

## Registro de la Propuesta del Trabajo Fin de Grado (TFG)

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PROGRAMA: E3 Analytics GRUPO: FECHA: 05/11/2020

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Apellidos Nombre

Título provisional del TFG:

Quantitative Analysis of the impact of the introduction of the 'Universal Basic Income' in the income distribution of households in Spain before and after COVID-19

ADJUNTAR PROPUESTA (máximo 2 páginas: objetivo, bibliografía, metodología e índice preliminares)

Firma del estudiante:



Firma del Director:



Fecha: 05 de noviembre de 2020

## **OBJECTIVE:**

Our aim is to analyse the impact on the national income distribution of the Government's decision to replace the previous subsidy given to people in risk of social exclusion (Renta mínima de inserción: RMI) by each Community in Spain for a Universal Basic Income that will be managed by the State. We will take into account the predicted/possible impact of the COVID-19 crisis and the difficulties in the Government's compliance to implement this policy correctly. Finally, we will suggest relevant improvements that could be made to the regulation in order to make it more effective to address the issues arising from the pandemic.

## **CONTENTS PAGE:**

### **I. Introduction**

### **II. COVID-19 context**

A) Previous situation: Using the data of the Survey of life conditions- (Encuesta de condiciones de vida). 2019.

- Introduction to the survey
- Relevant variables

B) The effects of the coronavirus crisis:

- Already quantified effects
- Authorities' expectations for 2021
- Income at risk for households

C) New Government measures to help households at risk.

### **III. Theoretical analysis: Minimum vital Income (Universal Basic Income) and previous subsidy (El Ingreso Mínimo vital y la Renta Mínima de Inserción)**

A) – The regulation: Real Decreto-ley 20/2020, de 29 de mayo, por el que se establece el ingreso mínimo vital.

B) – Modifications on the regulation.

C) – Analysis of the differences between the Minimum vital income and the previous subsidy (IMV vs. RMI)

- Situation in 2019
- Reasons to introduce a State subsidy (and delete the previous one)

- Relevant differences and which ones we will analyse and why

#### **IV. Practical experiment:**

A) Relevant variables for the analysis

B) Results of the simulations:

1. Results IMV would've had in 2019
2. Analysis of the different scenarios in terms of government compliance
3. Analysis of the different possible effects of the crisis and which ones IMV is more beneficial than RMI
4. **Territorial analysis**
5. Analysis from the gender perspective
6. Analysis of the impact for different age groups

#### **V. Possible changes to improve the impact of the IMV on the national income distribution**

#### **VI. Conclusions**

### **METHODOLOGY**

We will be using the methodology developed by the Commitment to Equity Institute (CEQ) and the software for Statistics and Data Science: STATA. With the data from the Spanish Survey of Life Conditions (ECV) we will create variables for each of the requirements of the Minimum vital income (Universal Basic Income) and analyse its impact on households with simulations of different possible scenarios that may occur due to the COVID-19 crisis.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

LUSTIG, N., MARTINEZ PABON, V., SANZ, F., D. YOUNGER, S. *The Impact of Covid-19 lockdowns and expanded Social Assistance on inequality, poverty and mobility in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico*. CEQ Institute (Tulane University)- Working paper 92. August, 2020

DEL VALLE NAVAS, M., LÓPEZ DE LA CRUZ, N. *Euromod Country Report SPAIN (ES) 2015-2018*. Euromod.

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