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October 27, 2020

Universal Basic Income And Unemployment:

Does Having A “Universal Basic Income” System Benefit
Minorities In Poverty?

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Introduction

A famous idea to help with the unemployment across the nation is Universal Basic Income. Universal Basic Income is a federal administration guarantee ensuring that every citizen gets a minimum income. The purpose behind this idea is to give enough to cover the fundamental "cost of living" and give monetary security. This framework gives checks that repeat over time to address fundamental issues like food, housing, and month to month service bills to all people of society. The legislature can give individuals who were left jobless due to innovations and to individuals who are on or underneath the poverty line with these payments.

Universal Basic Income or known as UBI, can be a vessel to help destroy poverty and diminish income equality. America is an affluent nation contrast with other worldwide countries. Despite the fact that America is a rich nation, poverty and unemployment has been consistent in its present all through the nation's history. At the present time, the poverty rate is at its most minimal level since the 2008 downturn however it is still excessively high for a nation as flourish as United States.

Income equality is additionally colossal issue in America that hasn't been address. The abundance hole between America's most extravagant and least fortunate families dramatically increased in the course of recent years. Universal Basic Income can slip needy individuals into getting more equivalent to the rich and move out of poverty. This will particularly help minorities who have been battling with this for quite a long time. 23.5% of this nation population is made of minorities. 73.9% of minorities are in neediness while 10.1% of the considered

dominant part in poverty. This considerable division needs to turn out to be nearer for everyone's benefit of this nation.

A lot of fruitful individuals like official up-and-comer Andrew Yang, market analyst Milton Friedman, Facebook originator Mark Zuckerberg, Tesla's Elon Musk, Microsoft's Bill Gates, and even Martin Luther King Jr. are supportive of a sort of UBI framework for society. These individuals feel like UBI can cancel poverty, have individuals not depend on the "standard" government help like food stamps, government assistance, and so forth, and cause individuals to feel enable to turn out to be more innovative particularly minorities that didn't have the capacity previously. Previous U.S. President Richard Nixon preferred a variation of a UBI called negative income tax. This was where individuals acquiring a particular sum get pay from the administration as opposed to paying charges to the legislature.

Universal Basic Income has been examined however never completely actualized. Realizing that UBI has not been completely actualized in America, I need to check whether it is conceivable. I need to research the employment and unemployment, the gap in income, and check the labor market in America. I need to sort out these things and figure out if UBI is a correct method to support individuals under the poverty line who need to confront these issues particularly American residents who are minorities.

Section 1: Unemployment/Poverty

First, I look at where the United States stands on their employment and unemployment. I got statistics on the unemployment rate. As per the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Figure 1), The

employment rate starting at 2019 is 3.6%. This is the least employment rate has been since December 1969 which had 3.5%. This is a decent sign particularly after the 2008 financial crisis that saw the rates go from 4.6% to 9.6% in 2007-2010. Yet, the US Congressional Budget Office predicts that the unemployment rate will increase gradually by the year 2030, unemployment rate will be at 4.5% (Figure 2). During my research, I have come across on an article that talks about the employment of America and explains the decline of employment. The article name is *“Explaining the Decline in U.S. Employment to Population Ratio”*. This paper talks about the shown patterns in employment rates and explains the known various factors that are affecting the overall employment-to-population ratio. These factors are causing a decline in the overall U.S. employment-to-population ratio between the years 1999 and 2018. The employment-to-population ratio is a statistical measure of the proportion of the “working age” population that is employed. The “working age” are mostly people the ages of 15 to 64. The ratio is used to see if the economy has the ability to create jobs and is affiliated with the unemployment rate to see the viewpoint of the labor market in the economy. Having a high ratio is a good thing, meaning there is a more people that’s working age is employed. This high ratio usually indicates that there will be positive impact on the GDP per capita. The ratio has to be done with other statistics like unemployment rate to see the overall labor market because it does not account for factors like number of hours worked per person, working conditions, etc.

Over the years 1999 to 2018, the employment-to-population ratio fell from 64.3% to 60.4%, with the employment rate for both Male and Female dropping 5.3% ad 2.5% respectively. The factors that shift the labor of demand that contributed in the falling employment rates is the increase import competition and the development of technology that eliminates labor workers.

The factors that shift the labor of supply is improvements in options available and the increase in cost of participating in labor force. The options that causes fall in US employment rates is the availability if social insurance programs like disability insurance, SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and provided health insurance. Increases in minimum wage, increases in licensing requirements and increase in a mismatch of available jobs and available workers for those jobs are also contributors to the fall in employment rates.

