

Conditional Cash Transfers in Indonesia:
Program Keluarga Harapan and PNPM-Generasi
Baseline Survey Report

June 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been prepared by the World Bank Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Team. Susan Wong led the CCT Baseline Survey work as World Bank Task Team Leader, together with a core survey team consisting of: Junko Onishi, Gregorius Pattinasarany, Yulia Herawati, Scott Guggenheim, Menno Pradhan, Vivi Alatas, Kathy Macpherson, Imad Saleh (World Bank Indonesia), Ben Olken and Jusuf Neggers (Harvard University, Boston). The team preparing the baseline survey report includes: Robert Sparrow (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague) as lead coordinator, Jossy P, Moeis and Arie Damayanti (LPEM, University of Indonesia, Jakarta), and Yulia Herawati (World Bank Indonesia). The team was assisted by Hendro Tuhiman (World Bank, Indonesia) and Dhaniel Ilyas (LPEM, University of Indonesia, Jakarta).

The University of Gadjah Madah (UGM), Center for Public Policy Studies, implemented the field survey. The team would like to express its appreciation to Pak Sukamdi, the Director, and his UGM team of some 800 enumerators, data entry operators, and management staff for their excellent work.

Financial support for the overall CCT program and this survey comes from the Government of Indonesia, the Decentralization Support Facility, the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, and the World Bank.

Significant support and contributions to this report were made by: Budi Hidayat, Vic Paqueo, and William Wallace (World Bank Indonesia).

Peer Reviewers were: Deon Filmer, Margaret Grosh, and Emmanuel Skoufias (World Bank, DC).

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Planning (Bappenas), the Coordinating Ministry for Economy and Social Welfare (Menkokesra), and the Ministry of Home Affairs has provided tremendous support to the program and baseline survey over the past year. Special thanks to: Sujana Royat (Menkokesra), Bambang Widiyanto, Prasetijono Widjojo, Endah Murniningtyas, Pungky Sumadi, Vivi Yulaswati, and Woro S. Sulistyaningrum (Bappenas), Ayip Muflich, Eko Sri Haryanto, Bito Wikantosa, and Prabawa Eka Soesanta (Ministry of Home Affairs) for their generous support of the CCT program and more specifically, the baseline survey work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. PROGRAM DESIGN	6
3. BASELINE SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	14
4. EVALUATION DESIGN AND BASELINE ANALYSIS	21
5. RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY	26
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	47
REFERENCES	50
LIST OF TABLES	51
LIST OF FIGURES	53

1. INTRODUCTION

In the second half of 2007, a large pilot project of two Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs was initiated by the Government of Indonesia. This pilot project, fitting in an overall national poverty reduction strategy, is motivated by concerns that Indonesia is still lagging behind in a number of health and education outcomes, and that poverty remains a reality for a large part of the Indonesia population.

The main aim of the pilot is targeting the poor and simultaneously addressing short term poverty alleviation through cash transfers and improving access to health and education services, with the aim of long term poverty alleviation through increasing investment in human capital. Previous experience in other countries has found conditional cash transfers to be a successful policy instrument for achieving such objectives. The Indonesian CCT pilot project follows this example, but also introduces a novelty to the CCT approach. The Indonesian pilot consists of two independent programs. In addition to a household CCT program (Hopeful Families Program or *Program Keluarga Harapan – PKH*), comparable to those conducted in other countries, a community CCT program (*PNPM Generasi*) targets block grants to communities, allowing these communities to formulate and implement their own activities in order to meet the program targets. The pilot has been launched in seven provinces in Indonesia, targeting 500,000 households for the PKH transfers and 1,625 villages for participation in *PNPM Generasi*.

An integral part of the program is the evaluation design. Participation in the CCT programs has been randomized over sub-districts as to be able to directly measure impact, following the example of CCT programs elsewhere in the world (most notable Latin America). In theory, randomization over sizable geographical units such as sub-districts solves the problem of selection bias in the impact evaluation.

The first stage of the evaluation process is the baseline analysis. To this end, a baseline survey was conducted in the treatment and control sub-districts, several months prior to

implementation of the programs. The survey was conducted in 660 sub-districts, covering 26,326 households, 658 health centers, 1,861 junior high schools and 2,564 midwives, from June to August 2007. This paper presents an analysis of the baseline survey, focusing in particular on the result of randomization in eliminating any systematic differences between treatment and control groups.

Overall, we found the treatment and control groups to be balanced. Some minor discrepancies appear, in particular in child height, gross school participation rates, school travel costs and domestic work activities. However, these disparities are rare and do not show a clear pattern, indicating that there is no systematic bias in education or health status, hence controlling for pre-intervention differences should be sufficient to retrieve unbiased impact estimates. We also find no difference in health and education supply at village level, although we do find some significant differences between schools and health care providers, which warrant consideration for future impact evaluation.

The paper is structured as follows. The next section sets the context for the study, discussing the motivation, background and design of the two CCT programs. Section 3 provides details on the survey design, while the methodology for this baseline analysis is explained in section 4. The empirical results are presented in section 5. The results are presented separately for the CCT target indicators, key health and education outcomes, individual and household characteristics, village characteristics and social service delivery. Finally, section 6 concludes with some recommendations for the follow up surveys.

2. PROGRAM DESIGN

2.1 Motivation and background

Motivation

Addressing lags in key human development indicators and poverty alleviation

The key motivation driving the CCT pilot programs is to investigate whether these interventions are an effective means to bring about long term increase in human development indicators in combination with short term poverty alleviation, and hence, reducing scope for dynamic poverty traps.

This is relevant for Indonesia since some indicators of the Millennium Development Goals in Indonesia have lagged behind, despite significant economic progress since the economic crisis of the late 1990s. For example, some areas of concern are:

- Maternal health, which does not keep up with comparable countries in the Southeast Asian region. In Indonesia 72 percent of births are attended by skilled attendants, while 86 percent of births are attended in the region (UNICEF 2006). Indonesia's maternal mortality rate (307 deaths in 100,000 births) is three times that of Vietnam and six times that of China and Malaysia (World Bank, 2006).
- Service coverage and child health outcome indicators, which are lower than countries in the region. The infant mortality rate in Indonesia (30 per 1,000 live births) is almost double that of Vietnam and three times that of Malaysia (World Bank, 2006). Malnutrition rates are high and have risen in recent years: a quarter of children below the age of five are malnourished in Indonesia, with malnutrition rates stagnating in recent years despite reductions in poverty. The prevalence of underweight children under five in Indonesia between 1996 and 2004 is estimated to be 28 percent, compared to the regional rate of 15 percent during the same period (UNICEF, 2006). Immunization coverage is considerably lower than the regional average for 2004: in Indonesia 82 percent of one-year old children were immunized against BCG, 70 percent against polio, and 70 percent against measles, while in the region 92, 87 and 83 percent were, respectively (UNICEF, 2006).

- Weak education outcomes. While there has been much progress in primary school enrollment, currently at 94 percent, transition rates from primary to secondary school are low, with net junior secondary school enrollment of 65 percent. On average, Indonesia has the capacity to provide junior secondary education to only 84 percent of the potential students in the 13 to 15 age group (World Bank, 2006).

For all these indicators, there is a strong correlation with poverty, suggesting that a program that targets the poor, and provides the means to access basic health and education services could be an important component of a poverty strategy for Indonesia. In this context, conditional cash transfer can play a role, through income assistance for households and communities, conditioned on investment in health and education.

