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Mapio canlyniadau posibl polisiau incwm sylfaenol a sut y gellir gwerthuso'r rhain

Trawsnewid **data** a **thystiolaeth** i **ddeallusrwydd** iechyd cyhoeddus



Transforming **data** and **evidence** into **public health intelligence**

Manylion y cyhoeddiad:

Teitl: Mapio canlyniadau posibl polisïau incwm sylfaenol a sut y gellir gwerthuso'r rhain
Cyhoeddwr: Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Dyddiad: Hydref 2021
ISBN: 978-1-78986-154-550

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1. Crynodeb gweithredol

Nod yr adroddiad mapio hwn yw cefnogi adnabod ac asesu'r buddion unigol a chymdeithasol posibl y gallai cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol eu cynnig. Gwnaed hyn i gefnogi'r rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch dyluniad y peilot incwm sylfaenol yng Nghymru a'i werthusiad.

Gwnaethom nodi, trefnu a chrynhofi'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn systematig ac yn gynhwysfawr er mwyn ateb y cwestiynau canlynol:

1. Pa fuddion neu ganlyniadau cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a ddangoswyd, a gynigiwyd neu a fodelwyd?
2. Sut y gellid gwerthuso cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol?

1.1. Canlyniadau

Mae'r llenyddiaeth yn nodi bod awduron wedi ystyried ystod eang o ganlyniadau sy'n werth ymchwilio iddynt ac sy'n ymarferol i'w cynnwys mewn astudiaeth beilot. Roedd y canlyniadau'n amrywio o ganlyniadau economaidd uniongyrchol i ganlyniadau mwy anuniongyrchol fel addysg, yr amgylchedd a chymunedau.

Gwnaethom nodi canlyniadau ar bynciau yn ymwneud â:

- Gwleidyddol, economaidd a chyflogaeth (gwleidyddol, economi, marchnad lafur, incwm cartref/ariannol)
- Plant a theuluoedd (genedigaeth/beichiogrwydd/cyn-geni, perthnasoedd personol)
- Cymunedau (gweithgareddau cymunedol, trosedd/ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, maint y boblogaeth)
- Addysg a sgiliau (addysg a hyfforddiant plant ac oedolion)
- Yr amgylchedd (effaith amgylcheddol)
- Tegwch (anghydraddoldeb, tlodi)
- Bwyd (maethol)
- Iechyd (iechyd a datblygiad plant, ymddygiadau iechyd, defnyddio gofal iechyd, iechyd meddwl a llesiant, marwolaeth, iechyd corfforol)
- Tai (ansawdd tai)
- Hamdden (gweithgarwch hamdden)
- Trafnidiaeth (cludiant).

1.2. Dyluniad y gwerthusiad

O lenyddiaeth incwm sylfaenol, gwnaethom hefyd gadarnhau ei bod wedi bod yn ymarferol i ddyluniad astudiaeth gadarn gael ei gymhwyso i amrywiaeth o ymyriadau incwm sylfaenol.

Nodwyd y pwyntiau allweddol canlynol ynghylch gwerthuso cynllun peilot incwm sylfaenol o'r llenyddiaeth:

- Y dull mwyaf cadarn i werthuso peilot incwm sylfaenol yw treial rheoli ar hap, gan ddefnyddio clystyrau o bosibl i ddyrannu ymyrraeth a rheolaeth. Lle nad yw'n bosibl neu'n ymarferol i gynnwys grŵp rheoli, dangoswyd bod defnyddio dulliau rheoli synthetig yn cynhyrchu grwpiau cymhariaeth priodol^a.
- Mae angen ystyried canlyniadau'n ofalus cyn gweithredu peilot
- Gall datblygu theori newid neu fodel cysyniadol ddarparu fframwaith i drefnu'r perthnasoedd posibl rhwng y canlyniadau a nodwyd er mwyn blaenoriaethu neu reoli'r gwerthusiad
- Dylid casglu data cyn dyrannu triniaeth, a bob chwe mis trwy gydol y peilot ac eto ar ôl y cyfnod ymyrraeth
- Dylai'r data a gesglir fod yn feintiol ac yn ansoddol
- Dylai data ddefnyddio setiau data gweinyddol presennol a data sy'n benodol ar gyfer gwerthuso peilot
- Dylid gweithredu treial incwm sylfaenol am fwy na dwy flynedd i ganiatáu i ganlyniadau o ddiddordeb ddod i'r amlwg.

1.3. Heriau

Pe bai astudiaeth beilot yng Nghymru yn cael ei chynnal yn cynnwys ymadawyr gofal, fel yr awgrymwyd o'r blaen, gallai heriau penodol wrth ddatblygu gwerthusiad ar gyfer y boblogaeth hon gynnwys:

- Fel poblogaeth fach, benodol a hynod agored i niwed, ni fydd unrhyw ganfyddiadau yn gyffredin i boblogaeth gyffredinol Cymru
- Gan fod nifer y cyfranogwyr sy'n rhan o'r peilot yn debygol o fod yn fach, gall fod yn anodd dangos effaith
- Oherwydd bod ymadawyr gofal yn grŵp penodol, bydd yn arbennig o anodd nodi grŵp rheoli. Os nad oes grŵp rheoli, bydd yn anodd iawn dangos bod y peilot incwm sylfaenol wedi cael unrhyw effaith
- Mae'r boblogaeth hon yn debygol o fod wedi'i lledaenu ar draws pob rhan o Gymru. Gall hyn effeithio ar lwyddiant astudiaeth beilot gan mai dim ond ar lefel unigol yn hytrach na chymunedol y mae unrhyw fuddion yn debygol o gael eu gweld
- Bydd angen i hyd astudiaeth beilot a hyd y gwaith dilynol fod yn ddigonol i ganiatáu amser i'r boblogaeth hon addasu i fyw'n annibynnol ac yna datblygu teimlad o sicrwydd incwm parhaol. Dylai hyn ganiatáu iddynt adeiladu arferion newydd a chyrchu unrhyw gyfleoedd newydd a allai ddod ar gael iddynt. Efallai y bydd oedi rhwng y cyfnod y maent yn derbyn incwm sylfaenol a'r pwynt pan ddaw'r effaith i'r amlwg
- Gallai fod yn heriol asesu canlyniadau amgylcheddol, economaidd a chymunedol pwysig yn y boblogaeth hon

^a Mae dull rheoli synthetig yn defnyddio cyfartaledd pwysol o gyflyrau rheoli i gyd-fynd orau â nodweddion yr unigolion hynny yn y grŵp rheoli ar gyfer y canlyniad o ddiddordeb a nodweddion gweladwy eraill ar y llinell sylfaen. Felly mae'r dull hwn yn cyfuno elfennau o baru ac amcangyfrifwyr gwahaniaeth-ar-wahaniaeth (DD).

- Fel poblogaeth agored i niwed, gall canlyniadau gan gynnwys cyrhaeddiad addysgol, beichiogrwydd, trosedd ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, dibyniaeth ar les, ymddygiadau iechyd, iechyd meddwl a llesiant, tai a chyflogaeth fod yn arbennig o bwysig
- Fel poblogaeth ifanc, gall blaenoriaethau'r garfan hon fod yn wahanol iawn o gymharu â phoblogaethau hŷn, ac felly dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r canlyniadau a welir i wneud y peilot hwn yn ddefnyddiol.

2. Cyflwyniad

Mae incwm yn benderfynydd allweddol o iechyd. Mae'n cael effaith ddwys ar amodau byw cyffredinol ac yn dylanwadu ar lawer o ymddygiadau iechyd a chanlyniadau iechyd. Mae cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol yn seiliedig ar daliadau arian parod rheolaidd a roddir i gymdeithasau neu gymunedau penodol ac fe'u gwelir yn gynyddol fel ffordd i wella diogelwch incwm, lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd a gwella iechyd a llesiant poblogaethau¹.

Mae'n ymddangos bod incwm sylfaenol wedi'i eirioli gyntaf yn yr 16^{eg} ganrif gan Thomas More. Gofynnwyd i Johannes Ludovicus Vives helpu llywodraeth Burges i ddyfeisio cynllun i leddfu tlodi ym 1525. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau cynllun cymorth wedi'i dargedu at y tlawd ac a weithredwyd ym 1557. Cynigiodd Thomas Paine yr hyn y gellid ei ystyried yn rhagflaenydd incwm dinesydd neu incwm sylfaenol modern ym 1795 pan gyflwynodd gynlluniau trethiant manwl i dirfeddianwyr fel ffordd i dalu am anghenion y rhai heb dir yn America². Yn fwy diweddar, yn y 1970au gweithredodd Gogledd America sawl treial incwm sylfaenol fel cronfa barhaol Alaska, a sefydlwyd ym 1976 ac sy'n dal i fodoli heddiw, a roddodd ddiwedd blynyddol i bob preswlydd. Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach, dechreuodd gwledydd Ewropeaidd drafod polisiau incwm sylfaenol, ac erbyn 2016 roedd yn cael ei drafod ledled y byd². Mae sawl gwlad gan gynnwys Canada, Denmarc, y Ffindir, Sbaen ac UDA wedi cynnal arbrofion lles cymdeithasol sy'n ymgorffori gwahanol agweddau ar incwm sylfaenol³. Mae gan Brasil, Tsieina, Iran, Kenya, Sbaen ac UDA arbrofion parhaus ac mae'r Almaen, Korea, yr Alban ac UDA yn bwriadu cynnal treialon incwm sylfaenol yn y dyfodol agos³. Yn ddiweddar, mae Labordy Incwm Sylfaenol Stanford wedi lansio map defnyddiol sy'n olrhain arbrofion incwm sylfaenol y gorffennol, y rhai sy'n mynd rhagddynt a rhai arfaethedig ledled y byd³.

