supply-side economic theory holds that people who benefit from a tax rate reduction will spend their tax windfall on consumption goods.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Supply-side economic theory predicts that people who benefit from a tax rate reduction will invest their tax windfall in new economic ventures.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

11) State use taxes are more convenient for individual consumers than state sales taxes.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: State sales taxes are more convenient because they are collected by the seller. Consumers must pay use taxes directly.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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12) The Internal Revenue Service's cost of collecting $100 of tax revenue is about $3.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The IRS's cost of collecting $100 of tax revenue averages less than 50 cents.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

13) A convenient tax has low compliance costs for taxpayers and low collection and enforcement costs for the government.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

14) According to the classical concept of efficiency, an efficient tax should be neutral in its effect on free market allocations of economic resources.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

15) According to the Keynesian concept of efficiency, an efficient tax should be neutral in its effect on free market allocations of economic resources.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Gradable: automatic

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16) A tax meets the standard of efficiency if it generates enough revenue to pay for the public goods and services provided by the government.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

17) A provision in the tax law designed to encourage a specific economic behavior is a tax preference.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

18) A tax should result in either horizontal or vertical equity across taxpayers.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A good tax should result in both horizontal and vertical equity.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

19) Changes in the tax law intended to make the measurement of taxable income more precise usually make the tax law less complex.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Increased precision in the measurement of taxable income usually increases tax law complexity.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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20) Vertical equity focuses on measurement of the tax base, and horizontal equity focuses on the tax rate structure.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Just the opposite!
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

21) Tax systems with regressive rate structures result in a proportionally heavier tax burden on persons with smaller tax bases.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

22) A progressive rate structure and a proportionate rate structure both result in vertical equity across taxpayers.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

23) The U.S. individual income tax has always used a progressive rate structure.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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24) The declining marginal utility of income across individuals can be measured empirically.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

25) Tax liability divided by taxable income equals marginal tax rate.

Answer: FALSE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

26) If a tax has a proportionate rate structure, a taxpayer's marginal rate and average rate are equal.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

27) If a tax has a progressive rate structure, a taxpayer's average rate is greater than her marginal rate.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: With a progressive rate structure, marginal rate is always greater or equal to average rate.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Gradable: automatic

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28) The theory of distributional justice is a rationale for a progressive income tax system.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

29) Individuals who believe that a tax system is fair are less likely to cheat on their taxes than individuals who believe that the system is unfair.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

30) Many taxpayers believe the income tax system is unfair because it is so complicated.

Answer: TRUE
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

31) Government officials of Country Z estimate that next year's public programs will cost $19 million but that tax revenues will be only $15 million. The officials could avoid a deficit next year by adopting which of the following fiscal strategies?
A) Reduce the cost of public programs by $4 million.
B) Increase taxes by $4 million.
C) Borrow $4 million by issuing new government bonds.
D) All of these strategies will avoid a deficit.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
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32) Government officials of Country Z estimate that next year's public programs will cost $19 million but that tax revenues will be only $15 million. Which of the following statements is **false**?
A) Country Z's tax system is sufficient.
B) Country Z's government is engaging in deficit spending.
C) If Country Z must borrow $4 million to pay for its public programs, its national debt will increase by $4 million.
D) Country Z's government could balance its budget by eliminating a program that costs $4 million.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

33) Government J decides that it must increase its tax revenue. Which of the strategies could result in more revenue?
A) Increase the rate of an existing tax.
B) Expand the base of an existing tax.
C) Enact a tax on a new base.
D) All of these strategies could result in more revenue for Government J.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
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34) The government of Nation C operated at a $32 billion deficit this year. The deficit suggests that Nation C's tax system is:
A) Inefficient
B) Insufficient
C) Unfair
D) Inconvenient

Answer: B
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

35) The city of Belleview operated at an $865,000 surplus this year. The surplus suggests that the municipal tax system is:
A) Fair
B) Efficient
C) Sufficient
D) Convenient

Answer: C
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

36) Which of the following statements concerning the federal Social Security tax is **true**?
A) The tax burden increases annually because the rate generally increases annually.
B) The tax burden increases annually because the base generally increases annually.
C) Both the rate and the base generally increase annually.
D) The Social Security tax burden has not increased since 1990.