Substitute for Unconditional Cash Transfers as social protection for the poor

In August 2005, the Government of Indonesia implemented an Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) program to help mitigate the negative effects of fuel price increase for poor households. Some 19.2 million households received approximately US\$120 in four installments over the course of one year, ending in September 2006. The total annual budget for the program is estimated to be close to US\$2.4 billion. Later assessment of the program revealed that targeting was disappointing in that a significant portion of the transfers were allocated to the non-poor. In addition, the program was also criticized for creating dependency to government support (World Bank, 2007a). This led to calls for a different cash transfer program designed to effectively reach the poor and simultaneously address the many dimensions of human capital, supporting the idea for testing the implementation of a Conditional Cash Transfer program in Indonesia.

CCT programs have become a dominant social protection strategy in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) over the past decade. The rapid replication of CCT programs owes largely to the successes of the two largest CCT programs in the late 1990s: the *Bolsa Familia* Program in Brazil and the *Progressa* Program in Mexico¹ with annual budgets of \$2.1 billion and \$2.5 billion respectively (Handa and Davis, 2006).

¹ In March 2002, *Progressa* changed name to *Oportunidades*.

Several features make it distinct to earlier poverty alleviation programs. The traditional model of CCT programs provides cash to households with the dual objectives of short-term poverty alleviation and investments in long-term human capital. CCT programs generally have two components: an education component and a health and nutrition component and so addressing various dimensions of human capital simultaneously. Unlike the unconditional cash transfer, with CCTs the benefit (a cash transfer) is made to a poor household conditional that the household performs certain obligations related to health and/or education aspects. For example, Progresa in Mexico links monetary educational grants to school attendance of children so that if a child misses more than 15 percent of school days in a month for unjustified reason, the family will not receive the grant that month. To receive monetary support for improved nutrition, families must complete a schedule of visits to the health care facilities. A distinct feature is the mechanism for delivering the benefits. Recognizing the potential of mothers to effectively and efficiently use resources in a manner that responds to the family's immediate needs, Progresa gives benefits exclusively to mothers (e.g. Skoufias and Parker, 2001).

However, CCTs cannot operate in areas with supply-side constraints. In areas where distances to schools and health facilities are large, transportation infrastructure is deficient, and quality of services are poor, CCTs cannot effectively address the bottlenecks to improve service usage. In such areas, it is not the lack of willingness on the part of the users but the supply-side deficits that limit poor households and communities to use basic health and education services. In such a setting, providing grants to communities that can be used to address specific supply-side problems within the community may work more effectively than transfers to households in order to increase health and education outcomes. Under such a community grant scheme, resources are provided to communities who will decide how best to use the block grant to reach several education and health targets. Indonesia will be the first country to test this type of CCT (World Bank, 2007a).

The Indonesian CCT program

In 2007, the Government of Indonesia launched a pilot test of a household and community CCT program.

Household CCT: Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)

The Household-CCT program known as *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) provides cash transfer to households, similar to the traditional CCT program in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Eligible households must be classified as poor (*Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin*) with children aged 6-15 years or less than 18 years but who have not completed basic education, or children aged 0-6 years or pregnant/lactating mother. Cash transfers are made to households under the condition that certain health and education related obligations are met. The Ministry of Social Affairs is the implementing agency and the Post Office carries out the transfer of funds.

The PKH household CCT program was implemented in 48 districts in seven provinces, targeting 500,000 households.² Selection of provinces is such that various types of areas are represented, e.g. high/medium/low poverty rate, urban/rural areas, coastal-areas/islands, accessible/difficult-to-access areas. Beneficiary households are determined by combining geographic and household level targeting. Locations are first selected to meet several criteria: high incidence of poverty, high incidence of malnutrition, low transition rate of education from primary to secondary school, adequate supply of health and education facilities, and approval from the local government to participate in the CCT pilot project.

The selection process of eligible households in sub-districts where PKH is implemented consists of two steps. An initial roster of beneficiaries was created using the Unconditional Cash Transfer beneficiaries list and then applying a proxy means test. It was further verified that only households in poverty would be selected for the program. To minimize any exclusion error, households not on the UCT list but deemed severely

² The provinces of West Java, East Java, West Sumatra, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, East Nusatenggara, and DKI Jakarta.

poor were also considered.³ Finally, households identified in the first step were verified in terms of eligibility to the program, i.e. whether they have children aged 6-15 years or less than 18 years but who have not completed basic education, children aged 0-6 years or pregnant/lactating mothers.

Community CCT: PNPM Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas

The Community CCT scheme PNPM *Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas* (PNPM *Generasi*) builds on the project infrastructure and capacities developed through the experiences of the Kecamatan Development Project (KDP). PNPM *Generasi* is implemented as part of the Government's new flagship poverty program, the National Community Empowerment Program or *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (PNPM). The Ministry of Home Affairs implements both KDP and PNPM *Generasi* (World Bank, 2007a).

PNPM *Generasi* differs from the household CCT in that the cash transfers are allocated to communities, not households. A condition for participation in the program was that communities have to commit to improve health and education conditions. While PNPM already allows for education and health activities, PNPM *Generasi* places a stronger emphasis on such activities, emphasizing investments in certain lagging health and education outcomes. Communities will raise proposals to fund certain activities or investment (World Bank, 2007b). Examples of activities or investment include but are not limited to:

- Paying transportation costs for midwives and nurses to provide outreach services
- Improve *posyandu* (village health groups) organization and management to ensure that immunization, vitamin A and weighing services are efficiently carried out
- Procuring weighing scales and height measures for growth monitoring
- Building infrastructure for health posts
- Contracting private providers or NGOs to provide services in villages
- Contracting midwives or nurses to provide services in villages

³ The Central Statistics Office constructed the initial roster of beneficiaries based on a health and education basic service survey (*Survey Pelayanan Dasar Kesehatan dan Pendidikan*).

- Arranging health education in terms of what preventative services people must receive
- Supporting community mobilization and social pressure towards current non-users
- Small access infrastructure such as roads and bridges which lead to education and health service
- Assisting with transportation costs and education materials for primary and junior secondary schooling.

A cycle of PNPM *Generasi* takes 12 - 14 months to complete. The cycle consists of four main stages: socialization, village planning, village implementation and performance measurement. The village implementation stage takes approximately nine months. Communities are expected to use the block grants through a facilitated participatory planning process including social mapping, problem identification focus groups, hamlet level discussions, village level discussions, and sub-district level discussions with providers. Communities are also allowed to select their priority conditionalities (the same list of conditionalities as the PKH and will be described below). Although the block grants can be used for anything villagers collectively agree upon, the use of funds must be designed to improve at least one of the conditionalities. Service use and coverage of these conditionalities will be closely monitored and recorded (World Bank, 2007b).

In 2007, 1625 villages are participating in PNPM *Generasi*. They are located in 129 sub-districts in 20 districts in five provinces.⁴ Target beneficiaries of the Community-CCT are largely rural communities in areas with relatively inadequate supply of health and education service. Priority was put on areas that have been exposed to KDP for at least two years and thus have some experience with village level planning.

⁴ The provinces of West Java, East Java, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and East Nusa Tenggara.

2.2 Transfers and conditionalities

Household CCT

The household CCT program aims to improve health and education outcomes, as well as increase consumption of the poor by transferring cash directly to mothers on a quarterly basis through the postal office. Internationally, household CCT programs are designed to provide cash amounts of approximately 15 to 20 percent of consumption of poor households. In the case of Indonesia, per household transfer amount depends on the number children and their ages. The support scenario and amount of transfers are presented in Table 1.

