



Toward a Guaranteed Livable Income: Annotated Bibliography



THE HONOURABLE | L'HONORABLE
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Introduction

What Is a Guaranteed Livable Income?

Glossary of Terms

**Note that the following definitions represent generally accepted interpretations of each term. However, differing interpretations are put forward by various sources, including in this annotated bibliography.*

Universal Basic Income: This model provides an unconditional uniform payment, often referred to as a “demogrant”, to either families or individuals regardless of income level. Depending on the model, this payment may or may not be tax-exempt. However, it is often thought that higher income earners would pay back their cash benefit through taxes on their earned income. In theory, a universal basic income model and a negative income tax model should lead to similar results. However, a universal basic income model will have higher up-front costs and possible difficulty recuperating benefits through taxation.

Guaranteed Livable Income: A “Guaranteed Livable Income” (GLI) would be universally accessible but would not provide universal payments to everyone regardless of income. Instead, it would be targeted to low-income families and individuals. These payments would be unconditional, so no requirements, such as having to also seek work, would be required in order to receive them. Typically, a GLI would use the tax system to provide cash payments through a negative income tax model (NIT). A GLI would provide payments sufficient to constitute livable amounts on their own, as opposed to acting as a supplement to additional sources of income (if they exist).

Basic Income Guarantee: Similar to GLI, a “Basic Income Guarantee” (BIG) is unconditional and often takes the form of a NIT model. However, unlike a GLI it does not guarantee that the maximum benefit amount will be a livable amount. Unless the guaranteed amount is set at the poverty threshold, the NIT model cannot eliminate poverty on its own. Often a BIG approach is taken to encourage participants to earn income from other sources. Guaranteed annual income, basic income, citizen’s wage, guaranteed basic income, social dividend and unconditional basic income are also commonly used names to describe the same concept of BIG.

Negative Income Tax: Under a negative income tax (NIT) model, an individual with no income from other sources would receive the maximum cash benefit provided by the GLI (guaranteed amount). As earnings or income from other sources increase, the benefit amount is reduced by a proposed tax-back rate (“claw-back” rate) per dollar received. The benefit is reduced to zero for incomes that have reached or are above a breakeven level (i.e., those with incomes at or above a set income level do not receive cash benefits from GLI).

Mincome: The term coined for the “Manitoba Basic Income Experiment”, which was a GLI pilot conducted in Manitoba in the 1970s.

[Basic Income Canada Network](#)

- The Basic Income Canada Network is a non-profit, non-partisan organization. It has compiled a variety of resources on guaranteed livable income (GLI) or basic income, including their [basic income primer series](#), a series of fact sheets exploring GLI from a variety of perspectives including health and gender.

Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians: The Key to a Healthier, Happier, More Secure Life for All* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company Ltd., Publishers. 2018):

<https://www.amazon.ca/Basic-Income-Canadians-healthier-happier/dp/1459413504>.

- Evelyn Forget, an economist at the University of Manitoba, is a leading researcher on the results of Manitoba's 1970s Mincome experiment. Her book examines the Mincome experiment and lays out multiple lines of evidence that support GLI ("basic income") as a policy solution for "healthier, happier, and more secure" lives for all Canadians. The book examines potential downstream cost savings related to health care and other social services, the applicability of GLI for Indigenous Peoples and other important considerations such as the effects of the emerging "gig-economy". The forthcoming [second edition](#) of the book, *Basic Income for Canadians: From the COVID-19 Emergency to Financial Security for All*, will additionally explore how temporary income support measures introduced in response to COVID-19 could be adapted into a long-term GLI.

Margot Young & James P. Mulvale, [Possibilities and Prospects: The Debate over a Guaranteed Income](#) (Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, November 2009).

- This paper summarizes the history of GLI ("basic income") proposals in Canada, catalogues the arguments supporting GLI, and discusses the dimensions of various proposed GLI models. While the authors' final stances on GLI differ, they both argue that a GLI should not replace other means for provision of public goods and that social assistance reform should align with the following principles: universality, unconditionality and adequacy.

Richard Pereira et al., [Financing Basic Income: Addressing the Cost Objection](#), (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017).

- This book examines the costing of a GLI ("basic income") that is set at a sufficiently high level to provide basic needs and a measure social inclusion, without the elimination of important public programs. The book examines the cost objections to GLI from the perspective of three countries (Canada, Switzerland and Australia) and three models (negative income tax, demogrant and a universal dividend). The book argues that through the elimination of redundancies currently existing in social assistance schemes, a GLI is affordable and can be implemented without raising personal income tax rates. The negative income tax model, which is thought to be universally accessible, demonstrates most clearly the potential cost savings as opposed to a universal payment such as a demogrant. However, the book asserts that in theory both approaches can have equivalent final effects.

Our Perspective

Kim Pate, [The Need for a Guaranteed Liveable Income for All Canadians](#) (7 March 2017).

- Speech regarding Senator Art Eggleton's motion calling on the government to support GLI initiatives.

Kim Pate, [Guaranteed Livable Income Inquiry--Debate Adjourned](#) (25 February 2020).

- Speech launching an inquiry calling the attention of the Senate to the need to examine and evaluate concrete measures available to the Senate to support the implementation of GLI and promote substantive equality.

Office of Senator Pate, *Why a Guaranteed Livable Income: Our Perspective* (12 June 2020).

- Perspective regarding our goals for a GLI, what a national GLI program could look like in practice, and responses to some of the common questions and misconceptions associated with GLI.

The Canadian Experience

History of Basic Income Proposals in Canada

John A. Irving, [The Evolution of the Social Credit Movement](#), *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science / Revue canadienne d'Economique et de Science politique* Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 321-341, August 1948.

- In the 1930s, Alberta premier William Aberhart led the Social Credit Party and proposed that each adult receive a monthly dividend of \$25 paid by the government. However, the proposal proved too difficult to implement in the era of the Great Depression and as the federal government also withheld the necessary monetary power.

Canada, Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, [Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada](#) (Ottawa: Privy Council Office, 1970).

- The Royal Commission on the Status of Women released a report in 1970 recommending a GLI ("guaranteed annual income") to low-income heads of one-parent families with dependent children and significantly below-average income.

Castonguay-Nepveu Commission, [Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Health and Social Welfare](#) (Quebec: Official Publisher, 1967-1972).

- In 1971, the Castonguay-Nepveu Commission released a report that recommended that Quebec adopt a three-tier income security plan including a negative income tax scheme, a program of universal family allowances, and social insurance strategy.

Canada, Parliament, Senate, Special Senate Committee on Poverty, [Poverty in Canada: Report of the Special Senate Committee on Poverty](#) (1971) p. 203-209.

- Commonly referred to as the Croll Report, the Special Senate Committee on Poverty, chaired by Senator David Croll, recommended that a national GLI ("guaranteed annual income") be provided at 70% of the poverty line for all citizens excluding single unattached individuals under the age of 40 who instead would have access to educational, training, counselling, and job placement programs. The program would use a negative income tax with a claw-back rate of 70 cents for every additional dollar earned, although the committee noted that its preference would be for a claw-back rate of 50 cents per dollar earned.

See [Manitoba-Mincome Experiment](#) for the Basic Annual Income Experiment conducted from 1974 to 1979.

Canada, Privy Council Office, [Report of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada](#) (Ottawa: 1985) p. 48.

- Commonly referred to as the MacDonald Report, the Commission proposed that a national Universal Income Supplement Program (UISP) be implemented by the federal government to provide universal payments to all citizens, excluding single individuals under the age of 35. Two payment amounts were suggested depending upon whether the basic personal tax exemption amount would remain in place. A tax-back rate of 20 per cent was proposed, that would apply uniformly to benefits in both options, and the personal income-tax/rate structure was assumed to remain intact.

**Note that this report recommends a universal payment to all Canadians, regardless of income level. The report also recommends small annual payments of \$2750 per adult and \$750 per child in 1985 dollars, rather than an income-tested guaranteed livable amount that is universally accessible to those who fall below a certain income level.*

Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Improving Social Security in Canada: A Discussion Paper (1994); cited in Margot Young & James P. Mulvale, [Possibilities and Prospects: The Debate Over a Guaranteed Income](#), Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, November 2009, p. 23.

- In 1994 the Social Security Review led by Human Resources Development Canada released a supplementary paper considering the costs of a guaranteed income delivered as a universal demogrant and as a negative income tax. The financing of the negative income tax model was thought to be cost-neutral through the redistribution of funding from redundant programs such as unemployment insurance, the child tax benefit, and federal contributions towards social assistance.

Senate Consideration of GLI

Canada, Parliament, Senate, Subcommittee on Cities of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, [Poverty, Housing and Homelessness: Issues and Options](#) (June 2008).

- This interim report of a Senate subcommittee mandated to examine and report on current social issues pertaining to Canada's largest cities focuses on poverty, housing, and homelessness. Suggestions within the report include replacing social assistance programs for people with disabilities with a GLI ("basic income") similar to current income supports for seniors and replacing social assistance with a GLI ("guaranteed annual income").

Canada, Parliament, Senate, Subcommittee on Cities of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, [In From the Margins: A Call to Action on Poverty, Housing and Homelessness](#) (December 2009).

- The subcommittee's final report on poverty, housing and homelessness included Recommendation 5 that "the federal government publish a Green Paper by 31 December 2010, to include the costs and benefits of current practices with respect to income supports and of options to reduce and eliminate poverty, including a basic annual income based on a negative income tax, and to include a detailed assessment of completed pilot projects on a basic income in New Brunswick and Manitoba." Recommendation 53 was to "Establish a basic income floor for all Canadians who are disabled."

Senate of Canada, [42nd Parliament, 1st Session, Volume 150, Issue 118](#), 9 May 2017.

- This Senate debate transcript includes a vote by the Senate to support Senator Art Eggleton's Motion 51: "That the Senate encourage the federal government, after appropriate consultations, to provide support to initiatives by Provinces/Territories, including the Aboriginal Communities, aimed at evaluating the cost and impact of implementing measures, programs and pilot projects for the purpose of helping Canadians to escape poverty, by way of a basic income program (such as a negative income tax) and to report on their relative efficiency."

Canada, Parliament, Senate, Standing Senate Committee on National Finance, [COVID-19: Relief in Times of Crisis](#) (14 July 2020).

- This interim report reveals the findings of the Senate National Finance Committee, which studied the government's response to COVID-19 and its economic consequences, including government emergency legislation and spending. The report examines the various temporary income support measures introduced in response to the pandemic, including the Canadian Emergency Response Benefit (CERB). Evidence before the committee included a brief from the Basic Income Network Canada urging the federal government to implement a GLI ("basic income") comparable to CERB. The report also considers a report by the Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer estimating the cost of a GLI ("basic income") during the pandemic. Concluding that the possibility of a GLI deserved further investigation, the report includes the recommendation, "That the Government of Canada, with provinces, territories and Indigenous governments, give full, fair and priority consideration to a basic income guarantee."

Yukon

Justine Davidson, [Senator Promotes Guaranteed Income Model](#) (Whitehorse Star, 12 April 2010).

- This article documents Senator Hugh Segal's proposal that the Yukon be a trial site for a GLI pilot and some responses from Yukon politicians.

Bruce McLennan et al., [Putting People First – The final report of the comprehensive review of Yukon's health and social programs and services](#) (13 May 2020).

- In November 2018, an Independent Expert Panel was created to complete a comprehensive review of health and social services in Yukon. The resulting report includes 76 recommendations on health and social services in the territory, including Recommendation 5.7: "Design and implement a guaranteed annual income pilot, in collaboration with the Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition, and potential funding partners such as the federal government, health and social research programs and others."

British Columbia

[BC Poverty Reduction](#)

- "On July 3, 2018 the Province announced the creation of an expert committee to study the potential for using a basic income approach in its efforts to reduce poverty and prepare for the emerging economy. This is related to a commitment in the Confidence and Supply Agreement between the government and the B.C. Green Party caucus."

David Green, Jonathan Rhys Kesselman & Lindsay Tedds, [“Considerations For Basic Income As A Covid-19 Response,”](#) *School of Public Policy Publications*, Vol. 13, No. 11, May 2020.

- “The authors of this brief currently serve as experts on a B.C. government panel that is assessing the desirability and feasibility of a basic income in that province. We have come up with a series of questions that must first be answered in-depth in order to assess a basic income program or alternative reforms to achieve some of the same goals.”

Nunavut

Ken Battle and Sherri Torjman, [Poverty and Prosperity in Nunavut](#) (Caledon Institute of Social Policy, November 2013).

