



Social Assistance, Politics and Institutions (SAPI) Database User Guide and Codebook

Over the past two decades, social protection emerged as a new paradigm in the fight against poverty and vulnerability in the developing world. This new paradigm has transformed the antipoverty policy agenda in many countries, from traditional approaches of food aid and subsidies to regular and predictable forms of assistance. Today, nearly 900 million people worldwide benefit, directly or indirectly, from these programmes, making them one of the most important antipoverty policy instruments at the present time (Barrientos and Niño-Zarazúa 2011).

The International Labour Organisation (ILO 2001) divides the notion of social protection into three general categories: i) social insurance; ii) labour market regulation; and iii) social assistance. *Social insurance* includes contributory schemes designed to protect workers against life-course and work-related contingencies. *Labour market regulations* are legal frameworks aimed at ensuring minimum standards for employment and safeguarding workers' rights. *Social assistance* includes tax-financed (and in several contexts) donor-supported policy instruments designed to address poverty and vulnerability. Programmes such as China's *DiBao*, India's *National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme*; Mexico's *Progresa-Oportunidades-Prospera*, and South Africa's *Old-Age Pension* are prominent examples of this new wave of social assistance.

The role of social assistance in the fight against poverty and vulnerability has in particular been acknowledged in the discussions for the post 2015 Global Development Agenda. The High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda pointed out the importance of "providing social protection to help people build resilience to life's uncertainties" (United Nations 2013: ii), which culminated with the introduction of target 1.3 in the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls nations to implement "appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable".

There is a growing recognition about the importance of learning from, and better understanding, the wide range of social assistance programme in terms of objectives, design features, coverage and social and economic impacts, as well as the level of institutionalization, financing and political conditions in which these programmes have been introduced, and subsequently expanded.

The fact that there are positive gains from cross-country knowledge sharing, and that the experiences from one country can help others avoid placing resources on

ineffective policies, underscores the critical role of documenting and making information on social assistance programmes widely available.

Over the past two years, UNU-WIDER has embarked in the generation of a new database, ‘[Social Assistance, Politics and Institutions](#)’ (SAPI), which provides a synthesis of longitudinal and harmonized comparable information on social assistance programmes in developing countries, covering the period 2000-2015. The SAPI provides information on: i) programmes characteristics, ii) programme and country-level institutionalization; iii) budget and financing and iv) welfare impacts. The SAPI database is part of a large research initiative, [The Economics and Politics of Taxation and Social Protection](#) that aims to shed light on the system-wide impacts of social protection and tax systems in developing countries. It builds on an earlier initiative—the Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database (SADC) version 5.0—by Armando Barrientos, from the University of Manchester and [Miguel Niño-Zarazúa](#), UNU-WIDER Research Fellow.

There are several valuable databases on social assistance in developing countries. However, these datasets are in their current format limited in their capacity to support longitudinal comparative analysis. The SAPI database aims to expand previous data collection efforts and provide a consistent and comparable synthesis of programmes and country-level information over the past 15 years.

The SAPI collects information from primary sources including: i) National governments’ websites, and ii) regular reports published by coordinating agencies, programme administrators, and donors. The SAPI also collects information from several secondary sources including: iii) online repositories of international organisations such as the International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, the International Social Security Association, World Food Programme, the European Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, etc; iv) country reports from development agencies such as the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), the German Organisation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA), etc., and v) comparative studies of social protection programmes.

All data sources per programme are listed in the **Indexes of Programmes**, which are available online on the SAPI webpage.

The conceptualization and structure of the SAPI is the result of a long collaboration between Armando Barrientos and [Miguel Niño-Zarazúa](#), which has been facilitated by UNU-WIDER. The data collection process was supported, at different phases, by Katharina Bollig, Paola Peña, Alma Santillán-Hernández and Rose-Camile Vincent.

In the Codebook beta version (1.0), we describe the codes, variable definitions and their type. Some variables are categorical, some numeric, some dummies and others, strings with literal constants in the form of text.

There are instances where variables can take categories with multiple values. For example, consider the case of “proobj_1”, which captures programme objectives. For Mexico’s Progres-a-Oportunidades-Prospera (POP) programme, this variable takes the values 2457, reflecting POP’s multiple objectives: i) improve health outcomes (2), ii) improve education outcomes (4), iii) promote family and community participation (5), and iv) improve the network of social services (7).