One of the labor demand factors is the increase in import competition. U.S. manufacturing employment in 1999 was 17.3 million and it declined to 12.7 million in 2018. About 5 million manufacturing jobs were lost. One reason for this lost was the growth in Chinese imports which led to the decline of demand for domestic manufacturing workers. The changing in the trade policy which eliminate tariffs to china imports had an effect and the earning losses with the low wages in the manufacturing industry was an effect to growth in Chinese imports. Another labor demand factor is the development of technology. Increase in computerization, automation and robots are going to effectively change the employment rates. Estimates say over the next decade, 47% of U.S. workers are at risk of having their jobs become automated. In 1999, there was 79,959 robots installed in the U.S. , by 2018, the stock of robots increased by 199,724 robots. In the year 2018, 279,683 robots are installed in the United States. Which is estimated that each robot displaces around 6 workers. Between 1999 and 2018, technology reduced employment by 1.1 million jobs.

One of the labor supply factors is the improved options available to the people. The increases in availability of assistance through health insurance, food, and disability insurance causes people to not seek employment. In 2013, 63% of “working age” people received

assistance from programs, while 1985, only 43.6% of “working age” people received benefits. Disability insurance programs provide benefits such as a source of income to individuals who are qualify to be workers. The rise in participation in disability insurance programs has had a contribution to the decline of employment. The contribution is not a large but did have an effect on employment-to-population ratio. The participation of SNAP, EITC (Earned Income Tax Credit) and health insurance didn’t have a significant effect on employment rates as the disability did. Mostly, the labor supply factors did have an effect on the employment-to-population ratio but not significant like the labor demand factors did.

Other than the factors that are labor supply and demand, There are some factors of institutional constraints and labor market frictions that will be causes to the decline in employment-to-population ratio. One of those factors is minimum wage. Large increases in minimum wage will reduce the ratio because the new minimums will break down over time due to inflation and firms will want to invest in the labor saving technology. A labor market fraction that a will cause a decline in the ratio is incarnation. the incarnation rate over the years increased from 220 in 1980 to 756 in 2008. The demographic group that is mostly likely to be incarcerated is young minority males. Individuals who are incarcerated are unable to work during their time in prison and have a negative effect on them being a good prospect to be employed after their release. A prisoner labor market skills can break down over their time in prison because they are not doing these skills. Employers can discriminate these individuals that have criminal records. Incarnation is a contributor to the falling employment by driving the rates of employment down with young minority men who are capable of being employed.

This paper attempts to rank the factors that most likely contribute to the decline in the overall U.S. employment-to-population ratio over the years 1999 and 2018. In Table 3 (Abraham and Kearney 636), the factors that are major contributors is Import competition from China and Adaptation of industrial robots. The estimated reduction in employment-to-population ratio for import competition is .92 percentage points and for robots is .43 percentage points. Both of these factors is labor demand factors. In the table, there was a list of other contributing factors that led to the decline of the ratio. These factors are the increase of disability benefits, higher minimum wages and increased rate of incarceration. The percentage points for these factors are all under .20. There is also a list of insignificant factors as well as factors that couldn't provide enough evidence to determine if it was part of the decline. The insignificant factors were SNAP, EITC and healthcare insurance expansions, expanded immigration and difficulties due to lack of family leave. The facts that didn't have enough evidence was difficulties due to lack of child care, changes in social norms and leisure options, increase in use of opioids and in institutional frictions/mismatch, and a rise in licensing. Out of all of these factors and their percentage points, the total net employment-to-population ratio decline was 3.8 percentage points.

One reason for an expansion in unemployment that the article found out is computerization and the increase of robots being used in industries. In Figure 3, the graph shows that 73 million positions in America is anticipated to be wiped out by 2030 (McKinsey worldwide Institute). That is the third most noteworthy among all countries around the world. This image of things to come is inadmissible and should be address with a type of Universal Basic pay framework.

Likewise, I am exploring information on poverty to see the measure of individuals that are in poverty and the sum that are minorities. The exploration I got is on Figure 4 which shows the

level of Americans living in poverty. The level of individuals living in poverty is 11.8%, which is a gauge of 38.1 million individuals. This rate is a positive since it is the most minimal since 2008 however it is a contrary since that it is a lot of individuals that are living poor.

Out of the 38.1 million individuals that are living in poverty, 21.4 million are minorities in this nation (Figure 5). That is over half of individuals living in poverty. The federal administration needs to discover ways to enable more minorities to escape poverty. UBI can inspire these individuals and loan them a hand in finding an exit plan by helping them open doors to money for their families. The principle research I will cover is a greater amount of the "contextual analyses" or "case studies" of nations and see the effect of the framework towards its people. We can learn from these countries and take what we learn and apply it to our system.