- In connection with the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction’s implementation of Nunavut’s poverty reduction strategy, the Caledon Institute of Social Policy was engaged to consider a “made-in-Nunavut” social policy and proposed, among other measures, replacement of social assistance with a GLI (“basic income”).

Quebec

Bill 173, [An Act mainly to introduce a basic income for persons with a severely limited capacity for employment](#), 1st Sess, 41st Leg, Québec (2018) (assented to 15 May 2018).

- Bill 173 establishes a form of GLI for about 84,000 people with disabilities by increasing social assistance payments by 40% between 2018 and 2023, with the end goal of providing \$18,000 per year to individuals, equivalent to the poverty line as calculated using the Market Basket Measure (MBM). See also Senator Miville-Dechéne’s [speech](#) on GLI, discussing this bill.

Expert Committee on Guaranteed Minimum Income, [Guaranteed Minimum Income in Québec: A Utopia? An Inspiration for Québec](#), Vol. 1 (Government of Quebec, 2017).

- The Expert Committee on Guaranteed Minimum Income was instituted to make recommendations to the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity and the Minister of Finance on matters pertaining to income support. Its final report draws on the principles of a GLI to suggest a series of reform to existing income assistance programs. The report outlines various cost scenarios for a GLI in Quebec. More information regarding the committee can be found [here](#).

Prince Edward Island

Jim Day, [First Nation Chief on P.E.I. Backs Basic Guaranteed Income for Mi’kmaq People](#) (19 February 2020).

- Article discussing Lennox Island First Nation Chief Darlene Bernard’s testimony to the Special Committee on Poverty in P.E.I. in support of GLI (“basic guaranteed income”).

[Special Committee on Poverty in P.E.I.](#), Legislative Assembly of P.E.I.

- In 2019 the P.E.I. legislature created a special committee to explore the possibility of a GLI pilot for the province, tasked with providing the house with a costed plan to implement one. This page provides information on the committee, including transcripts of the meetings and reports to legislature.
- In July 2020, the special committee issued an [interim report](#) recapping the testimony heard by witnesses on the topic of GLI.

Manitoba Mincome Experiment

Background

Zi-Ann Lum, [A Canadian City Once Eliminated Poverty and Nearly Everyone Forgot About It](#) (Huffington Post, 23 December 2014).

- “Between 1974 and 1979, residents of a small Manitoba city were selected to be subjects in a project that ensured basic annual incomes for everyone. For five years, monthly cheques were delivered to the poorest residents of Dauphin, Man. – no strings attached. And for five years, poverty was completely eliminated.”

[Mincome Dataverse – University of Manitoba](#)

- “The Mincome Dataverse presents the data and documentation associated with the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment, conducted between 1974 and 1979. The Dataverse has four components: 1. Research - working papers, technical reports and articles that have used the data 2. original [technical manuals](#) prepared by Mincome Manitoba 3. The data comprising unweighted data in Excel format; there are six such datasets 4. Code books corresponding to the six datasets.”

Evelyn Forget, *Basic Income for Canadians: The Key to a Healthier, Happier, More Secure Life for All* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Company Ltd., Publishers, 2018):

<http://www.lorimer.ca/adults/Book/3070/Basic-Income-for-Canadians.html>.

- Evelyn Forget, an economist at the University of Manitoba, is a leading researcher on the results of Manitoba’s 1970s Mincome experiment. Her book examines the Mincome experiment and lays out multiple lines of evidence that support GLI (“basic income”) as a policy solution for “healthier, happier, and more secure” lives for all Canadians.

Ken Fisher, *The Manitoba Story*, The BIG Experience, 2018.

- This twenty-minute film recounts the experiences of those who took part of Canada’s first basic income experiment in the 1970s. The film captures the impact the “Mincome” experiment had on a small town in Manitoba, which remains the site of one of the only basic income experiments in which all residents of an area were invited to participate, though to qualify for cash payments, their family income had to be below a certain rate.

Evaluative Reports

Carol Billet et al., [Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment – Issues in the Administration of Mincome Manitoba: Three Preliminary Assessments](#), Technical Report 11, Mincome Manitoba (1979).

- “MINCOME afforded researchers a unique opportunity to understand how to administer a GAI. This paper reviews three administrative issues: 1) annual reconciliation of payments; 2) payments auditing, and 3) monthly income fluctuations.”

Derek Hum and Wayne Simpson, [Income Maintenance, Work Effort, and the Canadian Mincome Experiment](#), Economic Council of Canada, 1991.

- “This is the main research study emanating from the Mincome experiment. It explores the labor market response of households receiving a guaranteed annual income. ... At its core, the worry is that cash transfers would diminish work incentives. Our results suggest that these fears are largely misplaced.”

Derek Hum, Michael Laub and Brian Powell, [Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment – The Objectives and Design of the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment](#), Technical Report 1, Mincome Manitoba (1979).

- “This report presents the essential design features of the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment (MINCOME).”

Derek Hum, David Crest and David Komus, [Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment – The Design of the Payments System of Mincome Manitoba](#), Technical Report 3, Mincome Manitoba (1979).

- “The MINCOME study created a separated (incorporated) administrative structure to manage the payments. One of the study goals of MINCOME was to assess the administrative cost and complexity of a guaranteed annual income. Understanding the payments system is important for that assessment.”

Opinions and Assessment

David Calnitsky, [“The Employer Response to the Guaranteed Annual Income,”](#) *Socio-Economic Review*, 2018.

- “How do firms react when the whole labor force has access to a guaranteed income? One view argues that the guaranteed income is an employer subsidy, facilitating low wages and a ‘low-road’ industrial strategy. The second view suggests that in providing an alternative to work, the guaranteed income tightens labor markets and pulls wages up. ... This research focuses on Mincome’s ‘saturation’ site, the town of Dauphin, Manitoba, where all residents were eligible for unconditional payments. Using an archived survey of local firms that inquires into wage rates, applications, hiring, and work hours, I find support for the second view.”

David Calnitsky, [“‘More Normal than Welfare’: The Mincome Experiment, Stigma, and Community Experience,”](#) *Canadian Review of Sociology*, Vol. 53, No. 1, 2016.

- “This paper examines the impact of a social experiment from the 1970s called the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment (Mincome). ... Drawing on archived qualitative participant accounts I show that the design and framing of Mincome led participants to view payments through a pragmatic lens, rather than the moralistic lens through which welfare is viewed. Consistent with prior theory, this paper finds that Mincome participation did not produce social stigma.”

Evelyn Forget, [“The Town with No Poverty: The Health Effects of a Canadian Guaranteed Annual Income Field Experiment,”](#) *Canadian Public Policy*, Vol. 37, No. 3, October 2011.

- “This paper has two purposes. First, it documents the historical context of MINCOME, a Canadian guaranteed annual income field experiment (1974 to 1979). Second, it uses routinely collected health administration data and a quasi-experimental design to document an 8.5 percent reduction in the hospitalization rate for participants relative to controls, particularly for accidents and injuries and mental health. ... We conclude that a relatively modest GAI can improve population health, suggesting significant health system savings.”

Derek Hum and Wayne Simpson, “Economic Response to a Guaranteed Annual Income: Experience from Canada and the United States,” *Journal of Labor Economics*, Vol. 11, No.1, 1993. (See attachment)

- “This article reviews research from the five income-maintenance experiments in Canada and the United States. After sketching the historical and political context of the experiments, we compare their designs and discuss some important analytic difficulties. ... Reduction in hours worked is very small for men, never exceeding 9%, but larger for women. ... Response in the Canadian experiment is similarly modest—1% for men, 3% for [married women], and 5% for unmarried women.”

Derek Hum and Wayne Simpson, [A Guaranteed Annual Income? From Mincome to the Millennium](#) (Policy Options, 1 January 2001).

- “In the 1970s, this country undertook a major experimental test of the guaranteed income to research the consequences of such a radical alternative. The trial program was intended to answer the many questions about the cost of reforming welfare in this way, and, most sensitive of all, about the extent to which a guaranteed income might induce Canadians to work less... the purpose of this short article is to sketch this historical background to what may or may not become a 21st century debate on the GAI.”

Melissa Martin, “[International Perspectives on Guaranteed Annual Income Programs](#),” *Queen’s Policy Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Winter 2011.

- “Advocates of the Mincome experiment emphasize the following benefits: its objectivity in determining eligibility for the GAI, the avoidance of stigma associated with welfare, the program’s efficiency in targeting payments to low-income individuals, and the possibility of introducing the GAI through a negative income tax into the already existing income tax system.”

Wayne Simpson, Greg Mason, and Ryan Godwin, “[The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment: Lessons Learned 40 Years Later](#),” *Canadian Public Policy*, Vol. 43, No.1, 2017.

- “The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment (Mincome), conducted some 40 years ago, was an ambitious social experiment designed to assess a range of behavioural responses to a negative income tax, a specific form of GAI. This article reviews that experiment, clarifying what exactly Mincome did and did not learn about how individuals and households reacted to the income guarantees. ... Although Mincome reflects the public policy and socio-economic context of four decades ago, the quality of the information is high, and the supporting documentation is strong.”

Ontario Basic Income Pilot

Background

Government of Ontario, [Ontario Basic Income Pilot \(8 April 2019\)](#).

- This page describes the Ontario Basic Income Pilot and includes information on payments and participants.

Government of Ontario, “[Ontario’s Government for the People Announces Compassionate Wind Down of Basic Income Research Project](#)” (News release, 31 August 2018).

- This news release discusses the cancellation of Ontario’s Basic Income Pilot.

Shawn Jeffords, [Ontario’s Basic Income Pilot Project is ‘Failing’, Says Tory Minister in Defence of Winding it Down](#) (National Post, 9 August 2018).

- This article reports on the Government of Ontario's cancellation of the Ontario Basic Income Pilot.

Hugh Segal, [Finding a Better Way: A Basic Income Pilot Project for Ontario](#), Discussion Paper (31 August 2016).

- In this discussion paper, Hugh Segal lays out “the best steps forward might be for the organization, planning, administration, and design of a Basic Income Pilot for Ontario,” in what would become the blueprint for the Ontario Basic Income Pilot.

Evaluative Reports

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Costing a National Guaranteed Basic Income Using the Ontario Basic Income Model](#) (17 April 2018).

- “In this report, PBO takes the policy parameters of Ontario’s basic income pilot project and applies them across the country to estimate the cost of a guaranteed basic income (GBI).” The report includes a description of Ontario’s Basic Income Pilot.

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Costing a Guaranteed Basic Income During the COVID Pandemic](#) (7 July 2020).

- At the request of a parliamentarian, the Parliamentary Budget Office prepared a report that estimated the cost of a GLI (“guaranteed income program”) using the parameters of the Ontario basic income pilot project. The cost estimate is based on a GLI that provides low-income Canadians between 18 and 64 an income of at least 75% of the Low-Income Measure for the last six months of the fiscal year 2020-21. The report considers three possible claw-back rates and the provincial breakdown of a national post-COVID cost.

Opinions and Assessment

Basic Income Canada Network, [Signposts to Success: Report of a BICN Survey of Ontario Basic Income Recipients](#) (2019).

- This survey report documents “the experiences of recipients in the Ontario Basic Income Pilot (OBIP),” with recurring themes of agency, reduced anxiety, social connection, education (with 32.5% of recipients surveyed having invested in education or skills upgrades), and addressing barriers to work including cost of transportation.

Mohammad Ferdosi et al., [Southern Ontario's Basic Income Experience](#) (Hamilton Roundtable for Poverty Reduction, McMaster University and Hamilton Community Foundation, March 2020).

- “The present report...[provides] an overview of the effects of basic income on the lives of recipients in the Hamilton, Brantford and Brant County ... [including] improvements in their physical and mental health, labour market participation, food security, housing stability, financial status and social relationships.”

Michael Mendelson, [Lessons from Ontario's Basic Income Pilot](#) (Maytree, October 2019).

- “Any jurisdiction setting up a new Basic Income experiment or pilot, whether in Canada, the United States, Europe or elsewhere, can benefit from understanding key potential improvements and limitations in the design of Ontario’s Basic Income experiment – as an experiment, not as a symbol. That is the purpose of this paper. ... In this paper, we focus on three aspects of the OBIP in which the experimental design fell short: lack of a “saturation” site, problems of enrollment, and use of the income tax system to test recipients’ income.”

Dan Taekema, [People Kept Working, Became Healthier While on Basic Income: Report](#) (CBC News, 5 March 2020).

- This article describes the impact of the Ontario Basic Income Pilot: “[Recipients] continued working. ... Many of those who continued working were actually able to move to better jobs, jobs that had a higher hourly wage, that had in general better working conditions, that they felt were more secure.”

