Groups in this analysis:

1. Cash\_transfer
2. Children
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* **Active Labour (Market policies/programs)**: Programs aimed to train the labor force to “increase human capital.” These programs include training, “private sector incentive programs,” public works, and “services and sanctions.” The private sector program provides “incentives to employers” to alter working conditions and behaviors like wage subsidies. **Category: Labor ✅**
* **(Old-) Age Pension**: Usually a “wage-related, periodic payment” for retirement – payments by the employer and employee with interest. **Category: Pension ✅**
* **Agricultural subsidies**: a government or third-party incentive to support yields, avert risk from natural disasters, and sway supply and demand conditions. **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Asylum seeker:** “an individual who is seeking international protection,” yet not considered a refugee because the seeker does not currently have a host country. **Category: Other ✅**
* **Basic income:** “a periodic cash payment unconditionally delivered to all on an individual basis, without means-test or work requirement.” 5 characteristics: periodic, cash payment, individual, universal (without means test), unconditional (without requirements). **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Basic Needs:** “concept of basic needs refers to the essential goods, utilities, services, or resources required on a regular basis by households for ensuring long term survival and minimum living standards.” **Category: In-Kind Transfer ✅**
* **Cash assistance**:“all programs where cash transfers for goods or services are directly provided to recipients. Refers to the provision of cash transfers given to individuals, households, or community recipients.” – used to refer “specifically to cash transfers only.” **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Cash (for) Asset:** “Cash payments provided to participants for taking part in projects to create community or public assets, such as irrigation systems, roads etc.” **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Cash (for) Work:** “Cash transfer distributed to vulnerable individuals or households in exchange for labour.” **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Cash Grants, (Multi-purpose) (NEW): “**a transfer (either regular or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money a household needs to cover, fully or partially, a set of basic and/or recovery needs. They are by definition unrestricted cash transfers.” **Category: Cash Transfers ✅**
* **Cash Plus:** “complementary programming where cash transfer is combined with other modalities or activities.” **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Cash Transfer:** “Cash transfers are direct, regular, and predictable non-contributory cash payments that help poor and vulnerable households to raise and smooth incomes. **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Care Credits (NEW)**: “to recognize and reward periods spent caring for children or other family members, and guarantee minimum pensions in line with international social security standards” (Social Protection at the Crossroads, 54) **Category: Children ✅**
* **(Social) Care Services**:“"Social care services refer to non-cash interventions such as family support services to prevent family breakdown, child protection services to respond to abuse and neglect, alternative care for children, and social work support to people with disabilities” **Category: Health ✅**
* **Child rearing:** to bring up a child. **Category: Children ✅**
* **Child Support:** payments for the support of one’s child (usually ordered by a court for divorced parent) **Category: Children ✅**
* **Conditional (cash) Transfers:** distribution of cash to those who successfully partake in an activity e.g., “that children attend school or that mothers attend primary health centers.” **Category: Cash Transfer ✅**
* **Contributory (health) insurance: (New)**: “employment-related schemes which provide health insurance to employees based on contributions.” **Category: Health ✅**
* **Credits:** X Not valid word because many mentions are “photo credits”. 🡪 extend out to potential new words? (social) security credit, care credits, creditors, and debtors…
* **Disability insurance:** “disability benefits for persons assessed as permanently disabled as the result of non-work-related causes.” Also applies “for total disability as for old age.” Insurance may also “provide rehabilitation and training.” **Category: Health ✅**
* **Disability pension:** Monthly payment benefit based on disability of the recipient. **Category: Pension ✅**
* **Educational (fee) waiver**: “’School fee waiver should enable those who cannot afford to pay for their education to have access to schooling via a lower fee or lack of.’” **Category: Waiver ✅**