Mae'r dirwasgiad economaidd a phandemig COVID-19 wedi gweld adfywiad y diddordeb mewn polisiau incwm sylfaenol fel ffordd i leddfu effeithiau ansicrwydd incwm ar y boblogaeth^{1,4-7}. Ym mis Mai 2021 cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru ei bwriad i dreialu rhaglen incwm sylfaenol yng Nghymru, gyda'r nod o leihau tlodi ac anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Mae'r gwaith mapio hwn yn ategu adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a roddodd drosolwg o gynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a'r ystyriaethau sy'n angenrheidiol i gefnogi datblygiad y peilot arfaethedig yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol⁵.

2.1 Diffiniad o incwm sylfaenol

Mae modelau incwm sylfaenol yn amrywio'n fawr ac nid oes un diffiniad penodol. Maent yn seiliedig ar daliadau arian parod rheolaidd a ddosberthir i bawb (cyffredinol), yn ddiamod ac ar sail unigol^{5,6,8}. Mae hyn yn golygu bod pawb o fewn poblogaeth yn derbyn yr un swm rheolaidd o arian, ni waeth a ydyn nhw'n gweithio ai peidio⁹. Mae cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol yn ymgorffori rhai neu'r cyfan o'r agweddau hyn. Chwec'h o'r prif fathau o gynllun yw⁵:

- 1. Incwm sylfaenol cyffredinol/diamod (UBI)**
Mae pob dinesydd/preswlydd yn derbyn swm o arian rheolaidd, diamod
- 2. Incwm blynyddol gwarantedig (GAI)**
Term a ddefnyddir yn gyffredin yng Ngogledd America ar gyfer modelau incwm sylfaenol ac isafswm incwm gwarantedig sy'n darparu taliad blynyddol i dderbynwyr
- 3. Isafswm incwm gwarantedig**
System o ddarpariaeth gymdeithasol, fel arfer yn destun prawf modd neu gydag isafswm meini prawf. Wedi'i roi o bosibl fel cyfandaliad blynyddol ac yn ystyried faint sydd ei angen ar berson/teulu i gael safon byw gweddus
- 4. Treth incwm negyddol**
System treth incwm flaengar lle mae pobl sy'n ennill yn is na throthwy yn derbyn tâl atodol. Mae'r system hon wedi'i dehongli fel math o incwm sylfaenol, ond mae'n dibynnu ar fod person mewn cyflogaeth, rhywbeth nad yw'n ateb i incwm isel sy'n gysylltiedig â diweithdra
- 5. Trosglwyddiad arian uniongyrchol (trosglwyddiad arian parod)**
Taliad i bobl gymwys, weithiau'n fath o gymorth dyngarol, ond mae hefyd yn cynnwys taliadau nawdd cymdeithasol
- 6. Difidendau cymdeithasol/dinasyddion**
Taliad i boblogaeth yn seiliedig ar incwm sy'n deillio o ecsbloetio adnoddau naturiol. Yn cael ei dalu'n flynyddol.

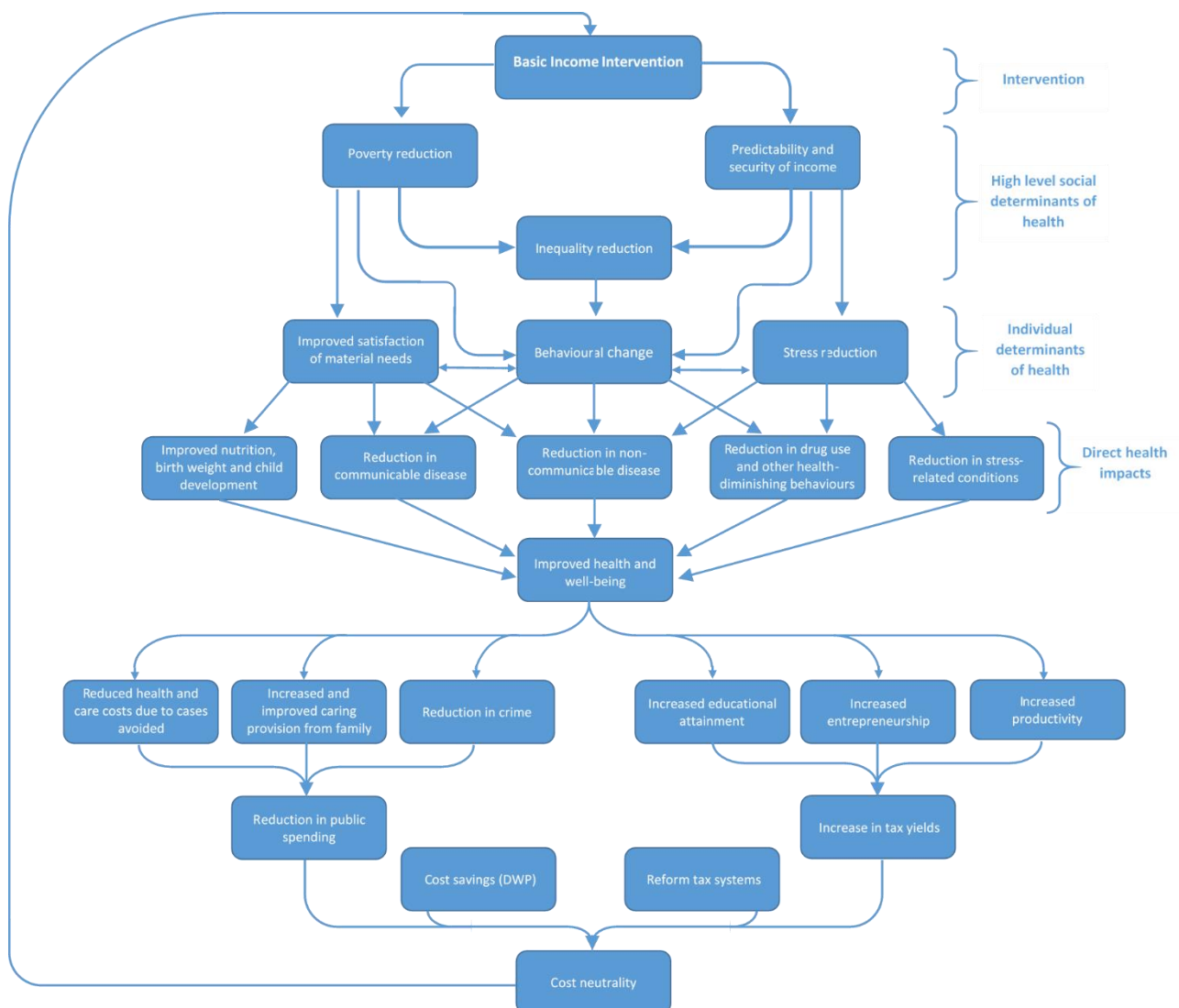
1.2 Buddion posibl o dreialon incwm sylfaenol

Gall incwm sylfaenol arwain at ystod o effeithiau unigol a chymdeithasol. Mae fersiwn wedi'i haddasu o'r model damcaniaethol a ddatblygwyd gan Johnson et al.¹⁰ yn amlinellu'n glir y llwybr posibl sy'n arwain at yr effeithiau hyn, fel y dangosir yn ffigur 1.

Mae tystiolaeth o fuddion penodol a arsylwyd o'r nifer o dreialon incwm sylfaenol a gynhaliwyd hyd yma yn cynnwys:

- Llesiant a diogelwch ariannol¹¹
- Diogelwch bwyd¹²
- Diogelwch tai¹³
- Gwell diet¹³
- Gwell cyrhaeddiad addysgol^{13,14}
- Gwell llesiant meddyliol¹⁵
- Gwell ansawdd cwsg¹¹
- Pwysau geni uwch¹⁶
- Mwy o hyder wrth ddod o hyd i gyflogaeth¹⁶
- Mwy o faeth^{13,14}

- Mwy o debygolrwydd o brynu tŷ¹⁴
- Llai o ordewdra plentyndod¹⁷
- Llai o ddefnydd o fanciau bwyd¹³
- Llai o fân droseddau¹⁸
- Llai o straen economaidd canfyddedig¹⁵
- Llai o droseddau eiddo¹⁷
- Llai o straen¹⁵
- Llai o gamddefnyddio sylweddau¹⁹
- Gostyngiad mewn damweiniau ac anafiadau sydd angen triniaeth ysbyty²⁰
- Gostyngiad mewn anhwylderau seiciatryddol plentyndod ac oedolion.¹⁹



Ffigur 1: Effeithiau buddiol posibl cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol. Atgynhyrchwyd o Johnson et al.¹⁰

3. Dull o fapio canlyniadau

Gellir defnyddio mapio tystiolaeth i nodi a strwythuro corff penodol o dystiolaeth. Mae'n cynnwys chwilio, dewis a chategoreiddio'r llenyddiaeth ar bwnc penodol yn systematig.