If a mother is pregnant and/or has children aged 0-6 years, she will receive Rp 1,000,000 per year or Rp 250,000 per quarter, regardless of the number of under-five children. If a mother has two primary-school aged children (6-12 years) and one secondary-school aged child (13-15 years) and these children are attending school, she will receive Rp 1,800,000 per year or Rp 450,000 per quarter. A mother with children 0-6 years and three primary school-aged children will receive Rp 2,200,000 per year.

A mother will continue receiving cash transfers in quarterly tranches so long as she meets the health and education conditions set by the project and goes to the post office to pick up the funds. If the mother fails to comply with the conditionalities, subsequent transfer payment is reduced. Cash transfers will be halted after a series of warnings. The conditionalities set by the project are as follows (World Bank, 2007b):

Target households with children aged 0-6 years and/or pregnant or lactating mothers have to follow the protocols of preventive health care at public health facilities set by the Ministry of Health (MOH). These include⁵:

For pregnant or lactating mothers

- Four antenatal care visits and taking iron tablet during pregnancy
- Birth assisted by a trained professional
- Two postnatal care visits for lactating mothers

⁵ Government of Indonesia, 2007.

For children 0-6 years:

- Complete childhood immunization and Vitamin A capsules twice a year
- Monthly growth monitoring for infant 0-11 months and quarterly for children 1-6 years

For target households with children aged 6-15 years (or children aged 15-18 years but not yet completed primary and secondary school), the education conditions are:

- Enrollment and attendance of a minimum of 85 percent of school-days for primary school children.
- Enrollment and attendance of a minimum of 85 percent of school-days for junior secondary school children.
- Poor household with children aged 15 -18 years who have not completed 9 years basic education can be eligible if the children are enrolled in an education program to complete 9 years equivalent.

*Community CCT*⁶

The size of the block grants provided to Community CCT sub-districts are pre-determined by the population size of the sub-district and poverty level. The average amount for the 2007 program is USD 8,400 (equivalent to Rp. 76,440,000 using exchange rate 1 USD = Rp. 9,100) per village. All participating villages also receive technical assistance in the form of facilitators and training.

Two variants of Community-CCT are piloted. Half of the Community CCT groups will receive the performance-based incentives variant in year two, while the other half will receive the non-performance based, non-incentives variant. The implementation of the two variants allows for assessment of the effectiveness of financial incentive and conditioning of funds.

The first-variant of Community CCT program makes the second years' block grant conditional on first year's performance. The conditionalities will be imposed through

⁶ Source: World Bank, 2007a.

financial incentives to the communities. In the second year, villages will receive a bonus amount, on top of a fixed base amount. The size of the bonus depend on per-village performance of the use and coverage of services identified by the conditionalities. The budget for the village bonus grants is fixed at the sub-district level, hence creating inter-village competition for the reward grants. Health service indicators are collected through village level record keeping while school attendance is collected from regular classroom attendance records. In the second-variant Community CCT, the second years' block grant is independent of first years' performance.

3. BASELINE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey design ⁷

A series of three-wave evaluation surveys will be used to evaluate the impact on health and education indicators, consumption, and targeting of the two CCT schemes. The first of the three waves is the baseline CCT evaluation survey, carried out in 2007, prior to the implementation of the CCTs.⁸ Two follow-up surveys are planned for 2008 and 2009, and if the program continues, additional impact surveys will be added for future years. The World Bank provides technical assistance to the Government for the CCT program, including the design and implementation of the baseline survey.

The follow-up surveys will revisit the respondents of the baseline survey, creating a longitudinal panel. The advantage of this approach is that allows us to go beyond estimating average treatment effects, but also behavioral responses of individuals and households. The draw back is that panel data may suffer from attrition. If attrition is not random (i.e. attrition differs systematically for treated and controls, or poor and non-poor) then this could introduce a new source of bias to the impact analysis.

The overall objective of the three waves of evaluation surveys is to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the two Conditional Cash Transfers, the Household CCT and the

⁷ Source: World Bank, 2007b.

⁸ The baseline survey was fielded between June and August 2007 by Gadjah Mada University.

Community CCT. The objective of the CCT baseline survey is to provide reference indicators to evaluate the impact of the two CCT approaches, specifically to collect baseline data on:

- Coverage data of targeted and non-targeted basic health services
- School enrolment and attendance
- Provision of health and education services
- Household consumption
- Household and community characteristics in target project locations

The baseline survey conducts interviews with households, mothers, heads of villages or wards, health and education providers, and midwives, in order to collect information on the health and education status of children and their mothers, their use and experiences with health and education services, and the conditions of service providers. The questionnaires consist of five modules; each gathers information from a specific respondent. Module 1 comprises five books: Book 1A Household Core, Book 1B Married Women aged 15-49 years, Book 1C Children aged 6-15 years, Book 1D Children aged 5 and under, and Book 1E Education test for reading and math of children aged 6-15 years. Module 2 to 5 each consists of one book; the respondents are village/ward heads (Book 2 Village Characteristics), heads of health center (Book 3 Community Health Facility), midwives (Book 4 Midwife) and headmaster (Book 5 School).

3.2 Sampling for the baseline survey

Randomization

For impact evaluation purpose, participation in the pilot programme has been randomized over sub-districts. The CCT pilot was implemented in sub-districts that have been randomly assigned to the treatment group. The control sub-districts then reflect the counterfactual of the treatment group had they not been treated, and impact of the program can simply be derived by comparing the treatment and control groups (before and) after the pilot has been implemented.

Due to the different nature of PKH and PNPM *Generasi*, both followed a different process for selection of eligible sub-districts that would be subject to randomization. First, within each province, the 20 percent richest districts were excluded for both CCT programmes (based on school transition rates, malnutrition and poverty). Districts receiving KDP were eligible for PNPM *Generasi*, from which 20 were selected, stratified by province. In NTT, East Java and West Java selection was random, in Gorontalo and North Sulawesi all eligible districts were selected. Within the selected districts, sub-districts were not eligible if they had participated in the Urban Poverty Program (UPP) or where less than 30 percent of the villages (*desa*) and urban precincts (*kelurahan*) are considered as rural by the national statistics office, BPS. This final screening yielded 300 PNPM *Generasi* eligible sub-districts, which were randomly assigned to incentivized treatment (hereafter referred to as treatment I), non-incentivized treatment (hereafter treatment II) and the control group. Randomization was stratified by district.

The remaining districts were considered for PKH. The sub-districts that were deemed as “supply-side ready” were then randomly assigned to the PKH treatment and control groups. The supply side-readiness criteria were based on a statistical analysis of existing health and education facilities and providers in these sub-districts (World Bank, 2007a).

The selection and randomization procedures are summarized in Figure 1.

Sampling

The baseline survey was conducted in 660 sub-districts in six provinces where the PKH household CCT and PNPM community CCT program are implemented. The household CCT baseline survey covers six out of the seven provinces that participate in the 2007 pilot project (excluding West Sumatra) while the community CCT baseline survey covers all five provinces of the pilot. The sampled PKH sub-districts are located in 44 districts (out of 48 districts in the pilot). The PNPM sub-districts cover all 20 participating districts.

For the baseline survey, all 300 PNPM treatment and control sub-districts were included, while a subset of 180 sub-districts was randomly sampled from the PKH treatment and control group each, yielding a PKH sample of 360 sub-districts. The PKH sample draw was stratified by urban and rural classification.⁹

Within all sub-districts, eight villages were sampled, within each village one ward (*dusun*) was randomly drawn, and from each ward, five households were sampled. But the selection process for villages and households differs between the PKH and PNPM samples.