* **Electricity subsidies (NEW)**: “subsidies are measured as the difference between the price of electricity paid by consumers and the average cost of supply.” **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Energy subsidies:** “any government action that concerns primarily the energy sector that lowers the cost of energy production, raises the price received by energy producers or lower the price paid by energy consumers.” **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Energy waiver**: waive the payment requirements for the recipient. **Category: Waiver ✅**
* **Financial education (NEW)**: “’defined as the process y which financial consumers/investors improve their understanding of financial products… through information, instruction, and/or objective advice … to become aware of financial risk.’” **Category: Finance ✅**
* **Food Stamps**: “stamps or coupons that may be used for the purchase of food, or of particular foods.” Stamp values regard to “quantities of specific foods” or dollar value. **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Food subsidies**: in its simplest form, “a direct untargeted subsidy that lowers the price of a staple food for all consumers.” Targeted food subsidies require the recipient to meet certain socioeconomic characteristics. **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Food (for) work:** “food distribution to individuals or households in exchange for labour.” **Category: In-kind Transfer ✅**
* **Fuel subsidies:** ““A fossil fuel subsidy is any government action that lowers the cost of fossil fuel energy production, raises the price received by energy producers or lowers the price paid by energy consumers. There are a lot of activities under this simple definition—tax breaks and giveaways, but also loans at favorable rates, price controls, purchase requirements” **Category: Subsidies ✅**
* **Funeral grants (NEW):** “cover funeral-related expenses” **Category: Other ✅**
* **Gender responsive (programming and policies):** “Gender-responsive programmes and policies reflect girls’ and women’s realities and needs, in components such as site selection, project staff, content, monitoring, etc. Gender-responsiveness means paying attention to the unique needs of females, valuing their perspectives, respecting their experiences, understanding developmental differences between girls and boys, women and men and ultimately empowering girls and women.” **Category: Other ✅**
* **Health insurance:** “Financial protection against the health care costs arising from disease or accidental bodily injury. Such insurance usually covers all or part of the costs of treating the disease or injury. Insurance may be obtained on either an individual or a group basis.” **Category: Health** **✅**
* **Health protection:** “Social health protection schemes cover some or all of the costs of health services and products within a defined benefit package and are financed through taxes or individual contributions.” (Banks, Lena et al.) **Category: Health** **✅**
* **Housing Assistance:** attempts to provide recipients with adequate housing through subsidies, production, grants, and allowances. **Category: Housing (and Subsidies, Cash Transfer to compare)** **✅**
* **Housing subsidies:** two kinds: supply-side and demand-side subsidies. “Traditional supply-side housing programs include government-built public housing and other so-called “bricks and mortar” subsidies given to the producers of housing, including, for example, subsidized financing, contributions of land and materials, and tax credits and deductions.” Demand-side subsidies, on the other hand, consist mainly of “capital grants and allowances targeted to poor households (…) In the housing sector, capital grants are one-time subsidies to households that they can use to purchase, build, or complete (new or existing) units or to rehabilitate existing units (…) A housing allowance is a regular ongoing subsidy to households that offsets some of the costs of their housing and housing-related services. Allowances can be provided to either owners or renters, and they may be used for new or existing housing.” **Category: Housing (and Subsidies) ✅**
* **Housing waiver:** fees relating to housing like rent and utility to be waived for the benefit of the recipient. **Category: Housing (and waiver) ✅**
* **Housing, cash (for):** Cash transfer distributed to vulnerable individuals or households in exchange for housing. **Category: Housing (and Cash Transfer) ✅**
* **In-kind transfers: “**In-kind transfers provide non-cash benefits to eligible and registered beneficiaries. These are usually in the form of a commodity good.” **Category: In-kind Transfer ✅**
* **Loans:** government or third party provided loans to finance individual or household goods and services. **Category: Finance** **✅**
* **Maternity benefits:** “It contributes to the health and well-being of mothers and their babies and thus to the achievement of major development goals … also promotes and achieves effective gender equality at work.” **Category: Health** **✅**