Ben Waldman, “[This Photographer Took Photos of Ontarians Affected by the Cancelled Basic Income Pilot](#)” (Toronto Life, 23 May 2019).

- This article displays the work of Jessie Golem, who was a participant in Ontario’s basic income pilot program. She photographed other participants in the project and documented how the project, and its sudden cancellation, had affected them.

Jessie Golem (photographer), [Humans of Basic Income](#) (Digital Photo Series), Hamilton, Ontario (2018).

- “In 2018 Jessie used her skills in photography to produce a photo series called [Humans of Basic Income](#) that amplifies the stories of the recipients of the prematurely cancelled Basic Income Pilot Project in Ontario. Her photos have been featured on CBC, The Huffington Post, the Toronto Star, the Lindsay Advocate, the Moonshot Podcast in Australia, and Kyoto News in Japan.”

Federal Income Programs

Canada Child Benefit

The Canada Child Benefit (CCB) is a non-taxable amount paid to families with children younger than 18. The amount increases based on the number of children in a family and decreases with family income. On average in 2017-18, families received about \$556 per month through the CCB. It acts as a limited form of GLI for families with children.

Canadian Centre for Economic Analysis, [Economic Contribution of the Canada Child Benefit: A Basic Income Guarantee for Canadian Families with Children](#) (September 2019).

- “The objective of this research is to measure the economic contribution of the CCB to the Canadian economy since 2016. Impacts that are considered include the effect on families and their incomes, as well as the economic contributions in terms of economic indicators such as GDP, employment and government revenue. ... In the 2017-2018 benefit year, the CCB has kept 277,000 families above the poverty line, defined as the Market Basket Measure (MBM) low-income threshold. This represents 27% of all Canadian families who would be under the poverty line without CCB payments. ... Every \$1 disbursed through the program to Canadian families has translated to a \$1.97 contribution to GDP, meaning that the economic activity generated by the CCB is almost twice the size of the CCB payments themselves. This economic stimulus also generates tax revenue.”

Lauren Jones, Kevin Milligan and Mark Stabile, [How Do Families Who Receive the CCTB and NCB Spend the Money?](#) (Martin Prosperity Institute, March 2015).

- This paper examines how families use income from precursors to the CCB (the Canada Child Tax Benefit and National Child Benefit) using twelve years of a Statistics Canada dataset. The paper focuses on four broad areas: education spending; health care spending; stability spending, including expenses like rent, clothing, food, transportation, childcare and recreation; and spending on risky behaviour, including alcohol and tobacco purchases. It concludes that unconditional transfers appear well-spent: families appear to be using the income to enhance education and health for children, and to improve the general living conditions of the family.

Kourtney Koebel and Tammy Schirle, "The Differential Impact of Universal Child Benefits on the Labour Supply of Married and Single Mothers," *Canada Public Policy*, Vol. 42, No. 1, 2016: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24883698?seq=1>.

- "We examine the effects of the Universal Child Care Benefit on the labour supply of mothers. The benefit has a significant negative effect on the labour supply of legally married mothers, reducing their likelihood of participation in the labour force by 1.4 percentage points and hours worked by nearly one hour week. In contrast, the likelihood of participation by divorced mothers rises by 2.8 percentage points when receiving the benefit and does not affect hours worked. Moreover, the benefit does not have a statistically significant effect on the participation of common-law married mothers or never."

Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement¹

PROOF Food Insecurity Policy Research, [Insecurity in Poor Canadian Seniors is Greatly Reduced when Guaranteed Annual Income Kicks in](#) (Press release, 19 September 2016).

- This press release summarizes a study titled "Reduction of Food Insecurity among Low-Income Canadian Seniors as a Likely Impact of a Guaranteed Annual Income" by Lynn McIntyre, Daniel J. Dutton, Cynthia Kwok, and J.C. Herbert Emery. The study shows that GLI-like measures such as the OAS and GIS supports are effective in decreasing food insecurity among low income seniors in Canada.

John Stapleton, [A Basic Income for Canadians](#) (Metcalf Foundation, January 2017).

- This paper follows the stories of four individuals, including two seniors, to examine how Canada's income security programs can result in very different levels of support and troubling gaps in support for those in need. It analyzes how a basic income could compare to benefits provided in existing programs.

¹ The Old Age Security (OAS) pension is a monthly payment available to all seniors aged 65 and older and resident in Canada regardless of income level ("universal demogrant"). The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) is an additional monthly tax-free amount that is income-tested and based on a negative income tax model, meaning it is available only to low-income seniors and is reduced by a certain amount as other sources of income increase. Together these two programs operate as a form of GLI for seniors living in poverty.

Canadian Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)² and Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB)³

Background

Government of Canada, Department of Finance, [Canada Emergency Response Benefit](#).

- This website provides information on the CERB, including eligibility requirements. Statistics regarding the number of applications and amounts paid out are available [here](#).

Government of Canada, Department of Finance, [Support for Students and Recent Graduates Impacted by COVID-19](#).

- This website provides information on the CESB, including eligibility requirements and statistics regarding the number of applications and amounts paid out.

Analysis

Basic Income Canada Network, [BICN COVID-19 Stories Report](#) (June 2020).

- This report collects together stories of those receiving the CERB and those ineligible for it, including those making less than \$5,000 per year and those on social assistance, documenting their experiences and making a strong case for a GLI.

C.D. Howe Institute, [Crisis Working Group Report: Household Income and Credit Support](#) (8 June 2020).

- “[W]orking group members identified two options for providing continued income support to CERB recipients who, after exhausting their maximum eligibility period, may remain unemployed without access to Employment Insurance (EI). The options are: (i) extending the CERB but introducing new phase-out modifications learned from the recent experience of EI’s Working While on Claim (WWOC) feature; or (ii) expanding the EI program by reforming eligibility criteria to take on the role of the CERB.”

David A. Green, J. Rhys Kesselman & Lindsay Tedds, [A Basic Income Is Not as Simple as You Might Think](#) (Policy Options, 26 May 2020).

- This article explains why the CERB is not a GLI and notes the challenges of implementing a GLI through the existing tax system.

David Macdonald, [1.4 Million Jobless Canadians Getting No Income Support in April](#) (CCPA, Behind the Numbers, 23 April 2020).

- This analysis estimates that, as of the third week of April 2020, 1.4 million jobless Canadians were not receiving either CERB or employment insurance (EI). The report examines why so many Canadians are ineligible for EI and CERB.

² The CERB was introduced in March 2020 as a temporary emergency income support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides those who have lost their jobs or income as a result of COVID-19 a taxable amount of \$500 per week, whether or not individuals were covered by EI, and without imposing requirements to look for work. Notable gaps in coverage include those who did not have paid employment at the beginning of the pandemic and those who were working but earning less than \$5,000 per year.

³ The CESB similarly provides \$312.50 per week (\$500 per week for those with a disability or who have dependants) to students enrolled in post-secondary education and recent graduates who have lost jobs or income or have been unable to find paid work as a result of COVID-19.

David Macdonald, [Gender Impact of Canada's Income Supports](#) (CCPA, Behind the Numbers, 27 April 2020).

- This article analyzes the gender dimensions of COVID-19 related job and income loss, as well as of EI supports and the government's emergency response measures.

Feng Hou, Kristyn Frank & Christophe Schimmele, [Economic Impact of COVID-19 Among Visible Minority Groups](#) (Statistics Canada, 6 July 2020).

- This Statistics Canada analysis presents data indicating that the COVID-19 pandemic generally had a disproportionate effect on the ability of visible minority Canadians to meet financial obligations or essential needs, compared to non-racialized Canadians.

Meredith MacLeod, [Stories of CERB: Canadians Share How They're Using the Emergency Benefit](#) (CTV News, May 8 2020).

- This article highlights how recipients are using their CERB benefits to pay for rent and groceries, reduce stress, and spend more time with their children.

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Canada Emergency Response Benefit \(CERB\)](#), Legislative Costing Note (30 April 2020).

- This costing exercise by the Parliamentary Budget Officer outlines the estimated cost and number of people expected to access the CERB between March and October 2020. An update to account for an eight-week extension of the program is available [here](#).

Department of Finance, [Economic and Fiscal Snapshot 2020](#), Government Canada (8 July 2020).

- The Federal Government's Fiscal Snapshot provides data regarding the anticipated cost of the CERB and CESB and a GBA+ analysis of the measures, including data relating to job loss and income support applications disaggregated by gender, race, and employed versus self-employed status.

Jordan Press, [CERB-Style Program Will Ease Burden on Central Bank during Future Economic Shocks: Governor](#) (Global News, 21 May 2020).

- This article discusses Bank of Canada governor Stephen Poloz's support for long-term, stronger, more automatic income support measures to respond to future economic shocks.

John Stapleton, [Canada's CERB: How an Emergency Benefit Designed for Exposed People Became a Giant Windfall for Governments](#) (Open Policy Ontario, 16 May 2020).

- This article discusses the problem of the claw-back of CERB payments through provincial and territorial social assistance systems.

Indigenous Governance

Basic Income and Indigenous Peoples

Ken Battle and Sherri Torjman, [Poverty and Prosperity in Nunavut](#) (Caledon Institute of Social Policy, November 2013).

- In connection with the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction's implementation of Nunavut's poverty reduction strategy, the Caledon Institute of Social Policy was engaged to consider a "made-in-Nunavut" social policy and proposed, among other measures, replacement of social assistance with a GLI ("basic income"). The report recommends that social assistance in Nunavut "revert to its original purpose as being a last-resort temporary assistance program." The report notes that a basic income would not require applicants to divest most of their assets, essentially becoming poor, in order to qualify for income assistance. This would assist many people in Nunavut in getting a leg up and poverty and would ensure the social services currently in existence remain intact.

Gayle Broad and Jessica Nadjiwon-Smith, [B.I.G. and First Nations: Cautions for Implementation](#) (Northern Policy Institute, Basic Income Guarantee Series, Research Paper No. 19, May 2017).

- This research paper recommends pilot site testing and evaluation to ensure that First Nations communities benefit from the implementation of a provincial GLI. Three main considerations for First Nations contemplating GLI were: substantially higher poverty rates among First Nation communities, differences in the administration of social assistance, and historical underfunding and undermining of programs serving Indigenous communities by Canadian governments.

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, [Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#) (2019).

- Call for Justice 4.5 requires that governments "establish a guaranteed annual livable income for all Canadians, including Indigenous Peoples, to meet all their social and economic needs. This income must take into account diverse needs, realities, and geographic locations" (Vol. 1 at 182), as part of transformative legal and social changes to resolve "persistent and deliberate human and Indigenous rights violations and abuses behind Canada's staggering rates of violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people."

In the Media

Kayli Avveduti, [It's Time for Big Ideas – Time for a First Nations Universal Basic Income Program](#) (Policy Magazine, 15 June 2020).

- "A UBI could serve as a necessary cycle breaker. A Basic Income could provide the same opportunities to First Nations people that Canadians born on the other side of the system enjoy. [The COVID-19] ... crisis could help Canada move away from systems that perpetuate poverty and marginalize First Nations people."

Jim Day, [First Nation Chief on P.E.I. Backs Basic Guaranteed Income for Mi'kmaq People](#) (Chronicle Herald, 19 February 2020).

- This article discusses Lennox Island First Nation Chief Darlene Bernard's testimony to the Special Committee on Poverty in P.E.I. in support of GLI ("basic guaranteed income"). She emphasizes the importance of ensuring First Nations governments are part of the development and negotiation of the proposed model, but also to be part of the delivery of a GLI. She states her strong belief that by ensuring people have more money in their pockets, they will make better choices and cautions against implementing a pilot with no real commitment to continue it if it has good results because it will create expectations that will "crash and burn".

Max Fineday, [Dreaming Healthy Nations: Basic Income as an Indigenous Value](#) (Upstream, 19 August 2015).

- This article highlights traditional Cree values and teachings regarding community responses to resource scarcity, and how these have been passed down by knowledge keepers. Faced with increasing income inequality, the article links GLI to the imperative of reconciliation, presenting the delivery of economic justice for First Nations Peoples as the first step toward reconciliation, and advocating a GLI for all Canadians, beginning with First Nations Peoples.

Emma Paling, [Why MMIWG Inquiry Report Calls for a National Basic Income](#) (HuffPost, 11 June 2019).

- This article discusses the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women's Call for Justice 4.5 for the implementation of a national GLI, as well as the link between poverty and economic inequality, including colonial policies of destitution, and violence against women.

