



**EXPANDING
SOCIAL
PROTECTION**

better life chances for all

Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme

Impact after one year of programme operations 2012-2013

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) pilot social cash transfer scheme is a key element of the government of Uganda's Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESPP). The aim of SAGE is to help to tackle chronic poverty in Uganda and address the impact of poverty on social cohesion and the ability of chronically poor people to access healthcare, education and other key services.

The SAGE pilot tests a range of implementation modalities for an efficient, cost-effective and scalable social transfer. This is to generate evidence for national policy making and to provide a reference point to relevant stakeholders about the government's acceptance of and commitment to social protection.

The SAGE pilot is expected to reach around 600,000 people in about 95,000 households over a period of four years (April 2011-February 2015), covering approximately 15% of households in 14 pilot districts. Two targeting methodologies are being implemented in separate sub-counties of the 14 pilot districts. One – known as the Vulnerable Family Support Grant (VFSG) – employs a composite index based on demographic indicators of vulnerability to determine eligibility. The other – Senior Citizens Grant (SCG) – uses age to determine eligibility, with all individuals aged over 65 entitled to receive the transfer (over 60 in the Karamoja region).

This evaluation component assesses the impact and operational effectiveness of the SAGE pilot programme, compares the performance of the two targeting methodologies used, and ensures that impact evaluation findings are disseminated nationally. A robust impact evaluation can contribute to ESPP's learning aims. It is a vital tool in ensuring the effectiveness of the programme and in uncovering potential challenges to its implementation and ability to achieve impact.

This report presents findings from research conducted in September-November 2013 for the midline round of the independent impact evaluation of the SAGE programme, some 12 months after the programme started implementing in evaluation areas. Its purpose is to provide an analysis of the impact of the SAGE programme in the study locations after the first 12 months of programme operations. A second round of research will provide the basis for assessing the impact of the SAGE programme after 24 months of implementation. Additional reports, offering detailed findings from the qualitative research and an assessment of programme operational performance, are also available.

Methodology

The evaluation assesses SAGE against its main objective of empowering recipient households through: reducing material deprivation; increasing economic security; reducing social exclusion; and increasing access to services. To achieve this the evaluation collects quantitative and qualitative information on a range of key indicators and supporting data over three 'rounds' of research: baseline, midline and endline. The research presented in this midline report was undertaken in September and October 2013. The baseline research was conducted in 2012 and the endline in September-October 2014.

The quantitative survey is implemented in 399 clusters across 48 sub-counties in eight programme districts. The two targeting mechanisms (SCG and VFSG) are randomly assigned evenly between the 48 sub-counties. The exception is the Karamoja region, in which only the SCG was employed. A sample of 100 control communities is also surveyed in order to assess impact on a selection of community-level outcomes.

The evaluation was set up on the basis of a regression discontinuity design (RDD), an approach agreed upon via a multi-stakeholder consultation process. While offering a number of advantages, the RDD approach to modelling impact also contained a number of risks, and ultimately did not produce consistent or robust enough results in the context of SAGE. In light of these risks, the evaluation team proposed an alternative methodology, propensity score matching (PSM) combined with difference-in-differences (DID). Section 2 and an accompanying technical annexure give more details on the methodologies employed for the quantitative and qualitative research.

The SAGE cash transfer

Section 3 of the midline report describes receipt of the SAGE cash transfer by households and explores differing levels of exposure to the programme. It considers who controls the cash transfer within households and how it is spent.

The SAGE cash transfer is currently worth UGX 25,000 per month and is paid bi-monthly by electronic transfer to a named recipient, using a SAGE programme card that contains a SIM. The survey found that households have received 2.7 payments on average since baseline, worth a total of UGX 132,000. This was against a predicted target of five-six transfers, worth up to UGX 290,000. The shortfall is explained by delays in the start of payments, which affected all evaluation areas. The average number of transfers received differs by targeting mechanism: SCG households received 2.7 payments and VFSG 2.9. The average total value of transfers received is UGX 128,500 for SCG beneficiaries and UGX 138,500 for VFSG beneficiaries.

The transfer is paid to individuals in the case of the SCG, and to households in the case of the VFSG. Women are selected as the named recipient in VFSG households if present. The proportion of female beneficiaries is high overall, at 66%, and much higher for VFSG households than SCG households (84% vs 56% respectively). SCG recipients are older on average than VFSG recipients (70 compared to 65). In the vast majority of cases it is the named beneficiary who decides how the SAGE transfers are spent, often following discussion with other family members. The transfer is largely spent on food and basic needs, but is also used for productive investments. Health and education are two further significant expenditure items reported by beneficiaries. A small portion of households report sharing some of the transfer in the form of gifts or loans to other households.



The transfer is largely spent on food and basic needs, but is also used for productive investments

The value of the transfer to households depends on their size and level of consumption. The survey found that, due to differing household composition between the two groups, the monthly value of the transfer per adult equivalent is slightly larger for SCG than for VFSG (UGX 11,800 compared to UGX 10,400). This represents around 13% of total household consumption for beneficiary households (the same for both SCG and VFSG recipients).

There are some differences between the two targeted populations in how they spend the SAGE transfer. SCG beneficiaries largely spend the transfer on food and other basic goods. Productive investments, health and education are three other commonly reported expenditure categories. VFSG households also spend the majority of the transfer on food and basic needs, but less so than SCG recipients (approx. 57% compared to 72%). Instead, VFSG households tend to report spending more on productive investments and education.

There are indications that SAGE is having an influence on the composition of SCG households, including on migration behaviour. It may be that SCG households are reorganising themselves by responding to the transfer's ability to support small numbers of people. However, this is a complex area and requires further research.

Impact of SAGE – 12 months after operations started

Economic and material welfare

Section 4 of the report analyses the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on households' economic and material wellbeing, including consumption, food security and nutrition, livelihoods, and child labour. It finds that the programme is not yet demonstrating an impact on poverty rates. For both SCG and VFSG beneficiary households, the programme appears to be having a positive impact on total household consumption. Total consumption increased by a bit less than half of the value of the transfer, while another part appears to have been saved and/or invested otherwise. The impact on overall household consumption, and thus potentially poverty rates, is expected to consolidate once the programme is delivering regular transfers over a longer period of time.

When looking at different consumption items, the effect of SAGE was found to be quite different between VFSG and SCG target groups. For the VFSG group, SAGE has resulted in expenditure on food, as well as shoes and clothes. The increase in food consumption is matched by a strong reduction in the proportion of households suffering hunger and an increase in the quality of diets and food security. For the SCG group, while SAGE did increase expenditure on shoes and clothes (and there is some indication of an increase in health expenditure), its effects on food security were less evident. Such differences are partly related to the fact that the SCG is universally perceived to be a personal rather than a household benefit. SAGE has not impacted child malnutrition for children in either SCG or VFSG households, which is not surprising given the multidimensional nature of the problem.

SAGE is having a positive impact on subjective wellbeing across a number of dimensions. VFSG households show a clear improvement in subjective welfare, and there are indications that elderly SAGE recipients under the SCG are also moving from being unable to meet their needs to being able to meet those needs. Meanwhile, increased expenditures on items such as food and clothes are reported to have positively affected elderly beneficiaries' self-esteem by reducing their dependence on others and their need to 'beg'. This has enhanced their status and dignity and increased their ability to share and thus access reciprocal support networks.

This finding is quite powerful, especially considering the relatively low value of the transfer, as it seems to engender a number of important positive effects on the material welfare of elderly beneficiaries. These include improved ability to smooth consumption and cope with negative shocks (including ill health), as well as improved voice and participation in community decision-making structures.

The types of shocks households face are very similar across SCG and VFSG areas and across time, including illness/injury or loss of a household member, loss of productive assets or income, or increased expenditures. Both SCG and VFSG households report being better able to borrow a large amount of money (UGX 60,000 or more) in an emergency. This, combined with the positive effect of the programme on SCG households' ability to access borrowing and credit, and VFSG households' ability to save, implies a positive overall impact on reducing household's vulnerability to the shocks they face.

As mentioned above, SAGE is enabling VFSG households to save more, and SCG households to better access borrowing and credit. At the same time, the study finds no significant impact of the programme on the value of outstanding credit debt for SAGE beneficiaries.

SAGE does not seem to be causing dependency. Whilst the proportion of working-age adults engaged in economic activities has increased since baseline, the increase in labour participation rates is not attributable to SAGE. The labour trends observed appear to be due to broader economic contextual factors and are not the result of the SAGE programme. SAGE is not impacting rates of child labour.

There are indications that SAGE may have increased the propensity of SCG beneficiaries to cultivate the land they own, possibly by making it affordable for them to hire labour. However, the data here are not conclusive and these results are not observed for the VFSG group. The SAGE programme has positively impacted the proportion of both VFSG and SCG households that have purchased livestock in the last 12 months (as animal husbandry is often combined with subsistence agriculture). It has also contributed to increasing the proportion of VFSG beneficiaries who own livestock, with investments concentrated primarily on cattle and goats. In addition, the programme is helping VFSG households purchase other productive assets.

Access to services

Section 5 considers SAGE's impact on access to education and health.

Education

SAGE is not shown to be increasing education expenditure, nor is it impacting education attendance or attainment for children in SCG or VFSG households positively or negatively. The report examines some negative trends observed across school-age children in SCG households, but these are not attributable to SAGE. For the VFSG group, the enrolment rate amongst girls has increased more in the control group than amongst beneficiaries, ascribing a negative impact to SAGE, but this is difficult to interpret.

Healthcare

SAGE does not seem to be impacting health status or health-seeking behaviour either positively or negatively. Although the data suggest some changes in relation to beneficiaries' health status as well as health-seeking behaviour (for example, there is a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who were ill or injured who sought formal health care), these are not attributable to the programme. However, the qualitative survey includes a number of accounts from individuals testifying to positive experiences in terms of SAGE's ability to help individuals meet healthcare costs if those occur in the immediate period around receipt of the transfer.

Social relations and cohesion

Section 6 analyses the relationship of SAGE to formal and informal institutions, social relations and notions of citizenship.

The SAGE cash transfer has not displaced formal support from other sources for either SCG or VFSG beneficiaries. Instead, the midline research found that SAGE had a significant positive impact on SCG recipients' integration into community-based reciprocal support mechanisms, with a positive impact particularly with regard to their receipt of support from other households. Conversely, in VFSG areas SAGE is found to have had a significant impact on beneficiaries' support provided to other households. This different outcome for VFSG households may partly be explained by inter-household tensions caused by the VFSG targeting. VFSG beneficiaries may have felt obligated to, or pressured by, other members of the community to share SAGE resources that were not perceived as fully deserved. In SCG communities, by contrast, the cash transfer is often reported to have contributed to inter-household harmony.

At the household level, the cash transfer was reported to have helped reduce the dependence of the elderly on the extended family, and in some cases has enabled the elderly to support others. This has been reported as a positive experience for elderly beneficiaries themselves, who previously were often disregarded or treated like 'beggars'.

Qualitative evidence suggests that SAGE may contribute to changes in the demographic structure of SCG beneficiary households by fostering the autonomy of elderly members. This is partially corroborated by quantitative evidence (see the section on the SAGE cash transfer above). This needs to be confirmed by further research.

SAGE has contributed to enhancing women's empowerment by improving the status of SCG female beneficiaries and enabling VFSG female beneficiaries to buy assets (livestock). Despite this, overall, SAGE has not significantly influenced female control over household decision making. In most communities, the cash transfer has contributed positively to household relationships; however, it has exacerbated marital tensions in some VFSG households due to the named beneficiary being female.

There has been no significant change in perceptions of the social contract or citizenship accountability processes as a result of the programme. Yet the qualitative research did find a notable increase in elderly SAGE beneficiaries' participation and voice in community meetings. This has benefitted from the contributions of the cash transfer to beneficiaries' self-esteem, status and respect.



SAGE has contributed to enhancing women's empowerment

Local markets and infrastructure

Section 7 discusses SAGE's impact on local markets, wages and prices. It finds that agricultural wages seem to have decreased over time for both male and female workers in control and treatment communities alike, but this is not attributable to SAGE. On the other hand, non-agricultural male wages show a positive and significant impact of the programme, with male wages going up in treated communities and not in control ones. Qualitative findings suggest that there might be an increase in demand for casual labour in treatment communities, with beneficiaries using their transfer to hire casual labour for strenuous tasks such as collecting water. However, this finding should not be over-emphasised as only a small percentage of individuals is engaged in non-agricultural activities, and the data on non-agricultural wages show high variation across different activities. SAGE is not seen to be having any impact on local price inflation.

The qualitative research highlights that female beneficiaries in particular have been investing in savings groups, as well as supporting other community members with their cash transfer in the knowledge that this support will be reciprocated when they are in need. Similarly, the quantitative data show that SAGE has had a significant positive impact on the communities within which a credit or savings group is operating. The quantitative data do not show any significant programme impact regarding the development of local markets, though there are indications from the qualitative research that SAGE may be having positive spillover effects on the local economy beyond the immediate beneficiaries.

Conclusions

Section 8 of the report sets out the conclusions from the midline data, as well as looking ahead to the final round of the evaluation.

This is the first follow-up round of the SAGE pilot programme impact evaluation. The results of this study reflect the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on beneficiary households and communities 12 months after the baseline survey. Detailed findings from the qualitative research conducted at midline are also available. An assessment of programme operational effectiveness is provided by a separate report.

The findings from the evaluation midline report feed into the ESPP and SAGE programme learning framework in order that they can be used to update and improve performance of all components of the SAGE programme and the ESPP more generally. They will also be disseminated more broadly, to help build the evidence base for social protection and the reduction of chronic poverty, both in Uganda and internationally.

The impact results after two years will be presented in a final endline report, due in 2015.



Qualitative research indicates that SAGE may be having positive spillovers on the local economy

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Abbreviations

BI	Baseline
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DID	Difference-in-Differences
ESPP	Expanding Social Protection Programme
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FCS	Food Consumption Score
Fu	Follow-up
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
ICC	Intra-Cluster Correlation
ITC	Inter-Temporal Correlation
LCD	Labour Capacity and Dependency targeting
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MIS	Management Information System
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PCA	Principle Component Analysis
PER	Protein Efficiency Ratio
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSM	Propensity Score Matching
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCT	Randomised Controlled Trial
RDD	Regression Discontinuity Design
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SCG	Senior Citizens Grant
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Ugandan Shilling
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
VFSG	Vulnerable Family Support Grant
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WHO	World Health Organization

Part A: Background and method

The impact evaluation combines qualitative and quantitative methods and is conducted over three rounds: baseline, midline and endline



1 | Introduction

This report presents findings from the quantitative and qualitative research conducted for the midline round of the independent impact evaluation of the Uganda SAGE programme. Its purpose is to provide an analysis of the impact of the SAGE programme in the study locations in the 12 months since the baseline study.

The impact evaluation has both a qualitative and quantitative component and is being conducted over three rounds: baseline, midline and endline. The research presented in this midline report was undertaken in September and October 2013. The quantitative baseline was conducted in September-October 2012, while the qualitative research baseline was undertaken in February-March 2012.¹ The endline was to be conducted in September-October 2014.

Quantitative and qualitative results are integrated in this report to provide a broader understanding of the context in which the programme is operating, to enable an assessment of impacts that are difficult to cover completely and sensitively using only a quantitative survey, and to provide nuanced data to help explain the quantitative findings. Detailed findings from the qualitative research are presented in a separate report.² An additional report provides an assessment of programme operational performance using a combination of both qualitative and quantitative data.³

The SAGE theory of change (see Section 2.2.1 and Annex A) identifies the core impact areas that underpin the qualitative evaluation questions and additionally links these with the quantitative indicators.

¹ The qualitative research at baseline was conducted more than 12 months prior to the midline round of data collection as part of the sequencing of qualitative and quantitative research activities in order that preliminary findings from the qualitative study could inform the design of the quantitative study.

² Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

³ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

1.1 Overview of the SAGE programme

The government of Uganda is implementing the ESPP. A key element of the ESPP is the pilot SAGE. The aim of the SAGE pilot is test a range of implementation modalities for an efficient, cost-effective and scalable social transfer, generate evidence for national policy making, and provide a reference point to relevant stakeholders about the government's acceptance of and commitment to social protection. The SAGE pilot is expected to reach around 600,000 people in about 95,000 households over a period of four years (April 2011-February 2015), covering approximately 15% of households in 14 pilot districts.⁴

Two targeting methodologies are being implemented in separate sub-counties of the 14 pilot districts. One – known as the VFSG – employs a composite index based on demographic indicators of vulnerability to determine eligibility. The other – SCG – uses age to determine eligibility.⁵

If present in a beneficiary household, adult women are selected by the programme to be the physical recipient of transfers under the VFSG. In the case of the SCG, the transfer is given to the specific older person enrolled. The programme allows for an alternate recipient to collect the transfer on behalf of the beneficiary in cases where the named beneficiary is sick or infirm, or where it is simply physically more convenient for another person to collect the money.

The transfer is currently worth UGX 25,000 per month and is paid bi-monthly. This amount represents a slight increase on the original value of the transfer when it was set in 2011 (UGX 23,000). The amount is reviewed and updated once a year.⁶

The telecoms provider MTN is contracted to transfer cash to beneficiaries using electronic transfers. A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to facilitate monitoring of programme implementation. Households were registered into the programme via a census-style registration exercise in which details were gathered from all households and entered into the programme MIS. The registration exercise was carried out by local government with the support of the Uganda Registration Services Bureau, UNICEF and the SAGE programme. In evaluation areas registration took place between April and June 2012.

Responsibility for implementation of SAGE sits with the SAGE Implementation Unit based within the Social Protection Secretariat in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The ESPP Steering Committee oversees the work of the Social Protection Secretariat, including implementation of the SAGE programme. The ESPP Steering Committee reports to the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development, who in turn reports to Cabinet and Parliament.

Within the pilot districts SAGE is administered by local government officials, including district chairpersons, community development officers (CDOs), sub-county chairpersons, parish chairpersons and village chairpersons (LC1s). Payments are administered by agents supplied by the payments provider and overseen by relevant local government staff (sub-county and parish chairpersons) at the paypoint.

This report is written for an audience that is assumed to have a minimal working knowledge of the SAGE programme and Uganda administrative context. For more detail on the SAGE programme, including enrolment and eligibility procedures, see Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

4 Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Nebbi, plus the newly created districts of Zombo, Kole, Napak, Amudat, Kyegegwa and Kyankwanzi.

5 Over 65; over 60 in the Karamoja region.

6 The transfer increased to UGX 24,000 in July 2012 and again to UGX 25,000 in July 2013.

1.2 Overview of the impact evaluation

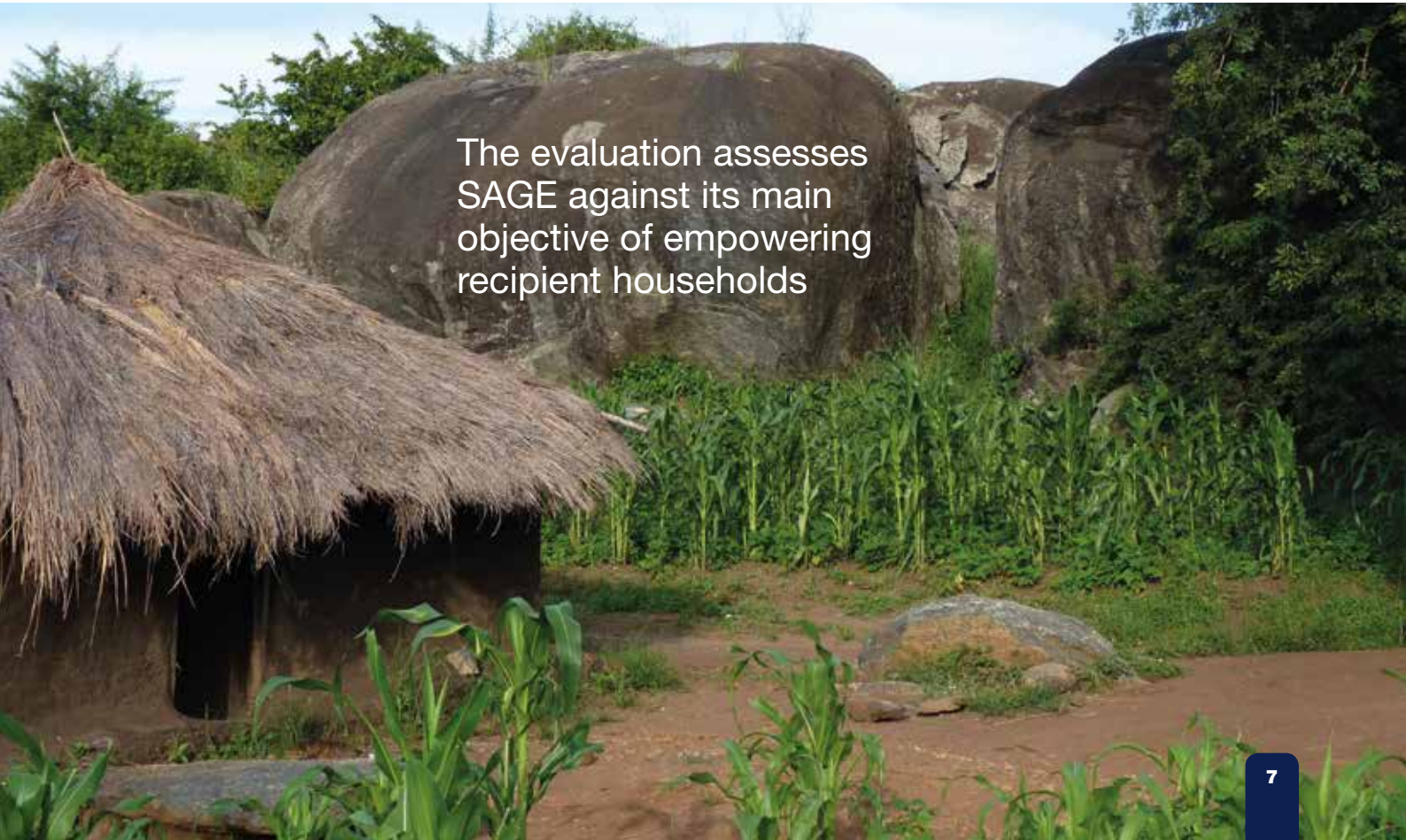
The SAGE programme includes an evaluation component. The purposes of the evaluation component are to assess the impact and operational effectiveness of the SAGE pilot programme, compare the relative performance of the two targeting methodologies used by the pilot, and ensure that evaluation findings are disseminated nationally.

The evaluation component aims at determining the relevance and effectiveness of cash transfers in delivering the broad aims of the ESPP. This is with a view to informing stakeholders of the programme's performance and enabling lessons to be drawn to improve future practice and policy. An internal operational monitoring exercise is being conducted that, together with results from the impact evaluation, feeds into the SAGE programme learning framework.

The evaluation assesses SAGE against its main objective of empowering recipient households through:

- reducing material deprivation;
- increasing economic security;
- reducing social exclusion; and
- increasing access to services.

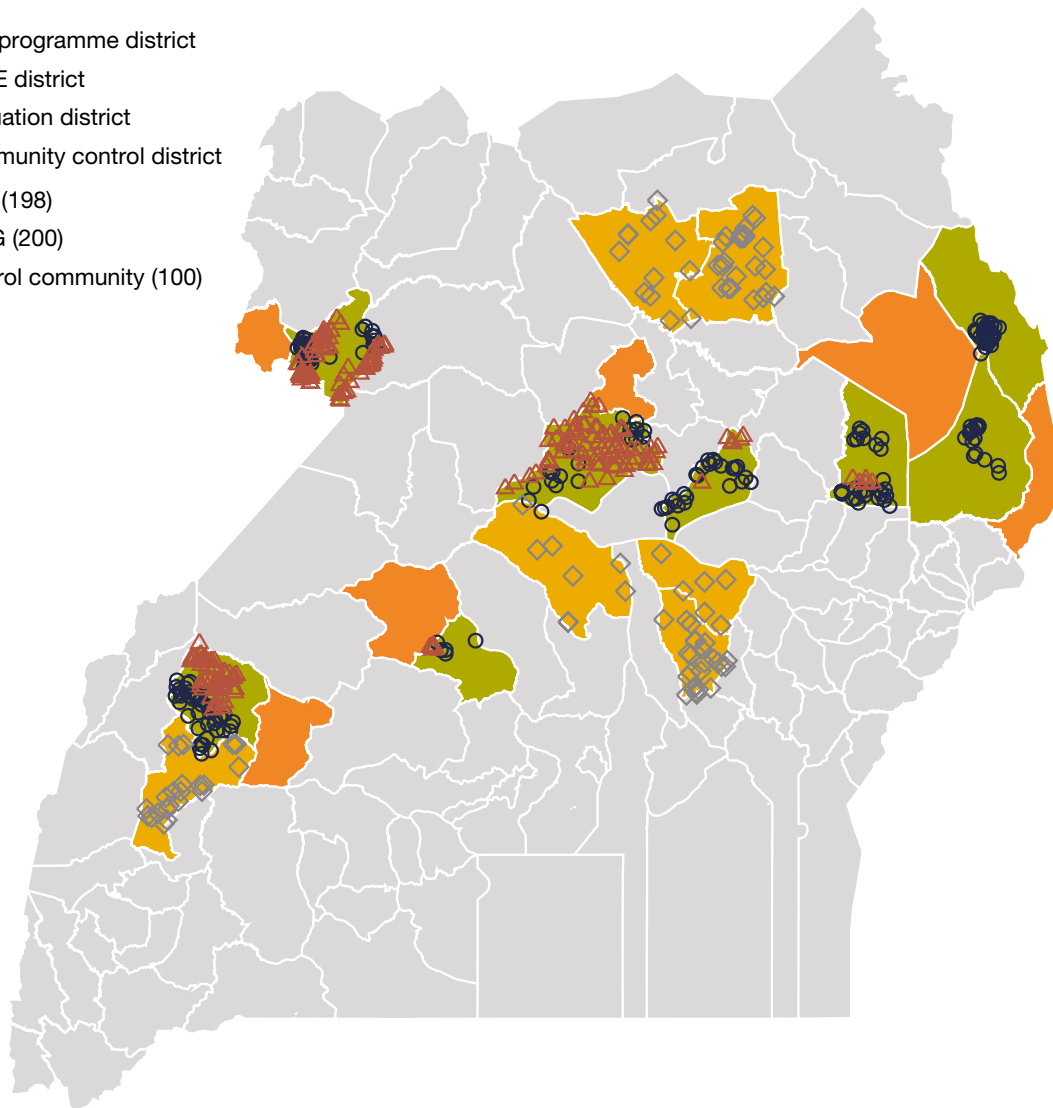
In order to assess these impacts, the evaluation collects quantitative and qualitative information over three years on a range of key indicators and supporting data. The impact analysis is conducted using a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative research with a quasi-experimental quantitative survey design.



The evaluation assesses SAGE against its main objective of empowering recipient households

Figure 1: SAGE programme districts and evaluation communities

- Non-programme district
- SAGE district
- Evaluation district
- Community control district
- SCG (198)
- △ VFSG (200)
- ◇ Control community (100)



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey Sep-Oct 2012.

The quantitative survey is implemented in 399 clusters across 48 sub-counties in eight programme districts⁷ (see Figure 1). The two targeting mechanisms (SCG and VFSG) were randomly assigned evenly between the 48 sub-counties. The exception was the Karamoja region, in which only the SCG targeting mechanism was employed. The SAGE programme implemented the enrolment process in evaluation areas where selected recipients receive the transfer, but only after they were surveyed at baseline in 2012. A panel of these households was then interviewed on an annual basis for two rounds of follow-up surveys, the midline survey described in this report, and the endline survey. There was a gap of 12 months between each round of surveys, with data collection taking place between September and November each year. The data that underpin the quantitative analysis in this report were collected between September and November 2013.


⁷ Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Nebbi.

A sample of 100 control communities was also surveyed in order to measure impact on a selection of community-level outcomes. The control communities were identified using matching techniques, which match treatment and control communities using characteristics drawn from the 2002 Uganda census. The control communities are located across six control districts, chosen using the same rationale as was used to select the 14 pilot programme districts to obtain maximum comparability. The six control districts selected were: Nakasongola in the central region; Kamuli and Buyende in the eastern region; Pader and Agago in the northern region; and Kamwenge in the western region (see Figure 1). For details on the matching techniques used for the selection of control communities and estimation of community-level impacts see Annex C.

Qualitative fieldwork took place in four districts in the baseline year, selected purposively from within the eight SAGE evaluation districts to give a range of different contexts. At midline and endline, the qualitative research was expanded to all eight evaluation districts. Data collection at baseline took place between February and March 2012. Data collection at midline, which is the basis for the analysis presented in this report, was conducted between September and October 2013.

1.3 Structure of report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows. Section 2 provides detail on the evaluation design and methodology. Section 3 describes the SAGE cash transfer and its receipt and use by households. Section 4 analyses the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on households' economic and material wellbeing, including consumption, food security and nutrition, livelihoods, and child labour. Section 5 considers programme impact on households' access to education, health and financial services, as well as other formal transfers. Section 6 discusses the interaction of the SAGE cash transfer with the local economy and markets. Section 7 analyses the relationship of SAGE to informal institutions, social relations and notions of citizenship. Section 8 offers concluding thoughts and implications for policy, as well as looking forward to the final round of the evaluation. A technical annex (available separately) provides detail on the sampling methodology, the quantitative approach and econometric methods used, the methodologies for community matching, and construction of consumption aggregates and food security and malnutrition indicators, as well as presenting supplementary tables and standard errors and design effects for all reported indicators.

A photograph of a woman in a rural setting, wearing a patterned headwrap and a floral-patterned sleeveless top. She is holding a baby wrapped in a white cloth. The background shows a dirt path, green foliage, and a white dog lying down. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

The evaluation theory of change recognises the effectiveness of cash transfers in tackling poverty and vulnerability, while promoting broader developmental impacts

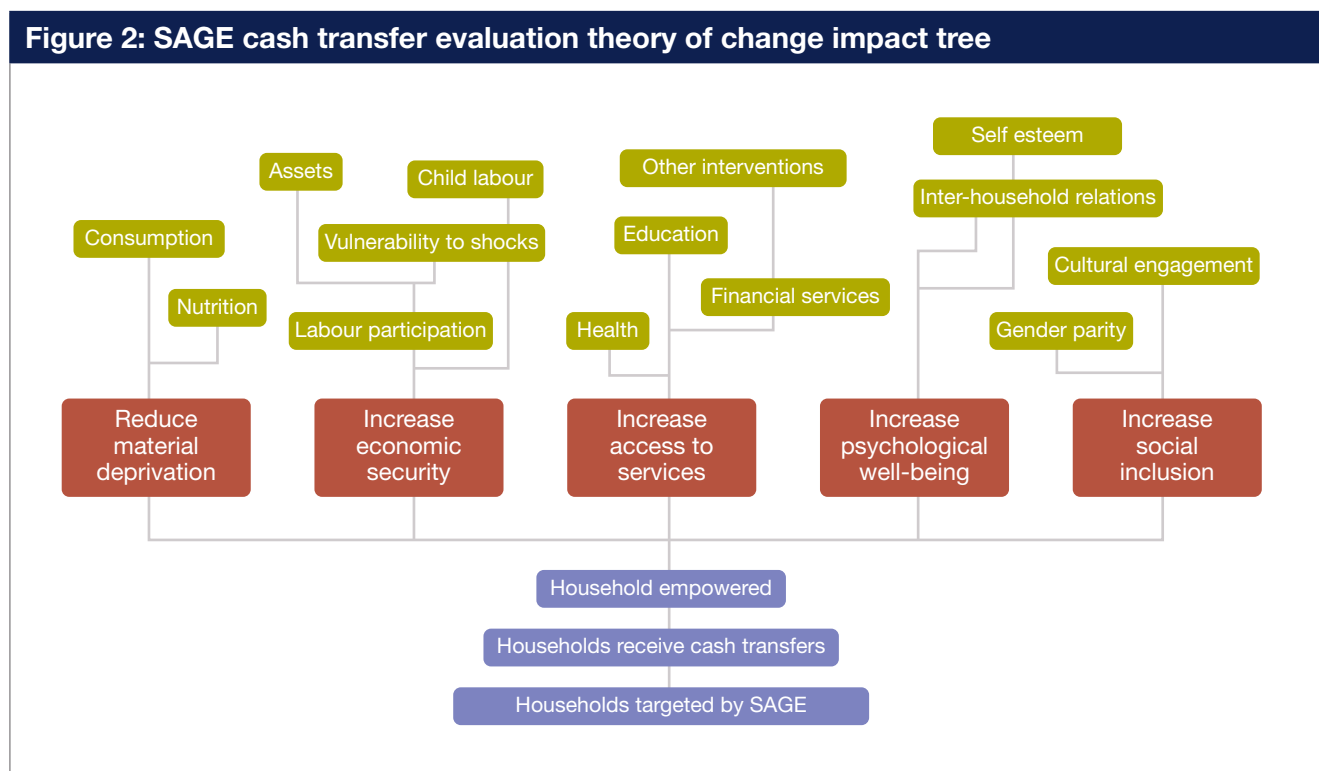
2 Evaluation design and methodology

2.1 How impact is assessed

2.1.1 Theory of change

The evaluation of the SAGE programme originates from a theory of change that recognises the overall effectiveness of social cash transfers in tackling poverty and vulnerability, while promoting broader developmental impacts (see Figure 2).

Cash transfers directly reduce material deprivation as the payment of cash to the poor and vulnerable directly improves their living standard and increases consumption levels. An increase in food consumption is expected to improve the overall food security and nutrition within the household. Moreover, the increase in welfare of the poor may even reduce the likelihood of households falling beneath the national poverty line.



Cash transfers may also produce other positive effects by allowing households to consume more productive consumption bundles; participate in or diversify their economic activities; and invest in physical, social and human capital (i.e. education, health, nutrition) to reduce vulnerability and ensure future income streams.

Providing households with regular cash transfers may help obviate or remove barriers of access to social and other services such as education, health and financial services.

Increased material wellbeing and access to services may thus translate into increased subjective wellbeing. Households in receipt of cash transfers that are experiencing or feel like they are experiencing increases in the quality of their daily existence and the number and types of choices they are able to make may feel more empowered. They may also have an increased sense of dignity and self-worth, and an increased sense of social belonging and solidarity.

The aim of the evaluation is to assess SAGE against its main objectives via this theory of change by identifying and tracking specific indicators and research questions for each objective, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. For more detail on the evaluation theory of change see Annex A.

2.1.2 Key research questions and areas of impact

The evaluation measures a range of quantitative indicators across a number of different impact areas. (See Annex A and Table B.1 for more detail on the individual indicators and how these are linked to each programme objective and area of impact.) The impact areas are:

- material deprivation;
- economic security;
- access to services;
- community cohesion and social exclusion; and
- local markets.

These indicators and areas of impact were identified in coordination with the programme and its stakeholders during the inception phase of the evaluation.

A series of qualitative research questions are also investigated. The qualitative research is not intended to mirror or duplicate the quantitative survey. Whilst it does provide some qualitative information on indicators covered by the quantitative survey, its primary aim is to capture impacts and explore contextual factors that are less easy to quantify. A number of key impact areas are explored specifically through the qualitative research:

- reduced poverty within recipient households;
- reduced poverty within the wider community;

- reduced vulnerability to the effects of seasonal stresses, longer-term trends and shocks;
- improved livelihood choices and options;
- increased informal employment opportunities; and
- reduced social exclusion of marginalised individuals, groups or households.

In order to both understand the broad contextual issues and gather data on particular indicators, information is collected across a range of inter-related areas and grouped under five key research areas:

- dimensions and definitions of poverty;
- risk and vulnerability;
- livelihoods;
- informal institutions, social relations and cohesion;
- formal institutions and social contract.

A full list of the detailed questions asked under each of these research areas is presented in Table B.2 and linked to the four main programme objectives by the evaluation theory of change (see Annex A).

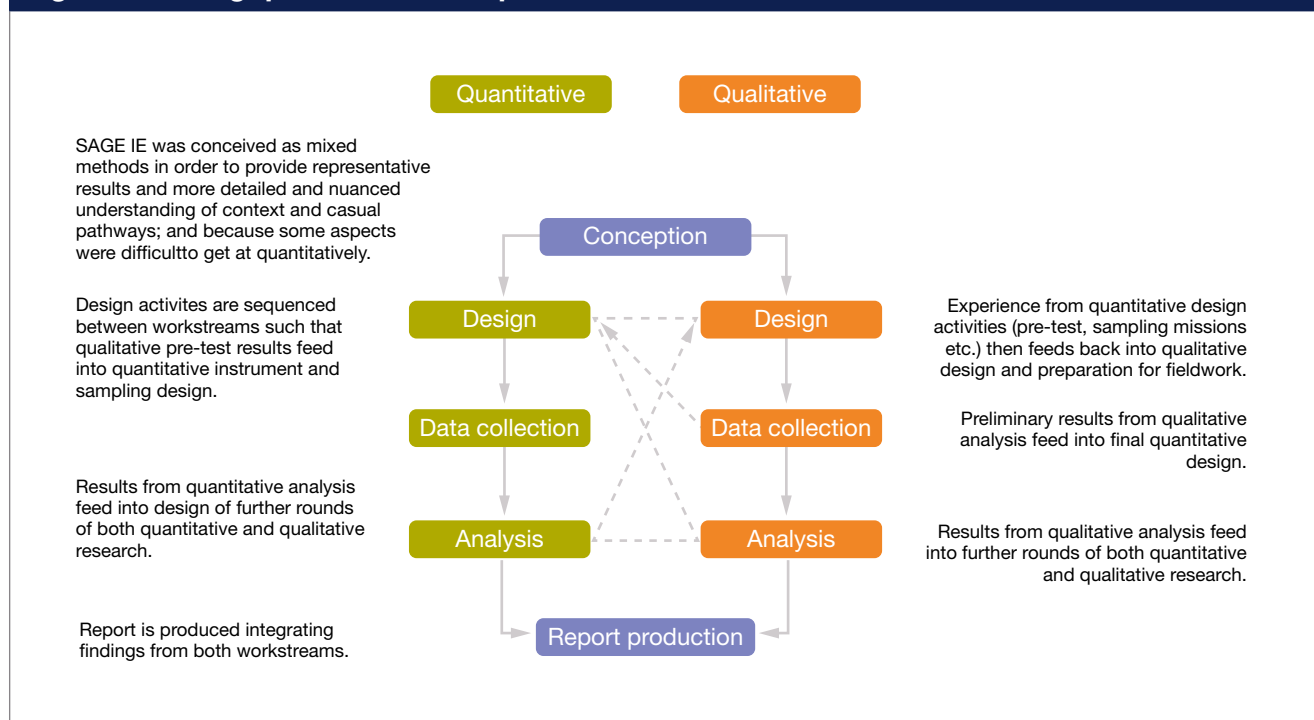
2.1.3 Integration of qualitative and quantitative methods

The evaluation adopts a mixed methods approach to provide an assessment of the impact of the SAGE programme on its beneficiaries across a range of indicators and impact areas.

These indicators and areas of impact, as well as the particular methodology for the evaluation quantitative component, were identified in coordination with the programme and its stakeholders during the inception phase of the evaluation. A detailed description of how the mixed methods approach is delivered is provided by the evaluation baseline report,⁸ and summarised in Figure 3, which indicates how the qualitative and quantitative evidence has been integrated in an iterative fashion. Below we briefly summarise the key research questions and areas of impact, the impact estimates produced by the quantitative component, and the qualitative assessment of impact.

⁸ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Baseline report (August 2013), www.opml.co.uk/projects/uganda-social-assistance-grants-empowerment-sage-programme.

Figure 3: Mixing quantitative and qualitative methods



2.1.4 Quantitative assessment of impact

The quantitative component of this evaluation seeks to construct an estimate of programme impact by comparing information gathered from households receiving the SAGE cash transfer with information from households that do not receive the transfer. The difference between these two groups represents the impact of the programme. In order for this approach to provide a reliable estimate of programme impact, the households that do not receive the transfer need to be as similar as possible to those that do receive it. This rules out the influence of factors that would otherwise confound the identification of impact. Households that do not receive the transfer (the control group) are referred to as the counterfactual as they are used to represent the hypothetical condition of beneficiaries had they not received the SAGE cash transfer.

Below we describe in some detail the method adopted to construct of a viable control group for this evaluation. Readers less concerned with these technical details could skip to Section 2.1.5 below.

The main challenge in the identification of a suitable counterfactual is selection bias. Selection bias will occur if households that receive the SAGE cash transfer (the treatment group) differ in some systematic way from households that do not receive the SAGE transfer (control group) prior to programme implementation. Selection bias would be problematic for this impact evaluation if there are observable or unobservable characteristics that both increase the likelihood of a particular type of household becoming a SAGE beneficiary and influence the outcomes against the key impact indicators. In short, if one does not control for selection bias it is impossible to separate out the true impact of the SAGE transfer from other variables affecting the outcome indicator of interest.⁹

⁹ To understand how selection bias may affect the SAGE impact evaluation it is useful to consider some differences between treatment and control households. At baseline for example, both the SCG and VFSG treatment households were more likely to be female headed – a statistically significant difference. It is reasonable to expect that female-headed households may in general show higher levels of vulnerability in a number of key outcomes compared to male-headed households. Thus, without controlling for selection bias we cannot separate out the difference in outcomes directly caused by the SAGE transfer (impact) and the difference caused by more treatment households being headed by females (confounder). The same applies to non-observable characteristics (e.g. motivation or effort) that may be associated with programme participation and cannot be controlled for when estimating the programme's effects.

The ‘gold standard’ approach for solving the problem of selection bias is the use of a randomised controlled trial (RCT). In an RCT, treatment status is randomly assigned, thus producing treatment and control groups that by design do not differ in any systematic way. This approach was not viable in the case of the SAGE evaluation due to the requirement for this type of methodology that control communities be located across programme districts, which was not feasible for the SAGE programme.

As an alternative the evaluation was set up on the basis of an RDD. This design was agreed upon via a multi-stakeholder consultation process. Under an RDD a valid counterfactual is identified by taking advantage of the eligibility rules of the programme. Control group households are identified by taking a random sample of households that are not actually eligible for the programme but are in some small area around the eligibility threshold. The assumption here is that eligible households with scores just above the cut-off are likely to be very similar to ineligible households with scores just below the cut-off. This methodology has implications for the sample because the sample is thus restricted to those households just above and below the eligibility threshold and so is not representative of the whole population.

While offering a number of advantages in the context of the SAGE evaluation, the RDD approach also embodied a number of risks. RDD relies on a series of key assumptions that are not testable prior to data collection. If any of these assumptions does not hold, the estimate of programme impact produced by the RDD will be compromised. Unfortunately, this turned out to be the case for the SAGE pilot impact evaluation data. The RDD approach to modelling impact did not produce consistent results across different indicators and between targeting mechanisms. In addition, the results obtained were not robust across different specifications of the estimation model, or to testing of discontinuities at alternative points away from the eligibility threshold. **These results indicated that the RDD approach to modelling impact was not viable in this context.**¹⁰

In response to this situation, the evaluation team proposed to use a back-up methodology, based on a PSM combined with DID.

2.1.4.1 PSM combined with difference-in-differences

The measure of impact provided by the quantitative component of the evaluation is estimated using a PSM approach, combined with DID. Under a PSM a valid counterfactual is constructed on the basis of observable characteristics by matching treatment households with control households such that their observable characteristics are as similar as possible prior to the programme (at baseline).

Each treatment household is matched with a small number of control households on the basis of the similarity of their ‘propensity score’. This score captures observable characteristics that explain participation in SAGE (i.e. the propensity score represents the probability that the household will be a beneficiary of SAGE based on its characteristics). The average difference between matched treatment and control households thus constitutes the impact of the programme on the outcome indicator of interest.

¹⁰ For more information on the development of the evaluation methodology see: Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Feasibility of Regression Discontinuity Design (July 2011); Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants For Empowerment (Sage) Programme Inception report: Impact Evaluation strategy (June 2012); Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Baseline report (August 2013); and Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Technical Report on RDD (October 2014).

One limitation of the standard PSM approach is that it rests on the untestable assumption that selection happens on the basis of observable characteristics only. However, the application of PSM in combination with DID, as compared to a cross-section PSM impact evaluation, further protects the impact estimates from selection bias due to time-invariant unobservable characteristics. DID estimators can be used with panelled datasets, in which the same households are surveyed at different points in time. With the DID estimator, selection bias generated by differences in unobservable, time-invariant characteristics between treatment and control groups (such as ‘motivation’ or social connections, which are not necessarily captured by conditioning on observables in a standard PSM) is controlled for and does not affect the consistency of the estimator (Gilligan and Hoddinott, 2007). This is a major advantage of panel data when implementing PSM evaluation methods (Smith and Todd, 2005).

In other words, through inclusion of observable characteristics in our PSM-DID model and the panel structure of our data, we provide a robust alternative to RDD for identifying SAGE impact and addressing selection bias. We demonstrate that PSM-DID can be used to establish a viable counterfactual for the treatment group. **Our specification allows for a balanced sample at baseline for a large set of key indicators. This is shown by insignificant statistical differences at baseline between the treatment households and their matched controls, conditional on the propensity score** (see Annex D). Any statistically significant change observed between baseline and follow-up values can therefore be interpreted as a direct causal effect of the SAGE cash transfers.

For a general introduction to the PSM methodology, as well as further detail on the specification of the matching models used and testing of assumptions, see Annex D.

2.1.4.2 Limitations of the quantitative design

There are two limitations to the PSM-DID approach that it is important to take into account in the interpretation of the results. These limitations partly result from the fact that the evaluation was originally designed for an RDD approach.

The first regards **external validity**. As Box 1 specifies, estimates from our sample provide a measure of the average effect of the programme for a given sub-population, namely the sub-population with eligibility scores in some small bandwidth around the eligibility threshold, which originally dictated the composition of the sample for the RDD analysis. Without strong assumptions (such as homogeneity of the treatment effect) that justify the generalisation of estimates to other sub-populations, our sample does not allow for the estimation for the average effect of the treatment across all households that are eligible for the SAGE programme (Imbens and Lemieux, 2008). The impact results are also only representative of the programme as implemented in the evaluation areas, which may be different to how it is implemented in non-evaluation areas. Moreover, the 14 programme districts themselves are by no means typical of Uganda, having been specifically chosen on the basis of a bespoke vulnerability index.¹¹ These issues further constrain the external validity of the results.

¹¹ The external validity of the study is further undermined by the fact that villages (clusters) with very low density around the eligibility threshold were screened out of the study before the sample of villages to be covered by the evaluation was drawn (see Annex B).

Box 1: Interpreting the data in this report

The methodology adopted by this evaluation was arrived at via a multi-stakeholder process and has an implication for the data that it reports. This is that the **study sample is not representative of the entire population** or entire programme beneficiary population. However, although the study samples for the two targeting methodologies are not fully representative, they do represent a significant portion of the two treatment groups (79% in the case of SCG; 71% for VFSG). This means that while the evaluation does not provide estimates representing the whole of the beneficiary population, it does provide estimates representing a substantial portion of that population. A small degree of caution is thus necessary when generalising the results of this evaluation.

The second regards **contamination**. There is a risk relating to the contamination of the control group due to spillover effects. Spillover effects are defined as benefits (or negative effects) deriving from the programme for non-programme beneficiaries. These can occur because households, and especially poor households, operate in an interconnected social and economic context, sharing money and other resources, and purchasing goods and services from one another. Generally, spillover effects on non-recipients are a good thing, since they imply that the programme is having a bigger impact than its direct effect on beneficiaries. But spillover effects can be problematic from an evaluation perspective if they reach the control group, as they lead to over- or under-estimating programme impact depending on the direction of the effect. (See for instance Angelucci and De Giorgi (2009) and Lehmann (2010).) The so-called ‘contamination’ of the control group is a potential source of concern for any study design, but is perhaps more marked in this case because the treatment and control households reside in the same communities.¹²

For further information on the technical specifications of the quantitative research design and econometric methods used see Annex D.

A further important element to note is that, due to the panelled structure of the data, impacts on individual-level outcomes, such as the likelihood that a school-aged child will currently be attending formal education, are estimated against restricted subsamples. This is because individual-level outcome indicators are normally defined over a fixed age cohort (for example enrolment for school-aged children, those aged 6-17). **The PSM-DID approach requires individuals to be panelled over two data rounds. This necessarily restricts the analysis to individuals falling in the appropriate age cohort both at baseline and at the midline survey.**¹³ This means that some individuals of the given age range at either time are excluded from the impact estimate.¹⁴

2.1.4.3 Impact estimates presented in this report

The impact estimates presented in this report are derived from an assessment of 12 distinct impact estimator models that were run to test the robustness of the PSM-DID results across alternative specifications.¹⁵ Based on the results from these 12 models, we apply the following criteria to assess whether the results we observe are significant and robust, not significant and robust, or not robust:

¹² This is opposed to other potential design choices, such as clustered RCTs, wherein treatment and control households are located in different communities.

¹³ In order to get round this problem, we define the outcome indicator based on age at follow-up. The trend estimates at baseline and midline are constructed over a cross-section of the relevant population at each point in time and so are not subject to this limitation.

¹⁴ To see why this is the case, consider the example already mentioned of the proportion of children in school. Here we define the cohort over which this indicator is measured as all children aged 6-17 at follow-up (midline) for whom we have panelled data. This means that some children who are age 6 at follow-up will not be included in the sub-sample because they were age 5 at baseline (approx. 12 months previous). Thus information on their education status was not gathered (education information was only gathered for individuals aged 6 or older). Similarly, some children aged 17 at baseline are also excluded from the impact estimate because at follow-up they are likely to be aged 18 and so excluded from the defined age range. Note that it is not definitively the case that children will have aged exactly one year between baseline and follow-up. This is because the survey was conducted over roughly a two-month period in each round. This implies that data on an individual could have been gathered just after their birthday at baseline, but just before their birthday at follow-up, rendering them the same age in years in each round. Conversely there could be a two-year age gap between each round for some individuals. In addition, age data, especially for older individuals, is not always certifiably accurate.

¹⁵ See details in Annex C. Primarily variations in bandwidth selection and trimming.

- 0 or 1 significant estimate (out of 12 models) leads to a conclusion of no impact, but a robust result – this is reported as the numerical value given by the mean of all insignificant estimates.
- 2-5 significant estimates (out of 12 models) lead to a conclusion of no clarity on impact, in effect a non-robust result – this is reported as ‘not robust’.
- 6-10 significant estimates (out of 12) lead to a conclusion of likely impact, a relatively robust result – reported as the numerical value given by the mean of all significant estimates, with asterisks (*) to indicate the level of significance.
- 11-12 significant estimates (out of 12) lead to a conclusion of a robust impact – reported as the numerical value given by the mean of all significant estimates, with asterisks (*) to indicate the level of significance.

In other words, if an impact estimate is given as ‘not robust’, it means that we do not obtain a robust insight into the impact of the programme on that indicator. If the impact estimate is given as a value with no asterisks, this indicates that the impact estimate is robust but not statistically significant. (That is, we interpret this as indicating that the programme has not had an impact on that indicator.) If the impact estimate is a value with asterisks it means that the estimate is robust and statistically significant (i.e. the programme has had an impact on that indicator). Asterisks (*) next to the impact estimate show the level at which the impact is statistically significant.

The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. This is because there is no strong rationale for arbitrarily picking one single model to represent the preferred estimate of impact. In this report we interpret the data based on the robustness of the observed results (as categorised above) and the direction of any impact observed. We do not emphasise the magnitude of the results observed because the modelled approach to estimating impact used here can be misleading in terms of the magnitudes it produces.



Findings from the evaluation feed into the ESPP's broader evidence and communications strategy

The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. The level of significance is denoted as follows: three asterisks (***) indicate the difference is significant at the 99% level of confidence; two asterisks (**) indicate a 95% level of confidence; and one asterisk (*) indicates a 90% level of confidence. All significance tests are based on standard errors taking into account the survey design and clustering by village.

The specific population under consideration, e.g. 'households' or 'individuals', is specified in the descriptive text for each indicator. Monetary values are given in Ugandan shillings at 2012 prices. **Trend point estimates (i.e. at baseline and follow-up) are calculated as the mean across all households in each treatment group**, which may differ to the treatment groups constructed by the matching model for the impact estimates. Trends for the control groups are presented in Annex H. Table references in the text beginning 'H' are also found in Annex H. All estimates are weighted to represent the population from which the samples are drawn; standard errors are clustered at the village level, the primary sampling unit for the quantitative survey. See Annex C for detail on the sampling and weighting methods used. Results from all the estimator models, standard errors, and intra-cluster and intertemporal correlations are given in Annex I.

2.1.5 Qualitative assessment of impact

Alongside a quantitative estimate of programme impact across a range of indicators and impact areas, **the evaluation utilises extensive qualitative data both to provide contextual information and triangulation for the quantitative data, and to capture impacts and explore factors that are less easily quantifiable**. The qualitative research is designed to be flexible in order to respond to any unexpected areas of impact discovered, and to investigate further particular areas of interest that emerge from analysis of both the quantitative and qualitative data from previous rounds.

In order to understand both the broad contextual issues and gather data on particular indicators, qualitative information is collected across a range of inter-related areas and grouped together under five key research areas, as described above in Section 2.1.2. (For the detailed list of research areas and questions and how these are linked to the theory of change, see Table B.2 and Annex A.) A separate report contains the detailed results of the qualitative research at midline.¹⁶

The overall design and methodology of the midline qualitative research were the same as at baseline. However, the qualitative research is also designed to focus on specific themes in each successive round, based on findings from the previous round. This allows the evaluation to investigate areas of particular interest that emerge, or areas in which in-depth research is required in order to better understand the quantitative data.

With regard to assessing the impacts of SAGE, the baseline research highlighted 'social relations' as an area of special interest.¹⁷ Hence the qualitative research at midline expands the baseline research questions. This is in order to provide increased focus on understanding the impacts of the SAGE transfer and SAGE operations on social relations, and how these affect poverty and wellbeing. The in-depth research questions for analysis of social relations are presented in Table B.3.

¹⁶ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

¹⁷ They also highlighted programme operations as an area for focussed research. But results from that strand of the study are presented in Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

2.1.5.1 Qualitative data collection

The qualitative data was gathered through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). Over 128 FGDs and over 140 individual interviews were held in the midline data collection, covering 1,164 respondents in total.

During the FGDs, a number of participatory tools were used to help people explain and debate their views, and to enable local stakeholder analysis of themes. The tools we used included: institutional mapping; vulnerability mapping; wellbeing ranking; process mapping; and timelines. (For more detailed elaboration of these tools see the Midline Qualitative Report.)¹⁸

Assessment of SAGE impact was made by eliciting from respondents their experience and perceptions of changes over the 18-month period between baseline and follow-up in each of the key research areas. The different seasons of the qualitative baseline and midline are accounted for via the approach of the research to first identify any changes within that period, and second to enquire where the SAGE transfers are perceived to have contributed to that change, over and above other factors. Comparative analysis of impact is provided by conducting research with both SAGE beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at each research site.

2.1.5.2 Selection of research sites and sampling of respondents

The qualitative research at midline was expanded to cover all eight SAGE evaluation districts (up from four districts covered at baseline). Within each SAGE intervention district, two sub-counties were purposefully selected. In districts in which both the SCG and VFSG are operational, the two selected sub-counties covered both targeting methods. In Moroto and Nakapiripirit, only the SCG is operational, so only SCG sub-counties are selected. The other exception is Katakwi, in which both sub-counties selected at baseline were SCG targeting areas.¹⁹ In four districts (Apac, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo) the research was facilitated in the same sub-counties covered by the baseline research.

In both the districts covered by the baseline and the additional four districts covered by the midline research, sub-counties were selected in order to cover a range of socioeconomic settings, taking into account livelihood profile, vulnerability context, and urban/rural distinctions. This selection was done through analysis of secondary data for each sub-county, in conjunction with discussion with the team leaders from each district. Sub-counties were thus selected to provide diverse contexts within the districts.

Within each sub-county, the research was undertaken in one parish, focusing on a cluster of between two and four villages. The sampling of parishes was based on the 'remoteness' of the locations in relation to the SAGE paypoints. In each district one 'remote' parish (far from the SAGE paypoint) was covered, and one not remote parish (close to the SAGE paypoint).

Individual respondents were sampled to enable analysis with different social groups in each community. This included both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and women and men. The participants for FGDs with SAGE beneficiaries were purposively selected using the SAGE beneficiary list. Wherever possible, the selected participants had similar characteristics: such as 'elderly widows', 'elderly non-widows', 'male farmers' and so on. Non-beneficiary FGDs were designed in two ways: (a) FGDs with non-beneficiaries that had the same defining identity as the beneficiary groups to enable comparison; or (b) alternative identity groups that would provide a different perspectives (such as businesswomen or fishermen, or youth in SCG areas).

¹⁸ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

¹⁹ The decision to sample two SCG areas in Katakwi, rather than one SCG and one VFSG area, was taken based on discussions with local stakeholders on the basis of a range of criteria. (See Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme Qualitative baseline research design and impact evaluation strategy, October 2012).

At the village level, KIIs were undertaken with local opinion leaders who have everyday contact with their communities (teachers, health workers, religious leaders, women's leaders, local officials, businesswomen, youth leaders, etc.). Key informants shared their knowledge and views on local contexts, changes over time, and the processes and impacts of the SAGE programme. We also facilitated KIIs with district and sub-county level officials, programme implementers and pay agents.

For more detail and information on the approach to the qualitative research, the field team structure, sampling and analysis methods used, see the Midline Qualitative Report.²⁰

2.1.6 Assessing operational effectiveness

The evaluation also reports on the operational effectiveness of the programme with the objective of providing an overall assessment of programme operational performance on a range of indicators. These include functional effectiveness of the payments system, beneficiary satisfaction with the programme, and cost to beneficiaries of participating in the programme. Data on operational effectiveness were gathered using both qualitative and quantitative methods and analysed using a mixed methods approach in the same way as programme impact. These data and analyses feed into the programme's learning framework and are presented in a separate programme operations performance report.²¹

2.1.7 Dissemination of evaluation results

Dissemination of findings from the evaluation is coordinated with the ESPP evaluation component's broader communications strategy. Results from the evaluation in each round are presented by the evaluation team to a group of national and international stakeholders at an appropriate time and in events organised by the ESPP. The findings at baseline were presented to a group of government and donor-partner stakeholders in Kampala in August of 2013.

All of the relevant outputs produced by the evaluation will feed into the relevant formal mechanisms to update and improve performance of the SAGE programme and the ESPP more generally. They will also be made publicly available and disseminated more broadly via the ESPP and OPM websites to help build the evidence base for social protection, both in Uganda and internationally.

This report provides a measure of programme impact and an assessment of programme operational effectiveness after one year of programme operations. The measure of programme impact and the assessment of programme operational effectiveness after two years of programme operations will be given by the endline round of the evaluation in 2015.

²⁰ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

²¹ See Evaluation of The Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (Sage) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

Part B: Findings



The SAGE cash transfer is paid directly to the elderly in the case of the SCG

3 | The SAGE cash transfer

This section describes receipt of the SAGE cash transfer by households and explores differing levels of exposure to the programme. It considers who controls the cash transfer within households and how it is spent. Findings are as follows:

- Beneficiary households in the evaluation areas have received **2.7 payments** on average since baseline, worth a total of UGX 132,000 (approximately USD 51),²² against an expected target of 5-6 transfers.
- On average, the mean **monthly value** of the transfer for beneficiary households (at the current transfer rate) per adult equivalent is **UGX 10,900** (USD 4.2), which is akin to around 18% of the average poverty line in evaluation areas, and around **13% of total household consumption** on average for both beneficiary groups. However the value of the transfer was also worth more or less to households depending on their size, with large differences in per-capita value between small and large households.
- On average beneficiaries spent approximately **3% of the bi-monthly transfer value on costs** associated with collecting the transfer.
- The SAGE cash transfer is paid directly to the elderly in the case of the SCG. Women are selected to be the **named recipients** in VFSG households if they are present. The proportion of beneficiaries who are **female** is high overall, at 66%, and much higher for VFSG households than SCG households (84% vs 56% respectively). SCG recipients are older on average than VFSG recipients (70 compared to 65).
- In the vast majority of cases the main person who decides how the cash transfers are spent is the named beneficiary, but these decisions are often made in discussion with other family members.
- By far the main use of the SAGE transfer as reported by beneficiaries is expenditure **on food and basic needs** (72% and 56% reported spending the transfer on these items amongst SCG and VFSG beneficiaries respectively). This is followed by **productive investments and expenditure in health and education**. VFSG beneficiaries are significantly more likely to report using the transfer for investment in productive assets and education than SCG beneficiaries.

²² To give a sense of the amount in USD we use an average exchange rate during the period between the baseline and midline surveys, expressed in 2012 prices. Exchange rate data taken from www.freecurrencyrates.com/exchange-rate-history/USD-UGX/2013 [accessed 15/1/2015]. Inflation rates calculated from average monthly US\$ inflation between September 2012 and October 2013. Taken from www.usinflationcalculator.com/inflation/historical-inflation-rates/ [accessed 15/1/2015].

3.1 Demographic characteristics of SAGE beneficiary households

In order to understand the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on the households that benefit from it, it is important to have a picture of the characteristics of those households. At baseline, it was shown that both SCG and VFSG households were around the same size as the national average of five members (UNHS 2009/10), but with SCG households slightly larger at 5.1, and VFSG slightly smaller at 4.6 (see Table 1 – as well as Box 3 for a guide to reading this report's tables). Households in both treatment groups tended to contain slightly more women than men, and contain a high proportion of dependents (67% for SCG, 74% for VFSG). Neither SCG nor VFSG contained a large number of children under 5 (compared to the national average), but VFSG tended to contain more children in total, on average, than SCG households. A small but not insignificant proportion of beneficiary households were single-person households (13% for SCG, 25% for VFSG).

Table 1: Household composition and demographic characteristics

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Household size	5.1	5.1	-0.18 (NR)	1,081	4.6	5.0***	-0.03	914
Gender ratio	45.3	44.6	-0.94	1,081	40.3	41.3*	0.94	914
Dependency ratio	67.4	69.0**	3.7***	1,081	74.1	73.1	0.87	914
Number of children under 5 in the household	0.5	0.5	-0.09*	1,081	0.7	0.7	0.07	914
Number of children aged 6-17 in the household	1.8	1.8	0.05	1,081	2.1	2.3***	0.71	914
Number of individuals aged 18-64 in the household	1.8	1.7**	-0.22***	1,081	1.2	1.4***	-0.12*	914
Proportion of household heads aged 65 or more	66.2	72.6***	8.2***	1,065	48.6	46.7*	-1.6	905
Average age of household head	65.6	67.0***	0.94**	1,081	58.4	58.0	-0.14	914
Proportion of households with no able-bodied adults	28.0	28.1	7.0**	1,081	34.2	30.1***	-0.68	914
Proportion of households with one member only	12.8	12.4	3.1*	1,081	24.8	19.8***	0.00	914

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

For SCG households – but not for VFSG – we also find some significant changes in household composition between the baseline and midline surveys. The PSM analysis suggests these may have been influenced by programme itself, a hypothesis we discuss in more detail in Box 2. The question arises as to whether changes in household composition observed between baseline and follow-up may bias the impact results in other areas. We investigated this issue by estimating impact for a selection of core indicators, using a revised model that included demographic characteristics at follow-up in the covariates upon which households are matched. The revised model did not produce any significant differences to the results presented in the remainder of the report (see Table H.28).

Box 2: Can SAGE impact household composition?

The characteristics of beneficiary households clearly influence in a number of ways the level and type of impacts the SAGE cash transfer can have, as the findings presented in this report show. However, the question as to whether the transfer may impact the composition of beneficiary households is complex.

For SCG beneficiary households, what we observe is a reduction in the presence of working-age adults and a consequent increase in the dependency ratio and age of the household head. We also see a reduction in the numbers of children under five, although no change in the numbers of children aged 6-17. Possibly as a consequence of these changes, we thus see increases in the proportion of households with no able-bodied adults and the proportion of single-member households.