Answer: B
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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37) A static forecast of the incremental revenue from a tax rate increase presumes that:
A) The tax base will not change because of the rate increase.
B) The tax base will increase by the same proportion as the rate increase.
C) The tax base will decrease by the same proportion as the rate increase.
D) The tax rate and the tax base are correlated.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

38) A dynamic forecast of the incremental revenue from a tax rate increase presumes that:
A) Taxpayers will not change their behavior because of the rate increase.
B) The tax base will increase by the same proportion as the rate increase.
C) The tax base will decrease by the same proportion as the rate increase.
D) The tax rate and the tax base are correlated.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

39) Jurisdiction F levies a 10% excise tax on the purchase of golf carts. The annual revenue from this tax averages $800,000 (10% * $8 million average annual golf cart purchases). Jurisdiction F is considering raising the tax rate to 12%. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The rate increase will increase revenue by $160,000.
B) Based on a dynamic forecast, the rate increase will increase revenue by $160,000.
C) Based on a static forecast, the rate increase will increase revenue by $160,000.
D) None of the above is true.

Answer: C
Explanation: A dynamic forecast would be based on a projected decrease in the average annual golf cart purchases because of the tax increase.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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40) Last year, Government G levied a 35% tax on individual income, and Mr. Slate paid $35,000 tax on his $100,000 income. This year, the government increased the tax rate to 40%. Which of the following statements is **false**?
A) Based on a static forecast, government G should collect $5,000 additional tax from Mr. Slate this year.
B) If Mr. Slate took a second job to maintain his after-tax disposable income, his behavior illustrates a substitution effect of the rate increase.
C) If Mr. Slate took a second job to maintain his after-tax disposable income, government G should collect more than $5,000 additional tax from him this year.
D) If Mr. Slate sold an income-generating investment and used the money for personal consumption, his behavior illustrates a substitution effect of the rate increase.

Answer: B
Explanation: Mr. Slate's behavior in taking a second job illustrates an income effect.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting; Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.; 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

41) Which of the following statements about the substitution effect of an income tax rate increase is **false**?
A) The substitution effect is theoretically stronger for high-income taxpayers than for low-income taxpayers.
B) The substitution effect is theoretically stronger for a family's secondary wage earner than for the family's primary wage earner.
C) The substitution effect is theoretically stronger for self-employed individuals who control their own time than for employees whose work schedules are controlled by their employers.
D) None of the above is false.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
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Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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42) Which of the following statements about the income effect of an income tax rate increase is **true**?
A) The income effect is theoretically stronger for low-income taxpayers than for high-income taxpayers.
B) The income effect is theoretically stronger for a family's secondary wage earner than for the family's primary wage earner.
C) The income effect motivates individuals to find ways to increase their before-tax income.
D) Both the income effect is theoretically stronger for low-income taxpayers than for high-income taxpayers and the income effect motivates individuals to find ways to increase their before-tax income are true.

Answer: D
Explanation: The income effect is theoretically stronger for a family's primary wage earner.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

43) Which of the following statements about the income and substitution effects of an income tax rate increase is **true**?
A) The income and substitution effects are contradictory behavioral reactions.
B) From the government's perspective, the substitution effect is more desirable than the income effect.
C) Faith in the income effect is the foundation for supply-side economic theory.
D) Dynamic forecasts of incremental tax revenues must consider the potential income effect but not the potential substitution effect of a rate increase.

Answer: A
Explanation: From the government's perspective, the income effect is more desirable because it creates a revenue windfall. Faith in the substitution effect is the foundation for supply-side economic theory. Dynamic revenue forecasts must consider both potential behavioral effects.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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44) Supply-side economic theory.
A) Predicts that a decrease in the highest income tax rates will cause an increase in government revenues.
B) Is inconsistent with the substitution effect.
C) Was a clear failure following the Reagan administration tax cuts of the 1980s.
D) Predicts that taxpayers will save their tax windfall from a rate cut rather than spend or investment the windfall.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

45) Which of the following describes a tax that meets the standard of convenience?
A) A tax that the government can administer without excessive cost.
B) A tax that is easy for taxpayers to compute and pay.
C) A tax that minimizes the opportunity for noncompliance.
D) All of the above describe a convenient tax.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

46) Which of the following taxes is most convenient for individuals to pay?
A) Sales tax
B) Use tax
C) Federal income tax
D) Real property tax

