Gini coefficient = 0.34513 — share of income without UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.45676 — share of income with UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.41562 — share of assets without UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.45973 — share of assets with UBI

Gini coefficient = 0.2532 — share of consumption without UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.32265 — share of consumption with UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.3762 — share of earnings without UBI
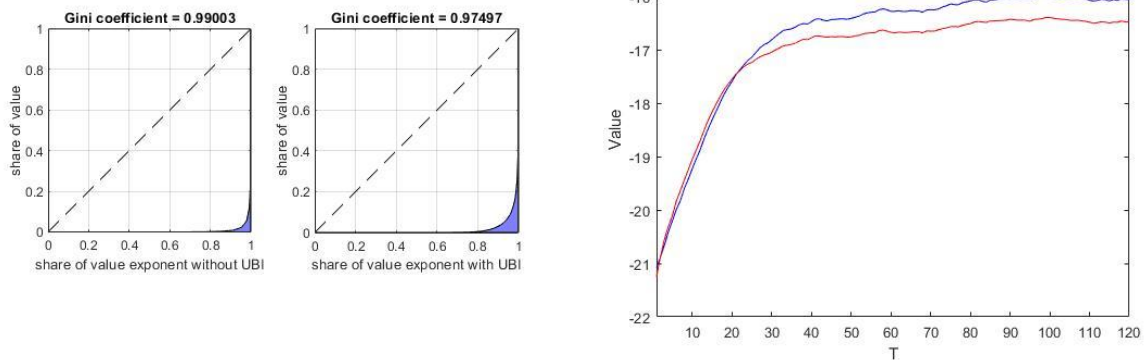Gini coefficient = 0.52759 — share of earnings with UBI

In terms of welfare analysis, the Gini coefficient of value becomes smaller, indicating more equality. Then I do a simulation of 120 periods and find that in the long run, the welfare without UBI beats with UBI, but the in short run, UBI boosts up welfare slightly.

Gini coefficient = 0.99003 — share of value exponent without UBI
Gini coefficient = 0.97497 — share of value exponent with UBI

Value - UBI

Then I look into different values under different income shocks and different asset status. The pictures are too big to upload, so please refer to my file folder if needed. From the graphs, it can be seen that value distribution becomes more shrinked and concentrated and less dispersed.

To sum up, from the model simulation, we see the UBI would decrease the total welfare of the society but help equalize it. Interestingly, other individual indices are becoming more unequally distributed seen from their Gini coefficients.

So sorry for the delay, Professor Krueger. I really wish I could have more time to do the optional parts.

Shasha