Section 2: Universal Basic Income- Case Studies: International

There is a plenty of data that discussions about actualizing an all inclusive essential pay or an ensured minimum income. A case of this is a Presidential up-and-comer Andrew Yang advancing a framework that could profit individuals by giving them (on/and under the poverty line) free cash (\$12,000 every year). In the wake of finding out about this I asked myself a great deal of inquiries like what is this framework, for what reason is this competitor advancing this framework, how might it help individuals and in the event that it is conceivable? To begin with, Universal Basic Income is a type of government social security that gives intermittent money installments to residents in a nation (Huang 2018). UBI has been accepting a great deal of consideration because of the worries on the potential monstrous occupation misfortunes brought

about via automation and globalization, additionally with the expanding imbalance and stale types of schooling. Numerous financial specialists like Milton Friedman and Friedrich Hayek state that UBI could give a more steady security net for all individuals who are in poverty. Additionally, numerous financial moguls like Mark Zuckerberg and Elon Musk concur with these market analysts due to the developing innovative change occurring over the world. This is fascinating to me since we have to discover various approaches to help individuals, particularly minorities, escape poverty and improving their lives which will improve their communities. This framework is not quite the same as the customary government social security programs by the framework not being unfair to individuals who need it more than others. This framework will particularly be useful to minorities by it won't have "social stigma" on anybody and will be equivalent to all. A significant idea that is generally identified with UBI is the book "Utopia" by Thomas More. This book expresses that all individuals ought to be given a few methods for vocation, which implies that everybody has the right to not live in poverty and income inequality. UBI or Guaranteed Minimum Income will impact income distribution, financial disparity, a nation's poverty line, and developing unemployment (Structural unemployment).

I have been exploring the various instances of UBI in various nations. Models I discovered is Finland, Eastern Europe, Canada, and a few pieces of America. I am additionally seeing whether these cases work or didn't work and the explanations behind it. My speculation is that UBI will guarantee budgetary security to the pool who misfortune their positions, eliminate the "poverty traps" like government assistance and nourishments packs for the individuals who are in poverty, and permit more monetary opportunity to individuals including minorities. For this

writing, I am clarifying the examination I found, the great and terrible that each cases discusses, and how it offers me a response to my inquiry. Likewise to test if my speculation is right on this hypothesis that Universal Basic Income can profit minorities that are in poverty and give an alleviation to work misfortunes because of technological advancements.

Section 2.1: Case Study: Finland

The primary nation I contemplated is Finland, this nation had 13 models of social security reforms that are like having a UBI. These models was analyzed between a 33 year range (1984-2017). Finland additionally has a comparative economy framework as the United States in that both have an unrestricted economy. The model I will discuss is the ongoing one out of 2017. Finland tried a legislature sponsored a genuine essential pay that gave individuals cash without strings attached. They are the main European nation to do this test. The test was to incorporate 10,000 members and installments of 560 euros for each month. Half of the members will be jobless and have standard condition benefits, while the other half will get a part of the advantages with an expansion to fundamental pay installments. So the primary gathering will get a normal of 7,300 euros unemployment benefits and 1,300 euros in social help, while the other half will get a normal of 5,800 euros in unemployment benefits and 940 euros in social help. One member said that her pay rose simply by 50 euros for every month during the trial. This test/try was taken a failure at as a disappointment even if the individuals who got installments are more glad. The gathering accepting the essential pay was not showing improvement over the individuals who wasn't getting installments. Numerous financial experts state that this was

imperfect and they ought to do a test like this once more. Yet, these creators state that this test neglect to handle poverty traps and give adequate fundamental federal social security to everybody. This ties into my inquiry by giving me a case of how a UBI framework was utilized and on the off chance that it worked or didn't.

Section 2.2: Case Study: New Zealand

Another nation I considered is New Zealand because they had two UBI trails. The main path was a tax reform system. Instead of giving out money, 80% of tax was paid out generally in administrations like public medical care, training, and center taxpayer supported organizations. This is comparable to having a UBI of \$13,000 per year. Another path was the NZ superannuation, which is a UBI that gives out money installments. The NZ superannuation is for anybody that is age of 65 and over get no string attached money installments. You can keep on working or not, acquire as much as you can imagine and your superannuation won't be influenced. The main path had an issue over the population since individuals was troubled of the cash not going to them rather it going to administrations. Not at all like, the second path where individuals was getting money installments can do whatever with the cash. The creator felt like this is an issue since it shows how individuals will preferably have money to have a decision over to have things improved them. This connections to my inquiry by giving a case of a UBI framework and how residents feel about having improve administrations than money installments. Investigating both of these nations and perusing both of these articles gave me a thought of what a UBI framework is and what it accomplishes for the economy. One case is for