One possible explanation for this picture is that households could be reorganising themselves (at least nominally) by separating off from the SCG recipients whom, as a result of the transfer, are perceived to be more autonomous and able to support themselves. Working-age adults depart with the younger children, perhaps, as a way to relieve themselves both from being a burden on the elderly and vice versa. It could thus be that some households respond to the transfer's ability to support small numbers of people, while reducing the burden on the wider household and extended family, by reducing the number of adults and young children in beneficiary households. They would thereby constitute self-sufficient units in relation to the larger family network.

Certainly one could hypothesise how households may respond to the introduction of a cash transfer by reorganising themselves. But given the small value and limited coverage of the transfer, as well as the relatively short time frame of this midterm evaluation, one would not expect to see large impacts in this regard. Quantitative results on household structure tend to impose on quite complex social structures a strictly delineated definition of a household. This definition may not exactly correspond to the actual lived structures and behaviours of the changing and extended group of individuals who make up a household. In this case the quantitative results observed are not corroborated by qualitative evidence, which may be more appropriate to capture this complex dynamic. Unfortunately, qualitative research conducted for this evaluation did not explicitly look at this issue, which thus represents an interesting topic for future research.

3.2 SAGE payments

SAGE cash transfers are delivered to beneficiaries via an electronic payments system. Each beneficiary is given a SAGE programme card that contains a SIM. The beneficiary takes the card to a designated paypoint, along with the necessary documentation to prove they are the transfer title holder or nominated recipient, whereupon they are able to withdraw their payment. Payments are made on a bi-monthly basis, with paypoints located at one or two central points in each sub-county, such as the sub-county centre. The value of the bi-monthly payment is currently set at UGX 50,000 (i.e. UGX 25,000 per month). This value increased from UGX 48,000 in July 2013.²³ The SAGE transfer is paid to individuals in the case of the SCG, and at a flat rate to VFSG beneficiary households.

For a variety of reasons households have different levels of exposure to the programme. This can be because:

- households can contain more than one SCG registered beneficiary;
- households may have received different numbers of transfers over the evaluation period; and
- the per-capita value of the transfers differs because households are of varying sizes.

In fact, just over 12% of beneficiary households contain more than one beneficiary (that is, a named SAGE recipient). These are almost always SCG households. One-fifth of SCG beneficiary households contain two or more beneficiaries – mostly just two (19%) – while 99% of VFSG households contain just a single beneficiary.²⁴

Figure 4 shows that in the vast majority of cases, both SCG and VFSG beneficiary households have received between two and three bi-monthly payments since the programme started operating in evaluation areas after the baseline survey. This was against an expected target of five-six transfers, worth up to UGX 290,000.²⁵ Overall, **beneficiary households have received on average 2.7 payments in total since their enrolment in the programme, with a mean total value of UGX 132,000 transferred** (approximately USD 51).²⁶ This corresponds to roughly the equivalent of UGX 144,000 if three full payments of UGX 48,000 have been received. The value of the most recent payment received at the time of the midline survey tends towards UGX 50,000, indicating that at least one of the payments captured by the study was made after the increase in transfer value in July 2013.²⁷ The average number of transfers received differs by targeting mechanism, with 2.7 for SCG households and 2.9 for VFSG. The average total value of transfers received is UGX 128,500 (USD 50) for SCG beneficiaries and UGX 138,500 (USD 54) for VFSG.

²³ For more detail on the SAGE payments system and how it has performed, see the Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

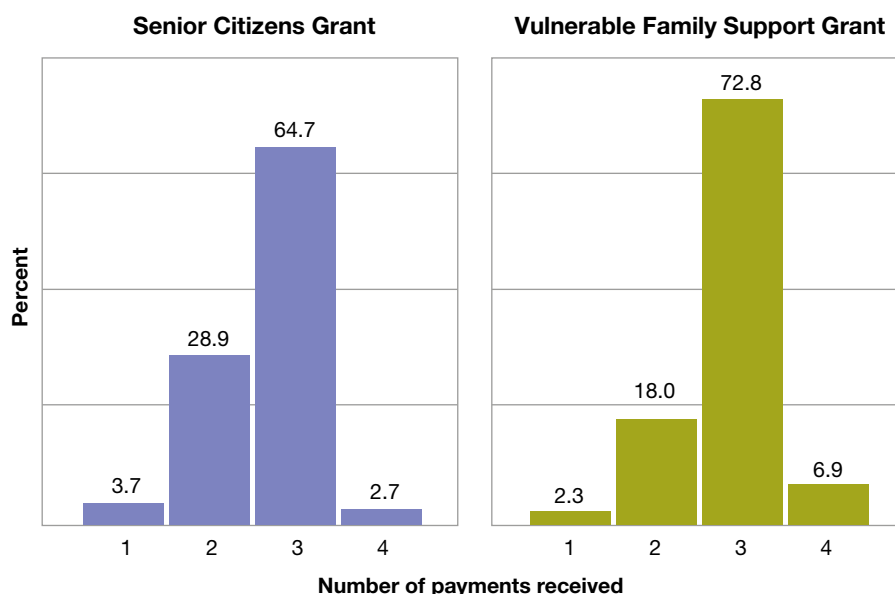
²⁴ VFSG households can receive more than one benefit in the rare cases in which the registration was wrong (counting one household as two), or different households have combined.

²⁵ The baseline and midline evaluation surveys were undertaken 12 months apart. Had payments began immediately after baseline we would expect households to have received a full annual complement of six bi-monthly transfers between the two rounds. This could have been five in some cases due to the fact that the evaluation survey takes place over two months and depending on the month when a given household would have received its first payment.

²⁶ See footnote 19.

²⁷ According to the original enrolment plan for evaluation areas, enrolment was due to occur immediately (approx. one month) after the evaluation baseline survey was conducted in September-October 2013. First payments would then be made around one month after that. This implies that the aim was to make first payments around January (for the months of December and January) in evaluation sub-counties. With payments made on a bi-monthly basis, beneficiary households would be expected to have received five payments by the time the midline survey was conducted, totalling UGX 244,000. In fact, first payments were not made until sometime after January in most evaluation areas.

Figure 4: Number of SAGE transfers received by households, by targeting mechanism

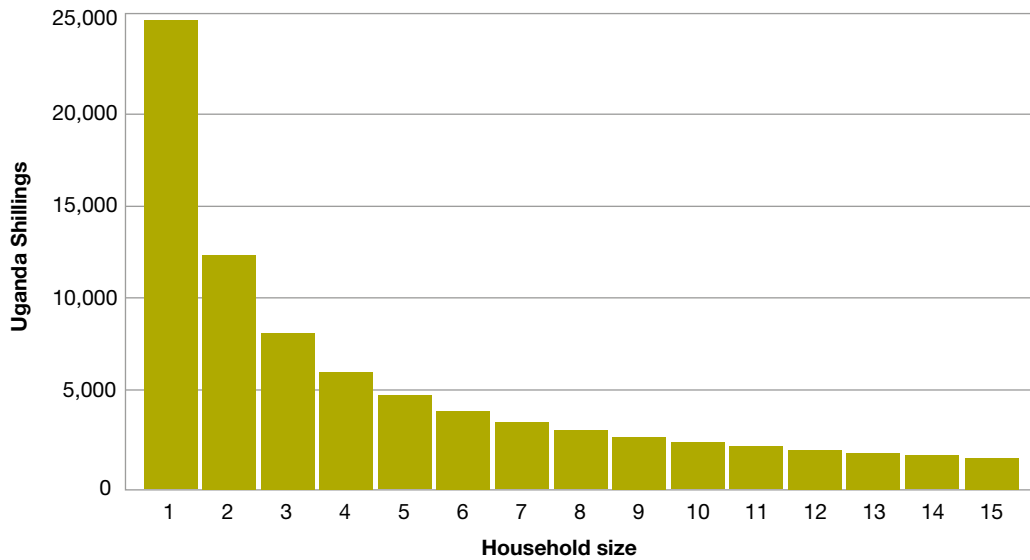


Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

The value of the transfer is also worth more or less to households depending on their size and total consumption. On average, **the mean monthly value of the transfer for beneficiary households at current rates per adult equivalent is UGX 10,900 (4.2)**, which is akin to around 18% of the average poverty line in evaluation areas. Because VFSG households tend to contain more children on average, and thus have fewer adult equivalents than SCG households, the monthly value of the transfer per adult equivalent is slightly larger for the former than the latter (UGX 11,800 (USD 4.6) compared to UGX 10,400 (USD 4.0)). **The transfer represents around 13% of total household consumption for beneficiary households** (the same for both SCG and VFSG recipients). This relatively small value in comparison to consumption levels is aligned to values of some other cash transfer programmes in the region (LEAP Ghana, HSNP in Kenya, PSSB in Mozambique). However, some comparative research suggests that stronger impacts are achieved when programmes provide at least 20% of per-capita value (see for instance Daidone *et al.*, 2014).

The SAGE transfer is paid to individuals in the case of the SCG, and at a flat rate to VFSG beneficiary households **regardless of household size**. Figure 5 illustrates the falling relative value of the transfer as household size increases.

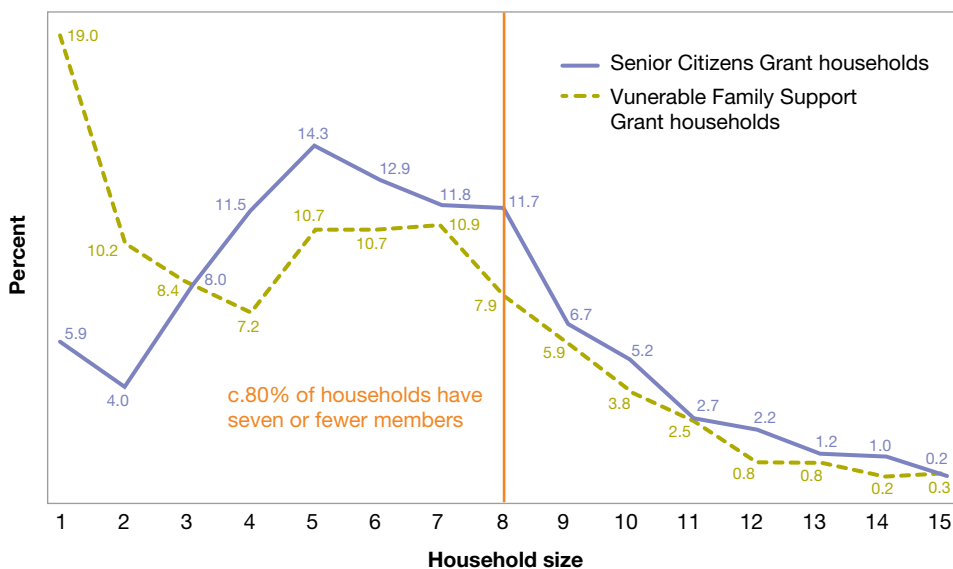
Figure 5: Nominal per-capita monthly transfer value by household size



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Figure 6 depicts the distribution of households in the study population across different household sizes. It shows that the majority of households (approx. 80%) have seven or fewer members (all data points to the left of the yellow line). For this group, the monthly value of the transfer per capita is somewhere between UGX 25,000 (9.7) for a one-member household and UGX 3,600 (USD 1.4) for a seven-member household; UGX 10,200 (USD 3.9) is the average. This differs between the two treatment groups: the average per-capita value of the transfer for SCG households is smaller at UGX 9,700 (USD 3.7) compared to UGX 10,200 (USD 3.9) on average for VFSG households. This results from the different types of households the two targeting mechanisms appear to reach. SCG households follow a more normal distribution in relation to household size, whereas the VFSG seems to target more one-two person households and fewer larger households.

Figure 6: Proportion of SAGE beneficiary households by household size



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

The figures above do not account for the cost to households of collecting the transfer. **On average, this cost is around UGX 1,500 per household** (UGX 1,000 for the SCG group, UGX 2,000 for the VFSG group) for each payment collected. This represents 3% of the bi-monthly transfer value.²⁸

3.3 Control over the SAGE cash transfer

The SAGE cash transfer is paid to individuals in the case of the SCG, and to households in the case of the VFSG. For the latter, adult women are selected by the programme to be the physical recipient of transfers if present in the household. For each beneficiary household there is thus a nominal recipient. There are provisions for those households or individuals who, for whatever reason, are not able to physically collect the transfer and wish to nominate an alternative recipient to do so on their behalf. However, although each individual transfer is nominally received by a specific individual, it is important to consider who actually controls the cash transferred and makes decisions on how it is used.

Table 2 details the characteristics of the nominated SAGE beneficiaries. It shows that SCG recipients are older on average than VFSG recipients (70 compared to 65). It also shows that the majority of SCG recipients are heads of their households (in more than four out of every five cases), but that this is less so for VFSG recipients (two out of every three cases). This is likely due to the selection of women by the programme as nominated recipients, given that women are less likely to be household heads overall (and despite there being more female household members than male household members overall). The proportion of beneficiaries who are female is high overall, at 66%, and much higher for VFSG households than SCG households (84% vs 56% respectively). A sizeable portion of beneficiaries are also recorded as being disabled or chronically ill (close to one-fifth).

Table 2: Characteristics of SAGE named beneficiaries

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant		All programme	
	Estimate	N	Estimate ¹	N	Estimate	N
Mean age	70.2	1,038	54.8***	871	64.7	1,909
Proportion of beneficiaries that are head of household	83.9	1,039	64.6***	871	77.0	1,910
Proportion of beneficiaries that are female	55.6	1,039	84.2***	871	65.7	1,910
Proportion of beneficiaries that are elderly ²	86.7	1,038	41.4***	871	70.6	1,909
Proportion of beneficiaries that are disabled or chronically ill	20.3	1,039	17.4	871	19.3	1,910

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Elderly = 65+ or 60+ in the Karamoja region.

²⁸ See the Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014) for a more detailed analysis of costs to households for collecting the transfer, as well as other aspects relating to the performance of the SAGE payments system.

Qualitative research reveals that **the named beneficiary tends to be the main person in charge of making decisions about how the SAGE cash transfer is used**. This is the case in both SCG areas and VFSG areas, and whether the named beneficiary is a woman or a man. At the same time, in the majority of cases, decisions are often made in discussion with other family members.

These findings are corroborated by results from the quantitative survey, which finds that in 97% of cases the main person who decides how the cash transfers are spent is a member of the beneficiary household. In a further 2% of cases the main decision maker is an extended family member, friend or neighbour. In just under half (49%) of all cases the main decision maker is the sole decision maker, but where others are involved in that decision close to three-quarters (72%) of them are household members. Extended family members, friends or family are involved in a further 18% of decisions in how the cash transfer is spent. Other people, including local authority figures such as LC1s (village chairpersons), are reported to be involved in, or somehow influence in a secondary way, decisions on how the cash transfer is used for some 9% of households.

In a few instances there were tensions reported within households over women's control of the VFSG. The qualitative research found examples of men contesting female beneficiaries' management of the VFSG, and working to reassert their dominance, but these are largely restricted to a couple of specific locations (see Section 6 below). Overall, the cash transfer is largely controlled by the named recipients, but often in discussion with their wider families.

3.4 Use of the transfer

Proportion of beneficiary households reporting spending the transfer on (%)	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	First transfer	Most recent transfer	First transfer ¹	Most recent transfer
Food and other basic goods	72.8	72.0	58.7***	56.2***
Shoes and clothing	5.7	6.8	5.8	4.5*
Household items	5.4	4.9	6.1	5.5
Payment of debts	3.2	3.9	1.4***	2.9
Savings	2.1	2.8	2.9	5.5**
Health	16.3	17.6	17.7	18.5
Education	11.6	10.7	19.7***	20.9***
Productive investments²	32.4	32.6	40.9***	46.4***

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Productive investments include expenditures on livestock, agricultural tools and inputs and investments in household business.

Table 3 presents information on the goods and services SAGE beneficiaries purchase with their transfers. It shows that the kind of items the transfer is reported to be spent on has generally not changed significantly between the first transfer received and the most recent, neither for SCG beneficiaries nor for VFSG. However, there are some differences between the two targeted populations in how they report spending the transfer.

SCG beneficiaries largely spend the SAGE benefit on food and other basic goods. Productive investments, health and education are three other significant expenditures. VFSG households also report spending the transfer more on food and basic needs, but less so than SCG recipients (approx. 57% compared to 72%). Instead, they report spending more on productive investments and education. After these, health is the next most frequent expenditure item reported by VFSG households. **The stronger emphasis on expenditure on education likely reflects the higher prevalence of school-aged children in VFSG households.**

The qualitative research suggests that there are gender differences in the kinds of foods that are commonly reported to be purchased. In line with gendered divisions in household responsibilities, women's purchases focus on uncooked foods and household inputs (salt, maize, oil, beans, kerosene, etc.). In contrast, men tend to purchase pre-cooked foods (posho (a maize flour porridge), bean dishes, grilled meat). Both male and female beneficiaries also purchase tea and sugar, and protein-rich foods (like meat, fish and milk) for immediate consumption. This occurs especially on payment days, which many state they could not previously afford.

As part of their expenditure on basic needs, many respondents report purchasing personal hygiene and clothing items with the SAGE transfer. These include soap, clothes and shoes for both beneficiaries and their children. Particularly for elderly recipients, **SAGE has made an important contribution to beneficiaries' self-esteem and psychosocial wellbeing, often enhancing the respect they receive from others.** This is contextualised by the lack of priority given to elderly beneficiaries' hygiene and clothing in contexts of widespread poverty (see Section 4 below).

Investments in productive investments generally involve purchases of seeds and farming implements like hand hoes; in some areas, a few report acquiring or mending fishing nets and chains (see Section 4.3 below). Also commonly reported are investments in other productive assets such as livestock, particularly small animals such as poultry and goats, as well as on veterinary drugs for larger livestock like cattle. Evidence suggests that investments in new businesses are less common. Beneficiaries claim that the SAGE transfer amount is too small to affect business investments, because little is left after fulfilling basic household needs. However, a few respondents to the qualitative research do report making such investments. Female beneficiaries start small businesses like brewing or selling fish and cooked foods, and males tend towards petty trade and small business ventures such as carpentry and renting out fishing nets.

Expenditures on education are reported to be focused around purchases of schooling materials such as books, pencils, and uniforms, while spending on healthcare is concentrated on medication. This is likely influenced by the larger number of elderly people with ailments, or with ailments for which free drugs are not available, but also the difficulties that elderly people experience in accessing free medications in some districts.

Around **5% of beneficiary households report sharing some of the SAGE cash transfer in the form of gifts or loans to other households.** (Almost 5% report sharing some of their most recent transfer as a gift, and less than 1% report sharing some of their most recent transfer as a loan, with the two modes of sharing not mutually exclusive.) For households sharing the transfer in this way, the average value of the amount shared is UGX 15,000. This tends to be higher for VFSG households (UGX 18,250) than SCG households (UGX 13,400). Such redistribution of the transfer by beneficiaries has significantly contributed to an improvement in psychosocial wellbeing and social status for beneficiaries, in addition to increasing their participation in reciprocal support networks (see Sections 4.1, 6.2 and 6.4 below).

Cash transfers seek to directly reduce material deprivation through payments of cash to poor and vulnerable households



4 Economic and material welfare

This section looks at programme impact on poverty and consumption, food security and nutrition, livelihoods and child labour. Findings are as follows:

- The SAGE programme did contribute to an overall increase in **consumption expenditure** of beneficiary households both in the SCG group and in the VFSG group, though not for the whole value of the transfer. Part of the resources appears to have been saved or invested.
- One year after the beginning of programme operations, the increase in consumption did not translate into a significant impact on **poverty** rates, which were however found to be declining as part of a general trend. When looking at different consumption items the effect of SAGE were found to be quite different between VFSGS and SCG target groups.
- For VFSG households SAGE was associated with a significant increase in **food consumption**. This is matched by a strong reduction in the proportion of households suffering **hunger** and an increase in the **quality of the diet and food security**. SAGE has not impacted **child malnutrition**, which is not surprising given the multidimensional nature of the problem.
- The effects of SAGE on food security were less evident for the SCG group. Such differences are partly related to the fact that the SCG is universally perceived to be a personal rather than a household benefit.
- SAGE is having a positive impact on **subjective wellbeing** across a number of important dimensions. Increased expenditures on items such as food and clothes were reported across both target groups. This is found to have positively affected elderly beneficiaries' **self-esteem** in particular, by reducing their dependence on others and their need to 'beg', enhancing their status and dignity, improving their capacity to fulfil basic needs, and increasing their ability to share and thus access reciprocal support networks.
- SAGE did not have an overall effect on the levels of **health and education expenditure** for beneficiary households, with the possible exception of health expenditure for SCG beneficiaries (which is not robust).
- SAGE did not have a discernible effect on **labour supply and off-farm livelihood activities** in general. It did not impact rates of **child labour**. There are indications that SAGE may have increased the propensity of SCG beneficiaries to **cultivate land** they own, presumably by making it affordable for them to hire labour. However, the data here are not conclusive and these results are not observed for the VFSG group.

- The SAGE programme is positively impacting the proportion of both VFSG and SCG households that have purchased **livestock** in the last 12 months, as well as increasing the proportion of VFSG beneficiaries who own livestock (particularly cattle and goats). The programme is also helping VFSG households purchase **other productive assets**.
- The SAGE transfer appears to be enabling VFSG households to **save** more, and primarily SCG households to better access **borrowing and credit**. Households take credit to smooth consumption expenditure and cope with adverse shocks. Many respondents report that, between SAGE payment dates, beneficiaries are able to **obtain goods on credit** in local shops and pharmacies, as well as loans from friends and family, which they pay back once they receive their transfer.
- The types of **shocks** households face are very similar across SCG and VFSG areas and across time. These commonly include illness/injury or loss of a household member, loss of productive assets or income, or increased expenditures. The SAGE programme has positively impacted one of the key risk coping mechanisms. Both SCG and VFSG households report being better able to borrow a large amount of money (UGX 60,000 or more) **in an emergency**. SAGE also contributed to a fall in the proportion of VFSG money that would **reduce consumption** in response to a shock.

Cash transfers seek to directly reduce material deprivation through payments of cash to poor and vulnerable households. By providing extra finances, SAGE seeks to directly improve the living standard of beneficiary households and increase their consumption levels. Increased consumption is likely to include an increase in food consumption, which is expected to improve food security and nutrition within the household. Increases in welfare may also reduce the likelihood of households falling beneath the national poverty line, as well as reducing the depth of poverty for poor households. Cash transfers are also likely to produce other positive effects, for instance by allowing households to consume consumption bundles that enable them to be more productive; increase participation in or diversification of their economic activities; and invest in physical, social and human capital (i.e. assets, education, health, nutrition) to reduce vulnerability and ensure future income streams.

This section focuses on programme impact on material and non-material dimensions of poverty, and how these relate to welfare as perceived by the individuals and households themselves. Here we consider programme impact on food security and livelihoods, including child labour, and the degree to which SAGE has enabled households to build and sustain assets such as land, livestock and other productive assets.

4.1 Household consumption and poverty

The evaluation theory of change hypothesises that receipt of SAGE cash transfers will directly raise household consumption levels. The cash transfer will be used to increase consumption of a range of different items (such as food, clothing, assets, water, housing, health care and transport). Some of the cash will also be devoted to non-consumption transactions – such as repaying debts, saving, or providing informal support to vulnerable relatives. These non-consumption transactions are considered in Section 6. Spending on health and education, as well as savings and paying down on debts, are discussed in Section 5.

It is also expected that the overall increase in consumption levels reduces the incidence of poverty amongst beneficiary households. Over the longer term, if the additional resources supplied by the cash transfer are productively invested or used to build assets or savings, the fall in poverty amongst SAGE recipients would be expected to become more marked and more sustained. For some households the increase in consumption may not be sufficient to increase their consumption level above the poverty line. However, for these households we expect to see a reduction in the depth and severity of poverty.

4.1.1 Household consumption expenditure and poverty measures

Poverty in Uganda is measured through the collection of household consumption expenditure. The SAGE evaluation survey replicated the way in which the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) constructs national poverty and consumption estimates, including how it collects households' consumption expenditure data on both food and non-food items over recall periods relevant to each specific item.²⁹ Total household consumption is then normalised across households by representing each household member as some portion of a full 'adult equivalent', under the assumption that individuals of different ages consume different quantities. This yields the mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent as reported in Table 4 below. Annex E details the methodology for the construction of the consumption aggregates.

Box 3: How to read the tables in this report

The majority of tables in this report follow a standard format. The first set of columns presents estimates for the SCG treatment sample. The second set of columns presents estimates for the VFSG treatment sample. Under each targeting mechanism, the first two columns show point estimates depicting the trend for each indicator between baseline and midline. The trend estimates are constructed over a cross-section of the relevant population group at each point in time. Asterisks (*) in the midline or 'follow-up' column show whether the change between the two rounds is statistically significant. If no asterisks are shown, it means that the estimates are statistically similar. The third column presents the estimate of impact. The fourth column shows the number of observations over which the point estimate at follow-up is derived in order to provide an idea of the sample size for each indicator.

If the impact estimate in column 3 is given as 'not robust', it means that we do not obtain a robust insight into programme impact for that indicator. If the impact estimate is given as a value with no asterisks, this indicates that the impact estimate is robust but not statistically significant (i.e. our interpretation is that the programme has not had an impact on that indicator). If the impact estimate is given as a value with asterisks, it means that the estimate is robust and statistically significant (i.e. our interpretation is that the programme has had an impact on that indicator). Asterisks (*) in the impact column show the level at which the impact is statistically significant.

The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. The level of significance is denoted as follows: three asterisks (***) indicate the difference is significant at the 99% level of confidence; two asterisks (**) indicate a 95% level of confidence; and one asterisk (*) indicates a 90% level of confidence. All significance tests are based on standard errors taking into account the survey design and clustering by village.

The specific population under consideration, e.g. 'households' or 'individuals', is specified in the descriptive text for each indicator. Monetary values are given in Ugandan Shillings at 2012 prices. Trends for the control groups are presented in Annex H. All estimates are weighted to represent the population from which the samples are drawn.

Before discussing the evaluation's findings on SAGE's impact on poverty and consumption, it is important to briefly discuss the **general poverty context and trends observed in the evaluation districts**. Here one must note that the trend, as depicted by the difference between baseline and midline point estimates, is not the same as the measure of programme impact, which is provided by the PSM impact estimate.

²⁹ For example, the recall period for food consumption expenditure is the last seven days.

The impact evaluation data show an unusually high increase in welfare for both the treatment and control groups between baseline and midline. We find a reduction in poverty of about 9% after one year across the whole sample, including both SCG and VFSG and treatment and control groups. However, both the size of the reduction and the fact that it occurs in both the treatment and control groups raise some questions on the accuracy of these findings. This is especially so given the national trend since 2009, which shows not a small but certainly not as large a decrease in rural poverty, from 27.2% in 2009/10 to 23.8% in 2012/13.³⁰

Further investigation indicates that **the trends in poverty and consumption expenditure shown in our data need to be treated with a little caution.** The steeper trend of poverty reduction observed in the evaluation data is likely a result of improvements in data collection at midline. In fact, there are clear indications that it is the result of increased quality of the data at follow-up, especially in relation to non-food consumption expenditure. In Annex E, we discuss in some depth the trends in consumption observed in both the national and the evaluation data, as well as the poverty context more broadly, and describe the analysis we undertook to understand the evaluation results. In summary, we observe quite a complex picture with regard to the overall poverty context and trends in consumption, within both the evaluation data and the national data. Aggregate quantitative measures of consumption in both datasets show poverty declining. This trend is steeper in the evaluation data, but this is likely a result of improvements in data collection at midline. At the same time, qualitative data and subjective measures of poverty in the quantitative data depict a more nuanced landscape, where 'objective' quantitative measures of consumption expenditure do not always match up precisely with people's own perceptions of their welfare status.

This said, the estimate of impact used by the evaluation is based on a DID approach that controls for the effect of common trends experienced by both treatment and control groups, including improvements in measurement. The SAGE impact estimates presented in this report should therefore not be affected by concerns on the estimation of trends highlighted above.

Table 4: Household consumption expenditure and poverty rates³¹

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)²	77,500	98,000***	10,000*	1,944	87,000	97,500***	11,000*	1,865
Poverty head count (P0)	49.0	36.4***	-2.2	1,944	44.3	33.5***	-4.2	1,865
Poverty gap (P1)	16.0	9.9***	-0.73	1,944	9.7	6.8***	-1.8 (NR)	1,865
Poverty severity (P2)	6.7	3.9***	-0.07	1,944	3.0	2.0***	-0.67(NR)	1,865

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500.

³⁰ This reduction is largely driven by the central and western rural regions, where the evaluation has only two districts (Kiboga and Kyenjojo), representing just 25% of the sample.

³¹ Definitions of all poverty measures given in full in Annex D.

Table 4 shows that **the SAGE programme did have a positive impact on total household consumption for the SCG group and VFSG group**. This result is robust across model specifications but with a low level of statistical significance. The magnitude of the increase in consumption that can be ascribed to the SAGE programme is very similar across targeting methods, but represents less than half of the per-household monthly value of the transfer. This suggests that part of the resources may have been invested or saved (see below). **However, the quantitative analysis suggests that the observed reduction in poverty cannot be attributed to the SAGE programme.** The impact measure deriving from PSM does not show a statistically significant impact on the overall poverty rate, and a reduction in depth of poverty or severity of poverty is not robust to alternative model specifications for the VFSG.

These results should be put into context. First, the overall poverty trends – with caveats discussed above – do not suggest an underlying scenario of worsening welfare conditions overall or radically falling poverty, even in the absence of the programme. In such context the SAGE impact may have been harder to detect. Second, Section 3.1 above shows that beneficiary households have received on average just under three bi-monthly transfers since the programme began operations. Programme impact on poverty may thus be expected to become more pronounced once the programme has been running over a longer period and household consumption patterns start to accommodate the transfers in a more routine way. Third, capturing a larger effect on poverty may be hindered by a measurement challenge. Qualitative data indicate that households tend to spend the transfer immediately after receiving it (see Section 4.2), with the possible consequence that the consumption data miss much of the impact, given the short recall periods for food expenditure and some non-food expenditure (7 days and 30 days respectively).

A breakdown of the analysis by areas of expenditure reveals a more nuanced picture.

4.1.2 Spending on food

In addition to simply increasing overall household consumption, it is postulated that SAGE cash transfers will impact the budget share of various consumption items. This is because the poor tend to devote a larger share of their consumption to food in comparison to wealthier households. So, while an increase in food expenditure is expected for SAGE beneficiaries, at the same time the budget share of food consumption in relation to total household consumption may decrease as more resources are available for other spending purposes.

Table 5 reports the trends for the levels of mean food expenditure per adult equivalent in both SCG and VFSG beneficiary households. It shows that **food consumption for SCG households has remained constant over the period from baseline to follow-up surveys. However, for the VFSG group, results show there has likely been an increase in food consumption expenditure** (a relatively robust result), representing a significant fraction of the overall effect on expenditure for this group.

The share of food consumption in total household expenditure remains high when compared to the national average of 45%.³² Such high food shares are indicative of households struggling to meet their basic food consumption needs. This leaves little room in the household budget for other expenditures, including those that may act as a catalyst to propel households out of poverty. This hypothesis is supported by comparatively high rates of poverty reported in Table 4, as well as the significant proportion of both SCG and VFSG households that report incidence of hunger (see Section 4.2 below on food security, particularly Table 8). There is a significant trend in the reduction of the share of food consumption in total expenditure that does not seem to be associated with the SAGE programme and is consistent with the overall decline in poverty documented above.

³² Uganda National Household Survey 2009/10.

Table 5: Food consumption expenditure

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX) ²	50,000	51,500	1,500	1,563	59,000	56,500	8,500**	1,865
Mean share of food consumption in total household expenditure	67.5	59.4***	-1.7(NR)	1,865	69.2	60.4***	1.8	1,865

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500.

4.1.3 Consumption in health and education

As we describe in detail in Section 5 below, the quantitative analysis indicates that SAGE **did not have an overall effect on the levels of health and education expenditure for beneficiary households**. The possible exception is health expenditure for SCG beneficiaries (the result is not robust, but corroborated by qualitative evidence). This is at odds with the fact that these were commonly indicated as areas of use of cash transfer when reported directly by beneficiaries as part of the quantitative survey (Section 3.4 above) and the qualitative research. This is discussed in more detail in Section 5.1 below.



The poor tend to devote a larger share of their consumption to food in comparison to wealthier households

4.1.4 Consumption by other areas of expenditure

Table 6 shows that **for both SCG and VFSG groups, expenditure on shoes and clothing has increased** (see also Section 4.1.2 above for the impact on food consumption expenditure). In addition, for the VFSG group, ownership of blankets has also increased as a result of the programme for those over the age of 50.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school items (2012 prices, UGX)²	4,500	6,000***	2,000*	1,865	4,000	5,000*	1,500*	1,865
Proportion of individuals owning blanket to sleep under								
Children 0-5	38.6	41.6	0.08	659	40.6	42.4	0.04	817
Children 6-17	41	36.6	1.3	1,735	37.8	37.3	3.6	1,797
Elderly (50+ years)	53.1	52.8	4.0	1,045	49.7	55.9**	11.3**	517

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500.

These results can be further interpreted based on the testimony of beneficiaries as to what they spend the SAGE cash transfer on. Section 3.4 above shows that SAGE beneficiaries report spending the transfer on a variety of items, including food and basic goods, shoes and clothes, and productive investments such as small livestock. The qualitative research provides further detail. A large number of beneficiaries, especially elder beneficiaries, mentioned spending the transfer on soap and clothing in particular, as well as on mattresses and bedding and small repairs to their homes. These items are in the realm of affordability for the transfer and carry a relatively large benefit in terms of improving recipients' self-esteem and sense of dignity (see Section 4.1.6 below).

4.1.5 Household perceptions of welfare

The qualitative research provides some further insights on the effect of SAGE on beneficiary households' perceptions of welfare. Qualitative data and subjective measures of poverty in the quantitative data depict a more nuanced and conflicting landscape. Here, 'objective' quantitative measures of poverty do not always match up precisely with people's own perceptions of their welfare.

In VFSG areas, the majority of non-beneficiaries claim their experience of poverty has not changed over the past 18 months, and for some poverty has deepened. The overarching experience of the VFSG is that the money is short-lived and used for daily needs, and thus has not greatly affected experiences of poverty. In contrast, in SCG communities the SAGE cash transfer is perceived to have had a more marked impact on the wellbeing of beneficiaries.

Across the SCG areas surveyed by the qualitative research teams, the **SAGE money is seen to help reduce elderly beneficiaries' dependence on others and increase their ability to cope with shocks** (see Section 4.5).

It has also allowed many to purchase assets such as small animals, which is one of the defining characteristics distinguishing the 'very poor' from the 'fairly poor' in the eyes of local communities (see Section 4.3.2.2 below). The SCG is thus perceived to facilitate a move upward between poverty categories as understood by the local population.

This difference in the impact of the programme on poverty and material welfare between the two sets of beneficiaries may owe something to the differences in how the programme is targeted. VFSG recipients perceive a difference in programme impact between SAGE beneficiaries who have a large number of dependents, and beneficiaries who experience the VFSG as a more or less 'personal benefit'. The latter category includes people with disabilities and elderly people with few dependents, as well as some adult orphans and divorced men.³³ In very poor VFSG households with large numbers of dependents, the cash transfer is seen to be spread thinly among needs. The consequence is that these households are not able to make significant improvements in overall welfare. This is also the case for large SCG households, but the difference is that the SCG is universally perceived to be a personal rather than a household benefit.

Quantitative findings on subjective welfare complement this picture. Households were asked to assess their own level of welfare on a subjective basis according to five categories.³⁴ Table 7 below shows a negative impact of SAGE on the proportion of households unable to cope among SCG beneficiaries. A significant increase in the proportion of VFSG households reporting themselves as doing ok, where before they were struggling, was also found. This suggests that there is some heterogeneity in terms of the impact of the programme on subjective welfare across different types of household.³⁵

Table 7: Subjective welfare

Proportion of Households	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Doing very well	0.3	0.4	-0.32	1,947	0.2	0.1	0.24	1,867
Doing well	4.1	3.7	-0.41	1,947	1.9	3.8**	2.4*	1,867
Doing ok	25.8	33.3***	5.3	1,947	17.6	30.2***	13.2***	1,867
Struggling	46.9	53.4**	1.8	1,947	61.0	56.2*	-13.9***	1,867
Unable to cope	22.4	9.2***	-6.2*	1,947	19.1	9.7***	-1.8	1,867
Can't say	0.6	0.0**	-0.47	1,947	0.1	0.0	0.13	1,867
Average step	5.6	6.4***	0.05	1,080	5.7	6.7***	0.01	914

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

33 See Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

34 Unable to meet household needs – Highly dependent on support from community or government; Struggling – Managing to meet household needs, but only by depleting productive assets and/or receiving support from community or government; Doing just ok – Able to meet household needs, but with nothing extra to save or invest; Doing well – Able to meet household needs by own efforts, and making some extra saving and investment (e.g. by buying livestock or improving housing); Doing very well.

35 A further measure of a household's sense of wellbeing is provided in relation to people's perception of agency. In order to gauge respondents' sense of autonomy and power over their own lives and destinies, households were asked to position themselves and their neighbours on an imaginary 10-step ladder. On the bottom step are people who are completely without free choice or control over the way their lives turn out. On the highest step are those with the most control over their lives. At baseline, both SCG and VFSG positioned themselves on average on step six. However, while at midline households in both groups positioned themselves on average one step higher, this was the same across treatment and control groups. This means that the programme does not seem to have had a significant positive impact at midline on households' sense of agency and autonomy for either the SCG or VFSG treatment group.

4.1.6 Self-esteem

There was a strong focus on improved personal appearance and hygiene by both male and female SCG beneficiaries in the midline research. Many beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries note this as an important reason for their improved access to reciprocal support networks and increased confidence to attend and speak in community meetings (see Sections 6.2 and 0 below). This finding is corroborated by the quantitative data, which show a statistically significant positive programme impact on consumption expenditure on clothes (see Table 6).

Across the evaluation districts, male and female SCG beneficiaries speak of their new capacity to buy soap and clothes, and thus their enhanced appearance and dignity. This change is contextualised by the situation found at baseline, when the elderly were widely reported to be dressed in tattered clothes. As one CDO in Nebbi noted:

“It is such a change now. When we went for the registration, the elderly people were so tattered, for some old men you could even see their genitals through the holes in their dresses, and the smell was overpowering.”

Like self-esteem, the enhanced respect for the elderly was often related to their physical appearance. Yet this respect has also been enabled by SCG beneficiaries’ decreased dependence on others, as well as their new ability to support household finances, family and friends, and in some cases social institutions such as churches. A common expression of the prior situation was that the elderly were seen to be ‘useless’, ‘like children’ or ‘beggars’.

As mentioned, these **positive changes in beneficiaries’ self-esteem as a result of the SAGE programme appear to promote or support other positive impacts. These impacts include beneficiaries’ access to credit and informal support networks, and participation in community decision-making** structures. These dimensions of programme impact are explored further in Sections 4.4, 6.2 and 0 below.

4.2 Food security and nutrition

The qualitative research indicates that food security and nutrition are intrinsically linked to perceptions of poverty. The *very poor* are in part categorised as households who have poor diets and eat only once per day, whilst the better off have a strong ability to fulfil their basic needs, including providing a nutritious diet and eating three times a day.

In this section we present estimates of impact on multiple measures of household food security and nutrition. These include hunger outcomes, considerations of the quality of diet, and reflections on the health outcomes of children. Impact estimates are provided by analysing anthropometric measurements (see Section 4.2.2 below).

4.2.1 Food security and dietary diversity

To develop a more comprehensive picture of the level of food security within households, including the adult population, we present three indicators: household hunger scale (HHS),³⁶ meals consumed per day and food consumption score (FCS). The calculation of these is fully explained in Annex G.

The three indicators are complementary and measure different aspects of food security. The HHS focuses on reported incidences of hunger experienced by the household in the last 30 days, to understand if households are experiencing a shortfall of food. The FCS is a composite score measuring dietary diversity and frequency of food consumption of different food groups in the previous seven days; it is a good measure of the quality of diet in a household. Different food groups are assigned different weights to contribute to the final score. This reflects that certain food groups have higher overall nutritional quality than others.

'Meals consumed per day' presents a simple measure of food security, although caution should be exercised in its interpretation. The reporting period is the previous day, which ignores the natural fluctuation of meals taken throughout the week. Furthermore the definition of what is understood as a 'meal' can differ across different regions in Uganda (and even across different households) and so is not strictly comparable. For these reasons we do not report the results.

Table 8: HHS and number of meals consumed per day

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Mean HHS	1.5	1.2***	-0.20*	1,557	1.3	1.1***	-0.27**	1,858
% households HHS categories								
Little or no hunger in the household	45.2	59.2***	3.8	1,566	54.9	64.7***	10.5**	1,867
Moderate hunger in the household	50.9	38.8***	-2.1	1,566	40	32.9***	-7.8 (NR)	1,867
Severe hunger in the household	3.9	1.9***	-1.7	1,566	5.1	2.4***	-2.7	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

The results observed across the three measures give some indication of positive trends in food security overall. Table 8 reports that **there are fewer SAGE beneficiary households experiencing episodes of hunger** between the baseline and follow-up surveys. We also observe that the mean HHS score has declined for both treatment groups (a positive direction in terms of household food security). This is a robust impact for the VFSG group but only relatively robust for the SCG group. In addition, we see a statistically significant increase in the proportion of VFSG households reporting little or no hunger, again a robust result.

³⁶ The HHS was developed by the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA), which works to improve and strengthen nutrition and food security policies, strategies, programmes and systems through technical support to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and its partners, including host country governments, international organisations, and nongovernmental organisation implementing partners.

The less emphatic impact on food security observed for the SCG group – which is consistent with lower impacts on food expenditure mentioned above – may be explained by a finding from the qualitative research. This is that **beneficiaries under the SCG understand and experience the transfer more as a personal benefit rather than a household benefit**, whereas these measures of food security are focused on the household level. Impacts at the household level may be somewhat diluted since individual SCG beneficiaries retain a large degree of personal control over the SAGE transfer and may not always prioritise general household needs. This interpretation is further supported by much qualitative testimony around how SCG beneficiaries use the transfer to improve their own health, hygiene and personal appearance (see Section 4.1.6 above).

Through qualitative research a positive **effect of the SAGE on the quantity and diversity of beneficiaries' diets** was also reported.

“I was weak and I have so many dependents. Six are my children, four are my brothers' children, and an elderly person. The person I get money for is sick. I can now plan for her and buy medicine. During school she gives me some money to pay for them. We bought groundnut seeds and planted but the sun destroyed them. We can now change diet for her. In a day we eat two times; we used to eat only once a day.” Male beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

Poor food consumption as measured by the FCS further allows some understanding of the quality and diversity of diets within SAGE households. Table 9 thus further supports the assertion that SAGE is having a positive impact on food security for VFSG households as it shows that the transfer is associated with a statistically significant increase in the proportion of VFSG households with acceptable food consumption. Whilst this result is relatively robust, it tallies with the evidence from other indicators for the VFSG group, such as the improved HHS and increased expenditure on food, **indicating that the SAGE programme is likely having a positive impact on the quality and diversity of diet, for VFSG households.**

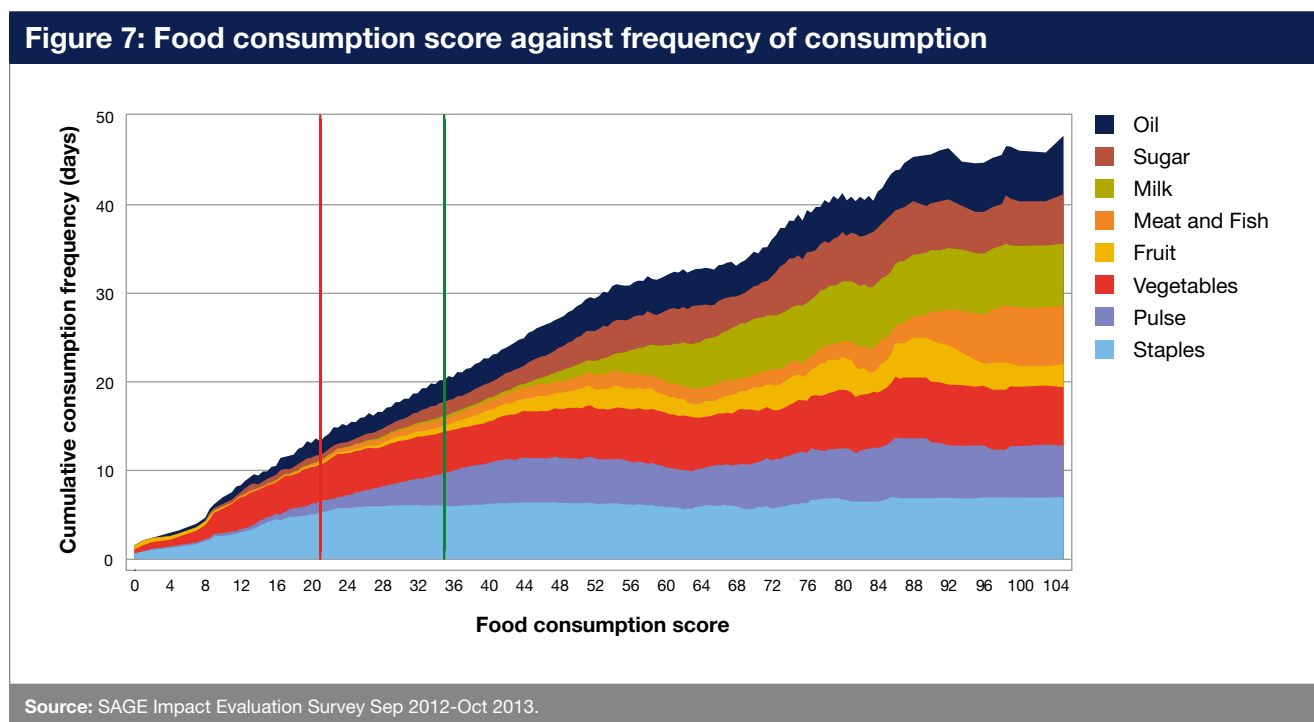
Table 9: Food consumption score

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Mean food consumption score	40.8	41.6	0.59	1,566	39.5	38.9	1.1	1,866
% of households with								
Poor food consumption	14.3	9.2***	-0.28	1,566	8.9	8.8	-2.3	1,867
Borderline food consumption	28.9	31.7	-1.2	1,566	35.6	35.9	-5.1	1,867
Acceptable food consumption	56.8	59.2	1.5	1,566	55.5	55.3	8.2**	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

Figure 7 presents a picture of the level of dietary diversity and the quality of diets as we move from households with low a FCS to households with a high FCS. The transition from households with poor food consumption to households with borderline food consumption (the first threshold in red at FCS of 20 in Figure 7) shows a marked increase in the consumption of both staples, but more importantly in the consumption of pulses, which have a higher protein efficiency ratio (PER) than staples.



It is only when we cross the next threshold into acceptable food consumption (given by the green line at a FCS of 35) that we begin to see households consuming foods with the highest-quality protein such as meat, fish and milk. Forty-one per cent of SCG beneficiary households and 45% of VFSG beneficiary households have an FCS below this threshold, which means that many SAGE households are unlikely to consume these high-nutrition foods.

However, findings from the qualitative research do indicate that the SAGE transfer may be aiding households to improve their consumption of these high-quality protein food items even though it does not necessarily show up in the quantitative data. At midline, the qualitative data indicate that households tend to spend the transfer liberally in the immediate aftermath of receiving it, and especially on protein-rich food like fish and meat. A possible consequence is that the consumption data miss much of the impact given the seven-day recall period for food expenditure.

4.2.2 Early child malnutrition

Undernutrition in Uganda remains a serious concern, with more than two million children under the age of five affected.³⁷ Children are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, infectious diseases and lack of appropriate care. Box 4 provides short definitions of the three key anthropometric indicators reported on in this study. These are more fully described in Annex G.

³⁷ Uganda DHS 2011 reports that 33% of children under five are stunted. With 19% of the total population aged under five in 2011 and a population of around 34.5 million, that makes over 2 million children affected by chronic malnutrition. See UBOS and ICF International Inc. (2012).

Box 4: Definitions of anthropometric measures

Stunting (length/height for age): identifies past or present chronic undernutrition, but does not measure short-term changes in undernutrition. Causes include a number of long-term factors including chronic insufficient protein, energy and micro-nutrient intake; frequent infectious disease; and sustained inappropriate feeding practices.

Wasting (weight for height/length): identifies children suffering from current or acute undernutrition. Causes include inadequate current food intake, incorrect feeding practices, disease and infection. Wasting can change rapidly and shows marked seasonal patterns.

Underweight (weight for age): is a composite measure of stunting and wasting. As such it measures both chronic and acute undernutrition, although it cannot distinguish between the two.

Table 10 reports **no change as a result of the SAGE programme between baseline and follow-up surveys in the levels of stunting, wasting or underweight for children** aged 0-72 months at follow-up³⁸ in VFSG households. This is despite food consumption expenditure per adult equivalent increasing and incidence of hunger (as measured by the HHS) decreasing over the same period as a result of the programme (Table 5 and Table 8). For the children in SCG households we do not obtain robust results.

These findings may reflect the multidimensional causes of child malnutrition beyond simple food availability. These include:

- poor sanitation conditions (Table H.16 and Table H.17 – low proportion of households with a good-quality toilet);
- low adult literacy rates, particularly for females, a useful proxy for a mother's ability to access nutritional and health information (the baseline report indicates female literacy rates below 30%); and
- high dependency ratios, which can increase intra-household competition for resources among dependents (the baseline report shows dependency ratios higher than 70%; see Table 1 and Table H.27).

Table 10: Child malnutrition rates

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Stunted	21.4	23.1	4.5	751	22.5	25.8	3.9	1,508
Wasted	2.9	3.5	2.4	751	5.1	3.6	0.02	1,508
Underweight	8.1	8.8	4.1	751	10.7	9	-0.70	1,508

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) The technical annex on the calculation and definition of each measure are found in Annex F.

³⁸ We estimate impact on this age cohort, as opposed to age 0-59 months at baseline, because this enables us to maximise the size of the panel sample as we gather anthropometric measurements for all children aged 0-59 months at baseline whom we attempt to track in each round of the evaluation survey. The trend estimates are calculated as a cross-section, i.e. all children aged 0-59 months at each point in time.

That **the SAGE cash transfer does not seem to have an impact on rates of child malnutrition** is unsurprising. This is because, as indicated above, the causes of malnutrition are multidimensional and affected by factors that are not easily changed through an unconditional cash transfer without complementary intervention and adequate value. In particular, stunting is a long-term measure of child malnutrition and would not be expected to be impacted over such a short period as 12 months.

4.3 Livelihoods

Livelihoods refer to the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living or to generate an income (Chambers and Conway, 1991). The literature highlights five key assets or kinds of capital that households draw on in pursuing livelihood strategies: human capital, physical capital, natural capital, financial capital and social capital. Individuals and households use these assets to get involved in income-generating activities, or let other people use them, earning a return. They may also earn a livelihood by selling assets, although this can come at the cost of future income generation. Finally, income can be obtained from remittances and in-kind transfers from other households and individuals. This can be seen as returns on various forms of social capital (Dercon, 2002).

Cash transfers can affect livelihood strategies by relaxing budget and credit constraints for investment in productive inputs and assets. Cash transfers can help households overcome financial barriers to accessing labour markets, leading to an increase in labour participation. Conversely the additional income from cash transfers can reduce incentives for engagement in productive activities.

4.3.1 Labour participation and time use

The household survey examines labour participation rates and time use. Labour participation is taken as referring to an adult being engaged in economically productive activities if during the seven days before the survey they have:

- worked for payment in cash/in kind outside the household;
- worked on household-owned land or with household-owned livestock or fished;
- worked in their own business or a business owned by another member of the household; or
- even if not worked in previous seven days, does have a permanent job or enterprise (e.g. a retail shop, factory, farm or service establishment) that they will return to.

At baseline, almost one-quarter of the working-age population (aged 18-64) in treatment households were not directly involved in productive activities. This was because they were either unemployed (looking for work) or out of the labour force altogether. Reasons for not working and/or looking for productive activities to engage in related mainly to poor health conditions or being engaged in schooling or household duties.

The midline household survey shows some changes in the proportion of working-age adults engaged in economically productive activities. Table 11 shows that, in the SCG treatment group, the proportion of working-age adults engaged in economic activity has increased from around three-quarters to four-fifths. For the VFSG treatment group the proportion has not changed, remaining at around 82% since baseline. Though control households began with marginally higher proportions of working-age adults engaged in economically productive activities at baseline, they exhibit similar trends to treatment households up to the midline survey (Table H.10). The impact estimates suggest the programme has not influenced these changes. In fact, the data do seem to tally with the situation described by respondents to the midline qualitative research. **SAGE has had no discernible impact on the proportion of working-age adults engaging in economic activity.**

Table 11: Labour participation rates and time use in productive activities

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities²	74.4	79.4***	0.62	1,733	82.3	82.8	-1.2	1,251
Mean number of hours spent working per week³	23.8	23.8	-0.62	1,364	25.1	23.0***	0.48	1,031
Mean number of months spent working in main occupation in last year	7.9	7.7	0.16	1,329	9.7	8.8***	0.45*	1,002
Proportion of working-age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main occupation	25.7	32.4***	-4.0	1,364	23.5	33.3***	-3.4	1,031
Proportion of individuals engaged in casual labour as main or secondary activity	27.2	35.2***	-0.02	1,559	20.0	36.8***	-0.02	1,151

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in kind outside the household; worked on household-owned land or with household-owned livestock or fished; worked in his/her own business or a business owned by another member of the household; or even if not worked in the last seven days, does have a permanent job or enterprise such as a retail shop, factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (3) In all occupations.

There was also a statistically significant increase, particularly for VFSG treatment groups, in the numbers of hours worked in the last week as well as the proportion of working-age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main economic activity. These trends are also mirrored to a large extent in the control group. Once again, these changes are part of a broader economic contextual dynamic and not attributable to SAGE. The exception is a positive programme impact observed on the number of months of engagement in the main occupation for VFSG households.

4.3.1.1 Casual labour

At baseline the qualitative research showed that casual labour was mainly pursued by energetic youths who had not yet accumulated any capital. This was the case across all locations. Data from the midline qualitative research point to casual labour as a male youth domain to some extent, but also suggest that casual labour is an economic activity for a wider set of social groups, including women and children.

This was particularly notable in districts that were included in the study at midline – for example, in Moroto and Nakapiripirit, particularly in more urban areas, women clean and collect water in better-off households, and also work alongside men in quarries breaking stones. But poorer women's provision of casual labour was more frequent than it was at baseline also in other districts. Respondents claim that it is the general economic and environmental hardships that have pushed more women into casual farm labour as their own crops failed, as this is often adopted as a coping strategy in the face of shocks.

Table 11 shows that there has been an upward trend for individuals to participate in casual labour in both SCG and VFSG beneficiary households. This has also been the case for control households. On aggregate the results show that **SAGE is not impacting casual labour participation rates.**

This said, some participants in the qualitative study explained a potential SAGE impact countering the positive trend in casual labour:

“Casual labour has now become less desirable because some people have started earning SAGE. It helps them to pay for needs and start businesses so they no longer look at casual labour as an important way of earning a living.” Female beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

4.3.2 Livelihood sources

The baseline showed that the large majority of the economically active population was engaged in agriculture, mainly working on the home farm. Across all the locations, crop farming was the main source of livelihood together with casual labouring. The midline qualitative research showed that crop farming remained the most common livelihood strategy in most of the sub-counties visited (a fact firmly corroborated by the quantitative data), with the exception of some urban areas such as Labourline in Moroto.

It was also quite common for the economically active population to have a subsidiary occupation or livelihood source, such as engaging in casual work or working on the home farm when agriculture is not the main activity (see Table 11). The fact that working-age adults are engaging in subsidiary occupations may be interpreted in a number of ways. The significant change across all households (including controls) may indicate a general increase in income-generating opportunities. Or, contrarily, it may point to vulnerability to shocks and households facing different crises, to which they are responding by diversifying their livelihood activities and sources of income. This latter interpretation is again supported by findings from the qualitative research at midline, where testimony related increases in subsidiary activities to adverse climatic conditions, outbreaks of crop diseases and pests. As between three-quarters and four-fifths of all workers work in agriculture on their own farm as their main occupation, poor agricultural years naturally prompt subsistence farmers to seek employment opportunities elsewhere to supplement falling income.

In some locations, other specific livelihoods were predominant and showed variations between and within districts. (For example, in the Kiboga district, crop farming was the main livelihood activity in Bukomero but households in Kapeke were mainly pastoralists; similarly fishing was commonly pursued in the Apac and Katakwi districts, but not in Kigoba and Kjenjojo.) Some livelihood activities were also only undertaken by specific groups of people (e.g. women or younger men). In some areas women explain that while it is the men who nominally own the land, in practice farming is often a female activity. The midline qualitative research showed that some specific groups undertook particular livelihoods in specific places (e.g. men undertaking fishing in Pakwach). Fishing as a livelihood is discussed in Box 5.

Formal employment was undertaken by very few people, usually those with higher levels of education. Most formal employment was within local government or non-governmental organisations. Even in these cases, though, when salaries were deemed to be too low, incomes were supplemented through farming.

Generally there were few or no changes in the main livelihood types undertaken or the combinations of livelihoods as a result of SAGE. This is not unexpected given the relatively short timeframe between baseline and follow-up, the relatively few payments made, and the overall vulnerability context that contributes to households and individuals undertaking multiple livelihood activities.

In some districts, particularly Moroto and Nakapiripirit, many respondents in the midline qualitative research explained that the SAGE transfer has helped some women and girls to move into new livelihood activities as an alternative to dangerous work in the bush. (Examples are gathering firewood or wood to burn as charcoal, and gathering grass to sell for thatching.) In this regard, brewing and selling local alcohol was particularly mentioned (see Section 4.3.2.3).

4.3.2.1 Crop farming and land ownership

At baseline, crop farming was the main livelihood source and mainly undertaken on a subsistence basis, although some households were able to produce a surplus that was sold for additional income. However, the ability to produce a surplus was typically constrained by small land holdings, which were affected by customary inheritance practices and increases in population. The midline qualitative research suggests this general situation remains the same, although some changes in land ownership indicators have been observed.

Land ownership data at baseline showed that over 90% of both SCG and VFSG households owned land, though this proportion was slightly higher for SCG households. Furthermore, SCG households owned and cultivated, on average, larger areas compared to VFSG households at baseline. However, VFSG households tended to rent out more land (Table 12). At midline, the household survey data showed small but significant increases in the proportion of households owning land in both SCG and VFSG locations. However, this was not a change that can be attributed to the programme as both SCG and VFSG control groups also saw significant increases in the proportion of households owning land (Table H.11).³⁹

³⁹ These trends should be treated with a small amount of caution as it is somewhat strange to see such an increase in land ownership over a short period of time.

While no programme impact was identified on the proportion of households owning land for either treatment group, for SCG beneficiaries the programme does seem to have had a positive impact on the mean number of acres owned. However, this result is not readily credible and is likely more a reflection of how the question of land ownership was interpreted, with respondents possibly confusing land owned with land used or to which they have access. More viably, we find that **the SAGE transfer has enabled SCG beneficiaries to cultivate more of the land they own**, as well as rent more out, though this latter result is only relatively robust. These results are not observed for the VFSG group, but this is not counterintuitive as VFSG households tend to have higher dependency ratios and lower numbers of working-age adults compared to SCG households.

For SCG households in particular, **the SAGE transfer has allowed households to purchase labour in some instances**. This qualitative finding may help to explain the increases in land cultivated based on the increased capacity to exploit more land. In SCG areas, some participants in the qualitative survey (particularly in Kaberamaido, Kyenjojo and Kibojja) reported that elderly beneficiaries used the cash transfer to hire labour to dig on their farms. Moreover, in most cases this hired labour has replaced their own and thus reduced the physical burden on themselves. For some, who had previously left farming due to old age, the ability to hire farm labour has helped to reinstate farming as a source of livelihood.

“Me and my wife both receive [SAGE]. We used it to employ people to dig for us because we cannot dig. So now we can plant more food like cassava, beans and groundnuts. Previously we used to find life so hard that if you do not dig, you will sleep hungry, but now that this money comes monthly at least we can afford to buy salt and even some food if you do not have. We buy the seeds from SAGE money. So when the harvest is good, we sell and continue with the digging.” Male beneficiary, Kaberamaido, SCG area

Some non-elderly people in VFSG areas, including younger widows, also used SAGE to hire labour.

Table 12: Land ownership

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households owning land	93.5	95.8**	1.0	1,565	90.3	93.5**	-1.3	1,866
Mean acres owned	5.1	4.9	1.8***	1,461	2.9	2.7	-0.14	1,661
Mean acres cultivated	2.4	2.4	0.80***	1,460	1.6	1.5	-0.03	1,656
Proportion of households renting out land owned	6.4	4.8*	2.0	1,565	6.8	5.1*	0.49	1,866
Mean acres rented out	0.2	0.1**	0.21**	1,565	0.2	0.1	0.06	1,866

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

Whilst the quantitative data indicate that usually only around half of land owned is cultivated, the qualitative research shows that the ability to produce a surplus was typically constrained by small land holdings (a result of customary inheritance laws and population increases). Most households produced food crops indigenous to specific areas. Cash crops like tea and coffee were cultivated in Kyenjojo, and cotton in Apac, but mainly by better-off farmers as these required higher levels of inputs.

Aside from crop rotation and the need to leave land fallow periodically, the cost of inputs, including labour, could be a contributory factor to the finding that not all land owned is cultivated.

In addition, crop farming as a livelihood activity continues to be vulnerable to both climatic and economic conditions. It is threatened by low prices, poor terms of trade, soil exhaustion, drought, heavy rain, pests and diseases (see also below). The qualitative research shows that in many communities, the main experience of farming livelihoods in the past 18 months (the period between the qualitative baseline and midline data collection) has been a downturn in yields due to harsh climatic conditions, pests and diseases, and reduced incomes from crop sales linked to low yields, low prices and poor terms of trade with procurers.

The midline qualitative research provides evidence that over the last 18 months some farmers have changed crops in response to market demand. For example, in Kyenjojo some farmers have shifted from growing maize and beans to tea.

“Because crops like maize and beans no longer yield well in this soil, and also because tea is a long term crop which now has good market prices especially at the nearby factories.” Male non-beneficiary, Kyenjojo, VFSG area

Similarly, in Apac some farmers have shifted from planting millet for consumption to sorghum for sale because:

“Sorghum it is marketable to the company that brews Nile beer. We sell 1kg at UGX 600 and yet millet goes for only UGX 250 per kilo.” Male non-beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

Although these examples are from programme areas, it should be noted that neither suggests a link between diversifying to meet market demands and receipt of the cash transfer, nor to potential wider economic impacts of SAGE beyond individual beneficiary households. In both these examples, the demand comes from larger industrial processes and external markets.

However, **the midline qualitative research does indicate changes in farming strategies that are attributed specifically to SAGE by recipients.** For instance, an important and commonly reported use of SAGE amongst respondents to the qualitative FGDs (particularly important in areas in which drought or disease had destroyed the previous season’s crops) is to buy seeds. Additionally, a small number of widows in Nebbi, Apac and Kyenjojo, who lost their land when their husbands died, claim to use the SAGE money to rent small plots to farm. Others use SAGE to rent land and thus expand their acreage. In other locations some beneficiaries report using SAGE to hire oxen for ploughing.

This said, while use of the cash transfer to purchase inputs for agricultural livelihoods has been mentioned fairly commonly across the midline qualitative research locations, an equally large number of beneficiaries report that the SAGE money is mainly for food and that they have not been able to invest in livelihood activities.

4.3.2.2 Livestock and animal husbandry

The baseline research showed that crop farming is often combined with livestock rearing. Most households owned some types of livestock, with poultry being kept by around half of the population. While most households kept small animals such as goats and chickens, wealthier households often kept cattle, which was deemed to be the most lucrative and preferred livelihood source across all sites. Returns from selling a cow, for instance, could cover the cost of education for a whole term, or allow households to diversify into non-farm livelihood activities. Around a quarter of households purchased and sold livestock in the 12 months preceding the baseline.

