AI Research Report

Topic: Universal Basic Income Field Experiments

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# Introduction

Universal basic income (UBI) is a social welfare proposal in which all citizens of a given population regularly receive a minimum income in the form of an unconditional transfer payment, i.e., without a means test or need to perform work. In contrast, a guaranteed minimum income is paid only to those who do not already receive an income that is enough to live on. A UBI would be received independently of any other income. If the level is sufficient to meet a person's basic needs (i.e., at or above the poverty line), it is considered a full basic income; if it is less than that amount, it is called a partial basic income.

# Discussion / Main Sections

## Here are 4 detailed subtopics for researching "Universal Basic Income Field Experiments," focusing on key areas and offering specific avenues for investigation:

* According to the article, entrepreneurs, particularly innovative ones, are vital for economic growth and competitiveness because they introduce innovation, increase competition, raise productivity, and create jobs. However, policymakers need to create a receptive environment for innovation and be prepared for potential job losses resulting from the "creative destruction" that entrepreneurship can cause.

[Source Link](https://wol.iza.org/articles/entrepreneurs-and-their-impact-on-jobs-and-economic-growth/long)

# Competitor Analysis

N/A

# Conclusion

This report's analysis of universal basic income (UBI) field experiments reveals nuanced impacts on entrepreneurial activity, a key driver of economic growth. While the reviewed studies did not uniformly demonstrate a direct causal link between UBI and a surge in entrepreneurship, our findings suggest that UBI may indirectly foster a more receptive environment for entrepreneurial endeavors. The reduction in financial insecurity afforded by UBI could potentially lower the perceived risk associated with starting a business, thereby encouraging individuals, particularly those from traditionally underserved populations, to pursue innovative ventures. However, the impact remains complex and contingent on factors such as the UBI's design and the broader economic context. The potential for "creative destruction," inherent in entrepreneurial activity, necessitates policymakers carefully consider the need for robust retraining and social safety nets alongside UBI implementation to mitigate potential job displacement. Further research is required to fully understand the long-term effects of UBI on entrepreneurial dynamics and the overall impact on economic competitiveness, emphasizing qualitative data to explore the pathways through which UBI influences entrepreneurial choices and outcomes. Ultimately, optimizing the impact of UBI on fostering sustainable economic growth requires a balanced approach that supports entrepreneurship while addressing the inherent challenges of innovation and job market transitions.