

Barcelona B-MINCOME pilot

Combining a minimum guaranteed income with active social policies in deprived urban areas of Barcelona

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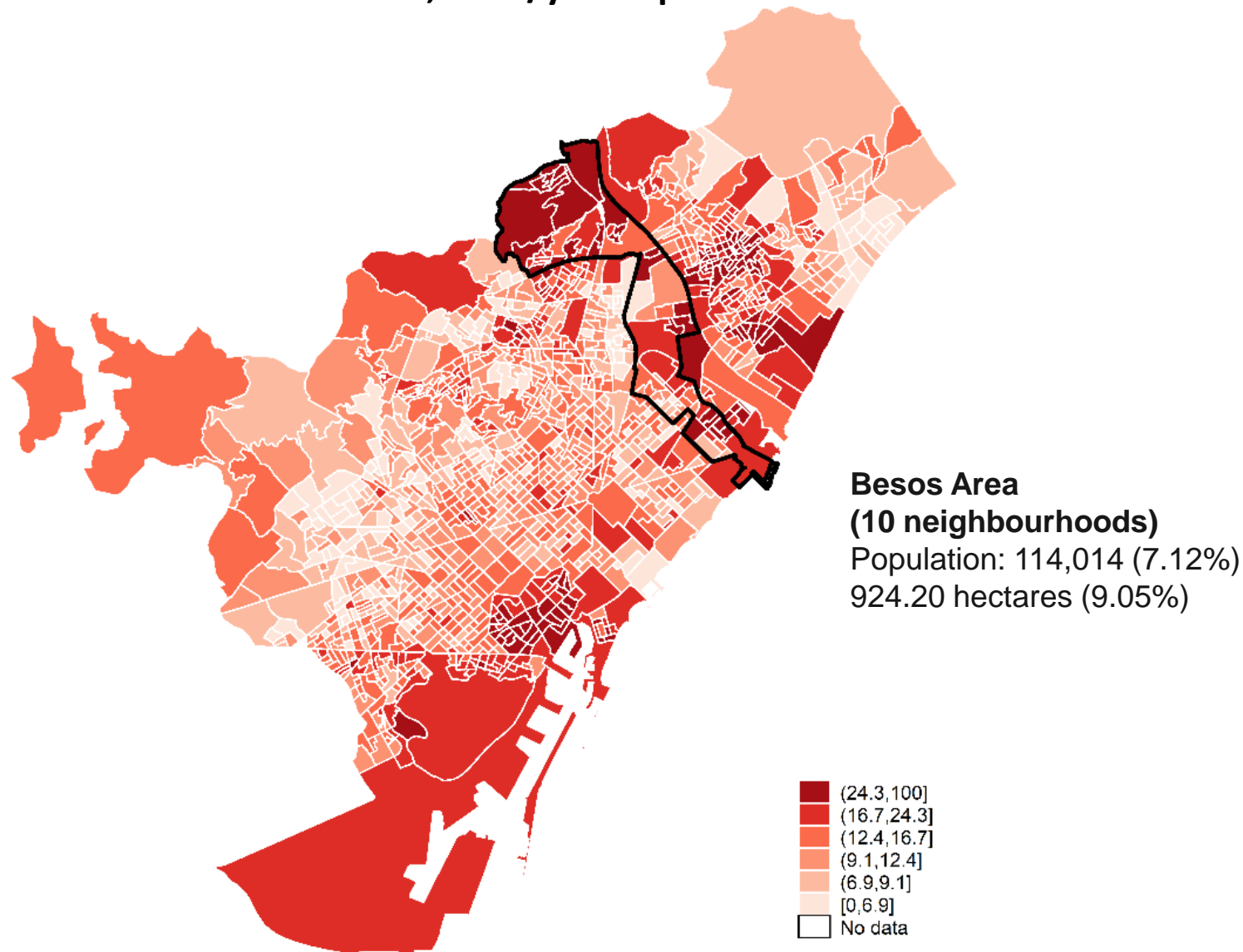
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Disadvantaged urban areas in Barcelona

Proportion of families with < 5,000 €/year equivalent income



B-MINCOME project is a combination of:



1. PASSIVE POLICY: Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI)

complementing the households' income

(covered basic needs + housing: 402 € -1676 € per month less current income)

2. ACTIVE POLICY: involved in one of the four active policies of socio-labor inclusion with territorial impact:



Education and labor occupation
in co-produced projects



Entrepreneurship in Social and
Coop. Economy



Housing benefits to restore a
room to rent



Program of
Communitarian
participation

Modalities of active and passive policies



CONDITIONAL

The reception of the GMI is
conditioned to the participation
in one of the active policies