Before considering the impact of SAGE on livestock holdings, it is worth noting how, across the evaluation districts, patriarchal gender roles determine that economic assets such as livestock are owned by men. In the pastoral areas of eastern Uganda, for instance, cattle are an important symbolism of manhood, and cattle rearing is most often undertaken by young boys. Yet, across the districts, some women in all the midline qualitative research communities referred to 'their' animals (mainly pigs, sheep, goats and chicken); while they may have been referring to household assets, some of these women are widows.

Table 13: Livestock ownership and sales

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households owning livestock	68.2	79.5***	4.1	1,566	70.2	76.2**	9.3***	1,866
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in last 12 months	24.8	41.3***	9.3**	1,559	24.9	54.3***	26.2***	1,862
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX) ²	33,000	56,500**	19,000	1,559	27,000	46,000**	16,000	1,862
Proportion of households selling livestock in last 12 months	25.8	27.9	-0.65	1,562	26.5	23.8	4.7 (NR)	1,864
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX) ²	92,000	76,000	-13,500	1,562	54,000	36,500	4,000	1,864
Proportion of households owning any:								
Cattle	30.2	34.6***	-0.28	1,081	21.7	21.5	6.7***	914
Goats	45.1	54.6***	2.1	1,081	46.3	52.0***	7.3**	914
Sheep	16.3	20.7***	0.64	1,081	11.6	11.2	0.73	914
Camels	0.2	0.1	-0.22	1,081	0.0	0.0	-0.06	914
Donkeys	0.1	0.4	0.37	1,081	0.1	0.0	-0.21	914
Pigs	17.7	17.2	1.5	1,081	16.2	17.3	2.5	914
Poultry	53.0	58.5***	3.8	1,081	57.5	58.6	2.4	914
Other livestock	53.0	1.9***	-3.6	1,081	57.5	1.8***	-6.0 (NR)	914

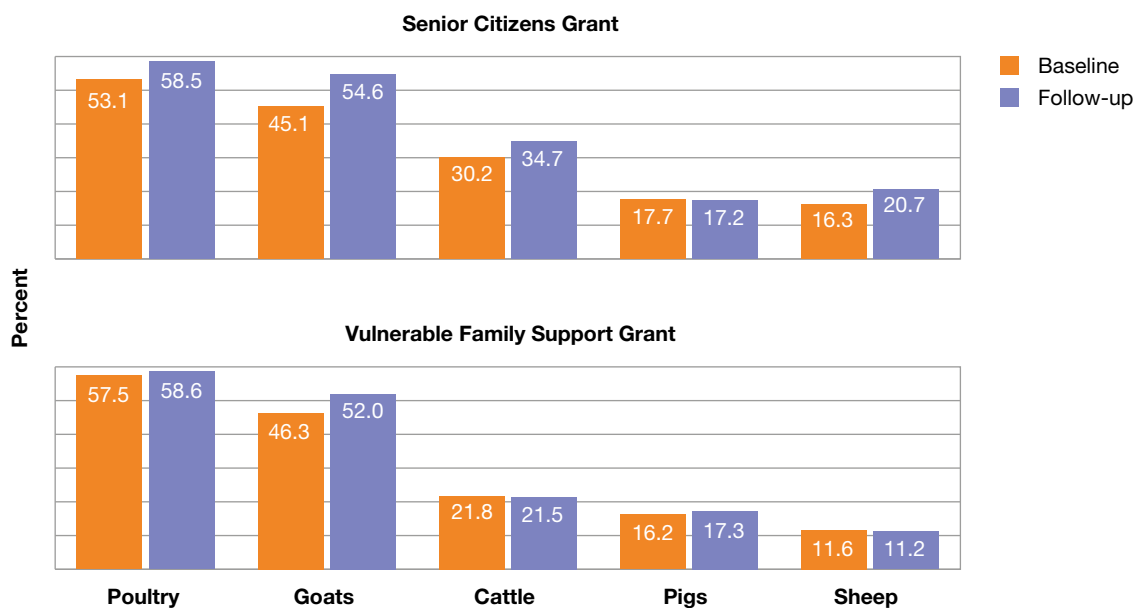
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To nearest UGX 500.

The midline household survey shows significant increases in the proportion of households owning livestock overall. For the VFSG treatment group this seems to be attributable to the SAGE programme. In addition, for both SCG and VFSG beneficiaries, the proportion of households purchasing livestock in the last 12 months has also increased as a result of the cash transfer (see Table 13; all of these findings are robust). Overall, this suggests that the SAGE transfer is helping to foster an accumulation of livestock assets for beneficiaries, which can be used for the purposes of consumption, income generation and savings (e.g. that can be drawn upon in an emergency or for large household expenses such as school fees or health shocks). The magnitude of the estimated impact is remarkably higher for VFSG beneficiaries.

The midline household survey results indicate that both treatment and control group households under the SCG have increased their ownership of all types of livestock (poultry, goats, sheep and cattle) between baseline and midline (only ownership of pigs remained static). However, for this group the increases observed are not attributable to the SAGE transfer. For VFSG households, ownership of poultry, goats and pigs increased, while sheep and cattle declined slightly. However, in fact a **positive impact of the SAGE transfer on ownership of cattle and goats seems to reflect that the transfer had an asset protection function**, given the significant declines in ownership of these livestock types for the control group (see Annex Table H.12).

Figure 8: Livestock ownership by targeting mechanism and livestock type



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

There is much qualitative testimony from the midline research as to the positive impact of the SAGE programme on enabling households to purchase small livestock animals such as chickens and goats, and in some cases pigs. In the case of SCG beneficiary households, the positive impact on purchase of livestock is driven by goats; for VFSG households it is driven by spending across livestock types including goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. **These findings are likely influenced by the 'lumpy' nature of the first few payment tranches** received by a great many beneficiary households, as the programme played catch-up after delays to the start of implementation. As discussed in Section 3 above, beneficiary households have received a total of around UGX 132,000, rendering investment in small livestock within the realms of affordability.⁴⁰

Both recipients and non-recipients across the research locations reported their impressions of how SAGE has affected both livelihood choices and options for beneficiaries:

"Because of the cash transfer, they are able to start up better businesses like animal rearing (goats, piggery) hence improving incomes. This is a change of activities from farming to less labour-intensive animal rearing." Male non-beneficiary, Nakapiripirit, SCG area

"That [SAGE] money has helped me a lot because the first time I got it I bought a piglet and it grew up and so when I sold it I was able to get enough money to complete my house." Female beneficiary, Kaberamaido, SCG area

"Life was difficult before, I have nine children and two are orphans. With SAGE money, I can now afford to pay for them in school: I bought uniform, books, pens. I bought beans and stocked in the house. I also bought three chickens and I am planning to buy goats. Later I will sell them to make money." Male beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

For some SAGE beneficiaries, particularly widows, **livestock constitutes a new livelihood strategy and has even increased their social status:**

"I never had even a goat, or a chicken. The first money I received I bought one hen. The second money I received I bought one goat. With the third money I received I have been able to pay school fees for the children." Female beneficiary, Apac, SCG area

"From SAGE I bought three goats. Before I had nothing ... People now greet me because they see goats. I also bought two chickens, which are multiplying." Male beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

The qualitative research identified some social differences between those who have been able to use the SAGE transfers to purchase assets such as livestock and those who have not. Such purchases are fairly common for very poor SCG beneficiaries (particularly women), but in VFSG areas it was mainly the fairly poor (not the very poor) who are able to purchase assets. This is partly explained by the greater tendency for the cash transfer to be consumed by immediate needs (food) in very poor VFSG households, which often have many dependents (see Section 3.4).

⁴⁰ Cost of livestock varies across space and time and depending on the age and gender of the animal. However, in order to provide a general sense of the order of magnitude, we report the following indicative prices for different livestock types (livestock price data gathered informally): Goat – kid: approx. UGX 30,000; Goat – adult: approx. UGX 85,000; Piglet: approx. UGX 40,000; Pig: approx. UGX 175,000; Chicken – hen: approx. UGX 15,000; Chicken – cockerel: approx. UGX 20,000; Calf: approx. UGX 330,000; Cow: approx. UGX 730,000; Bull: approx. UGX 940,000.

Box 5: Livelihood case study: fishing

Fishing was a source of livelihood for some households in four of the 16 sub-counties in which the qualitative research was conducted (Abongomole, Chawente, Kapujan and Pakwach). Across these areas, fishing is a male activity, although women are often involved in selling fish when a surplus is made. Typically, fishing is on a small scale, but better-off fishermen are able to afford more nets and boats, which enables them to earn income from sale of surplus.

At both baseline and midline respondents explained that fishing livelihoods are threatened by declining stock levels and a policy requiring use of government-standard fishing nets. This policy's purpose is to reduce the catch of small fish and thus halt reduction in fish stocks. Fishermen explained that the introduction of this policy has made fishing more difficult because most people cannot afford to purchase the new nets.

The SAGE cash transfer does not appear to have been used to support fishing livelihoods to any significant degree. This is perhaps partly because fishing is a livelihood domain for men who are not old. Also, two of the four sub-counties surveyed by the qualitative research team where fishing is a livelihood source are SCG areas, in which a large number of the recipients are widows. However, in the two VFSG sub-counties of the four, there were some examples of the transfer reportedly being used to support fishing livelihoods, including through purchasing of the government-standard nets mentioned above. This was for both renting to other fishermen and own use. Additionally, some female VFSG beneficiaries used SAGE to buy fish for sale in the market.

4.3.2.3 Small business and petty trade

At baseline, petty trading was a common livelihood strategy, although usually undertaken on only a very small scale. It was seen as providing a more reliable income compared to crop farming, which is seasonal. Trading was defined by gender, largely undertaken by women selling processed food (maize, millet, sorghum, cassava flour) and agricultural produce (beans, groundnuts, peas, rice, maize and other staples) in nearby markets. Some men also engaged in trading but their businesses tended to be larger scale, trading agricultural produce and other merchandise. While women, constrained by their domestic responsibilities, could only participate in nearby markets, male traders did not face such restrictions. However, whilst limited access to capital was a major constraint for both men and women, diversification into non-farm activities was still a notable trend over the preceding few years. Respondents noted that many farming households had started to diversify their incomes by setting up small businesses, and that this had not been the case five years beforehand. Ellis (2004) identifies some reasons for diversification into non-farm activities, such as overcoming risk and seasonality in agriculture, lack of access to adequate land, failures of agriculture to deliver improved income, decreasing farm sizes due to sub-division, reduction in soil fertility and environmental degradation.

The midline qualitative research suggests that small businesses and petty trading remain important and desirable sources of livelihood, particularly for the fairly poor and better off (i.e. not the very poor or poorest). Respondents again explained that whilst the scale of businesses is often small, trading is seen as less vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations than farming, and so able to provide more stable income throughout the year. At the same time, however, for some the business environment has become more difficult. For example, a large number of elderly men in Labourline sub-county in Moroto complained that their businesses have dwindled because male youth have entered the market and have more energy and capital to trade. Moreover, women and men in Kiboga and Kyenjojo explained the impact of the drought in mid-late 2013 not only on farming and pastoralism but also on small businesses, which rely on the produce from those two sources.

“In the last two months there has been less produce due to the long drought, so now most people are not able to continue doing business in produce. Also, now some of us have diversified in the activities that we do, for example we buy goods in the market and sell off to people in the community. Also, now people have started selling cashew nuts, which wasn’t the case before. And most women now are into business, also, like selling tomatoes, onions, etc. This is because of the issue of security in the area, which has made people venture into business and away from the bush; and also the increase in the number of needs that households have, like school needs.” FGD with non-beneficiaries in Katakwi, SCG area

Poor access to capital also remains a constraint on establishing businesses and petty trading activities for many, including a significant number of SAGE beneficiaries. **There were indications in the qualitative research that SAGE has helped to enhance access to local saving and credit mechanisms for some small businesses.** In a number of communities a small number of SAGE beneficiaries report joining or starting savings and credit groups. These are cited as a strategy both to help households cope with shocks (Section 4.5) and to enable investment in assets and businesses – and in some cases start new businesses.

“Yes, it has changed in a way that even the old people these days have formed and joined saving groups, which has helped us to at least have something saved. This saving can be used to open up a small business.” Male beneficiary, Kaberamaido, SCG area

“For me, when we got this money, my husband joined a small savings group where we got money to buy a motorcycle – we put all SAGE money into the savings group.” Female beneficiary, Kyenjojo, VFSG area

The midline qualitative research also shows significant gender differences in the nature of the small businesses that have been developed over the last 18 months. Women are most frequently engaged in brewing (see Box 6) and petty trading of cooked foods (such as silver fish, eggs, fruit and vegetables); men are most commonly engaged in petty trading of tobacco, basic household items (soap, salt), and buying beer in town to resell in the village. Additionally, whilst women most often conduct their business within the community and local market, men conduct business both locally and in nearby towns. The qualitative research produces evidence to suggest that, to some degree at least, new businesses have been set up more often by women than by men. And in most cases such new businesses represent either a diversification of farming livelihoods or a shift away from casual labour.⁴¹

41 For more detailed findings in relation to this topic see Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

Box 6: Livelihood case study: brewing

The baseline showed that women were typically involved in brewing local beer. Culturally, this was defined to be an activity undertaken by women, as it requires kneeling, grinding, collecting water and roasting. These are all perceived to be female jobs, especially in northern (Apac) and eastern (Katakwi) Uganda. However, in western and central Uganda (Kyenjojo and Kiboga respectively), the process of brewing was done jointly depending on the type of brew (although with specific roles). Overall, the men tended to control the proceeds from brewing while women were tasked with sales.

The midline qualitative research shows that, particularly in Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Apac, brewing is the most common female new business to have developed in the 18 months preceding the midline research. In these districts, it is generally the non-beneficiaries of SAGE who have started brewing in response to increased demand that is widely attributed to the number of men who use a portion of the SAGE money to buy local brew. At least in part, this is done as a route to enhance social capital, status and self-esteem (see Section 6).

“There is a very small change in the way we earn a living. Like now there are more women who were brewing local drinks as opposed to the earlier days. This is because of the SAGE cash money which the people now get in our area. Some who earn that money now invest in the local brew business instead of carrying firewood to the town for sale.” Female beneficiary in Moroto, SCG area

There is no evidence in the quantitative data to suggest that SAGE is on aggregate increasing production and consumption of alcohol. However, the testimony in the qualitative data presents an ambiguous result. On the one hand, increased production and sale of alcoholic beverages may help increase incomes for some households. Equally, respondents also report that the consumption and sharing of local brew by male beneficiaries in particular has raised the social prestige of this group and increased their access to reciprocal support networks. On the other hand, it is evident from previous chronic poverty research that alcohol consumption is one of the drivers of persistent poverty in these parts of the country.

4.3.3 Investment in productive assets and income-generating activities

Productive assets are defined as agricultural or non-agricultural tools or machines used for economic activities.⁴² Many of the livelihood strategies discussed above require some form of investment in productive assets. At baseline, around a quarter of the eligible population reported having purchased productive assets in the 12 months preceding the survey. The figures were higher for the non-eligible population.

The midline household survey shows a statistically significant increase in the proportion of VFSG households purchasing productive assets in the 12 months preceding the survey, which appears to be attributable to the programme. The mean value of productive assets purchased remained constant between baseline and follow-up for all households, as did the proportion of households selling productive assets in the 12 months preceding the survey. The mean total value of productive assets sold decreased for SCG households, though this was not attributable to SAGE.

⁴² Common examples, for instance, include hoe, thresher, chisel, sewing machine, welding equipment, etc.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households purchasing productive assets in last 12 months	20.4	22.9	0.24	1,565	25.6	32.1***	8.8**	1,867
Mean total value of productive assets purchased (2012 prices, UGX)	3,700	3,800	500	1,566	3,400	4,000	500	1,867
Proportion of households selling productive assets in last 12 months	0.8	0.2	-0.11	1,564	0.4	0.3	-0.35	1,865
Mean total value of productive assets sold (2012 prices, UGX)	400	30*	0	1,566	1,200	5	-1,500	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity (expressed in values rounded to the closest UGX 500).

The above findings are augmented by the midline qualitative research, which shows that a number of SCG and VFSG beneficiaries use the cash transfer to purchase seeds and farming implements like hand hoes, and a few have purchased or mended fishing nets and chains. Purchase of productive assets was variably explained as a household investment and form of savings; for consumption and sale of by-products; or as a risk mitigation strategy (since these assets can be sold in times of need).

4.4 Savings and access to credit

4.4.1 Savings

Savings enable households to cope with future household needs and unexpected shocks. The midline survey found that there has been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of SAGE beneficiary households that have savings. (There has been a 12.8% increase among SCG households, and an 8.7% increase among VFSG households; see Table 15.) Furthermore, **the increase in saving by VFSG households is seen to be positively impacted by SAGE**, though this is not the case in SCG households.

Nearly all respondents who save do so with informal institutions. This is in keeping with results from the 2013 Uganda Finscope III survey.⁴³ Particularly in SCG areas, there has been a slight increase in the propensity to keep savings in informal institutions since the baseline. There has also been a small but statistically significant decline in saving with formal financial institutions in both SCG and VFSG areas. This might have been somewhat explained by beneficiaries' ability to save the transfer on the SAGE card (i.e. use the card as an informal saving mechanism, by not claiming the whole value of the transfer immediately on each payment date).

⁴³ 'Despite the developments in the financial sector, a significant proportion of the adult population used home/secret place for saving – the share increased from 18 percent in 2009 to 25 percent in 2013.' The most cited mechanisms for those saving in the last 12 months were: 'home (51 percent), VSLAs/ROSCAs (29 percent) and buying of livestock/assets (18 percent).' See Economic Policy Research Centre (2013), p. x.

Yet the PSM shows that neither of these changes is attributable to SAGE. We also find a statistically significant decrease in the proportion of VFSG households saving with an informal institution, which requires further investigation.

Table: 15 Household saving, borrowing and access to credit

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Saving								
Proportion of households reporting current cash savings	24.6	37.4***	4.9	1,566	35.4	44.1***	9.5**	1,866
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	8.4	4.0**	2.3	528	5.6	2.0**	5.3	745
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution ²	89.8	93.8*	-4.1	528	94.2	95.8	-10.2**	745
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	146,000	130,000	-156,000 (NR)	393	175,000	119,000	90,500	391
Access to Credit								
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in last 12 months	36.3	43.7***	7.3*	1,566	44.0	51.5***	-1.3	1,867
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	236,000	209,100	7,500	465	168,400	161,200	31,000	477
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	150,100	121,700	-15,500	451	117,500	118,500	23,000	930
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit in the last 3 months	29.8	38.5***	9.6*	1,565	40.3	50.2***	-0.94	1,866
Mean total value of credit in the last 3 months, for those who purchased on credit (UGX)	28,500	24,000	-7,000	576	30,000	27,500	-2,000	947
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (UGX)	14,000	12,500	-7,500	553	8,948	13,000*	14,000**	929

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) Includes rotating savings and credit association (ROSCA)/savings and credit cooperative (SACCO)/microfinance institution (MFI)/village savings and loan association (VSLA). (3) To the nearest UGX 500.

In fact the qualitative research found claims of a more notable impact of SAGE on informal savings, particularly for female beneficiaries. The research indicated that SAGE beneficiaries now have greater access to informal rotating saving institutions, because the cash transfer has enabled them to join and contribute to such groups. In many cases, respondents mentioned that such savings allowed them to meet future household demands, and respond to shocks such as illness. In line with the quantitative findings, the qualitative research found that increased access to informal savings institutions was more frequently reported in SCG areas than VFSG areas.

“The elders these days have formed and joined saving groups of which this has helped us to at least have something saved.” Male beneficiary, Alwa, Kaberamaido, SCG area

“People have formed more savings and credit groups which charge UGX 500. These people getting SAGE can now afford it.” Parish Councillor, Kyarusozi, Kyenjojo, VFSG area

“We have joined saving groups so that they can lend us money in case of any problem. This is a change of recent; before I started getting the SAGE money I didn’t have the money to join the savings group.” Female beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

“In the last 18 months, we formed a savings and credit group, including some of us who get the SAGE money; this money has helped us start the group. Each person contributes UGX 1,000, and we give to one member each time, until we got through to all members. For me, I got money when I had to buy medicine.” Female beneficiary, Kyenjojo, SCG area

The qualitative research also found that the purchase of productive assets, including livestock, was frequently explained as a form of savings, which is used as a risk mitigation strategy (since these assets can be sold in times of need). This form of savings may partially help to explain why the survey records an increase in the propensity to save, but a smaller increase in the use of formal or informal savings institutions.

4.4.2 Access to credit

The midline quantitative survey also found a statistically significant increase in borrowing and purchasing goods on credit in both SCG and VFSG areas (see Table 15). **The data identify a statistically significant increase in the borrowing and purchase of goods on credit for SCG households as a result of the programme.** In contrast, in VFSG areas the increase in borrowing and on-credit purchases is not found to be an impact of SAGE, as an equally large increase in access to credit between the baseline and midline survey was also observed in control households. For VFSG households **we find instead a small increase in the value of outstanding commercial debt for SAGE beneficiaries.**

This difference between VFSG and SCG areas in terms of the impact of SAGE on borrowing was also identified in the qualitative research. Particularly in SCG areas, the qualitative findings show an increased willingness of other community members to lend to beneficiaries. This is largely due to the perception that beneficiaries now have a reliable and stable source of income. This both helps to secure loans and strengthens the perceived benefits of building reciprocal support relationships with them.

“There is one beneficiary who borrowed UGX 15,000 from me and I was patient. When they were paid, she paid me back. Before SAGE, I would not have lent her any money as she had nowhere to get it from to pay me back.” – ‘A beneficiary also borrowed money for his upkeep. I gave him because I was sure he would be able to pay me back’ – ‘The cash transfer has helped them gain trust from the shop keepers and (they) can now easily borrow things in times of need.’ Female non-beneficiaries, FGD in Kyenjojo, SCG area

“Most of us have no option but to run to the people who get the SAGE money for assistance. When I have a hen, I take to them to buy and they give me money which I use it to buy basic needs.” Female non-beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

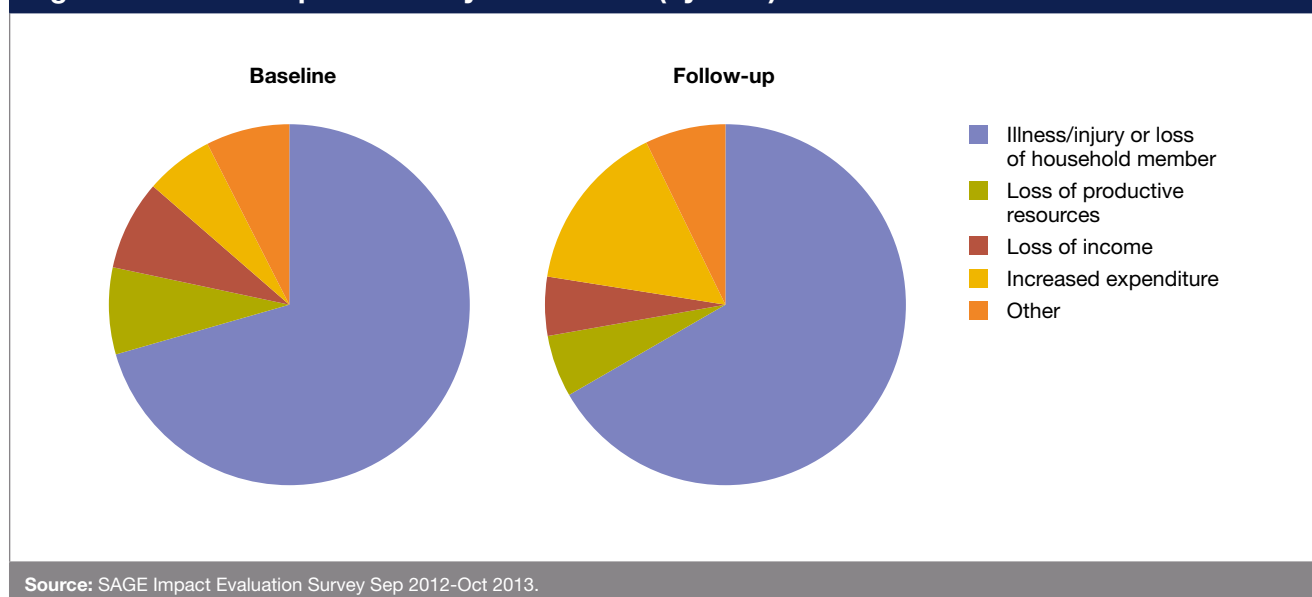
Explanations from the qualitative research as to why households take credit suggest it is primarily to smooth consumption expenditure and to cope with adverse shocks. In this regard, many respondents also report that, between SAGE payment dates, beneficiaries are able to obtain goods on credit in local shops and pharmacies, as well as loans from friends and family. Credit is often repaid when they receive their cash transfer, which contributes to the temporary ‘boost’ in local markets in the period immediately after the SAGE cash transfer is made (see Section 7 below). Some beneficiaries explained that their ability to purchase on credit has been enabled by the SAGE programme, but that their associated tendency to get into debt has been influenced by the infrequent nature of the payments.

4.5 Vulnerability to shocks and coping strategies

Households with the type of profile described above are vulnerable to suffering from exogenous shocks to the household that they are unable to cope with using their normal resources. An exogenous shock can be understood as a traumatic event such as a flood, drought or death in the family that has the potential to negatively impact a household’s wellbeing.

The types of shocks households face are very similar across SCG and VFSG areas and across time. Figure 9 shows that the types of shock that households interviewed for the evaluation most commonly face are associated with illness/injury or loss of a household member due to death or some other reason. When such people are productive members of the household, the negative effects of this shock can be difficult for households to cope with.

Other common shocks include loss of productive resources such as livestock or access to land (e.g. through flooding), loss of income – which might be caused by loss of productive household members or productive assets – or an unexpected increase in costs. These latter could result from increased numbers of dependents in the household, expenditures due to illness or injury of household members, social obligation expenditures such as funerals, the need to repay debts, or inflation, and seem to have increased in relative importance between the baseline and midline. In addition, there are a number of other types of idiosyncratic shocks that specific households may encounter.

Figure 9: Shocks experienced by households (by time)


Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Table 16 Shocks and coping strategies

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in the last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	44.9	30.9***	4.0	1,947	41.8	36.2**	-3.9	1,865
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large (e.g. UGX 60,000 or more) amount of cash in an emergency	44.2	58.0***	11.0***	1,919	43.4	55.6***	10.0**	1,846

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

Table 16 shows that though the proportion of households reporting experiencing a shock that they were unable to deal with using normal household resources has declined for both treatment groups in the last 12 months, this has not been a result of the SAGE programme.

However, Table 16 does show that the SAGE programme has increased one of the key mechanisms by which people report being able to cope with the shocks they experience. Both SCG and VFSG households report being better able to borrow a large amount of money (UGX 60,000 or more) in an emergency, in case of need. For VFSG households SAGE also contributed to a significant reduction in the proportion of households reporting reducing consumption in response of a shock, as well as more households increasing agricultural labour supply.

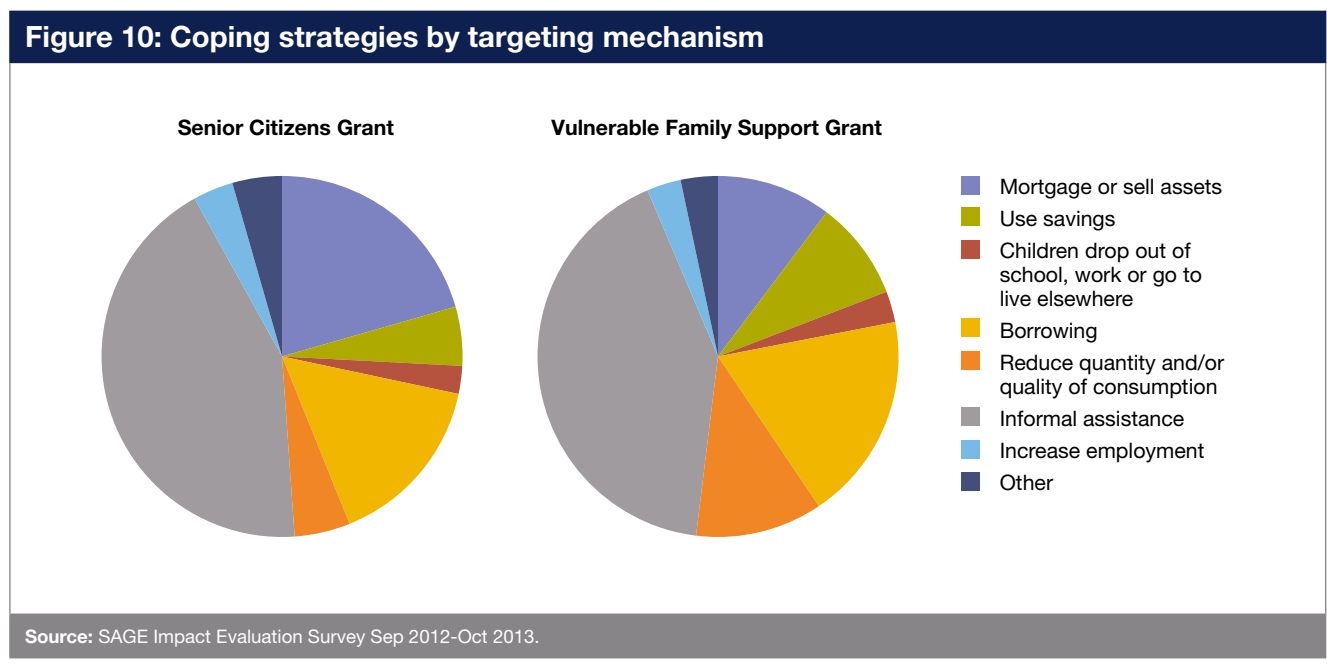


Figure 10 shows that for both treatment groups, borrowing and informal assistance are important types of coping strategy deployed when dealing with a shock. This implies that the increased access to emergency borrowing is an important benefit of the SAGE programme. This implication is corroborated explicitly by the qualitative research. Testimony revealed that, across the districts, the cash transfer is perceived to increase beneficiaries’ creditworthiness and their capacity to reciprocate social support. This has enhanced beneficiaries’ access to credit in shops and pharmacies, and their access to support and borrowing from friends and neighbours (see Section 6 below). In this way, the SAGE transfer has helped some beneficiary households to cope, particularly when the timing of the shock coincided with receipt of the cash transfer.

The qualitative evidence on whether SAGE has contributed to a change in coping strategies through other channels is somewhat more mixed. Some SAGE beneficiaries report that there has been no change in their coping mechanisms. For these beneficiaries, the limited impact of the cash transfer was often explained by its small value, and the interval (two months or greater) between transfers. Others reported changes in coping strategies. The two most common examples cited were use of the transfer to purchase medicines when faced with a health shock, and purchase of food when crops were destroyed by harsh climatic conditions. In the case of crop failure, beneficiaries reported using the cash transfer in combination with other coping strategies such as taking up additional livelihood activities, reducing consumption and selling assets. Some SCG beneficiaries reported that the cash transfer has reduced their reliance on negative coping strategies, such as distress sales of productive assets or staple consumption items. This may partly help explain the finding above, where the cash transfer is seen to have had a positive impact on ownership (retention) of livestock (see Section 4.3).

4.6 Child labour

Households with large numbers of dependents often have to adopt child labour as a livelihood strategy. For comparability purposes we use the UNICEF definition of child labour,⁴⁴ although it should be noted that our age cohort is slightly restricted due to limitations on the age cohort across which we can construct the child labour indicators as a result of the PSM methodology. We thus include all children aged 6-17 years at follow-up.

Table 17 suggests that, generally, there has been an increasing trend in the rate of child labour between baseline and midline, as the same cohort of children grew up. This finding is compatible with the notion that children engage more in child labour as they grow older. However, the results show that SAGE has not contributed to an increase or a decrease in child labour. We find robust results showing no programme impact on child labour for either boys or girls, or children overall, for both the SCG and the VFSG treatment groups. A small caveat is that we do not obtain a robust finding for girls under the VFSG (Table 17).

Table 17: Child labour participation rates

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour²	23.1	30.5***	-0.04	1,888	22.8	25.1	0.01	2,262
Boys	21.5	29.2***	-0.07	975	20.3	25.4**	0.03	1,102
Girls	24.8	31.8**	0.00	913	25.5	24.9	-0.02	1,160

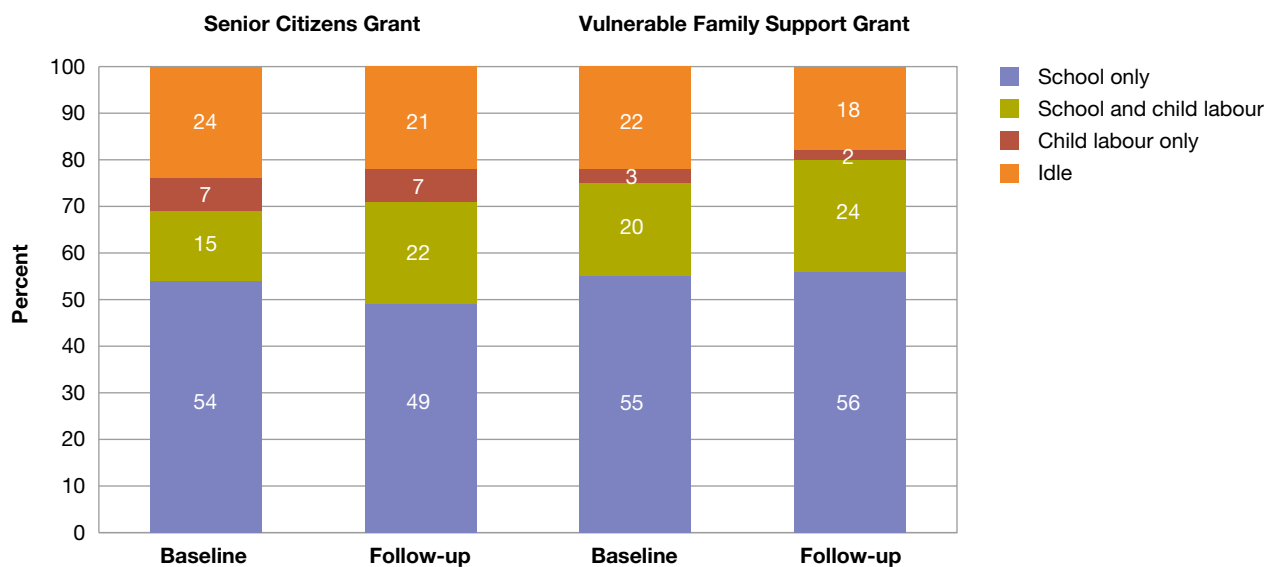
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) We use the UNICEF definition of child labour but our age cohort is defined by those aged 6-17 at follow-up.

Overall, the rate of child labour is relatively high in SAGE programme districts, with some 25%–30% of all children (including both treatment and control groups) classified as being engaged in child labour. The qualitative research provides some insights into the type of child labour that is prevalent amongst these children, including those in SAGE beneficiary households. It reports that children's engagement in livelihood activities varies across the evaluation districts, depending on the predominant household livelihood strategy in particular areas. For example, in eastern pastoralist areas male children tend to be responsible for cattle rearing. Across locations both male and female children support particular aspects of crop production as well as collecting water for household consumption.

⁴⁴ A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities under the following classification: (a) children 5 to 11 years of age who during the week preceding the survey did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work; (b) children 12 to 14 years of age who during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work; and (c) children aged 15-17 years of age who during the week preceding the survey worked more than 43 hours.

Figure 11: Child labour and education (6-17)



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

In some cases caregivers are faced with a stark choice: whether to send children in their care to school or whether to engage them in child labour. The opportunity cost of sending a child to school is equal to the foregone earnings of the child. This opportunity cost can be particularly high for the poorest households, especially households with large numbers of dependents. Figure 11 explores this choice, indicating that of children engaged in child labour the majority are in fact also currently attending school.

Here there are some differences between the two targeting mechanisms and over time. The data do not show any major differences between treatment and control households, or between boys and girls. But there does appear to be a slight difference between children in SCG households at follow-up compared to children in VFSG households at follow-up, with the latter more likely to attend school and less likely to be engaged in child labour only (Figure 11).

In both SCG and VFSG households there has also been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who were ill or injured that sought formal health care

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

CHILD HEALTH CARD

District: MUKONO

Health Unit: GOMA

Child's Name: HERMAN KIZITO

Sex: M

Date of Birth: 12 / 09 / 03

Child's Registration No.: 2836

Birth Weight(Kg): 3.5kg

Birth Order: 1

Mother's Name: NAKITENDE EDITH

Mother's Occupation: PEASANT

Father's Name: RICHARD WIKONYOGO

Father's Occupation: BUILDER

Where the Child lives: KAGALA GOMA

Sub County/Division:

Parish: BUKERERE

L.C.I.: KAGALA

TICK REASONS FOR SPECIAL CARE:

Birth weight less than 2.5 kg

Brothers or Sisters undernourished

Mother dead

Father dead

Children in family dead

5 Access to education and health services

This section considers SAGE's impact on access to education and health. Findings are as follows:

- According to the quantitative analysis SAGE is not increasing overall **education expenditure**. This is at odds with the fact that education was indicated as major area of use of cash transfer resources when reported directly by beneficiaries as part of the quantitative survey (Section 3.4 above) and the qualitative research. However, this contradiction may be explained by the fungibility of cash, whereby expenditures in one area (such as education), which may have been made in any case, enable increased expenditures in another area (such as food).
- SAGE was not found to have any impact on **education attendance or attainment** for children in SCG or VFSG households. The enrolment rate amongst girls has increased more in the control group than amongst beneficiaries, ascribing a negative impact to SAGE that is however difficult to interpret and has low significance levels.
- There was an increase in the proportion of individuals within SAGE beneficiary households who were ill **or injured** since the baseline for the VFSG treatment group, but this is not as a result of the SAGE programme.
- In both SCG and VFSG households there has also been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who were ill or injured who sought **formal health care**. This finding is aligned with an increase in mean expenditure on health care per household member for both groups since the baseline.
- Positive changes in **health-seeking behaviour** may be an effect of the SAGE programme, particularly for the SCG group, according to evidence from the qualitative research. However, the quantitative evidence is not fully robust.

5.1 Education

It is expected that the SAGE cash transfer will facilitate access to education services, thereby improving children's education attendance and consequently education outcomes. For instance, households may increase the proportion of expenditure given to meeting the costs associated with educating children, such as school fees, uniforms, textbooks, stationary, and boarding fees.

By increasing expenditure in these areas, there is an expectation of lower levels of absenteeism and better retention rates, ultimately resulting in better completion rates. Combined with impacts expected in other areas, such as improved nutritional status, this can in turn positively influence performance and education outcomes.

Table 18 shows the mean monthly education expenditure per child for beneficiary households. Despite public education being fee-free, households do incur significant costs in accessing education, for example through purchasing education materials such as pens, books, tuition fees, etc. As explained in Section 3.4 above, both SCG and VFSG beneficiaries claim to have used a portion of the SAGE cash transfer on such educational materials, and this has been a particularly cited use of the transfer by VFSG households. This finding was corroborated by the qualitative research, which indicated that many beneficiaries in both SCG and VFSG areas prioritise spending on education. Even in SCG areas where transfers are targeted at the elderly, many respondents reported an increased ability to purchase educational materials for grandchildren under their care. For example, a male beneficiary in Kisojo, Kyenjojo mentioned:

“We are now able to buy school uniforms and books for our grandchildren. This was not possible before.”

Table 18: Education expenditure								
Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Mean monthly household education expenditure	32,000	27,000	-600	1,079	14,500	19,500**	1,900	913
Mean monthly household education expenditure per child ^{2,3} (2012 prices, UGX)	19,000	14,000	-4,500	731	7,000	9,000	500	661

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500. (3) Calculated over households containing children of school age (6-17) or people of another age currently attending school and rounded to the nearest 500.

A key informant interview with the CDO in Katakwi makes a similar observation. The CDO notes the potential improvements in educational attainment that prioritising education expenditure is likely to bring about:

“Actually, this cash transfer programme has empowered these old people. Where there are orphans in the household, an elderly beneficiary can buy books or scholastic materials for them and this has boosted their education.”

One female beneficiary in Usuk, Katakwi also alluded to the underlying incentive structure and longer-term motivation for spending on children’s education:

“We help our grandchildren because they are our future hope, even when we die they will always remember us for contributing towards their education and when they are educated they will be able to help people in our village.”

However, these individual instances of the use of the SAGE cash transfer to purchase educational materials does not amount to an overall increase in mean expenditure on education. **The quantitative data show no statistically significant trends in education expenditure across the two treatment groups, nor any impact of the SAGE programme in this regard.**

This is at odds with the fact that these were commonly indicated as areas of use of cash transfer when reported directly by beneficiaries as part of the quantitative survey (Section 3.4 above) and the qualitative research. On the one hand this may reflect the existence of a problem of response bias in self-reported use of the transfer: beneficiaries may have incentives to report what is perceived to be a desirable behaviour from a programme perspective. On the other hand this may be a consequence of the fungibility of cash: beneficiary households would have incurred expenses anyway for health and education, but having covered these with the additional resources provided through SAGE freed up additional budget room for expenditure in other areas, increased savings or investment.

Table 19: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of children 6-17 currently attending formal education	75.6	76.3	-0.43	3,037	82.3	84.5*	-3.4*	4,223
Boys	77.3	76.4	-1.2	1,554	83.5	86.0*	-0.06	2,148
Girls	73.8	76.2	0.37	1,483	81.0	82.8	-6.1*	2,075
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	1.7	2.7***	0.14	2,226	1.9	2.7**	-0.36	3,416
Boys	1.8	2.6**	-0.36	1,152	2.0	2.5	-0.81	1,753
Girls	1.5	2.8***	-13,600	1,074	1.7	3.0***	0.44	1,663
Class progression rate²	70.8	67.7	-4.0	2,286	63.2	63.5	-1.1	3,487
Boys	70.6	65.8*	-2.5	1,184	60.7	62.9	1.1	1,796
Girls	71.0	69.9	-8.0	1,103	66.0	64.1	-3.8	1,691

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) Proportion of children graduating to the next appropriate grade since the last academic year.

Table 19 presents data on education attendance and attainment, including literacy. It shows that **SAGE is not impacting education attendance or attainment**. There have not been any significant positive trends in terms of child educational attendance or attainment in SCG households since the baseline. In VFSG areas, there has been a small but significant increase in the proportion of boys currently attending school (from 83.5% at baseline to 86% at midline), although this is not attributable to SAGE. The enrolment rate amongst girls also has increased more in the control group than amongst beneficiaries. This ascribes a negative impact to SAGE that is however difficult to interpret and has low significance levels.

When it comes to other measures of schooling among both SCG and VFSG households we see some negative trends. There has been a small but significant increase in the mean number of school days missed by both girls and boys, which can be explained by the fact that as pupils grow older absenteeism tends to increase. There has also been a significant decrease in the proportion of boys graduating to the next grade since the last academic year in SCG households. Again, none of these changes is found to be an impact of SAGE, as similar trends were identified among control households.

Impact on education was also analysed across different age cohorts, distinguishing between children of primary and secondary school age. But no differences to the results discussed above were observed. In other words, SAGE is not impacting education for particular age groups specifically.

The minimal positive changes in school attendance are perhaps not surprising. At baseline, across all areas, the main reason given for children were not attending school was the belief that they were too young. Particularly among SCG households, the need for the child to help at home was also a significant reason, much more than the ability to afford schooling.

5.2 Health care

A number of studies have shown that cash transfers can leverage sizeable gains in access and utilisation of health services by helping poor households overcome economic barriers. As with education, cash transfers can increase the level of household expenditure devoted to health care. This helps to meet the direct cost of that care such as medicines, as well as indirect costs such as transport and loss of income and productivity.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days	20.8	21.7	0.65	8,382	20.3	25.1***	-1.6	10,052
Proportion of those ill or injured in the past 30 days seeking formal healthcare ^{2,4}	71.7	77.0**	0.06	1,796	64.7	73.8***	-3.0	2,337
Mean total cost of consultation per individual (2012 prices, UGX) ^{3,4}	20,000	30,000**	4,500	1,300	21,500	21,000	-5,000	1,565
Mean monthly household health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)⁵	1,500	8,000***	2,500 (NR)	1,563	3,000	7,000***	-1,500	1,865

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) Includes community health workers, private or government hospitals, health centres or clinics. (3) Includes cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed. (4) Impact estimates are not applicable due to the small subsample, over which it is not possible to build a successful matching model. (5) To the nearest UGX 500.

⁴⁵ For the impact measures on the proportion of individuals ill or injured in the last three months, we break the cohort down into four age groups for the purposes of matching: 0-5, 6-17, 18-64, and 50+. As none of these groups shows a significant impact of the programme on this indicator (we obtain robust results for all groups, including disaggregated by gender), we simply report here 'all individuals'.

Table 20 highlights that there has been an increase in the proportion of individuals within SAGE beneficiary households who were ill or injured since the baseline for the VFSG treatment group, but also that this is not as a result of the SAGE programme. In both SCG and VFSG households there has also been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who were ill or injured that sought formal health care. This finding is aligned with a significant increase in mean expenditure on health care per household member for both groups since the baseline. However, these **positive changes in health-seeking behaviour are not shown to be an effect of the SAGE programme**. There are also some indications that the increase in health expenditure can be attributed to SAGE in SCG households, but this result is not robust to changes in the model specifications.

The qualitative research did hear testimonies to the impacts of SAGE on access to health care for some individuals:

“Actually this programme has brought change because household members like in my village can now buy drugs in clinics, not rely on local herbs.” Opinion leader, South Division, Moroto

“The lives of the people have also been greatly improved, more old people are now able to live longer because they now feed well, and are able to treat themselves from the clinics using SAGE cash... There is a certain old man who had totally collapsed, before the SAGE cash came in, but since he started getting that money, he has been able to meet basic health needs treatment and to date the old man has become very strong and healthy.” Teacher, Kosike, Nakapiripirit

A fairly large number of elderly people (across several districts) also explained that they are not able to access health services because health workers often tell them that free medications should be saved for the young. This increases the cost of health care for the elderly, as confirmed by the fact that the mean cost of a formal healthcare consultation has increased since the baseline, particularly in SCG areas (Table 20).

“The hospital [is important] but they do not have medicines most of the time so keep referring us to clinics; and even when they bring medicines they do not even last for three days.” Male beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

“In the private health clinic you only get treatment when you have money. They attend to you very fast, and it's our last resort when there is no medicine at the government health centre.” Male non-beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

The elderly and the very poor had limited access to community support because it was perceived that they could not reciprocate



6 Institutions, social relations and citizenship

This section explores changes in experiences of social relations at the community and household levels, along with institutional support.

- The SAGE cash transfer has not displaced **institutional support** from other sources for either SCG or VFSG beneficiaries.
- At the household level, the cash transfer has helped to reduce the dependence of the elderly, and in some cases has promoted a new dependence on the elderly as a source of support. Qualitative evidence suggests that SAGE may contribute to changes in the demographic structure of SCG beneficiary households by fostering the **autonomy of elderly** members. This is partially corroborated by quantitative evidence.
- Changes in household structures and relationships account for almost two-thirds of all migration movements recorded by the quantitative survey at midline. For SCG households again it seems that SAGE may be favouring the emergence of new **migration patterns** in the context of household reorganisation, but this needs to be confirmed by further research.
- The midline research finds that SAGE has had a significant positive impact on SCG recipients' integration into **community-based reciprocal support mechanisms**, with a positive impact particularly with regard to their receipt of support from other households. In VFSG areas, SAGE is found to have had a significant impact on beneficiaries' support provided to other households. This different outcome for VFSG households may be explained by inter-household tensions catalysed by the VFSG targeting.
- SAGE has contributed to enhancing **women's empowerment** by improving the status of SCG female beneficiaries and enabling VFSG female beneficiaries to buy assets (livestock). Overall, SAGE has not significantly influenced female control over household decision making. In most communities, the cash transfer has contributed positively to **household relationships**, although it has exacerbated marital tensions in some VFSG households due to the named beneficiary being female.
- There has been no significant change in perceptions of the **social contract or citizenship accountability processes**. Yet the qualitative research found a notable increase in elderly SAGE beneficiaries' participation and voice in community meetings, which has been affected by the effect of the cash transfer on beneficiaries' self-esteem, status and respect.

Evidence from other cash transfer evaluations shows how the impacts on social relations may be manifested in improvements in mutual support and sharing practices, intra- and inter-household relations (see Kardan et al., 2010), increased trust and confidence through collaboration in community meetings (ODI, 2009), and increased involvement in community-level saving activities such as merry-go-rounds (OPM, 2012). Equally, the impact of cash transfers on social relations may not always be positive. Social protection can sometimes crowd out other forms of institutional or informal assistance to beneficiaries provided by state or non-state actors. Targeting processes may also create resentments and jealousies between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (see Kardan et al., 2010). In current cash transfer evaluations, the link between these sorts of social relations and cash transfer impacts on poverty and wellbeing is often either not examined or unclear. We analyse these issues in the sub-sections below.

6.1 Formal transfers

Respondents were asked about transfers received either in cash or in kind from various sources (government, NGOs or religious organisations) in the three months preceding the survey. Questions on cash support excluded SAGE.

Table 21: Formal transfers

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households receiving any formal assistance in last 3 months	16.0	20.3***	2.2	1,081	3.0	4.2	0.86	914
Proportion of households receiving any cash aid in last 3 months²	1.6	2.5	2.7**	1,081	1.4	1.2	0.79	914
Proportion of households receiving any in-kind aid in last 3 months	14.7	17.9**	-0.03	1,081	1.8	3.3*	0.77	914
Mean total value of formal help received in last 3 months for those receiving it (2012 prices, UGX)³	7,000	8,000	1,500	1,081	4,000	1,000	-2,500	914

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) Excluding SAGE. (3) To the nearest UGX 500.

Overall, as highlighted in Table 21, **the SAGE cash transfer has not displaced support from other formal sources for either SCG or VFSG beneficiaries.** Indeed, the data show that the proportion of SCG households that have received additional cash support from sources other than SAGE has even increased since the baseline. This result is difficult to interpret conclusively. It could be that other forms of assistance acknowledge receipt of SAGE as a marker of vulnerability for SCG beneficiaries, and consequently target them for support. On the other hand, while the qualitative research recorded numerous examples of in-kind support from NGOs, there were no reports of cash assistance. This may suggest that SCG beneficiaries were not always clear on the question and reported SAGE cash support against this indicator, despite this not being the intention of the survey module.⁴⁶

Whatever the case, the quantitative finding that SAGE has not displaced other forms of assistance is corroborated by the qualitative research. There was a clear recognition, including amongst non-beneficiaries, that despite receiving SAGE, recipients are not necessarily better off or less vulnerable to shocks and so still need the same support as others.

“No, it has not affected [access to other programmes] at all. This is because we believe SAGE is a different programme which purposely came to help a specific group and if you are left out then there is no need to complain. And also these beneficiaries are entitled to enjoy any programme which comes in our community here.” Male non-beneficiary, Kaberamaido, SCG area

“The SAGE programme has not affected any other programmes and the way people benefit, whatever assistance that comes. They don’t separate the SAGE beneficiaries from non-beneficiaries, all are served equally.” Female non-beneficiary, Moroto, SCG area

There were however isolated reports in Apac, Moroto, Kaberamaido and Nakapiripirit of SAGE beneficiaries being excluded from other programmes or support due to their recipient status.

“We have been excluded from the other government programmes. During the extreme drought this year, food relief was brought and all the beneficiaries of SAGE programme were denied opportunity to benefit. I wrote my name and it was deleted, saying I was benefitting from SAGE programme. In similar programmes, like NUSAF and NAADS, all our names were left out.” Female beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

“SAGE has affected our ability to receive food. The old, especially those receiving SAGE money, are not given food.” Male beneficiary, Moroto, SCG area

⁴⁶ This area of the questionnaire is given extra attention in the training and field supervision for the final round of data collection in order to aid analysis in the final round.

6.2 Informal support mechanisms

In this section, we summarise the findings of the midline evaluation on two forms of social support mechanisms: family-based support and community-based support.

The baseline qualitative research found that family-based support mechanisms (support from the household, extended family and clan) are often underpinned by moral obligations. In contrast, community-based support mechanisms (among friends and neighbours, from mutual self-help groups, etc.) are more typically underpinned by trust and reciprocity, and are seen as a form of social insurance. At baseline, it was found that both family- and community-based support mechanisms were waning as a result of widespread poverty, and in consequence only the closest friends and relatives were able and willing to render support. The baseline found that the elderly and the very poor had limited access to community support because it was perceived that they could not reciprocate, and thus were more reliant on help provided by relatives.

6.2.1 Family-based support mechanisms

The qualitative midline research indicates that, in both SCG and VFSG areas, there has been a widely felt change in the dependency of SAGE beneficiaries. They now represent less of a burden for their respective families, a change that was particularly felt for the elderly. In Box 2 we have already discussed the possibility that SAGE contributes to changes in the demographic structure of SCG beneficiary households by fostering the autonomy of elderly household members.

“Due to SAGE most old people are now able to stand on their own without bothering others ... So it has reduced dependence very much. Even during times of scarcity they can now cope. Some of us [non-beneficiaries] benefit from relatives who get [SAGE], who give them small money like UGX 1,000 ... Close relatives do get some help from those old people that get their salary [SAGE], like receiving food, soap... Some of us even go borrowing from the beneficiaries.” Male non-beneficiary, Nakapiripirit, SCG area

“It has reduced so much dependency syndrome. They have what can help them. The elderly are helping the daughters-in-law and the grandchildren.” Male non-beneficiary, Apac, SCG area

“It (SAGE) has increased dependency because a fertile place attracts everyone, those who had run away have now returned and they now depend on the beneficiaries for their livelihood.” Female non-beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

As highlighted in the quotes above, the reduced dependence of the elderly on their wider households has sometimes shifted into an increased dependence on the elderly as a new source of resources and support within households. This change was most often presented in a positive light by elderly SCG recipients. They tended to explain that they appreciate the opportunity to assist their relatives, as well as the enhanced social status and respect this can bring.

The financial support that elderly SAGE beneficiaries are now able to provide to their family members is often reciprocated with support in kind from their relatives (such as assistance with collecting water and firewood from young family members) for which they previously 'begged'.

"My grandmother is a beneficiary, but when she gets money we do not feel jealous... It has created dependency, some people now love their grandparents because they are getting money, and you hear them say, 'Grandmother let me give you a ride if you are going to give money'." Female non-beneficiary, Apac, SCG area

"I give my young relatives money if they weed my garden or collect water or firewood when I have money left from the SAGE. This money has helped much. I like to give them money for small jobs because it enables me to help them. I am not begging for help anymore." Male beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

It appears that elderly SAGE beneficiaries, particularly those who live alone, now have greater access to in-kind support from their extended family because they are now able to reciprocate financially. Moreover, the elderly now experience this family-based support as 'dignified': it is accessed without begging and constructed as a form of interdependence. This level of reciprocity within family-based support mechanisms perhaps presents a contrast to the baseline findings. It is contextualised by the trend towards support being limited to very close family in these contexts of generalised low welfare.

6.2.2 Migrant remittances and other in-kind transfers

At baseline, migration of young people to Kampala and other cities was reported across all locations. This was mainly done to find poorly paid jobs in the informal sector (e.g. as bus conductors, hawkers, housemaids, etc.). In some cases respondents mentioned receiving remittances from relatives who had migrated, although the amounts were often constrained by the low wages the migrants receive. Particularly for the elderly, those retired from agriculture and those without another means of income, remittances and in-kind transfers were sometimes a vital source of income. However, the value and extent of remittances were perceived to be limited by the general extent of poverty and other hardships.

Overall, the proportion of SCG households with a household member migrating was higher than for VFSG households at both baseline and midline (Table 22). The midline household survey shows a significant increase in the proportion of SCG households with a member migrating, but no change in the proportion of VFSG households. For both groups we observe an increase in the proportion of households receiving remittances.

The apparent increase in migration is attributable to SAGE according to the PSM analysis for the SCG group. As with the seeming programme impact on household composition discussed in Section 3.1 above, we find this result difficult to interpret. On the one hand, it appears unlikely that the low value and limited coverage of the SAGE transfer would produce such a dramatic effect on household member's migration behaviour. On the other, it is not impossible to devise a plausible hypothesis to explain this result. For example, for SCG households, this may indicate an increased willingness and opportunity for those of working age to migrate as elderly household members now have an income from SAGE.

Table 22: Migration and remittances

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households with migrating member	30.1	35.2***	13.3***	3,132	27.3	25.0	0.80	3,734
Characteristics of migrants								
Age (mean)	23.2	20.2	N/A ²	1,359	17.3	18.3	N/A	1,198
Proportion female	43.5	53.4**	N/A	1,368	48.8	52.6	N/A	1,208
Proportion sending remittances	6.9	12.6*	N/A	1,366	2.2	9.2***	N/A	1,214

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) 'N/A' signifies that the impact estimates are not applicable due to the small subsample, over which it is not possible to build a successful matching model.

In fact, the data show a changing picture over time in terms of why individuals are migrating in both SCG and VFSG households. At baseline, overwhelmingly the main reason for individuals migrating in both treatment groups was education. This accounted for 67% of all migrants from SCG beneficiary households and 58% of all migrants from VFSG beneficiary households. However, at midline the reasons given for migration are much more diverse for each group. Education remains an important driver of migration, accounting for 19% and 18% of SCG and VFSG beneficiary households' migrants respectively. But the most important reasons given are joining another household (34% of all migrants for SCG beneficiary households; 49% for VFSG households) and change in family relationships (28% for SCG households; 16% for VFSG). In other words, changes in household structures and relationships account for almost two-thirds of all migration movements recorded by the quantitative survey at midline, whereas at baseline that portion was accounted for by education. Once again, these findings paint a complex picture, which when set alongside the findings around the demographic composition of households, raises some intriguing questions (see Box 2). This indicates an interesting area for further research.

6.2.3 Community-based support mechanisms

Community-based support (among friends and neighbours, mutual self-help groups, etc.) is typically underpinned by reciprocity and trust. Likewise, the provision of support is seen as a form of social insurance. The midline research found some notable differences between SCG and VFSG areas in terms of change in community support mechanisms. We therefore analyse these separately in the sections below.

SCG areas

The baseline survey found that prior to the introduction of SAGE the elderly were in a particularly weak position with regard to community-based support. Compared to VFSG-eligible households, they were less able to borrow, less likely to receive any kind of informal support from other households, and more likely to receive a lower total value of informal support.

As highlighted in Table 23 and Table 24, the midline evaluation finds that **the SAGE cash transfer has had a significant positive impact on SCG recipients' integration into community-based reciprocal support mechanisms**. In SCG households there has been a statistically significant increase in both the giving and receipt of assistance, in terms of both cash and in-kind support.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in last 3 months	42.4	57.8***	9.6**	1,566	51.2	57.6***	-0.61	1,867
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last 3 months	20.1	29.3***	8.6***	1,566	26.1	24.3	0.49	1,867
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in last 3 months	33.4	51.0***	8.3**	1,566	41.5	51.8***	-0.11	1,867
Mean total value of informal help received in last 3 months (UGX) ²	15,300	25,400***	5,500	1,566	25,500	23,200	-16,500 (NR)	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500.

The midline survey shows that **SAGE had a statistically significant positive impact on SCG beneficiaries' receipt of support from other households**. The number of SCG beneficiaries who have received in-kind support from other households is particularly notable, increasing by over a third of its baseline level, while cash support has increased by nine percentage points. The mean value of support provided to SCG beneficiaries by other households has also increased by UGX 10,000 (from UGX 15,000 to UGX 25,000). However, while the impact estimates indicate that SAGE has had a strong influence on the propensity for other households to provide cash and in-kind support to SCG beneficiaries, the increased value of this support does not seem to be attributable to SAGE based on the quantitative analysis. This is a positive finding as it indicates SAGE is crowding in support to elderly beneficiaries, rather than crowding out. This helps to widen the network of informal support within SCG communities.

The midline survey also finds that there has been a significant increase in the trends for both cash and in-kind support provided by SCG beneficiaries to other households. (There is a 9.2 percentage point increase overall; see Table 24.) Cash support provided by SCG beneficiaries to other households increased by 7.3%, and in-kind support by 6.4%. The value of this support also increased, by UGX 5,000 on average. However, neither the increased propensity of support nor the increased value of support given is attributable to SAGE. (Comparable increases were also observed in control households. See Table H.24.)

The positive findings are corroborated and deepened by the qualitative research. As discussed in the preceding section, the cash transfer has enabled elderly SAGE beneficiaries to support others within their families and the wider community. SCG beneficiaries explained this sharing both as a route to enhancing their status and sense of dignity, and as a form of social insurance. As such, the increased ability of SCG beneficiaries to support others has enhanced their capacity to ask for assistance and to borrow from family, friends and neighbours.⁴⁷ The quote below reflects a common feeling about the impacts of the cash transfer on SCG beneficiaries:

“The SAGE cash transfer doesn’t affect or deny the old people access to other forms of assistance, and we share with them even more than before since they are now more involved with people in the community than before the cash transfer.” Male non-beneficiary, Katakwi, SCG area

Taken together, these findings on reciprocal support relationships suggest that **SAGE has had greater impact on SCG beneficiaries’ ability to attract support than on their obligations to provide support to other households**. However, a note of caution is required in interpreting these findings. The household survey was undertaken at a time when SAGE payments in some areas had not been made for three months;⁴⁸ and the data in Table 23 and Table 24 relate to support provided ‘*in last 3 months*’. Therefore the survey was undertaken at a time when some beneficiaries would have low capacity to provide support to others, and yet their need to gain support would be high.

The qualitative research tells us more about reciprocal support relationships during the three-month gap in SAGE payments. Many SCG beneficiaries explained that they had borrowed, bought on credit or accessed informal support during this period, enabled and encouraged by confidence that the cash transfer would soon be made. This seems to suggest that some beneficiaries may be obligated to reciprocate the support, in cash or in kind, once they have received the cash transfer. Therefore, while the findings highlight that SAGE has enabled SCG beneficiaries to gain increased access to support in times of need, it may be that this support is effectively ‘repaid’ when the beneficiaries receive their SAGE payments. This issue will be explored further in the endline survey.

⁴⁷ Table 28 and Table 29 report responses related to ‘support from other households’. Given that, in the baseline, a fairly large proportion of elderly people reported that they live alone, the household survey findings on ‘support from other households’ presumably include support from their close and extended family. See the discussion in Section 7.1.1 on family-based support.

⁴⁸ See Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report (March 2014).

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in last 3 months	29.6	38.8***	-0.10	1,566	35.1	39.5*	4.6	1,867
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in last 3 months	10.0	17.3***	3.8	1,566	12.5	18.0***	9.5***	1,867
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in last 3 months	26.0	32.4***	-2.9	1,566	29.4	33.4*	2.2	1,867
Mean total value of informal help given in last 3 months for those who gave (2012 prices, UGX) ²	9,900	14,000	3,400	1,566	10,200	13,400	5,400	1,866
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help to other households in last 3 months	58.1	72.1***	6.2 (NR)	1,566	65.0	74.2***	5.5 (NR)	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models. (2) To the nearest UGX 500.

The qualitative research also highlights some **gendered differences** in the form of support provided to other households. Male SCG beneficiaries have often shared brews and cooked snacks with friends and neighbours, which is in some communities an important social event on the evening of SAGE payment days. This form of male sharing was explained as not only a source of pride and status for men, but also a route for men to build the social capital and trust required for reciprocal support relationships. Female SCG beneficiaries, in contrast, are widely credited with providing both cash and in-kind support. Across the districts, they have shared small cooking inputs (salt, sugar, matches), lent money to friends and neighbours, and responded to requests for cash assistance. Yet across many communities, some female SCG recipients are perceived to be unwilling to share beyond their immediate families, and this lack of sharing is sometimes explained as them 'separating themselves from those who need help, and keeping the money for themselves' [female non-beneficiary, Apac, SCG area]. Particularly in Nebbi, new networks of sharing, support and friendship have developed specifically among female SCG recipients, who now provide each other with moral, cash and in-kind support at times of hardship such as ill health or household bereavement.