For the PNPM villages and households, the selection process was straightforward. The villages were randomly selected from the full list of villages. Households in a ward were categorized into three groups: (i) households with pregnant/lactating mothers or married women who were pregnant in the last two years, (ii) households with children age 6 to 15 years, and (iii) remaining households. From these groups, five households were randomly selected: two from group (i), two from group (ii) and one from group (iii).

With the PKH survey, there was a concern that random sampling of households could possibly yield a relatively small number of treated observations in the sample, if programme coverage would be small relative to the population size. Therefore a purposive sampling strategy was adopted, whereby the sampling procedure targeted UCT eligible households, as this is the subset of the population that would be considered as eligible for the PKH transfers. Since the UCT program itself suffered from leakage to the non-poor, a proxy means test was employed to select the poorer households on the UCT household list. One implication of this sampling strategy is that the PKH sample will be perceived as relatively poor, compared to the actual population of the PKH localities.

Villages in PKH sub-districts were first screened on UCT eligibility of all households. Only villages with at least five UCT eligible households per ward were considered for

⁹ A sub-district is here classified as rural if the share of urban precincts (*kelurahan*) is less than 30 percent of the total of urban precincts and rural villages, according to the 2005 PODES.

sampling. Thus, it is possible that less than eight villages were sampled for some sub-districts. In this case additional wards would be randomly selected from the remaining villages, as to balance the number of sampled wards in the sub-districts. Within a ward the UCT eligible households were classified similar to the PNPM households. Among the UCT eligible households five households were randomly selected from group (i) and (ii) only: two from group (i) and three from group (ii).

The different steps in the sampling procedure are shown graphically in Figure 2 for the PNPM and Figure 3 for the PKH baseline survey.

Sampling health and education providers

For each sub-district in the PKH and PNPM samples, one community health center (*Puskesmas*) was randomly selected from a list of all community health centers operating in each sub-district. For sub-districts without community health centers, the sampling frame covered *Puskesmas* located in other sub-districts whose working area includes sub-districts without *Puskesmas*. Per sub-district three secondary schools were randomly selected from all secondary schools (public, private, regular/vocational, or other type of equivalent school) located in the sub-district.

The sampling frame for midwives was constructed from two sources: a list of midwives working for health community centers in each sub-district but also running a private practice, and a list of private midwives. Information for the latter list was obtained directly from households. In each sub-district, two midwives are selected from the first list and two from the second list, yielding a sample of four midwives from each sub-district.

Sample size and non-response

The final sample size is given in Table 2, broken down by type of respondent. The sample includes 14,326 (36,801 treated and 36,762 control) households from the PKH sub-districts and 12,000 households from the PNPM sub-districts (4,000 for treatment I,

II and control group each). Besides households, the survey modules covered 10,899 children younger than 3 years, 28,397 children age 6 to 15 years, 25,567 married women age 16 to 49, 658 community health centers, 1861 midwives and 2564 schools. Non-response rates are low, well below one percent for individual household members, as shown in Table 3. However, we see very high non-response for the language and math test results, with 57 percent of children age 7 to 12 and 52 percent of children age 13 to 15 not completing the test modules.

3.3 Weights

Weights were constructed so as to translate the survey data to a representative depiction of the reference population for the survey. In the case of the PKH survey, this is the group of households considered as poor among the UCT beneficiaries living in PKH eligible sub-districts. For PNPM *Generasi*, this is the entire population of the treatment and control sub-districts. Weights are also constructed for the schools, community health centers, and midwives. These facility weights should reflect the probability that a random individual living in the target area is exposed to the social service supplied by the specific school or health care provider. The weights are constructed in similar fashion except for the community health centers. Weights for households, villages, midwives, and schools reflect the probability of being sampled, while community health centers reflect the coverage area.

The household weights are calculated as the inverse of the sampling probability

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pr}(\text{household}) = & \text{Pr}(\text{sub - district}) \times \text{Pr}(\text{village} \mid \text{sub - district}) \\ & \times \text{Pr}(\text{ward} \mid \text{village}) \times \text{Pr}(\text{household} \mid \text{ward}) \end{aligned}$$

That is, the probability that a particular household is sampled given that it resides in a treatment and control area (and is considered as UCT eligible, in case of the PKH survey). Below we elaborate on how each element in the sampling probability has been constructed.

The sample probability of sub-districts, $\Pr(\text{sub-district})$, is equal to 1 for the PNPM sample as all treatment and control areas are included in the survey. The sampling probability of PKH sub-districts is simply the ratio of the number of selected sub-districts in each of the 20 selected districts over the total number of eligible (“supply side ready”) sub-districts in a district. The probabilities are stratified by urban/rural and treatment/control status.

The village sampling probabilities, $\Pr(\text{village} \mid \text{sub-district})$, are based on the probability that a village is sampled from a specific sub-district, conditional on being located in a sampled sub-district. For PNPM this is the ratio of the number of selected villages over the total number of villages, according to the PODES 2005 data base. For PKH this is the ratio of the number of selected villages in a sub-district over the total number of villages that have at least 5 UCT eligible households per ward. In some PKH sub-districts less than 8 villages were sampled as results of the UCT eligibility sampling restriction, in which case $\Pr(\text{village} \mid \text{sub-district}) = 1$.

The construction of the conditional sampling probability for wards, $\Pr(\text{ward} \mid \text{village})$, is similar for PKH and PNPM, since they were drawn randomly for both samples: the ratio of the number of selected wards over the total number of wards in a village.

The probability of sampling households from the selected wards, $\Pr(\text{household} \mid \text{ward})$, is based on the classification of households into the three categories mentioned above in the sampling section. In each ward, the probability of selecting a household is calculated as the ratio of the number of sampled households from one of the three specific categories over the total number of households in those categories in a ward. Note that the PNPM sample includes all of the categorized population groups, while the PKH sample is restricted to households with pregnant/lactating mothers, married women who were pregnant in the last two years, or children age 6 to 15 years. Thus

$$\Pr(\text{household} \mid \text{ward, PKH}) = \frac{\# \text{type i / ii sampled households in PKH ward}}{\# \text{type i / ii households in PKH ward}}$$

$$\Pr(\text{household} \mid \text{ward, PNPM}) = \frac{\# \text{type i / ii / iii sampled households in PNPM ward}}{\# \text{type i / ii / iii households in PNPM ward}}$$

Similar to the household weights, weights for schools and midwives are constructed by multiplying the sub-district sampling probability with the probability that a school or midwife is sampled from the sub-district:

$$\Pr(\text{education/health facility}) = \Pr(\text{sub - district}) \times \Pr(\text{facility} \mid \text{sub - district})$$

The probability contribution $\Pr(\text{facility} \mid \text{sub-district})$ is based on the lists used as sampling frame. In case of community health facilities, we use the fraction of the sub-district population falling within the service area of the health facility, reflecting the probability that a random household in a sub-district is covered by this facility.

4. EVALUATION DESIGN AND BASELINE ANALYSIS

4.1 Evaluation design

The nature of the CCT programmes is such that simply comparing CCT participants with non-participants will provide an inaccurate estimate of the programs' impact. Eligibility for PKH participation is based on household and regional indicators of relative deprivation, while targeting of PNPM *Generasi* is based on relative conditions and performance of public services in villages. Naive impact estimates would therefore suffer from classic selection bias: the treated sub-districts have worse outcome indicators to begin with; hence the impact of both CCT programmes will be underestimated.