Answer: A
Explanation: The sales tax is collected by the seller and requires no effort on the part of the purchaser to pay the tax.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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47) Which of the following statements regarding a convenient tax is **false**?
A) From the government's viewpoint, a good tax should be convenient to administer.
B) From the taxpayer's viewpoint, a good tax should be convenient to pay.
C) A convenient tax should have a method of collection that offers maximum opportunity for noncompliance.
D) A convenient tax should permit taxpayers to compute their tax with reasonable certainty without incurring undue costs.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Taxes Should Be Convenient
Learning Objective: 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

48) Which of the following statements does not describe the classical standard of tax efficiency?
A) An efficient tax is a neutral factor in a free market economy.
B) An efficient tax does not change taxpayer behavior.
C) An efficient tax encourages full employment.
D) An efficient tax favors a laissez-faire economy policy.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

49) The statement that "an old tax is a good tax" means that:
A) Changes in the tax law create uncertainty in the business environment.
B) Changes in the tax law disrupt traditional planning strategies.
C) Changes in the tax law increase the compliance burden on businesses.
D) All of the above.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Gradable: automatic

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50) The city of Hartwell spends about $3 million annually on snow removal. The city is considering amending its real property tax law to allow homeowners to offset the cost of private snow removal against their annual property tax liability. This amendment would affect the:
A) Fairness of the tax
B) Efficiency of the tax
C) Sufficiency of the tax
D) Convenience of the tax

Answer: B
Explanation: The amendment is intended to change taxpayer behavior by rewarding individuals who provide for their own snow removal.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

51) Which of the following statements does not describe the Keynesian standard of tax efficiency?
A) An efficient tax encourages economic growth.
B) An efficient tax encourages full employment.
C) An efficient tax encourages price-level stability.
D) All of the above describe the Keynesian standard of tax efficiency.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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52) Government L levies a 4% excise tax on restaurant meals. It is considering reducing the rate to 2% on meals served in restaurants that ban cigarette and cigar smoking and to increase the rate to 5% in restaurants that allow smoking. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The rate change would improve the neutrality of the excise tax.
B) The rate change would improve the convenience of the tax.
C) The rate change is intended to affect social behavior.
D) Both the rate change would improve the convenience of the tax and the rate change is intended to affect social behavior are true.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

53) Assume the state of California plans to amend its personal income tax laws to allow parents to reduce their tax by the cost of infant car seats. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The amendment creates a tax preference for parents who purchase infant car seats.
B) The amendment is intended to change social behavior.
C) The amendment increases the neutrality of the tax law.
D) Both the amendment creates a tax preference for parents who purchase infant car seats and is also intended to change social behavior are true.

Answer: D
Explanation: The amendment decreases the neutrality of the tax law.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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54) Which of the following statements concerning tax preferences is **false**?
A) Tax preferences increase the complexity of the law.
B) Tax preferences raise additional revenue for the government.
C) Tax preferences are government subsidies for targeted taxpayer activities.
D) Tax preferences do not improve the accurate measurement of the tax base.

Answer: B
Explanation: Tax preferences lose revenue for the government.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

55) Which of the following statements concerning tax preferences is **true**?
A) The annual revenue loss from federal tax preferences is quantified in the Tax Expenditures Budget.
B) Tax preferences increase the fairness of the tax law.
C) Tax preferences simplify the tax law.
D) Tax preferences make the tax law more neutral across taxpayers.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: The Classical Standard of Efficiency
Learning Objective: 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

56) Which of the following statements about horizontal equity is **false**?
A) Horizontal equity focuses on a rational and impartial measurement of the tax base.
B) Horizontal equity focuses on the measurement of taxpayers' ability to pay.
C) If persons with equal ability to pay a tax owe an equal amount of tax, the tax is horizontally equitable.
D) None of the above is false.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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57) The federal income tax law allows individuals whose property is destroyed by a natural disaster such as a fire or hurricane to reduce their taxable income by the amount of their financial loss. This rule is intended to improve the:
A) Convenience of the tax
B) Efficiency of the tax
C) Horizontal equity of the tax
D) Vertical equity of the tax

Answer: C
Explanation: Individuals who must replace property destroyed by a disaster arguably have less ability to pay income tax.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

58) The sales tax laws of many states exempt the purchase of groceries and prescription drugs from tax. Such exemptions are intended to improve the:
A) Convenience of the tax
B) Equity of the tax
C) Sufficiency of the tax
D) Neutrality of the tax

Answer: B
Explanation: Nondiscretionary purchases such as food and medicine reduce the purchaser's ability to pay tax.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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59) Which of the following statements about vertical equity is **false**?
A) Vertical equity focuses on a fair rate structure instead of a fair measurement of the tax base.
B) If persons with greater ability to pay owe more tax than persons with lesser ability to pay, the tax is vertically equitable.
C) A tax with a single percentage rate is not vertically equitable.
D) None of the above is false.