VFSG areas

The findings are different in VFSG areas. Across the districts, qualitative research found that the VFSG targeting is perceived to have identified a large number of households that are not necessarily poorer than others; and this has created tensions (see Section 6.3 below).

“There is jealousy, and sharing has become limited because they say we get payment from government every month. There are a few people who created hatred because of the money. If I have gone to listen to the radio at my neighbour they would say, ‘Use your money to buy your own radio’.” Female beneficiary, Nebbi, VFSG area

“They tell us that we are getting free money. There was a certain lady who confronted me: ‘You guys you got your money; can you buy for me alcohol, buy for me bread?’ It has created tension. They are angry and jealous because they are not benefitting. If you get money, they expect you to give them some. If you refuse they say you are posing. But their children come to our homes and eat.” Male beneficiary, Apac, VFSG area

As these quotes suggest, VFSG recipients in most communities have faced expectations that they would share the cash transfer with others in need. In some VFSG households, particularly those with a large number of dependents, there is limited capacity to share with others. In a few communities where female VFSG beneficiaries have not met the expectation to share, they have been excluded from existing forms of social support. Moreover, unlike SCG beneficiaries, who are largely seen as worthy recipients of the cash transfer, the context of jealousy and tension around the VFSG targeting does not support beneficiaries’ access to cash support from other households.

This picture is confirmed by the qualitative results: there has been a significant positive trend in terms of VFSG beneficiaries’ provision of cash support to other households, which is found to be positively impacted by SAGE. Also, in contrast to SCG areas, the increase in VFSG beneficiaries’ receipt of in-kind support is not seen to be attributable to SAGE and there is no significant change in VFSG households’ receipt of cash support.

6.3 Social cohesion and tension between households

Cash transfers may be expected to have either a positive or negative effect on social cohesion, alleviating or exacerbating extant antagonisms between households. For instance, a cash transfer may generate feelings of resentment amongst non-beneficiaries, if beneficiaries are perceived to be undeserving or receipt of transfers upsets traditional relationships by empowering some groups against others, for example women against men. On the other hand, the cash transfers may have more positive effects, for instance if the economic benefit from the transfer is broader than just that for the beneficiary. This can occur when the increased spending power of beneficiaries produces increased demand for locally supplied goods and services, thereby increasing economic activity across the whole community.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Evidence of both such effects have been found in similar cash transfers operating in the region. See OPM (2012a) and OPM (2012b).

At baseline, the most common sources of conflict between community members were related to land boundary disputes and land ownership rights between families, friends and neighbours. Disputes were also common where livestock trespassed on a neighbour's land and ate crops, particularly in pastoralist communities. Other communities reported tensions brought about by jealousy, particularly where people have different standards of living, and conflicts between immigrants and indigenous populations.

The qualitative analysis of change in the sources of community tensions and cohesion between baseline and midline indicated a difference between SCG and VFSG areas.

VFSG areas

As noted above, a large number of respondents in the VFSG areas visited during the qualitative research report an increase in tensions and conflicts between households over the past 18 months, and related this specifically to the SAGE cash transfer. **A strong catalyst for the tension has been the VFSG targeting system. This is widely perceived to have identified beneficiary households that are not necessarily poorer than others**, to have a large number of targeting errors (such as adult orphans and divorced men who live alone), and to have been influenced by patronage and 'politics'. In addition, in both Apac and Nebbi many respondents explained that SAGE is intended to support the elderly. They expressed a general lack of understanding about why so many non-elderly people were selected in their communities.

Community representatives were also asked in the community survey whether they believed the programme to have caused tensions in their communities. Although the aggregate response was relatively low, it was higher in VFSG areas as compared to SCG areas, a statistically significant difference (10.1% in VFSG areas as compared to 7.5% in SCG areas).⁵⁰

In Apac, the tension has largely been expressed through jealousy and gossip, with some exclusions of VFSG beneficiaries from neighbourly social spaces and reciprocal support systems. In Kaberemaido, there were in addition to the above: incidences of theft of beneficiaries' property in the days following SAGE payments; some reports of non-beneficiaries 'cursing councillors', and a belief that some beneficiaries provided bribes to gain access to the programme. In Nebbi, a few respondents implied that the 'jealousies and envies' have created fears among some beneficiaries that witchcraft will be used against them. In Kiboga and Kyenjojo, while many respondents also reported great dissatisfaction with programme targeting and jealousy of selected recipients, most respondents explained the tension had abated over time. They said that their frustration is directed towards the councillors and SAGE team rather than towards the beneficiaries themselves.

With the exception of Apac, there are also reports of greater cohesion over the past 18 months, explicitly related to SAGE, in each of the other VFSG communities included in the qualitative research. This highlights the variation in experiences within one community. This enhanced cohesion is seen to be underpinned by greater respect for beneficiaries (particularly male beneficiaries) who have been able to share some of the benefits of the cash transfer, and the processes by which non-beneficiaries work to tie themselves into reciprocal support relationships with beneficiaries and maintain good relations. Community cohesion is also supported by the impact of SAGE on the ability of beneficiaries to socialise more than was previously possible. This is particularly in relation to male recipients building their social capital, status and self-esteem by buying local brews or food for non-beneficiaries.

⁵⁰ For more information on this see also Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

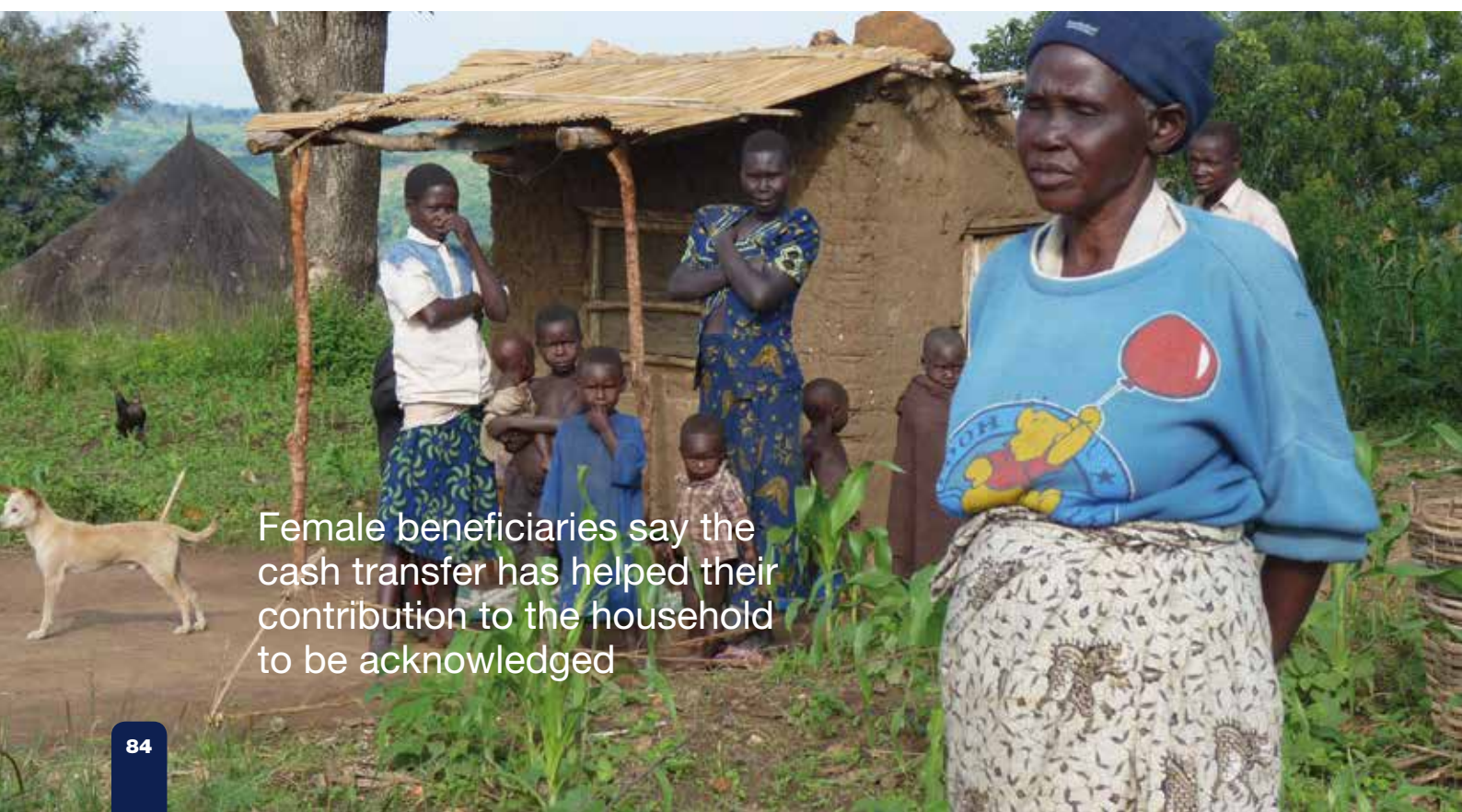
SCG areas

There are fewer reports of tensions in SCG communities. The overarching finding is that SAGE seems to be contributing to existing systems of sharing and mutual support in SCG areas, and that the increase in the volume of sharing, borrowing, supporting and reciprocation has enhanced a sense of community togetherness and cohesion.

In some SCG areas visited during the qualitative research there have been frustrations expressed over SAGE targeting and some non-beneficiaries are reported to be jealous. Where there are reports of jealousies in SCG communities (in Apac, Nebbi and Katakwi), they are largely related to frustrations over women's perceived lack of willingness to share the cash transfer beyond their immediate families (see Section 6.2.1 above). One reason for the more positive contributions to cohesion in SCG areas, compared to the more widely experienced tension in VFSG areas, is the **belief that everyone in the community will one day benefit from the SAGE programme when they reach the eligible age**. While a fairly large number of elderly people are perceived to have been excluded from the present list of beneficiaries, there seems to be greater confidence that these problems will be resolved over time, and that they are computer errors or mistakes rather than being caused by 'politics'.

6.4 Social relations within the household

Qualitative research at baseline indicated that social identities, particularly identities based on sex and age, have a significant impact on levels of control over resources, asset ownership and participation in decision-making processes. This section considers whether and how SAGE has impacted these, as well as the contributions of the cash transfer to intra-household cohesion and conflict. By generally transferring resources to female recipients SAGE may contribute to increasing women's empowerment. We analyse this at three levels: participation in decision making, roles and responsibilities within the household, and control over assets.



Female beneficiaries say the cash transfer has helped their contribution to the household to be acknowledged

6.4.1 Decision making within households

The baseline research found that there are variations in household decision-making structures, depending on the type of decision being made and the household situation. In female-headed households, women were said to have decision-making responsibilities. Yet in households with an adult male present, it was he that most often makes the 'important' or 'major' decisions; while women tended to make decisions over daily needs such as feeding the family and purchase of minor household consumables. However, despite men having the decisive power over key decisions, across districts women also explained that they are often consulted regarding major decisions, albeit with men most often having the final say.

Table 25: Decision making within households

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households a female is the main person to make decisions on								
Children's education	40.7	43.0	4.2	2,124	48.3	48.3	-0.20	2,686
What to do about a serious health problem	46.0	47.0	3.2	2,886	52.3	53.7	-0.95	3,394
How to invest money	47.6	47.3	0.81	2,908	52.2	53.4	-0.56	3,439
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on								
Children's education	70.0	76.5***	-0.23	2,215	61.3	66.9**	1.5	2,798
What to do about a serious health problem	71.1	76.2***	-8.4*	2,999	65.0	70.1**	2.7	3,557
How to invest money	67.8	74.0***	-5.9 (NR)	2,982	59.0	64.6**	4.2	3,557

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

Table 30 approaches the issue of intra-household decision making from a quantitative lens, and indicates that in SCG areas, there has been no significant change in women's autonomous decision-making power in the household. Meanwhile, there has been a significant positive trend in the propensity for joint decision making, although this change is not attributable to SAGE, and is equally observed amongst control households. In the case of health-seeking behaviour and investment decisions, the increase in propensity for joint decision making has been higher in the control than in the treatment group. This leads to an apparent negative effect of SAGE (though respectively with low levels of statistical significance and not fully robust).

The qualitative research also found a greater degree of joint decision making in SCG areas at midline compared to the baseline, particularly in Kaberamaido, Katakwi and Nebbi. However, in contrast to the PSM impact data, the SCG respondents in the qualitative research did often relate this change directly to the SAGE cash transfer. **Female SCG beneficiaries explained that the cash transfer has helped to promote male acknowledgement of their contribution to the household**, and that this has created new opportunities for them to ‘come to the table’ and to voice their priorities. The qualitative research also found that joint decisions are particularly prevalent in households where both husband and wife are SCG beneficiaries.

The fact that we do not see any aggregate impact on female decision-making power in VFSG areas may in part be explained by the reaction of men to the targeting of female beneficiaries by the programme. For example, in Kyarusozi (Kyenjojo), the qualitative research found that the SAGE targeting of female beneficiaries has contributed to increased marital tension. Some men have tried to maintain and even increase control over decisions and the SAGE money, through dominance and sometimes violence (see below).

6.4.2 Gendered roles and responsibilities within households

Across districts most women and men participating in the qualitative research claim that there have not been any significant changes in household roles and responsibilities in recent years. In most cases this is related to long-standing cultural attitudes and behaviours. However, some beneficiaries, particularly in SCG areas, do cite positive changes in household roles in the past 18 months, with SAGE often, but not always, perceived to be a contributing factor. Particularly in Nebbi, a number of females spoke of married men engaging in more domestic tasks over the past 18 months, such as making tea, collecting wood and buying salt. This was in all cases presented as a male willingness to engage in small domestic tasks, rather than a duty per se. But in most cases it was also explained to result from broader improvements in families’ interpersonal situations (see Section 6.4.4 below).

In VFSG areas there are also a number of indications that women have taken on new household roles and greater responsibilities in the past 18 months. Some women say that their household responsibilities have increased gradually over time, and relate this to a general ‘male laziness’ and ‘alcoholism’, or men ‘abandoning their roles’. Yet these increased responsibilities are also related to women’s receipt of SAGE, and in some cases greater female engagement in small businesses over the past 18 months. Women’s increased contribution to household resources may be seen as a form of female socioeconomic empowerment. However, when framed by a perceived neglect by men of their traditional duties, some women also point to the more negative outcome of an increase in women’s already large workload.

6.4.3 Ownership and control of assets

As found in the baseline research, there are large gendered inequalities in asset ownership. Across the districts, men are seen to have ownership of assets (land, livestock, buildings, bicycles), while women often own domestic resources such as utensils, and in some cases smaller animals like poultry. However, also similar to the findings at baseline, in some households men and women explain that purchase and sale of assets are often discussed between men and women in the household, even though men have the final say. Concurring with the baseline findings, women in most districts explain that they are nominally able to purchase land. However, and as again found at baseline, widows struggle to retain control and use of their land after divorce or the death of their husband. Similar struggles to retain land are also experienced by male orphans, whose land is often sold off by their father’s brothers before they reach adulthood.

While women and men across the districts explain that male ownership and control of assets have not changed, a number of **women across the districts do report purchase of small animals (chickens, goats, pigs) over the past 18 months. In nearly all cases, these purchases were enabled by the SAGE cash transfer.** As discussed above (Section 4.3), the qualitative research found that, in VFSG areas, it is mainly fairly poor women who have been able to purchase assets, as opposed to the very poor SCG recipients who have not been able to do so. The situation found at baseline was that women in most communities were perceived to own the smaller assets that they purchase (such as chickens), but with men controlling decisions on the purchase and sale of such assets. In contrast, the midline research finds that female beneficiaries who have purchased livestock with their cash transfers rarely speak of men as active in that decision. Furthermore, many refer to sales of animal by-products obtained, and in some cases of the asset itself, in order to make a profit and explained how they have used this income. In SCG areas, the apparent female ownership and control over assets are perhaps partly explained by the large number of widows among female SCG recipients. These widows were widely explained to have pre-existing control over household decisions (see below).

6.4.4 Cohesion and conflict within households

The baseline qualitative research found various sources of tension within households. This includes disagreements between spouses over decision making, irresponsible use of household resources, alcoholism, the tensions and stresses of poverty, and conflicts over inheritance rights.⁵¹

The midline research found that while many sources of tensions remained the same, there have also been some fairly significant changes in relationships within some families over the past 18 months. Changes in household relationships have been largely positive in SCG areas. The exception was one VFSG area (the Kyarosozi sub-county in Kyenjojo) where the changes were reported as largely negative.

A fairly large number of male and female SAGE recipients in SCG areas (particularly Nebbi, Katakwi and Kaberamaido) and the majority of VFSG areas mentioned enhanced cohesion and harmony within the household over the past 18 months, with less conflict and violence. This change is largely attributed to the contribution of the SAGE cash transfer to household incomes, associated improvements in welfare, and consequent reduced stress. It is also attributed to the greater degree of respect accorded to SAGE recipients. In contrast, non-beneficiaries report no change in family relations in their households.

A number of male and female beneficiaries related positive change in their marital relations to their receipt of the cash transfer as a specific individual. They explained that their position as 'the recipient' has increased the respect they receive from their spouse. Greater respect for SAGE recipients was often explained in terms of an appreciation of their new or enhanced contribution to the household purse. But it was equally explained in terms of the desire of other family members to maintain good relations with them, so as to enhance access to the potential benefits and to avoid the 'flight' of money to other uses (for example girlfriends and beer). Some female beneficiaries also indicated that their receipt of SAGE has decreased their demands on their husband's resources, which has reduced associated stress and argument.

⁵¹ See also Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report February 2012-October 2013 (September 2014).

Some SAGE recipients, in both SCG and VFSG areas, also explained that they have experienced greater respect from their children, grandchildren and other members of their immediate families over the past 18 months. Again, explanations of change were most often related to SAGE. Reports of tensions within households being exacerbated by 'misuse' of the SAGE money often related to men using the money to buy local brews at the expense of household needs. But (with the exception of Kyarosozi sub-county) these examples are set against a broader picture of unchanged household relationships or improved harmony.

In contrast to these positive experiences in other areas, in the VFSG communities visited in Kyarosozi sub-county of Kyenjojo, there are quite negative trends in households' relationships. Kyarosozi had been already singled out at the baseline as having a greater tendency for household tensions compared to other sub-counties across the districts. At the time of the baseline research, such tensions were largely created by the anxieties and struggles caused by poverty. In the midline research, these tensions were related to marital strife over control of the SAGE transfers. In Kyarosozi villages, men widely complained that their wives, who are the named recipients of the cash transfer, have 'taken control' of the money and 'use it for themselves'. As a result the women 'feel superior' and 'don't respect their husbands'. Wider community members reported that men have often tried to gain control of the money, and in some cases this struggle has included domestic violence or grabbing the SAGE money from the wife at the SAGE paypoint. (In fact stories of men grabbing SAGE money from their wives at the paypoint were also told in a Nakapiripirit SCG community.) Such experiences highlight the risk that, when the named beneficiary is female, the SAGE cash transfer can sometimes be experienced as disempowering for men and thus catalyse tensions between the sexes as men strive to re-impose their dominance and control. This said, it should be emphasised that these were exceptional cases and do not represent the majority experience.

6.5 Perceptions of the social contract and citizenship voice

The social contract in this context refers to public expectations, the degree of trust that citizens have in government, and perceived citizenship rights and responsibilities. Capacities for citizenship action and understandings of citizenship rights and responsibilities are constructed both through experiences of the state and within community-level forums such as village meetings and social management of communal assets. The SAGE cash transfer may impact beneficiaries' experiences and interactions with these structures and institutions by changing their perceptions of rights and entitlements, and/or willingness and ability to participate.

In this section, we first discuss the perceptions of the social contract and access to citizenship voice, and then move on to discuss participation in community meetings and other arenas of social influence.

6.5.1 Perceptions of the social contract

Across the districts, the qualitative research shows that the fundamental understanding of the social contract remains the same as at baseline. Both men and women, and younger and older respondents have the same basic understanding that both the government and citizens have responsibilities within the social contract. Citizens' responsibilities centre on voting, paying taxes and dues, producing food to feed fellow Ugandans, ensuring children receive an education and healthcare, participating in relevant programmes, and ensuring that security, law and order are maintained.

Compared to the baseline, the responsibilities of government within this contract were less clearly articulated in the midline qualitative research. At baseline, ineffective public services and the lack of responsiveness of elected leaders were interpreted as a breach of the contract that respondents were clearly unhappy about. Democratic elections were seen as a basis for holding politicians to account for providing public services. In the midline qualitative research, the responsibilities of the state are generally seen to involve provision of materials and inputs (e.g. for housing and agriculture) and services (health and education) and ensuring that services are of sufficient quality.

When asked to explain why the government is responsible for these services, explanations centre on the payment of taxes and notions of democratic citizenship. But they are also often couched within the metaphor of a familial relationship, with the state perceived as the parent and the citizens as its children. A few respondents, however, express concerns about the manner in which the government fulfils these responsibilities and whether they are delivered in an equitable manner within all communities.

“As a citizen, my responsibility is to vote for our leaders. But they forget us after. We are called rubbish.”
Male non-beneficiary, Moroto, SCG area

“The youth are also frustrated because they think that government does not care for them, it only cares for the old people. They say that the elderly are unproductive and don’t pay taxes, so they contest the decision to give to the old instead of the youth, who would use the money for education and small businesses.” CDO, Nebbi, SCG area

“Beneficiaries praise the government because of SAGE, but non-beneficiaries talk against government. They feel left out and that the beneficiaries have been privileged. They say they are not going to vote for the present leaders because of that.” SAGE facilitator, Nebbi, VFSG area

The sentiment of the last quote above was not frequently expressed in discussions about the social contract. But it does reflect widely held **perceptions that the VFSG targeting was both unfair and perhaps influenced by political patronage** (see the SAGE Programme Operations Performance Report). Across the VFSG communities studied in the qualitative research, a number of non-beneficiaries have made complaints about their local government officials’ perceived involvement in the VFSG targeting. These complaints have either been aired through gossip in social spaces, or by directly questioning or ‘cursing’ their local official.

6.5.2 Citizenship voice and influence

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue in a community meeting in the last 12 months	61.7	60.8	1.3	1,560	60.5	59.0	3.4	1,855
Proportion of households reporting it as likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	65.1	58.7**	-8.8*	1,564	62.1	57.9	2.9	1,865
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family come to them for advice	73.3	77.0*	-1.5	1,566	66.9	78.2***	6.8 (NR)	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in the follow-up column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

The quantitative survey collected data from households on a selection of indicators from the Afrobarometer⁵² in order to gain an insight into this dimension of impact. As highlighted in Table 26, there has been a decrease in the proportion of both SCG and VFSG households that believe that collective action could prompt their local councillor to listen to their concerns. SAGE is found to have a significant negative impact on the perceived efficacy of collective action for SCG beneficiary households. However, this result is only marginally statistically significant. The fact that SAGE may reduce civic engagement comes as a surprise, particularly for the CSG, and requires further research. Citizens' perceived lack of influence over local governance was corroborated by the qualitative research. This found that SAGE beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries across the districts expressed a lack of opportunity and capacity to influence public service providers. Such engagement is largely seen as the preserve of the wealthy, LC1s and other local government officials.

⁵² The Afrobarometer is an independent, nonpartisan research project that measures the social, political, and economic atmosphere in Africa. Afrobarometer surveys are conducted in more than a dozen African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. Because the instrument asks a standard set of questions, countries can be systematically compared. (www.afrobarometer.org/)

6.5.3 Participation and voice in community decision making

Table 26 shows no change in the propensity of SAGE beneficiaries to raise issues in community meetings since baseline, for either of the two treatment groups. In contrast, the qualitative research found that, particularly in SCG areas, there has been a widely felt and commonly articulated increase in the participation of elderly SAGE beneficiaries in community meetings and decision making. A large number of elderly beneficiaries in both SCG and VFSG areas explained that they are now granted greater respect and opportunities for voice in these arenas. Given the strength with which respondents in the qualitative research voiced their increased participation in community arenas, and the direct impact of SAGE over this change, it seems likely that elderly people have experienced increased voice in community meetings. This contrasts with findings from the quantitative survey, which found no impact, that phrased the question in the following way:

“Sometimes people in a community get together to raise an issue that is important to them at a community meeting. Have you personally done this in the last 12 months? (Do not include meetings raised solely for SAGE or ROSCA/SACCO).” SAGE Evaluation Household Survey

In future rounds of research, it would be worth investigating the issues that the elderly have voiced in community meetings, if the concerns were responded to, and whether this participation has led to desired outcomes in elderly peoples’ lives. In the qualitative research at midline, one important reason given for the enhanced voice of SCG beneficiaries in community decision making is increased self-esteem (see Section 4.1.6 above).

SCG recipients are widely reported in the qualitative research to have enhanced voice in community decision-making arenas, and it is perceived that their views and priorities are now ‘heard’ and respected in these arenas. However, there are no explicitly noted outcomes of this enhanced voice in elderly peoples’ lives.

By contrast, change in access to community decision making is expressed as far less marked in VFSG areas by respondents to the qualitative research. This is likely because a larger proportion of VFSG recipients are younger, and often women. These groups have more limited potential (than the men and elderly) for social standing in community meetings, regardless of any improvements in their appearance, self-esteem or ability to support others. Yet there are a few positive impacts on participation in community decision making in VFSG areas noted by respondents. These improvements are largely explained in terms of the perceived ability of VFSG recipients to contribute finances to community development projects.

Qualitative research indicates that SAGE could be having positive spill-overs on the local economy



7 | Local markets and infrastructure

This section discusses SAGE impact on local markets, wages and prices. Findings are as follows:

- Agricultural wages seem to have decreased over time for both male and female workers for control and treatment communities alike, but the cash transfer is not seen to have any significant impact on agricultural wages.
- On the other hand, non-agricultural male wages show a positive and significant impact of the programme, with male wages going up in treated communities and not in control ones. Qualitative findings suggest that there might indeed be an increase in demand for casual labour in treatment communities, with beneficiaries using their cash to hire casual labour for strenuous tasks such as collecting water. However, this finding should not be over-emphasised since the data on non-agricultural wages tend to show high variation across different activities, and there is a small percentage of individuals engaging in non-agricultural activities.
- SAGE is not seen to be having any impact on local price inflation.
- The qualitative research highlights that female beneficiaries in particular have been investing in savings groups, as well as supporting other community members with their cash transfer in the knowledge that this support will be reciprocated when they are in need. Similarly, the quantitative data show the SAGE programme has had a significant positive impact on the proportion of communities within which a ROSCA or SACCO is operating.
- The quantitative data do not show any significant programme impact regarding the development of local markets. But there are indications from the qualitative research that SAGE may be having positive spillover effects on the local economy beyond the immediate beneficiaries.

It may be expected that injecting cash into a community via a cash transfer could impact on the local economy of that community. There is a general agreement in the literature that transfers might benefit the local economy. However, there is no clarity regarding the mechanisms through which local economy effects operate since cash injections could affect local economies through a number of different channels.

First, when beneficiaries spend their cash they might generate what is known as a ‘general equilibrium effect’, transmitting programme impacts to others in the economy who may be better positioned to expand production and invest. Next, an increase in demand due to the availability of cash in the community might determine an increase in local prices. Moreover, the increased consumption, resulting from the increase in income, could result in an increase of local wages if the scale and intensity of this driver are sufficient. Finally, transfers could also affect informal credit and savings markets (see Section 4.4) since beneficiaries might be seen as more creditworthy by shopkeepers and/or they might choose to save part of their transfer or share it with other households (Section 6 above).

This section focuses on the impact of the transfer on local wages, local prices, and service provision using a DID approach on panelled community-level observations. This compares changes over time in a range of indicators between treated and control communities that were captured in a community survey.⁵³ The ‘before and after’ nature of DID estimates means that there are controls for any non-varying community-specific characteristics that might, in addition to the cash transfer, have a potential influence on the impact indicators being measured. For the sake of simplicity we present results for control communities versus treated communities overall, without distinguishing between VFSG and SGC communities. But we refer in the text to significant differences between VFSG and SGC communities when they are present.

7.1 Local wages

A community-level survey was used to gather information on local wage rates. In particular, we collected data on typical agricultural and non-agricultural daily wages for female and male workers. Table 27 reports these findings.

Agricultural activities include a variety of tasks, such as digging other people’s farms and picking tea leaves (e.g. in Kyenjojo), that however tend to be homogenous in terms of wages. Non-agricultural work encompasses mainly casual work. Depending on the area and season, this involves activities such as brick making, charcoal burning and driving of *boda boda*, or motorcycle taxis (typically owned by others).

Agricultural wages seem to have decreased over time for both male and female workers for control and treatment communities alike. This might be due to the downturn in agricultural yields reported by many communities, which might have reduced the demand for agricultural labour. Alternatively poor agricultural yields could have led to greater numbers of individuals looking for supplementary employment opportunities, thereby increasing the supply of labour and consequently lowering the price. In any case, **the cash transfer is not seen to have any significant impact on agricultural wages**. This finding holds for both VFSG and SGC communities.

On the other hand, the estimates for non-agricultural male wages tend to show a positive and significant impact, with male wages going up in treated communities and not in control ones.⁵⁴ Qualitative findings suggest that there might indeed be an increase in demand for casual labour, with beneficiaries using their cash to hire casual labour for strenuous tasks such as collecting water. However, this finding should not be over-emphasised since the data on non-agricultural wages tend to be quite ‘noisy’ due to the high variation of wages across different activities and to the small percentage of individuals engaging in non-agricultural activities (see Section 4.3).

⁵³ One hundred control communities were surveyed alongside 398 treatment communities. See Section 2 and Annex C for more details on the sampling methodology for control communities.

⁵⁴ The impact on non-agricultural wages and male non-agricultural wages is significant for VFSG communities only.

Table 27: Agricultural and non-agricultural wages for non-skilled work²

Indicator	Treatment communities			Control communities			Dif-in-dif
	Baseline	Follow-up	N	Baseline	Follow-up	N	
Agricultural wages per person per day (2012 prices, UGX)³	3,500	3,100***	395	3,200	3,100	99	-200
Men ³	3,600	3,200***	395	3,500	3,300	99	-100
Women ³	3,400	3,000***	394	2,900	2,800	99	-300
Non-agricultural wages per person per day (2012 prices, UGX)³	3,800	4,500***	364	3,900	3,700	100	900**
Men ³	4,400	5,500***	364	5,100	4,200*	100	1,600***
Women ³	3,400	3,700	346	3,200	3,200	97	300

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in column 4 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for treatment communities, i.e. between columns 2 and 3. Asterisks in column 9 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for control communities, i.e. between columns 7 and 8. Asterisks in column 11 indicate that the difference between the changes observed over time for the treatment and control communities (the difference-in-difference estimate) is significant. The level of significance is denoted as follows: three asterisks (***) indicate the difference is significant at the 99% level of confidence; two asterisks (**) indicate a 95% level of confidence; one asterisk (*) indicates a 90% level of confidence. All significance tests, including those relating to regression estimates, are based on standard errors calculated taking into account the survey design and clustering by sub-location. (2) Typical wages earned for a full day's labour for the typical type of agricultural and non-agricultural work that it is possible to get in each community. (3) All price related estimates for 2013 are expressed in 2012 prices using the national overall CPI of 8.2%, as inflation would otherwise lead to spurious estimates. (3) To nearest 100.

7.2 Local food prices and purchase location

The analysis of the consumption expenditure of households in response to the cash transfer showed an overall increase in consumption for food items and for some non-food items (see Section 4.1). However, the similarity of inflation in treatment areas compared to that of the rest of Uganda suggests that **the cash transfer did not significantly affect local prices**. Over the period between the baseline and midline surveys, inflation calculated on consumption expenditure over a wide range of food items is 9.3%. This is broadly consistent with the national food CPI, 11.5%, over the same period (September 2012-October 2013).⁵⁵

This finding is consistent with the value and scale of coverage of the SAGE programme to date. On average, UGX 132,000 has been transferred to each beneficiary over the past six months. This amount is modest and unlikely to lead to a significant impact on prices in such a short time. Moreover, the SAGE programme only benefits around 15% of the population. Qualitative research also indicates that supply of food and non-food items is quite elastic, with small businesses increasing supply of goods in response to the increased local demand induced on SAGE payment days, even on a temporary basis.

⁵⁵ Differences between the two estimates can be explained by a number of factors. First, we used unit values rather than prices to estimate inflation. Second, the sample for which inflation is estimated is not nationally representative. Finally, there are differences in the baskets of goods considered for the national CPI and the SAGE inter-inflation rate.

7.3 Consumer services

This section looks at the impact of the cash transfer on local savings institutions and market facilities available within communities.

The qualitative report highlights that female beneficiaries in particular have been investing in savings groups, as well as supporting other community members with their cash transfer in the knowledge that this support will be reciprocated when they are in need. Similarly, the **quantitative data show a positive and significant programme impact on the proportion of communities within which a ROSCA or SACCO is operating**. Impact estimates for both VFSG and SCG communities are statistically significant.

Table 28: Proportion of communities with local markets and market services²

Indicator	Treatment communities			Control communities			Dif-in-dif
	Baseline	Follow-up	N	Baseline	Follow-up	N	
Local saving institution ³	79.6	80.6	397	88.0	77.0**	100	12.3**
Permanent markets	35.8	31.6	396	48.0	46.0	100	-2.0
Periodic markets	25.1	20.4	393	33.0	29.0	100	-0.58

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in column 4 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for treatment communities, i.e. between columns 2 and 3. Asterisks in column 9 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for control communities, i.e. between columns 7 and 8. Asterisks in column 11 indicate that the difference between the changes observed over time for the treatment and control communities (the difference-in-difference estimate) is significant. The level of significance is denoted as follows: three asterisks (***) indicate the difference is significant at the 99% level of confidence; two asterisks (**) indicate a 95% level of confidence; one asterisk (*) indicates a 90% level of confidence. All significance tests, including those relating to regression estimates, are based on standard errors calculated taking into account the survey design and clustering by sub-location. (2) Proportion of communities located within a 2km radius of a saving institution. (3) ROSCA or SACCO.



New small business is said to be developing in response to increased demand for goods

As concerns the development of local market facility, **there are indications from the qualitative research that SAGE may be having positive spillover effects on the local economy** beyond the immediate beneficiaries of the programme. Additional income from the transfer is usually spent in shops within the first few days after the transfer, largely within the local economy at the community or parish level. As a result respondents report that the local economy ‘booms’ in the week following the SAGE payment. In addition, whilst the boost in the local market looks temporary at first sight, the cash transfer was reported by some as having a longer-term impact in the local economy as the money circulates. New small business is said to be developing in response to increased demand for goods.

The quantitative analysis focuses on the presence in communities of local markets, whether permanent or temporary.⁵⁶ Table 28 does not show any significant impact regarding the development of market facilities, whether in SCG or in VFSG communities. In addition, the study assesses whether the SAGE transfer has had an impact on the availability of retailers selling key goods in treatment communities. Table 29 shows that similarly in this case there is no significant programme impact on the availability of these key goods. It is possible that this is due to the limited number of transfers that have reached beneficiaries so far. Given the indication from the qualitative research these indicators will be examined again in the endline study.

Table 29: Proportion of communities where key goods can be purchased locally

Indicator	Treatment communities			Control communities			Dif-in-dif
	Baseline	Follow-up	N	Baseline	Follow-up	N	
Sugar	61.3	59.2	395	53.0	59.6	99	-8.3
Salt	64.8	65.0	394	59.0	64.7	99	-6.3
Cooking oil	51.0	56.6	394	56.0	55.6	99	6.3
Maize flour	46.4	42.7	391	51.0	47.9	96	-0.19
Soap	66.8	66.5	394	60.0	60.6	99	-1.8
Paraffin	52.0	48.1	378	56.0	52.5	99	-3.3

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) in column 4 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for treatment communities, i.e. between columns 2 and 3. Asterisks in column 9 indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and follow-up for control communities, i.e. between columns 7 and 8. Asterisks in column 11 indicate that the difference between the changes observed over time for the treatment and control communities (the difference-in-difference estimate) is significant. The level of significance is denoted as follows: three asterisks (***) indicate the difference is significant at the 99% level of confidence; two asterisks (**) indicate a 95% level of confidence; one asterisk (*) indicates a 90% level of confidence. All significance tests, including those relating to regression estimates, are based on standard errors calculated taking into account the survey design and clustering by sub-location.

⁵⁶ Other indicators such as the number of *boda boda* drivers and number of limited consumer outlets have been left out of the analysis as their exact number is difficult to measure precisely and data are therefore unreliable.

Part C: Conclusions

SAGE is having a positive impact on subjective wellbeing across a number of important dimensions



8 | Conclusions

This is the first follow-up round of the SAGE pilot programme impact evaluation. The results of this study represent the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on beneficiary households and communities 12 months after the quantitative baseline survey, and 18 months after the qualitative baseline research. The impact results after two years of programme operations will be presented in a subsequent and final follow-up report, due in 2015. An assessment of programme operational effectiveness is provided by a separate report.

Findings after one year of programme operations

The SAGE cash transfer

Due to delays to the start of programme implementation, 12 months after the baseline study beneficiary households had received on average just 2.7 payments since baseline, worth a total of UGX 132,000. Furthermore, the average number of transfers received differs by targeting mechanism: SCG households received 2.7 payments and VFSG 2.9. The average total value of transfers received is UGX 128,500 for SCG beneficiaries and UGX 138,500 for VFSG.

The value of the transfer to households varies remarkably depending on their size. On average, the mean monthly value of the transfer for beneficiary households (at current rates) per adult equivalent is UGX 10,900. VFSG households tend to contain a higher proportion of children, and thus have fewer adult equivalents, than SCG household. Therefore the monthly value of the transfer per adult equivalent is slightly larger for VFSG households than SCG households (UGX 11,800 compared to UGX 10,400). This represents around 13% of total household consumption on average for both beneficiary locations. This is the context in which programme impact should be judged at midline.

The SAGE cash transfer is paid to individuals, in the case of the SCG, and to households, in the case of the VFSG. Women are selected to be the named recipient in VFSG households if they are present. The proportion of beneficiaries who are female is high overall, at 66%, and much higher for VFSG households than SCG households (84% vs 56% respectively). SCG recipients are older on average than VFSG recipients (70 compared to 65). In the vast majority of cases the main person who decides how the cash transfers are spent is the named beneficiary, but these decisions are often made in discussion with other family members. According to beneficiaries' reports on the use of the SAGE transfer, this is largely spent on food and basic needs, but it is also put to use for productive investments. Health and education are two further significant expenditure items self-reported by beneficiaries. A small portion of households report sharing some of the transfer in the form of gifts or loans to other households.

At baseline, it was shown that both SCG and VFSG households were around the same size as the national average of five members (UNHS 2009/10). Households in both treatment groups tended to contain slightly more women than men, and a high proportion of dependents (67% for SCG, 74% for VFSG) than the national average. Neither SCG nor VFSG contained a large number of children under five (compared to the national average), but VFSG tended to contain more children in total, on average, than SCG households. A small but not insignificant proportion of beneficiary households were single-person households.

For SCG households – but not for VFSG – we found some significant changes in household composition between the baseline and midline surveys. It is possible that SAGE may be having an influence on the composition of SCG households, and even migration behaviour. It appears that over time SCG households have a smaller number of adults and young children, which may suggest that the elderly are constituting self-sufficient units in relation to the extended family support network. It is possible that SCG households could be reorganising themselves somewhat (at least nominally) in order to respond to the transfer's ability to support small numbers of people, while reducing the burden on the wider household and extended family.

Poverty, food security and vulnerability

For both SCG and VFSG beneficiary households, the programme appears to be having a positive impact on total household consumption. Total consumption increased by a bit less than half of the value of the transfer, while another part appears to have been saved and/or invested otherwise (see below). However, one year after the beginning of programme operations, this increase in consumption did not translate into a significant impact on poverty rates. These rates were however found to be declining as part of a general trend. When looking at different consumption items, the effect of SAGE was found to be quite different between VFSG and SCG target groups. Impact on overall household consumption, and thus potentially poverty rates, is expected to consolidate once the programme has settled down to a routine of delivering regular transfers over a longer period of time.

For the VFSG group, expenditure has increased on food, as well as shoes and clothes, and both of these increases are associated with the programme. The increase in food consumption is matched by a strong reduction in the proportion of households suffering hunger and an increase in the quality of the diet and food security.

For the SCG group, while SAGE did produce an increase in expenditure on shoes and clothes and there are also some indications of an increase in health expenditure, its effects on food security were less evident. Such differences are partly related to the fact that the SCG is universally perceived to be a personal rather than a household benefit.

SAGE has not impacted child malnutrition for children in either SCG or VFSG households, which is not surprising given the multidimensional nature of the problem.

SAGE is having a positive impact on subjective wellbeing across a number of important dimensions. Households under the VFSG show a clear improvement in subjective welfare. And there are indications that elderly SAGE recipients under the SCG are also moving from feeling as though they are unable to meet their needs to being able to meet those needs. Meanwhile, increased expenditures on items such as food and clothes are reported to have positively affected elderly beneficiaries' self-esteem by reducing their dependence on others and their need to 'beg'. This enhances their status and dignity, improving their capacity to fulfil basic needs and increasing their ability to share and thus access reciprocal support networks (see below).

This latter finding is potentially quite powerful, especially considering the relatively low value of the transfer, as it seems to engender a number of important positive effects on the material welfare of elderly beneficiaries. These include improved ability to smooth consumption and cope with negative shocks (including ill health), as well as improved voice and participation in community decision-making structures.

The types of shocks households face are very similar across SCG and VFSG areas and across time. These commonly include illness/injury or loss of a household member, loss of productive assets or income, or increased expenditures (for example due to social obligations, debt repayments, or increased prices of productive inputs or consumption items). Although the SAGE programme has not affected the likelihood of households to experience shocks of these types, it has positively impacted one of the key mechanisms by which people report being able to cope with the shocks they experience. Both SCG and VFSG households report being better able to borrow a large amount of money (UGX 60,000 or more) in an emergency. This, combined with the positive effect of the programme on SCG households' ability to access borrowing and credit, and VFSG households' ability to save, implies a positive overall impact on reducing household's vulnerability to the shocks they face.

Saving, borrowing and credit

As alluded to above, the SAGE transfer appears to be having some positive impacts on access to financial services. It is enabling VFSG households to save more, and also SCG households to better access borrowing and credit. Nevertheless the study finds no significant impact of the programme on the value of outstanding credit debt for SAGE beneficiaries.

Households take credit to smooth consumption expenditure and cope with adverse shocks. In this regard, many respondents to the qualitative research report that, between SAGE payment dates, beneficiaries are able to obtain goods on credit in local shops and pharmacies, as well as loans from friends and family, which they pay back once they receive their transfer.

Livelihoods

SAGE does not seem to be causing dependency. The proportion of working-age adults engaged in economic activities has increased since baseline, but SAGE has not impacted labour participation rates. Nor has it affected the degree to which households participate in casual labour. Similarly, the numbers of hours people worked in the last week, as well as the proportion of working-age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations, have increased, but these trends are due to broader economic contextual factors and are not attributable to the SAGE programme. SAGE is not impacting rates of child labour.

There are indications that SAGE may have increased the propensity of SCG beneficiaries to cultivate the land they own, presumably by enabling them to hire labour. However, the data here are not conclusive and these results are not observed for the VFSG group. The SAGE programme has positively impacted the proportion of both VFSG and SCG households that have purchased livestock in the last 12 months (as animal husbandry is often combined with subsistence agriculture). It has also contributed to increasing the proportion of VFSG beneficiaries who own livestock, with investments concentrated primarily on cattle and goats. In addition, the programme is helping VFSG households purchase other productive assets.

Education

SAGE is not shown to be increasing education expenditure. The lack of programme impact on education expenditure appears to be at odds with the fact that education was indicated as an area of use of cash transfer resources when reported directly by beneficiaries, in both the quantitative survey and the qualitative research. However, this contradiction may be explained by the fungibility of cash. Education expenditure can be something of a necessity for households, and so may be prioritised in any case. Using SAGE resources to cover education expenditures may have created capacity to embark on additional expenditure in other areas, such as general consumption and expenditure on assets such as livestock.

Consistent with no increase in expenditure, the SAGE programme is not impacting education attendance or attainment for children in SCG or VFSG households, either positively or negatively. There are some negative trends observed across school-age children in SCG households, such as a small but significant increase in the mean number of school days missed by both girls and boys, and a significant decrease in the proportion of boys graduating to the next grade since the last academic year. But these are not attributable to the programme. For the VFSG group, the enrolment rate amongst girls has increased more in the control group than amongst beneficiaries, ascribing a negative impact to SAGE, but this is difficult to interpret.

Health

The data do present some negative trends in relation to beneficiaries' health status. For instance, there has been an increase in the proportion of individuals within SAGE beneficiary households who were ill or injured since the baseline for the VFSG treatment group. However, this is not as a result of the SAGE programme. At the same time there are also some positive trends observed. In both SCG and VFSG households there has been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who were ill or injured and who sought formal health care. This finding is aligned with an increase in mean expenditure on health care per household member for both groups since baseline. However, these positive changes in health-seeking behaviour are not shown to be an effect of the SAGE programme. In short, the SAGE programme does not seem in the aggregate to be impacting health status or health-seeking behaviour either positively or negatively.

Of course there are lots of individual testimonies in the qualitative data testifying to positive experiences in terms of the SAGE transfer's ability to aid households and individuals to meet healthcare costs. In the case of the SCG, an increase in health expenditure associated with SAGE is in part corroborated by quantitative estimates (though not fully robust).

Social relations

The SAGE cash transfer has not displaced formal support from other sources for either SCG or VFSG beneficiaries. Instead, the midline research found that SAGE had a significant positive impact on SCG recipients' integration into community-based reciprocal support mechanisms, with a positive impact particularly with regard to their receipt of support from other households. In VFSG areas, conversely, SAGE is found to have had a significant impact on beneficiaries' support provided to other households. This different outcome for VFSG households may partly be explained by inter-household tensions catalysed by the VFSG targeting. VFSG beneficiaries may have felt obligated, or pressured by, other members of the community to share SAGE resources that were not perceived as fully deserved. In SCG communities, by contrast, the cash transfer is often reported to have contributed to inter-household harmony.

Intra-household relations

At the household level, the cash transfer was reported as having helped to reduce the dependence of the elderly on the extended family, and in some cases has enabled the elderly to support others. This has been reported as a positive experience for elderly beneficiaries themselves, who previously were often disregarded or treated like 'children' or 'beggars'.

Qualitative evidence suggests that SAGE may contribute to changes in the demographic structure of SCG beneficiary households by fostering the autonomy of elderly members. This is partially corroborated by quantitative evidence (see the section on the SAGE cash transfer above). Changes in household structures and relationships account for almost two-thirds of all migration movements recorded by the quantitative survey at midline. This needs to be confirmed by further research.

SAGE has contributed to enhancing women's empowerment by improving the status of SCG female beneficiaries and enabling VFSG female beneficiaries to buy assets (livestock). Despite this, overall, SAGE has not significantly influenced female control over household decision making. In most communities, the cash transfer has contributed positively to household relationships. But it has exacerbated marital tensions in some VFSG households due to the named beneficiary being female.

Social cohesion

There has been no significant change in perceptions of the social contract or citizenship accountability processes as a result of the programme. Yet the qualitative research did find a notable increase in elderly SAGE beneficiaries' participation and voice in community meetings. This has been favoured by the contributions of the cash transfer to beneficiaries' self-esteem, status and respect.

Local markets

Agricultural wages seem to have decreased over time for both male and female workers in control and treatment communities alike. But the SAGE cash transfer is not seen to have any significant impact on agricultural wages. On the other hand, non-agricultural male wages show a positive and significant impact of the programme, with male wages going up in treated communities and not in control ones. Qualitative findings suggest that there might indeed be an increase in demand for casual labour in treatment communities, with beneficiaries using their cash to hire casual labour for strenuous tasks such as collecting water. However, this finding should not be over-emphasised. Firstly, only a small percentage of individuals is engaged in non-agricultural activities, and secondly, the data on non-agricultural wages are complex, showing high variation in wages across different activities. SAGE is not seen to be having any impact on local price inflation.

The quantitative data show that the SAGE programme has had a significant positive impact on the proportion of communities within which a ROSCA or SACCO is operating. The qualitative research highlights that female beneficiaries in particular have been investing in savings groups, as well as supporting other community members with their cash transfer in the knowledge that this support will be reciprocated when they are in need. The quantitative data do not show any significant programme impact regarding the development of local markets. But there are indications from the qualitative research that SAGE may be having positive spillover effects on the local economy beyond just the immediate beneficiaries.

Next steps

The findings from the evaluation follow-up study feed into the ESPP and SAGE programme learning framework. All of the relevant outputs produced by the evaluation will be made available in order that they can be used to update and improve performance of all components of the SAGE programme and the ESPP more generally. They will also be disseminated more broadly in order to help build the evidence base for social protection and the reduction of chronic poverty, both in Uganda and internationally.

This follow-up report is supplemented by a series of other publications, including a separate report with the full findings from the qualitative research at midline and a report assessing the performance of SAGE programme operations.⁵⁷ A final follow-up round (endline) to this evaluation will be conducted to analyse impact results after two years of programme operations. The endline report will be presented in 2015.

⁵⁷ Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Midline qualitative research evaluation report February 2012-October 2013 (September 2014); and Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme: Programme operations performance report (February 2014).

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Annexes



Annex A: Theory of change

The evaluation of SAGE originates from a theory of change that recognises the overall effectiveness of social cash transfers in tackling poverty and vulnerability, while promoting broader developmental impacts.

The main objective of SAGE is empowering recipient households by:

- **reducing material deprivation;**
- **increasing economic security;**
- **increasing access to services;** and
- **reducing social exclusion.**

The two programmes to be implemented (the **VFSG** and the **SCG**) will deliver cash transfers to the most vulnerable households, putting the main emphasis on adults with disabilities, the elderly, orphans, and widows.

Cash transfers directly reduce material deprivation as the payment of the cash to poor and vulnerable directly improves their living standard and increases consumption levels. An increase in food consumption is expected to improve the overall food security and nutrition within the household. Moreover, the increase in welfare of the poor may reduce the gap between the poor and the wealthier, thereby having a positive impact on inequality level, and may even reduce the likelihood of households falling beneath the national poverty line.

Cash transfers are likely to produce other positive effects by allowing households to consume more productive consumption bundles; participate in or diversify their economic activities; and invest in physical, social and human capital (i.e. education, health, nutrition) to reduce vulnerability and ensure future income streams.

Providing households with regular cash transfers may help obviate or remove barriers of access to social and other services such as education, health and financial services.

Increased material wellbeing and access to services may thus translate into increased subjective wellbeing. Households in receipt of cash transfers that are experiencing or feel like they are experiencing increases in the quality of their daily existence and the number and types of choices they are able to make may feel more empowered. They may also have an increased sense of dignity and self-worth, and an increased sense of social belonging and solidarity.

The aim of the evaluation is to assess SAGE against its main objectives by identifying and tracking specific indicators for each objective.

A.1 Objective 1: Reducing material deprivation	
Consumption expenditure, poverty and wellbeing	<p>Receipt of cash transfers directly raises household consumption level. The cash transfer will be used to increase consumption over a range of different items (such as food, clothing, assets, water, housing, health care and transport). Some of the cash will also be devoted to non-consumption transaction – such as repaying debts, saving, or providing informal support to vulnerable relatives.</p> <p>The poor devote a larger share of their consumption to food in comparison to the wealthier. An increase in food expenditure is thus likely, although the budget share of food consumption may decrease as more resources are now available for other spending purposes.</p> <p>The overall increase in consumption levels reduces the poverty headcount as some of the households with a consumption level below the poverty line consume more and thus graduate out of poverty. Over the longer term, if the additional resources supplied by the cash transfer are productively invested or used to build assets or savings, the fall in poverty amongst SAGE recipients would be expected to be even more marked (investment in income generation and possible multiplier effects). For some households the increase in consumption will not be sufficient to increase their consumption level above the poverty line. However, we expect to see a reduction in the poverty gap and inequality as the gap between the poorer and the wealthier is now reduced.</p>
Quantitative indicators	<p>Mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent.</p> <p>Proportion of households below national poverty line.</p> <p>Poverty gap.</p> <p>Chronic poverty, as measured by proportion of households below the national poverty line at the time of both baseline and the second follow-up survey (two years after baseline).</p> <p>Value of the transfer as a proportion of household monthly expenditure.</p> <p>Proportion of household expenditure on shoes and clothing (excluding school items)</p>
Food security and nutrition	<p>As a large share of the consumption of the poor is devoted to food, we expect the receipt of cash to raise food spending in the household. Cash transfers allow additional food to be purchased in households that face food deficits or chronic hunger, as well as more variety of food and possibly better-quality food. More and better food consumption implies increased food security and higher nutritional intake for the members of the household.</p> <p>Therefore, provided there are no significant supply-side constraints in local food markets, a regular transfer of cash should substantially reduce food insecurity and increase the nutritional status of the members of the household, including children.</p>
Indicators	<p>% children<5 severely and moderately stunted (height for age).</p> <p>% children<5 severely and moderately wasted (weight for height).</p> <p>% children<5 severely and moderately underweight (weight for age).</p> <p>Dietary diversity index: For household For persons over 65 years</p> <p>Mean per adult equivalent consumption value of food</p> <p>Number of meals consumed on the day before the survey: Per child Per adult Per older person (over 65 years)</p>
Qualitative research questions	<p>How is poverty defined?</p> <p>What different wellbeing categories exist within different communities?</p> <p>What are the main characteristics of each of these groups (e.g. social characteristics, assets, coping strategies, power and influence, etc.)?</p> <p>How are households in the community distributed amongst these categories? How does this distribution change over time?</p> <p>What is the distribution of poverty and wellbeing within households?</p> <p>What are the causes of poverty? How have these changed over time?</p> <p>How has the SAGE cash transfer affected poverty levels amongst different groups of people?</p>

A.2 Objective 2: Increasing economic security	
Labour participation	A concern in policy debates surrounding safety nets is whether the additional income provided constitutes, in the short run, an incentive to reduce work effort in income-generating activities. Conversely, if the programme is successful in encouraging households to engage in production and investment, in the long run the number of adults working within treatment households may actually increase. However, as households take time to move into productive and investment activities, it is unlikely that we will see a positive impact on labour supply in the short term. Moreover, given that the target recipients are the most vulnerable households, identified as those mostly comprising the elderly, orphaned and disabled, the expected impact on labour participation is likely to be very small on the direct recipients. A positive impact is likely to be more apparent in those households where the most vulnerable members live with other working-age adults.
Indicators	Labour participation rate: % of working-age adults engaged in economically productive activities. Mean number of hours per week spent working for (able-bodied) working-age adults.
Child work	Cash transfers targeted to the most vulnerable households are expected to reduce the time children spend in economically productive activities and/or domestic duties. If child work is needed to meet ends, extra resources are likely to alleviate poverty for recipient households and therefore reduce the need for children to engage in productive activities. More assets and better housing conditions also reduce the amount of time to be devoted to household duties.
Indicators	Child labour participation rate: % of children (5-17) engaged in economically productive activities. Mean number of hours per week spent working (in economically productive activities) for children (5-17). % of children performing domestic duties. Mean number of hours per week spent on domestic duties for children (5-17).
Investment in productive assets and income – generating activities	Cash transfers are expected to have a positive impact on asset accumulation and investment activities. Cash transfers might protect households from drawing down on their assets in times of hardship, as well as facilitating investment in productive assets (including livestock) or activities. This would enable a more sustainable impact on household members' wellbeing. Receipt of extra resources might even allow households to start or invest more in income-generating activities, with positive effects on income diversification and overall living standards.
Indicators	Value of productive assets purchased in last 12 months. Ownership of key assets. Mean number of cash income sources per household.
Vulnerability to shocks and ability to cope with shocks	The cash transfer may enable households to better cope with unexpected events and risks in the short term. It is expected that households' capacity to mitigate risk through access to a wider range of non-destructive coping mechanisms (formal and informal credit, more assets, more productive income sources, etc.) will decrease their vulnerability to poverty in the longer term.
Indicators	% of households reporting change in subjective welfare assessment and why. Distribution of coping strategies (rationing, borrowing, selling assets, withdrawing children from school, etc.)
Qualitative research questions	What livelihood activities do different individuals and households typically engage in? What livelihood activities do different individuals and households typically engage in? How and why have these changed in recent years? How and why do people move between different livelihood activities? What are the preferred sources of livelihood and why? What are the constraints and challenges to participating in these forms of livelihoods? What role does formal or informal employment play in livelihoods? How do participation and forms of livelihood activities vary within households (particularly with regard to child participation in livelihood activities)? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected livelihood choices and options? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected formal and informal employment opportunities? What are the key risks that different individuals, households and/or social groups face? How are these categorised (e.g. long-term trends, seasonal changes, shocks)? Have risks changed over time? How and why? What determines different levels of vulnerability to these risks? What effects do these risks have if they occur? What strategies are adopted to reduce, mitigate and/or cope with vulnerability to risks and the effects of these? How does the SAGE cash transfer affect the ability to reduce, mitigate and cope with different stresses and shocks?

A.3 Objective 3: Increasing access to services	
Uptake of health services and improvements in health-seeking behaviours	<p>Cash transfers are expected to increase the proportion of consumption expenditure allocated to accessing health services. Health is relevant not only for wellbeing but also as an investment in human capital. We therefore expect an increase in the level of consumption devoted to health as well as more health-seeking behaviours.</p> <p>Improved access to health services and increased wellbeing more generally in terms of nutritional status, poverty status, reduced labour for children and old people, and increased productive capacity through investment in productive assets (which may increase efficiency, etc.) may lead to less incidence of illness or injury.</p> <p>It should be noted that the effect on access to treatment, health expenditure and ultimately health status is highly dependent on the state of the supply of health services in SAGE areas.</p>
Indicators	<p>Mean spending on health care.</p> <p>% of individuals ill/injured in the past 30 days.</p> <p>% of cases where health care was sought.</p>
Uptake of education services and improved attendance at school	<p>Cash transfers are expected to increase the proportion of consumption expenditure allocated to meeting the various expenses associated with educating children (and other household members) in recipient households. These costs can include school fees or 'funds', transport, boarding fees, uniforms, books and stationery. By reducing the financial barriers to education services, the cash transfer is expected to ensure higher school retention rates and lower absenteeism. Increased attendance and class retention may result in better class completion rates.</p> <p>As with health services, the effect on access to education and education status outcomes depends to a great deal on the availability and quality of schools in the areas where the programme operates.</p>
Indicators	<p>% of primary school-aged children currently enrolled in school.</p> <p>% of primary school-aged children not enrolled in school due to the cost and/or child labour requirement.</p> <p>% of primary school-aged children currently attending school.</p> <p>% of primary school-aged children not currently attending school due to the cost and/or child labour requirement.</p> <p>Primary school class progression rate.</p>
Access to financial services and other services	<p>By providing a reliable source of income the cash transfer may increase households' demand for and access to financial services. Recipients may be more likely to be seen as creditworthy by formal and informal financial providers. Also, the cash transfer might allow households to accumulate savings, thereby increasing the likelihood that the household will access formal or informal financial products.</p> <p>As with the social services referred to above, this effect is likely to be more apparent where formal financial products are available and appropriate.</p> <p>Receipt of the SAGE cash transfer may either increase or decrease the likelihood of households receiving other benefits from other social support programmes. Distributors of other social support programmes may view SAGE recipients as more deserving of support due to their receipt of the SAGE cash transfer because they have already been identified of needing support. Alternatively, they may view them as less deserving given that they are already receiving some kind of support.</p>
Indicators	<p>% of households reporting being able to borrow from a formal financial institution if desired.</p> <p>% of households reporting borrowing from a formal financial institution.</p> <p>% of households reporting being able to save in a formal financial institution.</p> <p>% of households reporting saving in a formal financial institution.</p> <p>% of households reporting any saving.</p> <p>Distribution of other interventions being received by households.</p>

A.4 Objective 4: Reducing social exclusion	
Inter- and intra-household relations Impact on attitudes and notions of empowerment	<p>By alleviating household budget constraints, cash transfers may have an indirect positive effect on inter- and intra-household relations. By reducing households' vulnerability to poverty and other shocks, increasing access to services, and increasing income-generating activities, receipt of cash transfers should allow households to enjoy better living standards. Improved living standards may both reduce the burden of poor households on other households in the community, and better enable households to support the needy both within and between households.</p> <p>The cash transfer may improve the sense of empowerment felt by households and household members by increasing wellbeing, access to services, and the number and types of choices available to households. Where a woman is the recipient of the transfer and/or is in charge of deciding how to spend the transfer and manage the household budget, there may also be a positive impact on women's empowerment in particular. Improving nutrition, material assets and reducing child work are likely to benefit girls especially, as they are often the most deprived members of poor households. We therefore expect better gender balance in terms of health, education, labour participation and empowerment within the household as well as in the community.</p>
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households receiving cash support from other households. % of households giving cash support to other households. % of households receiving in-kind support from other households. % of households giving in-kind support to other households. % of women making major household budget decisions. % of women deciding how the cash transfer is spent. Girls' primary enrolment rate. Distribution of reasons that school-age girls not currently enrolled in education. Distribution of agree/disagree statements on various social and gender roles within the household and community. % of households that feel they have control over changes in their own household. % of households that feel they have control over changes in their community. % of households voting in national elections. % of households voting in local elections. % of households attending village/community meetings.
Qualitative research questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What influence do social norms based on gender, age, ethnicity, etc. have on individuals' and households' capacities and entitlements? How does social identity affect control over resources and decision making? What patterns of differentiation and exclusion exist with respect to opportunities, markets, information and services? What factors affect levels of social cohesion within the community? What are the forms and sources of disputes and tension between and within households? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, informal institutions, social relations and cohesion? What are the key organisations and individuals inside and outside a community that influence peoples' lives? What are their relationships, importance and effectiveness to different groups within communities (e.g. in terms of decision making, accessibility and services) and outside the community (in terms of participation, accessibility and services)? On whom do people rely for different kinds of assistance (e.g. cash, goods, finding employment, entering university, etc.)? What are perceptions of the social contract (i.e. relationships between and obligations/entitlements of governments and citizens), particularly around social protection and poverty reduction? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, formal institutions and perceptions of the social contract?

Annex B: Quantitative indicators and qualitative research questions

Table B.1: Core quantitative impact indicators		
Programme objective	Area of impact	Quantitative indicators
Reduce material deprivation	Consumption expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent. • Proportion of households below the national poverty line. • Poverty gap. • Chronic poverty, as measured by the proportion of households below the national poverty line at the time of both baseline and the second follow-up survey (2 years after baseline)(2). • Value of the transfer as a proportion of household monthly expenditure.
	Food security and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children<5 severely and moderately stunted (height for age)(3). • % of children<5 severely and moderately wasted (weight for height)(3). • % of children<5 severely and moderately underweight (weight for age)(3). • Dietary diversity index. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For household – For persons over 65 years • Mean consumption value of food per adult equivalent. • FANTA HHS. • Number of meals consumed on the day before the survey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Per child – Per adult – Per older person (over 65 years)
	Comfort and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of household expenditure on shoes and clothing (excluding school items).
Increase economic security	Labour participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour participation rate: % of working-age adults engaged in economically productive activities. • Mean number of hours per week spent working for (able-bodied) working-age adults.
	Child work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour participation rate: % of children (5-17) engaged in economically productive activities. • Mean number of hours per week spent working (in economically productive activities) for children (5-17)(4). • % of children performing domestic duties. • Mean number of hours per week spent on domestic duties for children (5-17)(4).
	Investment in productive assets and income-generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of productive assets purchased and sold in the last 12 months. • Ownership of key assets(5). • Mean number of cash income sources per household.
	Vulnerability to shocks and ability to cope with shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reporting change in subjective welfare assessment and why. • % of households reporting suffering a problem they could not cope with using their normal household resources. • Distribution of coping strategies (rationing, borrowing, selling assets, withdrawing children from school, etc.).