Fe wnaethom fapio'r llenyddiaeth i nodi canlyniadau posibl a gwirioneddol a dyluniadau gwerthusiadau ar gyfer cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol. Ein nod oedd adeiladu ar waith a wnaed eisoes gan Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru i lywio'r peilot incwm sylfaenol yng Nghymru. Wrth wneud hyn nid ydym wedi ystyried yr effaith y gallai cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a nodwyd gennym ei chael neu beidio. Ein pwrpas fu nodi'r canlyniadau sydd wedi'u mesur, eu modelu neu eu cynnig a nodi elfennau allweddol o ddylunio astudiaeth werthuso. Er mwyn gwneud hyn, gwnaethom drefnu a chrynhofi'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn systematig er mwyn ateb y cwestiynau canlynol:

1. Pa fuddion neu ganlyniadau cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a ddangoswyd, cynigiwyd neu fodelwyd?
2. Sut y gellid gwerthuso cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol?

Gwnaethom ddefnyddio diffiniad eang o'r term incwm sylfaenol a chynnwys yr holl fathau o incwm sylfaenol a restrir yn adran 1.1. Er efallai na fydd rhai o'r rhain yn uniongyrchol berthnasol i Gymru, roeddem am nodi effeithiau posibl cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol i lywio'r gwerthusiad o beilot Cymru. Trwy eu cynnwys i gyd, ein nod yw nodi'r ystod ehangaf o effeithiau posibl.

4. Canfyddiadau

O gyfanswm o 7,301 o gofnodion a nodwyd trwy chwilio, gwnaethom gynnwys 152; 62 astudiaeth werthuso, 24 astudiaeth fodelu a 66 darn barn. Roedd dwy o'r astudiaethau gwerthuso a nodwyd yn arbrofion labordy gan ddefnyddio rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol cyffredinol a throsglwyddiad arian uniongyrchol (trosglwyddiad arian parod) i fesur effeithiau cyflenwad llafur, cyflogau ac ymdrech. Roedd yr astudiaethau modelu yn dod yn bennaf o wledydd incwm uchel, ond roeddent hefyd yn cynnwys Brasil a Cote D'Ivoire yng Ngorllewin Affrica.

4.1. Pa fathau o gynlluniau incwm sylfaenol sydd wedi'u gwerthuso?

Gwnaethom nodi 26 o wahanol raglenni incwm sylfaenol a weithredwyd ledled y byd sy'n darparu mewnwelediad defnyddiol ar gyfer dyluniad cynllun peilot Cymru (gweler tablau 1 a 2). Roedd y mwyafrif yn gynlluniau trosglwyddiad arian uniongyrchol (trosglwyddiad arian parod) (n=20) a weithredwyd ar ôl 2000. Gweithredwyd y rhain mewn 19 o wledydd, rhai incwm isel a chanolig yn bennaf. Ymhlith y gwledydd incwm uchel a oedd yn gweithredu cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol oedd Canada, y Ffindir, Sbaen ac UDA. Fel y dengys tabl 1, roedd yr holl raglenni a weithredwyd mewn gwledydd incwm uchel yn y saithdegau yn dreth incwm negyddol, ac fe'u cynhaliwyd yn UDA.

Gweithredwyd difidendau cymdeithasol/dinasyddion a difidendau arian parod yn yr 1980au a'r 1990au, hefyd yn UDA. Ni wnaethom nodi unrhyw raglenni incwm sylfaenol newydd a weithredwyd yn UDA er 2000, ond mae dwy o'r rhaglenni hyn yn dal i fynd rhagddynt. Mae Canada wedi gweithredu dwy raglen trosglwyddiad arian uniongyrchol (trosglwyddiad arian parod), ac mae Sbaen a'r Ffindir ill dwy wedi gweithredu rhaglen isafswm incwm gwarantedig. Roedd y rhaglenni a weithredwyd mewn gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig i gyd yn rhaglenni trosglwyddiad arian uniongyrchol (trosglwyddiad arian parod) (tabl 2).

Table 1: overview of programmes identified from high-income countries and the number of studies evaluating outcomes (not including modelling studies)			
Programme name	Type of basic income	Country	Year started & duration (approx.)
Seattle-Denver Income-Maintenance Experiment (SIME/DIME)	Negative income tax	USA	1970 6 years
Rural Income Maintenance Experiment (RIME)	Negative income tax	USA	1970 2 years
New Jersey Pennsylvania Negative Income Tax Experiment	Negative income tax	USA	1970's 3 years
Gary Income Maintenance Experiment	Negative income tax	USA	1971 4 years
Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment (Mincome)	Guaranteed annual income	USA	1974 5 years
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	Social/Cash dividend	USA	1977 Ongoing
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Casino Dividend	Social/Cash dividend	USA	1996 Ongoing
Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	2006 10 years
Ontario Basic Income Pilot	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	2017 1 year
B-MINCOME pilot	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	2017 2 years
Finland Basic Income Experiment	Guaranteed minimum income	Finland	2017 2 years

Table 2: overview of programmes identified from low- and middle-income countries and the number of studies evaluating outcomes (not including modelling studies)			
Programme name	Type of basic income	Country	Year started & duration (approx.)
South African Child Support Grant (CSG)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	South Africa	1998 10+ years
Bono de Desarrollo Humano	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Ecuador	2004 3 years
Unconditional Cash Transfer Program (UCTP)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Indonesia	2005 1 year
the Uruguayan Plan de Atención Nacional a la Emergencia Social (PANES)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	2005 2 years
Rural-China School Subsidy Program (SSP)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	China	2006 unclear
Kenya Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	2007 4 years
Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	2008 4 years
Namibia Basic Income Grant (BIG) pilot project	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	2008 2 years
Manicaland Cash Transfer Trial	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	2009 2 years
Child Grant Programme (CGP)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	2010 4 years
NGO GiveDirectly Unconditional Cash Transfer Program	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	2011 2 years
Multiple Category Targeted Program (MCP)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	2011 3 years
Madhya Pradesh Unconditional Cash Transfers Project (MPUCT)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	2011 17 months
Mchinji Social Cash Transfer Pilot Scheme (SCTPS)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	2013 1 year
Moderate Acute Malnutrition Out Study (MAM'Out)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Burkina Faso	2013 18 months
World Vision Zimbabwe	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	2015 6 months

4.2. Pa fuddion neu ganlyniadau cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a fesurwyd, modelwyd neu gynigiwyd?

Nododd ein chwiliad nifer fawr o fuddion neu ganlyniadau posibl o astudiaethau gwerthuso a modelu. Trwy ddod â mesurau a nodwyd trwy ffynonellau gwerthuso, modelu a barn ynghyd, rydym yn darparu rhestr gynhwysfawr o fesurau canlyniadau sydd wedi'u hystyried gan raglenni incwm sylfaenol ac a allai fod yn ddefnyddiol eu cynnwys mewn gwerthusiad. Mae manylion ein canfyddiadau ar y map tystiolaeth incwm sylfaenol, yn yr Atodiad (adran 8.1). Er y gallai canlyniadau o'r holl raglenni incwm sylfaenol fod yn berthnasol i Gymru, mae'n debyg mai'r rheini o wledydd incwm uchel fydd y rhai mwyaf perthnasol. Felly rydym

wedi grwpio gwledydd incwm uchel ac incwm isel a chanolig ar wahân. Ni wnaethom edrych ar effaith y mesurau a nodwyd gan yr oedd gennym ddiddordeb mewn sefydlu pa ganlyniadau a ystyriwyd yn rhai gwerth eu mesur ac a fesurwyd yn llwyddiannus yn unig.

Gwnaethom grwpio mesurau'r canlyniadau yn y map tystiolaeth incwm sylfaenol gan ddefnyddio parthau eang (tabl 3), yn seiliedig ar y rhai a nodwyd gan lechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru (2021)⁵. Yn y map tystiolaeth mae yna hefyd categorïau mwy penodol, a rhestrir y canlyniadau a fesurir gan bob astudiaeth werthuso neu fodelu, ynghyd â gwybodaeth am y math o gynllun incwm sylfaenol, y wlad y cynhaliwyd ar ei chyfer a dyluniad yr astudiaeth.