For this Beta version (1.0), we have generated a few indicators to show how to make original variables fully comparable overtime and across countries.¹ In the case of coverage at individual level—which is coded as “covind”—we have generated a set of indicators with the following codes and definitions:

Code	Definition
rel_covind	Relative coverage of programme <i>i</i> , expressed as % of total population
rel_covind_pov	Relative coverage of programme <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$3.20 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)
rel_covind_pov19	Relative coverage programme <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$1.90 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)
rel_covind_pov55	Relative coverage programme <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$5.50 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)
rel_covindc	Relative coverage at country <i>i</i> , expressed as % of total population
rel_covind_povc	Relative coverage at country <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$3.20 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)
rel_covind_povc19	Relative coverage at country <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$1.90 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)
rel_covind_povc55	Relative coverage at country <i>i</i> as % of population with incomes below the \$5.50 a day World Bank poverty line at 2011 prices adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP)

To illustrate, we take the cases of South Africa and Brazil for relative coverage at country level.

¹ We plan to release a full set of comparable indicators in a subsequent version of the SAPI dataset

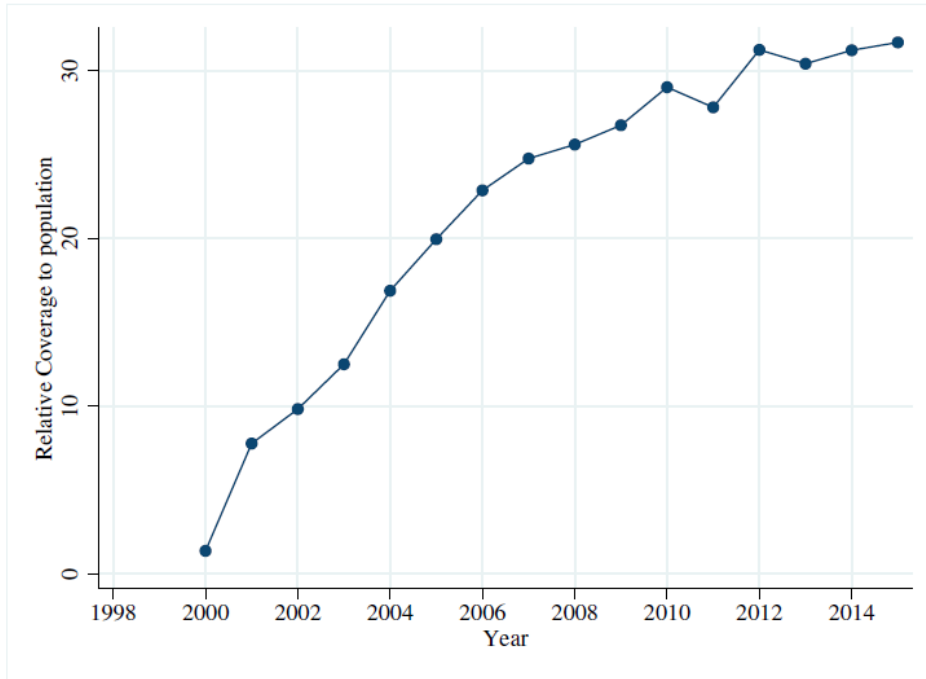


Figure 21: Relative coverage South Africa

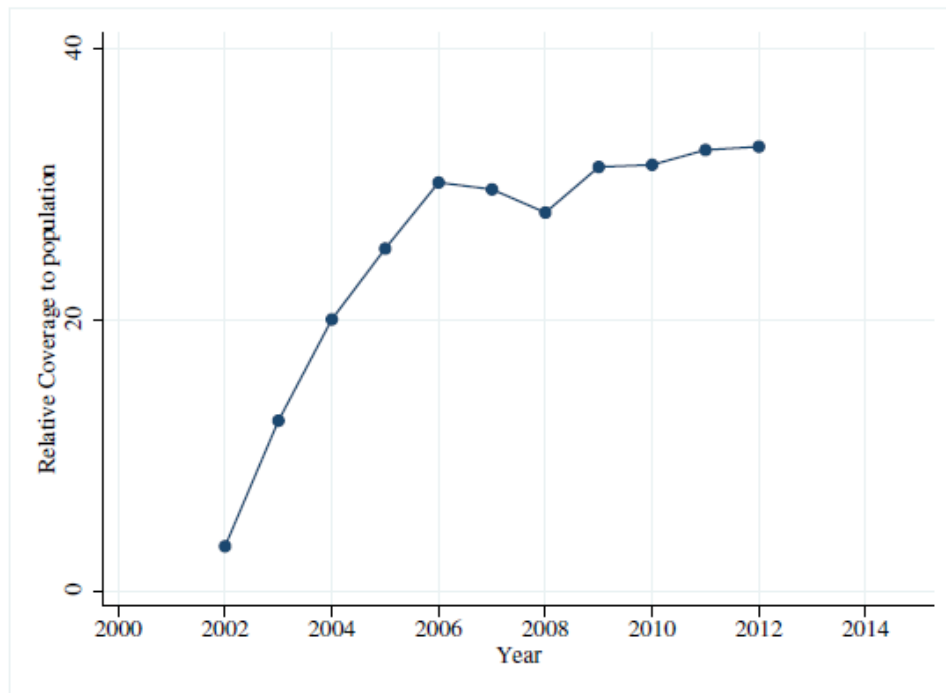