Table B.1: Core quantitative impact indicators (continued)		
Programme objective	Area of impact	Quantitative indicators
Increase access to services	Uptake of health services and improvements in health-seeking behaviours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean spending on health care. • % of individuals ill/injured in past 30 days. • % of cases where healthcare was sought.
	Uptake of education services and improved attendance at school(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of primary school-aged children currently enrolled in school. • % of primary school-aged children not enrolled in school due to the cost and/or child labour requirement. • % of primary school-aged children currently attending school. • % of primary school-aged children not currently attending school due to the cost and/or child labour requirement. • Primary school class progression rate.
	Access to financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households reporting borrowing from a formal financial institution. • % of households reporting saving in a formal financial institution. • % of households reporting any saving. • % of households reporting purchasing something on credit in the last 3 months.
	Access to other interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of other interventions being received by households.
Community cohesion and social exclusion	Inter- and intra-household relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households reporting borrowing any money in the last 12 months. • % of households reporting being able to borrow a large amount of cash (e.g. UGX 60,000 or more) from a non-family member if needed. • % of households receiving cash support from other households. • % of households giving cash support to other households. • % of households receiving in-kind support from other households. • % of households giving in-kind support to other households. • % of households where women are involved in decisions over children's education, serious health problems, or investment of money, either independently or jointly. • % of women deciding how the SAGE cash transfer is spent.
	Impact on attitudes and notions of empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls' primary enrolment rate. • Distribution of reasons why school-age girls are not currently enrolled in education. • % of households stating that they have gotten together with other community members to raise an issue that is important to them at a community meeting (not to do with SAGE or ROSCO). • % of households reporting that it is likely that you could get together with others and make your local elected councillor listen to your concerns about a matter of importance to the community. • % of households reporting that people from outside the family do sometimes come to a member of their household for advice. • % of households where decisions over children's education, serious health problems, or investment of money are made jointly between household members.
Local markets	Wages and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages for unskilled labour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In agriculture – In non-agriculture (if relevant)
	Local prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price of key commodities. • Price of boda boda to sub-county centre.
	Local enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of basic goods shops per cluster. • Number of <i>boda boda</i> drivers per cluster.

Table B.2: Matrix of key qualitative research areas and questions	
Key research areas	Key research questions
Dimensions and definitions of poverty (levels and distribution of welfare, trends in welfare, and characteristics of the poor and better off)	How is poverty defined? What different wellbeing categories exist within different communities? What are the main characteristics of each of these groups (e.g. social characteristics, assets, coping strategies, power and influence, etc.)? How are households in the community distributed amongst these categories? How does this distribution change over time? What is the distribution of poverty and wellbeing within households? What are the causes of poverty? How have these changed over time? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected poverty levels amongst different groups of people?
Risk and vulnerability	What are the key risks that different individuals, households and/or social groups face? How are these categorised (e.g. long-term trends, seasonal changes, shocks)? Have risks changed over time? How and why? What determines different levels of vulnerability to these risks? What effects do these risks have if they occur? What strategies are adopted to reduce, mitigate and/or cope with vulnerability to risks and the effects of these? How does the SAGE cash transfer affect the ability to reduce, mitigate and cope with different stresses and shocks?
Livelihoods (including formal and informal employment)	What livelihood activities do different individuals and households typically engage in? How and why have these changed in recent years? How and why do people move between different livelihood activities? What are the preferred sources of livelihood and why? What are the constraints and challenges to participating in these forms of livelihoods? What role does formal or informal employment play in livelihoods? How do participation and forms of livelihood activities vary within households (particularly with regard to child participation in livelihood activities)? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected livelihood choices and options? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected formal and informal employment opportunities?
Informal institutions, social relations and cohesion	What influence do social norms based on gender, age, ethnicity, etc. have on individuals' and households' capacities and entitlements? How does social identity affect control over resources and decision making? What patterns of differentiation and exclusion exist with respect to opportunities, markets, information and services? What factors affect levels of social cohesion within the community? What are the forms and sources of disputes and tension between and within households? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, informal institutions, social relations and cohesion?
Formal institutions and social contract	What are the key organisations and individuals inside and outside a community that influence peoples' lives? What are their relationships, importance and effectiveness to different groups within communities (e.g. in terms of decision making, accessibility and services) and outside the community (in terms of participation, accessibility and services)? On whom do people rely for different kinds of assistance (e.g. cash, goods, finding employment, entering university, etc.)? What are perceptions of the social contract (i.e. relationships between and obligations/entitlements of governments and citizens), particularly around social protection and poverty reduction? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, formal institutions and perceptions of the social contract?

Table B.3: In-depth questions for analysis of social relations	
Key research areas	Key research questions
Intra-household relations	<p>How does the SAGE transfer and payments system affect the role and responsibilities of different categories of individuals (elderly, people with disabilities, women) within different types of household?</p> <p>How does the SAGE transfer and payments system affect intergenerational and gender relations within different types of household?</p> <p>How does the SAGE transfer and payments system affect decision making and control of resources within different types of household?</p> <p>How does the SAGE transfer and payments system affect conflict over scarce resources, or create conflict over how to use or spend cash/resources within different types of household?</p>
Inter-household relations	<p>How and in what way does the SAGE transfer and payments system affect relationships between community members and local agents (e.g. local government)?</p> <p>How and in what way are social relations between different types of households affected by SAGE targeting processes?</p> <p>How and in what way are social relations between different types of households affected by information and understanding of the SAGE goals and processes?</p> <p>How is social capital affected at each stage of the SAGE implementation?</p> <p>How are changes in social relations viewed by different community members? How do changes affect the wellbeing and poverty of different types of individuals and/or households?</p> <p>How and in what way does SAGE affect participation in informal support mechanisms that enable households to cope with both covariate and idiosyncratic risk?</p>
State-citizen relations and the social contract	<p>How has the SAGE transfer and payments system affected relationships between citizens (SAGE recipients and non-recipients) and the key state organisations and individuals inside and outside a community that influence their lives?</p> <p>How has the SAGE transfer and payments system affected perceptions of the social contract between citizens and the state?</p> <p>How has the SAGE transfer and payments system been affected by perceptions of the social contract between citizens and the state?</p>

Annex C: Sampling methodology and survey weights

C.1 Sampling methodology

The quantitative survey was implemented in 399 clusters across 48 sub-counties in eight programme districts.⁵⁸ The two targeting mechanisms (SCG and VFSG) were randomly assigned evenly between the 48 sub-counties. The exception was the Karamoja region, in which only the SCG targeting mechanism was employed. The SAGE programme implemented the targeting process in evaluation areas where selected recipients will receive the transfer, but only after they were surveyed at baseline by the evaluation teams.

The households in the evaluation areas that were selected for the programme are referred to as the treatment group. Control households are selected as those households that fall just shy of the selection thresholds. For SCG the threshold is 65 years of age, dropping to 60 years of age in the Karamoja region. For VFSG, eligibility depends on a household's labour capacity and dependency (LCD) score, with the threshold score for eligibility varying by region. Households that fall just below the relevant SCG/VFSG threshold are referred to as the **control group**.

RDD analysis was conducted on the UNHS and the SAGE pre-pilot sub-county MIS data to determine the appropriate bandwidth of eligibility scores that would be included in the evaluation sample. This selection was based on a trade-off between being close enough to the eligibility threshold to increase the chances of satisfying the assumptions underpinning RDD, and ensuring that there was enough density of households within each community to ensure that the budgeted fieldwork model was still affordable.

Based on this analysis a bandwidth of +/-15 around the eligibility threshold for both the SCG and VFSG targeting methodologies was applied.

C.1.1 Selection of evaluation sub-counties

Evaluation sub-counties were randomly selected from a list of sub-counties that was provided by the Uganda 2002 census. But they had to be adjusted to incorporate the 2010 sub-county boundary changes in population for the new sub-counties. The sample frame was thus comprised of the 74 sub-counties⁵⁹ in the eight programme districts, minus six that were excluded from selection for the evaluation. These are the first six 'pre-pilot' sub-counties for which the registration process has already been implemented: two in Kyenjojo, two in Kiboga, and two in Kaberamaido.

Prior to selection, the full list of 68 sub-counties was first randomly divided into two lists, one from which SCG sub-counties were drawn and one from which VFSG sub-counties were drawn. This random allocation of treatment was done to ensure a similar spread of sub-counties in both SCG and VFSG lists, allowing for rigorous comparison across the two targeting methodologies. The 24 SCG and 24 VFSG sub-counties to be covered by the evaluation were then randomly selected from the SCG and VFSG sub-county lists respectively. Sub-counties were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) via specially designed Excel worksheets.

58 Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Nebbi.

59 74 sub-counties as defined by the old administrative boundaries.

The sampling of evaluation sub-counties had to account for the fact that in Karamoja only the SCG targeting mechanism would be applied. To avoid sub-counties in the Karamoja region being over-represented in the SCG sub-county list, the list of VFSG sub-counties was not restricted to exclude those in the Karamoja region. Instead, those Karamoja sub-counties that were randomly allocated to the VFSG sub-county list were then excluded, with the 24 VFSG evaluation sub-counties randomly selected from the restricted sub-county list.

The 48 evaluation sub-counties thus constitute close to two-thirds of all sub-counties in the eight evaluation districts, and seven-tenths of all available sub-counties in those districts.

C.1.2 Selection of evaluation PSUs

Within selected evaluation sub-counties a number of primary sampling units (PSUs) or clusters were drawn. The precise number of clusters depends on balancing a number of different factors: whether the unit is practically viable for use as a cluster for survey implementation; the population density of treatment and control households per cluster at the specified bandwidth; the number of clusters required at the specified bandwidth in order to achieve the proposed household sample size; and the number of clusters that are financially viable to survey.

400 clusters (200 SCG; 200 VFSG) were randomly selected from across the 48 evaluation sub-counties. The unit of the cluster was the village and PPS was used based on the number of households within the bandwidth in each PSU.

C.1.3 Selection of evaluation households

From each of the 400 sampled villages, five treatment and five control group households were randomly selected for interview. In the case of insufficient treatment or control households within a particular village, the sample was to be re-distributed according to the following protocol:

- For low-density villages that contain between six and nine evaluation households (i.e. treatment or control households within the evaluation bandwidth), replacements were taken from other sampled villages within the same sub-county. This was done by randomly selecting replacement households from the full list of households living in sampled evaluation villages in the same sub-county, **that have not already been sampled.**
 - We restricted the total number of households interviewed within a particular village to a maximum of 12 households. This was done in order to minimise the negative effect of the redistribution of sampled households between clusters on the logistics of the fieldwork.
- Extremely low-density villages containing less than six households within the bandwidth in total (either treatment or control) were dropped from the sample frame. Analysis of the most recent available SAGE MIS data from the six pre-pilot sub-counties shows that this represents only a very small proportion of beneficiaries and villages.

Table C.1: Villages and beneficiary households to be dropped		
	Number dropped as a result of a rule	Proportion dropped as a result of a rule
VFSG		
Beneficiaries	2	0.1%
Villages	2	1.3%
SCG		
Beneficiaries	3	0.2%
Villages	5	3.3%
Source: SAGE enrolment data from 6 pilot sub-counties.		

Under this proposed approach the **RDD impact estimates are representative of programme impact amongst households close to the eligibility thresholds, which are located in villages with sufficient population density around the eligibility threshold.**

C.1.4 Final sample size

Table C.2 presents the final sample size of PSUs and households for the SAGE baseline survey.

Table C.2: Final sample size				
	Number PSUs ⁶⁰	Treatment households	Control households	Total households
SCG	198	992	999	1,991
VFSG	200	989	1,000	1,989
Total	398	1,981	1,999	3,980

C.2 Selection of control communities

Assessing the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on local markets and infrastructure required the comparison of **treatment communities** where the SAGE cash transfer was implemented to **control communities** where the SAGE cash transfer was not implemented. The objective was to select 100 control communities to act as comparators to the 399 treatment communities in the sample.

The selection of treatment communities by the SAGE programme was purposive rather than random. Therefore care had to be taken in the selection of control communities to ensure that they were as statistically similar as possible treatment communities to be good comparators.

⁶⁰ For the SCG sample, one community was selected twice by PPS. Furthermore, during fieldwork it was found that two communities in the sample frame that had been selected were in fact one community in reality. This means that the final number of SCG communities is 198 and not 200.

PSM is an approach that can be used to identify appropriate comparator communities to assess the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on local markets and infrastructure. It does this by matching control communities to treatment communities based on selected observable characteristics. The application of matching enables us to construct a more balanced dataset⁶¹ and be confident that communities with similar observable characteristics are used to estimate the impact of the SAGE cash transfer.

To select control communities we derived the first stage of PSM, the estimation of the propensity score $p_i(x)$. The propensity score gives the probability of being a treatment community based on a set of observable characteristics. The propensity score is estimated using a probit regression, including a set of selected observable characteristics affecting treatment status:

$$p_i(x) = \Phi_i(\beta_j x_{ji}) \text{ where } j = 1, \dots, k \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, N$$

Once the propensity score was derived, treatment communities were matched to control communities using **nearest neighbour matching**. That is, each treatment community was matched to the control community with the most similar propensity score.

To conduct the matching, OPM requested permission from UBOS for permission to use the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. These data were aggregated at Local Council Level 1⁶² or the community level. Treatment communities were identified in the census via their unique identifier codes.

C.2.1 Sample balance post-matching

The derivation of the propensity score used to conduct the nearest neighbour matching of treatment and control communities follows the same procedure as described in Annex B. That is, to satisfy stability bias we need to construct an appropriate propensity score to ensure common trends. To do this we must include carefully selected covariates affecting both the selection for treatment (i.e. measures of vulnerability) and the outcome indicator (i.e. household composition measures).

However, the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census is not as rich as the SAGE baseline survey (in terms of number of indicators collected). Therefore the propensity score for community matching is determined for a smaller set of observable characteristics given in Table C.3. These covariates were used to match the 399 treatment communities to 100 control communities.

61 In the sense that control and treatment communities exhibit similar observable characteristics at baseline.

62 LC1 is the lowest level of local elected government and in the rural context would be the village level.

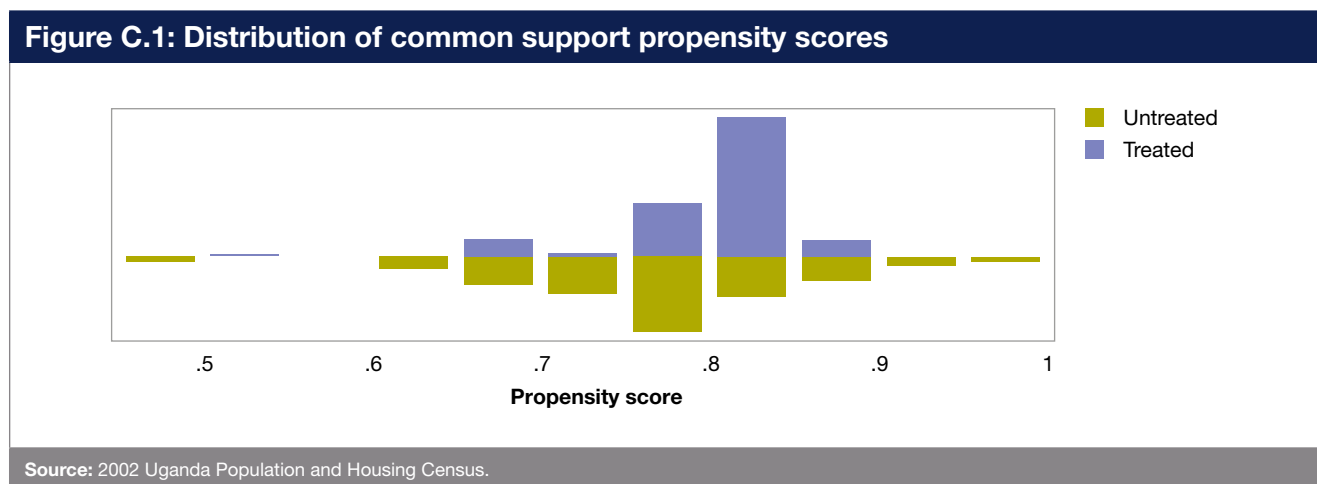
Covariates	Mean		t-test	
	Treatment	Control	t	p> t
Average household size	4.97	4.95	0.31	0.76
Average rooms per household	1.81	1.82	-0.11	0.91
Average number of disabled household members	0.43	0.35	2.11**	0.04
Proportion of children aged 6-12 years attending school	0.74	0.78	-1.03	0.30
Proportion of households that own a bicycle	0.38	0.36	0.76	0.45
Proportion of households that own a motorcycle	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.86
Proportion of households that own a radio	0.34	0.35	-0.81	0.42
Proportion of households where the main drinking water source is a borehole	0.59	0.61	-0.29	0.77
Proportion of households where the main drinking water source is open water	0.28	0.21	1.48	0.14
Proportion of the male population aged 16-64 who are literate	0.74	0.77	-1.13	0.26
Total number of communities	399	100	na	na

Source: 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%, ** = 95%, and * = 90%.

Table C.3 provides the raw differences in the means of the selected covariates across the sampled treatment communities and the matched control communities. This shows a strong balance of the treatment and control community samples. Across the 10 selected covariates we find a statistically significant difference in only one covariate: *average number of disabled household members*. Control communities average 0.35 disabled members per household compared to 0.43 disabled members per household in treatment communities.

Figure C.1 presents the distribution of the common support propensity scores. This suggests a reasonable balance in the distribution of propensity scores between treatment and control communities, based on the available set of covariates available in the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. This gives further confidence that the matching exercise described above delivers control communities that are appropriate comparators for the treatment communities.



C.3 Survey weights

Weights are given by the inverse of the probability of being selected. The household's probability of selection is broken down into two component parts. One is the probability of selection of the PSU. The other is the probability of being selected for treatment and control groups from the list of all possible SAGE eligible and non-eligible households, within the specified bandwidths in that PSU. In the calculation of the survey weights we ignore the probability associated with the selection of the evaluation sub-counties. Doing so reduces the variance of the final weights, thereby reducing the variance of point estimates and increasing the likelihood of detecting impact should the SAGE programme impact key outcome indicators. Furthermore, 48 out of a total 68 sub-counties have been included in the evaluation. This means that the evaluation sample of sub-counties is already very representative of the total pilot population of sub-counties.

We define the two component probabilities:

P1: Probability of a PSU being selected. PSUs were randomly selected using Probability Proportion to Size (PPS) techniques separately for SCG and VFSG areas, drawn from a sample frame of all PSUs within evaluation sub-counties.

$$P_1 = \frac{\text{number of households in bandwidth in PSU}}{\text{total number of households in bandwidth in evaluation sub - counties}}$$

P2: Probability of being selected from the full list of treatment or control group households within a PSU (depending on whether household was a treatment or control household).

$$P_2 = \frac{\text{number of sampled treatment or control households in PSU}}{\text{total number of treatment or control households in PSU}}$$

The final probability of a household being selected for the SAGE baseline survey is calculated by combining the above probabilities as follows:

$$P_{\text{selection}} = P_1 \times P_2$$

Thus, the final analytical weights applied to each household are constructed by taking the inverse probability of selection:

$$\text{Weight} = P^{-1}$$

Annex D: Introduction to PSM and PSM-DID methodology

D.1 General introduction to PSM

D.1.1 PSM

Matching is classified as a model under the conditional independence assumption, like the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimator. However, compared to the OLS estimator, matching can address the problem of a lack of counterfactuals with an unbalanced dataset.⁶³ The idea behind matching is to identify a control group that matches treatment households on selected observable characteristics to isolate the effect of SAGE. The application of matching will enable us to construct a more balanced dataset, and be confident that households with similar observable characteristics are used to estimate a robust impact of SAGE.

With a large set of observable characteristics (covariates), the matching estimators face a dimensionality problem. Rosenbaum and Rubin (1983)⁶⁴ have addressed this problem and proven that if matching is valid on covariates then it is also valid on summary statistics, thus the propensity score. In other words, the conditional probability of receiving treatment is $Pr(x)=P(w=1|x)$. This allows us to match on a scalar instead of an n-dimensional space, also called PSM.

Under certain assumptions, we can, conditional on the probability of treatment, use control households as the counterfactual for treatment households. In other words, the PSM estimator is the mean difference in the outcome (y_i) between treatment and control observations on the common support. This is appropriately weighted by the propensity score distribution of treatment households:

$$ATT_{PSM} = E_{p(x)|SAGE=1}\{E(y_{1i}|p(x_{ik}), SAGE_i = 1) - E(y_{0i}|p(x_{ik}), SAGE_i = 0)\}$$

Estimation of PSM is divided into two stages. In the first stage the propensity score ($p_i(x)$) is estimated in a probit regression including selected covariates affecting treatment and the outcome indicator:

$$p_i(x) = \Phi_i(\beta_j x_{ji}) \text{ where } j = 1, \dots, k \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, N$$

To obtain the impact estimate in the second stage, the treatment and control households are matched on their propensity score using an algorithm. This algorithm determines the ‘rules’ of the weight used to aggregate outcomes across control households (see details in Section D.2 below):

$$y_i = \alpha_0 + ATT_{PSM} \cdot SAGE_i + \alpha_1 p(x)_i + \varepsilon_i \text{ where } i = 1, \dots, N$$

⁶³ If data turn out to show no indications of a violation of the identifying assumptions of the OLS, this will be the most efficient estimator (Wooldridge, 2002).

⁶⁴ In Wooldridge (2002).

The estimation happens in a two-stage process. In order to test the statistical significance of our PSM estimate, it is necessary to bootstrap the standard errors, as the variance of the impact has to account for the extra variation in the estimated propensity score variable (Khandker, Koolwal and Samad, 2010).⁶⁵

D.1.2 PSM-DID

The availability of baseline and follow-up data enables us to combine two impact evaluation methods: PSM and DID. Instead of matching on the follow-up outcome, which would be ‘normal’ PSM, we make use of the panel structure of the SAGE data. The panel data enable us to compare the trend (i.e. the difference between ex-ante and ex-post outcomes) between treatment and control households. In other words, we match on the first differences, i.e. the trend (or change) experienced by treatment and control households.

The use of PSM estimators coupled with DID has become standard in the evaluation literature (Moreno-Serra, 2008). PSM-DID ensures that the trend experienced by treated households is only compared to the trend experienced by control households with similar observable characteristics.

This non-parametric propensity score approach to matching combined with DID has the potential to improve the quality of non-experimental evaluation results significantly (Blundell and Costa Dias, 2000). PSM-DID removes time-invariant, unobservable effects and common macro effects between treatment and control groups that are not captured by conditioning of observable characteristics (i.e. standard PSM) (Gilligan and Hoddinott, 2007). The option to use the PSM-DID estimator instead of the PSM estimator is a major advantage of panel data (Todd, 1999). Furthermore, the PSM-DID is similar to the standard DID regression estimator, but it does not impose the linear functional form restriction and it reweights the control observations according to the matching algorithm chosen (Smith and Todd, 2005). The estimator is developed in Heckman *et al.* (1997) and Heckman *et al.* (1998).

With this estimator we can estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Compared to PSM performed on a cross-section, the second stage in PSM-DID estimates the following equation. The outcome is now the first difference.

$$(Y_{i,t} - Y_{i,t-1}) = \alpha_0 + ATT_{PSM-DID} \cdot CDCP_i + \alpha_1 p(x)_{0i} + \varepsilon_i \text{ where } i = 1, \dots, N$$

The PSM-DID estimator in panel datasets, which is more robust than using two cross-sections, is the following (Smith and Todd, 2005):⁶⁶

$$\alpha_{PSM-DID} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i \in I_1 \cap S_p} \left\{ (Y_{1,t,i} - Y_{1,t-1,i}) - \sum_{j \in I_0 \cap S_p} W(i,j) (Y_{0,t,j} - Y_{0,t-1,j}) \right\}$$

The treatment status used for the PSM-DID estimates is based on the self-reported amount of cash received. This gives a slightly different split between treatment and control households than the information held at baseline. A treatment household is by this definition ‘a household which has received any amount of cash from the SAGE programme’.

⁶⁵ Bootstrapping is a process where repeated sub-samples are drawn from the sample and the properties of the estimates are re-estimated with each re-sampling (Khandker, Koolwal and Samad, 2010).

⁶⁶ The weights ($W(i,j)$) depend on the particular PSM estimator. We use kernel PSM; see Section A.3

PSM-DID identifies the causal impact of treatment by SAGE on the outcomes of interest if we can establish a model where the propensity score includes all relevant observable characteristics, and our data includes control households with sufficiently similar propensity scores to the treatment households. However, it relies on two critically important assumptions: common trends across treatment and control groups, and no composition changes within each group (Blundell and Costa Dias, 2000). The identifying assumptions are presented along with their suitability in Section D.1.3.

D.1.3 PSM-DID assumptions

In this section we thoroughly validate the three assumptions behind PSM-DID in our full sample: (1) stability bias; (2) common support; and (3) the requirement that households have to be independently and identically distributed (IID). Although some of these assumptions cannot be tested, we are confident that we are able to meet the main requirements based on the discussion below.

- **Stability bias:** is an assumption that cannot be tested. It requires that selection for the programme (treatment group) be based on observable characteristics (the standard PSM assumption), but it does allow for unobservable, time-invariant characteristics influencing selection for treatment. However, this assumption will be violated if treatment and control households do not experience common trends (the standard DID assumption). Compared to PSM, PSM-DID accounts for non-random selection based on time-invariant unobservable characteristics. But it adds another requirement: if control households do not experience the same trend in the outcome indicator as treatment households (had they not been treated), then the assumption is violated. For example, if households experience different macroeconomic shocks, then any estimates of impact will become inconsistent as identification is not satisfied. However, if the unobservable characteristics are time invariant and treatment and control have a common trend, then we will get consistent estimates.
- **Common support:** ensures that a household with the same observable characteristics has a positive probability of being in both the treatment and control groups. This requires that similar values across both treatment and control household exist for all observable characteristics. In other words, we need a spread of propensity scores across both treatment and control households for both baseline and follow-up data.

If these two assumptions hold, the ‘assignment of treatment’ can be considered random and the ATT can be consistently estimated.

Based on tests performed we are confident that common support is satisfied. We find that no significant differences remain between covariates’ means for the treatment and control groups after matching (i.e. an indication that observable characteristics have a similar distribution across treatment and control). And there is joint statistical insignificance of the propensity score model after matching (i.e. there are no large discrepancies between our treatment and control groups).

D.1.3.2 Assumption 1: stability bias

For cross-sectional PSM, the conditional independence assumption (CIA)⁶⁷ has to hold. The CIA is not trivial and is not directly testable.

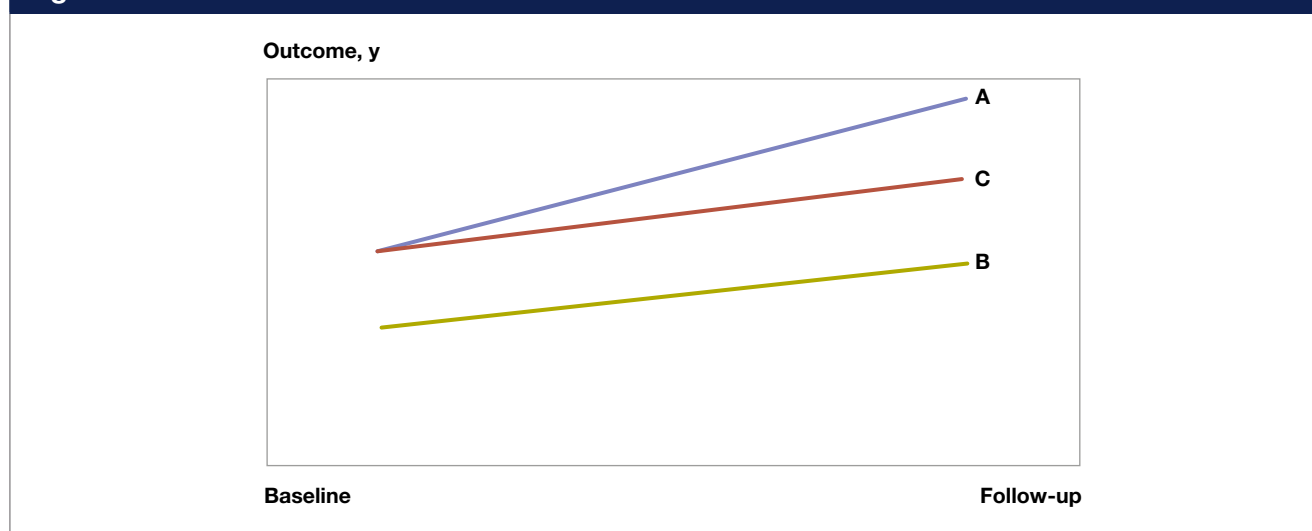
With PSM-DID the CIA does not need to be satisfied. We no longer need ‘selection on observables’. Even if conditional independence is not satisfied, the PSM-DID estimator can still provide a consistent estimator provided that the unobserved factors influencing the outcome and/or participation are *time invariant* (at least during the time of the study) (Heckman *et al.*, 1997).⁶⁸ **Instead the weaker assumption called stability bias (by Heckman *et al.*, 1997) must be satisfied.** The stability bias assumption for the PSM-DID estimator is:

$$E(Y_{0t} - Y_{0t-1}|P(x), w = 1) = E(Y_{0t} - Y_{0t-1}|P(x), w = 0)$$

The assumption specifies that control households must evolve from the baseline to the follow-up period in the same way treatments would have done had they not been treated. This assumption, which is needed for the consistency of the PSM-DID estimator, implies that treatment and control households are affected in the same way by macro shocks. This, of course, is often difficult to justify when using non-experimental data (Blundell and Costa Dias, 2000).

A graphical representation of stability bias is presented in Figure D.1. When applying matching to the first difference in outcome, the trend of the control (line B) is substituted for the counterfactual situation for the treatment households (non-treatment) (or line C). If this assumption holds, the ‘true’ ATT becomes the difference in the trend between lines A and C.

Figure D.1: PSM-DID illustration



To summarise, there are two aspects of this assumption that are important for the consistency of the PSM-DID estimator:

- 1) only time-invariant unobservable characteristics are allowed; and
- 2) control and treatment households must experience common trends.

⁶⁷ This assumption assumes selection based on observables. Thus it specifies that households must not influence selection for treatment based on unobservable characteristics, such as a higher inner motivation or ability. Simply put, a high unobservable household gain from treatment does not lead to a larger probability of being treated.

⁶⁸ Cited in Moreno-Serra (2008).

D1.3.2 Assumption 2: common support

The assumption of common support specifies that to arrive at unbiased estimates from matching, covariates included in the propensity score must have similar values for treatment and control households. In other words, for all values of observable characteristics, observations for treatment and control households are necessary. In practice, common support is required for the propensity score. Hence, conditional on the covariates, there must be a positive probability of treatment for both treatment and control households, and perfect predictability of treatment and non-treatment is ruled out (Khandker, Koolwal and Samad (2010));⁶⁹

$$0 < P(w_i = 1|x_i) < 1$$

Where this assumption is not satisfied, households are off-support and excluded from the matching analysis. As well, the ATT estimator is only defined for the area where the propensity is on-support.

When performing PSM-DID, common support is required at both baseline and follow-up. This is a non-trivial assumption given the attrition present in many panel datasets (Todd and Smith, 2005). In our analysis, we have run the propensity score after adjusting for attrition. It still produces common support on the propensity score.

D.2 PSM-DID methodology

D.2.1 Stage 1: propensity score model specification

The first step in PSM-DID is to construct a probit model that captures the propensity to be selected for the programme (VSFG or SCG), as well as the characteristics that affect the trend of the impact indicators. In this section we describe how we have selected a number of covariates to increase chances of satisfying the assumptions of stability bias and common support.

A household is eligible for the SAGE programme based on an LCD score and a fixed threshold for both VSFG and SCG based on observable characteristics.⁷⁰ Selection for treatment should theoretically not have been determined by unobservable characteristics of the household. However, the enrolment process has been influenced by a range of factors that can be characterised as both observable and unobservable at community and household level. Examples of such factors are provided below.

- Eligible households need a SAGE card and the provision of information from the village chief to enrol. The level of commitment by the village chief or other representatives in the village, as well as remoteness and accessibility of the community, are likely to influence the selection for treatment.

⁶⁹ $P(w_i=1|x_i)<1$ has to hold when estimating ATT, as we only need to ensure sufficient existence of potential matches in the control group (Caliendo and Kopeining, 2005).

⁷⁰ For VSFG households, the LCD score is a weighted average of the proportion of elderly, disabled and orphaned in a household. For SCG households, the score is based on the age of the oldest member in the household: households where the oldest member is aged between 50 and 63 are possible controls and households where the oldest member is 65 and above are eligible for treatment.

- It is not unlikely that there may be systematic differences in the quality of data in the MIS in each community for different types of household. For example, information for households with working adults may have been more likely to be provided by younger or older household members, if the adults happened to be away working when the registration enumerators visited the household. It is even possible that better connected or more powerful households within the community could have influenced the outcome of the MIS assessment to increase their probability of being eligible. (But this is not necessarily likely given the general lack of understanding by the population about the connection between the registration data collection process and the SAGE programme.)
- Verification processes around eligibility status differed somewhat across communities, especially with regard to SCG. This means that 'being proactive', being 'well connected' and/or 'having status within the community' could be likely to increase the likelihood of being targeted and enrolled.

The above points refer to unobservable characteristics that affect selection for the programme. However, due to the PSM-DID approach described above, if such factors do not change during the period of the SAGE impact evaluation, they are not considered a problem for the consistency of the PSM-DID estimator.

Furthermore, when constructing the PSM, we do our best to control for these sources of selection bias by including covariates. Examples are:

- a proxy for a social network (i.e. the households that have relied on other households' assistance in the last three months);
- educational attainment (i.e. the more educated will be the better-informed and more able households); and
- a few community characteristics such as the distance to the nearest road (proxy for accessibility) and to the headquarters (remoteness), and the presence in the community of a savings institution (proxy for commitment and influence of the village chief).

In summary, we trust that we increase our chances to satisfy the stability bias assumption. This is based on the targeting process and our propensity score, which includes carefully selected observable characteristics to best reflect the selection process, as well as capture potential time-variant unobservable drivers of selection. It is also based on the inclusion of community characteristics and region dummies to improve the probability matching observations that experience common macroeconomic shocks. Pseudo impact for selected key outcome indicators at baseline could be run to further support that our hypothesis holds.

Based on tests performed we are confident that common support is satisfied. We find that no significant differences remain between covariates' means for the treatment and control groups after matching (i.e. an indication that observable characteristics have a similar distribution across treatment and control groups). And there is joint statistical insignificance of the propensity score model after matching (i.e. there is no explanatory power left in the propensity score model, indicating that there are no large discrepancies between our treatment and control groups).

Box D.1: Construction of the propensity score

To satisfy stability bias we need to construct an appropriate propensity score to ensure common trends. To assure this, we construct a propensity score including carefully selected covariates affecting both selection for treatment (i.e. measures of vulnerability) and the outcome indicator (i.e. household head characteristics and demographics, consumption and welfare). This relies on Caliendo and Kopeining's (2005) discussion of different approaches to include and exclude covariates:

- Include covariates that influence simultaneously the participation decision and the outcome variable. This has to be guided by economic theory, information about the institutional settings and the targeting process.
- Exclude any covariates affected by participation.
- Avoid an over-parameterised model, as it increases the variance as well as the probability of satisfying common support.
- Focus on the main purpose: to generate a balanced dataset, and not only predict selection into treatment, but keep significant covariates.

Due to a rich baseline survey, our data include several suggestions for covariates across the broad areas important to construct a propensity score that reflects the selection process as well as it captures potential unobservable drivers of selection. These include covariates such as household demographics, community indicators, consumption, wealth, health, education and networks.

In other words, we demonstrate that PSM-DID can be used to establish a viable counterfactual for the treatment group. Furthermore, our specification allows for a balanced sample at baseline for a large set of key indicators. This is shown by insignificant statistical differences at baseline between the treatment households and their matched controls, conditional on the propensity score. A change observed between baseline and follow-up values can therefore be interpreted as a direct causal effect of the SAGE cash transfers.

D.2.1.2 Selection of covariates for the probit model

To satisfy the assumption of stability bias we need to construct an appropriate propensity score to provide a basis for assuming a common trend. The propensity score, constructed in the first stage of PSM-DID, is based on baseline data. A treatment household is thereby matched to control households with similar (observable) baseline characteristics. The idea is that households with similar characteristics at baseline are more likely to have experienced 'a common trend' in unobservables prior to the intervention (the SAGE cash transfer).

Our propensity score therefore includes a mix of covariates that explains selection for treatment and is expected to affect the outcome variable (i.e. the first difference). We thoroughly investigated all the relevant covariates to construct our propensity score (see the discussion in Box D.1).

To construct our propensity score, we have identified estimators across seven dimensions that are in theory likely to: (1) be correlated with the treatment; (2) be correlated to unobservables affecting the selection; or (3) likely to affect trends in outcomes. These dimensions range from household head and livelihood characteristics, such as dwelling features, to community specificities and networks (see Table D.1 for a list of covariates considered).

Through the wide variety of covariates in the propensity score we argue that we have captured important aspects of 'path dependence' (i.e. that the trend in the outcome indicator is strongly correlated with the baseline value).

For example, the trend in consumption or health expenditure is most likely correlated with the baseline level. Similarly, the baseline level of livestock and assets is expected to affect the trend.

Table D.1: Dimension considered

Dimension	Indicators
Household characteristics	Proportion of literate individuals. Proportion of males. Dependency ratio. Proportion of orphans. Proportion of disabled. Household size. Number of economically active members (last 7 days)*. Dummy for the presence of an underweight, wasted or stunted child. Dummy for the presence of a child under 6.
Household head characteristics	Dummies for marital status. Dummies for education level. Gender. Age*. Age square*.
Consumption and poverty	Dummy for a hut. Dummy for a thatched roof. Average number of rooms per person. Access to improved sanitation. Access to improved water sources.
Social inclusion	Household has consumption below the national poverty line (P0). Poverty gap (P1). Poverty severity (P2). Household has consumption below the national food poverty line. Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent. Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent. Monthly health expenditure per capita. Monthly expenditure on soda, beer, alcoholic drinks, tobacco. Perceived welfare (step).
Asset and livestock ownership	Number of acres owned. Dummy for household purchasing livestock in the last year. Dummy for household purchasing assets in the last year. Value of assets purchased. Asset score derived from PCF. Value of livestock derived from applying ITU weights to ownership dummies.
Community indicators	Dummies for regions. Distance from Kampala. Number of retail outlets. Distance from headquarters. Distance to the nearest murram road, tarmac road, bus stop, taxi stop, truck/pick-up stop for transporting inputs/produce, mobile phone network, bank branch office, governmental primary school, private primary school, governmental secondary school, pre-primary school, governmental health unit, governmental hospital, private clinic, pharmacy, outlet, permanent market, periodic market, savings institution. Dummy for savings institution. Agricultural wages. Number of boda boda stationed in the community.

Notes: *Indicators marked with stars are only included in the VFSG specification as SCG control and treatment differ significantly.

We construct two PSMs, one for each targeting method or subsample. We are not interested in estimating the impact of SAGE on the pooled sample, as the two targeting methods differ significantly.

Theoretically the two models do not need to be similar. However, as the SAGE survey captures the same indicators for both subsamples, and trends of impact indicators are likely to be affected by common shocks, we have used an identical set of indicators for both probit models as our starting point for selection of covariates (listed in Table D.1).

To minimise the noise in the construction of the propensity score, we adopt a systematic approach to select covariates. We begin with a model including all possible indicators based on a theoretical justification (listed in Table D.1). The only difference in the list of covariates included in the VFSG model is the exclusion of the age and labour variables in the SCG model to account for the absence of counterfactuals created by design for these covariates (see Table D.2). We then remove covariates that are highly insignificant using a backward-selection *stepwise* command. This approach allows us to refine the list of covariates whilst minimising the noise in the model. We stop refining the specification when all p-values reach an acceptable level of significance.

Table D.2: Significant differences in average of excluded covariates between SCG treatment and control

	SCG treatment	SCG control
Household head age	65.6***	52.6
Number of economically active individuals⁷¹	1.3***	2.1

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Common macroeconomic shocks and quality of institutions are a non-trivial assumption, as these events are not observed in our data. To ensure that matched households experience a high level of common macroeconomic shocks, we include region dummies and community characteristics in the derivation of the propensity score. In other words, we increase the probability to match households in the same district. However, given the restricted sample in each district (approx. 250 households for each targeting method, including both control and treatment households), we could not force the matching within districts to obtain a 100% match of treatment and control households within the same district/region.

This approach to selection of covariates resulted in some differences in the specification of the VFSG and SCG probit models. The full list of covariates included in the propensity score and the theoretical justification for their inclusion is listed in Table D.4. The first stage estimates are recorded with their level of significance in Table D.3.

Constructing a propensity score that matches households that are similar at baseline implies that they are more likely to have experienced the same trend. Covariates included in the probit model are to a great extent significant, i.e. they are correlated with selection for treatment, and we believe that they control for time invariant unobservables that could affect trends (see Table D.4 for theoretical justification). As a result, the explanatory power of our model is satisfactory, with a pseudo R-square of about 0.2 for both VFSG and SCG.

Additionally, the propensity score generated by our model allows for a well-balanced sample. Covariates included in the probit become insignificant after matching and the results of the p-test corroborate that our sample is balanced after matching due to the high F-test p-values. As shown at the bottom of Table D.6 (see Section D.3), this result is consistent across different trimming intervals and bandwidths. The upper panel of graphs in Figure D.3 illustrates the large common support of the propensity score generated by the model.

⁷¹ Economically active individuals are, per definition of the indicator, adults between 18 and 64. Members qualifying for the SCG treatment are therefore excluded.

To further verify the credibility of the common trend assumption, we compare the average of selected key outcome indicators between treatment and control at baseline (see Table D.7). Before matching, more than 40 covariates out of 84 indicators (weighted and non-weighted averages) have significantly different means between control and treatment groups. After matching, this number, as well as the significance of the difference, falls substantially: six or fewer covariates remain unbalanced, for both VFSG and SCG. Furthermore, this trend is observed for covariates in the probit and covariates excluded from the probit. In conclusion, the results broadly support the conclusion that we achieve a balanced sample.

Table D.3: First stage estimation results model – probit

	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	Household		Household	
	Est.	P-value	Est.	P-value
Household size	-0.033**	(0.030)	0.078***	(0.00)
Dummy for female-headed households	-0.107	(0.314)	0.132	(0.108)
Age of the household head*			0.038***	(0.03)
Age square of the household head* (in 1,000)			-0.160	(0.174)
Dummies for marital status (married monogamous omitted)				
Married polygamous	-0.200**	(0.044)		
Widowed	0.398***	(0.01)		
Divorced or separated	-0.134	(0.383)		
Never married	-0.182	(0.496)		
Dependency ratio (share)	2.019***	(0.00)	0.394**	(0.042)
Share of disabled	0.652***	(0.01)	0.526***	(0.01)
Share of children under 18 who are orphans in the household	-0.764***	(0.00)	0.695***	(0.00)
Dummies for household head education level: no education omitted				
P1-P3	-0.209*	(0.070)	-0.275***	(0.07)
P4-P5	-0.139	(0.284)	-0.355***	(0.01)
P6-P7	-0.493***	(0.00)	-0.528***	(0.00)
S1-S6 and university degree	-0.164	(0.208)	-0.421***	(0.02)
Post-sec. training or post-primary vocational training	-0.404*	(0.089)	-0.572**	(0.021)
Proportion of literate individuals			-0.223*	(0.099)
Dummy for the presence of a child under 6	0.347***	(0.00)		
Dummy for the presence for a wasted, stunted or underweight child	-0.134	(0.236)		
Number of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities during the last 7 days*			-0.109**	(0.047)
Dummy for a thatched roof	-0.319***	(0.04)		
Number of rooms per person	0.223**	(0.017)	0.418***	(0.00)
Access to an improved water source	0.175*	(0.054)		

	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	Household		Household	
	Est.	P-value	Est.	P-value
Dummy for a household purchasing assets	-0.173**	(0.026)		
Dummy for a household purchasing livestock	-0.139*	(0.085)		
ITU value of livestock	-0.152	(0.226)		
Value of assets purchased in the last year (UGX 100,000)			-0.354**	(0.049)
Social inclusion – Received from other households (food, in kind or cash) in the last 3 months	-0.103	(0.137)		
Welfare perception	-0.024*	(0.077)	0.027**	(0.028)
Dummies for districts (Apac and Nebbi omitted)				
Kaberamaido and Katakwi	0.127	(0.246)	0.163	(0.297)
Kiboga and Kyenjojo	-0.052	(0.701)	-0.038	(0.659)
Nakapiripirit and Moroto	-0.346***	(0.05)		
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)			-0.153	(0.190)
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)	-0.335	(0.377)		
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)			0.210	(0.185)
HH has consumption below the national food poverty line	0.365*	(0.061)		
Poverty gap (P1)	-2.258**	(0.028)		
Poverty severity (P2)	3.612***	(0.06)	-1.007*	(0.082)
Dummy for savings institution			-0.093	(0.241)
Distance to headquarters			-0.02*	(0.087)
Distance to a taxi stop	0.021*	(0.078)		
Distance to a bus stop	-0.015	(0.151)		
Distance to a private clinic	-0.029	(0.141)		
Distance to a governmental hospital	-0.04**	(0.016)		
Distance to a governmental primary school			-0.035**	(0.049)
Distance to a private primary school	0.051***	(0.02)		
Number of observations	1,802	1,866		
Pseudo R2	0.200	0.195		

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Indicators marked with asterisks are only present in the VFSG specification.

Table D.4: Covariates included in our propensity score for the household specification	
Description	Effect captured
Household size	Reflects a household structure affecting trends in income/wealth (2-stage)
Dummy for female-headed households	Reflects a household structure and the decision-making process affecting trends in income/wealth (2-stage)
Dummies for marital status of the household head: married monogamous, married polygamous, widowed, divorced and never married	Reflects a household structure affecting trends in income/wealth (2-stage)
Dependency ratio: share of elderly (65+) and children (<18) over number of adults aged 18 to 64	Positively correlated with treatment and affects trends in wealth/income
Share of children under 18 who are orphans in the household	Positively correlated with treatment (VFSG)
Share of disabled	Positively correlated with treatment (VFSG). Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage)
Household head age* and age square*	Positively correlated with treatment and affects trends in wealth/income. The SCG treatment targets people over 65, who automatically qualify for the transfer. SCG controls were selected amongst households with a member between 50 and 63 at baseline. Additionally, in 85% of SCG households, the household head is the oldest person in the family. Therefore, the SCG design does not allow for counterfactuals to match on this indicator. This variable is left out of the derivation of the propensity score for SCG households.
Dummies for household head education level: no education, P1-P3, P4-P5, P6-P7, S1-S6, university degree, post-sec. training or post-primary vocational training	Affects trends in education and wealth/income (2-stage). Used only in the individual specification of the SCG model
Share of literate members	Affects trends in education, wealth/income (2-stage)
Number of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities during the last 7 days*	Affects trends in income/wealth (2-stage)
Dummy for a thatched roof	Positively correlated with wealth and other livelihood characteristics likely to affect trends (2-stage)
Number of rooms per person	Captures overcrowding. Positively correlated with wealth and other livelihood characteristics likely to affect trends (2-stage)
Access to improved sanitation	Affects trends in health and in turn wealth/income (2-stage)
Number of acres owned	Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage)
Livestock index	Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage) Calculated using Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) coefficients ⁷² for sub-Saharan Africa on ownership dummies. Although the usual TLU index is calculated based on the number of animals owned in category, this index based on ownership still captures the fact that owning cows is a stronger sign of wealth than owning poultry.
Presence of an underweight, stunted or wasted child, determined using the dummy for the presence of a child under 6 years (no anthropometry)	Affects trends in education (2-stage)
Dummy for purchasing livestock in the last year	Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage)

Table D.4: Covariates included in our propensity score for the household specification (continued)

Description	Effect captured
Dummy for purchasing assets in the last year	Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage).
Value of assets purchased in the last year	Captures the renewal rather than the stock. Newer, more modern assets and younger livestock might have more potential for productivity. Affects trends in wealth/income (2-stage).
Whether the household is socially included, e.g. relied on help from other households or supported other households (financially or in kind) in the last 3 months	Proxy for better-connected households – a network effect positively influencing trends (2-stage).
Welfare perception	Affected by the relative poverty level and the feeling of vulnerability likely to be correlated with trends and the treatment (2-stage).
Household has consumption below the national food poverty line	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Poverty gap (P1)	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Poverty severity (P2)	Affect the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices of UGX 100,000	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices of UGX 100,000	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Monthly health expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (2-stage).
Multiple dummies for regions	Districts are paired by geographical area to capture general differences in development between regions and the different targeting processes (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest taxi stop	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is and can affect trends in income (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest bus stop	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is and can affect trends in income (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest private clinic	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is and can affect trends in health (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest governmental hospital	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Can affect trends in health (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest private primary school	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is and can affect trends in education (2-stage).
Dummy for savings institution	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is and can affect trends in income (2-stage).
Distance to headquarters	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Can be correlated with trends in income (2-stage).
Distance to the nearest governmental primary school	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Can affect trends in education (2-stage).

D.2.1.3 Exclusion of variables determining treatment

Theory suggests that variables used to determine the eligibility status should be included in the probit model specification. However, the sample was created for the purposes of an RDD, including the LCD score, in the case of the VFSG – or the age of the oldest household member, in the case of the SCG. Therefore eligibility variables cannot be included because the original control groups' eligibility scores differ systematically in these regards by design. However, we argue that, in the case of the VFSG, the LCD score can be safely excluded from the propensity score model as we are able to include all the characteristics that make it up as individual indicators in its stead.

By design the LCD score is a good predictor of actual treatment status (see Table D.5), but creates an unbalanced sample, as there is very little overlap between the treatment and control groups for this indicator. Figure D.2 (bottom left graph) illustrates that the inclusion of the LCD score in the model, here as the only explanatory variable, skews the distribution of the propensity score and invalidates the common support assumption.

However, the VFSG LCD score combines three dimensions that we are able to include as individual covariates in the probit model. Household characteristics informing treatment are therefore not excluded from the model, but included in a different format. In fact, this has the advantage of providing more variation in the distribution of covariates, allowing for improved common support.

Similarly, as per the original RDD approach, SCG treatment and control households have different 'age' characteristics for their oldest members. This is the effective eligibility criterion at the household level under the SCG. As with the VFSG, it is therefore not possible to match on the age of the oldest member, nor on the age of household head, given that 85% of household heads are the oldest person in their household. Figure D.2 illustrates the thin common support for this covariate.

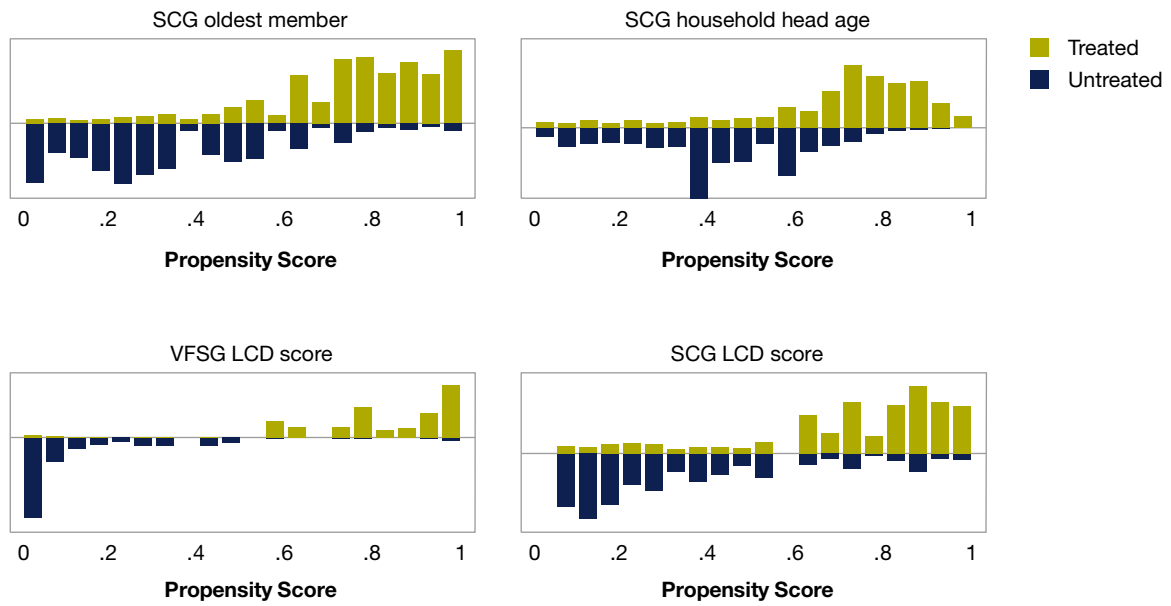
Furthermore, after optimising the probit model specification, we try to re-include the LCD score in the VFSG model and age of household head or oldest member variables in the SCG model. We have also used other modifications of the age variable, such as the mean age of the household, but this also created an unbalanced sample for the SCG model (see Figure D.3).

Table D.5: Pseudo R-square for different specifications of the PSM model including one covariate determining eligibility

Covariate	Senior Citizens Grant			Vulnerable Family Support Grant
	LCD score	Oldest member	Household head age	LCD score
Pseudo R2	0.31	0.33	0.21	0.58

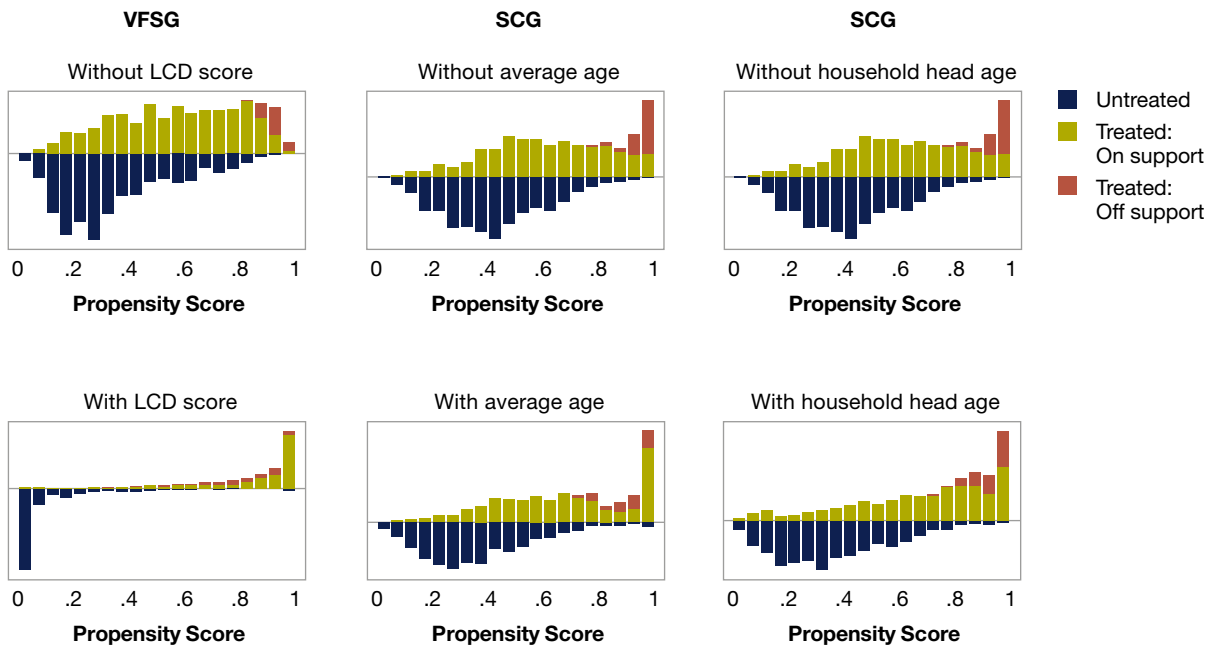
Notes: Probit regression of the treatment dummy against the indicated covariate as the sole explanatory variable.

Figure D.2: Distribution of common support p-scores obtained by including one covariate determining eligibility



Note: Model specification including only one covariate. Bandwidth chosen so that all observations are on-support.

Figure D.3: Distribution of common support p-scores obtained by including/excluding the covariate determining eligibility in/from the final model specification



D.2.2 Stage 2: choosing the level of trimming and size of the kernel bandwidth

When applying the PSM-DID using a kernel as our matching estimator, the size of the bandwidth and the level of trimming have to be decided. There is no golden rule to determine these two dimensions.

D.2.2.1 Choice of matching algorithm: kernel density

The level of common support and the tests performed above are related to the matching algorithm applied. To determine the matches for a specific treatment household, a range of methods has been developed. The general idea is to identify appropriate control households to use as matches by defining ‘a neighbourhood’ for each treatment household.

We have decided to apply kernel PSM – a non-parametric matching estimator – because it uses a weighted average over all the control households to construct the neighbourhood for each treatment household. Thus, with kernel PSM, weights are assigned to households in the control group depending on the distance to the treatment households in question. The actual kernel weight applied to control households depends on the bandwidth chosen; if the bandwidth is increased, the propensity scores further away from the treated household in question are given a higher kernel weight. In a sense, the larger the bandwidth the larger the neighbourhood becomes. This makes the size of the bandwidth a trade-off between an unbiased estimate and a small variance (Caliendo and Kopeining, 2005).

The kernel estimator within the area of common support is given by:

$$\hat{ATE}_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \left(y_i(x_i) - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_0} y_j G(p_j - p_i/h_n)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_0} G(p_k - p_i/h_n)} \right)$$

Where h_n is the bandwidth defining the neighbourhood, $G(\cdot)$ is a kernel function, N_1 and N_0 are respectively the group treatment and control, y_i is the outcome indicator and p is the propensity score (Becker and Ichino, 2002).

The choice of bandwidth is central to the implementation of the PSM-DID. To ensure that our results do not hinge on a specific bandwidth, we run PSM-DID with different bandwidths. The choice of bandwidth should be based on a number of criteria listed below. However, there exists no optimal bandwidth. To test the robustness of our results we have run a number of sensitivity checks (i.e. running PSM-DID with different bandwidths).

The criteria used to select the bandwidth are:

1. Limit the loss of observations excluded due to being ‘off common support’.
2. Limit the number of observations lost due to being ‘off common support’ in the centre of the propensity score distribution.
3. Trim the propensity score distribution (i.e. limit the range of the propensity score to values with common support).
4. Apply sensitivity analysis to check the robustness of the results.

D.2.2.2 Bootstrapping and sample weights

As mentioned above, standard errors have to be ‘bootstrapped’ when applying PSM-DID to account for the extra variation generated in the model by the estimated propensity score. Bootstrapping is a process where repeated subsamples are drawn from the sample and the properties of the estimates are re-estimated with each re-sampling. There is some discussion about the application of bootstrapped standard errors for PSM in the literature. However, bootstrapped standard errors for kernel matching is not subject to criticism when the number of observations used in the match increases with the sample size (Gilligan and Hoddinott, 2007).

Our bootstrapped impact estimates take into account sample weights. Apart from adjusting the standard errors through bootstrapping, we also adjust our impact estimates for the different weight assigned to households (or individuals) in our sample. These weights are different from the kernel weights and apply to the impact estimate after performing the matching exercise.

The literature suggests that it is better to err on the side of too large a bandwidth compared to a too small bandwidth. We carry out an analysis of the sensitivity of impact estimates to the choice of the bandwidth (see Section D.3 below).

D.2.2.3 Trimming

In the econometric evaluation literature, estimators based on propensity score weighting are a common tool to estimate the counterfactual outcome of people who obtain a treatment and those who do not. One major drawback of these weighting estimators is that they can exhibit a high variance if the weights of some observations are very large. In order to avoid this problem a small proportion of the observations at either end of the propensity score distribution are ‘trimmed’ from the matched sample. Several different trimming rules have been proposed in the literature.

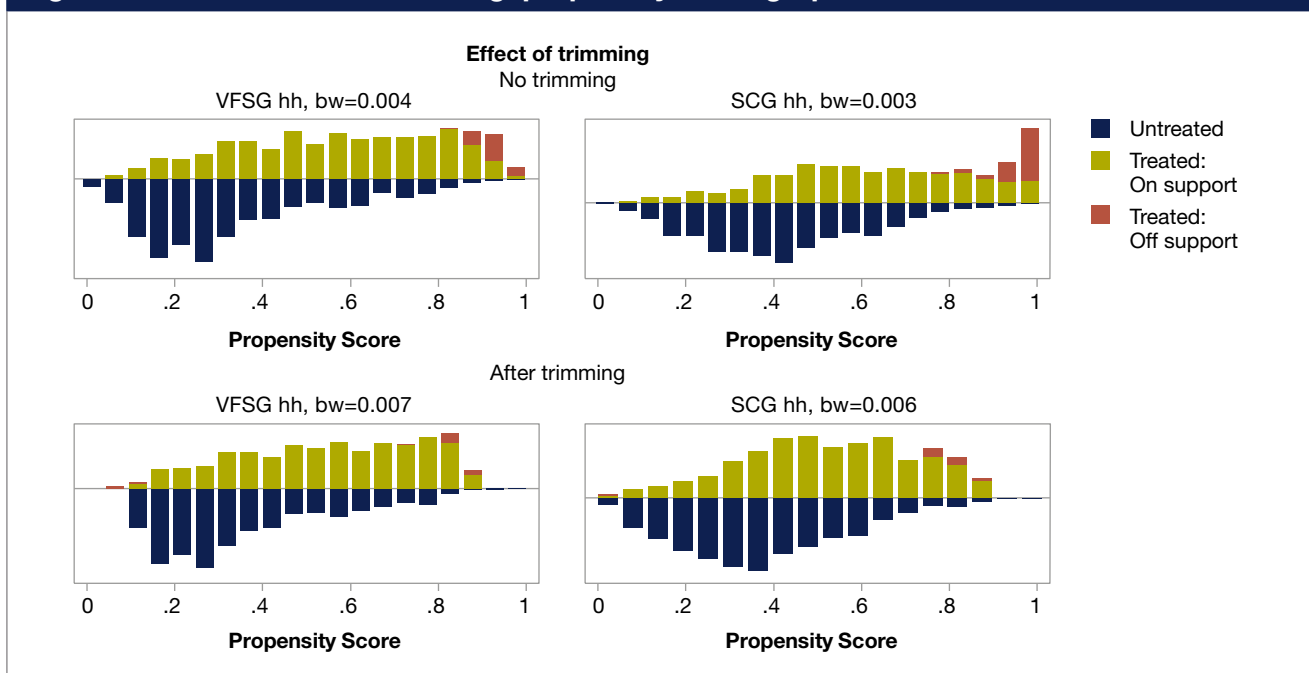
Even when losing only a few observations or low percentage of the sample to off-support, trimming remains crucial for the robustness of the matching estimator. The lack of overlap can lead to imprecise estimates, and can make commonly used estimators sensitive to the choice of probit specification. Lechner (2010) writes: ‘Such areas of no or thin common support may increase biases and variances of estimators (e.g., Kahn and Tamer, 2010, Crump, Hotz, Imbens, and Mitnik, 2009)’ and ‘Our results suggest that dropping observations off-support improves the performance of many estimators, mainly by increasing their precision’.

There are different ways of trimming the propensity score, but importantly all matching estimators (such as kernel or nearest neighbour) calculated from the same sample should be trimmed in the same way. This is because trimming depends on the propensity score and sample size, not the estimator. We base our trimming on the findings of Crump, Hotz, Imbens and Mitnik (2009). They find that ‘a good approximation to the optimal rule is provided by the simple rule of thumb to discard all units with estimated propensity scores outside the range [0.1, 0.9]’. This approach has the advantage of being valid for a wide range of distributions. For example, for a ‘0.1 trimming’, we trim treatments that have a greater propensity score than 0.9 and controls that have a lower p-score than 0.1, given the concentration of treatment (controls) towards the higher (lower) propensity scores. To ensure that we do not end up with a truncated propensity score distribution, we re-include 5% of trimmed observations that are the closest to the threshold.

Furthermore, Heckman *et al.* (1997) (1998) suggest that sensitivity to the level of trimming needs to be carried out.

By using a 0.1 trimming, Figure D.4 shows that we exclude observations in the area of thin common support.