Another problem for identifying the impact of the CCT programs is that non-participants can be affected by the intervention. Such spill-over effects, or externalities, could occur within localities. For example, if local service provision is effected by changes in demand for these services as a result of the household CCT; if the village economy is affected by

the influx of household CCT funds; or if household change their behavior in order to be eligible for participation. But externalities can also come about between localities, for example if improved public services in a PNPM *Generasi* village are also available to individuals outside that area or if the program induces migration. In all these examples, non-participants can benefit or suffer from CCT participation by others.

Bearing these potential sources of bias in mind, the empirical strategy for estimating the impact of the two CCT programmes builds on the hypothesis that random selection of sub-districts has removed any structural difference between treatment and control groups, such that, on average, they share the same characteristics and outcome indicators in the absence of the program. On this basis, any differences observed after implementation of the programs can be attributed to the respective CCT interventions. Randomizing over larger geographical units such as sub-districts (and not households or villages) reduces the scope for spill-over effects between sub-districts. Since we will be comparing treatment and control sub-districts, any bias from intra- and inter-village spillover effects is eliminated.

In terms of internal validity of the impact estimates, any selection bias will be removed due to randomization. For the PNPM survey the evaluation design will then be straightforward. With treated units being sub-districts and their populations, treatment effects are identified by the differences in average outcomes between the sampled individuals from the treated and non-treated sub-districts. Baseline data can be used to verify whether the treated and non-treated are indeed identical in absence of the CCT, and if necessary control for any pre-intervention difference.

For the PKH study the impact evaluation will be less straightforward, as sub-district treatment status is randomized but individual selection is not. At the time of the baseline survey it was not yet known which households in the sample would be eligible for participation. In PKH sub-districts participation in the program was later determined by a selection process which involved both BPS and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Part of this process entailed selection on statistical grounds, and part on interaction with the

communities themselves. Because this process was clearly not random, comparing PKH participants in treatment areas with all sampled households in control areas is likely to yield biased results. For a future impact evaluation we would therefore like to know which households in the PKH control sample would have been eligible if the same selection procedure would have been conducted in the control sub-districts. But since this is unknown, and due to the danger that not all elements of the selection procedure could be controlled for with the survey data, other techniques are called for.

One approach could be to take estimate the intention to treat (ITT) effect, by adopting the same estimation method as for the PNPM experiment, and look at differences in average outcomes for the full samples of treated and control sub-districts. The ITT basically reflects a weighted average of the direct effect of CCTs on participating households and the external effects for the whole population. The advantage of this approach is that it exploits the only true random variation in treatment assignment. The drawback is that it will not be possible to isolate the direct effect of the PKH. The difference between the ITT and the direct effect will become larger as the fraction of treated households in the sample decreases.

There are some concerns regarding external validity of the impact study. The first relates to generalizing impact estimates. One should be cautious with drawing conclusions regarding expected effects of scaling up the CCT program, based on the estimated treatment effects from the impact evaluation, because of the distinct nature of experimental areas. For example, the study areas have been selected based on specific criteria regarding poverty and supply side characteristics. As we find in section 5, some key health and education outcomes for the sub-districts in the survey differ from the national trends. Hence, we could expect that the CCT programs will have a different effect in the study areas compared to other areas of Indonesia. A related problem affects comparison of the PKH and PNPM schemes. Not only the different characteristics of PKH and PNPM sub-districts, but also the sampling strategy for PKH survey, makes it hard to directly compare impact estimates of both interventions, and interpret any differences.

4.2 Baseline analysis

The goal of the baseline survey is therefore twofold:

1. To evaluate the balancing hypothesis: test for any pro-program differences in key outcome indicators and relevant characteristics.
2. To control for any observed pre-program differences in key outcome indicators, if these may occur in the impact evaluation.

The baseline analysis presented in this report is mainly focused on the first point raised above: testing for differences between treatment and control areas. The results of this analysis will serve as input for future impact evaluations, and indicate whether any baseline controls are required.

An initial aim of the baseline study was to analyze targeting of PKH transfers. But this had to be abandoned since data on the PKH beneficiaries was not yet available. But even if that data had been available for this study, it would not have been possible to provide a complete picture on PKH targeting, since the PKH respondents are not representative of their respective sub-district populations. In the final section of this report we discuss how this problem could be addressed in the follow-up survey.

Besides the balancing test, we will look at the main determinants driving the key outcome indicators, by regressing these on a number of individual and household characteristics, and supply side variables. We include district fixed effects as to control for differences in local health and education policy. It has to be stressed that these regression results are merely correlations and cannot be interpreted as casual effects.

In addition to this, these regressions can help shed some light on the scope for externalities. Although the possibilities for this are limited due to methodological problems and the many confounding effects that hamper identification of the extent of externalities, the data does allow us to investigate the relevance of potential conduits through which externalities could occur. Such conduits include prices (as the CCT program may bring about behavioral responses by health care providers and fees charged

for their services), migration, congestion and crowding out effects, peer effects, and fertility. Note that migration, fertility and peer effects through women's decision-making power are based on information in the household survey, and regional averages can only be calculated for the PNPM sample as this is representative for the sub-district population, while the PKH data is not.

We can also investigate potential externalities by looking at evidence from other health and education programs. For example, the survey provides information on individual participation in scholarship programs and a pro-poor targeted public health insurance (*Askeskin*), as well as aggregate coverage of these schemes (in schools and villages, respectively). Absence of spill-over effects would not rule out externalities due to the CCT programs, of course. But any negative correlation of health and education outcomes with aggregate participation in existing programs (while controlling for individual participation), would suggest that health and education services are sensitive to congestion and crowding out effects.

In the empirical analysis presented in the following sections we will first sketch the context for health and education outcomes in the survey areas by comparing a selection of indicators to national outcomes, and discussing the results of the multivariate analysis for possible determinants of the key outcomes and scope for externalities. The balancing properties of the sample will then be evaluated by mean comparison tests between treatment and control areas on

- Target service coverage indicators in health and education
- Key outcome indicators in health, education and child work
- Individual and household characteristics
- Health and education service provision
- Village characteristics

In the analysis standard errors have been adjusted for sampling design and clustering at sub-district level.

5. RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

This section presents the empirical results regarding the balancing properties of treatment and control groups. The first two subsections discuss the results for the target service coverage indicators and key education and health outcome indicators. Then we compare balance in other individual, household, village and service provider characteristics.

5.1 Education

5.1.1 Regional patterns

We compare net enrolment rates of primary and junior secondary school in the treatment areas of PKH and PNPM *Generasi* baseline survey to Susenas 2004 survey. Table 4 summarizes net enrolment rates by province in the baseline survey and for Susenas 2004. The figures for the treatment sample areas are presented separately by PKH and PNPM *Generasi* areas. Net primary enrolment in the PKH areas is 85.6 percent, which is lower than the average net enrolment rate according to Susenas 2004, reflecting the relatively poor population covered by the CCT pilot. Both the PKH sample and the Susenas show primary enrolment outside Java to be higher in rural areas. For Java enrolment is higher for urban PKH areas, while we see the opposite for the full population of West and East Java. Primary school enrolment in PNPM *Generasi* is higher than in PKH areas, except for North Sulawesi and Gorontalo.

Net junior secondary school enrolment in PKH areas is 51.9 percent, which is considerably lower than the national average of 65 percent. A pattern we also observe across provinces. In PNPM *Generasi* areas, the enrolment rate is 62 percent (Table 5), closer to that of Susenas 2004. But in three provinces (North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and East Nusatenggara) the PNPM *Generasi* baseline data generate higher net enrolment.