Emma Tranter, [Nunavut MLA Presses Government on the Idea of Guaranteed Basic Income](#) (Nunatsiaq News, 26 February 2020).

- This article discusses MLA John Main's advocacy in favour of GLI as recommended in the 2013 report "Poverty and Prosperity in Nunavut."

Poverty and Indigenous Peoples

Ken Battle and Sherri Torjman, [Poverty and Prosperity in Nunavut](#) (Caledon Institute of Social Policy, November 2013).

- In connection with the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction's implementation of Nunavut's poverty reduction strategy, the Caledon Institute of Social Policy was engaged to consider a "made-in-Nunavut" social policy and explored various factors contributing to poverty in Nunavut, including skills training, education, literacy, and affordable housing.

G rard Duhaime and Roberson  douard, "[Monetary Poverty in Inuit Nunangat](#)", Arctic J, Vol. 68:2, p. 223 (2015).

- This article looks at poverty in Nunavut through a quantitative lens. It addresses the consequences of the modernization and poverty among Inuit Nunangat and has demonstrated how employment income is redistributed unequally among workers according to wage-scaled and hierarchical criteria. This article uses a particular method that adapts to the key characteristics of Inuit and has found that the poverty rates are significantly higher among Inuit Nunangat than the average in Canada.

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, [Social and Economic Inequity In Inuit Nunangat](#) (2018).

- This infographic provides data on the economic and social disparities that exist for Inuit Nunangat in comparison to the rest of Canadians and non-Indigenous Peoples living in Inuit Nunangat.

Jalene Tayler Anderson & Damian Collins, [Prevalence and Causes of Urban Homelessness among Indigenous Peoples: A Three-Country Scoping Review](#), *Housing Studies*, Vol. 29:7, p. 959 (2014).

- This article highlights the differences between settler cultures and Indigenous cultures and the different factors that contribute to urban Indigenous homelessness, including policies of assimilation and traumatic relationships with settler governments. This study provides a new framework for an international investigation of the diverse causes and experiences of urban homelessness. It also brings forward the realities of Indigenous Peoples' experiences that need to be taken into consideration in developing and implementing a GLI.

Daniel Wilson and David Macdonald, [The Income Gap Between Aboriginal Peoples and the Rest of Canada](#) (Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, April 2010).

- This report covers various factors that play a role in the rates of unemployment and poverty experienced by Indigenous Peoples, including location, education attainment, and gender inequality. In general, these factors are a result of the various colonial policies that have put in place by the Canadian government. This report highlights the importance of recognizing and respecting Indigenous self-determination and self-governance.

Pamela Palmater, [First Nations Face Specific Risk Factors that Make Them More Vulnerable to COVID-19: We Need a Comprehensive Pandemic Prevention and Response Plan](#) (Policy Options, 20 March 2020).

- In discussing responses to COVID-19, this article briefly touches on the need for accessible funding for First Nations communities across Canada: "both levels of government must provide First Nations with immediate, adequate and flexible funding to each First Nation so they can tailor their pandemic preparations and responses to their specific local needs."

Native Women's Association of Canada, [Poverty Reduction Strategy: The Native Women's Association of Canada Engagement Results](#) (Last updated: 24 July 2019).

- NWAC collected information from Indigenous women on their personal experiences in dealing with various socio-economic barriers such as poverty and lack of access to resources including education and housing. This report discusses the survey's results and provide recommendations on poverty reduction strategies.

Indigenous Self-Determination⁴

Cathal Doyle, "Indigenous Peoples and the Millennium Development Goals - 'Sacrificial Lambs' or Equal Beneficiaries?" (2009) 13:1 Intl JHR 44.

- This article provides an analysis of the inherent right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples and focuses on effectively addressing the rates of poverty and overall development of Indigenous communities.

⁴ Any discussion of a national Guaranteed Livable Income must include Indigenous Peoples, reflect their experiences and interests, and recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples' inherent rights to self-determination. The following sources discuss connections between addressing economic marginalization and upholding rights to self-determination.

International Labour Organization, [Sustainable Developmental Goals: Indigenous Peoples in Focus](#) (26 July 2016).

- This article discusses the integral role for Indigenous Peoples within the UN Sustainable Development Goals framework. These goals attempt to address many of the inequalities and lack of access to supports that Indigenous Peoples are currently facing. One approach in addressing one of these goals is to provide “decent work and economic growth.”

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, [2020-2023 Strategy and Action Plan](#) (12 May 2020).

- This report sets out Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami’s 7 key objectives in furtherance of a vision where “Canadian Inuit are prospering through unity and self-determination.” The first objective is to reduce poverty among Inuit.

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, [Inuit Perspectives on a Canadian Poverty Reduction Strategy](#) (January 2018).

- This report examines poverty in Canada from the perspective of Inuit.

Jeff Cornassel, “Re-envisioning Resurgence: Indigenous Pathways to Decolonization and Sustainable Self-Determination” in Eric Ritskes, ed, *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*, 1st Ed. (Toronto: University of Toronto, 2012) p. 86.

- This article focuses on the vital need to recognize and respect the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination.

Native Women’s Association of Canada, [Fact Sheet – Poverty Reduction](#) (1 January 2018).

- This fact sheet makes the connection between self-determination, socio-economic barriers and poverty among Indigenous Peoples, especially Indigenous women and girls.

Omolara O. Odulaja & Regine Halseth, *The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples in Canada* (National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health, 2018).

- This report looks at the impacts of the UN Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) on Indigenous Peoples in Canada. It further demonstrates the interconnectedness of the SDGs through four key themes: socio-economic marginalization, the promotion of health and well-being, equality and social inclusiveness, and the environment.

Stephen Cornell, [Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Self-Determination in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States](#) (Joint Occasional Papers on Native Affairs, 2006).

- This article focuses on comparing the situations of Indigenous Peoples in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It highlights calls for Indigenous self-determination and state programs to address socio-economic disadvantage. It looks at the differences and commonalities with respect to Indigenous poverty, self-determination and state responses.

Pamela Palmater, [Stretched Beyond Human Limits: Death By Poverty in First Nations](#) (Canadian Review of Social Policy, 2011).

- This article discusses the need for policy approaches that help promote Indigenous self-governance and self-determination. Current and past approaches have not assisted Indigenous peoples and have acted as an assimilationist tactic. When developing policies, consideration must be given to addressing ongoing socio-economic barriers.

Canada, "[Indigenous Economic Reconciliation: Recommendations on Reconciliation and Inclusive Economic Growth for Indigenous Peoples and Canada](#)" (The National Indigenous Economic Development Board, 2019).

- This report provides recommendations for economic development for Indigenous Peoples, as part of a three-part series regarding economic reconciliation. One of the key conclusions was that "the inclusion of Indigenous [P]eoples in the Canadian economy is a needed investment in Canada's future and not an expense."

Indigenous Peoples and Barriers to Canadian Income Support Programs

Samantha Eisleb-Taylor, [First Nations Income Assistance in Perspective: Assimilation, Active Measures and the Way Forward](#), Masters Thesis (20 November 2013).

- This thesis examines the possibility of developing an income assistance program that acknowledges and addresses the realities of colonization using a holistic and culturally relevant approach, discussing considerations that may also be relevant for the design of GLI.

Laurie Monsebraaten, [Indigenous Children on Reserves Miss Out on Child Benefit](#) (Toronto Star, 20 July 2016).

- This article discusses the importance of addressing gaps in Canada Child Benefit coverage for children on reserves whose parents have been unable to claim the benefit because they have not filed a tax return.

Jungwee Park, [Income Assistance Receipt Among Off-Reserve Indigenous Peoples in Canada](#), Aboriginal Policy Studies, Vol. 8, No. 1 (2019).

- This article focuses on socio-demographic, labour market and health characteristics of Indigenous, off-reserve recipients of income assistance categories, and finds a correlation between the receipt of income assistance and jobs with short tenure, part-time or temporary positions, and work in the retail sector, as well as significantly poorer mental and physical health conditions.

Phoenix Strategic Perspectives Inc., [Qualitative Research: The Experiences of Indigenous Communities with Tax Filing](#) (Canada Revenue Agency, June 2017).

- This report focuses on Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on the barriers they face when filing their taxes. This study was qualitative in nature and was conducted in order to begin implementing an action plan to address challenges accessing benefits.

Policy Outlines for National GLI Programs

Robin Boadway, Katherine Cuff & Kourtney Koebel, [Designing a Basic Income Guarantee for Canada](#) (Queens University Department of Economics Working Paper No. 1371, 2016).

- The report outlines a GLI ("negative income tax model") that would provide \$20,000 per adult adjusted for the number of adults in a family, with a tax-back rate of 30%. The model would cost \$162.84 billion but would be financed through the elimination of most refundable and non-refundable tax credits, provincial income assistance, and OAS/GIS. This would reduce the net cost to \$590 million, with \$106.7 billion coming from the federal portion of revenue. The report highlights the distributional effects across household types and income deciles.

Robin Boadway, Katherine Cuff & Kourtney Koebel, [Implementing a Basic Income Guarantee in Canada: Prospects and Problems](#) (2018).

- The report draws on the proposal studied in Boadway, Cuff and Koebel (2016), above, to suggest a proposal for a GLI (“basic income guarantee”). The report discusses the current status quo of social assistance, work responses, political feasibility, and other considerations. The report discusses the need for a provincial-territorial-federal collaboration and the roles for different levels of governments within its GLI proposal. This report proposes a program that would only replace cash transfer programs whose intent is redistributive, not social insurance programs or in-kind transfers.

Kourtney Koebel & Dionne Pohler, [Expanding the Canada Worker Benefit to Design a Guaranteed Basic Income](#) (September 2019).

- The report proposes a hybrid GLI that integrates a “guaranteed basic income” with an employment earnings subsidy for working-age Canadians by expanding the Canada Worker Benefit.

Charles Lammam and Hugh MacIntyre, [The Practical Challenges of Creating a Guaranteed Annual Income in Canada](#) (Fraser Institute, January 2015).

- “The idea of a cash transfer from government to individuals or families to provide a minimum annual income has entered and exited Canadian policy discussions for decades. ... The concept, usually referred to in Canada as a Guaranteed Annual Income (GAI), has received renewed attention, so this paper examines it in more detail. It concludes that while the idea has conceptual appeal, particularly the potential for greater efficiency and administrative savings in the delivery of income support programs, there are important practical challenges that cast serious doubt on the plausibility of a GAI reform for Canada.”

David Macdonald, [A Policy Maker’s Guide to Basic Income](#) (Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, October 2016).

- The report outlines the costing of three models, analyzing both a UBI (universal demogrant) approach and a GLI (negative income tax) approach. Each scenario is examined for its ability to reduce poverty for children, adults, and seniors.

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Costing a National Guaranteed Basic Income Using the Ontario Basic Income Model](#) (17 April 2018).

- “In this report, PBO takes the policy parameters of Ontario’s basic income pilot project and applies them across the country to estimate the cost of a guaranteed basic income (GBI).” The report includes a description of Ontario’s Basic Income Pilot Project.

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Costing a Guaranteed Basic Income During the COVID Pandemic](#) (7 July 2020).

- The PBO costed the evolution of the CERB into a national GLI based on the Ontario Basic Income pilot model: “a guaranteed basic income (GBI) program to ensure all Canadians between 18 and 64 have income of at least 75% of the Low-Income Measure (LIM; \$24,439 for an individual and \$34,562 for a couple) for the last six months of the fiscal year 2020-21.” With a clawback rate of \$0.50 of dollars earned through employment, a six-month program would cost \$45.8 billion, with potential savings of between \$15 and \$46 billion based on rolling in of other income support measures and tax credits. The costs of a GBI were contrasted with the CERB.

Chandra Pasma & Sheila Regehr, [Basic Income: Some Policy Options for Canada](#) (Basic Income Canada Network, January 2020).

- “As the need for basic income grows, the Basic Income Canada Network (BICN) is often asked how Canada could best design and pay for it. To answer that in a detailed way, BICN asked a team to model some options that are fair, effective and feasible in Canada. The three options in this report do just that. Our three options demonstrate that it is indeed possible for Canada to have a basic income that is progressively structured and progressively funded.”

Richard Pereira, [Universal Basic Income and the Cost Objection: What Are We Waiting For?](#), World Economic Review, Vol. 5 (2015) p.1.