Figure 3: Relative coverage Brazil

The SAPI in a wider context

The raise of social assistance in the Global South has been taken place against a backdrop of specific contextual factors, including i) unprecedented changes in the

economic and social structures of countries, ii) a rapid urbanization process, iii) important demographic transitions and iv) political shifts.

The emergence of social assistance has been markedly distinctive of middle-income countries that have the fiscal space and administrative capacity to implement benefits programmes to scale. In many other instances, however, particularly among low and lower-middle income countries, the implementation of social assistance remains on a small scale and precarious in its institutionalisation and financing. What are future challenges for social assistance? What factors are likely to underpin their evolution, effectiveness and sustainability? What research gaps need to be addressed to guide future policy design?

The SAPI aims to contribute address empirically these important questions. To illustrate how SAPI can be combined with other data sources, we have included in this Beta version, a handful of indicators from UNU-WIDER’s Government Revenue Dataset (GRD), which roughly capture the fiscal space of countries. These indicators are described below:

Code	Definition
s_contr	Social Contributions at country level as % of GDP
totrev	Revenue excluding social contributions and grants at country level as % of GDP
direct	Direct Taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue at country as % of GDP
indirect	Indirect Taxes excluding resource revenues at country level as % of GDP

In the figures below, we see a clear reversal of direction between 2000 and 2015 in the correlation between relative coverage—measured as % of total population—and direct taxes measured as % of GDP.