Table 3 Outcome measures	
Broad outcome category	Outcomes identified
Political, economic and employment	Political Economy Labour market Household income/financial
Children and families	Birth/pregnancy/prenatal Personal relationships
Communities	Community activities Crime/antisocial behaviour Population size
Education and skills	Child and adult education and training
Environment	Environmental
Equity	Inequality Poverty
Food	Nutritional
Health	Child health and development Health behaviours Healthcare utilisation Mental health and wellbeing Mortality Physical health
Housing	Quality of housing
Leisure	Leisure activity
Transport	Transport

Er bod mesurau canlyniadau yn ymwneud ag iechyd a'r farchnad lafur yn gyffredin ymhlith y tri math o ffynhonnell, roedd gwahaniaethau amlwg hefyd. Gwelsom fod darnau barn yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau goddrychol, roedd astudiaethau modelu yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau uniongyrchol, megis economaidd, ac roedd astudiaethau gwerthuso yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio mwy ar effeithiau ymarferol fel iechyd, cyflogaeth a chyrhaeddiad addysgol.

Yn yr un modd, roedd canlyniadau'n ymwneud â gwleidyddiaeth yn oddrychol a dim ond mewn darnau barn yr oeddent i'w canfod. Roeddent yn cynnwys mesurau fel y newid mewn perthynas rhwng dinasyddion, cyflogwyr a'r wladwriaeth, gan hyrwyddo ymdeimlad o berthyn neu ddinasyddiaeth, comiwnyddiaeth a gwella pŵer undebau llafur ar y cyd. Nodwyd canlyniadau economaidd yn bennaf o astudiaethau modelu ac roeddent yn cynnwys costau gweithredu/goblygiadau cyllidol, allbwn economaidd (CMC, cyfradd twf/cynhyrchiant), effaith ar daliadau lles neu fudd-daliadau.

Yn gyffredinol, dim ond mewn gwledydd incwm uchel y cafodd mesurau canlyniadau tegwch eu modelu. Fodd bynnag, roedd un astudiaeth cyn ac ar ôl a reolwyd yn gwerthuso prosiect pilot isafswm incwm gwarantedig yn Sbaen yn mesur canlyniadau tlodi. Roedd hyn yn

recriwtio cartrefi agored i niwed ac edrychodd ar amddifadedd materol difrifol, tlodi ynni, ansicrwydd bwyd ac ansicrwydd tai. Cafodd y canlyniadau hyn eu hasesu'n gyffredin mewn gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig. Dim ond mewn astudiaethau modelu y gwnaethom nodi mesurau anghydraddoldeb incwm mewn gwledydd incwm uchel. Mewn cyferbyniad, nodwyd un astudiaeth fodol o Frasil yn edrych ar anghydraddoldeb incwm. Yn cael ei mesur yn fwy cyffredin ymhlith y rhaglenni gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig oedd yr effaith ar anghydraddoldeb rhywiol, fel dibyniaeth menywod ar ddynion a mesurau rheoli neu rymuso menywod.

Nodwyd canlyniadau effaith amgylcheddol mewn un astudiaeth fodol o'r Ffindir a edrychodd ar yr effaith y byddai cynllun incwm sylfaenol cyffredinol yn ei chael ar ôl troed carbon. Roedd y mesurau canlyniadau arfaethedig yn cynnwys hyrwyddo cynhyrchu cynaliadwy a thwf economaidd, cyfraddau ailgylchu, gweithgareddau sy'n cyfrannu at effeithlonrwydd ynni a newidiadau yn y graddau y mae pobl yn gofalu am yr amgylchedd ffisegol yn yr ardaloedd lle maen nhw'n byw. Ni soniodd yr un o'r ffynonellau a nodwyd gennym am fesurau llygredd.

Roedd yn ymddangos bod canlyniadau addysgol a fesurwyd ymhlith y gwledydd incwm uchel yn eithaf eang o ran cyrhaeddiad a dewis ysgolion. Dim ond un ffynhonnell a werthusodd yr effaith ar hyfforddiant oedolion. Roedd canlyniadau addysgol wedi'u modelu ac arfaethedig yn canolbwyntio mwy ar ddysgu oedolion ac awgrymwyd edrych i mewn i fuddsoddiad a chynnal incwm yn ystod addysg oedolion, addysg a dysgu gydol oes cynhwysol a theg, ynghyd â buddsoddiad mewn ffurfio sgiliau.

Roedd pob math o wlad yn mesur effaith ansawdd neu amrywiaeth diet, a chymeriant maethol. Dim ond mewn gwledydd incwm uchel y mesurwyd amllder methu prydau bwyd. Roedd gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig hefyd yn mesur newyn, nychdod a diffyg maeth, yn enwedig ymhlith plant.

Roedd iechyd yn ganlyniad cyffredin ac roedd yn cynnwys mesurau fel iechyd corfforol, iechyd meddwl a llesiant, ymddygiadau iechyd a defnyddio gofal iechyd. Fodd bynnag, dim ond astudiaethau modelu a fesurodd ganlyniadau marwolaeth a marwolaeth gynamserol mewn oedolion ymhlith y rhaglenni gwledydd incwm uchel. Mewn cyferbyniad, mesurwyd canlyniadau marwolaethau plant mewn astudiaeth a gynhaliwyd yn Zambia. Yn ogystal, dim ond un astudiaeth o Uruguay a fesurodd effeithiau cysylltiedig ag ysmygu yn ystod beichiogrwydd, ond ni edrychodd unrhyw astudiaeth arall ar ymddygiadau ysmygu na cholli pwysau. Dim ond y prosiect peilot isafswm incwm gwarantedig yn Sbaen a fesurodd iechyd plant ymhlith y gwledydd incwm uchel, ac nid oedd yn ymddangos bod unrhyw astudiaeth yn mesur effaith plant mewn gofal neu ag anghenion penodol.

Dim ond un rhaglen gwlad incwm uchel, o Canada a edrychodd ar ansawdd tai fel mesur canlyniad. Roedd y mesurau canlyniadau arfaethedig yn cynnwys digartrefedd, canfyddiadau o ansicrwydd tai a hyder cyfranogwyr yn eu gallu i barhau i fyw yn y gymuned. Nid oedd unrhyw ganlyniadau yn mesur cynnydd yn y stoc dai mewn ardal neu a oedd cyfranogwyr wedi gallu gwella eu cartrefi presennol.

Roedd y canlyniadau'n ymwneud â gweithgareddau hamdden yn brin, gyda dim ond rhaglen o Canada yn mesur amllder gweithgarwch corfforol, a rhaglen treth incwm negyddol yn America yn mesur dewisiadau hamdden ieuencid.

Ymchwiliodd un astudiaeth werthuso, yn mesur effaith peilot incwm sylfaenol Ontario, i allu cyfranogwyr i gludo eu hunain o amgylch yr ardal. Ni nodwyd unrhyw fesurau a oedd yn

ymchwilio i fesurau yn ymwneud â defnyddio trafndiaeth werdd, neu drafndiaeth gyhoeddus neu a oedd pobl yn dewis cerdded yn lle gyrru.

4.3. Sut y gellid gwerthuso cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol?

Wrth nodi'r canlyniadau, gwelsom sawl elfen gyffredin o ran dylunio a gwerthuso rhaglen incwm sylfaenol. Gwnaethom nodi amrywiaeth eang o ddyluniadau astudiaeth, eu hyd a dulliau o gasglu data. Mae'r adran hon yn tynnu sylw at ein canfyddiadau ac yn darparu negeseuon allweddol i weithredu gwerthusiad cadarn o beilot incwm sylfaenol yng Nghymru.

4.3.1. Dyluniad astudiaethau a dewis cyfranogwyr

Y dyluniad mwyaf cyffredin a nodwyd gennym oedd dyluniad rheoledig cyn ac ar ôl lle roedd data a ddadansoddwyd yn y gwerthusiad yn cynnwys data a gasglwyd ar un pwynt amser yn unig cyn ei weithredu ac un pwynt amser ar ôl dechrau'r cynllun (tabl 4). Mae hwn yn gategori gwannach o ddylunio astudiaeth a gall fod yn destun effaith ffactorau drslyd ond mae cynnwys grŵp rheoli yn rheoli hyn i ryw raddau. Rhannwyd nifer yr astudiaethau a nodwyd fel y dyluniad hwn yn weddol gyfartal rhwng gwledydd incwm uchel ac incwm isel a chanolig. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ffynonellau lle mae dyluniadau gwerthuso arfaethedig ar gyfer cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol yn cydnabod treial rheoledig ar hap fel y dyluniad astudiaeth mwyaf cadarn a phriodol²¹. Gwnaethom nodi 13 astudiaeth fel treialon rheoledig ar hap neu glwstwr, ond yn y mwyafrif ni allem nodi sut y cafodd cyfranogwyr eu rhoi ar hap mewn grwpiau rheoli neu driniaeth. Gallai hyn adlewyrchu anawsterau dyrannu unigolion ar hap mewn treial o'r math hwn. Dim ond un treial rheoledig ar hap a weithredwyd mewn gwlad incwm uchel; arbrawf incwm sylfaenol y Ffindir. Cynhaliwyd pob treial rheoledig ar hap mewn clwstwr mewn gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig, yn yr un modd â phob astudiaeth ag elfen ansoddol. Gwnaethom hefyd nodi nifer fawr o astudiaethau modelu lle efelychwyd effaith cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol. Mae hyn yn caniatáu archwilio effaith gwahanol fathau o gynlluniau, er enghraifft gwahanol symiau incwm a/neu wahanol ffynonellau cyllid. Mae modelu yn ddull amgen defnyddiol o amcangyfrif effeithiau posibl.