- “This study demonstrates that a universal basic income or guaranteed income at a level sufficient to cover essential needs (at the official poverty line or higher) is affordable. It provides a response to a popular objection by many writers who claim otherwise. Their objection is based on inadequate and/or misleading information. This will be demonstrated by analysis of influential publications in the Canadian context, as well as investigating the basis of the objection in more general, non-geographically specific terms. No cuts to vital public programs such as health, education, legal aid etc. are sought in this study. Only program redundancies (sometimes full programs and partial redundancies in other cases) resulting from implementation of UBI are identified, along with other public revenue losses that can be better directed to UBI.” The study refers to a universal basic income in which everyone receives a cash transfer. However, it also discusses negative income tax models and argues that there is little difference between the final economic implications of the two.

Harvey Stevens & Wayne Simpson, [Toward a National Universal Guaranteed Basic Income](#) (Canadian Public Policy, June 2017).

- Despite the title, this study does not propose that every citizen receive an equivalent cash transfer regardless of income level (a model commonly referred to as “universal basic income”). Instead the report proposes a negative income tax model that could have a net cost of \$2.77 billion by eliminating selected non-refundable tax credits and the federal GST credit. Due to provincial/territorial top-ups, the guaranteed amount would differ in each jurisdiction. The model includes a federal tax-back rate of 15% in addition to a provincial/territorial tax-back rate reflecting provinces’ and territories’ respective bottom tax brackets.

Opinion Polls Related to GLI in Canada⁵

Angus Reid Institute, [As COVID-19 Rewrites Playbook on Social Safety Net, Majorities Support Idea of Basic Income of Up to 30K](#) (18 June 2020).

- In this poll, 3 in 5 Canadians supported implementation of an annual GLI of between \$10,000 and \$30,000; 36 per cent of Canadians were unwilling to pay more taxes in order to pay for a GLI, while 60 per cent indicated support for having wealthy Canadians pay for a GLI program.

⁵ Note that some sources in this part concern a “universal basic income” (amount paid out to all Canadians, with the presumption that it will be recuperated from those with higher incomes through the tax system) rather than a GLI that is universally accessible for individuals whose incomes below a certain level; while both concepts enjoy some similarities, the costs, in particular upfront costs, impact and corresponding services differ significantly. Many proponents in Canada advocate a GLI—also known as basic income—rather than a UBI.

Doug Anderson, Allan Gregg and Stephanie Constable, [Managing the Re-Opening of the Economy: Expect a More Divided Electorate](#) (28 May 2020).

- In this poll, Canadians identified GLI (“guaranteed annual income”) as the fourth most important potential policy measure to put in place to address the next phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, with 36% of Canadians identifying it as a priority.

Gallup, [Universal Basic Income Favored in Canada, U.K. but Not in U.S](#) (2019).

- Gallup and Northeastern University conducted a survey in 2019 asking participants if they would support a “universal basic income” for people who lost their employment due to artificial intelligence (AI) adoption. 75% approved of Canadians approved.

Ipsos Reid, [What Do Canadians Think About Universal Basic Income?](#) (2017).

- This 2017 survey found that 44% of Canadians agreed with the idea of “universal basic income”, while 31% disapproved, with data disaggregated by age, gender, income and region, and compared to support in other countries.

Campaign Research, [Majority Approves of Ontario's Basic Income Plan, Many Find \\$17,000 per Year Too Little an Amount](#) (2017).

- “In the fourth wave of the Campaign Research Poll, an online omnibus opinion survey conducted among 1,969 adult Canadians, more than half approve of Ontario’s experiment in basic income (53%), while fewer than a fifth disapprove (18%).”

Angus Reid Institute, [Basic Income? Basically Unaffordable, Say Most Canadians](#) (2016).

- “As governments across the country and around the world mull the concept of a basic income for all their citizens, a new poll from the Angus Reid Institute finds Canadians broadly supportive of the idea, and receptive to the two most-commonly cited arguments in favour of basic income programs: that they would streamline welfare systems, and provide greater security for workers whose jobs are threatened by improvements in robotics and artificial intelligence.”

Effect of GLI on Health and Other Forms of Wellness

Health

J.C. Herbert Emery, Valerie C. Fleisch & Lynn McIntyre, [How a Guaranteed Annual Income Could Put Food Banks Out of Business](#), The School of Public Policy, Vol. 6, No. 37 (December 2013).

- Recognizing that income supports for seniors significantly lower the poverty rate for that cohort, the article examines the potential implications for non-elderly poverty in Canada on household food insecurity prevalence and self-reported health and mental health. The article recognizes that “there are potential savings to be found as poorer Canadians, given a guaranteed income, become healthier and therefore reduce the burden on the public health-care system” (para. 3).

Evelyn Forget, [The Town with No Poverty: The Health Effects of a Canadian Guaranteed Annual Income Field Experiment](#), Canadian Public Policy, Vol. 37, No. 3 (1 October 2011).

- “This paper has two purposes. First, it documents the historical context of MINCOME, a Canadian guaranteed annual income field experiment (1974 to 1979). Second, it uses routinely collected health administration data and a quasi-experimental design to document an 8.5 percent reduction in the hospitalization rate for participants relative to controls, particularly for accidents and injuries and mental health” (p. 283).

Marcia Gibson, Wendy Hearty & Peter Craig, [The Public Health Effects of Interventions Similar to Basic Income: A Scoping Review](#), The Lancet, Vol. 5, No. 3, E165 (1 March 2020).

- “Therefore, we aimed to provide an overview of the existing evidence on basic income-like interventions and their effects, and to consider what can be learned from them about the potential effects of a universal, permanent basic income on health and socio-economic outcomes in a high-income country. ... Evidence on health effects was mixed, with strong positive effects on some outcomes, such as birthweight and mental health, but no effect on others. Employment effects were inconsistent, although mostly small for men and larger for women with young children” (p. E165).

Food Security

J.C. Herbert Emery, Valerie C. Fleisch & Lynn McIntyre, [How a Guaranteed Annual Income Could Put Food Banks Out of Business](#), The School of Public Policy, Vol. 6, No. 37 (December 2013).

- Recognizing that income supports for seniors significantly lower the poverty rate for that cohort, the article examines the potential implications for non-elderly poverty in Canada on household food insecurity prevalence and self-reported health and mental health. The article recognizes that, “there are potential savings to be found as poorer Canadians, given a guaranteed income, become healthier and therefore reduce the burden on the public health-care system” (para. 3).

Valerie Tarasuk, [Implications of a Basic Income Guarantee for Household Food Insecurity](#), Northern Policy Institute, Research paper No. 24 (June 2017).

- The paper examines GLI (“Basic Income Guarantee”) and concludes it would be an effective policy intervention to reduce food insecurity in Ontario. The study also examines the healthcare costs associated with food insecurity.

Costs of Poverty

Canada Without Poverty, [The Cost of Poverty](#) (2020).

- This webpage illustrates the cost of poverty on Canada’s economic, healthcare, and criminal legal systems across provinces and territories.

Citizens for Public Justice, [Poverty Trends 2018](#).

- This infographic provides data on poverty trends across Canada. The document examines who is most affected by poverty and where poverty rates are most prevalent in Canada.

Celia R. Lee & Alexa Briggs, [The Cost of Poverty in Ontario: 10 Years Later](#) (Feed Ontario, October 2019).

- This report examines the cost of poverty in Ontario by analyzing the healthcare costs, criminal legal system costs, and opportunity costs associated with poverty. According to the report, the cost of poverty in Ontario in 2019 is conservatively estimated at between \$27.1 and \$33 billion per year.

National Council of Welfare, [The Dollars and Sense of Solving Poverty](#), Vol.130 (August 2011).

- This report analyzes the direct and indirect societal costs of poverty, and argues that “an investment approach is needed to end poverty, not just alleviate its symptoms.” The report examines the consequences of poverty on health; justice; human rights and human development; work and productivity; and child development.

Leila Sarangi, [2020: Setting the Stage for a Poverty Free Canada](#) (Campaign 2000, January 2020).

- This report measures rates of child and family poverty across Canada and examines various poverty reduction strategies. Included is the recommendation that a GLI be implemented to improve existing social assistance programs.

Employment

Ontario Basic Income Network, [Rethinking Work and Income Security in the 21st Century: The Case for Basic Income and Work](#) (June 2020).

- This report was developed through a workshop bringing together those involved with the Ontario basic income (BI) pilot project, advocates for low-income and disabled persons and precarious workers, social service workers, experts in social determinants of health, trade unionists, faith leaders, and policy researchers. It examines changes in the labour market and the importance of employment not being the only source of financial stability for individuals. It also highlights the benefits of a Basic Income, as told through the perspectives of individuals who were part of the Ontario Basic Income (BI) pilot project.

UNIFOR, [Unifor's Road Map for a Fair, Inclusive and Resilient Economic Recovery](#) (June 2020).

- "Unifor has seven recommendations to improve the income security system. They include: a minimum wage of at least \$15 and tied to 60% of the median hourly wage for full-time workers; stronger employment standards and labour legislation to provide stability for workers to ensure everyone is covered; permanent changes to the EI program to expand eligibility, access and benefits; facilitating more leisure time and work life balance in the lives of workers; rolling out the Canada Housing Benefit across the country; promoting retirement security; and designing an income security system, using the CERB as the new income floor, that ensures no individual or family lives with an income under this benchmark. This design would be reached through multistakeholder collaboration (at p. 1)."

Women

Diane Delaney & James P. Mulvale, [Advancing Economic Security for Women Through Basic Income: Soundings in Saskatchewan](#) (Provincial Association of Transition Houses and Services of Saskatchewan, March 2006).

- This paper draws upon data on women using shelters in Saskatchewan and their experience receiving social assistance to consider the desirability and feasibility of GLI ("basic income") as an alternative to current income security arrangements. This paper also considers the role of GLI in terms of environmental sustainability.

Josephine Grey, [What Could the Basic Income Guarantee Do for Women's Rights?](#), Canadian Women Studies, Vol. 33, No. 1-2 (2018-2019).

- "This article discusses the implications of the Guaranteed Basic Income for women who face systemic inequalities, especially those who are caregivers. The author examines the pitfalls in traditional public services which, she claims, are inadequate because of their corporatism."

Patricia M. Evans, "Lone Mothers, Workfare and Precarious Employment: Time for a Canadian Basic Income?", *International Social Security Review*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (2009).

- "Drawing upon qualitative data from a study in Ontario, Canada, this paper examines the particular implications of these challenges for lone mothers, who figure prominently both in non-standard employment and as targets for workfare policies. In the context of changing labour markets, the article considers the potential strengths and limitations of Basic Income approaches to achieving economic security for lone mothers" (p. 45).

Tamarack Institute, [Basic Income: Towards Gender Equity](#) (22 June 2020):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pL_ljVvcgnM&feature=youtu.be.

- This video is a recording of a June 18, 2020 webinar on basic income and gender equity exploring "how Basic Income could be an important strategy in gender equity actions, particularly with the exacerbated pressures from COVID-19 on women." The discussion was led by Laura Cattari, with Tracy Smith-Carrier, Josephine Grey, and Evelyn Forget. An accompanying slide presentation summarizing research and data relating to economic marginalization of women and the role of GLI in upholding equality is available [here](#).

Margot E. Young, Women's Work and a Guaranteed Income, in Shelley A.M. Gavigan & Dorothy E. Chunn, eds., *The Legal Tender of Gender: Welfare, Law and the Regulation of Women's Poverty* (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2010) 249-275, available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2387949>.

- "This discussion in this chapter falls into several distinct parts. Section II provides a brief reminder of the disproportionate poverty Canadian women experience and of some of the critical features of women's reliance on current provincial social assistance (welfare) systems. Section III is an overview of the idea of a guaranteed income, as understood by this analysis. Section IV sets out the advantages and disadvantages of guaranteed income proposals in relation to women, with a specific focus on the issue of work and its place in welfare reform politics from a feminist perspective. Finally, section V provides an assessment of some aspects of the practical viability of a guaranteed income, and concludes with articulation of a particular understanding of guaranteed income proposals that, while sure not to please the strongest advocates, nonetheless lays claim to what the author believes is most progressive and powerful about the notion of a guaranteed income" (p. 249).

Criminal Legal System

The Honourable Sidney B. Linden, [Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry](#) (2007).

- The Ipperwash Inquiry was established by the Ontario government in 2003, eight years after police shot and killed Mr. Dudley George, an Indigenous man, during a land claim occupation. Volume 2, Chapter 2 of the report includes a discussion of the socio-economic context of lack of other means of having one's voice heard, systemic poverty and inequality, and over-representation in the criminal legal system (Part 2.2.6) as well as the societal and economic costs of occupations and protests including policing costs (Part 2.5).
- A report prepared for the inquiry provides more detail regarding the impact of colonialism and socio-economic factors on overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the criminal legal system: Jonathan Rudin, [Aboriginal Peoples and the Criminal Justice System](#).

