

Fiscal Redistribution

Federal jobs, Social Security, or Basic Income

How best to measure and to address income inequality in America? What federal policies are most likely to improve the lives and increase opportunities for Americans.

Economic Thinking • Fiscal Redistribution Reforms • June, 2023

Debater Resources



John Goodman grew up in Waco, TX and participated in high school debate competitions around the state of Texas. John was quite successful and won several

statewide tournaments. He attended college at the University of Texas in Austin, where he became involved in campus politics and was elected vice president of the student body. All of this experience served him later in life when he became a TV debating partner of conservative polemicist William F. Buckley.

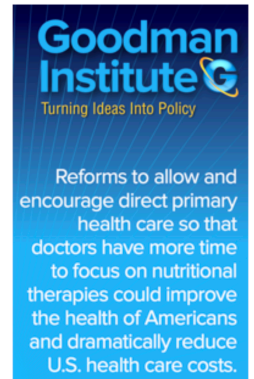
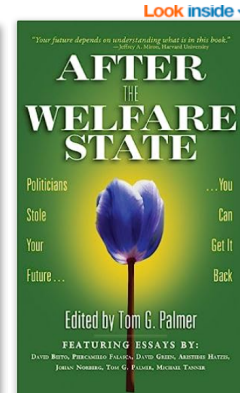
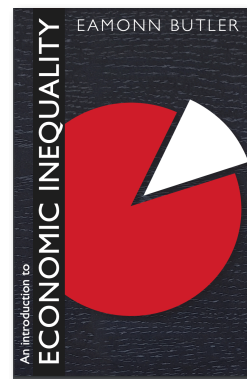
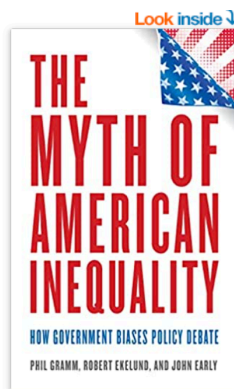
Economic Inequality

By John C. Goodman, April 25, 2023

How Much Inequality Is There?

Most measures of income inequality ignore differences in age. As a result, they end up comparing 20-year-olds (just starting out in life) with 80-year-olds (living off of a lifetime of saving). These measures also ignore the effects of our fiscal system (taxing and spending by government). And they ignore the lifetime effects of fiscal policy (people with low earnings today get more of their pre-retirement wages replaced by Social Security in the future)... [from online article at link]

The Goodman Institute For Public Policy Research – www.goodmaninstitute.org/debater-resources/ - 2023



economicthinking.org/redistribution



Taxing Consumption Progressively Is a Better Way to Tax the Wealthy

June 8, 2021
Erica York • Garrett Watson

A new report from ProPublica argues that wealthy taxpayers face low effective tax rates as a portion of their wealth and mentions taxing unrealized capital gains or imposing a wealth tax. However, a better approach to raising the tax burden on the wealthy would be to pursue progressive consumption taxes as they have fewer administrative and economic costs.

Under the current tax system, individuals are taxed on their income, which consists of wages and salaries; investment income like dividends and capital gains; business income, such as farms, partnerships, and LLCs; and retirement income. If an individual owns an asset like a stock or a small business, they do not pay taxes on the increased value of that asset until they realize the gain through a sale. Until they sell, any gain in the value of a stock or a business is a "paper

taxfoundation.org/taxing-consumption-progressively-tax-the-wealthy



Will Federal Courts Defend Freedom to Farm, Build, Weave, Heal, and Drive?



Productivity Inequality is the Source of Income Inequality

BY GREGORY REHMKE · PUBLISHED JANUARY 22, 2015 · UPDATED FEBRUARY 26, 2020

Eamonn Butler's [An Introduction to Economic Inequality](#) Pdf on Institute for Economic Affairs website.

Against the resolution debaters will find research claiming economic inequality has been significantly reduced following a range of local, state, and federal programs providing social services for the poor. The value of these programs is often not included in reports measuring income inequality.

For more see the [Goodman Institute Debate Resource](#)



Response to the Piketty/Saez Claim of Rising US Inequality.



Less Economic Freedom Equals More Income Inequality

Politicians aiming to reduce inequality end up unintentionally making it worse.

Ronald Bailey | February 20, 2015

As Economic Freedom Rises, Wealth Increases, and Income Inequality Falls

BY GREGORY REHMKE · PUBLISHED MAY 11, 2015 · UPDATED AUGUST 17, 2020

"Less Economic Freedom Equals More Income Inequality".

By Ronald Bailey at Reason.com (February 20, 2015), reviews recent studies connecting economic freedom and income



The Campaign Against Income Inequality

Embracing the Inequality Debate

BY GREGORY REHMKE · PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 4, 2015 · UPDATED FEBRUARY 26, 2020