Lle roedd manylion y dull ar hap ar gael, roedd y mwyafrif yn ddyluniad clwstwr gyda phentrefi neu ardaloedd yn cael eu rhoi ar hap i ymyrraeth neu reolaeth, yn hytrach nag

unigolion. Gall defnyddio clystyrau, neu safleoedd 'trwytho', adlewyrchu effeithiau tebygol cynllun incwm sylfaenol cenedlaethol yn fwy cywir na dewis cyfran o ymgeiswyr ar hap i gymryd rhan dros ardal ddaearyddol fwy²¹. Gall defnyddio 'safleoedd trwytho' hefyd arwain at 'luosydd cymdeithasol' lle mae rhyngweithio derbynwyr â'i gilydd yn cael effaith lawer ehangach na'r taliadau yn unig a gallai leihau unrhyw stigma sy'n gysylltiedig â derbyn taliadau²¹. Mae gan bob un ei rinweddau a'i anfanteision ac fe'u trafodir yn helaeth gan Charlie Young yn ei adroddiad sy'n archwilio sut y gallai arbrawf incwm sylfaenol cyffredinol weithio yn y DU²¹.

Fel y mae tabl 4 yn ei ddangos, roedd mwyafrif y dyluniadau astudiaethau rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol a werthuswyd yn cynnwys grŵp rheoli i ganiatáu cymharu a phrofi effeithiolrwydd y peilot incwm sylfaenol²¹. O'r 44 astudiaeth reoledig a nodwyd, dim ond 39% a gynhaliwyd mewn gwledydd incwm uchel. Defnyddiodd dwy o'n hastudiaethau a gynhwyswyd ddull rheoli synthetig i lunio rheolaeth briodol. Mae hyn yn arbennig o ddefnyddiol yn absenoldeb

grŵp rheoli addas o gyfranogwyr, megis pan mai dim ond un rhanbarth neu ardal sydd i dderbyn yr ymyrraeth. Mae'r dull yn dewis cyfartaledd pwysol o reolaethau sy'n cyfateb orau i'r boblogaeth ymyrraeth ar gyfer y canlyniad o ddiddordeb a nodweddion gweladwy eraill yn y llinell sylfaen. Mae'r dull hwn yn dibynnu ar y gallu i lunio cymharydd credadwy ar gyfer y grŵp ymyrraeth²².

Table 4: Study designs identified from our search	
Study design	Country
Cluster randomised controlled trial	Low- and middle-income: 9
Cohort	Low- and middle-income: 1
Controlled before and after	High-income: 10 Low- and middle-income: 12
Controlled follow-up	High-income: 4 Low- and middle-income: 3
Cross-sectional	High-income: 1 Low- and middle-income: 1
Interrupted time series	High-income: 2
Lab experiment	2
Modelling	High- income: 20 Low- and middle-income: 4
Qualitative	Low- and middle-income: 4
Randomised controlled trial	High-income: 1 Low- and middle-income: 3
Repeat cross-sectional	Low- and middle-income: 1
Uncontrolled follow-up	High-income: 1 Low- and middle-income: 2
Uncontrolled before and after	High-income: 3 Low- and middle income: 3
NB: Three studies included a qualitative element in their data collection, so the total number of studies here is more than the total number of included studies	

4.3.2. Sampl

Byddai samplau gwlad incwm isel a chanolig yn aml yn cael eu dewis yn ôl pentrefi, plwyfi neu ranbarthau. Er nad yn gyfan gwbl, ymddengys bod llawer o wledydd incwm uchel wedi dewis cyfranogwyr trwy feini prawf cynhwysiant llym, fel arfer yn targedu'r rheini ar incwm isel neu o ardaloedd difreintiedig, ond dros ardal ddaearyddol fwy. Mae'r dull hwn yn debygol o fod oherwydd statws economaidd-gymdeithasol amrywiol unigolion sy'n byw mewn ardal benodol mewn gwlad incwm uchel, o'i chymharu â gwlad incwm isel neu

ganolig. Bydd targedu poblogaethau fel y rhai ar incwm isel neu ragolygon cyflogaeth wannach hefyd yn cyfyngu cyffredinolrwydd i boblogaethau cyfan²³.

Gwnaethom nodi ystod eang o niferoedd cyfranogwyr yn y rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol. Er nad oedd manylion niferoedd cyfranogwyr bob amser yn glir, roedd mwyafrif yr astudiaethau'n cynnwys niferoedd aelwydydd cyfranogol yn hytrach na chyfranogwyr unigol. Roedd y rhai a gynhaliwyd ymhlith gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig yn cynnwys y nifer fwyaf o aelwydydd yn amrywio o 1,912 i oddeutu 330,000. Yn gyffredinol, roedd gwledydd incwm uchel yn cynnwys cyfranogwyr unigol ac roedd y niferoedd yn amrywio o 706 i 12,500. Er mwyn cyflawni arwyddocâd ystadegol unrhyw ganfyddiadau, awgrymwyd y dylai'r sampl gynnwys tua 1,000, ond yn ddelfrydol mwy na hynny²¹. Os yw grwpiau prawf lluosog yn cael eu mesur, mae angen meintiau sampl llawer mwy²¹.

Roedd gan y rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol a gynhaliwyd mewn gwledydd incwm uchel gyda grwpiau rheoli a nodwyd gennym yn gyffredinol niferoedd grwpiau ymyrraeth llawer llai. Y sampl ymyrraeth fwyaf oedd arbrawf incwm sylfaenol y Ffindir, treial rheoledig ar hap a oedd yn cynnwys ymyrraeth isafswm incwm gwarantedig i 2,000 o gyfranogwyr am gyfnod o ddwy flynedd. Roedd 173,222 o gyfranogwyr yn y grŵp rheoli. Yn gyffredinol, neilltuwyd grwpiau rheoli mewn ymyriadau gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig i oedi cyn mynediad i'r ymyrraeth. Nid oedd yn ymddangos bod hyn yn wir ymhlith y gwledydd incwm uchel.

4.3.3. Hyd

Dylid hefyd ystyried hyd cynllun peilot yn ofalus. Mae ffynonellau barn yn nodi y dylai rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol bara tua dwy i dair blynedd oherwydd byddai llawer o ganlyniadau'n cymryd peth amser i ddod i'r amlwg²¹. Mae Johnson *et al.* ac eraill yn nodi bod angen i gyfranogwyr ganfod bod eu hamgylchiadau yn rhagweladwy ac yn ddiogel er mwyn i newid ymddygiad fod yn adnabyddadwy a chanlyniadau ieched gael eu mesur^{10,21}. Felly mae angen i hyd peilot fod yn ddigon hir i efelychu teimlad o sicrwydd incwm parhaus a chaniatáu i bobl adeiladu arferion a chyrchu unrhyw gyfleoedd newydd a allai fod yn agored iddynt. Os yw'r cyfranogwyr yn gwybod bod incwm ychwanegol yn fyrhoedlog, mae'n llai tebygol y byddai newidiadau'n cael eu nodi neu eu priodoli'n ddibynadwy i'r incwm sylfaenol. Ac eithrio un astudiaeth a gynhaliwyd yn Ne Affrica, roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r cynlluniau gwledydd incwm isel a chanolig yn gymharol fyr o ran hyd, yn amrywio o 6 mis i bedair blynedd. Roedd cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol ymhlith gwledydd incwm uchel yn para rhwng blwyddyn a dros 20 mlynedd, ond roedd 64% yn bum mlynedd neu lai.

4.3.4. Damcaniaeth newid

Gan fod y cysylltiadau rhwng cynllun incwm sylfaenol, cyfryngwyr dylanwadol a'r canlyniadau a fwriadwyd yn gymhleth, gall defnyddio damcaniaeth newid neu fodel cysyniadol ddarparu fframwaith ar gyfer archwilio'r cysylltiadau a nodi canlyniadau pwysig¹⁰. Nodwyd amrywiaeth o wahanol fodelau yn ein tystiolaeth, a allai o bosibl dynnu sylw at asesu a gwerthuso effeithiau eilaidd a thrydyddol er mwyn deall yn llawn unrhyw newid ymddygiad a nodwyd^{21,24,25}.