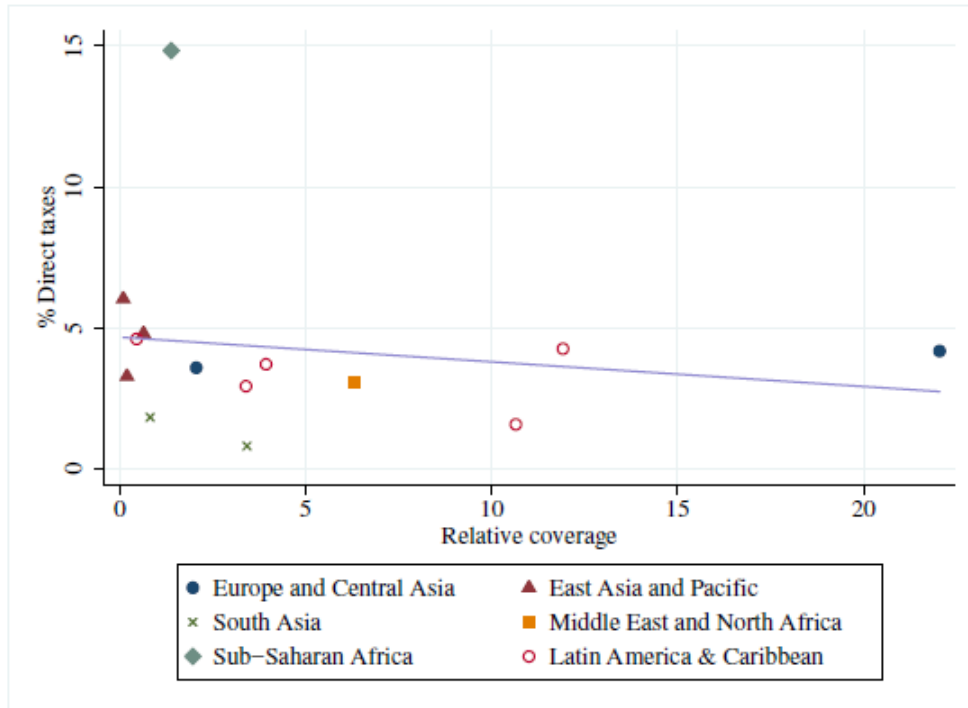


Figure 8: Direct Taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue -Relative coverage to population 2000

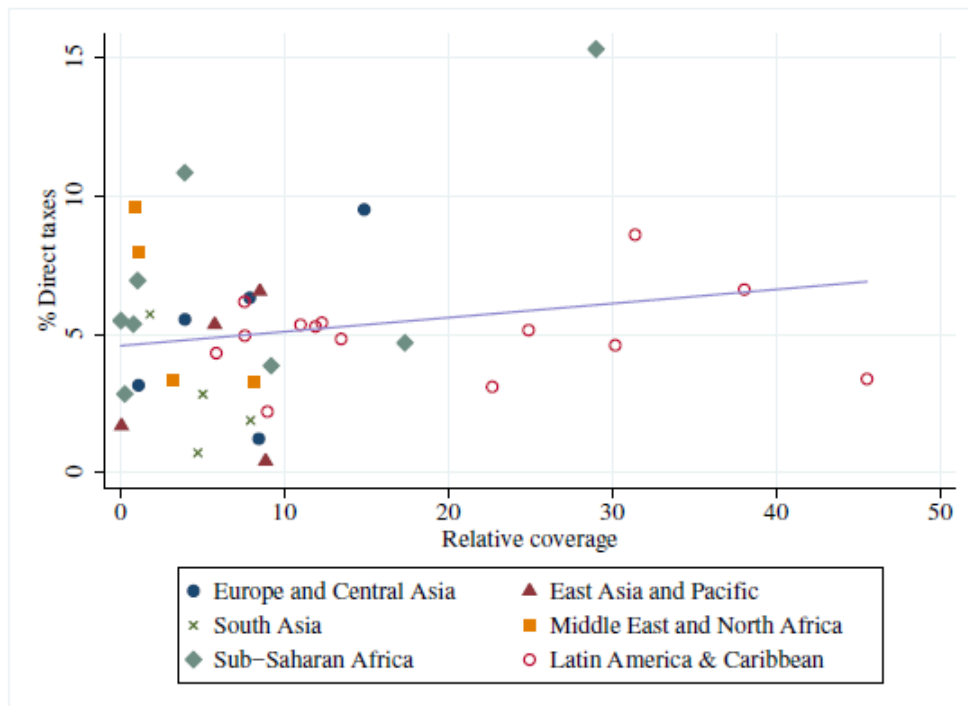


Figure 10: Direct Taxes excluding social contributions and resource revenue -Relative coverage to population 2010

During this initial Beta phase, we encountered several challenges to obtain complete information on all dimensions for each programme. That resulted in missing values, which nonetheless may denote different roots:

- NAv= Not Available. In this case, data was not collected by the programme agency
- NAp= Not Applicable. In this case, the corresponding variable did not to the programme
- NAc= Available but not accessible. In this case, data was collected but not made available
- NAcc= Not Accessible at this time. In this case, the data was collected and usually made available, but it was not accessible at the time of data collection.

There is the possibility that for NAv, NAc and NAcc values, data points will be available in future updates of the SAPI dataset.

Finally, all monetary values are expressed in local currency units (LCU), unless they are reported in US dollars. We have generated a dummy variable with the extension “_usd” that identifies those cases with a value = 1.

If the user has queries, or access to information not included in the SAPI, please contact [Miguel Niño-Zarazúa](#).