Answer: C
Explanation: Even under a proportionate rate structure, taxpayers with more base pay more tax than taxpayers with less base.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

60) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The schedule provides no information as to whether Jurisdiction M's tax is horizontally equitable.
B) Jurisdiction M's tax is vertically equitable.
C) Jurisdiction M's tax is vertically equitable only for individuals with $50,000 or less taxable income.
D) Both "The schedule provides no information as to whether Jurisdiction M's tax is horizontally equitable" and "Jurisdiction M's tax is vertically equitable" are true.

Answer: D
Explanation: The schedule does not provide information as to whether the definition of taxable income accurately reflects ability to pay. The tax is vertically equitable because taxpayers with more income pay more tax than taxpayers with less income.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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61) Which of the following statements about a regressive tax rate structure is **false**?
A) A regressive rate structure cannot result in vertical equity.
B) Regressive rates decrease as the tax base increases.
C) A regressive rate structure places a proportionally heavier tax burden on taxpayers with smaller tax bases than persons with greater tax bases.
D) None of the above is false.

Answer: A
Explanation: Even with a regressive rate structure, persons with a smaller tax base will pay less tax than persons with a greater tax base.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

62) Vervet County levies a real property tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Assessed value
3%	$-0- to $250,000
+ 1%	$250,001 and above

Which type of rate structure does this tax use?
A) Proportionate
B) Regressive
C) Progressive
D) Dual-bracket

Answer: B
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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63) Vervet County levies a real property tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Assessed value
3%	$-0- to $250,000
+ 1%	$250,001 and above

Bilex Inc. owns real property valued at $629,800. Compute Bilex's tax on this property.
A) $13,798
B) $7,500
C) $6,298
D) None of the choices are correct.

Answer: D
Explanation: Bilex's tax is $11,298 ([3% × $250,000] + [1% × $379,800]).
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
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Type: Static
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64) Vervet County levies a real property tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Assessed value
3%	$-0- to $250,000
+ 1%	$250,001 and above

Which of the following statements is **false**?
A) If Mr. Clem owns real property valued at $112,500, his average tax rate is 3%.
B) If Ms. Barker owns real property valued at $455,650, her average tax rate is 2.1%.
C) If Ms. Lumley owns real property valued at $750,000, her marginal tax rate is 1%.
D) None of the choices are false.

Answer: D
Explanation: Ms. Barker's tax is $9,557 ([3% × $250,000] + [1% × $205,650]), so her average tax rate is 2.1% ($9,557 / $455,650).
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

65) Which of the following statements about tax rate structures is **true**?
A) Regressive rate structures are illegal in the United States.
B) A tax with a graduated rate structure must be either regressive or progressive.
C) A proportionate rate structure is the only structure resulting in vertical equity.
D) None of the choices are true.

Answer: B
Explanation: A graduated rate structure must include at least two different rates, which either decrease or increase as the tax base increases.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
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Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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66) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Which type of rate structure does this tax use?
A) Proportionate
B) Regressive
C) Progressive
D) Multi-bracket

Answer: C
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

67) Which of the following statements about a progressive tax rate structure is **false**?
A) Progressive rates increase as the tax base increases.
B) Progressive rates reflect the theory of the declining marginal utility of income.
C) The federal income tax has always used a progressive rate structure.
D) Progressive rates result in greater vertical equity than a proportionate rate.

Answer: D
Explanation: Both progressive rates and a proportionate rate result in vertical equity.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
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Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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68) Which of the following statements about a proportionate income tax rate structure is **false**?
A) A theoretic justification for a proportionate rate is its superior potential for wealth redistribution.
B) Under a proportionate rate structure, the marginal rate equals the average rate.
C) Under a proportionate rate structure, the taxpayer with the least income pays the same percentage of income to the government as the taxpayer with the most income.
D) None of the choices are false.

Answer: A
Explanation: Wealth redistribution is a theoretic justification for a progressive rate structure.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

69) Which of the following statements concerning income tax rate structures is **false**?
A) Under a progressive rate structure, the marginal rate and the average rate are equal.
B) Under a regressive rate structure, the average rate for low-income individuals is more than the average rate for high-income individuals.
C) Under either a regressive, proportionate, or progressive rate structure, high-income taxpayers pay more dollars of tax than low-income individuals.
D) In theory, a progressive rate structure results in equal economic sacrifice across taxpayers.