Table 6 provides the transition rates to junior secondary schools by province obtained from the Ministry of National Education. It is calculated as the proportion of the number of new entrants to grade one in junior high schools within a year of primary school

graduation. The transition rates for a province can be higher than 100 percent partly because new entrants in a province may come from primary school graduates in other provinces who moved into this province.

The CCT baseline figures cannot be directly compared to that of the Ministry of National Education due to differences in data and formulae to derive transition rates. Table 6 also suggests that the transition rates may change substantially over time, with the province figures looking particularly volatile. We could not calculate reliable transition rates from primary to junior secondary school with the data, as the timing of the survey (June to August) overlaps with the transition of academic years, which is the very moment that the decision transitions are (being) made. In itself this is not a problem for the impact evaluation, as long as randomization balances pre-program primary school enrolment rates. Nevertheless, we do want to get an indication of the (balance in) current transition rates, as the transition from primary to juniors secondary is the main source of concern regarding the government's nine years basic education ambitions. We therefore include a very rough proxy of transition to secondary school: the junior secondary school enrolment rate conditional on having completed primary school. The drawback of this measure is that it is not fully comparable with national statistics on transition rates. The advantage of this indicator is that it captures the transition from primary to secondary school and junior secondary drop-out, both of which are key barriers to achieving a universal nine year basic education target.

Transition to junior secondary education is higher in urban areas, with large variation between provinces: low in West Java, high in Jakarta, Gorontalo and North Sulawesi. Particularly striking is the large disparity between urban and rural areas in East Nusa Tenggara. Overall, transition rates are higher for PNPM than for PKH areas.

5.1.2 Determinants

Correlations of education and child work indicators with socio-economic, village, school and sub-district characteristics are given in Table 36 for children age 7 to 12, Table 37 for children age 13 to 15, and Table 38 for math and Bahasa test scores. Enrolment is

expressed as the gross participation rate, which reflects enrolment among a specific age group, irrespective of the level of enrolment. Child work is defined by any work activity that involves earning income or being compensated in kind (referred to as economic work) and domestic work. The tables show regression results controlling for district fixed effects. It is important to reemphasize that these results serve a descriptive purpose and cannot be interpreted as causal effects due to potential confounding factors and endogenous variables. Nevertheless they can show us patterns in the main determinants of education outcomes and conduits of externalities. The latter could be captured by variables reflecting congestion (average class size in junior secondary school; spill-over effects from other interventions, by including scholarship coverage in schools, controlling for individual participation), peer effects (average school absence; average national school test scores in the sub-districts), and migration. School fees are not included as these are generally low under the BOS program.

The results show that there is no gender gap in enrolment, but that girls are more diligent, do more domestic work than boys, and less economic work. They also perform better in math and language tests. In PNPM areas, young children from households that rely on agriculture for their main source of income do relatively more economic and domestic work than children of the same age from other households, while older children attend school less. Note that this does not reflect local affects as we already control for the rural status of the villages (which shows no significant correlation). Children in agricultural households perform less in all tests, for all age groups and samples. In contrast to this, we find that students score relatively high on Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) tests in rural PKH villages. Surprisingly, for schooling and work we find little correlation between with expenditure quintiles or parental education, and where we do find significant results, the coefficients do not show a consistent pattern. However, both household expenditure and parental education are positively associated with test scores. Among children from households with relatively many small children, we see lower enrolment and higher work incidence. But in households with relatively older children, the prevalence of child work is lower. Children achieve lower test scores if they live in

households with a high percentage of children overall. We see little correlation between the number of schools and enrolment, but we do see lower work incidence.

Regarding potential externalities, in-migration is associated with more work, less enrolment and lower tests scores. But the standard errors are large. If we look at externalities from other interventions, there seems no evidence that scholarship coverage in schools has affected education of other children. However, scholarship coverage is associated with lower outcomes, but again, standard errors are large here. There is some correlation with peer effect variables. High average student absence in junior secondary schools is associated with lower individual attendance and higher economic work incidence for younger children. For test scores we find that individual performance is better for math and Indonesian language if the average school performance in national exams is relatively high for math, but low for English.

5.1.3 Mean comparison tests

Education target indicators

The mean comparison tests for education target indicators are presented in Table 18 (PKH) and Table 20 (PNPM) for children age 6 to 12, and Table 19 (PKH) and Table 21 (PNPM) for children age 13 to 15. Note that the latter age group reflects the junior secondary school reference population, while the former is broader than the primary school age reference group, which in Indonesia typically is 7-12 years. However, in practice, school enrolment in Indonesia is not negligible among 6 year olds. This is also reflected in the baseline survey data, with an average enrolment rate of 56 percent. We therefore include schooling of 6 year old children in the mean comparison tests, except for some age specific indicators (such as net enrolment rates).

Net primary and junior secondary school enrolment rates are balanced across treatment and control groups. Net primary enrolment lies below 90 percent for all groups (between 85 and 89 percent), which is low compared to the national average 93 percent (in 2004). Net junior secondary enrolment lies also below the 2004 national average of 65 percent,

but there is large variation between PKH and PNPM groups: 52 to 54 percent, and 60 to 64 percent, respectively.

For gross participation rates we see some statistically significant imbalances for children age 7 to 12 in the PNPM sample, and children age 13 to 15 in the PKH sample. Gross participation is close to universal for the youngest age group, ranging from 93 to 96 percent. For the older age group gross participation is lower, between 69 and 86 percent, but still well above the net junior secondary enrolment rate, indicating high repetition rates and delayed enrolment in primary school.

Table 18 and Table 20 show the absorption rate of new pupils in primary schools. This measure assesses the number of newly enrolled primary school students as a fraction of the number of children aged 7 years old (the official primary school enrolment age). We calculate this at the sub-district level, taking weighted population means. We do not find statistically significant differences, but it has to be noted that standard errors are likely to be large given the relatively few observations (i.e. the number of sub-districts). Our proxy for junior secondary transition rates among 13 to 15 year olds is given in Table 19 (PKH) and Table 21 (PNPM). Junior secondary school enrolment varies from 80 to 89 percent, being slightly higher for PNPM children, but with no statistically significant differences between treatment and control groups.

School attendance rates are high, with 92 to 95 percent of enrolled children age 6 to 12 meeting the 85 percent attendance target (irrespective of a 1 or 2 week recall period). Full attendance rates are slightly lower. For the PKH samples there are no statistically significant differences in attendance, but for the PNPM we see some imbalance for the treatment I and control groups (87 against 92 percent). For the older age group we see significant differences in the school attendance target performance (2 week recall) in the PNPM sample: 94 percent in the treatment I group achieved the 85 percent attendance target, against 90 percent in the control group.

Child work, costs of schooling and education outcomes

Mean comparison tests for child work indicators and costs of schooling are presented in Table 22 (PKH) and Table 25 (PNPM) for children age 6-12, and in Table 23 (PKH) and Table 26 (PNPM) for children age 13-15. We look at different levels of intensity in work: at least one hour of work in the last week and at least 20 hours of work. Overall, incidence of child work seems quite balanced, but we find statistically significant differences for the age group 13 to 15 in domestic work activities, for both PKH and PNPM. At this age 71 to 87 percent of children reports domestic work activities and 22 or 30 percent is engaged in work activities that generate some kind of income, with 11 to 16 percent working at least 20 hours per week.