the Universal Basic Income framework while the other is against UBI. The case in Finland shows how the UBI can be hard to actualize into their economy. Individuals wasn't given enough money installments to raise over their poverty line. The legislature couldn't acquire enough cash to help and that shows how it is a good thought yet doesn't appears to be plausible because of the gigantic money related expenses. The case in New Zealand shows how the UBI can be actualized logically. They initially added a UBI type charge to offer better types of assistance and afterward they did the money installments to certain demography. There is still an issue with the UBI in New Zealand. The authors (Goldsmith & McNeill) states that this was an extraordinary test yet without any changes to burden frameworks and the advantages not improving, at that point the individuals who truly need the UBI framework will be influenced to a similar imbalance. All of writers of the articles concur that they should be changes in the economy and government to make this UBI framework at an enormous scope sensible.

Section 2.3: Case Studies: Canada

The country named Canada have had a major contribution in creating the idea that we can have a Universal Basic income system. There was many projects that implemented a basic income in the cities of Canada. The projects intent was to find an alternative method of creating economic security and change the traditional social assistance programs to benefit the participants lives more.

Section 2.3.1: Case Study: City of Dauphin

One basic income experiment in Canada that was well known was in Dauphin, Manitoba. The experiment was called “Mincome” and it was made to respond to the poverty in rural areas. Economists in Canada wanted to see if a basic income system will improve individuals, who were below the poverty line, quality of life. Economist Derek Hum, along with Ron Hikel and Michael Loeb help create this program where Dauphin residents receive a monthly stipend to increase their existing income. The program ran for four years in the 1970’s and in those four years an average household received an annual income of 16,000 Canadian dollars, which is \$11,700. The city of Dauphin was chosen for this experiment because economists need a sample size that was large enough to gain data and draw conclusions from, but not big enough that the cost will be high. The number of people involved in this experiment was about 2,128 in total. “Mincome” stopped running in 1979 due to unprecedented number of Dauphin residents seeking the assistance that the program provided. This program didn’t have a budget to help all that was seeking assistance and had high payouts due to inflation. The results of this experiment was very positive in that the basic income help improve individuals lives. One improvement was that there was an 8.5% decrease in hospitalizations (Forget 2011) Another improvement was that there was an increase in students graduating high school. In 1976, 100% of Dauphin students enrolled for their final year of school (Forget 2011). Once the experiment ended in 1979, those improvements faded out and everything in Dauphin went back to its poverty ways of living.

Section 2.3.2: Case Study: City of Ontario

Canada additionally had a latest basic income that was done in the city of Ontario. City authorities needed to locate another approach to decrease neediness in a practical manner. They utilize this trial to check whether it is a supportable method to battle poverty. This examination was called Ontario Basic Income Pilot. It was set up in April 2017 and finished its first period of participation a year later, April 2018. This pilot worked like the test done in Finland where there are two groups that partook. One gathering gets a month to month basic income installments of \$1,415.75 for single individuals and \$2,002.25 for couples. The other gathering is the examination group for the analysis. The correlation group don't get the month to month basic income installments. During this experiment, the people that are essential for it were to be overviewed about their well-being, employment, and housing. These reviews assisted with figuring out how basic income can improve their schooling, housing, employment and health, and help low-pay meet their fundamental requirements. To be included or chosen for the group that gets the month to month basic income installments, you should check the following focuses. The members must be between the age 18-64, living in the city of Ontario, and living on a low pay which is considered under \$34,000 every year. These members can go to school to further their education or work and still gets these regularly scheduled installments. although, in the event that you work, the fundamental pay will diminish by \$0.50 for each dollar that was earned through work. This will go on until an individual came to \$34,000 of income and a couple arrived at an income of \$48,000. More than 4,000 individuals partake in the experimental group and more than 2,000 individuals was in the group that didn't receive basic income. This pilot was

proposed to be running for a three-year period yet suddenly finished two years sooner. The recently chosen leaders for Canada finished this program since it didn't coordinate the public authority's core interest. In this way, in June 2018 the Ontario Basic Income Pilot (OBIP) was ended and placed in the rearview. The Social Service Minister revealed that the program would have cost \$50 million per year and this was one reason to end it. Because of the early end, the information gathered from the test was thin. Just 217 survey responses and 40 interviews were led from the investigation out of 6,000 individuals that took an interest. While the outcomes were little, they were exceptionally fascinating. The greater part of the reviews expressed that this trial help improve the working conditions and professional stability, causing individuals to feel enable to secure better positions that will improve their income. 17% of members left employment while being in this investigation. This murders the idea that individuals will be less motivated and not work. This analysis really indicated that the greater part of that 17% left work to further their education for a better employment that will require more skills. There was also improvements in physical and emotional well-being with the decline of visits to doctors and hospitals, and reduction of liquor and tobacco. 79% expressed for better physical health and 83% detailed being better mentally. The parliamentary Budget Office assessed that a public ensured basic income will uphold 7.5 million individuals yet the cost will be around \$43 billion. Something that the city of Ontario doesn't have to provide for give this program.