4.3.5. Casglu data

Mae angen nodi canlyniadau a'r data sydd eu hangen i'w mesur. Efallai y bydd data ar gael o ffynonellau presennol neu efallai y bydd angen casglu data ychwanegol. Roedd mwyafrif llethol yr astudiaethau gwerthuso a gynhwyswyd (n=43) yn defnyddio data a gasglwyd yn benodol ar gyfer y treial incwm sylfaenol neu'r rhaglen yr ymchwiliwyd iddi, tra bod 16 rhaglen yn defnyddio ffynonellau data presennol. Mae llawer o'r ffynonellau barn yn awgrymu cymysgedd o ddata a gasglwyd yn benodol ar gyfer y rhaglen incwm sylfaenol, a defnyddio setiau data gweinyddol presennol, fel y rhai sydd ar gael o Arolwg Iechyd Cymru neu Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, amlygwyd hefyd mai anaml y cesglir data gweinyddol, a allai gyfyngu ar ei ddefnyddioldeb wrth fesur rhai canlyniadau²¹. Roedd nifer fach o astudiaethau yn cynnwys elfen ansoddol yn eu casglu data. Byddai elfen ansoddol ochr yn ochr â chasglu data meintiol yn galluogi gwerthusiad manylach ac yn helpu i ddeall mecanweithiau y tu ôl i'r effaith, nid dim ond ei fod wedi digwydd. O'r astudiaethau barn a drafododd y pwnc, cytunodd y mwyafrif y byddai cymysgedd o gasglu data ansoddol a meintiol yn ddefnyddiol.

Dylid casglu data i fesur canlyniadau cyn i'r rhaglen gychwyn, ar y llinell sylfaen, o leiaf unwaith yn ystod y rhaglen (neu yn aml yn dibynnu ar hyd y peilot) ac o leiaf unwaith ar ôl i'r peilot ddod i ben²⁶. Mae darnau barn yn argymhell y dylid casglu data bob chwe mis²¹. Gall casglu data yn amlach arwain at gyfranogwyr blinedig sy'n ymddieithrio o'r astudiaeth a gall casglu data yn llai aml arwain at golli canlyniadau pwysig, felly mae'n bwysig penderfynu ar amllder casglu data sy'n ystyried y rhain.

5. Casgliadau

- Nododd yr adroddiad hwn ganlyniadau a dyluniadau gwerthusiadau ar gyfer cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol a weithredwyd, a fodelwyd neu a gynigiwyd
- Gwnaethom nodi nifer fawr o ganlyniadau eang, ond cymhleth y gellid eu mesur er mwyn sefydlu effaith cynllun peilot incwm sylfaenol. Er ei bod yn bosibl na fydd modd trosglwyddo llawer o'r rhaglenni incwm sylfaenol a nodwyd gennym i gyd-destun Cymru, mae'r canlyniadau a fesurwyd ganddynt yn debygol o fod yn gyffredinadwy.
- Gwnaethom hefyd nodi rhai elfennau pwysig o ddyluniadau astudiaethau, er mwyn sicrhau y gellir cynnal gwerthusiad cadarn o beilot incwm sylfaenol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys:
 - Mae treial rheoledig ar hap yn darparu'r dyluniad astudiaeth mwyaf trylwyr ac wedi bod yn ymarferol mewn rhai achosion
 - Dylid ystyried dewis cyfranogwyr yn ofalus. Efallai y bydd defnyddio safle 'clwstwr' neu 'drwytho' yn adlewyrchu rhaglen incwm sylfaenol genedlaethol yn fwy cywir, ac arwain at 'luosyddion cymdeithasol'

- Bydd targedu poblogaethau fel ymadawyr gofal, y rhai ar incwm isel neu â rhagolygon cyflogaeth gwannach yn cyfyngu cyffredinolrwydd i'r boblogaeth gyfan
 - Ni ddylai maint y sampl fod yn llai na 1,000 os ydym am gyflawni arwyddocâd ystadegol. Os bydd grwpiau prawf lluosog yn cael eu mesur, mae angen meintiau sampl llawer mwy
 - Ni ddylai hyd cynllun peilot fod yn ddim llai na dwy flynedd, er mwyn caniatáu amser i rai o'r canlyniadau ymddygiadol a nodwyd gennym ddod i'r amlwg
 - Yn ddelfrydol dylid defnyddio data o ffynonellau presennol, a'u casglu'n benodol ar gyfer gwerthuso'r ymyrraeth incwm sylfaenol
 - Dylai amllder casglu data ystyried y canlyniadau sy'n cael eu mesur, blinder cyfranogwyr posibl a cholli canlyniadau pwysig. Dylid ei gasglu o leiaf cyn y rhaglen, ar y llinell sylfaen, yn ystod y rhaglen ac ar ei hôl
 - Gall amllder casglu data gynnwys gwahanol bwyntiau amser casglu data ar gyfer gwahanol ganlyniadau
 - Dylai'r data a gesglir gynnwys elfennau meintiol ac ansoddol i alluogi dealltwriaeth fanylach o'r effeithiau sy'n cael eu harsylwi.
- Gall defnyddio fframwaith, model neu ddamcaniaeth newid gefnogi dyluniad y gwerthusiad a helpu'r rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau i benderfynu pa fesurau canlyniadau sy'n bwysig ac yn berthnasol i boblogaeth Cymru, ar lefel unigol a chymdeithasol.
 - Dylid rhoi ystyriaeth arbennig i boblogaeth astudiaeth beilot a weithredir yng Nghymru. Os cynigiwyd incwm sylfaenol i ymadawyr gofal am gyfnod penodol o amser fel rhan o gynllun peilot, fel yr awgrymwyd eisoes, mae yna nifer o heriau y dylid eu hystyried wrth ddatblygu cynllun. Fel poblogaeth hynod agored i niwed, maent yn wynebu heriau unigryw wrth iddynt adael gofal a phontio i fyw'n annibynnol. Gall ychwanegu sicrwydd ariannol a gynigir trwy beilot wrth iddynt ddechrau byw'n annibynnol roi baich ychwanegol arnynt a dylid cynnig cymorth penodol iddynt ar gyfer hyn. Fodd bynnag, gall hyn effeithio ar natur wrthrychol astudiaeth beilot. Gall ystyriaethau penodol o ran y boblogaeth hon hefyd gynnwys:
 - Fel poblogaeth fach, benodol a hynod agored i niwed, ni fydd unrhyw ganfyddiadau yn gyffredin i boblogaeth gyffredinol Cymru
 - Gan fod nifer y cyfranogwyr sy'n rhan o'r peilot yn debygol o fod yn fach, gall fod yn anodd dangos effaith
 - Oherwydd bod ymadawyr gofal yn grŵp penodol, bydd yn arbennig o anodd nodi grŵp rheoli. Os nad oes grŵp rheoli, bydd yn anodd iawn dangos bod y peilot incwm sylfaenol wedi cael unrhyw effaith
 - Mae'r boblogaeth hon yn debygol o fod wedi'i lledaenu ar draws pob rhan o Gymru. Gall hyn effeithio ar lwyddiant astudiaeth beilot gan mai dim ond ar lefel unigol yn hytrach na chymunedol y mae unrhyw fuddion yn debygol o gael eu gweld

- Bydd angen i hyd astudiaeth beilot a hyd y gwaith dilynol fod yn ddigonol i ganiatáu amser i'r boblogaeth hon addasu i fyw'n annibynnol ac yna datblygu teimlad o sicrwydd incwm parhaol. Dylai hyn ganiatáu iddynt adeiladu arferion newydd a chyrchu unrhyw gyfleoedd newydd a allai ddod ar gael iddynt. Efallai y bydd oedi rhwng y cyfnod y maent yn derbyn incwm sylfaenol a'r pwynt pan ddaw'r effaith i'r amlwg
- Gallai fod yn heriol asesu canlyniadau amgylcheddol, economaidd a chymunedol pwysig yn y boblogaeth hon
- Fel poblogaeth agored i niwed, gall canlyniadau gan gynnwys cyrhaeddiad addysgol, beichiogrwydd, trosedd ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, dibyniaeth ar les, ymddygiadau iechyd, iechyd meddwl a llesiant, tai a chyflogaeth fod yn arbennig o bwysig
- Fel poblogaeth ifanc, gall blaenoriaethau'r garfan hon fod yn wahanol iawn o gymharu â phoblogaethau hŷn, ac felly dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r canlyniadau a welir i wneud y peilot hwn yn ddefnyddiol.

6. Deunydd atodol

1. [Atodiad technegol lawrlwytho.pdf](#)

7. Cyfeiriadau

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8. Atodiad

8.1. Mapiau tystiolaeth o fuddion neu ganlyniadau cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol

Mae'r atodiad hwn yn cynnwys dau fap tystiolaeth sy'n amlinellu astudiaethau o'n chwiliad systematig a oedd wedi mesur neu fodelu canlyniadau cynlluniau incwm sylfaenol. Mae Tabl 1 yn rhoi manylion am ganlyniadau a nodwyd mewn gwledydd incwm uchel ac mae tabl 2 yn amlinellu'r canlyniadau a nodwyd o wledydd incwm isel a chanolog.