Answer: A
Explanation: The marginal rate and average rate are equal under a proportionate rate structure.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
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70) Which of the following statements concerning a regressive tax rate structure is **true**?
A) A regressive tax rate structure is justified by the tax policy of distributive justice.
B) A regressive rate structure is justified by the theory of the declining marginal utility of income.
C) Under a regressive rate structure, the average tax rate for high-income taxpayers is less than the marginal tax rate.
D) None of the statements are true.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

71) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Mr. Coen has $78,000 taxable income. Compute the tax on this income.
A) $4,740
B) $6,240
C) $8,740
D) None of the choices are correct.

Answer: A
Explanation: (5% × $50,000) + (8% × $28,000) = $4,740.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
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Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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72) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Ms. Owen has $314,000 taxable income. Compute the tax on this income.
A) $29,680
B) $28,180
C) $37,680
D) None of the choices are correct.

Answer: B
Explanation: (5% × $50,000) + (8% × $150,000) + (12% × $114,000) = $28,180.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.
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73) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) If Mrs. Hall's taxable income is $227,000, her average tax rate is 12%.
B) If Mr. Poe's taxable income is $41,200, his marginal tax rate is 8%.
C) If Ms. Kaye's taxable income is $63,800, her marginal tax rate is 8%.
D) None of the choices are correct.

Answer: C
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
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Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

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74) Jurisdiction M imposes an individual income tax based on the following schedule.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 8%	$50,001 to $200,000
+ 12%	$200,001 and above

Which of the following statements is **false**?
A) If Ms. Lui's taxable income is $33,400, her average tax rate is 5%.
B) If Mr. Bell's taxable income is $519,900, his marginal tax rate is 12%.
C) If Ms. Vern's taxable income is $188,000, her average tax rate is 7.2%.
D) None of the choices are false.

Answer: D
Explanation: Ms. Vern's tax is $13,540 ([5% × $50,000] + [8% × $138,000]), so her average tax rate is 7.2% ($13,540 / $188,000).
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

75) Congress originally enacted the federal estate and gift taxes to improve:
A) Distributional justice
B) Economic efficiency
C) Vertical equity
D) Horizontal equity

Answer: A
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
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76) Which of the following tax policies would increase the redistribution of wealth across society?
A) Repealing the federal estate and gift taxes
B) Increasing the highest marginal income tax rate by 10%
C) Replacing the progressive income tax rate structure with a flat rate
D) Replacing the income tax with a national sales tax

Answer: B
Explanation: Replacing the progressive rate structure with a flat rate or replacing the progressive income tax with an arguably regressive sales tax would reduce wealth redistribution.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

77) Which of the following statements concerning the standard of fairness is **false**?
A) People who believe that a tax is unfair are more likely to evade the tax.
B) People believe that the federal income tax is unfair because it contains preferences available only to wealthy individuals.
C) The public perception that the federal income tax is unfair has decreased in recent decades.
D) None of the choices are false.

Answer: C
Explanation: The public perception of unfairness has increased in recent decades.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Distributive Justice
Learning Objective: 02-08 Discuss distributive justice as a tax policy objective.
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Gradable: automatic

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78) Assume that Congress plans to amend the federal income tax to provide a deduction for the first $2,400 of residential rent paid by families with incomes below the federal poverty level. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The amendment is intended to improve the efficiency of the tax.
B) The amendment is intended to improve the equity of the tax.
C) The amendment is intended to improve the simplicity of the tax.
D) The amendment is intended to improve the convenience of the tax.

Answer: B
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting; Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.; 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.; 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.; 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

79) Assume that Congress plans to amend the federal individual income tax to eliminate the deductions for medical care, charitable contributions, and home mortgage interest. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The amendment will reduce the complexity of the tax.
B) The amendment will increase the horizontal equity of the tax.
C) The amendment will increase the neutrality of the tax.
D) Both the amendment will reduce the complexity of the tax and will increase the neutrality of the tax.

Answer: D
Explanation: The amendment reduces complexity because it simplifies measurement of the tax base. It increases neutrality because it eliminates preferences available to only certain taxpayers. However, the amendment makes the measurement of each individual's ability to pay *less precise* and, therefore, reduces horizontal equity.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting; Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.; 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.; 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.; 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
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80) Assume that Congress plans to amend the federal income tax to provide a deduction for the cost of energy-efficient fluorescent light bulbs. Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The amendment is intended to improve the efficiency of the tax.
B) The amendment is intended to improve the equity of the tax.
C) The amendment is intended to improve the simplicity of the tax.
D) The amendment is intended to improve the convenience of the tax.