UNCONDITIONAL

The reception of the GMI is not
conditioned to the participation in
one of the active policies



LIMITED

A variation in additional
income will result in a change
in the amount of benefit

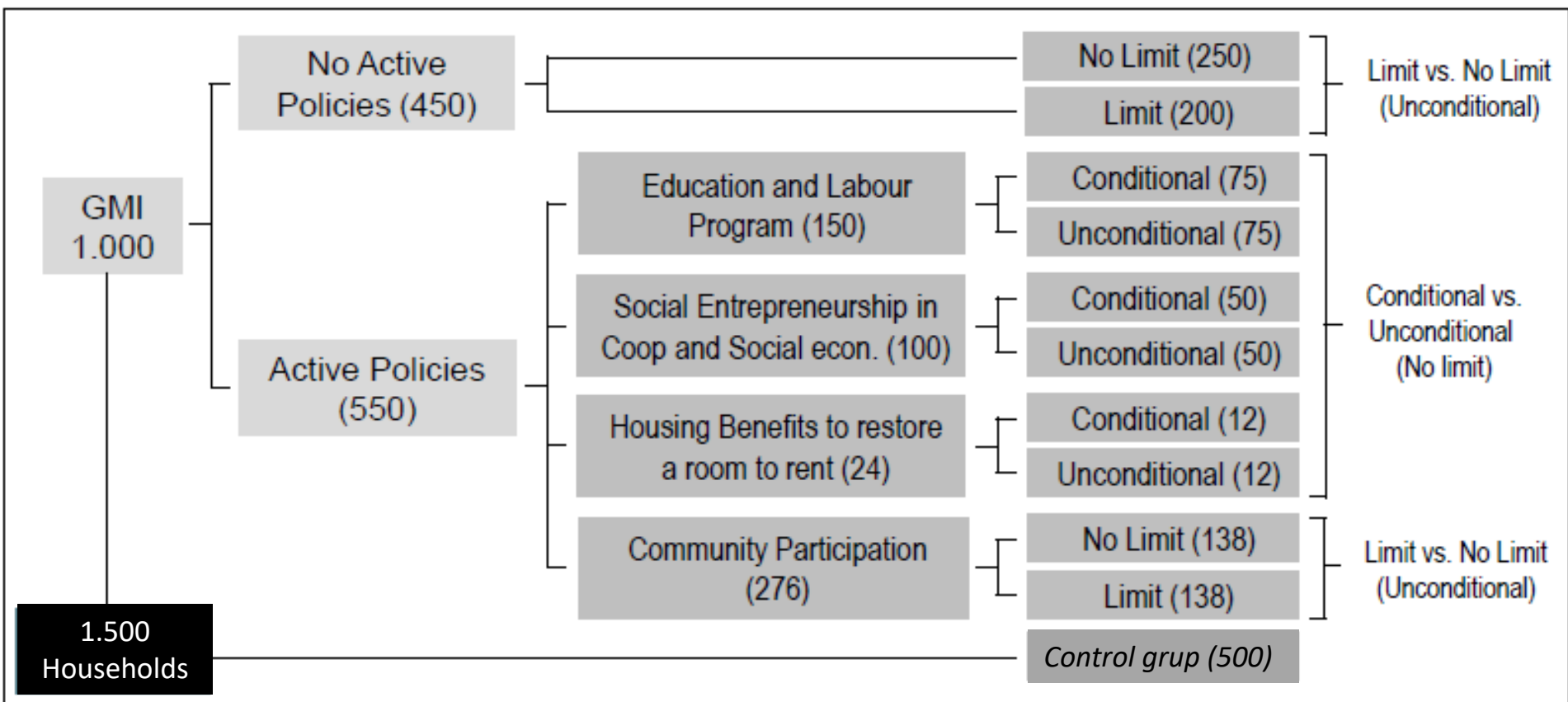


NOT LIMITED

Extra income generated by the
household will only partially
reduce the benefit

- 25% of GMI is in **REC (citizen currency)** only for local shops and market stalls.
- Pilot duration: 2 years

Experimental design: Treatment groups and SMI modalities selected by lottery



Implementation. Households requirements

1. All members must be **registered as Barcelona inhabitants** (from 30/06/2015), to live in and to commit to do so till 30/09/19 in one of the 10 neighbourhoods.
2. User of social services.
3. One member between **25 - 60 y.o.** (31/07/2017).
4. **Household's patrimony** (excluding the main house and a parking) **cannot be greater than 4 times the GMI annual amount.**
5. The applicant/recipient must **accept the conditions and legal commitments:**
 - To consent to give their information (sociodemographic, residential, work, etc.).
 - To answer three questionnaires (before, mid-term, and after the pilot is over).
6. Voluntary participation. **Initial Universe:** approx. 4,700 households. **Take-up with requirements accomplishment :** 1.524 households
7. The lottery is **stratified socio-demographically** (household income) and **geographically**

Aim of the experiment: All public policies seek to change from an unsatisfactory state (poverty / social exclusion) to a satisfactory one (social inclusion / improving living conditions). Applying different policies and analyzing the degree to which participants (treatment) change compared to non-participants (control).

