Analysis and explanation of the research strategy and key variables of basic income in a specific area

By Fang Yuan

In the process of researching basic income, we realized that basic income plays an important role in national economic development. First of all, in terms of property flows. Increasing the overall income level will help stimulate consumption and promote the evolution of the industry. Second, in terms of social harmony, basic income is conducive to people's spiritual life. When it is clear that they have income, people will live a more secure life, which helps reduce crime rates and thus contributes to social harmony. Stable. Finally, in terms of innovation ability, after the basic material demands are met, people's productivity will be easier to liberate, and they will be able to maximize their innovation and creativity.

Based on the importance and necessity of basic income, we try to give a country's basic income amount. Combined with statistical data, we calculated the proportion of medical care, daily necessities, accommodation, communications, and food in the total expenditure. Let the basic income bear these consumption amounts, so that people have basic living security. Through calculation, we calculated that the basic income of 18-25 years old and 26-60 years old is 1,191 yuan and 1021 yuan, respectively.

But in fact, taking China as an example, the economic development of various provinces, cities and regions are quite different, and the purchasing power of money is also quite different. This is obviously not accurate if we use the national average data. With reference to "Analysis of the Policy Effects of Youth Basic Income in Gyeonggi Province", we are trying to find a research method for a specific region. Thus, using the same strategy, we can calculate the basic income of different regions of a country.

This document gives us a clearer analysis idea. First, determine Gyeonggi Province as the research object of the article, and pay quarterly from April 1, 2019 to March 29, 2020 to explore the long-term impact of basic income. Subsequently, in the analysis stage, the effect of basic income is measured by comparing the beginning and end of

the project. At the same time, the article shows the use of difference (DID) and t-test for quantitative analysis of the research. Finally, the article also quantitatively analyzes how basic income changes people's lives through one-on-one interviews and group discussions.

For a new research object, we can also use this method for analysis. The combination of qualitative and quantitative results can be more accurate. In addition, the use of data is also crucial. For example, we can use statistical yearbooks and other databases that focus on people's consumption levels for modeling and data mining. We can use 70% of the data to build a model, 30% of the data to check the correctness of the model, continuously optimize the model, and achieve the harmony and unity of the model and the data.

By looking for relevant information, I think the following quantities have important inspiration for determining basic income. First, in terms of income. We can calculate the proportion of fixed salary, irregular bonus and state benefits in a family unit. When measuring basic income, the distribution of other benefits is worth considering. If in a family unit, the existing national welfare already accounts for a large proportion, which means that the amount of basic income invested in the area can be appropriately reduced. Second, from the perspective of consumption. We can calculate the share of food and housing in the total household expenditure. If the value is large, it means that the family does not have enough money to invest in education and entertainment, which means that the value of basic income can be appropriately increased in the area. Third, the tax situation. We can measure the percentage of tax revenue in different regions to total GDP. If the percentage is higher, it means that there is more money in the area that can be used for welfare construction, which means that the basic income can be appropriately increased. Finally, the situation of inequality. We can use the GINI coefficient to measure inequality in different regions. The basic income is to alleviate inequality under certain circumstances and allow more people to achieve better living conditions. If the inequality in a region is severe, we can appropriately increase the basic income of the region.

In summary, when studying a specific area, we need to analyze the benefits of basic

income from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, and establish a related mathematical model to measure the value of basic income. At the same time, the four variables of income, consumption, taxation and inequality are worthy of our attention, and they will give inspiration in the optimization model.