Mae'r tablau wedi'u rhannu'n barthau pwnc eang, gyda chategoriâu mwy penodol ynddynt. Gellir gweld y mesurau canlyniadau a nodwyd o bob rhaglen yn y golofn dde. Mae trosolwg o'r astudiaethau hefyd wedi'i gynnwys, sy'n cynnwys y math o fodel incwm sylfaenol, y wlad a dyluniad yr astudiaeth. Lle mae categori wedi'i adael yn wag, mae hyn oherwydd na nodwyd unrhyw ganlyniadau.

8.1.1. Mesurau canlyniadau o wledydd incwm uchel

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
Political, economic and employment				
Political				
Economy	Guaranteed minimum income	Finland	Randomised controlled trial	Taxable income, amounts of social benefits paid, use of public employment services
	Universal basic income	France	Modelling	Consumption and effect on prices
	Negative income tax	Spain	Modelling	Tax implications - impact on tax collection
	Universal basic income	Sweden	Modelling	Relative prices of goods and services (base vs each scenario)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Distributional effects - change in weekly income - quintiles - high vs lower-level CBI vs universal

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
	Universal basic income		Modelling	credit, Costs and income tax rises, changes in household consumption, GDP, price inflation (CPI) Fiscal/cost implications, Distributional effects (by household income decile and benefit unit type), distributional and macroeconomic implications, distribution impact across different income groups, demand side changes - levels and patterns of spending (consumption in lowest quintile)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Modelling	Welfare dynamics, investment in skill formation, impact on taxation
Labour market	Guaranteed annual income	Canada	Interrupted time series Controlled before & after	Labour market participation Labour supply (hours worked)
	Universal basic income	Europe (Finland, France, Italy and UK)	Modelling	Work incentives (participation tax rates)
	Guaranteed minimum income	Finland	Randomised controlled trial	Employment spells (employment days in nonsubsidized labour markets)
	Universal basic income	France	Modelling	Labour supply, unemployment rate, work status transitions
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Germany	Modelling	Labour supply and income distribution WTE in employment, working hours
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Voluntary unemployment
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Spain	Laboratory experiment	Wage offers and increased effort
	Guaranteed minimum income		Controlled before & after	If the participant works; if they do so full time and unlimited; if they are looking for work; if they are thinking of setting up a business (or they have done so recently); if they are receiving some training aimed at adults; and if any other member of the household works
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Change in employment, change in employment rate, change in total weekly hours worked, labour supply, labour productivity, wage bargaining, size of labour force, unemployment rate, full-time equivalent employment

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Short term impact on labour supply, supply side changes - incentives and productivity (employment, average wages), number in different income brackets
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Controlled before & after	Employment variables (active labour force, employment status, and part-time employment status)
	Negative income tax		Modelling	Changes in labour supply for women in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) - % change in mean hours, % change in non-workers who begin work, % change in mean hours for men and women not originally in AFDC
			Controlled follow-up	Married men experiencing one or more period of involuntary unemployment
			Controlled before & after	Work choices of youth
			Uncontrolled follow-up	Work activity (% employed, average earnings, average hours)
	Social/citizen dividend		Controlled before & after	Short-run labour market activity (number of hours worked in reference week)
	Universal basic income	Modelling	Impact on average hours worked	
Universal basic income	N/A	Laboratory experiment	Labour supply effects	
Household income/financial	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Ability to pay for therapy, ability to purchase household items, ability to purchase essential clothing, ability to repay outstanding debt, preparedness for a financial emergency, financial reliance on others,
	Guaranteed minimum income	Finland	Randomised controlled trial	Yearly earnings of employment contracts
	Universal basic income	France	Modelling	Impact on disposable income
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Germany	Modelling	Monthly gains and losses per capita by deciles of disposable income
	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Financial uncertainty, ability to cover an unexpected expense, the need to generate additional income by other means

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Impact on take home wages
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Disposable income
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Modelling	Family earnings/income
	Negative income tax		Uncontrolled follow-up	Average earnings
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Parent to child transfer share of income
Children and families				
Birth/pregnancy/ prenatal	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled study	Birth weight
	Social/Citizen dividend		Follow-up with synthetic control	Fertility rate, birth spacing, abortions
	Negative income tax		Modelling	Fertility – number of children
Personal relationships	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Relationship with family
	Guaranteed annual income		Controlled before & after	Family dissolution
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled before & after	Marital dissolution
Communities				
Community activities	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Frequency of socialisation, frequency of extracurricular activities, time devoted to unpaid personal interests
	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Probability of undertaking volunteering; probability of undertaking social leisure activities; probability of actively taking part in social activities; and probability of completing household tasks
Crime/antisocial behaviour	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Controlled before & after	Classified into three categories: minor arrests (disorderly conduct, trespassing and shoplifting), moderate arrest (property crimes that do not involve serious harm to a person such as simple assault, felony larceny, and drug related offenses) and violent arrest (sexual assault, armed robbery, and assault with deadly weapons)

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
	Social/citizen dividend		Modelling	Property crime, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, violent crime, murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery
Population size	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Population size
	Negative income tax	USA	Uncontrolled study	Migration
Education and skills				
Education/training (child and adult)	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Child education, training for people over the age of 16
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Controlled before & after	Educational attainment
	Negative income tax		Controlled before & after	School choices of youth
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Impact on decisions about schooling
Environment				
Environmental	Universal basic income	Finland	Modelling	Carbon footprint
Equity				
Inequality	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Modelling	Income inequality - gainers and losers
	Universal basic income	Europe	Modelling	Distributional impact – winners and loser
	Universal basic income	France	Modelling	Inequality - Gini index, poverty gap, gainers and losers
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Germany	Modelling	Inequality - Gini coefficient and the Atkinson measure
	Universal basic income	Israel	Modelling	Inequality - Gini index
	Negative income tax	Spain	Modelling	Inequality (Gini index and Reynolds-Smolensky index) - impact on households - winners and losers
	Universal basic income	Sweden	Modelling	Inequality, Gini coefficient
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Gainers and losers - number
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Distributional variables - gains and losses in weekly equivalised disposable income, inequality - Gini coefficient, gainers and losers - number and pattern, impact on inequality (Gini coefficient), relative index of inequality,

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
				inequality - Gini coefficient disposable income, winners and losers - mean changes in household disposable income
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Modelling	Changes in need for welfare - % change in cases and payments for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC); % change in food stamp cases and payments on food stamps
Poverty	Universal basic income/negative income tax	Canada	Modelling	Poverty (head counts in poverty and % rate)
	Universal basic income	Europe	Modelling	Impact on poverty – poverty headcounts % change (poverty line 50% median household income)
	Universal basic income	Israel	Modelling	Poverty - household income, poverty rate
	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Severe material deprivation, energy poverty, food insecurity, housing insecurity
	Negative income tax		Modelling	Poverty
	Universal basic income	Sweden	Modelling	Poverty
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Poverty - changes in poverty rate, change in child poverty rate, gross cost per person lifted out of poverty, gross cost per child lifted out of poverty
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Households and children living in poverty (below 60% median income before housing costs; below 60% median income after housing costs and below 50% of median income before housing costs), Impact on poverty for different groups, poverty headcounts, total population in poverty, children in poverty, working age adults in poverty, economically active working age adults in poverty, elderly people in poverty

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Modelling	% change in poverty rate and poverty gap, % below poverty line and % above 100%, 200% and more than three times poverty line, child poverty rates (defined as total resources falling under 100% of the supplemental poverty threshold), deep poverty rates (defined as total resources falling under 50% of the poverty threshold), extreme (\$2 per day) poverty rate, defined here as annual cash incomes falling under a \$2 per person, per day threshold
	Social/citizen dividend		Uncontrolled before & after	Poverty rates
Food				
Nutritional	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Quality of diet, frequency of meal skipping, nutritional intake, frequency of foodbank usage
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled follow-up	Nutrient adequacy ratios and mean adequacy ratios
Health				
Child health and development	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Children's health
Health behaviours	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Controlled before & after	Drug and alcohol incidence
Healthcare utilisation	Guaranteed annual income	Canada	Controlled before and after	Annual hospitalisation rates, rate of accidents, injuries, and mental health problems as causes for hospitalisation, rate of physician visits
			Cross-sectional	Change in emergency room visits, affordability of drugs
			Interrupted time series	Changes in hospitalisation rate
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled before & after	Number of days spent in a hospital, the number of hospital stays, number of visits to physicians
Mental health and wellbeing	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Frequency of depression, stress, outlook on life, confidence
	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	General wellbeing, wellbeing with financial situation, perceived happiness and satisfaction with life
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled follow-up	Mean psychological distress scores

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcome measures
Mortality	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	USA	Modelling	Increased longevity for mothers and their children - mortality hazard ratio, excess infant deaths
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	UK	Modelling	Premature mortality
Physical health	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Change in overall health
			Uncontrolled before & after	BMI and obesity of parents
	Guaranteed minimum income	Spain	Controlled before & after	Self-perceived health; risk of developing mental illnesses; and quality of sleep
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled before & after	Number and type of chronic illnesses, number of days spent in bed because of illness, the number of days of work (including housework for wives, school for children) lost due to illness
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)		Uncontrolled before & after	Young adult BMI, height, weight, and obesity
Housing				
Quality of housing	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Quality of living conditions
Leisure				
Leisure activity	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Frequency of physical activity
	Negative income tax	USA	Controlled before & after	Leisure choices of youth
Transport				
Transport	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Canada	Cross-sectional	Ability to transport self around region or city
NB: For Modelling studies, the country refers to the data used				