Objective of the evaluation: Impact assessment seeks to measure what changes have taken place as a result of the program.

Showing evidence/rigorous information on the impact of different modalities of B-MINCOME policies on different dimensions of participants' quality of life.

We should have evidence-based recommendations (scalability) on what kind of policy to choose (conditional / non-conditional / passive / active / passive + active / etc.).

- **Characteristics of the evaluation:**

Combination of **quantitative and qualitative** analysis.

- Impact evaluation with random assignment (different treatment groups Vs. control group)
- Ex-ante design (needs assessment) and ex-post design (economic and impact assessment)
- Ethnographic research
- Evaluation of the economic local multiplier effect of the citizen currency (REC)

- **Information sources (treatment group and control group):**
 1. **Surveys** (baseline and 2 follow-ups, one per year). Raised the one of the 3rd year (4th year?)
 2. **Administrative registries:** (household income, social security, health services use, public aid and use of social services, residential situation, educational results of children <16 years old). (4 years)
 3. **Surveys** for participants of the Community participation policy
 4. **Interviews and discussion groups** by participants in ethnographic research

Analytical framework

CHANGES	OBJECTIVES	DIMENSIONS
INDIVIDUAL (family and environment)	WELL-BEING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material well-being • Subjective well-being • Health and health services use
	AUTONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial security • Labour participation • Time use • Capacity building
COMMUNITY (neighborhoods and social entities)	COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD BELONGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooting • Social relations • Solidarity and mutual aid
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social participation • Community network
INSTITUTIONAL (administration and public intervention)	INNOVATE ECOSYSTEM OF PUBLIC POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with public administration and social network • Processes improvement • Coordination between social actors
	EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REC impact in local economy • Municipal expenditure efficiency • Cost-effectiveness-efficiency of the program

Results of first and second year impact analysis

Indicator	1st year	2nd year (provisional results)
Extreme poverty	↓↓↓	↓↓↓
Extreme material deprivation	↓↓	↓↓
Not paying housing / housing problems	↓	↓
Welfare (satisfaction with life)	↑↑	↑↑
Mental health (develop. risk mental health)	↓	-
Health / Medicalization	-	-
<i>Occupation final project (Working / quality of work)*</i>	-	↓
Financial situation and satisfaction	↑↑	↑
Debts. Family/friend loans	(no data)	↓↓
Food (quality and deprivation)	↑↑	↑↑
Sleep quality	↑↑	↑↑
Sleeping time	↑	-
Social support scale (Duke)	-	↑ Participation Policy

* Not including the participants in the Training and Employment Policy. Relevant results on 3rd year.

Summary: Main Confirmed results

- The program is effective in improving the **well-being of families** and their **perception of their economic situation**, **reduces material deprivation**, **improves sleep quality** and reduces the stress associated with **food insecurity**.
- There are positive effects on the **financial situation** and **residential exclusion**, although there are no effects on the likelihood of having to leave of the current home. It also has reduced the probability of asking for **family or friends loans**.
- There are also some higher positive effects on **community participation**, **perception and sense of belonging of their neighborhood**. Better knowledge of the territory and its community assets. Greater interest in knowing and collaborating with local entities.
- **Higher quality relationship** between participants and social workers.
- **New work dynamics in social services**, including innovative public service strategies.

Partial, not-confirmed or unexpected results

- There are **not significant improvement in health** (only mental health in the first year).
- The intervention seems to **reduce labor participation and quality work participation** (need to be confirmed with future evaluations). The reduction is larger in conditional and limited modalities
- In some cases, the GMI has not been enough to face situations of extreme vulnerability, related in many cases to the existence of substantial or long-term debts.
- B-MINCOME does not seem to have **significant effect on the probability of enjoying individual leisure** (only in active and conditional policy participants).
- The application of **the conditional modality** seems to have a **positive** effect on participants subjective well-being.

Thanks!

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Ajuntament de
Barcelona