Section 3: Universal Basic Income- Case Studies: United States

The United States have not implemented a UBI system entirely in its economy. This country has had universal basic income type cases over the years. These cases helps bring knowledge to what can work in America and how it can be implemented to help the ones in need. Here are some cases founded in American history that is relative to Universal Basic Income.

Section 3.1: Case Study: Alaska Permanent Fund

One case that I examined that was somewhat similar to Universal Basic Income framework was in Alaska. In the 1970's, Alaska's lead representative, Jay Hammond made a purchase of Prudhoe Bay oil field. This field is the biggest oil field in North America. He got this particularly for the residents of Alaska. At the point when he brought this field, he was worried that the abundance that came from the oil extraction will just profit the residents of the current age. So he needed an arrangement where assets can be conveyed for current and people in the future of residents of Alaska. This was known as the Alaska Permanent Fund. The Alaska Permanent Fund was actualized in 1982 and each official resident of Alaska is qualified for get a yearly profit that is equivalent to all. In the early years, the profit was at \$400 per individual and peaked in 2008 at \$2,069 per individual. This profit doesn't cover enough for a person's fundamental requirements yet it shows a certified essential pay, which is a commitment free of money installments made to everybody consistently.

Section 3.2: Case Study: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

Another case that is in the United States and a cousin to a basic income is the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The EITC was authorized in 1975 under President Gerald Ford and extended in 1993 under President Bill Clinton. Earned Income Tax Credit is a refundable tax credit confined to low-paid workers. This program turned into the main used program for easing poverty. 27 million individuals was covered by this program in 2013 (Van Paris & Vanderborght). The EITC is both a tax reduction for certain individuals and a bundle of advantages given by the tax administration to others. This tax reduction is based on profit like labor income. As earnings increases, the EITC will increases with it at that point stays steady for some time, lastly decrease to nothing. The distinction between this framework and basic income is that this framework just centers on the people that work but are poor. This refundable tax credit will be disadvantaged to the jobless individuals which invalidates the point of basic income for all individuals.

Section 3.3: Case Study: Negative Tax Income

There was more experiments done in the United States that gave a type of income guarantee. These tests were the negative income tax and they occurred in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Carolina, Indiana, Washington, and Colorado. The majority of the experiments went on for a short term of 2-4 years aside from the one examination done in Seattle, Washington and Denver, Colorado which kept going for 10 years (1970-1980). The

examination in Indiana chiefly centered around the city of Gary and the black single mothers in that city. Each analysis gave random chosen households from various income classes, an income guarantee and a rate of clawback. The clawback rate is the percentage of each dollar earned that is offset by a reduction of the benefit received (Van Parijs and Vanderborght 2017). The sum given to households with no other type of revenue was about 50% to 150% of what the poverty line was at that point. In the New Jersey experiment, the sum that was paid was 100% of what the poverty line was, which the base installment for a family containing two grown-ups was \$1,000 per capita. The clawback rate for these trials goes from 30% to 70%. One of the results for these experiments was that there was a 13% reduction in work effort from family as a whole (Forget 2011). Another result was an increase in longer maternity leave in the Gary, Indiana experiment. In North Carolina, elementary school children test scores were increased. Also, in New Jersey and in the Washington/Colorado experiment, continuation in school and higher learning rose. This negative income tax isn't consider a basic income since it was not strictly individual and was not all inclusive. The negative income tax was a non-commitment payment however didn't satisfy different things that is need in a basic income system.

Section 4: Conclusion

All in all, Unemployment is rising and work is declining in the United States of America. The U.S. employment to-population ratio has been falling since 1999. Something that is a factor to this decay is import competition. The development in Chinese imports and the changing in exchange strategy between foreign countries with America help increment the import competition. Another factor is the innovative change. The improvement of innovation expanded computerization and more robots will take jobs from the people. This isn't acceptable particularly for the individuals who are in poverty that will require those responsibilities to take care of their families. Such a large number of people are living in poverty. So I investigated a way that was gaining traction in society. This way is Universal Basic Income and I done the research to accompany my own determination on if it's an opportunity worth doing. Through the different cases, universally and locally, Having a UBI framework has its positive and negatives.

