

Basic income versus fairness: redistribution with inactive agents

Supplementary details on the empirical application

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I used the OECD tax-benefit simulator version 2.5.0. with the following parameters:

- Childless single 2020 : aged 40, unemployed for 6 months, with 216 months of social security contributions accumulated over the lifetime, earning social assistance, for the year 2020. Eligible to social assistance, net of income tax and social security contributions.
- Lone parents 2020 : aged 40, unemployed for 6 months, with 216 months of social security contributions accumulated over the lifetime, earning social assistance, for the year 2020. Children aged 4 and 6. Eligible to social assistance, lone parents support, net of income tax and social security contributions.
- Childless single 2019 : aged 40, unemployed for 6 months, with 216 months of social security contributions accumulated over the lifetime, earning statutory minimum wage. Eligible to social assistance, in-work benefits, net of income tax and social security contributions.
- Lone parents 2019 : aged 40, unemployed for 6 months, with 216 months of social security contributions accumulated over the lifetime, earning statutory minimum wage. Children aged 4 and 6. Eligible to social assistance, in-work benefits, lone parents support, net of income tax and social security contributions

The set of countries covered by the G-SWA survey (Aksoy et al., [2023](#)) is a strict subset of the 29 countries I study. Whenever the estimate for F was not available, I kept the maximum of the series, i.e. 100 minutes per day.

The legal length of the working week is taken from the OECD ([2021](#)) (Annex Table 5.A.1.). The statutory length may differ from the negotiated length in some countries. When both are present, I took the maximum among the two. If both are absent, I set the length of the working week to 45 hours, corresponding to the maximum of the series. I considered that the working week lasts 5 days.

References

- Aksoy, C. G., Barrero, J. M., Bloom, N., Davis, S. J., Dolls, M., & Zarate, P. (2023). Time savings when working from home. *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Papers*.
- OECD. (2021). *Oecd employment outlook 2021: Navigating the covid-19 crisis and recovery*. OECD Publishing: Paris, France.