Canadian Sentencing Commission, "[Sentencing Reform: A Canadian Approach](#)" (February 1987).

- The Canadian Sentencing Commission was tasked by the federal government with reviewing rules on sentencing and providing recommendations on how the process of sentencing should be improved. Chapter 10 includes a discussion of the significant human and economic costs of incarceration when compared to non-carceral alternatives.

Peter W. Greenwood, "[Investing in Prisons or Prevention: The State Policy Makers' Dilemma](#)" (Crime & Delinquency, January 1998).

- This article compares the cost of prisons to the cost of decarceral options, in the United States, given concerns about growing prison costs, which represented between 8 and 10 per cent of state budgets in 1998, up from only 1 or 2 per cent two decades prior.

HighScope, [Perry Preschool Project](#).

- This website provides an overview of the Perry Preschool Project, a longitudinal study of 123 children assessed as being at high risk of failing in school, half of whom who were entered into a high-quality preschool program. The summary of findings includes a return per dollar invested in early childhood education of \$12.90 USD, and a reported \$171,473 USD in "crime savings".
- For a detailed report on the outcomes of the project, see Lawrence J. Schweinhart et al., [The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 40: Summary, Conclusions, and Frequently Asked Questions](#) (2005) ("The study presents strong evidence that the Perry Preschool program played a significant role in reducing overall arrests and arrests for violent crimes as well as property and drug crimes and subsequent prison or jail sentences over study participants' lifetimes up to age 40").
- For evaluation and consideration of program design of the Perry Preschool Project as well as the Michigan School Readiness Program, see Lawrence J. Schweinhart, [Outcomes of the High/Scope Perry Preschool Study and Michigan School Readiness Program](#) (January 2007).

IRPP, [Rethinking Criminal Justice in Canada](#) (2018).

- This report provides a review of the various round table discussions that took place regarding the need for a criminal legal system reform. It notably suggests a "social determinants of justice" approach identifying key determinants including (1) income, (2) employment, (3) stable housing, (4) education, and (5) health.

Law Reform Commission of Canada, [Report on Aboriginal Peoples and Criminal Justice: Equality, Respect and the Search for Justice as requested by the Minister of Justice under Subsection 12\(2\) of the 'Law Reform Commission Act'](#) (1991).

- In response to a request from the Minister of Justice, this study of the Law Reform Commission considered the extent to which criminal laws ensure Indigenous Peoples have equal access to justice and are treated equitably and with respect. It aimed to develop new approaches to and new concept of law in response.
- Chapter 4 includes a discussion of economic disparity when it comes to who is criminalized: "It is often contended that Aboriginal crime arises from the marginalization of Aboriginal societies as a result of colonization. ... The steps necessary to solve these problems go well beyond criminal justice reform. As LaPrarie has noted: 'Deflecting responsibility to the criminal justice system rather than addressing fundamental problems of social and economic disparity as reflected in reserve life, almost assures the continuation of the problems'" (p. 14).

Ontario, "[Report of the Commission on Systemic Racism in the Ontario Criminal Justice System](#)" (December 1995).

- The Commission was established in 1992 to inquire into and make recommendations about the extent to which criminal legal procedures reflect systemic racism, with a particular focus on anti-Black racism. Chapter 4 discusses imprisonment as "extremely costly and ineffective" in terms of rehabilitation and reintegration and discusses poverty as one key factor contributing to over-representation of racialized people in prisons.

Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, *Bridging the Cultural Divide: A Report on Aboriginal People and Criminal Justice in Canada* (1996).

- The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples was mandated to investigate and propose solutions to the challenges affecting the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and Canada. This report, in particular Chapter 2 (pp. 39 ff), discusses the over-representation of Indigenous Peoples in the criminal legal system as linked to historical and contemporary experiences of colonialism, including economic marginality. A section on "The Cost of Justice" (pp. 291 ff) details the significant financial consequences of failing to end this over-representation.

GLI for Canadians with Disabilities

Michael Mendelson et al., [A Basic Income Plan for Canadians with Severe Disabilities](#), The Caledon Institute of Social Policy, November 2010.

- This report outlines a proposal to create a new federal basic income program for persons with disabilities that would replace provincial/territorial social assistance for working-age persons with disabilities and convert the Disability Tax Credit to a refundable tax credit in order to extend its coverage to those who are poorest. The proposed programs would have a maximum benefit for a single person of \$12,160 which would be reduced by 50% as other sources of income increased.

Ernie Lightman et al., "[Not Disabled Enough': Episodic Disabilities and the Ontario Disability Support Program](#)", *Disabilities Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (2009).

- Although this report does not directly mention a GLI program, it outlines the many gaps and challenges that Canadians with episodic disabilities face when trying to receive social assistance support and which a GLI would help to address. Too often those with disabilities are denied access to relevant social assistance programs because of questions about the legitimacy of their shifting medical conditions. This report describes the challenges faced by 8 respondents with episodic disabilities who applied for long-term assistance but were denied.

Dustin Galer, [Life and Work at the Margins: \(Un\)employment, Poverty and Activism in Canada's Disability Community Since 1966](#), School of Health Policy & Management York University, April 2016.

- This report examines disability rights and activism, public and private sector policies, participation in labour market and levels of poverty for Canadians living with disabilities since the 1960s. The report includes discussion of advocacy in the 1970s, spearheaded by the National Anti-Poverty Organization, to introduce a "guaranteed income for all Canadians regardless of ability."

Michael Prince, [COVID-19, Canadians with Disabilities, and the Need for Major Reforms](#), Broadbent Institute, 23 June 2020.

- This blog post from Michael Prince, a Broadbent Policy Fellow and the Lansdowne Professor of Social Policy at the University of Victoria, outlines the failures of the existing social assistance support programs for those with disabilities and calls for major reform to implement a national basic income program.

International Models

Ugo Gentilini et al., [Exploring Universal Basic Income : A Guide to Navigating Concepts, Evidence, and Practices](#) (World Bank, 2020).

- “We aim to provide a compass to help navigate key issues, elucidate trade-offs, and offer new data and analysis to better inform choices around the appropriateness and feasibility of a UBI in different contexts. Unlike the bulk of UBI literature, which is skewed toward high-income societies, we examine the program primarily in the context of low- and middle-income countries. We intend to provide policy makers and practitioners with a realistic sense of the entire gamut of policy considerations; offer new quantitative insights around key choices and implications; and frame the issues within a coherent, objective, and comprehensive volume concisely capturing global knowledge on the topic” (p. 2).

**Note that this document focuses on universal basic income (UBI) rather than GLI. Chapter 2 contains an explanation of the distinctions between UBI and GLI.*

Brazil⁶

Andre Coelho, [Brazil: The National Senate approves Emergency Basic Income](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 7 April 2020).

- This article discusses an emergency GLI (“Emergency Basic Income”) of 600 reais per month (about \$113 USD) for low-income individuals implemented in Brazil in response to COVID-19. It places this measure in the context of a 2004 Brazilian law entitling inhabitants of Brazil to a “citizens’ basic income”. This legislation has never been implemented but was part of the context giving rise to the Bolsa Familia discussed below.

Bolsa Familia

**Unlike a GLI, the Bolsa Familia is conditional on meeting certain requirements, such as vaccinating one’s children or ensuring their attendance at school.*

Stevan Ćirković, [Bolsa Família in Brazil](#) (Centre for Public Impact, 2 September 2019).

- This article examines the impacts of the Programa Bolsa Família, a program introduced in Brazil in 2003, and finds reductions in inequality, poverty and hunger. The program provides cash transfers to low-income families subject to conditions such as sending their children to school and ensuring children are properly vaccinated.

⁶ Note that multiple different models and pilots of basic income programs have been implemented in Brazil. These include the Bolsa Familia program, the Renda Basica de Cidadania policy adopted by the Brazilian city of Maricá, the ReCivitas Project, and the recently announced emergency basic income in response to COVID-19.

Rafael Munoz Moreno, Liliana Sousa and Anna Luisa Paffhausen, [Taking the Initial Steps to Protect Brazil's Poorest During the COVID-19 Crisis](#) (World Bank Blogs, 13 May 2020).

- This article reports on the expansion of the Programa Bolsa Família, to support over 1 million eligible families who had been waiting for benefits, as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Municipality of Maricá: Renda Basica de Cidadania

**The Renda Basica de Cidadania is a policy adopted by the Brazilian city of Maricá, providing a GLI amounting to about 75 percent of the poverty line to low-income individuals.*

Paul Katz, Stephen Nuñez, & Fábio Waltenberg, [Renda Básica da Cidadania: What Lessons Could Latin America's Largest Basic Income Program Bring to Research on Universal Basic Income?](#) (The Global Americans, 12 December 2019).

- In 2020, approximately 52,000 people in the Brazilian city of Maricá will receive a basic income under a new program called the Renda Basica de Cidadania (Citizens' Basic Income). Citizens who have lived in Maricá for at least three years, and who make less than three times the minimum wage, are eligible to receive 130 reais per month (around \$35 CAD). The program does not impose any conditions on recipients.

Dylan Mathews, [More than 50,000 People Are Set to Get a Basic Income in a Brazilian City](#), (Vox, 30 October 2019).

- Funded by oil royalties, the Renda Basica de Cidadania will provide a basic income to 52,000 residents of the Brazilian city of Maricá. "Any price effect will be localized to the city, because it's the only place where mumbucas (the local currency) are usable, and being able to compare mumbucas' trajectory to that of local currencies (which are quite common in Brazil) in other neighboring cities gives the evaluation an uncommon ability to draw conclusions on macroeconomics" (para. 15).

ReCivitas Project

Marcus Brancaglione, [NGO Launches Lifetime Basic Incomes in Brazilian Village, Finds Collaborative "Projects Network"](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 24 December 2016).

- "The non-profit organization [ReCivitas](#) distributed a basic income to residents of the Brazilian village [Quatinga Velho](#) from 2008 to 2014. In January 2016, ReCivitas launched a new initiative, Basic Income Startup, which aspires to resume the Quatinga Velho basic income payments and [make them lifelong](#)."

Finland⁷

Jurgen De Wispelaere, Antti Halmetoja and Ville-Veikko Pulkka, "[The Rise \(and Fall\) of the Basic Income Experiment in Finland](#)" (CESifo Forum, 2018).

- This article describes the Finnish Basic Income Experiment and the political debates surrounding the experiment, including critiques of its design and implementation due to a small sample size that was restricted to the unemployed, the limited duration or the low amount of support payments.

⁷ Note that the Finland Basic Income Experiment provided only 500 euros a month to recipients; this does not appear to be a livable amount as the poverty line in Finland is approximately 1,230 euros a month. In addition, though provided only to a sample group of who were unemployed, the amounts themselves were not income-tested as a GLI would be; participants could keep the full amount regardless of other sources of income (e.g., if they found a new job).

Finland, Olli Kangas et al., [The Basic Income Experiment 2017–2018 in Finland – Preliminary Results](#) (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, 2019).

- “This report is the first research publication presenting the effects of the basic income experiment in Finland. It includes a preliminary register-based statistical analysis of the employment effects of the experiment for 2017. An analysis based on survey data examines the impact of the experiment on the wellbeing of the basic income recipients.”
- An English summary of the Finnish-language final report is available [here](#): “According to an analysis of the register data, during the one-year assessment period employment in the treatment group on average increased by 6 days more than in the control group. Sub-studies based on survey data analyzed the health, mental well-being, economic situation, trust and experiences with the bureaucracy of the treatment and control groups. With regard to a number of indicators, the well-being of the basic income recipients was better than that of the control group” (para. 1).

Antti Halmetoja, Jurgen De Wispelaere, and Johanna Perkiö. “A Policy Comet in Moominland? Basic Income in the Finnish Welfare State,” *Social Policy and Society*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 2019. (See *attachment*)

- “[W]e find several discrete, relatively small and unintended institutional developments that have arguably aligned the design of Finnish unemployment security closer to a partial basic income scheme. While the latter may suggest Finland has important stepping stones in place, important stumbling blocks remain and the jury is very much out on whether Finland would be the first European country to fully institute a basic income.” This article describes the history of the Finnish Basic Income Experiment.

Kela, [Objectives and Implementation of the Basic Income Experiment \(updated 1 January 2019\)](#).

- Kela is the social insurance institution in Finland. This page provides an overview of the Finnish Basic Income Experiment.

Jimmy O’Donnell, [Why Basic Income Failed in Finland](#) (Jacobin Magazine, 1 December 2019).