Figure D.4: Effect of a 0.1 trimming: propensity score graphs for household models



It is important to note that we are not be able to calculate the impact of the cash transfers on off-support or trimmed observations. It is therefore interesting to understand the characteristics of the households that are excluded from a PSM-DID impact evaluation, bearing in mind that the subsample of trimmed or off-support observations is small. As a starting point, a cursory analysis suggests that off-support treatment households are richer than average in the case of the SCG but poorer in the case of the VFSG. This is coherent with the eligibility criteria:

- VFSG households that have more disabled members, orphans and elderly have a higher propensity to be selected but are most likely poorer than average, as these members are less likely to be earning income.
- In the case of SCG, individuals in richer households are likely to live longer and there may be a lack of counterfactuals in the control group.

Further analysis could be made if deemed necessary.

D.3 Preliminary results

Table D.6 shows our preliminary results of PSM-DID applied to the VFSG and SCG subsamples. To test the sensitivity of our results, we have run PSM-DID with five different bandwidths and four different trimming levels. For example, a trimming of 0.05 refers to excluding households with a propensity score less than 0.05 or more than 0.95 from our estimate. As describe above, we re-include 5% of controls closest to this threshold. After trimming, the PSM-DID is run again. We use bootstrapping techniques to calculate standard errors that are corrected for the two-step nature of the indicator (200 replications).

In general the results show robustness to the level of bandwidth. There is little change in significance level or size of the point estimate across a selected number of key household-level indicators. For most indicators, the same holds for the robustness with regard to the level of trimming. However, for some indicators, there seems to be some indication of sensitivity to the level of trimming.

Based on these preliminary results, for the SAGE impact evaluation we run 12 estimator models, combining bandwidths of 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.01 with trimming levels of 0, 0.05 and 0.1.

Table D.6: Sensitivity to bandwidth and trimming

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0					Trim=0.05				
		0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	
Per adult equivalent consumption	Est.	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,900	8,200	11,600**	13,200**	13,200**	13,200**	
	P-val.	.242	.199	.270	.256	.317	.027	.019	.012	.017	
Consumption below poverty line by 2012 prices	Est.	-3.3	-3.0	-3.1	-4.0	-8.3	-3.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.7	
	P-val.	.363	.433	.420	.340	.118	.312	.526	.624	.670	
Poverty gap by 2012 prices	Est.	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-2.6*	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	
	P-val.	.595	.540	.462	.316	.089	.462	.370	.342	.321	
Severity of poverty by 2012 prices	Est.	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	
	P-val.	.955	.936	.789	.654	.345	.807	.634	.534	.507	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Est.	200	-100	700	1,100	2,100	4,200	3,700	3,200	3,200	
	P-val.	.964	.974	.856	.730	.602	.228	.252	.339	.338	
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices	Est.	3,600**	3,900**	3,900**	4,000**	4,500***	2,400	3,500**	3,600***	3,600**	
	P-val.	.017	.017	.020	.038	.010	.166	.020	.010	.022	
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.6	7.2	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	
	P-val.	.837	.769	.589	.489	.166	.767	.663	.827	.930	
Proportion of households renting out land	Est.	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	
	P-val.	.871	.836	.645	.558	.824	.779	.573	.519	.601	
Proportion of households cultivating their own land	Est.	6.1*	5.9*	5.6*	6.0*	4.2	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	
	P-val.	.085	.072	.078	.094	.291	.510	.248	.238	.279	
Acres of land owned	Est.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	
	P-val.	.162	.231	.203	.250	.148	.125	.132	.148	.160	
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in the past year	Est.	13.8***	13.0***	13.2***	13.8***	16.8***	7.9**	8.9**	8.3**	8.0**	
	P-val.	.001	.002	.003	.004	.002	.039	.023	.029	.029	
Proportion of households who own livestock	Est.	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2	11.8**	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	
	P-val.	.139	.186	.193	.206	.043	.206	.393	.464	.401	
Total untreated		797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	
Total treated		1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	866	866	866	866	
F-test		0.973	0.827	0.375	0.277	0.00	0.983	0.905	0.807	0.669	
Off-support		157	125	97	83	0	70	40	29	16	

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Senior Citizens Grant											
	Trim=0.1						Trim=0.15				
	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04
	14,500***	10,500**	9,400**	8,800*	8,600*	8,900**	9,800**	10,600**	9,700**	9,300**	7,800*
	.004	.042	.037	.068	.065	.024	.043	.022	.024	.036	.070
	-1.5	-3.3	-2.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-4.1	-4.4	-3.9	-3.5	-2.3
	.676	.334	.521	.781	.898	.776	.250	.190	.226	.260	.410
	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9
	.542	.341	.373	.544	.551	.581	.229	.161	.140	.158	.378
	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
	.775	.752	.611	.724	.754	.930	.506	.447	.469	.457	.755
	4,300	5,500	4,400	3,700	3,500	3,500	6,400**	6,900**	6,200**	5,800*	4,300*
	.145	.117	.160	.284	.243	.231	.034	.017	.043	.052	.081
	3,600**	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,300	200	600	500	500	600
	.027	.219	.268	.245	.212	.168	.819	.414	.500	.506	.338
	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
	.855	.519	.448	.416	.383	.617	.663	.692	.759	.814	.864
	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5*
	.540	.184	.278	.264	.256	.201	.169	.228	.220	.181	.092
	4.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9
	.210	.607	.543	.560	.544	.300	.643	.468	.479	.500	.467
	1.0	1.2**	1.3**	1.1*	0.8	1.1*	1.6***	1.3**	1.3**	1.3**	1.2**
	.118	.042	.039	.062	.146	.054	.006	.016	.034	.014	.019
	7.2**	8.9**	9.1**	8.9**	9.2**	9.4***	11.4***	10.7***	10.5***	10.3***	9.6***
	.042	.037	.017	.016	.010	.003	.005	.009	.004	.006	.002
	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.5*	5.6*	5.2*
	.453	.398	.258	.220	.279	.213	.128	.113	.079	.096	.082
	797	797	797	797	797	797	795	795	795	795	795
	866	791	791	791	791	791	739	739	739	739	739
	0.654	0.996	0.978	0.983	0.983	0.991	0.826	0.904	0.942	0.903	0.993
	0	25	1	0	0	0	20	8	4	0	0

Table D.6: Sensitivity to bandwidth and trimming (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0					Trim=0.05				
		0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	
Per adult equivalent consumption	Est.	9,100	9,800*	9,100*	8,100*	10,200**	8,400*	9,000*	8,000	7,700	
	P-val.	.103	.058	.065	.093	.036	.099	.075	.152	.184	
Consumption below poverty line by 2012 prices	Est.	-4.6	-3.4	-3.4	-3.0	-2.3	-3.5	-4.2	-3.3	-3.8	
	P-val.	.228	.412	.403	.405	.583	.420	.362	.412	.375	
Poverty gap by 2012 prices	Est.	-2.2**	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-2.1*	-2.0*	-1.6	-1.5	
	P-val.	.037	.145	.175	.184	.320	.061	.061	.121	.148	
Severity of poverty by 2012 prices	Est.	-0.9*	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.8*	-0.8*	-0.6	-0.5	
	P-val.	.076	.170	.198	.308	.386	.077	.090	.170	.244	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Est.	7,400*	8,300**	7,900**	7,100*	8,000**	7,000*	8,100**	7,100*	7,000*	
	P-val.	.098	.030	.034	.065	.033	.068	.041	.068	.059	
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices	Est.	-1,500	-1,900	-1,900	-1,900	-1,000	-2,100	-2,300	-2,200	-2,300	
	P-val.	.338	.219	.144	.216	.430	.164	.120	.136	.103	
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	-1.2	-1.9	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-2.1	-2.7	-2.3	-1.9	
	P-val.	.632	.428	.511	.547	.617	.419	.302	.375	.473	
Proportion of households renting out land	Est.	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	
	P-val.	.442	.454	.655	.730	.373	.634	.564	.797	.739	
Proportion of households cultivating their own land	Est.	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	
	P-val.	.413	.394	.459	.434	.629	.488	.430	.504	.486	
Acres of land owned	Est.	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	
	P-val.	.694	.564	.640	.640	.626	.524	.725	.684	.649	
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in the past year	Est.	26.6***	27.4***	27.0***	27.3***	27.8***	28.2***	28.1***	27.8***	28.6***	
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
Proportion of households that own livestock	Est.	9.2***	10.4***	11.7***	11.9***	10.7***	8.8***	10.2***	10.9***	11.7***	
	P-val.	.009	.002	.002	.001	.003	.008	.005	.004	.000	
Total untreated		1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	
Total treated		863	863	863	863	863	847	847	847	847	
F test		1.000	0.998	0.997	0.988	0.855	0.998	0.988	0.963	0.917	
Off-support		67	45	30	22	0	59	38	24	16	

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant											
	Trim=0.1						Trim=0.15				
	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04
	8,400*	9,200*	8,500*	7,900	7,900	7,500*	9,000*	8,400*	8,100	8,000*	7,900*
	.075	.091	.092	.111	.155	.097	.084	.088	.114	.090	.082
	-2.5	-7.4*	-6.1	-5.5	-5.1	-3.7	-5.9	-5.5	-5.3	-5.2	-4.5
	.543	.100	.126	.168	.182	.287	.152	.156	.218	.192	.234
	-1.2	-2.3**	-2.1**	-2.0**	-2.0**	-1.7*	-2.3**	-2.1**	-2.0*	-2.0**	-1.8**
	.277	.043	.046	.033	.049	.059	.028	.042	.051	.037	.031
	-0.5	-0.8*	-0.7*	-0.7*	-0.7*	-0.6	-0.8*	-0.8**	-0.8**	-0.8*	-0.7**
	.356	.057	.091	.087	.063	.106	.071	.045	.030	.053	.036
	7,100**	7,500*	7,300*	6,800*	6,700*	7,100**	8,500**	8,000**	7,600**	7,500**	7,100**
	.040	.061	.053	.064	.058	.043	.020	.018	.024	.025	.027
	-1,600	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500	-1,400	-1,400	-1,200
	.283	.457	.378	.338	.340	.237	.351	.307	.319	.308	.350
	-1.2	-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2	-2.7	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-2.1
	.593	.315	.300	.189	.130	.242	.751	.761	.656	.583	.323
	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0
	.446	.792	.922	.833	.708	.331	.350	.317	.378	.317	.185
	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
	.608	.829	.655	.576	.584	.556	.963	.963	.982	.936	.899
	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	.612	.702	.817	.755	.719	.712	.843	.886	.918	.900	.977
	27.9***	27.8***	27.6***	27.9***	28.1***	27.6***	29.6***	29.2***	29.3***	28.8***	28.2***
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	10.9***	8.6**	10.3***	10.3***	9.9***	8.4**	8.0**	8.4**	8.5***	8.4***	7.1**
	.002	.030	.005	.002	.003	.012	.027	.013	.008	.008	.018
	1,003	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	996	996	996	996	996
	847	789	789	789	789	789	727	727	727	727	727
	0.779	0.893	0.962	0.982	0.991	0.993	0.972	0.988	0.992	0.997	1.000
	0	28	12	2	1	0	10	3	1	0	0

Table D.7: Mean comparison at baseline⁷³

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control
Household size	4.91***	6.18	5.07***	6.19	5.49	5.49	5.64	5.59
Dummy for one person household	0.14***	0.06	0.13***	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.06*	0.11
Dummy for female-headed households	0.47***	0.37	0.46***	0.36	0.44	0.49	0.43	0.47
Proportion of males	0.45***	0.48	0.45***	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.45
Age of oldest member	69.78***	54.16	69.45***	54.2	68.93***	56.99	68.62***	56.65
Age of the household head*	66.11***	52.44	65.61***	52.6	64.40***	54.74	63.92***	54.72
Dummy for literate household head	0.35***	0.43	0.35***	0.46	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.42
Dummies for marital status (married monogamous omitted)								
Married polygamous	0.12***	0.21	0.13***	0.2	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Widowed	0.42***	0.24	0.41***	0.24	0.35	0.39	0.35	0.39
Divorced or separated	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
Never married	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Dependency ratio (share)	0.69***	0.53	0.67***	0.52	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.61
Share of disabled	0.14***	0.07	0.13***	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Share of children under 18 who are orphans in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Dummies for household head education level: no education omitted								
P1-P3	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12
P4-P5	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.11
P6-P7	0.12***	0.2	0.12***	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12
S1-S6 and university degree	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.15
Post-sec. training or post-primary vocational training	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Proportion of literate individuals	0.34	0.36	0.34**	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.38

VFSG – household model								
Before matching					After matching			
Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
4.68***	5.77	4.63***	5.79	4.83	4.87	4.76	4.99	
0.24***	0.04	0.25***	0.03	0.21*	0.14	0.22***	0.12	
0.57***	0.32	0.56***	0.32	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.56	
0.40***	0.47	0.40***	0.47	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.43	
59.70***	44.96	60.03***	44.35	58.95	58.47	59.42*	57.2	
58.36***	43.8	58.52***	43.2	57.57	57.7	57.76	56.45	
0.34***	0.62	0.34***	0.63	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.4	
0.10**	0.14	0.10**	0.14	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.1	
0.48***	0.2	0.48***	0.19	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.44	
0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.1	
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
0.75***	0.66	0.74***	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.72	
0.17***	0.08	0.17***	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	
0.14***	0.09	0.13***	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	
0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.15	
0.15***	0.19	0.16**	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	
0.13***	0.29	0.13***	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	
0.08***	0.16	0.09***	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	
0.01**	0.03	0.01*	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	
0.30***	0.36	0.30***	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.35	

Table D.7: Mean comparison at baseline⁷³ (continued)

	SCG – household model								
	Before matching				After matching				
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
Dummy for the presence for a wasted, stunted or underweight child	0.09***	0.16	0.09***	0.16	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.1	
Dummy for presence of a underweight child	0.04***	0.07	0.04***	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	
Dummy for presence of a stunted child	0.08***	0.13	0.08***	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.08	
Dummy for presence of a wasted child	0.02***	0.05	0.02***	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	
Number of working-age adult (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities during the last 7 days*	1.25***	2.05	1.33***	2.07	1.47*	1.67	1.55	1.7	
Proportion of working-age adults	0.31***	0.47	0.32***	0.48	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39	
Dummy for whether any member has migrated in the past year	1.70***	1.64	1.70***	1.64	1.70*	1.64	1.7	1.65	
Dummy for selling livestock in the past year	0.25***	0.31	0.26***	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.27	
Dummy for selling assets in the past year	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total value of sold assets	341.06	278.15	416.41	223.45	448.28	691.45	545.42	515.7	
Total value of livestock sold	90479	119113	91990	122956	105605	82689	105070	92740	
Dummy for household purchasing assets	0.24***	0.34	0.25***	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.26	
Dummy for household purchasing livestock	0.21***	0.29	0.20***	0.31	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.24	
ITU value of livestock	0.27***	0.32	0.27***	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	
Value of assets purchased in the last year (UGX 100,000)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	

VFSG – household model								
Before matching					After matching			
Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
0.16***	0.25	0.16***	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	
0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	
0.13***	0.21	0.13***	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	
0.03*	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	
0.99***	1.54	1.02***	1.54	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.11	
0.24***	0.33	0.25***	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	
1.71***	1.65	1.73***	1.66	1.7	1.65	1.72**	1.65	
0.26**	0.31	0.26**	0.31	0.27	0.3	0.27	0.31	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1062.43	20.67	1156.96	21.93	1185.82	25.63	1281.45	29.66	
55910	50777	52429	49881	52525	55491	48968	57099	
0.25***	0.36	0.25***	0.37	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.29	
0.27***	0.42	0.26***	0.43	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.31	
0.21***	0.25	0.22**	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	
0.04***	0.08	0.03***	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	

Table D.7: Mean comparison at baseline⁷³ (continued)

	SCG – household model								
	Before matching				After matching				
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
Score asset (PCF)	-0.10***	0.09	-0.09***	0.12	-0.02	-0.01	0	0.04	
Dummy for a hut	0.61***	0.69	0.62**	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	
Dummy for a thatched roof	0.67***	0.75	0.68***	0.75	0.7	0.72	0.71	0.71	
Number of rooms per person	0.73***	0.5	0.71***	0.51	0.62	0.61	0.6	0.6	
Number of rooms	2.59	2.47	2.62	2.51	2.64**	2.43	2.67	2.48	
Access to an improved water source	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.75	
Access to improved sanitation	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.36	
Number of acres owned	4.94	4.08	4.73	4.17	5.11	4.6	4.78	4.95	
Social inclusion – Received from other households (food, in kind or cash) in the last 3 months	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.4	0.41	0.39	0.41	
Social inclusion – Gave to other households (food, in kind or cash) in the last 3 months	0.29***	0.37	0.30***	0.38	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.31	
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)	0.80**	0.72	0.77	0.73	0.77	0.72	0.74	0.72	
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)	0.52**	0.47	0.5	0.47	0.5	0.47	0.48	0.47	
Share of food in total consumption expenditure	67.63	67.33	67.5	67.22	67.85	66.28	67.69	66.01	
Monthly expenditure on soda, beer, alcoholic drinks, tobacco	6105***	8933	6114***	8980	7103	8622	6967	8378	

VFSG – household model								
Before matching					After matching			
Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
-0.19***	0.04	-0.19***	0.04	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17	-0.15	
0.6	0.61	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.59	
0.64*	0.67	0.64	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.63	
0.78***	0.49	0.79***	0.48	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.71	
2.38	2.3	2.39	2.3	2.37	2.45	2.38	2.48	
0.7	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.72	
0.38**	0.42	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.4	0.4	
2.64	2.92	2.64	2.84	2.63	2.7	2.63	2.76	
0.51***	0.45	0.51**	0.45	0.5	0.48	0.51	0.48	
0.35***	0.45	0.35***	0.46	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	
0.89***	0.77	0.87***	0.78	0.86	0.89	0.85	0.91	
0.03***	0.01	0.03***	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	
0.60***	0.53	0.59***	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.62	
69.06	69.85	69.19	69.87	69.55	69.05	69.78	68.89	
4518	5501	4418	5621	4537	4220	4501	4477	

Table D.7: Mean comparison at baseline⁷³ (continued)

	SCG – household model								
	Before matching				After matching				
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
Household has consumption below the national food poverty line	0.37**	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.4	0.43	0.42	0.43	
Perceived welfare	5.63***	6.21	5.65***	6.24	5.81	5.89	5.82	5.92	
Perceived difference in welfare compared to neighbours	-0.35***	0.19	-0.34***	0.23	-0.13	-0.09	-0.12	-0.04	
Household below the poverty line (P0)	0.48***	0.56	0.49**	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.53	
Poverty gap (P1)	0.15***	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	
Poverty severity (P2)	0.06*	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	
Dummies for districts (Apac and Nebbi omitted)									
Kaberamaido and Katakwi	0.28**	0.24	0.29**	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.26	
Kiboga and Kyenjojo	0.25***	0.2	0.25***	0.2	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	
Nakapiripirit and Moroto	0.22***	0.32	0.23***	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.25	
Distance from Kampala	376.21***	395.02	376.19**	391.17	382.01	380.91	383.24	382.96	
Number of outlets	3.68*	3.32	3.5	3.46	3.62	3.35	3.44	3.35	
Distance from headquarters	22.29	21.22	22.71	21.62	22.3	20.74	22.72	21.36	
Distance to the nearest murram road	2.92	2.72	2.86	2.83	2.81	2.77	2.69	2.92	
Distance to the nearest tarmac road	25.15	25.22	26.05	24.57	26.03	25.72	27.03	25.27	
Distance to the nearest bus stop	3.53	3.02	3.5	3.02	3.21	3.23	3.12	3.17	
Distance to the nearest taxi	3.34	2.84	3.28	2.94	2.85	2.85	2.73	2.89	
Distance to the nearest truck stop	2.75*	2.18	2.65	2.29	2.5	2.37	2.38	2.4	
Distance to the nearest network (phone)	1.69*	1.39	1.59	1.5	1.72**	1.39	1.62	1.53	
Distance to the nearest bank	5.64	5.13	5.4	5.25	5.34	4.65	5.06	4.67	

VFSG – household model								
Before matching					After matching			
Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
0.26**	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	
5.71**	6.04	5.69**	6.06	5.77	5.7	5.76	5.74	
-0.37**	-0.07	-0.35*	-0.07	-0.29	-0.49	-0.27	-0.41	
0.43***	0.49	0.44*	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.43	
0.10**	0.11	0.10*	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
0.03**	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
0.06	0.05	0.08**	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08*	0.05	
0.28	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.3	0.25	0.3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
355.68	353.78	358.54	352.61	355.51	352.52	358.79	350.67	
3.81	4.07	3.37**	4.21	3.74	3.97	3.30**	3.98	
29.79**	31.39	29.09*	31.1	30.25	31.04	29.54	30.53	
4.26	3.73	6.39	3.3	4.56	3.39	6.92	3.01	
20.8	21.04	21.59	20.78	21	21.22	21.84	20.42	
3.3	3.22	3.07	3.28	3.47	3.92	3.21	4.23	
3.31	3.25	3.1	3.31	3.48	3.92	3.25	4.24	
2.6	2.52	2.53	2.56	2.75	3.27	2.67	3.53	
1.86	1.75	1.8	1.77	1.94	2.44	1.87	2.7	
4.18	4.29	4	4.31	4.38	4.8	4.16	5.05	

Table D.7: Mean comparison at baseline⁷³ (continued)

	SCG – household model								
	Before matching				After matching				
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted		
	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
Distance to the nearest governmental primary school	1.53	1.43	1.5	1.49	1.54	1.42	1.48	1.45	
Distance to the nearest private primary school	2.20*	1.73	2.27*	1.75	2.02	1.98	2.02	1.94	
Distance to the nearest governmental secondary school	3.06	2.69	3.05	2.75	2.88	2.82	2.81	2.69	
Distance to the nearest pre-primary school	2.11	1.72	2.16	1.73	1.99	1.79	1.98	1.77	
Distance to the nearest governmental health unit	2.77*	2.38	2.76	2.47	2.72	2.38	2.69	2.34	
Distance to the nearest governmental hospital	8.83	9.07	8.5	9.29	8.35	7.74	7.94	7.64	
Distance to the nearest private clinic	1.55	1.47	1.51	1.52	1.57	1.41	1.5	1.47	
Distance to the nearest pharmacy	4.87	4.7	4.91	4.56	4.49	3.95	4.49	3.78	
Distance to the nearest outlet	2.16	2.59	2.31	2.37	2.19	2.41	2.32	2.2	
Distance to the nearest permanent market	5.77	5.9	5.61	5.96	5.72	5.82	5.58	5.85	
Distance to the nearest periodic market	9.64	9.04	9.77*	8.94	9.45	8.96	9.56	8.9	
Distance to the nearest saving institution	1.18	1.29	1.09*	1.34	1.22	1.09	1.13	1.13	
Dummy for presence of a savings institution in the community	0.86	0.84	0.87**	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.86	
Agricultural wage	3563	3569	3532	3584	3560	3542	3532	3582	
Number of <i>boda boda</i>	2.04	1.88	1.9	1.97	2.07	2.25	1.93	2.22	

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

VFSG – household model								
Before matching					After matching			
Non-weighted		Weighted			Non-weighted		Weighted	
Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	
1.51**	1.64	1.56	1.61	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.43	
2.68	2.7	2.65	2.7	2.81	2.74	2.78	2.75	
2.31	2.43	2.31	2.43	2.37	2.53	2.36	2.48	
1.68*	1.79	1.73	1.77	1.71	1.6	1.76	1.56	
2.53	2.61	2.53	2.62	2.59	2.37	2.56	2.37	
4.56	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.81	4.93	4.79	5.11	
1.81*	1.97	1.8	1.96	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81	
2.65	2.72	2.58	2.74	2.78	3.2	2.69	3.44	
0.35	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39	
3.82	3.88	3.76	3.87	3.79	3.61	3.74	3.62	
9.7	10.3	9.61	10.15	9.78	10.22	9.65	10.08	
1.81	2.04	1.68*	2.04	1.9	1.73	1.75	1.75	
0.75	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.73	
3403	3403	3338	3414	3387	3355	3315	3349	
1.54	1.64	1.56	1.6	1.55	1.7	1.57	1.72	

73 Before matching, non-weighted means have been calculated assigning an equal weight to all observations. After matching, 'non-weighted' means are weighted by the matching weight. Weighted means use the household weights (before matching) and the product of the latter with the matching weight (after matching).

Annex E: Methodology for the construction of consumption aggregates

Stage 1: Comparison of the SAGE household survey with previous Uganda nationally representative household surveys (UNHS) conducted by UBOS

Survey duration: Unlike the routine UNHS conducted by UBOS, the SAGE household survey was conducted over four months from August to November 2012, with nearly 92% of the households interviewed in September and October (Table E.1).

District	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Missing	Total
Kiboga	10	119	0	0	0	129
Katakwi	17	268	41	0	1	327
Kaberamaido	12	203	84	0	0	299
Apac	11	312	428	157	2	910
Moroto	9	218	126	0	5	358
Nebbi	18	416	462	0	3	899
Nakapiripirit	0	0	127	42	0	169
Kyenjojo	17	387	462	14	9	889
Total	94	1,923	1,730	213	20	3,980

Content relevant for construction of the consumption aggregate: The relevant sections of the survey questionnaire include: household roster, consumption modules, housing conditions, and locational variables including the region, district and whether the household resides in a rural or urban area.

On the household roster, the information captured is almost similar to that of UNHS. However, the SAGE survey did not collect information on the individual members' residence status [usual, regular and guest/visitor]. In other words, it is difficult to tell whether a household member at the time of the survey was a usual, regular or visitor, as is the case with UNHS. While aggregate information was collected on the number of adults, children and visitors, this information is not detailed enough to enable the analyst to identify the usual members. In the previous poverty works on Uganda, the consumption aggregate is adjusted for household composition based on the usual members (Appleton, 2001, 2003; Ssewanyana and Okidi, 2007). As discussed in detail below, the SAGE household size includes all members as captured at the time of the survey.

Regarding household consumption modules, the SAGE survey shared very similar sections on consumption expenditure with identical recall periods and similar list of item descriptions. However, there are some changes worth noting. The SAGE sub-module of food consumption has two additional food items (i.e. green gram and lentils); and captures three sources of food acquisition compared to four in UNHS. SAGE did not separately capture food acquisition 'away from home', though this omission might not lead to underestimation of household consumption. This is a negligible source even in the UNHS. e.g. accounted for about 1% in the UNHS 2009/10.

The UNHS captures information on one-off expenses (non-consumption expenditure items), though this is irrelevant for the construction of the consumption aggregate.

Next we consider information on the housing conditions. SAGE is more detailed in some aspects compared to UNHS; and the reverse is true. The incidence of households without information on rent is common in both surveys. In this case, a hedonic model was estimated to impute missing rent for about 212 households.

Unlike the UNHS, the SAGE survey did not directly capture information on whether the households resided in rural or urban areas. However, with the assistance from UBOS, we were able to reconstruct this variable based on the *sample frame* that was developed in preparation of the next population and housing census.

Stage 2: data transformation

Consistent with the UNHS, all purchases by household members and items received free as gifts were valued and recorded as per the current prices. The items consumed out of home produce were valued at the current farm-gate/producer prices, while rent for owner occupied houses was also imputed at current market prices. The food consumption sub-module includes actual consumption out of purchases, consumption out of home produce, and consumption through receipt of in-kind/free.

Different recall periods were used to capture information on different sub-components of household consumption expenditures. While a 7-day recall period was used for expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco, a 30-day recall period was used in the case of household consumption expenditure on non-durable goods and frequently purchased services. For semi-durable and durable goods and services a 365-day recall period was used.

Expenditure data were collected on an item by item basis. The expenditures were aggregated according to the recall period used and by broader sub-components of expenditures to a household level. Given the different recall periods used to collect data on household expenditures, some conversion factors were applied to change the data on a monthly basis – 30 days. This was done by converting the expenditures, first on a daily basis and thereafter multiplied by 30 days.

Price adjustments

The price adjustments included accounting for intertemporal and spatial price variations, and revaluation of foods derived from own consumption into market prices.

Revaluation of consumption out of home produce into market prices

On the food consumption module – the information was reported based on household-specific units of measurement. The quantities consumed were converted into their metric equivalent (kilograms/litres) using the conversion factors (at national level) supplied by UBOS. There are cases where such conversions were not possible and there were also cases of outliers. This transformation was necessary for the conversion of consumption out of home produce from farm-gate to market prices and the derivation of the district food price indices, as will be discussed in the subsequent section.

As already alluded to, the food consumption out of home produce was valued in farm-gate prices. These food items and those obtained as gifts/free collection were revalued into market prices. This exercise involved derivation of the ratios of market prices to farm-gate prices item by item, which are in turn applied to the affected food items. The procedure involved estimating the derivation of the median unit price per item at regional level with a rural/urban divide, and at ALL SAGE level. The unit prices were derived based on the information on values and quantities (in metric terms). This exercise was done separately for food consumed from purchases and those consumed out of home produce. The median unit values for home consumption are used as estimates for farm-gate prices, whereas the unit values of household food purchases are used as estimates for market prices. Thereafter, the ratio of market prices to farm-gate prices was constructed.

The next step involved summing the food consumed out of home produce and that obtained as gifts/free collection together into items per household. This component of expenditure was multiplied by the above ratio to convert these food expenses into their market price equivalent.

Spatial price adjustment

Food prices vary markedly across geographical location. This is partly explained by the fact that Uganda's food markets are not well integrated. This required adjustments for these spatial variations. We constructed the Paasche index at regional (rural/urban) level. The first steps involved are similar to those as discussed under revaluation of home consumption in market prices. As already alluded to, most households reported consumption based on their household-specific measurements. In the calculation of the food budget shares (based on all the three food acquisition sources), efforts were made to minimise those food items with possible measurement errors. In other words, we relied on purchased items with comparable units of measurement. The weights for the food index at region level (with rural/urban divide) are based on the ALL SAGE level expenditure shares of the major food items and associated minor items. The excluded items include alcoholic drinks and beverages such as soda. And the price relative is the ratio between the median prices at region level (with rural/urban divide) to the median price at ALL SAGE level per item. The estimates based on the SAGE survey unit values are presented in Table E.2.

These indices are used to deflate nominal food expenditures excluding tobacco, alcoholic drinks and beverages such as soda for the eight sampled districts. There are no similar adjustments made for the non-food component, as most non-food items in the survey are reported only in values. In this case, the prices for non-food prices are assumed to be the same across the sampled districts.

Table E.2: Spatial food price index

Region (rural/urban)	Food index
Central, rural	111.9
Central, urban	104.4
Eastern, rural	97.3
Eastern, urban	103.5
Northern, rural	99.7
Northern, urban	99.7
Western, rural	101.9
Western, urban	99.9
	100.0

Intertemporal price adjustment

UBOS conducts monthly price collection exercises that are used in the calculation of the CPI. The CPI mainly covers major urban areas/towns in Uganda; it was last updated (base revision) in 2005/6. Whereas the previous poverty works based on the nationally representative survey adjusted for inflation by using the CPI, this was not possible for the SAGE survey. The SAGE survey is not nationally representative and is skewed towards poorer areas of Uganda. And for that matter the consumption patterns are radically different from those of the national level, and one would expect SAGE prices to be different from the national ones. Thus applying the CPI as is the case with nationally representative surveys is not the best approach.

Instead, we calculated a composite inflation price index for food. We multiplied the food CPI between 2005/6 and the SAGE survey with that of the inter-survey Laspeyeres food inflation between the most recent nationally representative survey of 2009/10 and SAGE survey. Thereafter, the food expenditure were adjusted for inflation using this composite index. The non-food expenditure component was adjusted for inflation using the non-food CPI between 2005/6 and SAGE survey. Thus the consumption aggregate expressed in 2005/6 prices is the summation of these two inflation-adjusted components – food and non-food.

Adjusting for household size

As already alluded to, the SAGE survey did not explicitly separate usual and regular members, whereas previous poverty analyses were restricted to usual members only. However, the derivation of the adult equivalent scale follows Appleton et al. (1999). These scales are derived based on the energy requirements by age and sex using the male aged 18-30 years as a reference person. The energy requirement for this reference person is 3,000 calories. For children aged below 14 years, their equivalent scale was calculated by dividing their energy requirement according to age with that of the reference person (i.e. 3,000 calories). For adults, the equivalent scales were derived as $0.42 + 0.58^*$ (energy requirement according to age/energy requirement of the reference person). The 58% was based on an estimate of the food share of the poor. These numbers are drawn from Appleton et al. (1999) and have not been adjusted.

The consumption aggregate per adult equivalent was derived by dividing the consumption aggregate by the adult equivalent.

Stage 3: poverty line

The absolute poverty line as derived by Appleton *et al.* (1999) is widely used as the 'official' poverty line by the Ugandan government. It is anchored on the cost of meeting the basic needs with a focus on meeting caloric requirements. In their derivation of this absolute poverty line, Appleton *et al.* follow Ravallion and Bidani (1994). We briefly summarise Appleton *et al.* derivation below (see also Ssewanyana and Muwonge, 2004). The poverty line is derived on the basis of caloric requirements adjusted for age, sex, daily activities as laid out by WHO (1985). In estimating the minimum cost of attaining caloric requirements, WHO focused on the food basket consumed by the poorest 50% of Ugandans, based on the 1993/94⁷⁴ monitoring survey. The food basket consisted of 28 major food items including staple and non-staples. These food items were converted into their caloric equivalent using caloric equivalent and retention rates taken from West *et al.* (1988). During this survey period, the poorest 50% consumed 1,373 calories per person per day, which was scaled up by a factor of 2.19 to generate 3,000⁷⁵ calories per day. This is the amount WHO estimates for a male adult subsistence farmer aged 18-30 (moderate activity). Caloric and food items were valued according to the median unit values of food purchases in the same survey but restricted to only those food items in metric measurements.⁷⁶ The food poverty line is national and not allowed to differ by geographical location of the households. This sounds simplistic in Uganda, where staples vary across regions and some staples are more expensive than the others.

The regression-based approach of Ravallion and Bidani (1994) was followed to estimate the non-food requirements, allowing for these requirements to vary by region and rural/urban location. The minimum cost of attaining 3,000 calories per day and the cost of the non-food requirements were combined to generate the absolute total poverty line.

The poverty line used in the analysis is expressed both in 2005/6 prices and 2012 prices. To derive the latter, the food poverty line was multiplied by composite food inflation as discussed above. And the non-food poverty line (derived as the difference between the total poverty line and food poverty line) was multiplied by the non-food CPI between 2005/6 and the SAGE survey.

A household or individual is classified as poor if the consumption per adult is below the poverty line.

⁷⁴ However, there are significant changes in the Ugandan food basket. This has raised issues of the relevance of the current poverty line.

⁷⁵ The requirement of 3,000 calories per adult equivalent corresponds to an average requirement of 2,283 calories per capita in Uganda.

⁷⁶ Efforts were made (where possible) to convert those food items reported in household specific measurement units into metric terms using the conversion factors in Kayiso (1993).

Annex F: Understanding trends in welfare and poverty: using an alternative living standards index to investigate the SAGE IE consumption data

F.1 Understanding trends in welfare and poverty

The impact evaluation of the SAGE cash transfer shows an unusually high increase in welfare for both the treatment and control groups between baseline and follow-up. We observe a reduction in poverty of about 9% after one year across the whole sample (SCG and VFSG, treatment and control). For both SCG and VFSG treatment groups, observed trends suggest a reduction in poverty of about 12% between baseline and the follow-up survey. However, both the size of the reduction and the fact that it occurred in the treatment and control groups raise some questions on the accuracy of these findings.

To query these findings, an analysis was conducted to investigate the observed results through the construction of an alternative index of living standards. This was based on a set of household characteristics and used principal component analysis (PCA). The detailed methodology and results of this analysis are presented below. The analysis had two main findings:

1. The living standards index indicates that the SAGE IE study sample is better off than the comparable rural population, as captured by the 2009/10 UNHS survey. This is in contradiction to the evaluation findings at baseline based on the analysis of consumption expenditure. These showed that the evaluation sample had higher incidence of poverty than the national rural population.⁷⁷
2. The living standards index does not show a significant increase in welfare for the SAGE sample between baseline and midline. Living standards indexes, based on PCA, are by construction less likely to capture short-term changes in income and consumption expenditure, and instead capture more long-term conditions. Nevertheless, this nevertheless provides an indication that the increase observed in the SAGE impact evaluation's consumption data may be overestimated. This is supported by national estimates of poverty trends from the UNHS 2012/13, which show rural poverty declining less rapidly (although rural poverty declined faster than urban poverty at the national level).

The above results prompted a more detailed analysis of the consumption data, which further indicated that the observed increase in consumption was questionable. In fact, there are clear indications that it is the result of increased quality of the data at follow-up, especially in relation to non-food consumption expenditure. In particular, the data show that the lion's share of the increase is accounted for by two main non-food consumption expenditure items, water and health. These two items have more than doubled their overall budget share of non-food expenditures between baseline and midline, moving from 14% to 31% of all non-food expenditure. Both of these items are subject to imputation of values of services received for free according to the UNHS methodology for collecting consumption data.⁷⁸ Other non-food items that also saw significant increases in budget share, though providing a much smaller share of non-food expenditure overall, included maintenance of dwelling, paraffin, cosmetics, boda boda fares and mobile phone credit. Expenditures on these items moved from 3% of all non-food expenditures to 10% between baseline and midline.

⁷⁷ See Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme Baseline report, August 2013.

⁷⁸ This means that enumerators are trained to estimate the value of services received for free, in a context where market prices of those items are not readily available.

The midline qualitative research produces various pieces of evidence relating to these findings, some corroborating the quantitative data and some in seeming contradiction. At baseline the qualitative research reported that poverty was perceived to have increased across most communities over the past 10 years, as had the gap between rich and poor.⁷⁹ Several factors were identified as contributing to this long-term trend, including indebtedness, sale of assets, and loss of livestock and businesses. However, other notable reasons for downward movement in welfare included climatic shocks, ill health and death of household members, divorce, and alcoholism. These themes are discussed in more detail in the midline qualitative research evaluation report (February 2014). At the same time the baseline research also reported various factors that could contribute to an upward move in welfare in the future. These included increased labour participation, education, participation in savings groups, and, to some degree, access to the benefits of government programmes such as National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). However, many respondents were quite critical about the effectiveness of these programmes.

At midline, respondents to the qualitative research generally see the overarching trend of deepening poverty as continuing. This is related in the testimony to adverse climatic conditions, outbreaks of crop diseases and pests, rising prices, and poor terms of trade with procurers of agricultural products. In some districts, specific problems have also arisen that have contributed to poverty (such as cattle raids or government policies that are perceived to have had some negative side effects).⁸⁰ At the same time evidence produced by the evaluation's qualitative research provides much testimony to improvements in consumption for beneficiary households, but also non-beneficiary households due to spillover effects of the programme. This is especially true of the kinds of items for which we observe larger than expected increases, such as health, cosmetics, petty transport, mobile credit, and hair care. Evidence from other similar cash transfer evaluations also suggests that these items are precisely the kind of small expenditures that are in the realms of affordability granted by a cash transfer such as SAGE, and make a big difference to psychosocial wellbeing for poor households and so are consequently prioritised.⁸¹ The quantitative data also produce evidence both in support of and against the interpretation of a general downward trend in welfare.

F.2 Background and principal results of the additional analysis

In order to corroborate the results provided by the analysis of the consumption expenditure, we created an alternative indicator of living standards based on a set of household characteristics (see Section F.3 below) and using PCA. The result is an index of living standards obtained by taking the sum of the coefficients corresponding to the level of every household characteristic. This analysis was carried out on the 2009-10 UNHS, which is nationally representative. We then calculated the same index in our samples, at both baseline and follow-up, using the coefficients and characteristics identified in the UNHS. This exercise found the following:

1. The living standards index shows that the SAGE impact evaluation study sample is better off than that of the rural population, as captured by the 2009/10 UNHS survey. This is in contradiction to the evaluation findings at baseline based on the analysis of consumption expenditure. These showed that the evaluation sample had higher incidence of poverty than the national rural population.⁸²

79 This is supported by national data showing that 49% of the population who are objectively non-poor categorise themselves as subjectively poor (UNHS 2012/13).

80 For example, in Nebbi a new government policy requires use of expensive government-standard fishing nets (to reduce the catch of small fish), which has reduced local capacities to generate income in affected areas. In Katakwi, an outbreak of cattle disease led the government to quarantine large numbers of cattle.

81 See for instance: Kenya Hunger Safety Net Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Component: Impact Evaluation Final Report: 2009 to 2012 (2013); Qualitative research and analyses of the economic impacts of cash transfer programmes in sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe Country Case Study Reports, Oxford Policy Management (2014).

82 See Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme Baseline report, August 2013.

2. The living standards index does not show any significant increase in welfare for the SAGE sample between baseline and follow-up. Living conditions indexes, based on PCA, are by construction less likely to capture short-term changes in income and consumption expenditure, and instead capture more long-term conditions. Nevertheless this result provides an indication that the increase observed in the SAGE IE consumption data may be overestimated.

The above results then prompted a more detailed analysis of the consumption data. This further indicated that the increase in consumption is suspicious and that there are clear indications that it is the result of increased quality of the data at follow-up, especially in relation to non-food consumption expenditure.

The remainder of this note details the methodology used for the construction of the alternative welfare index and the results of the analysis conducted.

F.3 Computation of an alternative living conditions index

The construction of a living conditions index that does not rely on income or consumption expenditure data usually aims at being as comprehensive as possible. It looks at four main groups of household characteristics: human resources, quality of dwelling, food security and ownership of assets.

a) Identifying comparable variables between both SAGE and UNHS datasets

Since the objective is to compare SAGE households to those in the country (using the UNHS), the choice of household characteristics that can enter the index are limited by what is available in both surveys. Moreover, variables should have been collected as much as possible in a comparable way: questions must be asked in a very similar, if not identical way, and answers must be grouped and categorised identically. We are therefore limited in the number of variables that can be used for the analysis.

One way to select relevant variables to enter the PCA analysis is to look at the correlation between such variables and the consumption expenditure, while avoiding selecting variables that capture exactly the same information. Therefore, we considered the following 13 variables: Education of the household head, Household size, Dependency ratio,⁸³ Average number of meals, Types of meat eaten in the past week, Fish consumed in the past week, Type of floor, Type of latrine, Source of drinking water, Usual cooking fuel, Ownership of a generator, Ownership of a bike and Ownership of land.⁸⁴

b) Selecting similar samples in SAGE and UNHS datasets

Since the overwhelming majority of the SAGE sample is rural, we estimated the living conditions index in the rural UNHS sample.

Similarly, it could also be possible to calculate a specific PCA for the sub-population of interest: rural population eligible for the SGC (over 50) or VFSG (LCD score between -15 and 14).⁸⁵

⁸³ Dependency ratio: ratio of dependent household members, including children under 18, adults over 50 and disabled individuals.

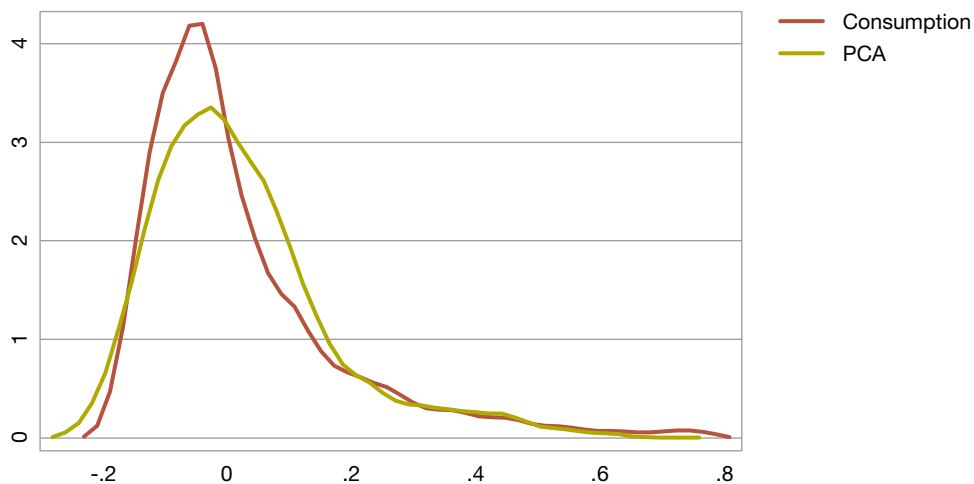
⁸⁴ In the final model, we drop the variable related to the type of latrines. This is because the shift of many households that report using a covered pit latrine to using an uncovered pit latrine seems spurious – it is related to improvements in data collection where clarification of what properly constitutes a covered pit latrine was gained at follow-up – and has a major impact on the wealth index.

⁸⁵ These two sub-populations correspond to the study samples, which include both treatment and control groups.

c) Deriving PCA scores from a polychoric PCA

Given the fact that most of the PCA variables are count, discrete or dummy variables, performing a polychoric PCA is recommended (Kolenikov and Angeles, 2009).⁸⁶ After checking that using the polychoric PCA does not alter the explanatory power compared to that obtained with a regular PCA,⁸⁷ we ensure that the PCA score obtained for the UNHS rural sample follows a similar distribution to that of the UNHS welfare variable (Figure F.1). Consumption per adult equivalent is here used as a proxy for welfare.

Figure F.1: Distributions of the normalised PCA score and welfare indicator based on consumption expenditure in the UNHS



Source: Authors calculations using UNHS 2009/10.

The polychoric PCA returns a list of contributing coefficients, one for every level of model variables (see Table F.1). The final PCA score, which is used as an index welfare proxy, is derived from the sum of all contributing coefficients based on the specific household characteristics.

⁸⁶ Kolenikov and Angeles (2009).

⁸⁷ The correlation of the PCA score with the welfare variable is 0.5364 versus 0.5577 for the regular PCA.

Table F.1: Contributing scores associated to household characteristics		
Household characteristics	Categories	Contr. coeff.
Education of the household head	P2 completed and lesser levels	-0.421606
	P3-P6	-0.080319
	P7-S2	0.167515
	S3-S6 and completed post-primary specialised training or received a certificate	0.398900
	Completed post-secondary specialised training or received a diploma	0.517673
	Completed a degree and above	0.705973
Household size	1	0.234716
	2	0.150544
	3	0.100243
	4	0.051818
	5	0.07868
	6	-0.030968
	7	-0.068358
	8	-0.103295
	9+	-0.185894
Dependency ratio	$0 \leq x \leq 20$	0.525180
	$20 < x \leq 30$	0.402378
	$30 < x \leq 40$	0.342035
	$40 < x \leq 50$	0.234667
	$50 < x \leq 60$	0.144667
	$60 < x \leq 70$	0.063923
	$70 < x \leq 80$	-0.052048
	$80 < x \leq 100$	-0.297205
Average number of meals	1	-0.428085
	2	-0.085685
	3	0.205997
	4	0.37097
	5	0.487372
Types of meat eaten in the past week (out of beef, goat, pork, chicken and other meat)	None	-0.137594
	1	0.089248
	2	0.214133
	3	0.272002
	4	0.366389
Dry or fresh fish consumed in the past week	No	-0.075667
	Yes	0.09723

Table F.1: Contributing scores associated to household characteristics (continued)		
Household characteristics	Categories	Contr. coeff.
Type of floor	Earth and earth/cow dung	-0.158936
	Cement	0.492159
	Mosaic or tiles	0.869074
Source of drinking water	River, stream, lake, pond, rain water, protected well/spring/ borehole or gravity flow scheme	-0.103748
	Public taps	0.494882
	Vendor/tanker trunk	0.575719
	Private connection to pipeline	0.783784
Usual cooking fuel	Firewood	-0.130494
	Charcoal	0.519575
	Gas, paraffin or kerosene	0.660463
	Electricity	0.876553
Ownership of land	No	0.219840
	Yes	-0.044440
Ownership of a generator	No	-0.044825
	Yes	0.654731
Ownership of a bike	No	-0.024952
	Yes	0.031476

F.4 Proxy welfare indicator for the SAGE dataset

a) Computing the welfare indexes for baseline and follow-up

Using the above coefficients we computed the same index for all households of the SAGE evaluation sample interviewed both at baseline and at follow-up.

The weighted average of contributing scores for each model variable is presented in Table F.2. All components of the final PCA score are then summed up to create the final PCA score.

Table F.2: Average contributing score for each variable across the SAGE baseline and follow-up panel

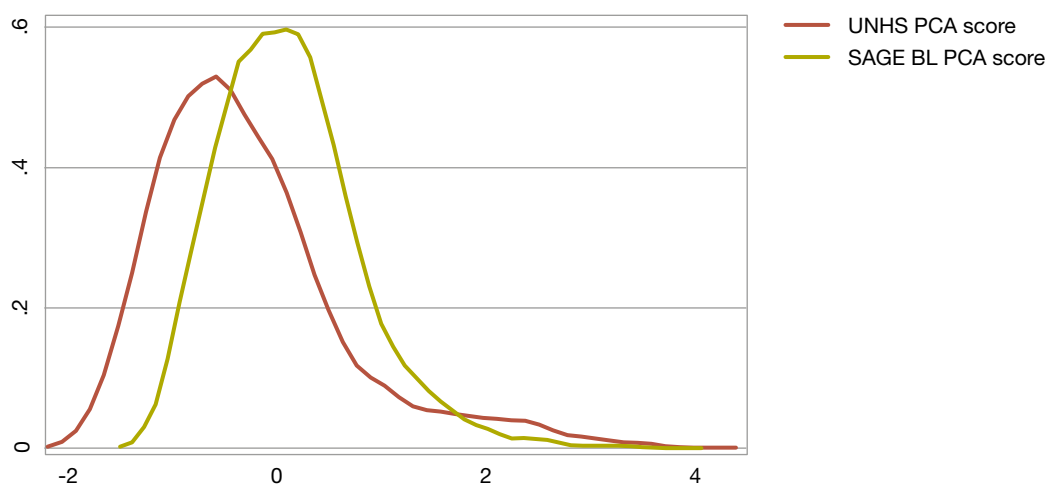
Household characteristics	BL	FU	Change
Education of the household head	-0.10729	-0.10272	0.0457
Household size	0.0917	0.0253	-0.0664
Dependency ratio	-0.06948	-0.06666	0.0281
Average number of meals	-0.15913	-0.15925	-0.0011
Types of meat eaten in the past week	-0.05394	-0.05177	0.0217
Dry or fresh fish consumed in the past week	-0.01860	-0.02054	-0.0193
Type of floor	-0.09995	-0.09600	0.0395
Source of drinking water	0.01678	0.0193	-0.01485
Cooking fuel	0.65456	0.65579	0.0123
Ownership of land	-0.01551	-0.02391	-0.0840
Ownership of a generator	-0.03488	-0.03876	-0.0388
Ownership of a bike	-0.0632	-0.0801	-0.0170
Total	0.11540	0.09262	-0.02278
P-value (T-test: BL/FU estimate)	0.045		
SAGE sample size	2,832		

Correlation welfare/PCA score in UNHS: 0.5364

Note: BL/FU refers to Baseline/Follow-up estimates.

b) Differences in the welfare proxy index between UNHS and SAGE samples at baseline

Figure F.2 shows that, according to the alternative welfare index, the SAGE sample is substantially better off than the rural subsample of the UNHS. The average PCA score of the UNHS rural population is -0.25 whilst that of the SAGE baseline sample is 0.12. A Welch's T-test confirms that this difference is significant at 1%.

Figure F.2: Distributions of the welfare proxy for the rural UNHS and SAGE datasets


Source: Authors calculations using UNHS 2009/10 and SAGE impact evaluation baseline survey 2012.

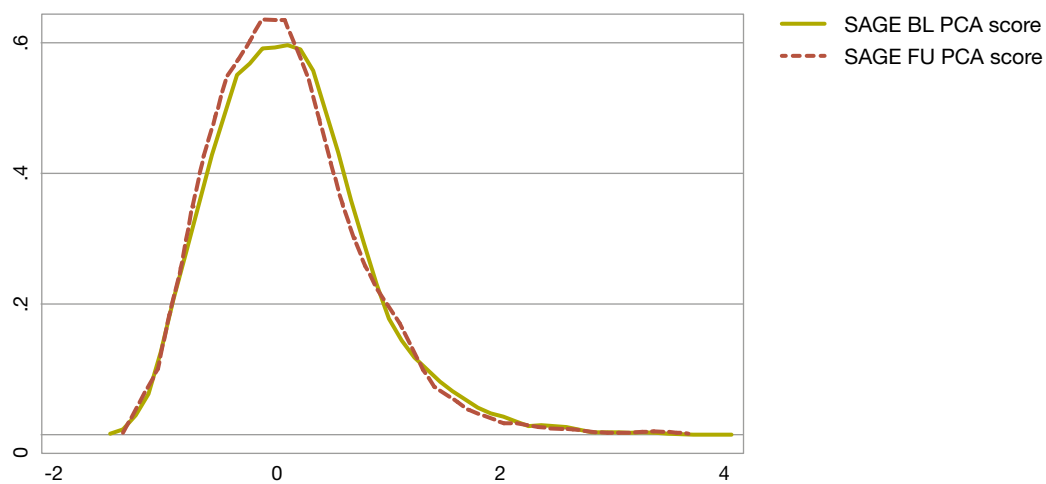
Two factors may help partially explain this finding:

1. There is a three-year gap between the UNHS and the SAGE impact evaluation baseline survey. During this time Uganda has experienced more than 5% growth of its GDP per capita.⁸⁸
2. As the study sample is overwhelmingly rural, we performed the PCA analysis on the rural sample of the UNHS data. However, 10% of the SAGE sample is urban.

c) Differences in the welfare proxy index between baseline and follow-up for the SAGE sample

The comparison of the distributions of the welfare proxies at baseline and follow-up do not show a significant increase of wealth. In fact, it tends to show a slight decrease in wealth that is not strongly significant. The significance of the difference can be tested through a T-test (linear combinations of estimators), which returns a p-value of 4.5%.

Figure F.3: Distributions of the welfare proxy for the rural UNHS and SAGE datasets



Source: Authors calculations using: UNHS 2009/10; SAGE impact evaluation baseline survey 2012; SAGE impact evaluation follow-up survey 2013.

⁸⁸ Calculation based on the GDP per capita (constant 2005 USD) data from the World Bank (accessed on 03/03/2014).

F.5 Analysis of SAGE impact evaluation consumption data

In order to understand what drives the differences in consumption expenditure between baseline and follow-up, we disaggregated the consumption expenditure to analyse changes in its components.

In relation to expenditure on food items, we observed that food consumption remained almost unchanged in real terms between the two evaluation survey rounds. The calculation of implicit prices reveals that price changes are consistent with national price changes reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Moreover, our calculation of food intra-survey inflation is also consistent with national CPI.

Instead, the increase in the consumption aggregate is driven by non-food expenditure, especially expenditure on health and water. The latter is imputed in accordance with the UBOS methodology for consumption data.⁸⁹

This analysis supports the view that non-food expenditure was under-reported at baseline, as revealed by improvements in data collection at follow-up. These improvements appear to be the result of a combination of factors: a large element of the baseline data collection team was retained over both rounds of the evaluation survey and a full training was provided at both rounds. UBOS delivered the training on the consumption module in both instances. And at follow-up some particular clarifications from the previous round were given regarding specific consumption items, including imputations for cost of water and medications received for free.

⁸⁹ UBOS trained the SAGE impact evaluation field teams on the consumption module at both baseline and follow-up.

Annex G: Measures of food security

G.1 Calculation of child malnutrition measures

All anthropometric measures presented in Section 0 of the main report to assess a child's nutritional status have been measured using the z-score system. The z-score system allows for the standardisation of anthropometric data with reference to an international standard. In this case, the international standard is the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study (WHO, 2006). These new standards were developed 'in accordance with the idea that children, born in any region of the world and given an optimum start in life, all have the potential to grow and develop within the same range of height and weight for age' (Mei and Grummer-Strawn, 2007). This allows for the WHO 2006 child growth standards to be used worldwide and to thus provide a common basis for the analysis of growth data.

The z-score system expresses anthropometric values as several standard deviations above or below the reference median value taken from the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study. It is calculated following the equation:

$$zscore_i = \left\{ \frac{x_i - median(x)}{standard\ deviation(x)} \right\}$$

That is, for each indicator i of interest, including height for age, weight for age and weight for height, the z-score is calculated as the difference between the child's indicator and the median value in the reference population, divided by the standard deviation of the indicator.

Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are presented in this report, as defined in Cogill (2003):

- height for age;
- weight for height; and
- weight for age.

Each indicator is expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the standard population. Each of the indices provides different information about growth and body composition, which is used to assess nutritional status:

- **Wasting (weight for height/length):** identifies children suffering from current or acute undernutrition, with weight significantly below the weight expected of a child of the same length or height in the standard population. Causes include inadequate current food intake, incorrect feeding practices, disease and infection or, more frequently, a combination of these factors. Wasting in individual children can change rapidly and shows marked seasonal patterns associated with changes in food availability or disease prevalence.

Children whose z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered **wasted** for their height and are acutely undernourished. Children whose z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **severely wasted**.

- **Stunting (length-height for age** – length is measured for children below two years of age, height is measured for children aged two): identifies past or present chronic undernutrition, but cannot measure short-term changes in undernutrition. That is, it is not responsive to recent changes in dietary intake or health status. Stunting in a child occurs when growth falters or stops altogether, resulting in a failure to achieve expected height for age compared to a healthy well-nourished child. It is associated with a number of long-term factors, often in combination, including chronic insufficient protein, energy and micro-nutrient intake, frequent infection/disease, sustained inappropriate feeding practices and poverty.

Children whose height for age z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **stunted** and are chronically undernourished. Children below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the standard population are considered to be **severely stunted**.

- **Underweight (weight for age):** is a composite measure of stunting and wasting. As such, it measures both past (chronic) and present (acute) undernutrition, although it is impossible to distinguish between the two.

Children with z-scores below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **underweight**. Children whose z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **severely underweight**.

Table G.1 indicates the seriousness of malnutrition from a public health perspective. This is defined by the prevalence of malnutrition of different types within a population.

	Acceptable	Poor	Serious	Critical
Wasted	<5%	5-10%	10-15%	>15%
Stunted	<20%	20-30%	30-40%	>40%
Underweight	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%

90 WHO (1995).

G.2 HHS

The HHS is a household food deprivation scale, derived from research to adapt the United States household food security survey module for use in a developing country context. This HHS was developed by the FANTA project to produce a measure of household food security that would be appropriate for cross-cultural comparisons. The HHS is not meant to be used as the only measure of food security, but instead as one of a suite of tools to measure complementary aspects of food insecurity.

The HHS is calculated by first administering the following module as part of the household survey, in which the respondent is asked about the availability, access and consumption of food in the last 30 days. Responses to questions Q2, Q4 and Q6 are then weighted as follows: responses against *rarely* and *sometimes* are assigned a weight of 1; responses against *often* are assigned a weight of 2. If the response is no to Q1, Q3 or Q5, then a weight of 0 is assigned to that aspect of household hunger.

No.	Question	Response Option
Q1	In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Q3
Q2	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)
Q3	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Q5
Q4	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)
Q5	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Finish module
Q6	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)

The weights across the three aspects of household hunger are then summed to give the HHS, with a maximum value of 6 and minimum value of 0. Each household can then be categorised according to the level of hunger in the household, as described in Table G.3.

Household hunger score	Household hunger categories
0-1	Little or no hunger in the household
2-3	Moderate hunger in the household
4-6	Severe hunger in the household

G.3 FCS

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative importance of different food groups. It was originally designed by the World Food Programme for monitoring and surveillance of household economic access to food. It is constructed based on information on household-level food consumption, where the respondent is asked about the household's frequency of consumption in the number of days of days over the past week for each food item. In the case of the SAGE baseline survey a question was added to the consumption expenditure module asking how many days the household had consumed each food item over the past seven days.

Food items were then grouped into eight standard food groups. The consumption frequency of each food group (taken as the maximum frequency of any food item within that food group), with a maximum value of 7 days/week, is multiplied by an assigned weight that is based on its nutrient content. Those values are then summed to obtain the FCS.

The eight food groups, their associated weights and the justification for the assigned weights are summarised in Table G.4.

Food Group	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality than legumes, micro nutrients (bound by phytates).
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality than meats, micronutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Fruit	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
Meat and fish	4	Highest-quality protein, easily absorbable micronutrients (no phytates), energy-dense fat. Even when consumed in large quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest-quality protein, micronutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed in very small amounts and should then be treated as a condiment.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities.

Once the FCS has been calculated, households can then be classified into three groups based upon their score. These are summarised in Table G.5.

Threshold	Profile
0-21	Poor food consumption
21.5-35	Borderline food consumption
>35	Acceptable food consumption

Annex H: Supplementary tables

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent ²	72,967.4	865	78,942.4**	865	77,788.5	1,040	79,985.9	1,040
Proportion of population below national poverty line (P0)	58.0	865	46.8***	865	53.9	1,040	50.5	1,040
Mean poverty gap (P1)	18.2	865	13.9***	865	12.3	1,040	11.3	1,040
Mean poverty severity (P2)	7.3	865	5.7***	865	3.9	1,040	3.4	1,040

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.
 Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Proportion of Households	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Doing very well	0.8	866	0.5	866	0.4	1,041	0.0**	1,041
Doing well	5.3	866	4.3	866	3.8	1,041	2.8	1,041
Doing ok	34.5	866	35.9	866	27.5	1,041	29.7	1,041
Struggling	49.1	866	54.5**	866	61.2	1,041	62.7	1,041
Unable to cope	9.9	866	4.9***	866	6.5	1,041	4.8*	1,041
Can't say	0.4	866	0.0*	866	0.4	1,041	0.0**	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.
 Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Average step on ten-step ladder	SCG		VFSG		N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N					
Treatment group	5.6	6.4***	0.832**	1,566	5.7	6.7***	-1.864**	1,866	
Control group	6.2	6.5**	n/a	n/a	6.1	7.0***	n/a	n/a	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.
 Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.4: Shocks and coping strategies – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in the last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	46.5	866	29.2***	865	43.7	1,041	41.4	1,039
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large amount of cash in an emergency	62.3	847	62.5	860	62.7	1,021	62.5	1,034

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.5: Expenditure on clothes and shoes and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Mean expenditure on clothes and shoes (excluding school items)	7,272.3	865	6979.7	865	7,126.7	1,040	4871.8***	1,040
Proportion of individuals owning a blanket to sleep under	40.6	5354	38.5	5396	42	6004	36.7***	6323
Proportion of individuals sleeping under a mosquito net								
Treated	75.5	1641	74.5	2084	81	2757	71.6***	2393
Not treated	21.9	1641	22.5	2084	16.5	2757	25.6***	2393
Don't know								

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.6: Food consumption expenditure – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Mean food expenditure per adult equivalent	47,332.1	865	43983.4	865	53,044.4	1,040	43896.6***	1,040
Mean share of food consumption in total household expenditure	67.2	865	59.1***	865	69.9	1,040	57.9***	1,040

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.7: Child malnutrition rates (0-59 months) – control group

Indicator ⁴	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu	N	BI	N	Fu ¹	N
Stunted	23.2	508	24.9	560	22.8	1039	26.7***	1015
Moderate ²	15	508	16.2	560	14.8	1039	17.3*	1015
Severe ³	8.2	508	8.7	560	8	1039	9.4	1015
Wasted	6	508	4.5	560	3.8	1039	3	1015
Moderate ²	4.6	508	3.9	560	3.4	1039	2.3	1015
Severe ³	1.5	508	0.6	560	0.4	1039	0.7	1015
Underweight	13.7	508	13.2	560	7.1	1039	7.9	1015
Moderate ²	11.4	508	9.8	560	6.4	1039	6.8	1015
Severe ³	2.3	508	3.4	560	0.7	1039	1.1	1015

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Moderate measures include all children below -2SD. (3) Severe measures include all children below -3SD. (4) The technical annex on the calculation and definition of each measure is Annex F.