8.1.2. Mesurau canlyniadau o wledydd incwm isel a chanolig

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
Business, economy and employment				
Political				
Economy	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Brazil	Modelling	Output (assume economic), aggregate consumption, macroeconomic indicators, tax rate, share of total income earned by distribution quintiles, savings
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Budgetary impact
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Access to government schemes
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after study	Effects on consumption (including temptation goods), asset holdings
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Economic activity
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Qualitative Uncontrolled before & after	Economic activity, business opportunities Government benefits during pregnancy
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Randomised controlled trial	Consumption, productive investment, income and revenues
Labour market	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Brazil	Modelling	Labour productivity
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Waged child labour effects, second economic activity, number of hours worked,
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Indonesia	Uncontrolled before & after	Labour supply
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Controlled before & after	Work outcomes for children aged 6-17 years
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Qualitative	Employment
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Mother's formal sector earnings during pregnancy, mother works during pregnancy
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Child labour participation (paid and unpaid)
Household/ personal financial	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Income sufficiency for food, household alcohol expenditure, borrowing for hospitalisation expenses, school spending (uniforms, shoes)

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
				and books), increase in income, investment in own farms (time and monetary), productive assets indebtedness of households
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Indonesia	Uncontrolled before & after	household per capita expenditure growth (food and non-food expenditure)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after	Monthly consumption response (food, medical and education, alcohol and tobacco expenditures), asset holdings, income
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Income and expenditure
			Qualitative	Financial situation, household debt
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Income transfer during pregnancy, total household income during pregnancy
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Asset accumulation, children's material wellbeing (possession of shoes, blankets, clothes), finance/debt
			Controlled before and after	Household consumption
			Repeat cross-sectional	Productive assets ownership
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Qualitative	Antisocial expenses, paid school fees, prioritise household needs, health expenses met
Children and families				
Birth/ pregnancy/ prenatal	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Burkina Faso	Randomised controlled trial	Breastfeeding practices
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Pregnancy
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Birth weight (provided on certificates completed by physicians at time of birth), gestational length (in weeks), premature birth, bottom decile of weight per gestational length, income transfer during pregnancy, average birthweight in area of residence, prenatal maternal weight, out of wedlock birth, fertility
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Controlled follow-up	Fertility
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Have a birth certificate
Personal relationships	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Early marriage

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Qualitative	Strengthen family union
Communities				
Community activities	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Qualitative	Sense of community
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Qualitative	Shared cash with neighbours
Crime/antisocial behaviour	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Crime
			Qualitative	Crime, hunting and prostitution
Population size	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Migration levels
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Qualitative	Migration
			Uncontrolled before & after	Community mobilisation
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Births within one year from baseline
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Controlled follow-up	Count of children aged 0 to 4 years at the household-level
Education and skills				
Education/training (child and adult)	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Brazil	Modelling	Impact on education (%) (education and inequality); incomplete primary education, primary education, secondary education, college education, spend on schooling
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	China	Controlled before & after	Compulsory student academic, cognitive achievement, and enrolment outcomes
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Enrolment/attainment
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after	Education
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Controlled before & after	School enrolment, dropout, temporary withdrawal, schooling for children aged 6-17 years, missed school because of illness or injury in past month
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Education
			Qualitative	School attendance
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Schooling, enrolment, school uniform purchase/school expenditure
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Attended primary school 80% of days in last month
Environment				

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
Environmental				
Equity				
Inequality	Universal basic income	Brazil	Modelling	Inequality - Gini coefficient, distributional effects - per capita household disposable income - winners and losers
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Women's empowerment (including control over finances, education, labour force participation)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after	Female empowerment
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Qualitative	Women dependency on men, female measure of control, social protection
	Universal basic income	West Africa	Modelling	Estimated poverty line
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Cluster randomised controlled trial with qualitative element	Women's intrahousehold decision making
Poverty	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Brazil	Modelling	Poverty rate
	Universal basic income		Modelling	Poverty - % individuals in poverty
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Access to drinking water
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after	Food security
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Household food and nutrition security
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Levels of poverty
			Qualitative	Household poverty
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Value of food card during pregnancy
	Universal basic income	West Africa	Modelling	Inequality (Gini and Atkinson indexes)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Randomised controlled trial	Poverty
			Cluster randomised controlled trial	Relative/subjective poverty, food security
			Controlled before & after	Poverty indicators (included per capita expenditure, household food security, and (non-productive) asset ownership)

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
			Repeat cross-sectional	Food security
Food				
Nutritional	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Burkina Faso	Uncontrolled follow-up with qualitative elements	Acute malnutrition (or wasting)
			Randomised controlled trial	Daily energy and macro- and micronutrient intakes and food group consumption
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Eating habits, child's diet/household food consumption
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya (North)	Controlled before & after	Expenditure on food, types of food consumed, nutritional intake
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Hunger and malnutrition
			Qualitative	Child malnutrition, nutritious food, hunger
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Controlled before & after	Diet diversity, food consumption
Health				
Child health and development	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Burkina Faso	Randomised controlled trial	Wasting, child's anthropometric measurements and stunting, malnutrition, mid-upper arm circumference, self-reported morbidity (diarrhoea, fever, respiratory tract infections)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Ecuador	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Language outcomes (child's language score (Fundación MacArthur Inventario del Desarrollo de Habilidades Comunicativas - Breve (IDHC-B)) measured by asking if a household owned a story book; whether a child was bought a toy in the last 6 months; or whether a child attended day care, child combines words, health outcomes (child had received a parasite treatment in the last 12 months; whether a child received iron or vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; or whether a child had a visit to a health centre during which the child's growth was recorded and monitored): height for age z scores - (measured using stadiometers and converted using WHO standards), haemoglobin concentrations, food index Harsh parenting HOME score (0-11 scale)

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Child vaccine coverage, minor illness and injuries, child weight-for-age scores
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Illness in children 0 - 7 years
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Child health outcomes (measured as current economic vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, diet quantity and quality)
			Controlled before & after	Health outcomes for children aged 6-17 years, child illness in past month, illness that stopped normal activities in past month
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zimbabwe	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Nutrition of young children, up-to-date vaccinations
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Repeat cross-sectional	Child morbidity, stunting and wasting
Health behaviours	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Cluster randomised controlled trial	HIV related behavioural risk among adolescents (sexual debut, ever had sex after the program began, 2 or more partners in the last 12 months, 2 or more unprotected sex acts in the last 3 months)
			Cross-sectional	Sexual activity and number of sex partners, alcohol use, and drug use among adolescents
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Alcohol
			Qualitative	Alcohol intake
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Mother smoked during first trimester of pregnancy
Healthcare utilisation	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Controlled follow-up	Contraceptive use at the women level
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Ecuador	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Child had a visit to a health centre during which the child's growth was recorded and monitored – assessed as part of child health measure
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Illness and injuries among children under 18 years requiring hospitalisation, choice in the type of health service to use and timing of seeking health care
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Health care seeking in the event of an illness among children 0 - 7 years
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Use of health services for child's worst illness in past month
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Qualitative	Access to medication, health clinic visits

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
Mental health and wellbeing	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Ecuador	Cluster randomised controlled trial	Mothers' depressive symptoms score (0-60 scale)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after Controlled study Cohort	Psychological wellbeing Depressive symptoms (CES-D10 scale), hope Psychological wellbeing (likelihood of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress symptoms, positive future outlook)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Malawi	Controlled before & after	Mental health indicators (10-item short form of the 20 item CES-D scale)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	South Africa	Controlled follow-up Uncontrolled follow-up	Mental health (10-CES-DS scales) Mental health (10-CES-DS scales)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Controlled before & after Repeat cross-sectional	Perceived stress among females (assessed using the Cohen Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)) Women's happiness, satisfaction regarding child's wellbeing (including satisfaction with their children's health and positive outlook on their children's future)
Mortality	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Zambia	Repeat cross-sectional	Child mortality
Physical health	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before and after	Response to illness (medication or more intake of food)
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Kenya	Two stage controlled before & after Controlled study	Cortisol hormone levels, general health Physical health measures
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Namibia	Uncontrolled before & after	Physical health
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	South Africa	Controlled follow-up Uncontrolled follow-up	Physical health and lifestyle factors Physical health and lifestyle factors
	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	Uruguay	Uncontrolled before & after	Maternal health, mother weight
Housing				

Category	Basic income model	Country of programme	Study design	Outcomes measured
Quality of housing	Direct money transfer (cash transfer)	India	Controlled before & after	Basic living conditions - change of toilet arrangements, cooking and lighting energy sources
Leisure				
Leisure activity				
Transport				
Transport				
NB: For Modelling studies, the country refers to the data used				

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