- “Political maneuvers and bureaucratic resistance helped sink Finland’s widely watched basic income experiment. But the most important factor behind the policy’s demise was its uneasy relationship with widespread social norms about work and fairness. ... [I]t seems like the future of basic income will depend in large part on the makeup of the new government, the findings from the final report on the experiment, and the outcome of the social security debate over the next few years.”

Joseph Zeballos-Roig, [Finland's Basic-Income Trial Found People Were Happier, But Weren't More Likely to Get Jobs](#) (World Economic Forum, 8 May 2020).

- This article discusses employment rates under the Finnish Basic Income Experiment, finding employment rates equivalent or slightly higher for participants in the program relative to the control group.

India⁸

[Sarath Davala](#), [Renana Jhabvala](#), [Guy Standing](#) & [Soumya Kapoor Mehta](#), [Basic Income: A Transformative Policy for India](#) (Bloomsbury Academic, 2015).

- “This book draws on two pilot schemes conducted in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh, in which thousands of men, women and children were provided with an unconditional monthly cash payment. In a context in which the Indian government at national and state levels spends a vast amount on subsidies and selective schemes that are chronically expensive, inefficient, inequitable and subject to extensive corruption, there is scope for switching at least some of the spending to a modest basic income. This book explores what would be likely to happen if this were done.”

SEWA Bharat & UNICEF, [A Little More, How Much It Is... Piloting Basic Income Transfers in Madhya Pradesh, India](#) (January 2014).

- This report analyzes the outcomes of two cash-transfer pilots in Madhya Pradesh. It discusses positive impacts of the pilots in terms of living conditions, alcohol consumption, food security and nutrition, education, productivity, debt and women’s empowerment. A helpful summary of key findings is available [here](#).

Iran⁹

Djavad Salehi-Isfahani and Mohammad H. Mostafavi-Dehzoeei, [Cash Transfers And Labor Supply: Evidence From A Large-Scale Program In Iran](#) (Economic Research Forum Working Paper No 1090, 2017).

- In December 2010, Iran established a nationwide unconditional cash transfer program to compensate for the phase-out of subsidies on bread, water, electricity, heating, and fuel. The government gave out monthly payments to families equivalent on average to 29 percent of the median household income, a proportion that has decreased in recent years due to resistance to correcting cash transfer rates for inflation. The report finds that people receiving the cash transfer did not take themselves out of the workforce and that some workers even expanded their hours. Though the transfers have been frequently criticized as a driver of inflation, the report notes that Iran’s high rates of inflation have other causes, most importantly high energy prices.

Djavad Salehi-Isfahani, [New Cash Transfers May Lift 2 Million Iranians Out of Poverty](#) (Bourse & Bazaar, 2 December 2019).

- This article discusses a November 2019 increase to cash transfer payments, targeting those in the bottom 70 percent of Iran’s income distribution and varying depending on the number of members of a family, as a result of gasoline price hikes.

⁸ Note that the pilots in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh provided a universal, unconditional and individual monthly grant to every adult and child in the selected villages from June 2011 to November 2012 - about 6,000 men, women and children in nine villages in Madhya Pradesh. The initial benefit level was set at \$4.40 USD (200 Rupees) per adult and \$2.20 USD per child per month between June 2011 and May 2012. After May, this value was raised by 50 per cent to adjust for inflation and provide a more generous benefit, but remains a fraction (about 20-30 per cent) of the poverty line rather than a livable amount.

⁹ Note that, while a GLI would be universally accessible (i.e., available to those when in need), Iran’s cash-transfer program introduced in December 2010 operates more like a universal basic income (UBI): transfers were universal in the sense that they were paid regardless of income level; the 2019 increase to cash transfers is targeted more specifically to those in the bottom 70 percent of the income distribution.

Italy¹⁰

Matteo Jessoula, Marcello Natili & Michele Raitano, [Italy: Implementing the New Minimum Income Scheme](#) (European Social Policy Network, ESPN Flash Report 2019/35, July 2019).

- This article discusses the enactment of Italy's recent "citizenship income" legislation, which has the goal of addressing poverty and unemployment. It discusses and notes critiques relating to the program's strict work-related eligibility criteria and limits on recipients' savings and assets.

Kenya¹¹

American Economic Association RCT Registry, Universal Basic Income in Kenya: <https://www.socialscienceregistry.org/trials/1952>.

- This website of the researchers working on a Kenyan pilot provides an overview of the project, which focuses in particular on the long-term effects of cash transfers over twelve years.

Dylan Matthews, [This Kenyan Village Is a Laboratory for the Biggest Basic Income Experiment Ever](#) (Vox, 6 March 2017).

- This article discusses the start of the Kenyan universal basic income program administered the charity group, GiveDirectly, including interviews with participants discussing their plans for the income and a discussion of the benefits of cash transfers versus in-kind payments (e.g., of food).

Mônica Dallari & Eduardo Matarazzo Suplicy, [Testimony of Kenya's Basic Income Beneficiaries](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 14 May 2019).

- This series of articles outlines the parameters of the GiveDirectly pilot and also provides interviews of the participants in the program regarding the program's impact.

The Netherlands

**Note that the design of the Netherlands' pilots appears to vary from municipality to municipality; many appear to be targeted to individuals who were otherwise on social assistance and provide cash transfers at rates slightly less than the poverty line*

Loek Groot, Ruud Muffels, and Timo Verlaat. "Welfare States' Social Investment Strategies and the Emergence of Dutch Experiments on a Minimum Income Guarantee," *Social Policy and Society*, Vol. 18, No.2, 2019.

- This article discusses the social context in which the basic income experiments in the Netherlands evolved and includes a brief description of the experiments.

¹⁰ Unlike GLI which is unconditional, the "citizenship income" enacted by Italy does not appear to guarantee a livable amount, providing individuals with a base rate of 6000 euros per year; it also imposes several conditions, including that recipients retrain and return to the workforce.

¹¹ *Note that the Kenyan pilot, overseen by researchers at Innovations for Policy Action and the charity group GiveDirectly, is set up as a universal basic income rather than a GLI, though significant numbers of people living in the 295 villages affected by the study are below the poverty line established by the government (\$15 USD per month per household in rural areas; \$28 USD per month per household in urban areas). Adults were provided with amounts determined to be a sufficient income for basic needs, about \$0.75 USD per day, or \$22 USD per month—either for two years, 12 years, or as an up-front lump sum transfer equivalent to two years' of payments. These transfers are unconditional.

Bob Van Waveren, "[Dutch Municipalities Start Experiment with Red Tape-Trimmed Social Assistance Benefits](#)," *ESPN Flash Report 2017/18* (European Social Policy Network, March 2017).

- This brief report discusses the plans for a basic income experiment in select Dutch municipalities.

Scotland

**Note that despite growing interest and discussion, a basic income program has not yet been implemented in Scotland.*

Dr. Marcia Gibson, Wendy Hearty & Peter Craig, [Universal Basic Income: A Scoping Review of Evidence on Impacts and Study Characteristics](#) (What Works Scotland, September 2018).

- This report contains an overview of studies conducted on unconditional, universal, and permanent payment programs around the world. "In the Scottish context of feasibility work on evaluating a basic income, this review provides an overview of the impacts of interventions similar to basic income, and what can be learned from them about the potential effects of a universal, permanent basic income."

Anthony Painter et al., [A Basic Income For Scotland](#) (Action and Research Centre, May 2019).

- This reports explores the failings of Scotland's current system of social assistance in terms of reducing poverty; the outcomes of a deliberation exercise conducted to better understand potential opportunities for a GLI, which was held in Fife and included citizens and stakeholders; a micro-simulation conducted by Landman Economics using its Scottish tax-transfer mode; and a series of scenarios for political, legal and administrative pathways toward first a Scottish GLI experiment. The report includes the recommendation that, "For policymakers at a Scottish and UK level, the powers, resources, and administrative support should be given to enable Basic Income experiments to take place. These experiments should be hosted in volunteer localities in Scotland and elsewhere in the UK."

Spain

**Note that unlike a GLI, the Spanish program introduced in May 2020 does not appear to guarantee a livable amount of income—its base rate for an adult living alone is 462 euros per month, which is well below the poverty line; for families, it would provide an additional 139 euros per person, whether adult or child, up to a monthly maximum of 1,015 euros.*

Bru Laín, [Report on the Preliminary Results of the B-MINCOME Project \(2017-18\) – Combining Guaranteed Minimum Income and Active Social Policies in Deprived Urban Areas of Barcelona](#) (Ajuntament de Barcelona, July 2019).

- "The B-MINCOME, combining a minimum guaranteed income with active social policies in deprived urban areas of Barcelona, is a pilot project that aims to fight poverty and social exclusion. ... This report summarises the key results of the impact that the B-MINCOME project has had during its first year of implementation." Effects observed included increased general wellbeing, mental health and volunteer community involvement, as well as minor reductions in work hours, in line with other international pilots.

Manuel V. Gómez, [Spain Approves Guaranteed Minimum Income Scheme for Vulnerable Families](#) (29 May 2020, El País).

- This article outlines Spain's establishment, in May 2020, of a permanent "guaranteed minimum income" program in part in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; the article provides an overview of design details including who is eligible for the program, how it will be managed and how it will be funded.

Uganda

**Note that the pilot launched by Eight provided unconditional cash transfers to all residents of a village of 50 households. The basic income amounted to approximately 30 per cent of the average income of lower-income families in Uganda - \$18.25 USD per month for adults and \$9.13 USD for children.*

Kate McFarland, [UGANDA: Two-Year Basic Income Pilot Set to Launch in 2017](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 20 November 2016).

- "Eight, a charitable organization based in Belgium, is preparing to run a basic income pilot in Uganda. The two-year pilot is set to launch in January 2017, and will form the basis for a documentary."

Tyler Prochazka, [Interview: 'Village One' Documentary Follows Village with Basic Income](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 26 April 2017).

- "Village One is a new series that follows a village in Uganda, Busibi, where each villager is receiving an unconditional basic income of around \$18.25 USD per month for adults and \$9.13 USD for children. There are 56 adults and 88 children who are receiving the basic income in the village for at least two years. Steven Janssens, the director of [Village One](#) and the founder of [Eight](#), discussed this project with the [UBI Podcast](#)."

United States

William Blauvelt, [Universal Basic Income and Its Effect on the Capital to Labor Ratio](#), Economics Student Theses and Capstone Projects 132 (2019).

- This paper examines GLI ("negative income tax" models) as well as "universal basic income" cash transfer programs in North America to determine whether they help address the modern issue of technology replacing the workforce.

Derek Hum & Wayne Simpson, [Economic Response to a Guaranteed Annual Income: Experience from Canada and the United States](#), Journal of Labor Economics, Vol. 11:1, pt. 2, s263 (1993).

- "This article reviews research from the five income-maintenance experiments in Canada and the United States. After sketching the historical and political context of the experiments, we compare their designs and discuss some important analytic difficulties. ... If we were asked to summarize 'in 25 words or less' what has been learned from the experiments about the economic effects of a GAI plan we would respond: 'Few adverse effects have been found to date. Those adverse effects found, such as work response, are smaller than would have been expected without experimentation.' Indeed, in the emerging consensus among economists that elasticities of labor-supply response are smaller than previously estimated, particularly for married women, we argue that the experimental evidence has played an important role."

Institute for Research on Poverty, IRP Negative Income Tax Archive (University of Wisconsin-Madison): <https://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/nit/irp-negative-income-tax-archive/>.

- Information, including bibliographies, related to the four income maintenance experiments conducted in the United States between 1968 and 1978 (New Jersey, Rural Iowa and North Carolina, Gary, Indiana, and Seattle and Denver).

Ioana Marinescu, [No Strings Attached: The Behavioral Effects of U.S. Unconditional Cash Transfer Programs](#) (Roosevelt Institute, May 2017).

- This report explores how unconditional cash transfers affected the behavior of recipients in three major natural experiments: negative income tax experiments of the 1970s, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Casino Dividend, and the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend. The report synthesizes data regarding the following outcomes: consumption; labor force participation (employment, hours worked, and earnings); education; health; and other social outcomes, such as marriage or fertility choices. The evidence shows that an unconditional cash transfer can improve health and educational outcomes, and decrease criminalization and drug & alcohol use, especially among youths who are most marginalized.

Karl Widerquist, [A Failure to Communicate: What \(If Anything\) Can We Learn from the Negative Income Tax Experiments?](#) J of Behavioral and Experimental Economics, Vol. 34, No. 1 (2005).