* **Maternity Protection: “**maternity leave, cash and medical benefits, health protection at the workplace, employment protection and non-discrimination, and breastfeeding arrangements at work.” **Category: Health** **✅**
* **Microfinance:** financial services such as “deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers and insurance products – to the poor and low-income households, for their microenterprises and small businesses, to enable them to raise their income levels and improve their living standards.” **Category: Finance** **✅**
* **Nutrition Based (Poverty Line): “**usually determined with reference to a nutritional norm converted into a minimum food basket and income needed to ensure access to such a basket (and, of course, other items of basic needs). People (or households) having incomes below the level thus determined are identified as poor – according to this measure.” **Category: Health** **✅**
* **Passive Labour (Market Programs): “**include contributory unemployment insurance and non– contributory unemployment assistance.” **Category: Labor ✅**
* **Public Works:** “subset of social protection programmes, generally defined as public labour‐intensive infrastructure development initiatives which provide cash or food‐based payments. … They provide income transfers to the poor through employment and are often designed to smooth income particularly during ‘slack’ or ‘hungry’ periods of the year and they often build infrastructure.” **Category: Cash Transfer AND In-Kind Transfer** **✅**
* **Retirement Pension:** to “provide income security for older people in the country.” (Social Protection for Older Persons, 14) **Category: Pension** **✅**
* **School Feeding:** "These programs aim to enhance the concentration span and learning capacity of school children by providing meals in schools to reduce short-term hunger that may otherwise impair children’s performance". **Category: Children** **✅**
* **School Lunch:** See School Feeding **Category: Children** **✅**
* **Sustainable Development**: “first appeared in the 1987 United Nations Brundtland Report: “Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” **Category: Other** **✅**
* **Transportation Subsidies:** “All transport costs that are not covered by users, including all kinds of externalities, infrastructure costs or different regulation” **Category: Subsidies** **✅**
* **Transportation Benefits:** See Transportation subsidies. **Category: Subsidies** **✅**
* **Unconditional (Cash/In-kind) Transfers:** "Grants paid to beneficiaries without the beneficiary having to do anything specific to receive the benefit.” / “Unconditional in-kind transfers (UITs) distribute food, vouchers, or other in-kind transfers without any form of conditionality or co-responsibility.” **Category: Cash Transfers AND In-kind Transfers** **✅**
* **Unemployment Assistance:** "Payments of UA benefits are intended to eliminate or reduce poverty among low-income families where unemployment occurs. (…) UA is paid to only to families with unemployment whose income and assets fall below the thresholds specified by a means test.” **Category: Cash Transfer OR Labor ✅**
* **Unemployment Insurance:** “Payments of UI benefits are intended to smooth income by replacing a portion of an eligible worker’s lost wages attributable to unemployment (…) Recipients of UI can have high income since payments are made to partially offset the earnings losses experienced by the individual regardless of total family income.” **Category: Cash Transfer OR Labor**
* **Unemployment Protection (Programmes):** “Unemployment protection programmes provide compensation for the loss of income resulting from involuntary unemployment. As such, these programmes act as a source of income replacement during periods of economic adjustment. **Category: Cash Transfer OR Labor** **✅**
* **Universal (Basic) Income:** “A basic income is a periodic cash payment unconditionally delivered to all on an individual basis, without means-test or work requirement.” **Category: Cash Transfer** **✅**
* **Universal Benefits (NEW):** "Tax-financed benefits or transfers that are paid to all citizens or inhabitants falling into a specific category of the population.” **Category: Cash Transfer** **✅**
* **Utility subsidies:** All utility costs that are not covered by users. **Category: Subsidies** **✅**
* **Utility Waiver:** cost of utility to be waived for the benefit of the recipient. **Category: Waiver** **✅**
* **Vouchers:** “A paper, token or e-voucher that can be exchanged for a set quantity or value of goods, denominated either as a cash value (e.g. $15) or predetermined commodities or services (e.g. 5 kg maize; milling of 5kg of maize), or a combination of value and commodities.” **Category: Cash Transfer** (because this is a non-cash benefit) ✅
* **Wage Subsidies:** “We define wage subsidies (or **hiring subsidies**, or **employment subsidies**) as transfers’ non-wage employment costs. Their main goal is to provide incentives for employers to hire members of the target group.” **Category: Subsidies** ✅

Citation Page

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