# Basic Income: Influences on Opinion

HCDS 512 Final Project

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## Basic Income Background



#### Source:

http://www.businessinsider.com/elon-musk-universal-basic-income-2017-2



## Basic Income Background



Source: <a href="https://www.marketplace.org/2016/12/20/world/dauphin">https://www.marketplace.org/2016/12/20/world/dauphin</a>



#### Dalia Basic Income Data

- Dalia is a Berlin-based research firm that specializes in "attitudinal" data.
- They've released some \*very excited\* blog posts about the recent popularity (64% support in 2016) of basic income across Europe.
  - Accompanying these posts is publicly available survey data.

#### Dalia Basic Income Data

- 2016 Basic Income Survey is released under CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0 on Kaggle.
- Nearly 10K respondents across 28 EU countries.
- Contains demographic and qualitative data---
  - reasons, beliefs, opinions
  - understanding these is key to human-centered work
  - key to obtaining influence of outcome

## **Project Goals**

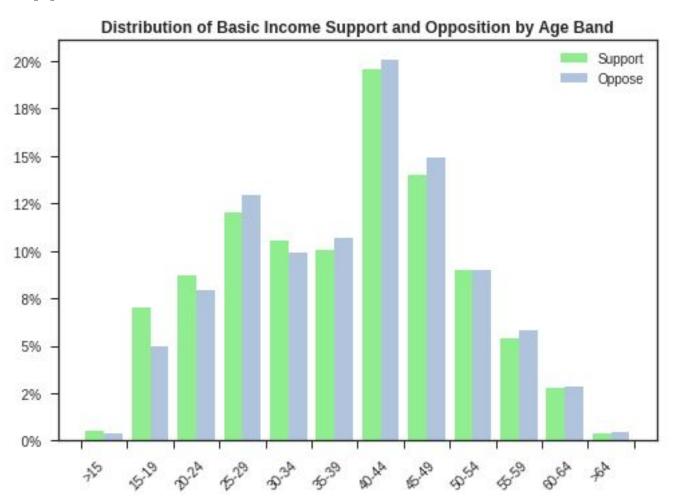
- Gain understanding of basic income attitudes and what features shape them
- Test some (admittedly biased) hypothesis
- Compare support for basic income with other measures of social safety nets at the country-level

#### Dalia Data Limitations

- Only includes ages 14-65 and binary gender.
- Population weights are garbled.
- No clear indicator of support/opposition for non-voters
  - Some non-voters may be too young to vote.
  - Young people skew toward greater support of basic income AND more likely non-voters.

# H1: Young Supports BI

#### **Data Supports H1:**



## Aggregate Data Hypotheses

H2: Urban dwellers more favorable than rural

• **H3**: People with children more favorable



## Aggregate Data Hypotheses

H2: Urban dwellers more favorable than rural

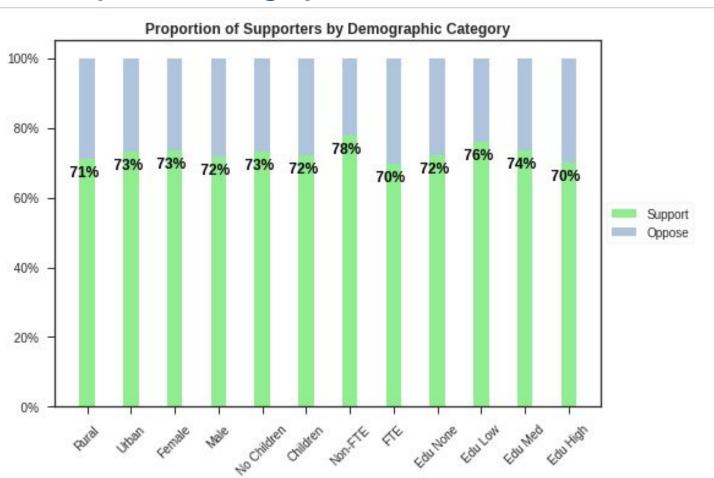
Only Slightly Supported

• **H3**: People with children more favorable

Not Significantly Supported

## H2 and H3

Data shows age, full-time employment, and education level are the most impactful demographic factors:



### Goal: Understand Attitudes

- Survey contains two beliefs questions that allow multiple selection:
  - Select beliefs in support of BI
  - Select beliefs against BI
- I created 14 indicator variables for the responses, along with two other self-ranking features.

## Goal: Understand Attitudes

 I identified the most divisive belief statements with scikit-learn's Feature Selection methods, using the f\_classif selection function for categorical data.

#### Top Four:

- 1. (O) Don't agree with any statements in support of BI
- 2. (O) Against principle of merit/reward
- 3. (S) More equality of opportunity
- 4. (S) Encourages independence



## Goal: Social Metrics by Country

- Calculated population weights, found proportion of support for BI at country level
- Combined with data sources:
  - IHME GHDx: Pop. Est, Health Expenditures,
     Socio-Demographic Index (wealth, education, TFR)
  - World Happiness Report
  - World Bank Youth Unemployment Rates

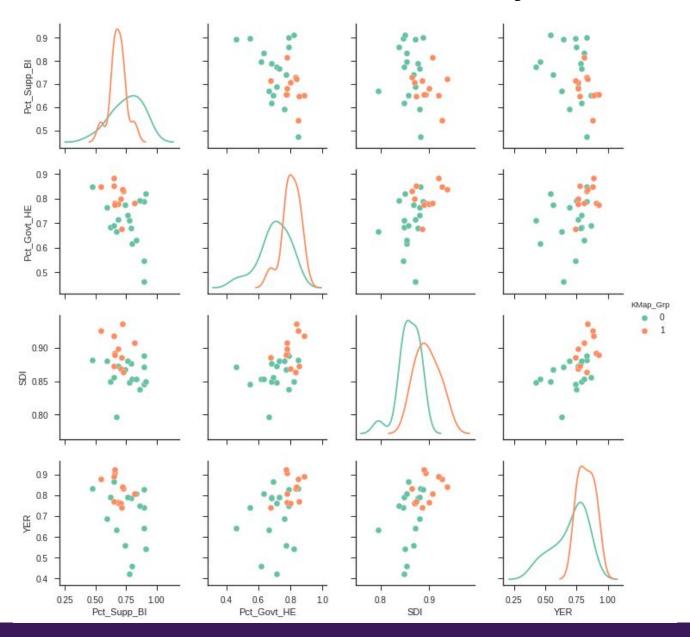


## Goal: Social Metrics by Country

- Scaled metrics to (0,1) representative of (low,high) for social quality
- Used K-means with k=2 to group countries by similar features
- Pair plot of countries with features (next slide):
  - Prop. that Support BI
  - Prop. that Government pays total Health Expenditures
  - Socio-Demographic Index
  - Youth <u>Employment</u> Rate



# Goal: Social Metrics by Country



## Country Data Hypotheses

H4: Healthier countries more favorable toward BI

H5: Happier countries more favorable toward BI

 H6: Economically burdened countries less favorable toward BI

## Country Data Hypotheses

H4: Healthier countries more favorable toward BI

Not Supported: Gov't share, per GDP, and per capita

H5: Happier countries more favorable toward BI

Not Supported: Happiness Score, SDI

 H6: Economically burdened countries less favorable toward BI

Not Supported: YER, and SDI



## Final Thoughts

- Future ideas:
  - Time series when multiple years of data become avail.
  - Linking countries back to belief statements
- Limitations:
  - Data issues
  - Responses limited to choices offered
- Consequences of motivations/beliefs on policy
- Empathy