Table H.8: HHS and number of meals consumed per day – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Mean FANTA hunger scale	1.4	860	1.2***	861	1.3	1,037	1.4**	1,036
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories								
Little or no hunger in the household	47	860	60.3***	861	56.7	1,037	54.2	1,036
Moderate hunger in the household	51.1	860	38.2***	861	39.2	1,037	41.7	1,036
Severe hunger in the household	1.9	860	1.5	861	4.2	1,037	4.1	1,036
Mean number of meals consumed in the last day								
Per child (aged 17 and under)	1.8	2798	1.9**	2727	1.9	3716	1.9	3791
Per adult (18-64)	1.6	128	1.8*	145	1.8	224	1.7***	223
Per elderly person (65+)	1.8	2255	1.8	2181	1.9	1860	1.8**	1908
All persons	1.8	5181	1.9**	5053	1.9	5800	1.8*	5922

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.9: FCS – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Mean FCS	41.5	866	40.9	866	41.4	1,040	38.1***	1,041
% of households with								
Poor food consumption	60.1	866	56.7*	866	63.8	1,041	53.3***	1,041
Borderline food consumption	27.8	866	34.2***	866	29.6	1,041	35.5***	1,041
Acceptable food consumption	12.1	866	9.1**	866	6.6	1,041	11.2***	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.10: Labour participation rates and time use in productive activities – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities²	77.9	2,268	81.9***	2,287	85.0	1,872	83.6	1,985
Mean number of hours spent working per week³	24.4	1,771	24.4	1,880	26.0	1,597	22.9***	1,669
Mean number of months spent working in main occupation in last year	8.3	1,610	7.8***	1,823	9.6	1,519	8.6***	1,645
Proportion of working-age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main occupation	26.7	1,729	37.4***	1,880	26.1	1,577	35.1***	1,669
Proportion of working-age adults engaged in casual labour as main or secondary activity	23.6	1,904	30.6***	2,032	20.3	1,651	37.9***	1,783

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in kind outside the household; worked on household-owned land or with household-owned livestock or fished; worked in his/her own business or a business owned by another member of the household; or even if not worked in the last seven days, does have a permanent job or enterprise such as a retail shop, factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (3) In all occupations.

Table H.11: Land ownership – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households owning land	89.7	864	93.7***	865	85.7	1,041	89.1***	1,040
Mean acres owned	4.7	778	4.5	811	3.3	897	2.6***	930
Mean acres cultivated	2.4	777	2.3	811	1.8	892	1.5***	926
Proportion of households renting out land owned	6.8	864	4.4**	865	5.5	1,041	3.2**	1,040
Proportion of households cultivating on land not owned	21.8	864	21.9	865	37.9	1,041	40.8	1,040

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.12: Livestock ownership and sales – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households owning livestock	74.6	866	78.7**	866	77.7	1,040	73.1***	1,041
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in last 12 months	34.2	857	33.9	866	37.0	1,037	35.2	1,041
Mean total value of livestock purchased (UGX) ²	61,403.0	857	57776.8	866	38,707.8	1,037	39137.8	1,041
Proportion of households selling livestock in last 12 months	31.3	861	31.1	866	30.8	1,039	27.4*	1,041
Mean total value of livestock sold (UGX)	122,787.3	861	107722.8	866	49,807.4	1,039	44825.8	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.13: Purchase and sale of productive assets² and asset index score – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu ¹	N
Proportion of households purchasing productive assets in last 12 months	30.6	866	31.4	866	42.9	1,041	31.1***	1,041
Mean total value of productive assets purchased	5,030.9	866	5,576.0	866	7,814.1	1,041	3,940.0***	1,041
Proportion of households selling productive assets in last 12 months	0.9	866	0.4	866	0.2	1,041	0.6	1,041
Mean total value of productive assets sold	223.1	866	49.6	866	21.9	1,041	624.4*	1,041
Asset score	1.7	866	1.7	866	1.6	1,041	1.3***	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Table H.14: Migration and remittances – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households with migrating member	36.5	866	37.6	866	33.9	1,041	31.4	1,041
Characteristics of migrants								
Age (mean)	18.1	194	19.5	647	16.6	197	18.4	536
Proportion female	41.2	194	51.8***	653	53.1	199	53.2	538
Proportion sending remittances	5.4	194	12.1***	652	5.1	197	7.8	544

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.15: Child labour participation rates – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour²	20.5	2,184	29.4***	2,262	23.3	2,616	26.0*	2,892
Boys	20.1	1,065	29.9***	1,102	22.6	1,295	24.5	1,414
Girls	20.9	1,119	28.8***	1,160	23.9	1,321	27.4*	1,478

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) UBOS definition of child labour.

Table H.16: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation – treatment group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Follow-up ¹	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Follow-up	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	95.4	96.1	.	1,944	92.9	94.0	0.0	1,867
Mean number of rooms ²	2.6	2.6	0.0	1,947	2.4	2.4	0.0	1,866
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity ³	2.6	2.5	0.0	1,713	2.9	2.5	0.0	1,376
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	98.9	99.2	0.0	1,945	99.0	99.1	0.0	1,865
Proportion of households with safe water source ⁴	72.9	76.6**	0.0	1,945	71.0	73.8	0.0	1,866
Proportion of households with good-quality toilet ⁵	38.1	8.1***	0.0	1,942	39.1	7.0***	.	1,862

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Impact estimates given as a full stop (.) indicate that the impact estimate is not robust. Impact estimates given as '0.0' indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. Impact estimates of a value other than zero mean that the estimate is either robust or relatively robust and statistically significant. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; and includes kitchens only if used for living rooms or sleeping as well. (3) Includes grids, generators or solar electricity supply. (4) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected wells/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (5) Includes covered pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and flush toilets. Following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if shared. The large reduction in the trends observed here results from qualification of the definition of the indicator, which the enumeration teams had not understood well at baseline.

Table H.17: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	94.5	864	95.1	866	90.3	1,041	90.4	1,040
Mean number of rooms ²	2.5	866	2.5	866	2.3	1,041	2.4	1,040
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity ³	3.5	674	2.9	866	4.2	504	3.6	1,040
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	99.4	864	99.5	866	99.2	1,040	99.2	1,040
Proportion of households with safe water source ⁴	73.3	864	77.0**	865	70.8	1,041	72.1	1,040
Proportion of households with good-quality toilet ⁵	37.2	863	9.5***	866	42.3	1,038	8.1***	1,036

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; and includes kitchens only if used for living rooms or sleeping as well. (3) Includes grids, generators or solar electricity supply. (4) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected wells/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (5) Includes covered pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and flush toilets. Following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if shared.

Table H.18: Education expenditure – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu ¹	N
Mean monthly household education expenditure (UGX)	43,970.6	865	40,458.3	865	17,926.3	1,040	20,827.7*	1,040
Mean monthly household education expenditure per child ² (UGX)	16,972.3	735	16,805.3	740	6,813.0	869	7,864.9	902

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Households containing children of school age (6–17) or a person of another age currently attending school.

Table H.19: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of children 6-17 currently attending formal education	73.3	2,058	73.5	2,122	80.3	2,382	84.6***	2,643
Boys	74.5	1,005	73.8	1,034	81.2	1,175	85.4***	1,304
Girls	72.1	1,053	73.3	1,088	79.4	1,207	83.9***	1,339
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	2.0	1,408	3.4***	1,499	1.9	1,866	3.3***	2,183
Boys	2.2	700	3.3***	737	1.9	926	3.4***	1,084
Girls	1.8	708	3.4***	762	1.9	940	3.3***	1,099
Class progression rate²	68.8	1,465	68.6	1,532	58.8	1,904	59.0	2,224
Boys	71.1	731	68.4	753	60.0	949	59.7	1,107
Girls	66.4	734	68.7	779	57.6	955	58.2	1,117
Cohort primary completion rate (aged 15-20)	0.7	140	1.2	196	1.3	177	0.5	241
Boys	0.0	68	1.4	94	1.7	74	0.0	109
Girls	1.4	72	1.0	102	1.1	103	0.9	132

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Proportion of children graduating to the next appropriate grade since the last academic year.

Table H.20: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 3 months	20.9	5,295	19.5	5,385	21.4	5,922	26.0***	6,306
Proportion of those ill or injured in the past 3 months seeking formal health care ²	74.9	1,100	80.1**	1,021	68.9	1,242	76.1***	1,628
Mean total cost of consultation (per individual) ³	13,270.7	858	19775.3***	718	19,150.4	898	23295.3	1,054
Mean monthly household health expenditure per capita (UGX)	1,753.4	865	4367.9***	865	1,353.3	1,040	5525.8***	1,040

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes community health workers, private or government hospitals, health centres and clinics. (3) Includes the cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Table H.21: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit – control group								
Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Saving								
Proportion of households reporting current cash savings	32.4	866	42.4***	866	41.7	1,041	39.4	1,040
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	9.7	266	2.8***	359	6.0	433	0.9***	408
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution ²	91.2	266	96.9***	359	92.7	433	97.8***	408
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (UGX)	150,300	242	156,100	346	202,900	399	98,100***	403
Borrowing								
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in last 12 months	53.5	866	51.2	865	58.4	1,041	63.5**	1,041
Mean total value of borrowing in last 12 months (UGX)	262,600	446	232,800	426	264,500	592	193,300**	656
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (UGX)	167,000	350	131,000*	409	189,500	486	139,900**	645
Credit								
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit in last 3 months	38.9	866	40.7	866	50.0	1,041	62.9***	1,041
Mean total value of credit in last 3 months, for those who purchased on credit (UGX)	27,600	323	33,100	341	23,200	514	23,200	652
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (UGX)	18,700	315	21,600	324	12,600	508	11,500	637
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012–Oct 2013. Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/MFI/VSLA.								

Table H.22: Formal transfers – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households receiving any formal assistance in last 3 months	17.1	866	17.8	866	3.0	1,041	3.5	1,041
Proportion of households receiving any cash aid in last 3 months	2.9	866	1.6*	866	1.7	1,041	0.9*	1,041
Proportion of households receiving any in-kind aid in last 3 months	14.9	866	16.4	866	2.0	1,041	2.5	1,041
Mean total value of formal assistance in last 3 months, for those receiving it (UGX)	7,814.0	866	5448.5*	866	2,084.3	1,041	1224.0	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.23: Informal transfers between households: receiving support from others – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in last 3 months	42.1	866	51.0***	866	45.4	1,041	50.0**	1,041
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last 3 months	18.8	866	22.6*	866	21.2	1,041	19.3	1,041
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in last 3 months	32.2	866	44.6***	866	37.5	1,041	46.2***	1,041
Mean total value of informal help received in last 3 months (UGX)	20,409.0	866	23031.5	866	17,506.4	1,041	19883.5	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.24 Informal transfers between households: giving support to others – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in last 3 months	37.7	866	41.0	866	45.6	1,041	43.4	1,041
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in last 3 months	15.2	866	17.6	866	20.2	1,041	16.9**	1,041
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in last 3 months	32.3	866	36.2*	866	39.3	1,041	37.9	1,041
Mean total value of informal help given in last 3 months	12,749.1	865	21,028.6*	866	16,767.0	1,041	11064.7*	1,041
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help to other households in last 3 months	60.8	866	68.1***	866	65.7	1,041	69.1	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.25: Decision making within households – control group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on								
Children's education	33.1	602	31.6	602	28.9	741	29.8	741
What to do about a serious health problem	36.9	799	35.0	799	31.0	941	32.5	941
How to invest money	40.4	806	35.7***	806	31.5	952	31.8	952
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on								
Children's education	72.4	675	81.4***	735	70.5	798	75.4**	911
What to do about a serious health problem	72.8	828	83.1***	865	73.4	984	76.7*	1,039
How to invest money	68.9	822	80.8***	864	71.3	982	74.5*	1,038

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue in a community meeting in the last 12 months	65.9	863	64.1	862	67.1	1,037	60.4***	1,036
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	65.7	866	64.3	862	70.8	1,041	67.4	1,040
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family come to them for advice	73.6	866	77.9**	866	76.4	1,041	79.5*	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.
Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Household size	6.2	866	6.3	866	5.8	1,041	6.1***	1,041
Proportion of males in the household (gender ratio)	48.5	866	48.2	866	46.8	1,041	46.7	1,041
Proportion of those under 18 and 65+ in the household (dependency ratio)	52.0	866	53.1*	866	65.9	1,041	66.1	1,041
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	27.4	866	28.2	866	19.6	1,041	23.9***	1,041
Proportion of households with eligible elderly (65+ in all districts/60+ in Karamoja)	16.9	866	18.4	866	18.1	1,040	18.6	1,041
Proportion of households containing a disabled or chronically ill member	27.8	866	25.1	866	32.1	1,041	24.7***	1,041
Proportion of households with no able adults	4.8	866	4.7	866	7.9	1,041	6.6	1,041
Proportion of households with one member only	6.7	866	6.0	866	3.5	1,041	3.4	1,041
Mean age of one-person households	54.6	56	56.1	51	59.2	40	60.1	39

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	Fu ¹	N	BI	N	Fu	N
Proportion aged under 5 in the household	10.4	866	10.3	866	19.4	1,041	17.5***	1,041
Proportion aged 6-17 in the household	38.2	866	38.7	866	39.5	1,041	41.7***	1,041
Proportion aged 18-64 in the household	48.0	866	46.9*	866	34.0	1,041	33.9	1,041
Proportion aged 65+ in the household	3.4	866	4.1	866	7.0	1,041	6.9	1,041
Mean age of the household head	52.6	860	53.6***	861	43.2	1,032	44.0***	1,032
Proportion of female-headed households	35.8	866	36.3	866	31.9	1,041	30.4**	1,041
Proportion of household heads aged under 18	0.0	860	0.0	861	0.0	1,032	0.1	1,032
Proportion of household heads aged 65+	10.2	860	11.6	861	15.3	1,032	15.3	1,032
Proportion of disabled-headed households	9.0	866	8.7	866	10.7	1,041	7.6**	1,041
Proportion of household heads without formal education	39.3	866	40.2	866	16.2	1,041	15.8	1,041
Mean age of household members	26.0	866	26.5	866	21.0	1,040	21.5	1,041
Number of children under 5 in the household	0.7	866	0.8	866	1.2	1,041	1.1**	1,041
Number of children aged 6-17 in the household	2.6	866	2.6	866	2.6	1,041	2.8***	1,041
Number of individuals aged 18-64 in the household	2.7	866	2.7	866	1.8	1,041	1.9***	1,041
Number of elderly (aged 65+) in the household	0.1	866	0.2*	866	0.2	1,041	0.2	1,041
Proportion of chronically ill or disabled members in the household	7.0	866	5.9*	866	7.8	1,041	5.8***	1,041
Proportion children under 18 who are orphans in the household	10.4	866	10.5	866	8.5	1,041	9.4*	1,041

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012–Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table H.28: Alternative matching model estimates SCG group – selected indicators						
Indicator	Original matching model			Model including FU covariates		
	Mean	Significance level (mode) ¹	Robustness	Mean	Significance level (mode)	Robustness
Proportion of population below national poverty line (P0)	-2.2		Robust	-2.3		Robust
Mean poverty gap (P1)	-0.73		Robust	-0.51		Robust
Mean poverty severity (P2)	-0.07		Robust	0.15		Robust
Mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	10,000	*	Relatively robust	8,600	(NR)	Not robust
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	1,500		Robust	1,200		Robust
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	2,500	(NR)	Not robust	3,600	**	Relatively robust
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes (2012 prices, UGX)	2,000	**	Robust	2,500	**	Robust
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6-17 (2012 prices, UGX)	-4,400		Robust	-4,200		Robust
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	600		Robust	26.8		Robust
Share of food (incl. bev. & alc. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	-1.7	(NR)	Not robust	-1.1		Robust

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Annex I: Standard errors, design effects and intra-cluster correlations

Table I.1: Household consumption expenditure on education, food, clothes and shoes, and poverty rates (SC)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006 ¹	0.008	0.01
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-2.3	-4.3	-4.9	-6.3
	P-val.	.529	.250	.197	.107
	Se.	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-0.64	-0.86	-0.97	-1.4
	P-val.	.600	.487	.445	.280
	Se.	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	0.03	0.07	0.04	-0.14
	P-val.	.964	.910	.952	.819
	Se.	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.63
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	5,800	4,700	5,200	7,200
	P-val.	.334	.434	.406	.268
	Se.	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,500
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	800	-600	-1,000	-100
	P-val.	.828	.869	.780	.971
	Se.	3,600	3,400	3,500	3,500
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,400	1,800	3,600**	3,600**
	P-val.	.388	.283	.023	.027
	Se.	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,700*	1,900**	1,900**	1,900**
	P-val.	.062	.026	.021	.017
	Se.	900	800	800	800
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6-17 (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-6,300	-5,300	-4,300	-3,700
	P-val.	.195	.251	.344	.408
	Se.	4,900	4,600	4,500	4,400
	N	1,111	1,154	1,184	1,199
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	600	300	400	500
	P-val.	.708	.844	.781	.715
	Se.	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Share of food (incl. bev & alc. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	-1.7	-2.5*	-2.6**	-2.6**
	P-val.	.200	.051	.035	.035
	Se.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Share of food (incl. bev & alc. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	-23.3	3,100	2,400	1,900
	P-val.	.997	.666	.734	.783
	Se.	7,200	7,100	7,100	7,000
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90% (2) Households containing children of school-age (6-17) or other aged person currently attending school.

G)

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-1.4	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.67	-0.68	-0.63	0.431	0.022
	.686	.625	.774	.767	.779	.850	.842	.849		
	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568	0.529	0.034
	-0.77	-0.84	-0.74	-0.86	-0.27	-0.37	-0.51	-0.55		
	.518	.469	.544	.494	.833	.756	.664	.634		
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.491	0.025
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.11	-0.16	-0.22	-0.31	0.10	0.02	-0.05	-0.07		
	.861	.795	.733	.633	.877	.969	.933	.900	0.368	0.009
	0.63	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.58	0.58		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	11,200**	10,000*	9,500*	10,100*	7,100	9,400*	10,000*	10,100*	0.213	0.006
	.034	.052	.077	.060	.168	.070	.052	.053		
	5,300	5,100	5,400	5,400	5,100	5,200	5,100	5,200		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568	0.062	0.003
	3,500	2,100	1,900	1,700	1,800	2,300	2,700	2,800		
	.288	.521	.581	.606	.604	.496	.421	.397		
	3,300	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,300	3,300	0.441	0.006
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,100*	1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500		
	.112	.112	.125	.066	.496	.109	.125	.136	0.16	0.008
	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	1,800*	2,000**	2,000**	2,100**	2,300**	2,200**	2,300**	2,200**	0.435	0.004
	.060	.026	.022	.016	.019	.016	.014	.012		
	1,000	900	900	900	1,000	900	900	900		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568	0.277	0.013
	-6,600	-5,900	-4,400	-3,600	-4,100	-3,400	-3,000	-2,800		
	.180	.203	.333	.424	.390	.468	.523	.537		
	4,900	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,600	0.535	0.009
	1,121	1,164	1,189	1,206	1,152	1,181	1,190	1,192		
	1,200	800	800	900	60.0	400	500	500		
	.487	.631	.620	.591	.969	.789	.751	.742	0.277	0.013
	1,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.99	0.277	0.013
	.302	.176	.234	.180	.399	.468	.488	.500		
	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568	0.535	0.009
	-3,600	-1,500	-400	300	-3,100	-2,400	-1,900	-2,000		
	.643	.844	.955	.962	.691	.761	.813	.793		
	7,800	7,600	7,400	7,400	7,900	7,800	7,800	7,700	0.535	0.009
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Table I.2: Household consumption expenditure on education, food, clothes and shoes, and poverty rates (VFS)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-5.6	-4.2	-3.6	-3.7
	P-val.	.239	.364	.425	.406
	Se.	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5
	P-val.	.133	.197	.181	.157
	Se.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-0.67	-0.52	-0.56	-0.59
	P-val.	.145	.235	.199	.185
	Se.	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	12,500**	12,100**	10,700*	9,700*
	P-val.	.031	.031	.058	.084
	Se.	5,800	5,600	5,700	5,600
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	10,000***	9,500**	8,500**	7,900**
	P-val.	.009	.013	.027	.038
	Se.	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,800
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,700	-1,600	-1,600	-1,700
	P-val.	.296	.319	.302	.291
	Se.	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,500*	1,400*	1,500*	1,500*
	P-val.	.060	.068	.057	.056
	Se.	800	800	800	800
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6-17 (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,000	900	600	400
	P-val.	.577	.623	.715	.795
	Se.	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,700
	N	1,300	1,324	1,335	1,349
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	33.3	17.2	96.7	200
	P-val.	.981	.990	.939	.877
	Se.	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Share of food (incl. bev & alc. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
	P-val.	.184	.189	.173	.148
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Share of food (incl. bev & alc. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	2,900	2,500	2,400	2,200
	P-val.	.406	.463	.476	.492
	Se.	3,500	3,400	3,300	3,200
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

SG)

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-5.0	-4.4	-3.8	-3.8	-5.6	-4.8	-3.2	-3.2	0.268	0.007
	.300	.349	.409	.408	.201	.254	.445	.441		
	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-1.8	-1.8	-1.6	-1.6	-2.1**	-2.2**	-2.0**	-2.0**	0.342	0.012
	.120	.110	.140	.139	.037	.022	.030	.032		
	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.97	0.93	0.92		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.67	-0.68	-0.62	-0.62	-0.73*	-0.84**	-0.80**	-0.78**	0.304	0.012
	.137	.122	.148	.156	.076	.031	.036	.039		
	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.38		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	9,600	10,300*	9,800*	8,800	5,800	5,700	4,800	5,100	0.435	0.005
	.115	.086	.095	.131	.257	.247	.346	.314		
	6,100	6,000	5,800	5,800	5,100	4,900	5,100	5,100		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	7,600*	8,700**	8,200**	7,500*	5,700	5,500	4,900	5,200	0.269	0.001
	.068	.033	.037	.054	.130	.129	.183	.162		
	4,200	4,100	3,900	3,900	3,700	3,600	3,700	3,700		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-900	-1,400	-1,400	-1,500	-1,400	-1,400	-1,600	-1,700	0.063	0.002
	.558	.362	.368	.326	.377	.371	.267	.240		
	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1,400*	1,400*	1,500*	1,500*	1,700**	1,800**	1,800**	1,800**	0.138	0.004
	.083	.065	.056	.064	.042	.036	.028	.025		
	800	800	800	800	900	800	800	800		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1,000	900	600	500	300	34.1	-31.5	-89.3	0.308	0.004
	.581	.618	.728	.786	.874	.984	.986	.959		
	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,800		
	1,299	1,330	1,339	1,352	1,296	1,316	1,326	1,332		
	400	400	400	400	100	-25.6	28.0	59.2	0.148	0.002
	.742	.766	.759	.751	.914	.985	.984	.965		
	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.221	0.009
	.303	.145	.159	.139	.237	.217	.237	.218		
	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1,800	1,900	1,800	2,100	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200	0.437	0.009
	.639	.600	.606	.549	.724	.727	.716	.721		
	3,900	3,600	3,500	3,400	4,000	3,600	3,500	3,400		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.3: Subjective welfare and household perception of control of their own lives (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households unable to meet their needs	Est.	-5.5*	-7.2**	-8.3**	-8.2**
	P-val.	.089	.036	.031	.046
	Se.	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Proportion of households struggling to meet their needs	Est.	1.6	3.1	4.1	3.7
	P-val.	.747	.490	.382	.445
	Se.	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Proportion of households doing ok: able to meet household needs, but with nothing extra to save or invest	Est.	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8
	P-val.	.181	.144	.138	.129
	Se.	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Proportion of households doing well: able to meet households needs by own efforts, and making some extra saving and investment	Est.	-0.83	-0.67	-0.43	-0.23
	P-val.	.604	.665	.774	.878
	Se.	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Proportion of households doing very well	Est.	-0.39	-0.67	-0.65	-0.54
	P-val.	.613	.377	.402	.474
	Se.	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.76
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Proportion of households that can't say	Est.	-0.51	-0.49	-0.49	-0.48
	P-val.	.172	.152	.134	.133
	Se.	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.32
	N	1,605	1,653	1,689	1,705
Average step	Est.	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.15
	P-val.	.675	.676	.581	.481
	Se.	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22
	N	1,604	1,647	1,691	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-3.8	-5.2*	-5.0*	-4.9	-5.9**	-5.8*	-5.7*	-5.6*	0.117	0.001
	.233	.085	.098	.103	.043	.052	.052	.059		
	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-1.7	-0.09	0.96	1.6	3.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.05	0.005
	.707	.983	.822	.713	.492	.736	.732	.698		
	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	5.8	6.5*	5.5	5.1	3.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.067	0.004
	.153	.097	.161	.195	.413	.192	.204	.236		
	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.22	-0.54	-0.64	-0.75	-0.08	-0.20	-0.20	-0.17	0.14	0.003
	.886	.723	.670	.622	.959	.898	.895	.909		
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	0.27	-0.16	-0.27	-0.46	-0.18	-0.25	-0.31	-0.26	0.161	0.003
	.753	.846	.738	.574	.817	.742	.682	.730		
	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.76	0.77	0.75		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.40	-0.48	-0.48	-0.49	-0.47	-0.46	-0.45	-0.43	n/a	0
	.300	.195	.169	.151	.230	.228	.222	.227		
	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	0.08	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.099	0.012
	.684	.848	.994	.945	.945	.997	.906	.985		
	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18		
	1,564	1,605	1,620	1,631	1,521	1,556	1,567	1,567		

Table I.4: Subjective welfare and household perception of control of their own lives (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households unable to meet their needs	Est.	-2.2	-2.4	-1.8	-1.9
	P-val.	.537	.516	.637	.622
	Se.	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Proportion of households struggling to meet their needs	Est.	-14.0***	-14.4***	-14.6***	-14.5***
	P-val.	.007	.005	.005	.007
	Se.	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Proportion of households doing ok: able to meet household needs, but with nothing extra to save or invest	Est.	13.4***	13.7***	13.6***	13.6***
	P-val.	.002	.001	.001	.001
	Se.	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Proportion of households doing well: able to meet households needs by own efforts, and making some extra saving and investment	Est.	2.4	2.6*	2.5*	2.4*
	P-val.	.106	.070	.076	.076
	Se.	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Proportion of households doing very well	Est.	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.25
	P-val.	.572	.552	.494	.433
	Se.	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.32
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Proportion of households that can't say	Est.	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13
	P-val.	.461	.462	.494	.525
	Se.	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.21
	N	1,778	1,805	1,818	1,826
Average step	Est.	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
	P-val.	.850	.915	.881	.988
	Se.	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.1	-1.5	0.192	0.002
	.618	.695	.630	.671	.631	.669	.773	.676		
	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-14.5***	-14.6***	-14.6***	-14.4***	-12.2**	-13.0***	-13.3***	-12.7**	0.091	0.007
	.005	.006	.008	.009	.013	.009	.009	.012		
	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	14.0***	13.4***	13.8***	13.3***	12.4***	12.4***	12.2***	12.1***	0.091	0.008
	.001	.002	.001	.002	.003	.002	.002	.002		
	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	2.0	2.3*	2.3*	2.3*	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.045	0.004
	.180	.096	.095	.091	.373	.238	.208	.203		
	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.29	-0	-0
	.648	.603	.473	.376	.580	.476	.411	.368		
	0.40	0.39	0.34	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.32		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.08	n/a	0
	.445	.493	.504	.500	.923	.733	.698	.713		
	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.23		
	1,771	1,794	1,806	1,816	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.09	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.08	0.07	0.009
	.718	.938	.935	.941	.940	.902	.803	.734		
	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.5: Shocks and coping strategies (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in the last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	Est.	3.2	1.0	-0.57	0.32
	P-val.	.545	.851	.919	.956
	Se.	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8
	N	1,609	1,657	1,691	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Table I.6: Shocks and coping strategies (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in the last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	Est.	-4.7	-4.5	-4.2	-4.0
	P-val.	.379	.383	.417	.441
	Se.	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
	N	1,769	1,807	1,819	1,825

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.7	3.6	0.041	0.007
	.172	.139	.170	.208	.236	.279	.423	.427		
	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6		
	1,562	1,600	1,617	1,630	1,532	1,565	1,567	1,567		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-4.3	-4.1	-4.5	-5.2	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-3.0	0.088	0.005
	.377	.403	.373	.309	.582	.579	.601	.549		
	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1		
	1,764	1,794	1,806	1,818	1,716	1,722	1,727	1,732		

Table I.7: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Number of meals per day						
Number of meals per day for children aged 0-5	Est.	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.07	
	P-val.	.967	.780	.481	.481	
	Se.	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	
	N	966	990	1,012	1,018	
Number of meals per day for children aged 6-17	Est.	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	
	P-val.	.369	.438	.484	.437	
	Se.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706	
Number of meals per day for individuals aged 50 or more	Est.	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	
	P-val.	.996	.825	.620	.737	
	Se.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	
	N	1,335	1,404	1,437	1,464	
Mosquito nets						
Proportion of children aged 0-5 sleeping under mosquito nets	Est.	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	
	P-val.	.586	.503	.443	.428	
	Se.	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	
	N	1,081	1,113	1,126	1,128	
Blanket ownership						
Proportions of individuals aged 50 and more who own a blanket	Est.	2.3	3.3	3.1	4.2	
	P-val.	.620	.501	.537	.408	
	Se.	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	
	N	1,335	1,404	1,437	1,464	
Proportion of individuals aged 6-17 who own a blanket	Est.	-1.2	-0.98	-0.06	0.32	
	P-val.	.765	.808	.989	.935	
	Se.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706	
Proportion of children aged 0-5 who own a blanket	Est.	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	
	P-val.	.274	.224	.135	.119	
	Se.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
	N	1,112	1,139	1,146	1,153	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.338	0.02
	.802	.683	.440	.386	.309	.446	.434	.432		
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09		
	955	978	995	1,005	923	947	947	950	0.216	0.001
	4.5	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.6	3.0	2.3	2.3		
	.222	.361	.333	.427	.232	.418	.514	.519		
	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	0.21	0.004
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04		
	.628	.656	.683	.613	.443	.439	.375	.386	0.203	0.028
	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	1,319	1,361	1,375	1,386	1,255	1,289	1,305	1,313		
	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.439	0.031
	.438	.424	.460	.507	.746	.629	.600	.586		
	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08		
	1,059	1,097	1,106	1,109	1,026	1,046	1,050	1,051	0.483	0.008
	4.6	2.8	2.8	3.3	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.7		
	.357	.571	.562	.502	.254	.236	.178	.157		
	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.446	0.035
	1,319	1,361	1,375	1,386	1,255	1,289	1,305	1,313		
	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4		
	.708	.777	.730	.729	.449	.372	.307	.329	0.446	0.035
	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.446	0.035
	.389	.240	.155	.128	.354	.262	.204	.229		
	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07		
	1,086	1,120	1,130	1,133	1,027	1,055	1,066	1,067		

Table I.8: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Number of meals per day					
Number of meals per day for children aged 0-5	Est.	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.08
	P-val.	.212	.203	.237	.283
	Se.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
	N	1,732	1,735	1,735	1,735
Number of meals per day for children aged 6-17	Est.	-5.8*	-6.7**	-7.8**	-8.5***
	P-val.	.089	.036	.017	.010
	Se.	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Number of meals per day for individuals aged 50 or more	Est.	-0.23***	-0.23***	-0.23***	-0.22***
	P-val.	.001	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
	N	753	782	794	804
Mosquito nets					
Proportion of children aged 0-5 sleeping under mosquito nets	Est.	0.09*	0.09*	0.09*	0.09*
	P-val.	.086	.087	.075	.069
	Se.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	N	1,945	1,955	1,955	1,955
Blanket ownership					
Proportion of individuals aged 50 and more who own a blanket	Est.	11.5*	11.4**	11.8**	10.9*
	P-val.	.058	.047	.041	.057
	Se.	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
	N	753	782	794	804
Proportion of individuals aged 6-17 who own a blanket	Est.	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6
	P-val.	.301	.258	.249	.221
	Se.	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportions of children aged 0-5 who own a blanket	Est.	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
	P-val.	.523	.455	.400	.345
	Se.	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
	N	2,015	2,022	2,022	2,022

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.08	-0.10	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	0.231	0.023
	.240	.158	.197	.256	.295	.279	.277	.302		
	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07		
	1,727	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,651	1,651	1,651	1,651		
	-5.6	-6.5*	-7.3**	-7.7**	-9.6**	-8.9**	-8.6**	-8.2**	0.189	0.002
	.124	.054	.026	.021	.017	.015	.016	.021		
	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.20***	-0.21***	-0.20***	-0.21***	-0.22***	-0.22***	-0.21***	-0.22***	0.21	0.007
	.003	.002	.002	.001	.002	.001	.001	.001		
	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06		
	757	793	799	808	716	733	745	749		
	0.09*	0.09*	0.09*	0.09*	0.10*	0.10**	0.11**	0.11**	0.291	0.015
	.080	.086	.077	.073	.058	.047	.036	.035		
	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	1,934	1,943	1,944	1,944	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848		
	11.7*	11.4*	12.0**	11.4**	11.4**	11.2**	10.7**	10.2*	0.441	0.017
	.053	.056	.040	.041	.031	.032	.047	.057		
	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3		
	757	793	799	808	716	733	745	749		
	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	0.575	0.012
	.435	.308	.274	.252	.232	.141	.114	.127		
	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.473	0.071
	.490	.353	.323	.286	.266	.223	.166	.135		
	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
	2,005	2,009	2,010	2,010	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907		

Table I.9: Child malnutrition rates – 0-59 months (SCG)³

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	
Underweight children						
Proportion of children who are severely underweight1	Est.	-2.0	-1.7	-0.98	-0.87	
	P-val.	.236	.250	.453	.464	
	Se.	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are moderately underweight2	Est.	7.5	7.0	6.2	5.7	
	P-val.	.107	.106	.130	.165	
	Se.	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are underweight	Est.	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	
	P-val.	.248	.231	.202	.240	
	Se.	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Wasted children						
Proportion of children who are severely wasted	Est.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	P-val.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Se.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are moderately wasted	Est.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
	P-val.	.403	.373	.336	.357	
	Se.	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are wasted	Est.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
	P-val.	.403	.373	.336	.357	
	Se.	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Stunted children						
Proportion of children who are severely stunted	Est.	-3.4	-2.7	-1.3	-0.65	
	P-val.	.353	.454	.730	.860	
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are moderately stunted	Est.	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.0	
	P-val.	.414	.404	.421	.456	
	Se.	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	
	N	397	421	433	435	
Proportion of children who are stunted	Est.	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.4	
	P-val.	.718	.676	.562	.547	
	Se.	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	
	N	397	421	433	435	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Severe measures include all children below -3SD (2) Moderate measures include all children below -2SD. (3) The technical annex on the calculation and definition of each measure is Annex F.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	-1.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	0.517	0.014
	.296	.459	.437	.408	.416	.319	.312	.318		
	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1	0.292	0.002
	.240	.226	.226	.226	.287	.231	.262	.252		
	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.6		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.535	0.004
	.443	.341	.340	.343	.429	.391	.416	.398		
	5.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.6		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.014
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	0.56	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.217	0.002
	.846	.366	.309	.273	.251	.299	.283	.246		
	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	0.56	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.167	0.004
	.846	.366	.309	.273	.251	.299	.283	.246		
	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	-3.5	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-0.98	-1.9	-2.3	-1.9	0.486	0.014
	.358	.537	.485	.441	.792	.590	.507	.582		
	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	8.9	7.2	6.6	6.1	7.9	7.6	6.3	6.6	0.326	0.002
	.247	.318	.359	.370	.248	.256	.322	.323		
	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.7		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		
	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.4	6.9	5.7	4.1	4.7	0.597	0.004
	.528	.543	.597	.647	.351	.421	.550	.508		
	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.1		
	405	427	431	437	379	410	413	415		

Table I.10: Child malnutrition rates – 0-59 months (VFSG)³

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	
Underweight children						
Proportion of children who are severely¹ underweight	Est.	-1.1	-0.61	0.04	0.66	
	P-val.	.439	.670	.978	.616	
	Se.	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are moderately² underweight	Est.	0.72	-1.2	-1.6	-1.5	
	P-val.	.814	.681	.609	.622	
	Se.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are underweight	Est.	-0.41	-1.8	-1.5	-0.80	
	P-val.	.900	.560	.627	.792	
	Se.	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Wasted children						
Proportion of children who are severely wasted	Est.	-0.79	-0.96	-0.88	-0.81	
	P-val.	.393	.321	.394	.456	
	Se.	0.92	0.96	1.0	1.1	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are moderately wasted	Est.	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.86	
	P-val.	.411	.419	.386	.394	
	Se.	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are wasted	Est.	0.10	-0.13	-0.01	0.05	
	P-val.	.946	.930	.995	.974	
	Se.	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Stunted children						
Proportion of children who are severely stunted	Est.	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	
	P-val.	.719	.570	.431	.337	
	Se.	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are moderately stunted	Est.	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.3	
	P-val.	.689	.673	.785	.732	
	Se.	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	
	N	929	942	947	952	
Proportion of children who are stunted	Est.	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	
	P-val.	.582	.483	.466	.361	
	Se.	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	
	N	929	942	947	952	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Severe measures include all children below -3SD. (2) Moderate measures include all children below -2SD. (3) The technical annex on the calculation and definition of each measure is Annex F.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	-0.84	-0.80	0.17	0.73	-1.9	-0.37	0.92	0.95	0.435	-0
	.551	.614	.908	.610	.174	.769	.480	.458		
	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	0.65	-0.59	-1.2	-1.7	0.90	-0.35	-0.32	-0.07	0.474	0.002
	.816	.834	.668	.546	.732	.890	.898	.979		
	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	-0.19	-1.4	-1.1	-1.00	-0.99	-0.72	0.59	0.88	0.519	0.002
	.949	.649	.727	.740	.730	.789	.825	.740		
	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.84	-0.73	-0.51	-0.46	-0.01	0.003
	.205	.203	.273	.330	.285	.413	.584	.631		
	0.96	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.79	0.90	0.93	0.95		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	0.93	0.87	0.86	0.85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.13	-0
	.398	.399	.387	.375	.362	.337	.333	.328		
	1.1	1.0	0.99	0.96	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	-0.29	-0.49	-0.34	-0.23	0.16	0.31	0.52	0.56	0.153	0
	.847	.750	.823	.878	.904	.827	.715	.695		
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	2.1	1.6	2.6	3.1	0.02	1.9	3.3	3.3	0.458	0.003
	.552	.625	.427	.325	.996	.580	.317	.309		
	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	0.412	-0
	.623	.558	.680	.734	.490	.659	.637	.547		
	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.4		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		
	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	4.9	5.4	0.576	0
	.390	.400	.358	.325	.597	.472	.281	.230		
	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5		
	925	938	945	952	903	914	920	922		

Table I.11: FCS and hunger scale (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Mean FANTA hunger scale	Est.	-0.19*	-0.19*	-0.20*	-0.21*
	P-val.	.056	.068	.071	.073
	Se.	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12
	N	1,581	1,631	1,662	1,683
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories					
Little or no hunger in the household	Est.	5.0	3.3	3.2	2.8
	P-val.	.210	.406	.428	.518
	Se.	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
	N	1,581	1,631	1,662	1,683
Moderate hunger in the household	Est.	-3.0	-0.24	0.64	2.1
	P-val.	.491	.959	.900	.696
	Se.	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.4
	N	1,581	1,631	1,662	1,683
Severe hunger in the household	Est.	-1.9	-3.1	-3.9	-4.9
	P-val.	.366	.213	.170	.111
	Se.	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1
	N	1,581	1,631	1,662	1,683
Mean FCS	Est.	-0.03	0.57	0.89	1.0
	P-val.	.983	.637	.459	.391
	Se.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Calculated based on the FCS, % of households with:					
Poor food consumption (score between 0 and 21)	Est.	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.5
	P-val.	.436	.214	.177	.242
	Se.	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Borderline food consumption (score above 21 and below 35)	Est.	-2.9	-6.0	-6.8	-6.6
	P-val.	.500	.180	.141	.178
	Se.	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Acceptable food consumption (score above 35)	Est.	0.78	2.6	3.0	3.1
	P-val.	.849	.520	.458	.457
	Se.	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.21**	-0.20*	-0.22**	-0.24**	-0.09	-0.10	-0.13	-0.14	0.351	0.017
	.042	.057	.047	.035	.366	.327	.214	.169		
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		
	1,553	1,596	1,611	1,622	1,522	1,548	1,551	1,552		
	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	0.42	1.7	3.1	3.8	0.284	0.017
	.196	.194	.172	.158	.916	.670	.427	.321		
	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8		
	1,553	1,596	1,611	1,622	1,522	1,548	1,551	1,552		
	-3.6	-3.7	-4.0	-3.5	-0.19	-1.8	-3.2	-4.2	0.251	0.01
	.415	.406	.386	.469	.964	.663	.434	.316		
	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1		
	1,553	1,596	1,611	1,622	1,522	1,548	1,551	1,552		
	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-2.5	-0.23	0.13	0.16	0.38	0.091	0.002
	.396	.461	.471	.346	.887	.944	.934	.846		
	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9		
	1,553	1,596	1,611	1,622	1,522	1,548	1,551	1,552		
	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.55	0.21	0.66	0.86	0.96	0.414	0.013
	.688	.702	.729	.644	.877	.608	.492	.435		
	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.47	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.8	-3.0	-3.4	-3.6	0.12	0.01
	.865	.687	.600	.650	.509	.259	.182	.154		
	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.18	0.73	0.62	0.55	0.128	0.002
	.767	.724	.695	.809	.967	.859	.877	.890		
	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.79	-0.35	-0.15	0.28	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.1	0.306	0.013
	.844	.925	.967	.941	.711	.576	.471	.418		
	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Table I.12: FCS and hunger scale (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Mean FANTA hunger scale	Est.	-0.26**	-0.25**	-0.27**	-0.27**
	P-val.	.027	.031	.020	.021
	Se.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
	N	1,754	1,783	1,794	1,803
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories					
Little or no hunger in the household	Est.	9.1*	9.2**	10.1**	10.3**
	P-val.	.051	.043	.025	.021
	Se.	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
	N	1,754	1,783	1,794	1,803
Moderate hunger in the household	Est.	-6.1	-6.7	-7.7	-7.9
	P-val.	.223	.176	.113	.102
	Se.	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
	N	1,754	1,783	1,794	1,803
Severe hunger in the household	Est.	-3.0	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3
	P-val.	.162	.249	.287	.301
	Se.	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
	N	1,754	1,783	1,794	1,803
Mean FCS	Est.	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
	P-val.	.188	.236	.319	.364
	Se.	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Calculated based on the FCS, % of households with:					
Poor food consumption (score between 0 and 21)	Est.	-1.8	-2.0	-2.5	-3.2
	P-val.	.547	.511	.419	.311
	Se.	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Borderline food consumption (score above 21 and below 35)	Est.	-7.1	-7.2	-6.5	-5.3
	P-val.	.130	.112	.158	.244
	Se.	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Acceptable food consumption (score above 35)	Est.	8.9**	9.2**	9.0**	8.5**
	P-val.	.042	.028	.031	.035
	Se.	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.27**	-0.28**	-0.26**	-0.26**	-0.29**	-0.28**	-0.28**	-0.28**	0.382	0.034
	.021	.013	.021	.024	.011	.014	.015	.013		
	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11		
	1,740	1,777	1,792	1,800	1,701	1,713	1,716	1,716		
	9.9**	10.5**	9.8**	9.7**	11.4***	11.7***	12.0***	12.0***	0.317	0.031
	.026	.018	.028	.027	.006	.005	.003	.003		
	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0		
	1,740	1,777	1,792	1,800	1,701	1,713	1,716	1,716		
	-7.0	-7.3	-6.8	-7.0	-8.7**	-9.2**	-9.5**	-9.4**	0.221	0.022
	.136	.127	.154	.143	.047	.036	.024	.024		
	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2		
	1,740	1,777	1,792	1,800	1,701	1,713	1,716	1,716		
	-2.9	-3.3	-2.9	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	-2.6	0.073	0.011
	.168	.133	.184	.227	.212	.234	.248	.229		
	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2		
	1,740	1,777	1,792	1,800	1,701	1,713	1,716	1,716		
	1.2	1.3	0.89	0.65	1.1	1.1	0.70	0.75	0.368	0.011
	.323	.297	.449	.580	.354	.349	.536	.498		
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5	-3.2	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-2.0	0.086	0.007
	.683	.471	.429	.315	.360	.372	.399	.466		
	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-5.6	-5.2	-5.0	-4.1	-4.3	-3.8	-3.1	-3.8	0.093	0.007
	.222	.250	.266	.355	.370	.402	.481	.385		
	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	6.8	7.4*	7.4*	7.2*	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	0.204	0.009
	.121	.084	.072	.067	.110	.129	.173	.138		
	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.13: Labour participation rates and time use in productive activities (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0					0.02	
		0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01			
Economically active individuals¹ (Adults 18-64 years)								
Proportion of economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.66	0.72	0.51	1.2	0.72		
	P-val.	.760	.739	.815	.613	.739		
	Se.	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2		
	N	2,909	2,907	2,902	2,896	2,907		
Hours worked by economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-0.69	-0.62	-0.57	-0.23	-0.62		
	P-val.	.519	.560	.597	.840	.560		
	Se.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1		
	N	2,909	2,907	2,902	2,896	2,907		
Proportion of economically active individuals aged 18-64 engaged in subsidiary occupations	Est.	-4.0	-4.3	-4.5	-4.1	-4.3		
	P-val.	.259	.231	.227	.315	.231		
	Se.	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.6		
	N	1,952	1,950	1,948	1,934	1,950		
Months spent working in the main occupation by economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.17		
	P-val.	.520	.562	.560	.648	.562		
	Se.	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30		
	N	1,790	1,785	1,781	1,777	1,785		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as the main or subsidiary activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02		
	P-val.	.481	.483	.507	.488	.483		
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03		
	N	2,050	2,050	2,048	2,035	2,050		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as the main activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
	P-val.	.560	.569	.599	.616	.569		
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	N	2,024	2,023	2,017	2,006	2,023		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as a secondary activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03		
	P-val.	.291	.309	.327	.306	.309		
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	N	2,020	2,018	2,018	2,009	2,018		

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in-kind outside the household; worked on household-owned land or with household-owned livestock or fished; worked in his/her own business or a business owned by another member of the household; or even if not worked in the last seven days, does have a permanent job or enterprise such as a retail shop, factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (2) In all occupations.

Senior Citizens Grant											
	Trim=0.05					Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.02	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01		
	-0.04	-0.03	0.05	1.0	-0.03	0.59	0.55	0.84	1.4	0.314	0.003
	.985	.990	.982	.665	.990	.797	.814	.730	.564		
	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5		
	2,907	2,904	2,902	2,891	2,904	2,842	2,841	2,838	2,820		
	-0.87	-0.81	-0.70	-0.16	-0.81	-0.79	-0.78	-0.72	-0.46	0.22	0.005
	.412	.446	.514	.887	.446	.466	.475	.523	.701		
	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2		
	2,907	2,904	2,902	2,891	2,904	2,842	2,841	2,838	2,820		
	-3.8	-4.1	-4.3	-3.7	-4.1	-3.6	-3.5	-3.6	-4.4	0.103	0.006
	.278	.262	.257	.366	.262	.322	.341	.362	.268		
	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0		
	1,948	1,946	1,944	1,929	1,946	1,904	1,904	1,904	1,901		
	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.286	0.009
	.555	.584	.591	.655	.584	.549	.589	.645	.573		
	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31		
	1,786	1,783	1,777	1,769	1,783	1,749	1,749	1,741	1,735		
	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.108	0.004
	.448	.453	.520	.442	.453	.384	.416	.460	.635		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04		
	2,049	2,049	2,047	2,037	2,049	2,006	2,006	2,005	1,987		
	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.224	0.005
	.642	.642	.610	.626	.642	.792	.728	.735	.797		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	2,023	2,023	2,017	2,003	2,023	1,981	1,981	1,969	1,957		
	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.063	0.007
	.294	.311	.343	.417	.311	.266	.309	.406	.415		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	2,016	2,014	2,014	2,003	2,014	1,974	1,973	1,967	1,961		

Table I.14: Labour participation rates and time use in productive activities (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0					0.02	
		0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01			
Economically active individuals¹ (Adults 18-64 years)								
Proportion of economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5		
	P-val.	.830	.837	.730	.643	.837		
	Se.	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2		
	N	2,433	2,433	2,433	2,433	2,433		
Hours worked by economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.49		
	P-val.	.618	.632	.644	.676	.632		
	Se.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0		
	N	2,433	2,433	2,433	2,433	2,433		
Proportion of economically active individuals aged 18-64 engaged in subsidiary occupations	Est.	-3.1	-3.3	-3.6	-4.0	-3.3		
	P-val.	.452	.436	.401	.395	.436		
	Se.	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.2		
	N	1,788	1,788	1,786	1,786	1,788		
Months spent working in the main occupation by economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.43*	0.41	0.43	0.49*	0.41		
	P-val.	.083	.104	.103	.090	.104		
	Se.	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.25		
	N	1,736	1,736	1,732	1,729	1,736		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as the main or subsidiary activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01		
	P-val.	.696	.740	.783	.644	.740		
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
	N	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,895	1,900		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as the main activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00		
	P-val.	.873	.817	.705	.589	.817		
	Se.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
	N	1,849	1,849	1,847	1,846	1,849		
Proportion engaged in casual labour as a secondary activity amongst economically active individuals aged 18-64	Est.	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01		
	P-val.	.737	.799	.806	.742	.799		
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
	N	1,881	1,881	1,881	1,881	1,881		

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in-kind outside the household; worked on household-owned land or with household-owned livestock or fished; worked in his/her own business or a business owned by another member of the household; or even if not worked in last seven days, does have a permanent job or enterprise such as a retail shop, factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (2) In all occupations.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant											
	Trim=0.05					Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.02	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01		
	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	-0.96	-0.77	-0.63	0.205	0.004
	.878	.814	.927	.991	.814	.910	.931	.959	.972		
	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9		
	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,387	2,387	2,387	2,387		
	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.48	0.61	0.275	0.008
	.636	.649	.686	.664	.649	.663	.684	.654	.582		
	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1		
	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,387	2,387	2,387	2,387		
	-3.2	-3.5	-3.7	-3.8	-3.5	-2.9	-3.0	-3.5	-3.6	0.116	0.004
	.443	.413	.396	.409	.413	.498	.490	.435	.428		
	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6		
	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,752	1,752	1,752	1,749		
	0.45*	0.44*	0.42*	0.47*	0.44*	0.44*	0.43*	0.41	0.35	0.141	0.004
	.065	.077	.092	.078	.077	.068	.078	.101	.202		
	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.27		
	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,729	1,693	1,693	1,693	1,688		
	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.111	0.006
	.656	.668	.628	.398	.668	.582	.627	.657	.496		
	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04		
	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,880	1,883	1,848	1,848	1,847	1,843		
	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.116	0.004
	.858	.877	.799	.740	.877	.887	.911	.945	.858		
	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		
	1,833	1,833	1,832	1,832	1,833	1,799	1,799	1,799	1,797		
	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.133	0.007
	.701	.755	.778	.617	.755	.523	.563	.585	.484		
	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05		
	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,863	1,867	1,834	1,834	1,831	1,825		

Table I.15: Land ownership (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2
	P-val.	.505	.443	.387	.388
	Se.	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7
	N	1,590	1,640	1,683	1,706
Acres of land owned	Est.	1.6***	1.8***	2.1***	2.1***
	P-val.	.008	.004	.001	.002
	Se.	0.58	0.61	0.62	0.66
	N	1,379	1,433	1,471	1,485
Acres of land owned currently cultivated	Est.	0.63**	0.94***	0.97***	0.90**
	P-val.	.030	.004	.004	.011
	Se.	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.36
	N	1,361	1,417	1,451	1,478
Proportion of households renting out land owned	Est.	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
	P-val.	.326	.362	.348	.369
	Se.	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
	N	1,590	1,640	1,683	1,706
Acres of land owned rented out	Est.	0.24**	0.24**	0.27**	0.28**
	P-val.	.026	.024	.012	.011
	Se.	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
	N	1,361	1,417	1,451	1,478
Proportion of households cultivating land not owned	Est.	4.9	5.3*	5.4*	5.9*
	P-val.	.123	.088	.096	.074
	Se.	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
	N	1,590	1,640	1,683	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.60	0.75	0.43	0.37	-0.87	-0.25	0.31	0.11	0.275	0.009
	.802	.762	.869	.889	.706	.914	.897	.966		
	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4		
	1,542	1,589	1,610	1,629	1,527	1,551	1,564	1,564		
	1.2**	1.4**	1.8***	1.9***	1.4**	1.9***	2.2***	2.3***	0.387	0.009
	.050	.020	.005	.004	.016	.001	.000	.000		
	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.58		
	1,365	1,410	1,445	1,469	1,334	1,373	1,396	1,404		
	0.59**	0.67**	0.63*	0.75**	0.75***	0.91***	0.91***	0.92***	0.324	0.008
	.040	.031	.063	.030	.007	.002	.004	.004		
	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32		
	1,341	1,406	1,435	1,465	1,360	1,394	1,404	1,405		
	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.154	0.001
	.415	.454	.586	.599	.134	.266	.384	.371		
	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2		
	1,542	1,589	1,610	1,629	1,527	1,551	1,564	1,564		
	0.14	0.18*	0.16	0.17	0.15*	0.15*	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.003
	.144	.081	.147	.120	.069	.079	.138	.157		
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09		
	1,341	1,406	1,435	1,465	1,360	1,394	1,404	1,405		
	5.8*	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	0.321	0.007
	.071	.121	.157	.186	.200	.117	.106	.112		
	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1		
	1,542	1,589	1,610	1,629	1,527	1,551	1,564	1,564		

Table I.16: Land ownership (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	-0.49	-0.24	-0.38	-0.47	
	P-val.	.837	.914	.865	.832	
	Se.	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	
	N	1,777	1,804	1,814	1,830	
Acres of land owned	Est.	-0.26	-0.22	-0.20	-0.18	
	P-val.	.486	.539	.579	.614	
	Se.	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.35	
	N	1,457	1,492	1,508	1,520	
Acres of land owned currently cultivated	Est.	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	
	P-val.	.709	.958	.968	.918	
	Se.	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	
	N	1,422	1,465	1,496	1,508	
Proportion of households renting out land owned	Est.	0.35	0.42	0.72	0.83	
	P-val.	.845	.808	.670	.611	
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	
	N	1,777	1,804	1,814	1,830	
Acres of land owned rented out	Est.	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	
	P-val.	.717	.370	.290	.256	
	Se.	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	
	N	1,422	1,465	1,496	1,508	
Proportion of households cultivating land not owned	Est.	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.6	
	P-val.	.421	.525	.655	.675	
	Se.	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	
	N	1,777	1,804	1,814	1,830	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-1.2	-0.82	-0.13	-0.27	-2.9	-3.1	-2.6	-2.6	0.391	0.01
	.627	.728	.956	.904	.217	.182	.258	.260		
	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3		
	1,757	1,794	1,806	1,819	1,705	1,722	1,731	1,734		
	-0.25	-0.21	-0.16	-0.12	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.439	0.007
	.490	.567	.663	.734	.901	.994	.991	.975		
	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40		
	1,449	1,486	1,496	1,508	1,398	1,414	1,423	1,442		
	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	-0.21	-0.22	-0.15	-0.06	0.461	0.007
	.937	.846	.894	.814	.250	.223	.393	.733		
	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18		
	1,407	1,463	1,481	1,496	1,383	1,416	1,427	1,433		
	-0.49	-0.14	0.14	0.66	0.54	0.82	0.99	1.1	0.184	0.001
	.794	.937	.936	.689	.778	.662	.589	.535		
	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8		
	1,757	1,794	1,806	1,819	1,705	1,722	1,731	1,734		
	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.191	-0
	.339	.258	.216	.189	.299	.352	.339	.380		
	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	1,407	1,463	1,481	1,496	1,383	1,416	1,427	1,433		
	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.7	0.308	0.004
	.524	.451	.536	.510	.273	.303	.249	.209		
	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7		
	1,757	1,794	1,806	1,819	1,705	1,722	1,731	1,734		

Table I.17: Livestock ownership and sales (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households that own any type of livestock	Est.	3.9	5.4	6.5	7.2
	P-val.	.271	.163	.121	.100
	Se.	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.4
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households purchasing any type of livestock in the past year	Est.	10.9***	12.1***	13.6***	14.3***
	P-val.	.008	.004	.002	.002
	Se.	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	24,800	22,100	14,000	14,300
	P-val.	.125	.158	.366	.353
	Se.	16,200	15,700	15,500	15,400
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households selling any type of livestock in the past year	Est.	-1.7	-1.0	0.11	0.08
	P-val.	.644	.789	.977	.985
	Se.	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-12,100	-11,000	-13,600	-15,000
	P-val.	.743	.757	.699	.663
	Se.	36,900	35,700	35,100	34,600
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	0.386	0.009
	.231	.269	.265	.309	.413	.363	.406	.395		
	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	7.6*	7.6**	7.4*	7.2*	7.5**	7.4**	7.6**	7.9**	0.156	0.009
	.051	.048	.051	.051	.042	.037	.035	.028		
	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	15,500	22,500	20,700	19,500	16,600	18,400	18,700	19,700	0.195	0.003
	.300	.118	.136	.162	.279	.212	.202	.168		
	15,000	14,400	13,900	13,900	15,400	14,700	14,600	14,300		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	1.8	0.05	-0.58	-0.69	-2.3	-0.85	-1.2	-1.5	0.281	0.009
	.649	.990	.884	.862	.594	.837	.765	.710		
	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-6,100	-11,000	-12,900	-15,400	-15,900	-13,200	-16,300	-18,100	0.538	0.006
	.874	.766	.715	.660	.692	.730	.661	.618		
	38,600	36,900	35,300	35,100	40,100	38,000	37,200	36,200		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Table I.18: Livestock ownership and sales (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households that own any type of livestock	Est.	9.3**	9.8***	11.0***	11.3***
	P-val.	.014	.007	.002	.002
	Se.	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households purchasing any type of livestock in the past year	Est.	25.6***	25.7***	26.3***	26.7***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	16,300	16,400	17,600	18,100
	P-val.	.274	.283	.266	.253
	Se.	14,900	15,300	15,800	15,900
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households selling any type of livestock in the past year	Est.	5.2	6.0	6.7*	6.6*
	P-val.	.187	.122	.086	.089
	Se.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	8,800	9,200	7,300	6,300
	P-val.	.645	.626	.694	.726
	Se.	19,200	18,900	18,700	18,100
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households owning any:					
Cattle	Est.	5.0*	6.5**	7.9***	8.7***
	P-val.	.083	.020	.007	.003
	Se.	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Goats	Est.	6.5*	7.0**	7.5**	7.4**
	P-val.	.074	.043	.027	.024
	Se.	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Sheep	Est.	0.74	0.97	0.84	0.81
	P-val.	.711	.587	.627	.634
	Se.	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	8.7**	10.0***	10.7***	11.3***	6.5*	7.3**	7.9**	8.2**	0.381	0.011
	.022	.007	.003	.002	.061	.030	.017	.015		
	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	27.2***	26.9***	27.0***	27.3***	24.9***	25.6***	25.3***	25.5***	0.079	0.006
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	16,100	16,700	17,900	19,000	11,500	13,600	14,800	16,300	0.066	0.007
	.267	.279	.261	.228	.426	.349	.328	.290		
	14,500	15,400	15,900	15,700	14,400	14,500	15,200	15,400		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	4.9	5.2	6.1	6.6*	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.241	0.008
	.212	.176	.109	.083	.626	.491	.491	.485		
	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	900	3,000	3,000	2,900	600	500	1,500	1,300	0.134	0.003
	.963	.872	.871	.877	.975	.978	.938	.945		
	19,200	18,800	18,700	18,600	17,900	18,200	18,900	18,700		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	5.6*	6.5**	7.8***	8.6***	5.7*	5.7*	5.9**	5.9**	0.576	0.011
	.061	.024	.008	.005	.056	.054	.050	.048		
	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	6.4*	7.0**	7.9**	8.4***	7.0**	7.6**	7.5**	7.9**	0.463	0.008
	.068	.039	.016	.009	.044	.021	.023	.021		
	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.81	0.61	0.59	0.56	0.65	0.74	0.75	0.67	0.514	0.01
	.689	.732	.731	.739	.752	.709	.706	.726		
	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.18: Livestock ownership and sales (VFSG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Camels	Est.	-0.18	-0.05	-0.08	-0.08
	P-val.	.646	.878	.822	.817
	Se.	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Donkeys	Est.	-0.31	-0.20	-0.22	-0.21
	P-val.	.301	.437	.375	.373
	Se.	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.24
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Pigs	Est.	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
	P-val.	.409	.333	.307	.308
	Se.	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Poultry	Est.	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.2
	P-val.	.384	.338	.283	.361
	Se.	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Other livestock	Est.	-6.3*	-4.8	-4.4	-4.5
	P-val.	.093	.203	.239	.233
	Se.	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-0.11	-0.10	-0.10	-0	0.002
	.858	.965	.996	.995	.768	.803	.803	.801		
	0.40	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.38		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.08	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.29	-0.28	-0.27	-0.26	-0	0.002
	.776	.569	.518	.524	.465	.460	.446	.435		
	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.33		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.301	0.01
	.280	.270	.301	.310	.626	.527	.543	.580		
	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.4	0.58	0.18	0.40	0.34	0.351	0.011
	.450	.342	.285	.316	.877	.960	.907	.919		
	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-5.3	-4.8	-4.0	-3.7	-8.4**	-8.2**	-8.5**	-8.7**	0.021	0.005
	.149	.191	.286	.326	.030	.028	.020	.015		
	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.19: Purchase and sale of productive assets¹ (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households purchasing assets in the last year	Est.	-0.49	0.24	0.99	1.3
	P-val.	.878	.937	.748	.667
	Se.	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Value of assets purchased in the last year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	200	200	600	600
	P-val.	.918	.890	.680	.646
	Se.	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households selling assets in the last year	Est.	-0.15	-0.08	-0.03	-0.01
	P-val.	.814	.891	.959	.989
	Se.	0.64	0.56	0.53	0.51
	N	1,619	1,664	1,692	1,709
Value of assets sold in the last year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	40.8	-80.5	-69.9	-81.0
	P-val.	.915	.815	.829	.798
	Se.	400	300	300	300
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Table I.20: Purchase and sale of productive assets² and asset index score (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households purchasing assets in the last year	Est.	9.2**	7.8**	7.6**	7.3**
	P-val.	.013	.032	.035	.042
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Value of assets purchased in the last year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-72.7	-600	-700	-600
	P-val.	.963	.712	.710	.760
	Se.	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households selling assets in the last year	Est.	-0.35	-0.33	-0.24	-0.26
	P-val.	.485	.482	.609	.561
	Se.	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.44
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Value of assets sold in the last year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,600	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500
	P-val.	.168	.163	.155	.138
	Se.	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.10	0.67	0.53	0.44	-1.3	-0.16	0.41	0.33	0.211	0.008
	.975	.827	.870	.890	.697	.962	.899	.918		
	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	500	500	500	500	-500	-200	-10.0	93.6	0.127	0.003
	.764	.764	.728	.701	.770	.920	.995	.951		
	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,500		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-0.01	-0.18	-0.14	-0.11	-0.24	-0.14	-0.12	-0.16	-0.01	0.001
	.990	.758	.803	.832	.710	.803	.828	.780		
	0.64	0.60	0.56	0.54	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.56		
	1,553	1,603	1,618	1,628	1,524	1,551	1,567	1,567		
	-300	-200	-200	-200	-200	-200	-300	-300	-0	0.001
	.449	.486	.536	.538	.532	.478	.446	.415		
	400	300	300	300	400	300	300	300		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	9.3**	8.0**	7.9**	7.4**	9.3**	10.5***	10.8***	10.8***	0.221	0.004
	.015	.026	.029	.045	.015	.005	.003	.002		
	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	200	-200	-84.5	-200	1,900	1,900	1,700	1,600	0.066	0.003
	.871	.882	.961	.897	.229	.223	.307	.341		
	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,900	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.25	-0.55	-0.47	-0.35	-0.34	0.155	0.001
	.487	.471	.448	.570	.289	.327	.465	.453		
	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.52	0.48	0.47	0.46		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-1,600	-1,600	-1,500	-1,500	-1,700	-1,700	-1,700	-1,600	-0	0.002
	.175	.159	.151	.142	.139	.125	.132	.129		
	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.21: Migration (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households with a migrant household member	Est.	13.9***	14.5***	15.3***	14.4***
	P-val.	.003	.002	.001	.003
	Se.	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table I.22: Migration (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households with a migrant household member	Est.	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6
	P-val.	.658	.627	.641	.698
	Se.	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	14.4***	13.0***	11.9***	11.2**	12.8***	12.9***	12.7***	12.5***	0.129	0.003
	.002	.005	.009	.015	.004	.004	.004	.004		
	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-1.1	-0.45	-0.92	-0.78	0.137	0.003
	.748	.734	.732	.728	.807	.915	.820	.845		
	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.23: Child labour participation rates (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01
Child labour¹ (children aged 6-17)					
Proportion of children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05
	P-val.	.196	.197	.218	.153
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	2,830	2,830	2,824	2,820
Proportion of female children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01
	P-val.	.830	.864	.991	.890
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	N	1,411	1,411	1,407	1,399
Proportion of male children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
	P-val.	.152	.165	.142	.135
	Se.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	N	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,409

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) UBOS definition of child labour.