- “The U.S. and Canadian governments conducted five negative income tax experiments between 1968 and 1980. The labor market findings of these experiments were an advance for understanding the effects of a basic income guarantee, but their conclusiveness is often overstated. A review of nonacademic articles on the experiments reveals poor understanding of the results. One often overlooked cause of this misinterpretation was the failure of researchers to make clear that the experiments could not estimate the demand response and therefore could not estimate the market response to the program. ... [T]he evidence does not amount to an overwhelming case either for or against the basic income guarantee.”

[Karl Widerquist, The Basic Income Guarantee Experiments of the 1970s: A Quick Summary of Results](#) (Basic Income Earth Network, 3 December 2017).

- This article analyzes The New Jersey Graduated Work Incentive Experiment (New Jersey and Pennsylvania), The Rural Income-Maintenance Experiment (Iowa and North Carolina), The Seattle/Denver Income-Maintenance Experiments, The Gary, Indiana Experiment and The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment and notes, regarding labour market response that “participants were ... people with incomes near the poverty line. ... Thus, the response of this group is likely to be much larger than the response of the entire workforce to a national program. ... [T]he figures do not include any demand response, which economic theory predicts would lead to higher wages and a partial reversal of the work-reduction effect. ... figures were ... very often misinterpreted to imply that 5% to 7.9% of primary breadwinners dropped out of the labor force. ... Instead, it was mainly caused by workers taking longer to find their next job if and when they became nonemployed. ... most laypeople writing about the results assumed any work reduction, no matter how small, to be an extremely negative side effect. But it is not obviously desirable to put unemployed workers in the position where they are desperate to start their next job as soon as possible. It’s obviously bad for the workers and families in that position. It’s not only difficult to go through but also it reduces their ability to command good wages and better working conditions. Increased periods of nonemployment might have a social benefit if they lead to better matches between workers and firms.”

Alaska

**Note that, while a GLI would be universally accessible (i.e., available to those when in need), the Alaska Permanent Fund is paid out regardless of income level and has been restricted from its initial scope to exclude many of those in prison or with criminal records, as well as their children. The amounts also average \$1800 USD per person per year, rather than a liveable amount.*

Richard Dorsett, [Basic Income as a Policy Lever: A Case Study of Crime in Alaska](#) (Westminster Business School, 2019).

- The paper explores the effects of the Alaska Permanent Fund on crime. The paper analyzes both the period before and after 1989, when the universal nature of the dividend was eliminated due to the ineligibility imposed on an increasing number of individuals in prison or with criminal records. The study primarily studies property crime. The study suggests that changing eligibility did not act as a deterrent to crime and that increasing the payment size may reduce property crime for an extended period.

Damon Jones & Ioana Marinescu, [The Labor Market Impacts of Universal and Permanent Cash Transfers: Evidence from the Alaska Permanent Fund](#) (February 2018).

- This study analyzes the effect of the Alaska Permanent Fund on employment rates, labor force participation, the part-time working rate and hours worked per week. The study suggests that a universal and permanent cash transfer does not significantly decrease aggregate employment and even increases part-time work.

Brian Merchant, [The Only State Where Everyone Gets Free Money](#) (Vice, September 2015).

- This article summarizes how the Alaskan Permanent Dividend Fund was established in 1982, funded through the state's mineral royalties. The dividend is thought to be the closest working version of a "universal basic income" and has lasted significantly longer than most GLI experiments.

Brett Watson, Mouhcine Guettabi and Matthew Reimer, [Universal Cash and Crime](#) (Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, June 2018).

- This paper studies the impact of the Alaska Permanent Fund on crime rates. Using a database of daily policing incidents, the study found a 17 per cent increase in substance-abuse incidents and 12 per cent decrease in property crime for up to two weeks after the once-a-year universal cash transfer, with no average change in violence.

Eastern Cherokee Reservation (North Carolina)

**Note that, while a GLI would be universally accessible (i.e., available to those when in need), the Eastern Cherokee Reservation payments operated more like a universal basic income (UBI): they were universal in the sense that they were paid regardless of income level. The amounts also averaged \$3500 USD per household per year, rather than a liveable amount.*

Randall Akee et al., [How Does Household Income Affect Child Personality Traits and Behaviors?](#), *Am Econ Rev.*, Vol. 108, No. 3 (2018).

- This study examines the effects of unconditional cash transfers on child emotional and behavioral health and personality traits. The study uses data from the Great Smoky Mountains Study of Youth, which began in 1993 and, five years into the study, saw the households of a quarter of the participants receive direct cash transfers from the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians tribal government. The study suggests that the intervention of cash transfers provided significant beneficial effects on children's emotional and behavioral health and personality traits during adolescence, and improved parental relationships.

Roberto A. Ferdman, [The Remarkable Thing that Happens to Poor Kids When you Give Their Parents a Little Money](#) (Washington Post, 8 October 2015).

- The article summarizes the background of the Great Smoky Mountains Study of Youth and how it became an invaluable study for the fields of psychology, sociology and economics when it provided an opportunity to examine the effects of cash transfers on the lives of children.

Gary, Indiana

Kenneth C. Kehrer, John F. McDonald & Robert A. Moffitt, [Final Report of the Gary Income Maintenance Experiment: Labor Supply](#) (US Government, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, November 1979).

- The Gary study enrolled only Black families and focused in particular on single-parent, woman-headed families. "The results we have found ... show work disincentives for some groups but not for others... responses by prime-age married males ranged from 2.9 percent to 6.5 percent of hours worked [relatively low rates, similar to findings of the other income maintenance experiment studies], and those for female heads of families ranged from 25.9 percent to 30 percent. ... On the other hand, no response at all was found for [married women]."

New Jersey

US Government, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, [New Jersey Graduated Work Incentive Experiment: Summary Report](#) (December 1973).

- "The study is described as a carefully controlled field test of the effects on recipient families of eight different negative income tax or benefit formulas. The most striking finding was that observed changes in labor supply in response to the experimental payments were generally quite small."

Rural Income Maintenance Experiment (North Carolina and Iowa)

US Government, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, [The Rural Income Maintenance Experiment: Summary Report](#) (November 1976).

- "Hours worked by [men in wage work] moved in differing directions among the groups but on average remained essentially unchanged. No statistically significant evidence appeared in any of the groups of [men] withdrawing from the labor force in response to the experimental payments. For [women in wage work], large negative experimental effects, averaging 27 percent, appeared for hours worked ... Farm work by farm operators, however, showed a positive experimental effect of 11 percent in both states."
- "[N]utrition improved significantly as a result of the experiment. among North Carolina families but not in Iowa, in part because the level of nutrition was initially much higher in Iowa. The probability of buying a house was slightly greater for experimentals than for

controls. ... School performance did improve for grade school children in North Carolina, both black and white, as a result of the experiment.”

Seattle and Denver

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, [Overview of the Final Report of the Seattle-Denver Income Maintenance Experiment](#) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1983).

- This page describes the Seattle-Denver Income Maintenance Experiment (SIME/DIME), 4 large-scale GLI experiments that took place in the 1960s and 70s. The site includes information on payments and participants.

On-Going and Potential Basic Income Experiments in the United States

Stockton, California

**Note that unlike a GLI, the Stockton program does not guarantee a livable amount of income—it provides a cash transfer of \$500 USD to participants per month*

Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration: <https://www.stocktondemonstration.org/>.

- Repository of information regarding the Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED), a program providing \$500 USD per month for 18 months to randomly selected residents of low-income areas of Stockton, California, beginning in February 2019. The [Community Data Dashboard](#) includes data regarding demographics of participants in the program and preliminary findings regarding how cash transfers are being spent.

Lois Beckett, [One California Mayor Has Tried Universal Basic Income. His Advice for Trump: 'Think Big'](#) (The Guardian, March 2020).

- In light of the national cash-transfer proposals debated in the United States in response to COVID-19, the article discusses an on-going basic income experiment in Stockton, California. The article discusses the mayor of Stockton's support for the program, early evaluations, and how recipients are spending their cash payments.

Sarah Holder, [Stockton Extends Its Universal Basic Income Pilot](#) (City Lab, 2 June 2020).

- This article discusses the parameters of the basic income experiment in Stockton, California, and the recent announcement of its extension to January 2021 in the context of COVID-19.

[SEED Shows Cash Spending of Stockton Guaranteed Income Recipients During COVID Crisis](#)

(Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration, 30 April 2020).

- "Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED), the nation's first mayor-led guaranteed income initiative, has released spending data through March 2020, highlighting how guaranteed income payments were spent as Stockton recipients prepared for and weathered the global COVID-19 crisis."

Y Combinator

**Note that details regarding participants appear not to have been confirmed yet, but that the program appears to contemplate the possibility of a universal basic income (UBI) rather than a GLI that is targeted to those in need*

Nitasha Tiku, [Y Combinator Learns Basic Income Is Not So Basic After All](#) (Wired, 27 August 2018).

- This article reports an announcement by Y Combinator, a Silicon Valley technology incubator, following a pilot in Oakland, California, of the company's intention to begin a long-term study of basic income by mid-2019 with 3,000 families; one-third of families would receive \$1,000 USD a month while the rest get \$50 USD a month as part of a control group. Both payments would be unconditional. Participants would receive the monthly payments for either three or five years.

Magnolia Mother's Trust (Jackson, Mississippi)

Springboard to Opportunities, The Magnolia Mother's Trust:

<http://springboardto.org/index.php/page/the-magnolia-mothers-trust>.

- Repository of information concerning the Magnolia Mother's Trust: "In the fall of 2018, Springboard To Opportunities announced The Magnolia Mother's Trust, an new initiative that provides low-income, African-American mothers in Jackson, Mississippi \$1,000 cash on a monthly basis, no strings attached, for 12 months straight. The initial pilot program consisted of 20 women and ran from December 2018-November 2019. A larger study consisting of at least 75 women will begin in March 2020."
- Includes "Initial Pilot Report" fact sheet providing information regarding how participants spent cash transfers, as well as documenting an increased sense of well-being, high school completion, and positive family engagement among participants

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**Note that despite terminology of "universal basic income", program appears to be GLI-like in the sense that it would be targeted to those in need. Unlike a GLI, however, this proposed program would not guarantee a livable amount of income—it proposes a cash transfer of \$500 USD to families per month*

Corrinne Hess, [Milwaukee Considering Universal Basic Income Pilot Program](#) (Wisconsin Public Radio, 13 January 2020).

- This article reports Milwaukee's consideration of a basic income program that would begin by providing \$500 USD a month for 18 months to 50 low-income families. The Milwaukee Department of Administration is reported as intending to present a plan to the full Common Council in the coming months to advance the project.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Report of the Special Committee on Poverty Reduction and Prevention, [Philadelphia Poverty Action Plan](#) (City Council of Philadelphia, March 2020).

- To counteract poverty within the city, the Special Committee on Poverty Reduction and Prevention created the Poverty Action Plan. The call for action includes the implementation of a basic income program to "help families transition from poverty, including individuals aging out of government systems such as prisons and foster care," including a reference to data indicating every \$1 USD spent on basic incomes generating a \$8 USD return.

Jake Blumgart, [Is a Universal Basic Income Experiment Coming to Philadelphia?](#) (WHYY, 4 March 2020).

- This article reports on a press conference held by Philadelphia policy makers and non-profit leaders and their announcement that the city may begin testing a cash subsidy pilot in 2020.

Andrew Yang – Humanity Forward

Catherine Clifford, [Andrew Yang's Nonprofit Giving Out \\$1 Million Amid COVID-19 Crisis, Including \\$250-\\$500 Checks via Social Media](#) (CNBC, 20 March 2020).

- "On Friday, Yang's [Humanity Forward](#) announced it would be giving away at least \$1 million to individuals who have been hard hit by COVID-19 pandemic in an effort called the Humanity Forward Coronavirus Relief Fund."

**Note this program appears to involve one-time payments of small amounts of money to selected individuals, rather than livable amounts accessible to all*

CBC Radio, The Current for May 14, 2020, Part 2: <https://www.cbc.ca/radio/thecurrent/the-current-for-may-14-2020-1.5569302>.

- Interview with Basic Income Canada Network Chair Sheila Regehr and US Democratic primary candidate Andrew Yang, in which he advocates a universal basic income in response to COVID-19

**Note this proposal would operate as a universal basic income (UBI) rather than a GLI*

Yang2020, The Freedom Dividend, Defined: <https://www.yang2020.com/what-is-freedom-dividend-faq/>.

- Outlining Andrew Yang's 2020 US presidential campaign based on providing all adult Americans with \$1,000 USD per month with no strings attached

**Note this proposal would operate as a universal basic income (UBI) rather than a GLI*