Answer: A
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting; Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.; 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.; 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.; 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: automatic

81) Congress recently amended the tax law to make it easier for individuals to file their income tax returns electronically (online). Which of the following statements is **true**?
A) The amendment is intended to improve the efficiency of the tax.
B) The amendment is intended to improve the equity of the tax.
C) The amendment is intended to improve the simplicity of the tax.
D) The amendment is intended to improve the convenience of the tax.

Answer: D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting; Annual versus Lifetime Horizontal Equity
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.; 02-03 Describe the characteristics of a convenient tax.; 02-04 Contrast the classical and the modern concepts of tax efficiency.; 02-05 Define horizontal and vertical equity.
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82) Mr. and Mrs. Boln earn $63,000 annual income and pay 20% in state and federal income tax. If tax rates increase so that the couple's annual rate increases to 25%, how much additional income must they earn to maintain their after-tax standard of living?

Answer: The Bolns' after-tax income *before* the rate increase is $50,400 ($63,000 − [$63,000 × 20%]). To maintain their after-tax income *after* the rate increase, the Bolns must earn $4,200 additional income to increase their before-tax income to $67,200 ($50,400 / 75%) on which they will pay $16,800 tax.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Behavioral Responses to Rate Changes
Learning Objective: 02-02 Differentiate between the income effect and the substitution effect.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: manual

83) Mr. Ohno owns and operates a part-time service business that generates $80,000 annual taxable income. Assume that his federal tax rate on this income is 17%. Because of recent legislation, this rate will increase to 25% next year.

A. Based on a static forecast, how much additional revenue will the federal government collect from Mr. Ohno next year?
B. How much additional revenue will the federal government collect if Mr. Ohno decides to work fewer hours and consequently earns only $50,000 next year?

Answer:
A. The federal government will collect $6,400 additional revenue ($80,000 × 8% rate increase).
B. $0. The federal government will collect $1,100 *less* revenue ([$50,000 × 25%] − [$80,000 × 17%]).
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Static versus Dynamic Forecasting
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the concept of sufficiency of a good tax.
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Type: Static
Gradable: manual

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84) The City of Willford levies a flat 7% tax on individual income in excess of $55,000. Individuals who earn $55,000 or less pay no income tax.

A. Ms. Vello earned $127,200 income this year. Compute her city income tax and determine her average tax rate.
B. Mr. Sui earned $68,900 income this year. Compute his city income tax and determine his average tax rate.
C. Does Willford have a proportionate, progressive, or regressive tax rate structure?

Answer:
A. Ms. Vello's tax is $5,054 ($72,200 × 7%), and her average tax rate is 3.97% ($5,054 / $127,200).
B. Mr. Sui's tax is $973 ($13,900 × 7%), and his average tax rate is 1.41% ($973 / $68,900).
C. Willford has a progressive tax rate structure because the rate increases as the base increases.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
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85) The country of Valhalla levies an income tax with the following rate structure.

Rate	Income bracket
5%	$-0- to $50,000
+ 10%	$50,001 to $150,000
+ 20%	$150,001 and above

A. Mrs. Greene's annual income is $125,000. Compute her tax, her average tax rate, and her marginal tax rate.
B. Mr. Chen's annual income is $220,000. Compute his tax, his average tax rate, and his marginal tax rate.
C. Does Valhalla have a proportionate, progressive, or regressive tax rate structure?

Answer:
A. Mrs. Greene's tax is $10,000 = (5% × $50,000) + (10% × $75,000). Her average tax rate is 8% ($10,000 / $125,000), and her marginal tax rate is 10%.
B. Mr. Chen's tax is $26,500 = (5% × $50,000) + (10% × $100,000) + (20% × $70,000). His average tax rate is 12.05% ($26,500 / $220,000) and his marginal tax rate is 20%.
C. Valhalla has a progressive tax rate structure because the rate increases as the base increases.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Income Tax Rate Structures; Regressive Taxes; Marginal and Average Tax Rates
Learning Objective: 02-06 Differentiate between regressive, proportionate, and progressive rate structures.; 02-07 Explain the difference between marginal and average tax rates.
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