For students below 13 there is no noticeable difference between treatment and control groups in distance (minutes) and costs (Rp.) of travel to school. But for older students there are statistically significant differences in the PKH and PNPM treatment and control groups. There appear to be no imbalances in the fraction of scholarship recipients.

Education test scores are presented in Table 24 (PKH) and Table 27 (PNPM). The tables show the percentage of correctly answered questions for a set of home based tests, in math and language, for two separate age groups (7 to 12 and 13 to 15) irrespective of enrolment status. Children's test performance was similar in treatment and control groups. Children in PNPM areas performed slightly better than in PKH areas, in particular for children age 13 to 15.

5.2 Health indicators

5.2.1 Regional patterns

Immunization rates

Immunization rates vary greatly between provinces and samples. Table 7 shows the percentage of children age 0-36 months that received complete immunization at specific

ages. Immunization is more prevalent in the PNPM *Generasi* than the PKH intervention areas. For the latter, complete immunization rates are low on Java compared with the other provinces, with particular low rates on Java, where less than a quarter of children in the PKH sample have received the required immunization given their age. For children in the PNPM we see higher immunization rates and a contrasting pattern, with relative low rates in Gorontalo and East Nusatenggara.

The IDHS figures apply a different reference group. It shows that more than half of children age 12-23 months have been fully vaccinated; that is, they received immunizations against tuberculosis, three doses against diphtheria, pertusis, and tetanus, and three doses against polio, and measles. Over 60 percent of children in East Java, North Sulawesi and East Nusatenggara have received all their vaccinations, compared to only 41 percent of children in West Java. This corresponds with findings in the PKH sample, that immunization in West Java lags behind other provinces

Child morbidity

The baseline survey collected information on self reported illness and symptoms in the last month preceding the survey for children age 0-3 years. The prevalence of some illness (diarrhea, high fever, cough, and acute respiratory infection¹⁰) in different provinces is provided in Table 8. DKI Jakarta has quite high prevalence of diarrhea, fever and coughing symptoms than other provinces while prevalence of ARI is relatively high in North Sulawesi and East Nusatenggara. Child morbidity is relatively low in East Java.

Note that comparison of these morbidity rates requires some caution, as self reported illness is biased upward when set against income. Self-reported illness typically depends on the affordability of care, as the rich reporting illness more often than the poor, which is surely not a result of the rich having a worse health status than the poor. On average, self reported morbidity rates are higher with PNPM respondents, but this is not consistent across provinces. Since the PKH sample is expected to be (on average) poorer than the

¹⁰ The symptoms of ARI are fever, coughing, accompanied by short, rapid breathing.

PNPM sample, due to purposive sampling in PKH sub-districts, it is not clear whether difference in morbidity rates reflect differences in health status or reporting bias.

Table 9 shows the percentage of children who suffered from ARI or diarrhea in the month before the baseline survey and who sought treatment at a health facility or with visiting health officers. Despite the high prevalence of child morbidity, 70 percent of cases with ARI symptoms were treated in Jakarta. The treatment rate is also high in East Java and North Sulawesi, in contrast to Gorontalo (PKH) and East Nusatenggara (PNPM).

The 2002-2003 IDHS survey reports higher incidence and treatment rates for ARI and diarrhea compared to the CCT pilot (Table 10). In particular striking are the regional difference: high morbidity and low treatment rates in Gorontalo, against low incidence and high treatment rates in Jakarta and East Java.

Child nutritional status

Children's nutritional status is reflected by the incidence of child stunting, wasting and underweight. The indicators are anthropometric z-scores computed following the WHO Child Growth Standards. Stunting, based on a child's height and age, is a measure of chronic nutritional deficiency. Wasting, based on a child's weight and height, is a measure of acute nutritional deficiency while underweight, based on weight and age, is a composite measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Table 11 shows the percentage of children age 0-36 months that are malnutrition and severe malnutrition, according to WAZ, HAZ and WHZ scores.¹¹

All indicators show that, overall, the extent of malnourishment is higher among children in PKH compared to PNPM. With some exceptions (notably severe underweight in North Sulawesi and East Java) this pattern is also observed in the different provinces. Stunting is more prevalent among the children in the survey than wasting. About half of the children aged 0-36 months are stunted, and around a third are categorized severe. There

¹¹ Malnutrition (underweight, stunted, or wasted) is indicated by a z-score equal to or below -2, and severe malnutrition by a z-score equal to or below -3.

are strong regional disparities between provinces in Java, which have better children nutritional status, and non-Java. An exception is Jakarta which again has a higher prevalence of children underweight, stunting and wasting.

Assistance during birth

Information on birth deliveries by various types of assistance within the last two years preceding the survey is collected in the baseline survey from married women aged 16-49 years. A delivery is considered as assisted by a trained professional if it was attended by a doctor or midwife. Table 12 shows that the percentage of professionally assisted deliveries is higher among women in PKH areas compared to PNPM *Generasi*, most likely because of the sub-district supply-side restriction for PKH participation and because PNPM *Generasi* covers relatively rural sub-districts. Compared to the IDHS 2002-2003, the percentage of professionally assisted deliveries in both CCT pilot schemes is lower, which can be explained by the pro-poor design of the pilot. Professional assistance with deliveries is more prevalent in Jakarta, East Java and North Sulawesi, according to the CCT baseline survey and IDHS. Both data sources show that a large number of mothers in East Nusatenggara and West Java tend to choose a traditional birth.

Antenatal and postnatal care

According to the 2002-2003 IDHS, 92 percent of mothers who had a live birth in five years preceding the survey received at least one antenatal checkup at a health care provider. Further, 81 percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits, as is recommended by the Indonesian maternal health program (Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia *et al.*, 2003).

The CCT baseline data reports that at least four antenatal care visits were made in 69 percent of pregnancies in PKH areas and 79 percent pregnancies in PNPM *Generasi* areas, during the 24 months preceding the survey (Table 13). On average, pregnant women in the PNPM *Generasi* intervention villages had 7.9 visits compared to only 6.6 visits in PKH villages. At province level we also see higher frequency of antenatal care

visits for PNPM *Generasi* compared to PKH areas. Antenatal care is more frequent on Java than outside Java, with North Sulawesi having the lowest share (56 to 60 percent) of pregnant women meeting the CCT target of four antenatal visits.

Distribution of iron supplements is an important component of antenatal care. According to the 2002-2003 IDHS, 78 percent of women who received antenatal care received iron tablets. Three in ten of these women took the recommended 90 or more tablets during pregnancy. According to the CCT baseline data 82 and 86 percent of pregnant women in PKH and PNPM *Generasi* treatment areas, respectively, received iron pills during their pregnancy. These figures are higher than suggested in the 2002-2003 IDHS. However, only for 11.7 and 16.9 percent of pregnancies did women receive 90 or more iron pills during pregnancy, compared to 30 percent indicated in the IDHS data (Table 14). Incidence of having received the recommended 90 iron pills during pregnancy varies across province. For PKH areas it is particularly low in Gorontalo (3.6 percent) and West Java (8.7 percent), compared to East Java (14.3 percent). The percentages in PNPM *Generasi* areas are higher (ranging between 11 – 18 percent) than in PKH areas (3 – 14 percent).