Codebook

Beta Version 1.0

Code	Variable definition	Coding
Country	<i>Country:</i> The variable identifies in which country the respective programme is implemented.	Numeric code based on UN Statistics Division.
Region	<i>Region:</i> This variable indicates the region that the country is part of, as defined according to the World Bank regional classification (World Bank, 2013).	Categorical variable: 1=Europe and Central Asia 2=East Asia and Pacific 3=South Asia 4=Middle East and North Africa 5=Sub-Saharan Africa 6=Latin America & Caribbean We should go over this classification. I adopted UN Statistics Division code for Latin America and the Caribbean. 419=Latin America & Caribbean 029= Caribbean 013=Central America 005=South America
Year	<i>Year:</i> The variable measures the number of years the programme has been in operation. SAPI collects data from 2000. For those programmes that began operation before 2000, and which had available data, the time series was extended as early as possible.	Numeric
A. Programme Characteristics		
Title	<i>Programme title:</i> The variable identifies the name of the programme in original language, if available, otherwise in English.	Coding system based on the country codes. Programme codes are available in the Stata version of the SAPI dataset.
Start	<i>Start date:</i> This variable indicates the year in which the programme began operations.	Numeric
end	<i>End date:</i> This variable indicates the year in which the programme ended operations, if applicable.	Numeric
replace	<i>Replace:</i> The variable identifies whether the current programme replaced an earlier programme.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
replacewhich	<i>Replacewhich:</i> If replace = 1, indicate the name of the old programme	This variable has the code of the programme.
protype	<i>Programme type:</i> This variable identifies the type of programme based on a typology of social assistance developed Barrientos and Nino-Zarazua (2011). The typology classifies programmes based on the following groups: pure income transfers, income transfers plus community assets, income transfers plus human capital investment and integrated antipoverty transfer programmes.	Categorical variable: 1=Pure income transfers 2=Income transfers plus community assets 3=Income transfers plus human capital investment 4=Integrated antipoverty transfer programmes
profunc	<i>Programme function:</i> This variable classifies programmes based on the objective functions of	Categorical variable: 1=Conditional cash transfer

	<p>their design features. These may include the provision of income support in exchange of utilisation of education and health services, like in the case of conditional cash transfers, or income support to people in old age, such as the case of old-age pensions.</p> <p>Various combinations are possible, as programmes might fulfil more than one function. A conditional cash transfer plus complementary services would be indicated in the dataset as <18> for instance.</p>	<p>2=Unconditional cash transfer 3=Old age pension 4=Disability pension 5=Food transfer 6=Employment guarantee scheme 7= Family transfer 8=Complementary services</p>
Proobj	<u>Programme objectives</u> : The variable the main objectives of the programme, as usually stated by the implementing agency.	String variable
Proobj_1	<u>Programme objectives numeric</u> : The variable creates categories for the main objectives of the programme.	<p>Categorical variable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide financial assistance 2. Improve health outcomes 3. Improve nutritional outcomes 4. Improve education outcomes 5. Promote family and community participation 6. Promote technical training and skill building 7. Improve the network of social services 8. Improve the wellbeing of the elderly 9. Tackle the intergenerational transmission of poverty
Pilot	<u>Pilot</u> : Dummy variable that identifies whether a programme is a pilot project in the corresponding year. Pilot projects are small in scale and introduced by governments or aid agencies with the aim of evaluating the feasibility, cost, and impacts of policy designs prior full-scale implementation.	<p>Dummy variable:</p> <p>0=No 1=Yes</p>
Target	<u>Target population</u> : This variable identifies the main target population of the programme.	<p>Categorical variable:</p> <p>1=All households 2= Households with children aged 18 and younger 2=People in old age 3=People with disabilities 4=People of working age 5= Women 6=Other</p>
categorical	<u>Categorical</u> : This variable takes the value 1 if the programme is a categorical programme and covers all within the category, and 0 if it selects participants within the category	<p>Dummy variable:</p> <p>0=No 1=Yes</p>
Inctest	<u>Income test</u> : This variable identifies whether an income test is used to select the beneficiaries.	<p>Dummy variable:</p> <p>0=No 1=Yes</p>
meanstest	<u>Means test</u> : This variable identifies whether a means test is used to select the beneficiaries.	<p>Dummy variable:</p> <p>0=No 1=Yes</p>