Investigating the entirety of the cases from the globe to North America, the premise is by all accounts government assistance of the majority. The Universal Basic Income idea stresses vigorously upon the easing of supreme poverty, disparity, and insecurity. The investigations show little examples of support for a basic income framework. These equivalent trials had its impediments to them that can't be disregarded. Generally speaking, the individuals who partake in these analyses had a decent involvement in acquiring "free money" to fabricate their pay. The contextual analyses in Canada indicated a diagram to what a framework for basic income can be for individuals who are in poverty. the two urban areas, Dauphin and Ontario, had members that were receptive to their tests. It indicated upgrades in education and health. The limitations to

these experiment however was the measure of years that they ran for and little sample size they utilized. Both investigation just went on for a brief timeframe. There isn't sufficient information that these two trials need to figure a fundamental pay framework in a bigger scope. This is the equivalent for Finland, where it utilized just 2,000 individuals where their population is 5.5 million and out of that 850,000 individuals that are in poverty. Finland's test even demonstrated that the essential pay framework didn't show a critical distinction between their two groups. Both the Canada and Finland trails indicated that there isn't sufficient cash to provide for the individuals that need it the most. The spending plan to have this framework set up will be excessively high for any administration to put resources into.

New Zealand case brings the demography related part to my research question. They gave cash portions to a specific demography of individuals not founded income. This returns to the thought that fundamental pay can help a specific demography which can be minorities. However, the example of individuals they use doesn't compare to the quantity of minorities from United States living in poverty.

The cases in America are like a basic income system yet not altogether. The most comparative one is Alaska Permanent Fund. The Fund shows a responsibility free cash portion made to everybody except has limits. The constraints is that the benefits that is given out doesn't cover an individual who is under the poverty line essential requirements. These individuals will require more cash to fulfill their necessities. Different cases, EITC and negative tax income, are comparative yet can't be considered as a Universal Basic Income. Both of these programs are not for all people and are simply restrictive to specific groups. EITC can't be considered as a

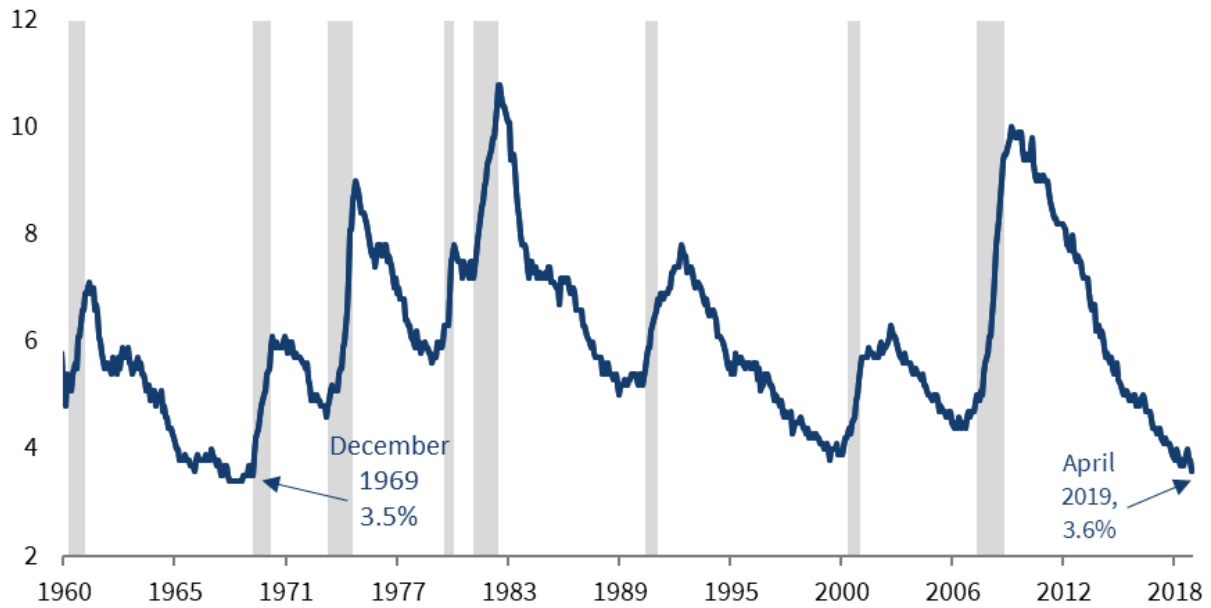
fundamental pay system since this program just aides the working poor and doesn't assist the helpless who don't have occupations. Negative tax income likewise can't be viewed as an essential pay because of it being non-fulfilling to the necessities of individuals in neediness. Universal Basic Income is an incredible idea to execute into a district's administration however the restrictions is an excessive amount to deny. This framework is not profitable to the minorities in America that are influenced by poverty.

