

Beyond the Basics: Guaranteed Livable Basic Income

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Supporting Victims & Preventing Crimes

The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment in the 1970s [led to a reduction in violent crimes](#), precisely 350 fewer violent crimes and 1,400 fewer total crimes per 100,000 people (a 17.5% reduction) compared to similar towns without the basic income.

The researchers suggest that basic income reduced financial stress, which decreased the likelihood of a violent incident. Moreover, basic income improved the bargaining power and the empowerment of women in relationships could reduce the chance of inter-partner assault.

Alaska's Permanent Fund Dividend, which provides an annual lump-sum payment to all Alaska residents, has been shown to [reduce property crime by 8%](#) with no increase in violent crimes.

A [systematic review](#) showed that cash-based interventions reduce suicide, transactional and age-disparate sex for girls, intimate partner violence, and physical child maltreatment.

A recent [report from the Center for Financial Inclusion](#) shows that carefully designed cash transfers directly sent to women can help address gender inequalities and empower women and girls by enhancing their bargaining position, mobility, and economic and social status, thereby reducing the risks of intimate partner violence.

A [study in New York City](#) showed that receipt of cash assistance was associated with fewer firearm homicides for young adults (ages 25-34 years) and adults (ages 35 years and older). Specifically, a 10.11% increase in percentage of population receiving public assistance was associated with 10.53 fewer homicides per 100,000 for young adults and 2.9 fewer homicides per 100,000 for adults.

Guaranteed livable basic income [can support](#) women or other marginalized individuals fleeing from intimate partner violence and economic abuse by providing the necessary financial resources to secure safe housing and food for themselves and their dependents.

A 2021 study by the [Canadian Center for Women's Empowerment](#) reported that 95% of victims and survivors in their sample were subjected to economic abuse and financial control by their partners. Abusers frequently took out debts in their partner's name to harm their credit scores and restrict their ability to leave the relationship.

Cash transfers have been shown to [support women escaping from domestic violence](#) by reducing stress, increasing their empowerment, increasing their bargaining power, and strengthening their social networks.

Based on abundant evidence and the lived experiences of victims and survivors, the [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#) spotlighted the need for a national guaranteed livable basic income in its Calls for Justice 4.5 and 16.20, as a crucial means of supporting Indigenous women and girls and preventing future harm.

Key References

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