proxytest	<i>Proxy-means test:</i> This variable identifies whether a proxy-means test is used to select the beneficiaries.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Geotar	<i>Geographic targeting:</i> This variable identifies whether beneficiaries are selected based on their geographic location.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
comtar	<i>Community targeting:</i> This variable identifies whether beneficiaries are selected through community participation.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Cattar	<i>Categorical targeting:</i> This variable identifies whether beneficiaries are selected based on categorical characteristics, such as age or gender. If applicable, further specification of these categories is included in the programme index.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
selfselect	<i>Self-selection:</i> This variable identifies whether an eligible person Whether participants self-select into the programme.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Assets	<i>Asset targeting:</i> Whether selection includes an asset test	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Covind	<i>Coverage – individual level:</i> This variable measures the number of individual beneficiaries	Numeric
Covhh	<i>Coverage – household level:</i> This variable measures the number of household beneficiaries	Numeric
Entreq	<i>Entitlement requisites:</i> The variable lists the requisites to receive support by the programme. These may include birth certificate or proof of residency.	Categorical variable: 1. Identification card or birth certificate. 2. Proof of permanent residence 3. Certifications (health, school enrolment, nutrition) 4. Attendance of meetings, activities and training. 5. Targeting classification (classified in extreme poverty) 6. Income and expenditure verification/Utilities bills 7. Records 8. Do not receive other transfers 9. Home visits
meansinc	<i>Means test income:</i> This variable indicates what specification of income is treated to determine eligibility. Examples include a set income threshold, or the inclusion of income in a vulnerability assessment, and whether per capita income or household income is used to define eligibility.	String variable identifying income threshold
meansas	<i>Means test assets:</i> This variable indicates how assets are treated to determine eligibility. Examples include a set asset threshold, or the inclusion of assets in a vulnerability assessment.	String variable identifying asset threshold
meanswork	<i>Means test work:</i> This variable indicates how work is treated to determine eligibility, i.e. whether an inactivity test is conducted to determine eligibility.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes

recip	<u>Recipient</u> : This variable identifies the direct recipient of the transfer. In the case of old age pensions it is usually the pensioner who receives the pension, while female household members might be the recipients of various cash transfers, in order to strengthen their role in the household.	Categorical variable: 1=Child carer 2=Pensioner 3=Disabled 4=Worker 5=Household head 6=Female household member
payreg	<u>Payment regularity</u> : This variable measures the interval at which the payment is made. In the case of category 5, a further discussion is provided in the index of programme section.	Categorical variable: 1=Daily 2=Weekly 3=Biweekly 4=Monthly 5=Bimonthly 6=Quarterly 7=Every 6 months 8=Yearly
Transmin	<u>Transfer amount – minimum</u> : This variable measures the minimum amount a programme beneficiary may receive per month. The value is indicated in domestic currencies at current prices.	Numeric
Transmax	<u>Transfer amount – maximum</u> : This variable measures the maximum amount a programme beneficiary may receive per month. The value is indicated in domestic currencies at current prices.	Numeric
Transave	<u>Transfer amount – average</u> : The variable measures the average amount a programme beneficiary may receive per month. The value is indicated in domestic currencies at current prices.	Numeric
Transfix	<u>Transfer amount – fixed</u> : The variable measures the fixed transfer amount a programme beneficiary receives per month. The value is indicated in domestic currencies at current prices.	Numeric
Level	<u>Level of reporting</u> : This variable measures the level at which the transfer amount is reported, either at the individual level or the household level.	Categorical variable: 1=Individual level 2=Household level
Period	<u>Transfer period</u> : This variable measures the period that a beneficiary may be eligible to receive a transfer.	Dummy 0=No 1=Yes
period2	<u>Period2</u> : If <i>period</i> is yes, how many years is the beneficiary eligible to receive a transfer? The variable is measured in years. However, If in months or days, this needs to be converted to years. Example: a three-month period of eligibility would be 0.25 years. As in some cases it might be difficult to define a specific number of years, numbers 97, 98 and 99 are reserved for particular cases. Number 97 is reserved for cases in which continuation of payment depends on the continuation of a specific condition, as might be the case for disability allowances. Number 98 indicates that the transfer is subject to children being enrolled in school. Number 99 indicates that the transfer	Numeric 97=Subject to continuation of the condition 98=As long as children are in school 99=For the rest of natural lifetime