Figures

Figure 1

Unemployment Rate, 1960-2019

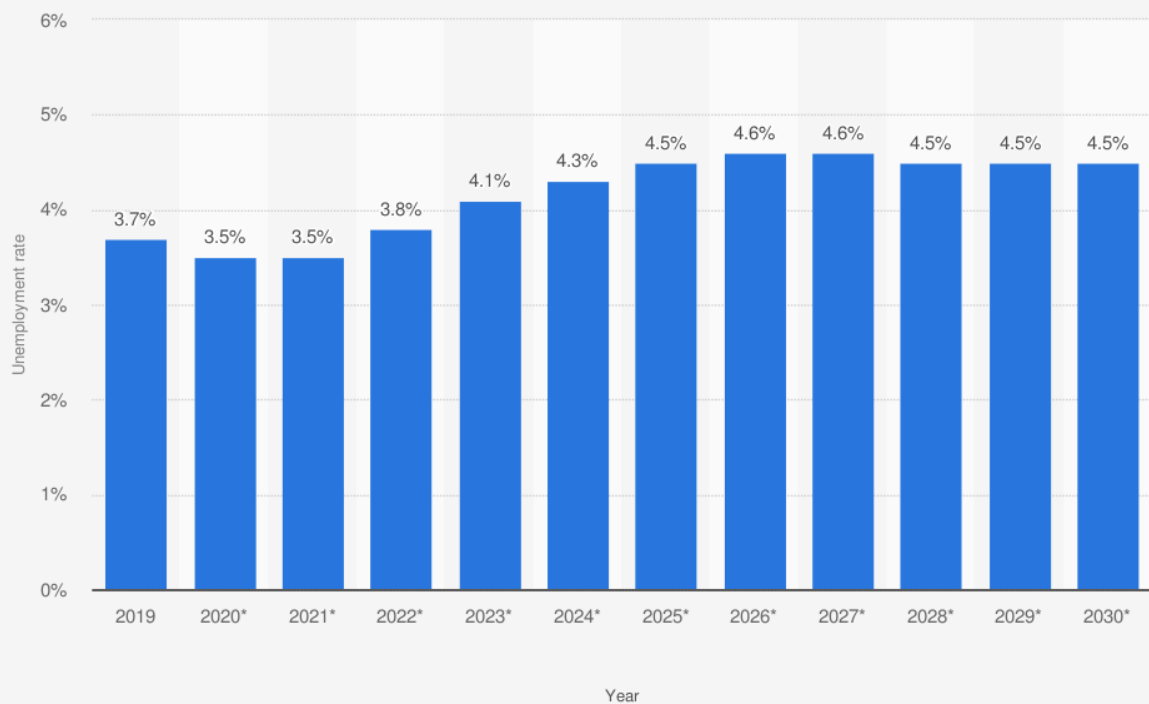
Unemployment rate (percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 2

Forecast of the unemployment rate in the United States for fiscal years 2019 to 2030