Table I.24: Child labour participation rates (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01
Child labour¹ (children aged 6-17)					
Proportion of children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	P-val.	.827	.807	.834	.865
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	3,707	3,706	3,694	3,669
Proportion of female children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03
	P-val.	.590	.606	.491	.409
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	N	1,833	1,832	1,812	1,784
Proportion of male children aged 6-17 engaged in child labour	Est.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
	P-val.	.359	.384	.408	.459
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	1,847	1,847	1,847	1,838

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) UBOS definition of child labour.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01		
	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.217	0.006
	.169	.169	.184	.209	.160	.172	.177	.195		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,802	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,800	0.196	0.003
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01		
	.917	.920	.977	.892	.963	.904	.734	.790		
	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.237	0.003
	1,410	1,410	1,407	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,397	1,392		
	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08		
	.143	.139	.135	.121	.183	.171	.135	.106	0.237	0.003
	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	1,416	1,416	1,408	1,401	1,424	1,424	1,422	1,411		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01		
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.297	0.007
	.812	.760	.806	.884	.769	.779	.783	.823		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	3,697	3,687	3,684	3,668	3,620	3,620	3,617	3,612	0.276	0.003
	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03		
	.628	.626	.497	.391	.680	.654	.593	.413		
	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.319	0.005
	1,829	1,829	1,814	1,781	1,796	1,796	1,782	1,757		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	.367	.384	.372	.438	.353	.364	.376	.457	0.319	0.005
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04		
	1,841	1,841	1,839	1,822	1,816	1,816	1,816	1,806		

Table I.25: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	Est.	-0.90	-1.4	-2.2	-2.7
	P-val.	.688	.587	.443	.384
	Se.	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1
	N	1,603	1,656	1,691	1,703
Mean number of rooms²	Est.	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
	P-val.	.792	.937	.965	.988
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	Est.	1.3*	1.1	1.0	0.95
	P-val.	.077	.137	.179	.230
	Se.	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.79
	N	1,617	1,662	1,686	1,704
Proportion of households with a safe water source³	Est.	5.0*	4.2	3.6	3.2
	P-val.	.071	.118	.196	.238
	Se.	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
	N	1,600	1,652	1,690	1,707
Proportion of households with a good-quality toilet	Est.	-2.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6
	P-val.	.498	.691	.673	.656
	Se.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
	N	1,593	1,647	1,679	1,699
Proportion of households with a good-quality toilet (incl. shared)⁴	Est.	-2.1	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2
	P-val.	.583	.657	.725	.750
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
	N	1,593	1,647	1,679	1,699
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity⁵	Est.	1.00	0.68	0.66	0.71
	P-val.	.431	.567	.570	.551
	Se.	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	N	1,174	1,205	1,218	1,230
Paraffin is the main source of lighting	Est.	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6
	P-val.	.506	.466	.400	.410
	Se.	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	1,174	1,205	1,218	1,230
Battery torch/lantern is the main source of lighting	Est.	-3.0	-2.6	-3.1	-3.5
	P-val.	.330	.410	.354	.322
	Se.	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
	N	1,174	1,205	1,218	1,230
Candle/tadooba (tin lamp) is the main source of lighting	Est.	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.2
	P-val.	.531	.455	.345	.331
	Se.	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
	N	1,174	1,205	1,218	1,230
Firewood is the main source of lighting	Est.	3.4*	3.2*	3.2*	3.3*
	P-val.	.084	.085	.075	.078
	Se.	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
	N	1,174	1,205	1,218	1,230

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013. **Notes:** (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchens only if used for living rooms or sleeping as well. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected wells/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and flush toilets. Following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if shared. (5) Includes grids, generators or solar electricity supply.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.0*	3.2*	3.1*	0.363	0.007
	.523	.369	.310	.345	.119	.071	.060	.078		
	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7		
	1,553	1,598	1,618	1,628	1,512	1,548	1,565	1,565	0.726	0.023
	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01		
	.932	.947	.821	.806	.952	.807	.826	.872		
	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.01	0.001
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	0.49	0.60	0.70	0.74	0.61	0.69	0.77	0.73		
	.545	.460	.384	.383	.458	.370	.308	.333	0.575	0.061
	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.75		
	1,574	1,605	1,617	1,627	1,526	1,563	1,567	1,567		
	5.1*	4.2	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	0.203	0.005
	.060	.114	.135	.165	.294	.201	.181	.174		
	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5		
	1,562	1,603	1,620	1,630	1,510	1,552	1,567	1,567	0.209	0.004
	-3.7	-2.7	-2.7	-3.2	-1.6	-2.3	-2.8	-3.0		
	.271	.402	.404	.321	.640	.479	.364	.330		
	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	0.663	0.007
	1,552	1,602	1,623	1,629	1,514	1,554	1,561	1,562		
	-2.9	-1.5	-0.40	-0.54	-2.3	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7		
	.411	.664	.904	.871	.535	.427	.396	.420	0.396	0.004
	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4		
	1,552	1,602	1,623	1,629	1,514	1,554	1,561	1,562		
	0.61	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.78	0.99	0.84	0.75	0.535	0.02
	.621	.547	.466	.454	.560	.449	.507	.530		
	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2		
	1,173	1,193	1,208	1,213	1,130	1,152	1,162	1,170	0.611	0.035
	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6		
	.570	.562	.559	.520	.419	.422	.430	.414		
	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.863	0.221
	1,173	1,193	1,208	1,213	1,130	1,152	1,162	1,170		
	-1.6	-2.9	-3.5	-3.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.0		
	.575	.327	.226	.283	.602	.433	.417	.441	0.611	0.035
	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6		
	1,173	1,193	1,208	1,213	1,130	1,152	1,162	1,170		
	0.58	1.6	2.3	1.9	-2.0	-2.8	-2.5	-2.2	0.863	0.221
	.874	.652	.534	.588	.561	.405	.437	.489		
	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2		
	1,173	1,193	1,208	1,213	1,130	1,152	1,162	1,170	0.863	0.221
	4.2**	4.0**	3.8**	3.9**	3.1	3.4*	3.7**	3.4*		
	.029	.030	.042	.036	.106	.062	.038	.051		
	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.863	0.221
	1,173	1,193	1,208	1,213	1,130	1,152	1,162	1,170		

Table I.26: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	Est.	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
	P-val.	.332	.303	.239	.225
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	N	1,775	1,801	1,810	1,824
Mean number of rooms¹	Est.	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08
	P-val.	.426	.404	.389	.488
	Se.	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
	N	1,766	1,807	1,817	1,826
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	Est.	-0.03	0.33	0.07	0.09
	P-val.	.973	.718	.930	.910
	Se.	0.96	0.91	0.83	0.80
	N	1,751	1,800	1,824	1,837
Proportion of households with a safe water source²	Est.	-0.61	-0.40	-0.07	-0.03
	P-val.	.876	.918	.985	.994
	Se.	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
	N	1,769	1,808	1,819	1,826
Proportion of households with a good-quality toilet³	Est.	-5.4	-5.3	-4.6	-4.0
	P-val.	.113	.104	.164	.239
	Se.	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
	N	1,771	1,803	1,815	1,823
Proportion of households with a good-quality toilet (incl. shared)	Est.	-0.72	-2.1	-1.8	-1.5
	P-val.	.869	.646	.694	.747
	Se.	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
	N	1,771	1,803	1,815	1,823
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity⁴	Est.	1.1	0.75	0.60	0.52
	P-val.	.548	.644	.700	.722
	Se.	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
	N	777	824	846	858
Paraffin is the main source of lighting	Est.	-2.5	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8
	P-val.	.533	.626	.639	.637
	Se.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
	N	777	824	846	858
Battery torch/lantern is the main source of lighting	Est.	0.89	-3.2	-3.0	-2.7
	P-val.	.886	.592	.610	.641
	Se.	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8
	N	777	824	846	858
Candle/tadooba is the main source of lighting	Est.	-3.8	0.90	2.5	2.2
	P-val.	.612	.899	.704	.741
	Se.	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.6
	N	777	824	846	858
Firewood is the main source of lighting	Est.	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.5
	P-val.	.259	.329	.410	.347
	Se.	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
	N	777	824	846	858

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013. **Notes:** (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchens only if used for living rooms or sleeping as well. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected wells/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and flush toilets. Following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if shared. (5) Includes grids, generators or solar electricity supply.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.526	0.015
	.195	.245	.237	.225	.251	.254	.260	.252		
	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7		
	1,772	1,794	1,808	1,814	1,716	1,730	1,735	1,735		
	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.07	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.546	0.013
	.270	.407	.430	.497	.793	.966	.687	.655		
	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11		
	1,764	1,798	1,809	1,811	1,698	1,725	1,730	1,733		
	0.03	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.21	0.59	0.59	0.045	0.003
	.970	.796	.954	.937	.870	.817	.507	.481		
	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.81	0.95	0.92	0.89	0.84		
	1,754	1,791	1,813	1,826	1,704	1,719	1,728	1,733		
	-2.1	-0.95	-0.39	-0.09	-2.2	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	0.487	0.036
	.571	.797	.916	.981	.571	.508	.521	.537		
	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7		
	1,766	1,795	1,806	1,814	1,716	1,722	1,731	1,733		
	-6.5**	-5.6*	-4.5	-3.8	-4.6	-4.4	-4.2	-3.6	0.072	0.006
	.044	.079	.166	.249	.206	.196	.204	.251		
	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2		
	1,757	1,790	1,801	1,810	1,707	1,721	1,729	1,729		
	-0.35	-1.1	-1.3	-0.90	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.6	0.06	0.007
	.935	.806	.768	.847	.237	.321	.411	.349		
	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9		
	1,757	1,790	1,801	1,810	1,707	1,721	1,729	1,729		
	0.46	0.57	0.41	-0.02	0.82	0.64	0.45	0.20	0.48	0.011
	.791	.731	.788	.991	.640	.699	.783	.897		
	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5		
	775	811	834	846	759	795	814	824		
	-3.0	-3.0	-2.0	-1.2	0.93	0.51	0.47	0.41	0.426	0.009
	.457	.438	.597	.752	.824	.898	.906	.914		
	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8		
	775	811	834	846	759	795	814	824		
	-0.72	0.42	0.35	-0.20	1.3	-0.52	0.26	-0.60	0.419	0.019
	.909	.945	.952	.973	.838	.932	.964	.914		
	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6		
	775	811	834	846	759	795	814	824		
	3.7	2.0	0.33	0.61	-2.6	-0.29	-1.4	-0.50	0.379	0.018
	.601	.773	.961	.927	.694	.963	.814	.936		
	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2		
	775	811	834	846	759	795	814	824		
	-0.30	0.78	2.3	2.5	1.3	0.94	0.89	1.1	0.087	0.003
	.935	.830	.527	.489	.723	.794	.808	.765		
	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6		
	775	811	834	846	759	795	814	824		

Table I.27: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	
Overall school enrolment						
Proportion of female children enrolled in school	Est.	0.03	0.10	0.34	0.33	
	P-val.	.991	.972	.906	.907	
	Se.	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	
	N	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,383	
Proportion of male children enrolled in school	Est.	-0.25	-0.94	-1.4	-1.5	
	P-val.	.932	.737	.615	.583	
	Se.	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	
	N	1,331	1,349	1,351	1,358	
Proportion of children enrolled in school	Est.	-0.27	-0.64	-0.55	-0.40	
	P-val.	.896	.752	.779	.836	
	Se.	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	
	N	2,715	2,743	2,746	2,747	
Proportion of children enrolled in school (robustness check)	Est.	5.1*	6.0**	6.1**	6.3**	
	P-val.	.095	.032	.031	.027	
	Se.	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	
	N	1,110	1,160	1,179	1,182	
Progression rate (secondary and primary)¹						
Primary school progression rates for female children	Est.	-7.5	-7.7	-7.7	-7.8	
	P-val.	.279	.249	.234	.210	
	Se.	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	
	N	899	913	914	914	
Primary school progression rates for male children	Est.	-2.4	-2.2	-2.8	-2.9	
	P-val.	.684	.696	.601	.576	
	Se.	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	
	N	918	928	930	930	
Primary school progression rates for children	Est.	-5.0	-4.4	-3.5	-3.6	
	P-val.	.298	.332	.432	.405	
	Se.	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	
	N	1,858	1,875	1,877	1,879	
Primary school progression rates for children (robustness check)	Est.	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.3	
	P-val.	.496	.546	.497	.537	
	Se.	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	
	N	1,110	1,160	1,179	1,182	

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	0.60	0.25	0.46	0.33	0.83	0.46	0.42	0.31	0.657	0.019
	.839	.931	.872	.908	.780	.873	.880	.909		
	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8		
	1,341	1,362	1,374	1,380	1,331	1,366	1,367	1,368	0.575	0.01
	-0.70	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-0.86	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7		
	.808	.704	.626	.569	.765	.698	.585	.541		
	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	0.617	0.027
	1,341	1,348	1,360	1,362	1,335	1,347	1,353	1,359		
	-0.65	-0.67	-0.49	-0.33	-0.30	-0.34	-0.33	-0.24		
	.765	.754	.809	.869	.886	.872	.871	.905	0.426	0.007
	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0		
	2,713	2,737	2,738	2,738	2,704	2,720	2,728	2,728		
	6.2**	6.3**	6.7**	6.3**	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.137	0
	.040	.032	.017	.022	.243	.188	.167	.176		
	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7		
	1,133	1,166	1,182	1,182	1,095	1,134	1,142	1,148	0.129	0.001
	-8.5	-8.1	-8.4	-8.2	-7.5	-7.6	-8.3	-8.8		
	.216	.216	.191	.192	.328	.263	.213	.177		
	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	0.132	0.001
	895	909	911	911	899	907	908	908		
	-1.7	-1.8	-2.2	-2.3	-3.7	-2.9	-2.5	-2.3		
	.776	.759	.692	.665	.526	.613	.660	.676	0.22	0.002
	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5		
	921	932	932	932	927	930	930	930		
	-4.1	-3.9	-3.6	-3.8	-4.0	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9	0.132	0.001
	.388	.381	.398	.367	.372	.337	.344	.348		
	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2		
	1,843	1,875	1,876	1,878	1,851	1,860	1,860	1,862	0.22	0.002
	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	-1.9	-0.78	0.11	0.26		
	.628	.631	.600	.667	.641	.844	.978	.943		
	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	0.22	0.002
	1,133	1,166	1,182	1,182	1,095	1,134	1,142	1,148		

Table I.27: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (SCG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025
Days of school missed (secondary and primary)					
Days of school missed for female children	Est.	-0.06	0.02	0.14	0.19
	P-val.	.933	.973	.843	.771
	Se.	0.76	0.73	0.69	0.66
	N	853	859	863	863
Days of school missed in for male children	Est.	-0.26	-0.19	-0.27	-0.31
	P-val.	.723	.776	.697	.650
	Se.	0.73	0.68	0.69	0.69
	N	862	880	890	892
Days of school missed for children	Est.	-0.14	-0.10	-0.03	-0.06
	P-val.	.804	.852	.954	.910
	Se.	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.51
	N	1,730	1,765	1,788	1,788
Days of school missed for children (robustness check)	Est.	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.33
	P-val.	.474	.501	.591	.507
	Se.	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.50
	N	1,110	1,160	1,179	1,182

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Proportion of children graduating to the next appropriate grade since the last academic year.

Table I.28: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.01 ¹	0.015	0.02	0.025
Overall school enrolment					
Proportion of female children enrolled in school	Est.	-6.2*	-5.9*	-6.0*	-6.5*
	P-val.	.081	.096	.090	.061
	Se.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
	N	1,670	1,673	1,677	1,682
Proportion of male children enrolled in school	Est.	-1.3	-0.31	0.17	0.30
	P-val.	.563	.881	.934	.880
	Se.	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	1,696	1,721	1,723	1,723
Proportion of children enrolled in school	Est.	-3.0	-3.4*	-3.4*	-3.3*
	P-val.	.135	.081	.075	.078
	Se.	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
	N	3,401	3,418	3,418	3,428
Proportion of children enrolled in school (robustness check)	Est.	1.2	1.1	0.98	0.71
	P-val.	.589	.599	.648	.740
	Se.	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
	N	1,253	1,280	1,294	1,305

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.46	0.37	0.35	0.27	0.029	0.011
	.890	1.000	.891	.825	.526	.604	.615	.681		
	0.77	0.73	0.69	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.69	0.66		
	847	857	858	860	840	856	856	856	0.023	0.01
	-0.57	-0.48	-0.37	-0.39	-0.45	-0.43	-0.34	-0.30		
	.464	.505	.600	.575	.579	.565	.638	.668		
	0.79	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.81	0.75	0.72	0.70	0.025	0.02
	860	880	891	891	878	883	887	887		
	0.12	-0.01	0.04	-0.03	0.53	0.59	0.48	0.32		
	.825	.989	.945	.954	.376	.295	.390	.549	0.014	0.014
	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.54		
	1,731	1,762	1,781	1,781	1,716	1,751	1,768	1,771		
	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.014	0.014
	.670	.566	.489	.495	.983	.722	.723	.695		
	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.48		
	1,133	1,166	1,182	1,182	1,095	1,134	1,142	1,148		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	-6.1*	-5.8*	-6.1*	-6.5*	-5.1	-5.1	-5.6*	-6.1*	0.453	0.003
	.085	.098	.085	.056	.133	.134	.099	.074		
	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4		
	1,671	1,672	1,677	1,682	1,642	1,649	1,650	1,650	0.476	0.001
	-0.67	-0.10	0.26	0.37	-0.30	0.04	0.37	0.38		
	.761	.960	.898	.850	.900	.986	.860	.853		
	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.464	0.003
	1,709	1,722	1,724	1,724	1,688	1,699	1,701	1,701		
	-3.0	-3.4*	-3.4*	-3.4*	-2.7	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8		
	.132	.079	.070	.063	.178	.129	.115	.115	0.241	0.001
	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8		
	3,396	3,410	3,411	3,421	3,350	3,351	3,351	3,351		
	0.95	0.75	0.73	0.54	0.89	0.84	0.43	0.33	0.241	0.001
	.691	.737	.740	.801	.722	.719	.848	.879		
	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2		
	1,245	1,282	1,296	1,307	1,216	1,265	1,277	1,283		

Table I.28: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (VFSG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.01 ¹	0.015	0.02	0.025
Progression rate (secondary and primary)²					
Primary school progression rates for female children	Est.	-3.1	-3.8	-4.0	-3.9
	P-val.	.621	.551	.510	.500
	Se.	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8
	N	1,221	1,263	1,272	1,275
Primary school progression rates for male children	Est.	2.7	1.4	0.40	-0.20
	P-val.	.608	.773	.933	.967
	Se.	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7
	N	1,337	1,352	1,353	1,353
Primary school progression rates for children	Est.	-0.97	-0.95	-1.2	-1.4
	P-val.	.793	.786	.720	.675
	Se.	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
	N	2,625	2,627	2,633	2,633
Primary school progression rates for children (robustness check)	Est.	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.8
	P-val.	.396	.440	.529	.563
	Se.	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
	N	1,253	1,280	1,294	1,305
Days of school missed (secondary and primary)					
Days of school missed for female children	Est.	0.57	0.53	0.42	0.42
	P-val.	.403	.413	.488	.491
	Se.	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.62
	N	1,200	1,226	1,240	1,247
Days of school missed in for male children	Est.	-0.71	-0.78	-0.84	-0.85
	P-val.	.265	.223	.181	.161
	Se.	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.60
	N	1,295	1,298	1,298	1,298
Days of school missed for children	Est.	-0.43	-0.39	-0.34	-0.33
	P-val.	.424	.465	.504	.516
	Se.	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.50
	N	2,517	2,534	2,541	2,541
Days of school missed for children (robustness check)	Est.	-0.08	-0.12	-0.16	-0.18
	P-val.	.866	.785	.694	.647
	Se.	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.40
	N	1,253	1,280	1,294	1,305

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Proportion of children graduating to the next appropriate grade since the last academic year.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025		
	-3.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.9	-3.8	-3.9	-4.3	-4.0	0.155	0.002
	.638	.540	.526	.503	.564	.531	.474	.492		
	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8		
	1,222	1,263	1,271	1,275	1,191	1,238	1,254	1,260	0.184	0.001
	2.5	1.3	0.50	0.12	2.9	1.3	0.30	-0.50		
	.634	.796	.916	.980	.575	.790	.949	.914		
	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	0.169	0.002
	1,336	1,347	1,349	1,349	1,320	1,330	1,331	1,332		
	-0.63	-0.81	-1.0	-1.2	-0.85	-1.3	-1.5	-1.6		
	.864	.817	.762	.706	.820	.710	.652	.622	0.258	0.002
	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3		
	2,624	2,630	2,630	2,630	2,592	2,592	2,593	2,593		
	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.079	0.002
	.490	.397	.508	.542	.644	.650	.687	.669		
	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2		
	1,245	1,282	1,296	1,307	1,216	1,265	1,277	1,283	0.06	0.002
	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.42	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.33		
	.400	.429	.480	.491	.653	.612	.625	.599		
	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.62	0.76	0.71	0.67	0.63	0.099	0.001
	1,204	1,227	1,241	1,247	1,166	1,203	1,221	1,224		
	-0.63	-0.80	-0.86	-0.88	-0.72	-0.84	-0.90	-0.91		
	.330	.205	.168	.150	.239	.153	.121	.123	0.079	0.002
	0.65	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.59		
	1,279	1,297	1,298	1,298	1,283	1,290	1,290	1,290		
	-0.42	-0.38	-0.33	-0.32	-0.39	-0.34	-0.32	-0.32	0.132	0.002
	.432	.473	.515	.517	.464	.511	.527	.517		
	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.49		
	2,526	2,537	2,539	2,539	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	0.132	0.002
	-0.27	-0.23	-0.20	-0.24	-0.41	-0.37	-0.31	-0.31		
	.544	.589	.627	.545	.361	.404	.465	.461		
	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.132	0.002
	1,245	1,282	1,296	1,307	1,216	1,265	1,277	1,283		

Table I.29: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days					
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days	Est.	1.0	1.0	0.52	0.55
	P-val.	.663	.672	.829	.819
	Se.	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
	N	1,602	1,647	1,679	1,701
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days seeking formal healthcare	Est.	0.54	0.23	-0.60	-0.98
	P-val.	.808	.922	.797	.673
	Se.	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
	N	1,602	1,647	1,679	1,701
Consultation costs					
Cost of consultation for all individuals¹	Est.	5,100	4,700	4,700	5,100
	P-val.	.443	.463	.436	.399
	Se.	6,600	6,300	6,100	6,000
	N	1,602	1,647	1,679	1,701

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Includes the cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Table I.30: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days					
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days	Est.	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5
	P-val.	.552	.499	.482	.509
	Se.	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
	N	1,755	1,795	1,806	1,815
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past 30 days seeking formal healthcare	Est.	-1.7	-2.7	-3.2	-2.9
	P-val.	.491	.286	.211	.263
	Se.	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
	N	1,755	1,795	1,806	1,815
Consultation costs					
Cost of consultation for all individuals²	Est.	-3,000	-4,600	-5,200	-5,400
	P-val.	.678	.503	.435	.403
	Se.	7,300	6,900	6,700	6,500
	N	1,755	1,795	1,806	1,815

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Includes the cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	2.0	1.1	0.64	0.31	0.48	-0.07	0.04	0.23	0.125	0.002
	.367	.619	.779	.893	.843	.976	.983	.912		
	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1		
	1,563	1,602	1,617	1,628	1,533	1,560	1,565	1,565	0.12	0.001
	1.1	0.28	0.01	-0.12	0.31	0.11	-0.07	-0.08		
	.590	.895	.996	.954	.887	.959	.973	.970		
	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0		
	1,563	1,602	1,617	1,628	1,533	1,560	1,565	1,565	0.137	0.002
	4,200	4,900	4,900	5,500	3,700	4,500	4,600	4,600		
	.512	.428	.419	.361	.588	.479	.460	.447		
	6,400	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,800	6,400	6,300	6,100		
	1,563	1,602	1,617	1,628	1,533	1,560	1,565	1,565		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.91	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-2.4	-1.6	-1.1	0.158	0.001
	.698	.532	.550	.566	.257	.278	.469	.604		
	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2		
	1,737	1,774	1,793	1,797	1,692	1,711	1,723	1,727	0.175	0.002
	-1.9	-3.0	-3.2	-3.2	-4.1	-3.6	-3.2	-2.8		
	.432	.244	.201	.201	.105	.156	.208	.277		
	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6		
	1,737	1,774	1,793	1,797	1,692	1,711	1,723	1,727	0.131	0.001
	-3,000	-5,300	-6,000	-6,100	-6,900	-6,300	-5,000	-4,600		
	.693	.464	.388	.362	.395	.391	.478	.495		
	7,600	7,200	6,900	6,700	8,100	7,300	7,000	6,800		
	1,737	1,774	1,793	1,797	1,692	1,711	1,723	1,727		

Table I.31: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Saving					
Proportion of households reporting having current cash savings	Est.	10.5**	10.3**	10.8***	10.7***
	P-val.	.012	.012	.008	.009
	Se.	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	N	1,778	1,811	1,821	1,827
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	Est.	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3
	P-val.	.542	.528	.488	.414
	Se.	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3
	N	272	306	320	342
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution²	Est.	-6.6	-6.9	-7.2	-7.4*
	P-val.	.234	.158	.121	.097
	Se.	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.5
	N	272	306	320	342
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-15,100	44,000	94,900	87,700
	P-val.	.929	.771	.533	.567
	Se.	169,800	150,800	152,400	153,100
	N	248	286	304	312
Borrowing					
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in the last 12 months	Est.	-0.75	-1.4	-1.2	-0.94
	P-val.	.863	.757	.788	.834
	Se.	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
	N	1,780	1,806	1,818	1,826
Mean total value of borrowing in the last 12 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	60,100	27,300	31,200	24,000
	P-val.	.390	.668	.595	.666
	Se.	69,900	63,600	58,700	55,700
	N	560	587	605	626
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	13,300	13,700	22,300	28,100
	P-val.	.717	.663	.450	.331
	Se.	36,700	31,400	29,500	28,900
	N	410	467	492	507

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	7.7*	9.6**	10.7***	10.5***	7.4*	7.9*	8.6**	8.9**	0.193	0.002
	.074	.018	.010	.010	.083	.051	.025	.017		
	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7		
	1,769	1,797	1,808	1,814	1,716	1,727	1,732	1,735	-0.03	0.001
	5.2	7.5	6.6	6.8	2.9	6.6	6.6	6.4		
	.378	.170	.209	.166	.615	.211	.145	.142		
	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	-0.04	0
	256	298	318	329	249	301	328	331		
	-12.2**	-9.5*	-9.0*	-9.4**	-7.4	-11.6**	-11.7***	-10.9***		
	.037	.062	.060	.029	.187	.017	.007	.010	0.155	-0
	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.2		
	256	298	318	329	249	301	328	331		
	161,800	171,900	148,200	147,800	-1,900	75,700	97,300	75,400	0.244	0.003
	.357	.276	.319	.304	.991	.630	.506	.601		
	175,600	157,700	148,600	143,800	165,200	157,000	146,400	144,300		
	243	278	293	305	266	295	307	313	0.461	0.004
	-0.80	-0.79	-0.92	-1.1	-1.5	-1.9	-2.0	-2.1		
	.855	.853	.832	.810	.745	.663	.652	.626		
	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.655	0.001
	1,776	1,797	1,806	1,817	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	35,600	31,800	28,800	31,300	34,000	25,700	19,800	20,700		
	.593	.605	.620	.580	.620	.686	.734	.712	0.655	0.001
	66,600	61,400	58,100	56,600	68,700	63,600	58,300	56,100		
	561	605	618	624	532	582	606	621		
	19,900	26,400	25,200	33,500	30,800	25,700	18,300	21,700	0.655	0.001
	.574	.395	.391	.241	.403	.420	.549	.448		
	35,400	31,000	29,300	28,600	36,800	31,900	30,500	28,600		
	403	454	477	498	396	452	471	484		

Table I.31: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (SCG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Credit						
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit in the last 3 months	Est.	-1.5	-1.5	-0.57	-0.36	
	P-val.	.742	.740	.900	.937	
	Se.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	
	N	1,782	1,806	1,816	1,825	
Mean total value of credit in the last 3 months, for those who purchased on credit (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-8,400	-5,700	-6,300	4,300	
	P-val.	.743	.811	.794	.863	
	Se.	25,500	24,000	24,100	24,800	
	N	434	473	498	528	
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	10,700	11,300	12,000*	12,500*	
	P-val.	.150	.106	.096	.079	
	Se.	7,400	7,000	7,200	7,100	
	N	429	462	487	506	
Formal assistance						
Proportion of households receiving formal assistance in the last 3 months	Est.	1.4	1.0	0.70	0.62	
	P-val.	.394	.498	.657	.687	
	Se.	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households receiving cash aid (formal) in the last 3 months	Est.	0.95	0.71	0.64	0.65	
	P-val.	.342	.464	.514	.504	
	Se.	1.0	0.98	0.98	0.97	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households receiving in-kind aid (formal) in the last 3 months	Est.	1.3	1.0	0.72	0.62	
	P-val.	.374	.437	.582	.631	
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Mean total value of formal assistance received in the last 3 months, for those who received any formal assistance (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-2,000	-1,900	-2,200	-2,300	
	P-val.	.484	.483	.419	.389	
	Se.	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/MFI/VSLA.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.76	-1.2	-0.84	-0.54	-1.1	-1.0	-0.90	-1.0	0.214	0.004
	.871	.797	.857	.906	.812	.823	.841	.817		
	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5		
	1,771	1,796	1,805	1,815	1,716	1,725	1,732	1,733		
	2,700	8,400	8,800	6,100	-10,400	-11,100	-7,400	-7,200	0.384	0.003
	.915	.759	.752	.836	.667	.681	.776	.779		
	24,900	27,500	27,900	29,300	24,100	27,000	25,900	25,600		
	425	475	506	527	430	463	497	522		
	13,400*	12,000	11,500	12,500	8,100	15,000**	15,800**	15,700**	0.321	0.006
	.071	.104	.124	.102	.260	.033	.026	.024		
	7,400	7,400	7,500	7,700	7,200	7,000	7,100	7,000		
	415	467	494	520	402	455	484	493		
	1.3	0.83	0.44	0.56	0.95	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.032	0.01
	.462	.621	.782	.714	.574	.597	.588	.596		
	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.95	0.70	0.55	0.75	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.79	0.05	0.003
	.353	.499	.585	.451	.352	.341	.341	.412		
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.97		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1.1	0.87	0.55	0.43	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.70	0.019	0.011
	.461	.534	.666	.725	.645	.680	.662	.608		
	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-2,300	-2,400	-2,400	-2,300	-2,700	-2,500	-2,300	-2,300	-0	0.002
	.444	.398	.385	.384	.389	.396	.415	.429		
	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	3,100	2,900	2,900	2,900		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.32: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Saving					
Proportion of households reporting having current cash savings	Est.	10.5**	10.3**	10.8***	10.7***
	P-val.	.012	.012	.008	.009
	Se.	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	N	1,778	1,811	1,821	1,827
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	Est.	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3
	P-val.	.542	.528	.488	.414
	Se.	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3
	N	272	306	320	342
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution²	Est.	-6.6	-6.9	-7.2	-7.4*
	P-val.	.234	.158	.121	.097
	Se.	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.5
	N	272	306	320	342
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-15,100	44,000	94,900	87,700
	P-val.	.929	.771	.533	.567
	Se.	169,800	150,800	152,400	153,100
	N	248	286	304	312
Borrowing					
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in the last 12 months	Est.	-0.75	-1.4	-1.2	-0.94
	P-val.	.863	.757	.788	.834
	Se.	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
	N	1,780	1,806	1,818	1,826
Mean total value of borrowing in the last 12 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	60,100	27,300	31,200	24,000
	P-val.	.390	.668	.595	.666
	Se.	69,900	63,600	58,700	55,700
	N	560	587	605	626
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	13,300	13,700	22,300	28,100
	P-val.	.717	.663	.450	.331
	Se.	36,700	31,400	29,500	28,900
	N	410	467	492	507

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	7.7*	9.6**	10.7***	10.5***	7.4*	7.9*	8.6**	8.9**	0.193	0.002
	.074	.018	.010	.010	.083	.051	.025	.017		
	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7		
	1,769	1,797	1,808	1,814	1,716	1,727	1,732	1,735		
	5.2	7.5	6.6	6.8	2.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	-0.03	0.001
	.378	.170	.209	.166	.615	.211	.145	.142		
	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.4		
	256	298	318	329	249	301	328	331		
	-12.2**	-9.5*	-9.0*	-9.4**	-7.4	-11.6**	-11.7***	-10.9***	-0.04	0
	.037	.062	.060	.029	.187	.017	.007	.010		
	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.2		
	256	298	318	329	249	301	328	331		
	161,800	171,900	148,200	147,800	-1,900	75,700	97,300	75,400	0.155	-0
	.357	.276	.319	.304	.991	.630	.506	.601		
	175,600	157,700	148,600	143,800	165,200	157,000	146,400	144,300		
	243	278	293	305	266	295	307	313		
	-0.80	-0.79	-0.92	-1.1	-1.5	-1.9	-2.0	-2.1	0.244	0.003
	.855	.853	.832	.810	.745	.663	.652	.626		
	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3		
	1,776	1,797	1,806	1,817	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	35,600	31,800	28,800	31,300	34,000	25,700	19,800	20,700	0.461	0.004
	.593	.605	.620	.580	.620	.686	.734	.712		
	66,600	61,400	58,100	56,600	68,700	63,600	58,300	56,100		
	561	605	618	624	532	582	606	621		
	19,900	26,400	25,200	33,500	30,800	25,700	18,300	21,700	0.655	0.001
	.574	.395	.391	.241	.403	.420	.549	.448		
	35,400	31,000	29,300	28,600	36,800	31,900	30,500	28,600		
	403	454	477	498	396	452	471	484		

Table I.32: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (VFSG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Credit						
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit in the last 3 months	Est.	-1.5	-1.5	-0.57	-0.36	
	P-val.	.742	.740	.900	.937	
	Se.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	
	N	1,782	1,806	1,816	1,825	
Mean total value of credit in the last 3 months, for those who purchased on credit (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-8,400	-5,700	-6,300	4,300	
	P-val.	.743	.811	.794	.863	
	Se.	25,500	24,000	24,100	24,800	
	N	434	473	498	528	
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	10,700	11,300	12,000*	12,500*	
	P-val.	.150	.106	.096	.079	
	Se.	7,400	7,000	7,200	7,100	
	N	429	462	487	506	
Formal assistance³						
Proportion of households receiving formal assistance in the last 3 months	Est.	1.4	1.0	0.70	0.62	
	P-val.	.394	.498	.657	.687	
	Se.	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households receiving cash aid (formal) in the last 3 months	Est.	0.95	0.71	0.64	0.65	
	P-val.	.342	.464	.514	.504	
	Se.	1.0	0.98	0.98	0.97	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households receiving in-kind aid (formal) in the last 3 months	Est.	1.3	1.0	0.72	0.62	
	P-val.	.374	.437	.582	.631	
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Mean total value of formal assistance received in the last 3 months, for those who received any formal assistance (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-2,000	-1,900	-2,200	-2,300	
	P-val.	.484	.483	.419	.389	
	Se.	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. (2) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.76	-1.2	-0.84	-0.54	-1.1	-1.0	-0.90	-1.0	0.214	0.004
	.871	.797	.857	.906	.812	.823	.841	.817		
	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5		
	1,771	1,796	1,805	1,815	1,716	1,725	1,732	1,733		
	2,700	8,400	8,800	6,100	-10,400	-11,100	-7,400	-7,200	0.384	0.003
	.915	.759	.752	.836	.667	.681	.776	.779		
	24,900	27,500	27,900	29,300	24,100	27,000	25,900	25,600		
	425	475	506	527	430	463	497	522		
	13,400*	12,000	11,500	12,500	8,100	15,000**	15,800**	15,700**	0.321	0.006
	.071	.104	.124	.102	.260	.033	.026	.024		
	7,400	7,400	7,500	7,700	7,200	7,000	7,100	7,000		
	415	467	494	520	402	455	484	493		
	1.3	0.83	0.44	0.56	0.95	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.032	0.01
	.462	.621	.782	.714	.574	.597	.588	.596		
	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.95	0.70	0.55	0.75	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.79	0.05	0.003
	.353	.499	.585	.451	.352	.341	.341	.412		
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.97		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1.1	0.87	0.55	0.43	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.70	0.019	0.011
	.461	.534	.666	.725	.645	.680	.662	.608		
	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-2,300	-2,400	-2,400	-2,300	-2,700	-2,500	-2,300	-2,300	-0	0.002
	.444	.398	.385	.384	.389	.396	.415	.429		
	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	3,100	2,900	2,900	2,900		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

MFI/VSLA.

Table I.33: Informal transfers (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	8.2*	9.3**	10.3**	10.7**
	P-val.	.053	.026	.012	.011
	Se.	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last 3 months	Est.	5.5	6.6*	6.6	7.0*
	P-val.	.166	.093	.104	.093
	Se.	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	7.8**	8.5**	9.3**	9.4**
	P-val.	.046	.025	.012	.010
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Mean total value of informal help received in the last 3 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,600	2,700	4,000	4,900
	P-val.	.811	.674	.529	.418
	Se.	6,800	6,500	6,400	6,000
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.5
	P-val.	.695	.603	.536	.534
	Se.	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
	N	1,610	1,661	1,691	1,706
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.2
	P-val.	.309	.280	.218	.190
	Se.	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
	N	1,610	1,661	1,691	1,706
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	-0.35	0.09	0.03	-0.22
	P-val.	.932	.982	.993	.952
	Se.	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
	N	1,610	1,661	1,691	1,706
Mean total value of informal help given in the last 3 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	3,000	4,400	4,100	4,000
	P-val.	.591	.394	.405	.413
	Se.	5,700	5,200	5,000	4,800
	N	1,601	1,653	1,683	1,704
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help to or from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	6.1	7.5*	8.8*	9.1**
	P-val.	.162	.091	.051	.048
	Se.	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large (e.g. UGX 60,000 or more) amount of cash in an emergency	Est.	13.0***	13.3***	12.5***	12.8***
	P-val.	.002	.002	.003	.003
	Se.	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
	N	1,525	1,586	1,617	1,652

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	9.5**	9.3**	9.4**	10.0**	6.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	0.122	0.007
	.022	.022	.023	.018	.115	.160	.152	.131		
	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	9.9***	10.2***	10.0***	10.3***	7.7**	8.2**	8.1**	8.1**	0.068	0.003
	.007	.005	.008	.006	.041	.027	.028	.025		
	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	7.9**	7.6**	7.8**	8.3**	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	0.166	0.008
	.042	.050	.040	.029	.175	.259	.220	.182		
	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,900	6,700	5,900	8,100	7,600	0.51	0.001
	.444	.402	.357	.306	.452	.483	.292	.287		
	8,400	7,700	7,100	6,700	8,900	8,400	7,600	7,100		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-1.3	-1.1	0.08	0.46	-2.3	-2.6	-2.0	-1.4	0.172	0.005
	.763	.803	.985	.912	.596	.543	.650	.754		
	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3		
	1,565	1,606	1,622	1,631	1,509	1,552	1,566	1,567		
	1.7	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	5.0	0.102	0.005
	.650	.386	.334	.258	.248	.253	.171	.148		
	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4		
	1,565	1,606	1,622	1,631	1,509	1,552	1,566	1,567		
	-2.5	-3.4	-2.6	-2.8	-5.4	-6.0	-6.0	-5.6	0.164	0.005
	.518	.382	.477	.439	.183	.134	.137	.160		
	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		
	1,565	1,606	1,622	1,631	1,509	1,552	1,566	1,567		
	2,800	3,000	3,400	3,500	2,700	3,200	3,500	3,500	0.25	0.004
	.622	.596	.529	.504	.647	.577	.531	.530		
	5,800	5,600	5,300	5,300	5,800	5,800	5,600	5,500		
	1,562	1,603	1,615	1,629	1,522	1,561	1,566	1,567		
	5.8	5.9	6.6	7.6	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.4	0.078	0.004
	.193	.173	.137	.103	.313	.414	.355	.335		
	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	11.3***	12.0***	12.1***	11.5***	5.1	6.9*	7.8**	7.5**	0.218	0.006
	.005	.002	.001	.003	.189	.067	.032	.033		
	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5		
	1,502	1,556	1,582	1,597	1,462	1,489	1,497	1,501		

Table I.34: Formal and informal transfers (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	0.79	-1.6	-2.7	-3.3
	P-val.	.852	.707	.513	.417
	Se.	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	0.83	-0.49	-0.68	-0.34
	P-val.	.818	.889	.844	.921
	Se.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	1.0	-0.91	-1.9	-2.5
	P-val.	.823	.839	.666	.576
	Se.	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Mean total value of informal help received in the last 3 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-20,700**	-20,500**	-21,200*	-19,700*
	P-val.	.033	.048	.055	.083
	Se.	9,700	10,400	11,100	11,300
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	5.7	4.5	5.4	6.2
	P-val.	.218	.354	.275	.217
	Se.	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	10.0***	10.1***	11.0***	11.7***
	P-val.	.001	.001	.000	.000
	Se.	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in the last 3 months	Est.	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.8
	P-val.	.489	.667	.610	.521
	Se.	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Mean total value of informal help given in the last 3 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	6,000	5,200	5,700	6,100
	P-val.	.178	.217	.173	.139
	Se.	4,500	4,200	4,200	4,100
	N	1,776	1,805	1,817	1,826
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help to or from other households in the last 3 months	Est.	5.5	3.9	4.3	4.8
	P-val.	.187	.365	.318	.263
	Se.	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large (e.g. UGX 60,000 or more) amount of cash in an emergency	Est.	9.4*	8.4*	9.1*	9.5**
	P-val.	.052	.079	.056	.050
	Se.	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
	N	1,711	1,759	1,782	1,785

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.14	-0.36	-1.9	-3.0	1.4	1.0	0.95	1.2	0.194	0.012
	.974	.931	.636	.477	.751	.809	.819	.763		
	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	1.2	0.79	0.30	0.52	1.3	0.92	0.62	0.82	0.104	0.003
	.715	.816	.927	.876	.729	.798	.857	.805		
	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.96	0.38	-1.0	-2.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.202	0.012
	.835	.933	.813	.631	.829	.779	.788	.746		
	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-15,300	-17,500	-19,200*	-18,300	-12,200	-11,100	-11,300	-11,700	0.124	0.004
	.129	.102	.082	.112	.170	.222	.229	.224		
	10,100	10,700	11,000	11,500	8,900	9,100	9,400	9,600		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.3	0.147	0.003
	.259	.328	.300	.284	.600	.598	.465	.388		
	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	9.5***	9.8***	10.5***	11.2***	7.2**	7.4***	7.8***	8.0***	0.181	0.002
	.001	.001	.000	.000	.014	.010	.004	.002		
	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.3	0.108	0.003
	.485	.630	.610	.619	.722	.811	.712	.609		
	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	5,400	5,300	5,500	5,600	4,800	4,900	5,200	5,300	0.221	0.002
	.237	.229	.208	.195	.316	.264	.222	.206		
	4,600	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,800	4,400	4,200	4,200		
	1,769	1,794	1,805	1,818	1,711	1,722	1,731	1,733		
	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.8	6.8	7.0*	7.2*	0.153	0.009
	.230	.233	.262	.279	.118	.112	.086	.074		
	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	9.8**	10.1**	10.3**	10.9**	9.5*	10.5**	11.1**	11.5**	0.157	0.007
	.034	.035	.035	.025	.058	.029	.018	.011		
	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5		
	1,702	1,750	1,770	1,777	1,669	1,690	1,694	1,695		

Table I.35: Decision making within households (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004	0.006 ¹	0.008	0.01	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on...						
Children's education	Est.	5.0	5.7*	5.1	4.2	
	P-val.	.154	.094	.128	.198	
	Se.	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	
	N	908	948	959	975	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	
	P-val.	.342	.286	.292	.279	
	Se.	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	
	N	1,379	1,427	1,463	1,475	
How to invest money	Est.	0.66	0.24	0.43	0.56	
	P-val.	.809	.922	.851	.804	
	Se.	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	
	N	1,394	1,451	1,472	1,476	
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on...						
Children's education	Est.	1.6	0.14	-2.0	-2.1	
	P-val.	.773	.979	.701	.670	
	Se.	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	
	N	975	1,009	1,022	1,027	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	-7.1	-8.6*	-9.7**	-10.3**	
	P-val.	.120	.055	.032	.025	
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	
	N	1,472	1,536	1,568	1,587	
How to invest money	Est.	-4.2	-6.0	-6.3	-8.3**	
	P-val.	.341	.153	.122	.046	
	Se.	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	
	N	1,458	1,505	1,516	1,534	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on... (excl. female-headed households)						
Children's education	Est.	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	
	P-val.	.367	.399	.378	.375	
	Se.	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	
	N	579	616	625	638	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	0.13	1.9	1.7	1.7	
	P-val.	.977	.646	.673	.661	
	Se.	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	
	N	801	847	864	875	
How to invest money	Est.	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	
	P-val.	.323	.637	.571	.564	
	Se.	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	
	N	795	843	862	867	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.748	0.003
	.197	.112	.112	.134	.333	.337	.321	.299		
	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1		
	908	950	965	976	922	946	967	970	0.701	0.003
	4.7*	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3		
	.085	.148	.164	.204	.193	.174	.185	.180		
	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	0.705	0.003
	1,368	1,420	1,450	1,458	1,381	1,404	1,411	1,412		
	1.5	0.96	0.61	0.71	1.0	0.72	1.1	1.2		
	.555	.686	.787	.747	.688	.766	.621	.593	0.705	0.003
	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2		
	1,409	1,452	1,473	1,476	1,386	1,406	1,418	1,420		
	1.1	0.67	-0.12	-1.4	0.80	-0.13	-0.47	-0.82	0.222	0.001
	.838	.895	.981	.774	.876	.979	.923	.863		
	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8		
	973	998	1,009	1,019	946	986	1,000	1,008	0.25	0.002
	-5.6	-7.0*	-7.2*	-7.6*	-3.3	-4.8	-5.0	-5.1		
	.210	.095	.084	.067	.443	.239	.220	.209		
	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	0.277	0.001
	1,474	1,517	1,530	1,538	1,453	1,472	1,476	1,478		
	-4.6	-5.5	-5.5	-6.8*	-4.9	-6.4*	-6.3*	-5.9		
	.262	.166	.163	.084	.205	.088	.090	.118	0.277	0.001
	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8		
	1,454	1,503	1,523	1,532	1,409	1,451	1,462	1,468		
	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.7	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.6	0.263	0.001
	.347	.477	.356	.373	.303	.321	.444	.391		
	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2		
	579	616	629	639	581	609	618	629	0.171	0.002
	-0.29	1.8	1.7	2.2	-0.38	1.1	1.2	0.69		
	.947	.645	.667	.580	.930	.793	.780	.869		
	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.274	0.001
	811	838	863	874	793	829	850	863		
	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5		
	.480	.475	.485	.413	.684	.500	.492	.478	0.274	0.001
	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5		
	813	857	865	870	804	846	864	872		

Table I.36: Decision making within households (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on...						
Children's education	Est.	0.68	0.11	0.16	0.21	
	P-val.	.810	.968	.954	.942	
	Se.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
	N	1,088	1,121	1,128	1,129	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	-1.4	-0.81	-0.92	-0.80	
	P-val.	.549	.736	.702	.739	
	Se.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
	N	1,492	1,530	1,537	1,543	
How to invest money	Est.	-0.35	-0.30	-0.32	-0.20	
	P-val.	.891	.904	.894	.933	
	Se.	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	
	N	1,496	1,527	1,536	1,546	
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on...						
Children's education	Est.	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	
	P-val.	.406	.563	.657	.611	
	Se.	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	
	N	1,123	1,171	1,184	1,197	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	2.2	1.4	0.47	0.09	
	P-val.	.625	.744	.911	.983	
	Se.	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	
	N	1,580	1,614	1,630	1,635	
How to invest money	Est.	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.1	
	P-val.	.345	.274	.314	.375	
	Se.	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	
	N	1,566	1,605	1,611	1,614	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on... (excl. female-headed households)						
Children's education	Est.	-2.8	-2.6	-2.0	-1.5	
	P-val.	.526	.553	.631	.719	
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	
	N	672	713	726	730	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	1.0	0.68	1.3	1.2	
	P-val.	.783	.831	.677	.713	
	Se.	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	
	N	876	904	918	920	
How to invest money	Est.	0.97	1.2	0.93	1.5	
	P-val.	.787	.732	.774	.627	
	Se.	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	
	N	910	938	941	943	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.28	-0.23	-0.23	-0.12	-0.72	-0.59	-0.90	-1.1	0.755	0.004
	.926	.933	.937	.967	.810	.843	.756	.701		
	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8		
	1,092	1,118	1,125	1,125	1,084	1,101	1,110	1,116		
	-1.0	-0.73	-0.58	-0.56	-0.93	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	0.742	0.002
	.686	.778	.818	.824	.723	.596	.639	.673		
	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4		
	1,494	1,522	1,529	1,539	1,458	1,477	1,482	1,489		
	-0.98	-0.89	-0.82	-0.71	-0.73	-0.59	-0.47	-0.35	0.766	0.004
	.693	.708	.730	.765	.771	.814	.847	.884		
	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4		
	1,495	1,527	1,535	1,541	1,468	1,494	1,497	1,498		
	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	-2.2	0.67	0.83	0.76	0.317	0.004
	.688	.731	.818	.801	.653	.883	.849	.862		
	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4		
	1,132	1,167	1,188	1,195	1,130	1,160	1,174	1,181		
	2.5	2.6	0.96	0.35	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	0.284	0.002
	.585	.559	.819	.933	.278	.206	.211	.202		
	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5		
	1,575	1,601	1,624	1,632	1,558	1,579	1,584	1,587		
	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	0.288	0.004
	.316	.372	.334	.382	.528	.450	.420	.392		
	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6		
	1,571	1,603	1,612	1,615	1,531	1,565	1,570	1,580		
	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7	-1.7	1.6	2.1	0.77	0.52	0.294	0.004
	.535	.507	.511	.681	.731	.654	.866	.909		
	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6		
	673	713	727	730	664	700	707	711		
	-0.55	0.33	0.97	0.81	2.2	2.3	0.85	0.49	0.241	0.002
	.883	.926	.775	.805	.576	.547	.821	.892		
	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6		
	857	907	917	921	849	883	890	894		
	0.91	0.56	1.3	1.8	-2.0	-1.4	-0.89	-0.87	0.225	0.004
	.812	.876	.712	.591	.594	.708	.801	.798		
	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4		
	897	925	937	941	864	897	901	904		

Table I.37: Capacity to voice opinions, collective action and influence (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006 ¹	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue in a community meeting in the last 12 months	Est.	4.2	5.4	6.0	6.2
	P-val.	.382	.275	.217	.197
	Se.	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8
	N	1,609	1,654	1,681	1,697
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family has come to them for advice	Est.	-1.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.87
	P-val.	.668	.790	.839	.867
	Se.	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	Est.	-7.2	-8.5*	-8.7*	-9.7*
	P-val.	.124	.075	.080	.058
	Se.	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
	N	1,583	1,643	1,686	1,703

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table I.38: Capacity to voice opinions, collective action and influence (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue in a community meeting in the last 12 months	Est.	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
	P-val.	.376	.460	.462	.515
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
	N	1,707	1,754	1,779	1,790
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family has come to them for advice	Est.	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5
	P-val.	.166	.202	.197	.206
	Se.	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	Est.	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9
	P-val.	.509	.526	.592	.573
	Se.	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1
	N	1,771	1,801	1,812	1,823

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-0.86	0.34	1.3	2.4	-2.6	-2.9	-2.2	-2.2	0.101	0.005
	.851	.942	.785	.616	.555	.517	.625	.628		
	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5		
	1,541	1,599	1,615	1,629	1,499	1,540	1,552	1,555		
	-0.46	-0.18	-0.73	-1.3	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	-2.7	0.142	0.001
	.914	.968	.874	.782	.606	.537	.484	.471		
	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-4.7	-4.5	-5.6	-7.5	-8.3*	-8.3*	-9.1*	-9.4**	0.047	0.003
	.313	.324	.222	.107	.100	.090	.053	.042		
	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6		
	1,551	1,601	1,620	1,630	1,525	1,555	1,566	1,566		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	0.084	0.008
	.382	.429	.476	.498	.567	.525	.479	.458		
	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6		
	1,709	1,754	1,769	1,774	1,679	1,699	1,711	1,714		
	8.1*	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.8*	7.8*	7.9*	7.6*	0.049	0.003
	.061	.135	.125	.121	.077	.065	.066	.081		
	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	5.4	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	0.085	0.003
	.300	.541	.637	.677	.742	.573	.534	.526		
	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8		
	1,753	1,786	1,804	1,810	1,709	1,727	1,730	1,732		

Table I.39: Household demographic characteristics (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
Number of elderly in the household	Est.	8.1**	8.2**	8.2**	7.9**
	P-val.	.012	.012	.012	.016
	Se.	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Number of individuals aged 18-64 in the household	Est.	-21.0***	-18.3***	-16.9**	-16.3**
	P-val.	.002	.007	.015	.017
	Se.	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Number of children aged 6-17 in the household	Est.	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.86
	P-val.	.436	.488	.779	.913
	Se.	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.9
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Number of children under 5 in the household	Est.	-9.0*	-9.7*	-10.2*	-11.7**
	P-val.	.083	.057	.054	.039
	Se.	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.7
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Age of the household head	Est.	87.6*	100**	96.5**	98.0*
	P-val.	.054	.027	.042	.051
	Se.	45.5	46.2	47.5	50.3
	N	1,559	1,618	1,660	1,678
Proportion of disabled household heads	Est.	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4
	P-val.	.452	.403	.470	.509
	Se.	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of household heads aged 65 or more	Est.	7.9***	7.3***	6.6***	6.4***
	P-val.	.000	.002	.005	.006
	Se.	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
	N	1,559	1,618	1,660	1,678
Proportion of female-headed households	Est.	0.50	0.35	0.16	0.12
	P-val.	.741	.803	.904	.925
	Se.	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households with no able-bodied adults	Est.	6.5**	5.7*	5.4*	5.0
	P-val.	.021	.065	.094	.125
	Se.	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of children under 18 who are orphans	Est.	-5.1*	-6.3**	-7.2**	-7.8**
	P-val.	.074	.040	.027	.021
	Se.	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Proportion of households with one member only	Est.	3.6**	3.7*	4.1*	4.7*
	P-val.	.024	.055	.063	.051
	Se.	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	7.5**	7.3**	7.8**	8.2**	9.4***	9.1***	8.4***	8.4***	0.795	0.003
	.015	.019	.014	.011	.003	.006	.009	.009		
	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-23.5***	-21.1***	-20.7***	-21.1***	-26.5***	-25.8***	-25.8***	-25.9***	0.783	0.004
	.000	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	3.7	4.6	6.5	7.8	6.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.831	0.004
	.596	.514	.347	.267	.369	.454	.454	.425		
	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.3		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-7.0	-6.4	-6.9	-7.3	-8.9*	-8.0*	-7.7*	-7.4*	0.703	0.003
	.133	.146	.130	.129	.074	.096	.095	.100		
	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	86.6*	80.9*	73.2*	72.1	100**	100**	100**	99.1**	0.845	0.004
	.062	.064	.097	.112	.033	.025	.017	.027		
	46.3	43.7	44.1	45.4	48.3	46.2	44.8	44.8		
	1,551	1,584	1,601	1,611	1,511	1,543	1,549	1,551		
	0.73	0.76	0.59	0.24	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	0.222	0.003
	.809	.808	.852	.941	.556	.450	.414	.375		
	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	8.9***	8.3***	7.7***	7.7***	10.1***	9.5***	9.2***	9.0***	0.772	0.003
	.000	.000	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2		
	1,551	1,584	1,601	1,611	1,511	1,543	1,549	1,551		
	0.25	0.45	0.48	0.34	0.87	0.84	0.69	0.72	0.907	0.005
	.878	.765	.738	.810	.570	.581	.663	.641		
	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	7.0**	7.0**	6.4**	6.3**	8.2***	8.1***	8.2***	8.4***	0.451	0.001
	.014	.018	.035	.039	.001	.001	.001	.001		
	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-4.6*	-4.9*	-5.0	-4.6	-3.4	-2.9	-3.3	-3.4	0.642	0.002
	.093	.085	.103	.138	.263	.320	.257	.230		
	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	2.6*	2.6*	2.5	2.4	2.3*	2.5*	2.7**	2.6*	0.715	0.003
	.071	.092	.142	.181	.072	.057	.045	.057		
	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Table I.39: Household demographic characteristics (SCG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004 ¹	0.006	0.008	0.01
% of males in the household	Est.	-200	-200	-300	-300
	P-val.	.145	.108	.108	.121
	Se.	100	100	200	200
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
% of those under 18 and 65+ in the household	Est.	400***	300**	300*	300
	P-val.	.007	.031	.069	.109
	Se.	100	100	200	200
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706
Household size	Est.	-16.6	-15.0	-17.0	-19.5
	P-val.	.138	.183	.156	.119
	Se.	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.5
	N	1,603	1,654	1,690	1,706

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%.

Table I.40: Household demographics characteristics (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Number of elderly in the household	Est.	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7
	P-val.	.419	.492	.448	.446
	Se.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Number of individuals aged 18-64 in the household	Est.	-7.7	-11.3*	-11.6*	-11.7*
	P-val.	.202	.074	.069	.075
	Se.	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Number of children aged 6-17 in the household	Est.	6.9	5.6	4.8	4.9
	P-val.	.449	.550	.607	.609
	Se.	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Number of children under 5 in the household	Est.	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.87
	P-val.	.648	.754	.785	.850
	Se.	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828
Age of the household head	Est.	-14.5	-15.9	-17.2	-20.8
	P-val.	.838	.821	.797	.755
	Se.	70.9	70.4	66.8	66.6
	N	1,756	1,787	1,804	1,816
Proportion of disabled household heads	Est.	1.2	0.58	0.34	0.19
	P-val.	.707	.865	.920	.956
	Se.	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-20.6	-32.6	-15.0	0.15	-4.7	-17.9	-39.4	-43.0	0.837	0.002
	.856	.779	.904	.999	.960	.850	.682	.654		
	100	100	100	100	93.6	94.8	96.3	96.0		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	400***	400***	400***	400**	400***	400***	400***	400***	0.682	0.001
	.000	.003	.009	.011	.000	.002	.003	.003		
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		
	-19.6*	-15.9	-13.5	-12.7	-20.0*	-20.1**	-20.5**	-20.1**	0.839	0.006
	.083	.132	.194	.236	.062	.044	.041	.042		
	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.0	9.9		
	1,563	1,606	1,621	1,632	1,523	1,561	1,567	1,568		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	-1.3	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-2.0	0.873	0.003
	.560	.555	.438	.395	.617	.483	.412	.378		
	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-10.4	-12.0*	-12.0*	-12.6*	-7.5	-8.1	-7.4	-7.2	0.744	0.004
	.121	.072	.075	.061	.233	.183	.226	.232		
	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	8.1	6.3	5.9	4.3	8.6	10.2	10.3	9.4	0.831	0.004
	.392	.507	.533	.658	.364	.291	.287	.324		
	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	0.55	0.45	0.76	0.53	0.00	0.41	-0.12	-0.56	0.685	0.003
	.914	.926	.869	.907	1.000	.934	.981	.905		
	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-33.8	-28.8	-29.1	-21.6	20.4	1.4	-1.4	-4.8	0.914	0.004
	.625	.674	.662	.744	.765	.983	.982	.939		
	69.3	68.5	66.6	65.9	68.4	66.2	63.5	62.1		
	1,728	1,773	1,795	1,802	1,682	1,709	1,718	1,722		
	-0.70	-0.01	-0.48	-0.73	-2.3	-2.6	-2.7	-2.4	0.244	0.003
	.838	.998	.884	.821	.517	.451	.417	.451		
	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Table I.40: Household demographics characteristics (VFSG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Proportion of household heads aged 65 or more	Est.	1.1	0.70	0.26	-0.13	
	P-val.	.594	.745	.903	.950	
	Se.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
	N	1,756	1,787	1,804	1,816	
Proportion of female-headed households	Est.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	
	P-val.	.322	.300	.326	.304	
	Se.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households with no able-bodied adults	Est.	-0.12	0.71	0.57	0.34	
	P-val.	.965	.790	.836	.905	
	Se.	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of children under 18 who are orphans	Est.	-2.1	-2.4	-2.8	-2.8	
	P-val.	.495	.467	.401	.421	
	Se.	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Proportion of households with one member only	Est.	-0.27	0.78	0.88	0.94	
	P-val.	.896	.722	.703	.700	
	Se.	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
% of males in the household	Est.	200	100	100	89.7	
	P-val.	.242	.321	.460	.584	
	Se.	100	100	200	200	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
% of those under 18 and 65+ in the household	Est.	83.6	200	100	100	
	P-val.	.550	.307	.362	.398	
	Se.	100	100	200	200	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	
Household size	Est.	0.13	-5.2	-6.8	-7.2	
	P-val.	.992	.711	.628	.620	
	Se.	13.3	14.0	14.0	14.5	
	N	1,776	1,806	1,820	1,828	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2013.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1				ITC	ICC
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01		
	0.02	-0.15	-0.33	-0.35	1.3	0.39	0.26	0.12	0.863	0.003
	.993	.943	.874	.870	.544	.857	.902	.955		
	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		
	1,728	1,773	1,795	1,802	1,682	1,709	1,718	1,722		
	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.881	0.005
	.280	.297	.399	.402	.336	.397	.377	.363		
	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.46	0.13	-0.06	0.10	-3.1	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9	0.583	0.001
	.872	.963	.984	.973	.252	.371	.448	.479		
	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-1.2	-2.0	-2.4	-2.9	-0.71	-0.48	-0.15	-0.29	0.658	0.002
	.693	.547	.471	.391	.818	.877	.962	.926		
	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-0.17	0.30	0.15	0.67	-0.99	-0.82	-0.82	-0.60	0.714	0.003
	.938	.898	.950	.788	.621	.691	.709	.786		
	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	100	100	99.4	80.5	34.1	48.8	58.0	59.3	0.839	0.002
	.373	.378	.518	.622	.774	.698	.660	.656		
	100	100	200	200	100	100	100	100		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	100	200	100	100	-16.9	8.2	4.6	-1.3	0.634	0.001
	.360	.309	.419	.433	.903	.951	.973	.992		
	100	200	200	200	100	100	100	100		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		
	-2.7	-6.1	-6.7	-9.4	0.37	1.3	1.3	0.03	0.827	0.006
	.845	.664	.633	.515	.979	.923	.927	.999		
	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9		
	1,771	1,795	1,807	1,818	1,716	1,725	1,735	1,735		

Notes



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