	period is not limited and is most likely to end with the natural lifespan of the beneficiary, as might be the case for social pensions.	
conhum	<i>Transfer conditions – human capital:</i> This is a dummy variable that measures whether income support is conditional upon the utilisation of social services aimed to enhance human capital.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
conenrol	<i>Transfer conditions – school enrolment:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the transfer is conditional upon school enrolment of school-aged children in the household.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
conatt	<i>Transfer conditions – school attendance:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the transfer is conditional upon school attendance of school-aged children in the household	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
conhealth	<i>Transfer conditions – health:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the transfer is conditional upon periodic health check-ups.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
conimmu	<i>Transfer conditions – immunization:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the transfer is conditional upon immunization of children in the household.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
connutri	<i>Transfer conditions – nutrition:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the transfer is conditional upon specific nutritional requirements.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
conwork	<i>Transfer conditions – work:</i> This is a dummy variable that measures whether income support is conditional upon the supply of wage labour.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
B. Programme Institutionalisation		
agename	<i>Implementing agency:</i> This variable identifies the agency responsible for the implementation of the programme. When multiple agencies are involved, the reported is the executing agency.	String variable with agency name
agetype	<i>Agency type:</i> This variable describes the type of executing agency. This may include ministries, international organizations, the private sector, NGOs, and Public-Private Partnerships, or a combination of various agencies.	Categorical variable: 1=Governmental 2=Multilateral (or bilateral) donor agency 3=Private 4=Non-profit organization 5=Hybrid
Centra	<i>Centralisation of decision making:</i> This ordinal variable assesses the degree of centralisation of the programme decision making. High centralisation describes a programme designed and implemented by central government. Low centralisation describes a programme designed and implemented at the community/district level. Medium centralisation describes programmes where state or provisional level have control over design and implementation.	Ordinal variable: 1=None 2=Low 3=Medium 4=High
Locdis	<i>Local government discretion:</i> This ordinal variable assesses the extent to which local government or community have the capacity to select beneficiaries and/or tailor/set transfer values for different households.	Ordinal variable: 1=None 2=Low 3=Medium 4=High

Interm	<i>Intermediation:</i> This dummy variable measures whether programme beneficiaries have access to a social worker.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
legfram	<i>Legal framework:</i> This categorical variable measures the legal framework under which the programme operates.	Categorical variable: 1=Constitutional law 2=Ordinary legislation 3=Presidential decree 4=Agency regulations 5=None
legframch1	<i>Changes in the legal framework:</i> This dummy variable identifies whether changes to the legal framework took place since the start of the programme.	Dummy 0=No 1=Yes
legframch2	<i>legframch2:</i> If <i>legframch1</i> is yes, which year were the changes made?	Numeric for year
evapro	<i>Evaluation protocols:</i> This dummy variable measures whether a programme has adopted an evaluation protocol.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
benreg	<i>Beneficiary registration:</i> This categorical variable measures the level at which the registration process of participants takes place.	Categorical variable: 1=District 2=Provincial / State 3=National 4=None
appep	<i>Appeals procedure:</i> This dummy variable measures whether a programme allows applicants to appeal the selection process of beneficiaries.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
socacc	<i>Social accountability and participation:</i> This dummy variable measures whether the community is involved in checking compliance between beneficiaries.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
budarr	<i>Budgetary arrangements:</i> The categorical variable reflects the extent to which budgetary arrangements can be modified. Formal arrangements are institutionalised and embodied into the legislation. Informal arrangements are changes in the budget that do not include changes in the legal framework, which may be contingent on donor funding. Discretionary are modifications to the budget determined by presidential or ministerial discretion.	Categorical variable: 1=Formal (legislated) 2= Informal (revelation) 3=Discretionary (finance or presidential discretion)
web	<i>Website:</i> The variable determines whether there is a website for the programme.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
URL	<i>URL:</i> This variable provides the actual website of the programme.	String with URL
C. Country-level Institutionalisation		
povstra	<i>Poverty strategy:</i> This dummy variable measures whether a programme has been implemented as part of a national poverty reduction strategy or social protection policy strategy.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
natco	<i>National coordination:</i> The variable describes whether there is a single agency in charge of poverty reduction, responsible for managing programmes, and coordinates government efforts.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes

D. Programme Budget		
Bugt	<i>Budget</i> : This numeric variable measures the budget assigned to the programme in the corresponding year. The amount is reported in local currency at current prices.	Numeric variable
exbugt	<i>Budget explanation</i> : This variable provides additional information on the budget amount. It specifies whether the amount was reported for the fiscal year, calendar year or multiyear period.	Categorical variable: 1=fiscal year 2= calendar year 3= multiyear period
exbugt2	<i>Budget explanation 2</i> : If <i>exbugt</i> is 3 (multiyear period), then this variable provides the number of years covered by the multiyear period.	Numeric variable
Cost	<i>Actual Expenditure</i> : This numeric variable measures the executed expenditure on the programme in the corresponding year. Values are reported in local currency at current prices.	Numeric variable
excost	<i>Cost explanation</i> : This variable provides additional information on the actual expenditure of the programme. It specifies whether the total cost was reported for the fiscal year, calendar year or multiyear period.	Categorical variable: 1= fiscal year 2= calendar year 3= multiyear period
excost2	<i>Cost explanation 2</i> : If <i>excost</i> is 3 (multiyear period), this variable measures the number of years covered by the multiyear period.	Numeric variable
dfin	<i>Donor Financing</i> : This dummy variable measures whether the programme receives donor contributions.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Dfinex	<i>Donor Financing Expenditure</i> : This numeric variable measures the donor executed contribution to the programme in the corresponding year. The amount is reported in local currency at current prices.	Numeric variable
exdfinex	<i>Donor Financing Explanation</i> : This variable provides additional information on donors' financial contribution to the programme. It specifies whether the amount was reported for the fiscal year, calendar year or multiyear period.	Categorical variable: 1= fiscal year 2= calendar year 3= multiyear period
exdfinex2	<i>Donor financing explanation2</i> : If <i>exdfinex</i> is 3 (multiyear period), then this variable measures the number of years covered in the multiyear period.	Numeric variable
Govfinex	<i>Government Financing Expenditure</i> : This numeric variable measures the governments' executed contribution to the programme in the corresponding year. The amount is reported in local currency at current prices.	Numeric variable
exgovfinex	<i>Government Financing Explanation</i> : This variable provides additional information on government executed contribution to the programme. It specifies whether the amount was reported for the fiscal year, calendar year or multiyear period.	Categorical variable: 1= fiscal year 2= calendar year 3= multiyear period
exgovfinex2	<i>Government financing explanation 2</i> : If <i>exgovfinex</i> is 3 (multiyear period), this provides the number of years covered in the multiyear period	Numeric variable

findom	<u>Whether programme is financed domestically:</u> This variable defines whether a programme is financed totally or partially by domestic sources.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
findomsour	<u>Sources of domestic financing:</u> This variable identifies the sources of domestic financing. Earmarked or hypothecated taxes are collected explicitly for the purpose of financing transfers * can be: i) central government ii) local government (e.g. a programme financed through a local consumption tax would be <24>	Categorical variable: *1= general govt revenues (taxes) *2= earmarked or hypothecated taxes *3=income taxes *4=consumption taxes or VAT *5= natural resource revenues *6=social security or poverty reduction funds
E. Welfare outcomes		
Note: information on welfare outcomes to be included in a future update		
monitor	<u>Monitoring and Evaluation systems:</u> This variable measures whether the programme has developed a monitoring and evaluation system.	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
Eval	<u>Evaluation:</u> This variable measures whether internal or external experimental or quasi-experimental research protocols have been implemented to assess the economic and social impacts of the programme	Dummy variable: 0=No 1=Yes
pov	<u>Poverty:</u> This variable documents the impact of programmes on various income the poverty level of the beneficiaries	String
ineq	<u>Inequality:</u> This variable reports the impact of the programme on inequality	String
work	<u>Work:</u> This variable indicates the impact of the programme on access to labor market	String
enrol	<u>Enrolment:</u> This variable indicates the impact of the programme on school enrolment rate	String
atten	<u>Attendance:</u> This variable indicates the impact of the programme on school attendance rate	String
hutil	<u>Health utilisation:</u> This variable indicates the impact of the programme on attendance to health units and utilisation of healthcare services	String
immun	<u>Immunisation:</u> This variable indicates the impact of the programme on completed immunisation of the beneficiaries	String
nutri	<u>Nutrition:</u> This variable reports the impact of the program on nutrition of the beneficiaries	String
comloc	<u>Community/Local Economy outcome:</u> This variable reports the broader impact of the programme on target communities and the local economy	String
othimp	<u>Others:</u> This variable reports other outcomes of the programme which are not covered by above-listed variables	String

References

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