Melani Cammett, *Compassionate Communalism: Welfare and Sectarianism in Lebanon* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2014)

Codebook

Chapter 4: The Political Geography of Welfare and Sectarianism

ZONE-BASED DATASET

kadaa_old
Name of the kada'a (district) in which the zone is located.

kadaa_co
Code of the kada'a (district) in which the zone is located.

zone_no
ID number of the zone.

zone_nam
Name of the zone.

id2
ID number of the zone in which the institution is located. This variable can be used to merge the institution-based dataset with the zone-based dataset.

d_future
Dichotomous variable, indicating the presence of welfare agencies linked to the Sunni Future Movement at the zone level. For the data sources of this variable, see pp. 95-96 of *Compassionate Communalism*.

d_hezbollah
Dichotomous variable, indicating the presence of welfare agencies linked to the Shi'i Hezbollah at the zone level. For the data sources of this variable, see pp. 95-96 of *Compassionate Communalism*.

d_amal
Dichotomous variable, indicating the presence of welfare agencies linked to the Shi'i Amal Movement at the zone level. For the data sources of this variable, see pp. 95-96 of *Compassionate Communalism*.

d_kataeb
Dichotomous variable, indicating the presence of welfare agencies linked to the Shi'i Kataeb at the zone level. For the data sources of this variable, see pp. 95-96 of *Compassionate Communalism*.

frac
Measures the degree of ethnoreligious fractionalization of the population at the zone level based on voter registration records. Fractionalization is defined as the Herfindahl index of heterogeneity among groups representing the politically relevant cleavages in the country (Shi'i, Sunni, Christian, Druze, and Armenian). The variable is coded on a scale of 0 (no fractionalization, or perfect homogeneity) to 1 (extreme heterogeneity). At the zone level, the level of ethnoreligious fractionalization ranges from 0 to 0.66.

The fractionalization index was created using sectarian composition based on voter registration data. The formula for fractionalization in geographical zone *i* is

$$Fractionalization = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{N} (S_{ki})^2$$

where *k* represents sectarian groups and S_{ki} is the proportion of the *k*th sectarian group in geographical zone *i*.

p_armenian
Percentage of the Armenian community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

p_christian
Percentage of the Christian community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

p_druze
Percentage of the Druze community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

p_shia
Percentage of the Shi'a community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

p_sunni
Percentage of the Sunni community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

ppop_estmt
Measures the percentage of the national population residing in a given zone. The value of *pop_estmt*, a continuous variable, ranges from an infinitesimal value (0.0000055 percent) to almost 5 percent. The original data came from surveys executed by the Lebanese government Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) in 1997, were digitized by the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Moyen Orient Contemporain (CERMOC) in 1998, and were updated periodically until 2002, when the Directorate of Geographical Affairs within the Lebanese army published the data. The data are provided by the Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and catalogued in the data repository of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Geographic Information Support Team (GIST).

landuse_max
An ordinal measure designed to capture a range of land-development types: uninhabited and uncultivated areas (0), purely agricultural areas (1), rural areas with some residential communities (2), less developed

towns and urban areas (3) and most developed towns and urban areas (4). Published in 2006, the land-use data were collected in 1998 using satellite images that were digitized by the National Center for Remote Sensing of the Lebanese Ministry of Environment. The data are provided by the Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and are accessible from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Geographic Information Support Team (GIST).

landline_cvg_avg
Telephone landline coverage measured at the zone level across the national territory. The variable is an ordinal measure coded as unpopulated areas (0), areas not covered (1), areas covered by wireless local loops (2), and covered areas (3). Based on information collected in 2001, the data are from the Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and are accessible from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Geographic Information Support Team (GIST).

high_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the upper income group in a given zone. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

upper_middle_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the upper-middle income group in a given zone. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

lower_middle_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the lower-middle income group in a given zone. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

low_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and

refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the lower income group in a given zone. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

INSTITUTION-BASED DATASET

id2
ID number of the zone in which the institution is located. This variable can be used to merge the institution-based dataset with the zone-based dataset. zone_no and zone_name variables have been omitted from this dataset to protect anonymity of the institutions.

kadaa_code
Code of the kadaa in which the institution is located.

kadaa_name
Name of the cadaa in which the institution is located.

clinic
Indicator variable indicating the type of the institution. 1=clinic, 0=not a clinic.

hospital
Indicator variable indicating the type of the institution. 1=hospital, 0=not a hospital.

privschls
Indicator variable indicating the type of the institution. 1=private school, 0=not a private school.

privsubschls
Indicator variable indicating the type of the institution. 1=private subsidized school, 0=not a private subsidized school.

pubsch
Indicator variable indicating the type of the institution. 1=public school, 0=not a public school.

nsp
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with a non-state provider, 0=not an institution affiliated with a non-state provider.

amal
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Amal Movement, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Amal Movement.

amel
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Amel Association, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Amel Association.

ahbash
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Al-Ahbash Organization, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Al-Ahbash Organization.

future
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Future Movement, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Future Movement.

hezbollah
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Hezbollah, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Hezbollah.

kataeb
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Kataeb, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Kataeb.

makhzoumeh
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the Makhzoumeh Foundation, 0=not an institution affiliated with the Makhzoumeh Foundation.

nej
Indicator variable indicating the affiliation of the institution. 1=institution affiliated with the al-Nejdeh al-Sha'abiyyeh, 0=not an institution affiliated with the al-Nejdeh al-Sha'abiyyeh.

category
Nominal variable indicating the category of the affiliation of the institution. 1=Christian party, 2=Shi'a party, 3=Sunni party, 4=Druze (party or charity), 5=Non-ethnic, non-sectarian party, 6=Christian religious charity, 7=Shi'a religious charity, 8=Sunni religious charity, 9=Armenian organization, 10=Non-affiliated NGO, 11=Private for profit, 12=International, 13=Public, 14=Unknown, 15=Zaim/feudal leader.

v_pfrac
Measures the degree of ethnoreligious fractionalization of the population at the zone level based on voter registration records. For more information see the information for the frac variable in this codebook.

v_palawi
Percentage of the Alawite community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_parmc
Percentage of the Armenian Catholic community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_parmo

Percentage of the Armenian Orthodox community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_parm
Percentage of the Armenian community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pcath
Percentage of the Catholic community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pchrist
Percentage of the Christian community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pminor
Percentage of the Christian minority communities at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pdruze
Percentage of the Druze community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pgorth
Percentage of the Greek Orthodox community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pmaron
Percentage of the Maronite community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pprot
Percentage of the Protestant community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_pshia
Percentage of the Shia community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

v_psunni
Percentage of the Sunni community at the zone level. Data source: voter registration records.

high_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the upper income group in the zone in which the institution is located. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

upper_middle_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the upper-middle income group in the zone in which the institution is located.

lower_middle_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the lower-middle income group in the zone in which the institution is located. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

low_ses
Derived from the 2007–2008 household surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon. The data group households into four socioeconomic categories: low-income (A), lower-middle income (B), upper-middle income (C), and upper income (D). The categories are based on the self-reported, combined household income and ownership of a range of appliances and amenities such as mobile phones, cars, and refrigerators. This variable shows the percentage of households in the lower income group in the zone in which the institution is located. Data are limited to Beirut and Mount Lebanon provinces.

inst_id
Unique ID number for the institution.