Source
US Congressional Budget Office
© Statista 2020

Additional Information:
United States; FY 2019; 16 years and older

Figure 3

Automation Could Eliminate 73 Million U.S. Jobs By 2030

Potential number of displaced jobs due to automation by 2030*

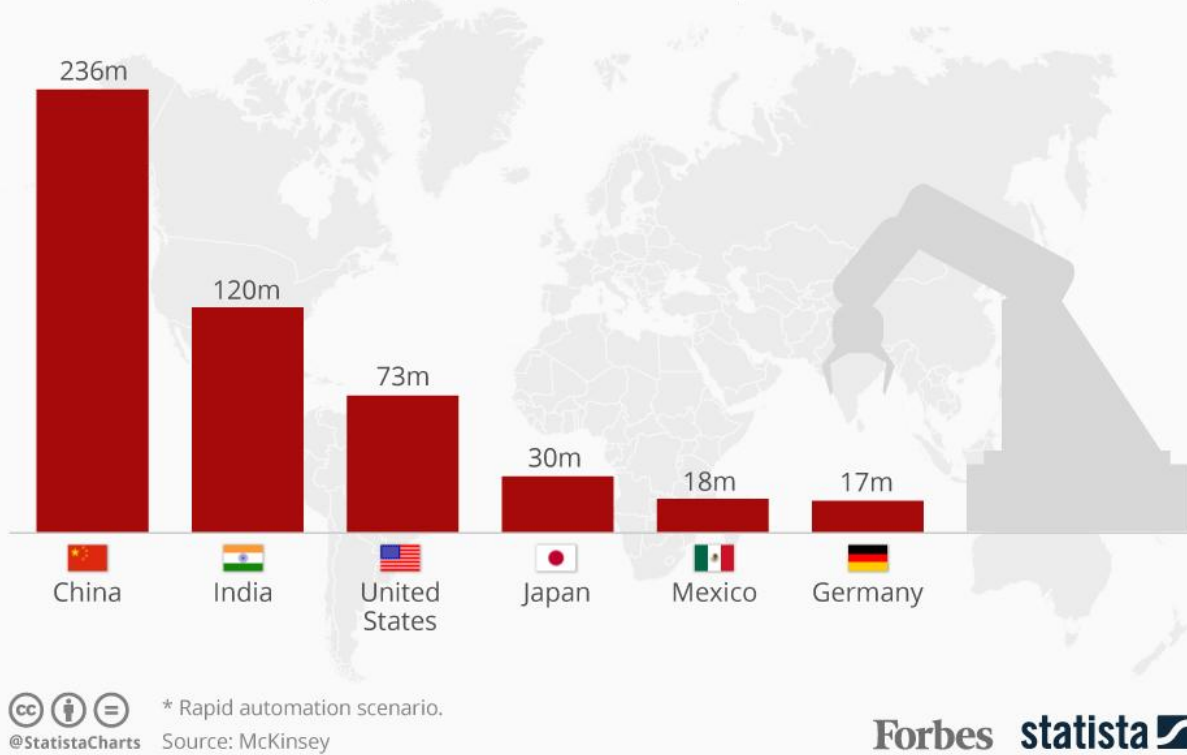
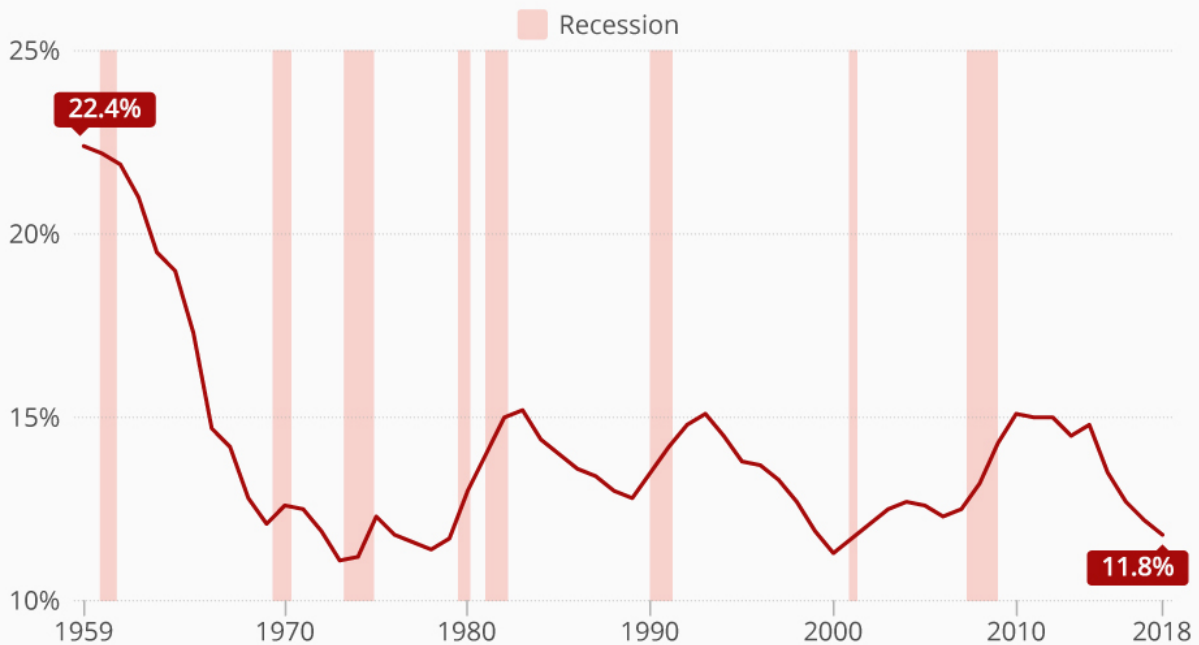


Figure 4

U.S. Poverty Levels Fall To Pre-Recession Low

Share of Americans living in poverty by year



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

statista

Figure 5

	All Americans In Category (Millions)	Americans In Poverty (Millions)	Poverty Rate
White, not Hispanic	194.8	15.7	8.1%
Black	42.8	8.9	20.8%
Asian	19.8	2.0	10.1%
Hispanic, any race	60.0	10.5	17.6%

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