The CCT baseline survey also inquired about postnatal service from health care providers during the first 40 days after delivery. In PKH and PNPM *Generasi* areas, the average numbers of postnatal visits are comparable (3.5 and 3.6 visits) yet the distribution varies widely by province. On East Java, the average number is 4 postnatal visits, compared to less than 2 visits in East Nusatenggara. These frequencies translate to low average rates of meeting the CCT target of at least 2 postnatal care visits: 43 percent of live births in PKH and 52 in PNPM *Generasi* intervention areas, and go as low 25 percent in East Nusatenggara (PKH) and 35 percent in North Sulawesi (PNPM).

Overall, the results show large scope for improvements in ante- and postnatal care in the CCT pilot areas, as the extent of care and iron supplements provided falls well short of recommended amount and the CCT targets (on average), with large variation between provinces. We would therefore expect a large potential impact of the CCT interventions.

Mortality rates

Some early childhood mortality rates calculated from the CCT baseline survey are presented in Table 16. They are neonatal mortality rates (children less than 30 days old) and infant mortality rates (younger than 12 months). The difference between the two is referred to as the post-neonatal mortality rate (age 1 to 11 months).

Overall, the baseline data show neonatal mortality rates of 41 deaths per 1000 live births in PKH intervention areas and 34 in PNPM *Generasi* areas. The infant mortality rates lies at 80 and 81 for the PKH and PNPM *Generasi* areas, respectively. This is considerably higher than the mortality rates derived from the IDHS data, shown in Table 17. This shows neonatal mortality rates ranging from 16 to 31 and infant mortality rates from 25 to 77 per 1000 live births, all well below the averages in the CCT intervention sub-districts.

This difference could reflect the relative high degree of deprivation in the CCT pilot areas, due to the pro-poor design. It should also be noted that the reference period applied the IDHS 2002-2003 survey for calculating mortality rates is 10 years before the survey date, while for the CCT baseline survey we use retrospective information for 5 years prior to the survey.

According to the IDHS data, in general neonatal mortality is high East Nusatenggara and East Java, and relatively low in Jakarta and North Sulawesi, while post-neonatal mortality is relatively high in Gorontalo and East Nusatenggara. The mortality rates calculated from the CCT pilot survey show a very volatile pattern across provinces, much stronger than is observed in the IDHS survey. The most likely explanation is that the number of observations in the CCT survey is not large enough to decompose indicators for such low frequency events by province.

5.2.2 Determinants

The regression results are given in Table 39 and Table 40 for children's health target indicators and outcomes, respectively. Table 41 presents regressions for outpatient utilization and Table 42 for target indicators for married women age 16 to 49. We include potential externality variables that could capture effects from behavioral response of health service providers (prices) and migration. We also include individual and average village participation in the *Askeskin* program, to investigate experiences with spillover effects in other public health programmes. In case of target indicators for married women we also include fertility (the crude birth rate per 1000 inhabitants over the last 24 months) and women's decision making power indices. Two indices are constructed based on a set of questions on whether women have a say on decisions regarding their children and household consumption. The indices range from 0 to 1, with a value of 1 indicating that a woman has decision making power on all issues raised in the questionnaire. We include the individual indices and a sub-district average, to capture peer effects.

Girls show better nutritional status (in both height and weight) than boys. Parental education shows a strong positive correlation with self reported morbidity and health targets for immunization and weighing. But health status and the programs' targets are only weakly correlated with agricultural activities of households or per capita household expenditure. A large share of children in the household is associated with a higher degree of malnutrition, lower incidence of meeting immunization and weighing targets. *Askeskin* beneficiaries show higher morbidity and lower nutrition, which could reflect pro-poor targeting or indicate selection on needs. On the other hand, they are more likely to meet the target of monthly weighing. We see no evidence of spillover effects from the *Askeskin* program at village level. Regarding other conduits for externalities, in-migration and crude birth rates show negative correlation with immunization and frequency of weighing, suggesting potential spill-over effects through increased pressure on public services. The results for supply side factors and prices are hard to interpret, with both positive and negative correlation and incidental statistical significance.

Outpatient care is higher for females, and lower amongst households for whom agriculture is their main economic activity. We also see a strong positive correlation with per capita household expenditure and education of the head of household. This holds for health care from public, private and traditional providers. There are also clear patterns for household composition. Utilization is lower for larger households, with a large share of children age 3 to 15 years, relative to adults (while controlling for individual age). Individuals from households with infants and toddlers, on the other hand, use more public and private care. Participating in *Askeskin* clearly increases public health care utilization. The size of the coefficients suggests a net effect on utilization and a substitution from private to public. The reported results are likely to be underestimates, given that they are not cleansed from possible selection effects. The supply side variables show some positive correlation with utilization of public and private outpatient care in PNPM sub-districts. We see potential for external effects on public care through in-migration. As with the earlier results for health outcomes, there appear to be no village level externalities due to the *Askeskin* programme.

Women from agricultural households tend to make less use of professional assistance with births, and have less postnatal visits. Per capita expenditure and the level of education of the households head is positively correlated with target indicators for married women. Pregnant women in households with a large share of children younger than 2 years are more likely to have at least 4 antenatal visits and receive 90 iron pills. But young mothers in these households are less likely to meet the target for postnatal care. Women in households with relatively many older children are less likely to meet the target on postnatal care or have professionally assisted deliveries. Having *Askeskin* insurance is positively associated with receiving the required iron supplements, professional assistance at birth and postnatal care. But the results suggest the *Askeskin* does not lead to externalities. Women's influence on decisions regarding their children is positively correlated with meeting postnatal care targets. For women's decision-making power regarding household consumption we find conflicting results between PKH and PNPM samples for receiving iron pills. However, the results do not give us a clue on how peer effects through increased women's decision-making power would play a role in

meeting ante- and postnatal care, as we see both negative and positive coefficients for the sub-district averages. The crude birth rate is negatively correlated with assisted deliveries in PNPM areas, suggesting that if the community transfers induce fertility rates, this could increase pressure on services by midwives. Correlation with supply side factors and prices are again hard to interpret with both positive and negative correlation.

5.2.3 Mean comparison tests

Health targets indicators

The target indicators for preventive health care for pregnant women and mothers are given in Table 28 (PKH) Table 30 (PNPM). For both CCT programs the treatment and control samples are balanced. There are minor differences, but these are not statistically significant. But there are differences between the PKH and PNPM samples. Among pregnant women in the PKH sample about 70 percent have had at least 4 antenatal visits and 12 percent have received at least 90 iron pills. In the PNPM sample these numbers are higher, with almost 80 percent meeting the target for antenatal visits, and 17 percent for iron pills. The PNPM sample also performs better on targets for postnatal care, with around 52 percent having at least two visits, against 44 percent for PKH. There are no statistically significant differences between any of the samples for the percentage of deliveries assisted by a trained professional (ranging between 58 and 62 percent).

Table 29 and Table 31 present the target health service coverage indicators for children aged 0 to 36 months in the PKH and PNPM samples, respectively. While the PNPM sample is balanced for all outcomes, the PKH is not balanced for the frequency of weight monitoring at health facilities and vitamin A receipt. The children in the PKH treatment sample have been weighed at a health facility slightly more often in the last two months than those in the control group. While the difference in the average frequency is not statistically significant (1.10 and 1.04, respectively), the difference in the percent of children that was weighed at least twice (34 and 28), is. Children in the PNPM treatment and control sample are weighed more often, ranging from 1.25 to 1.34 visits in the last two months.

The PNPM sample also shows higher immunization rates and vitamin A uptake. Complete immunization of children, given their age, is just below 40 percent in the PKH areas, and just above for PNPM. The higher immunization for PNPM as compared to PKH holds for all immunization types: BGC, Polio, DPT, Measles, and Hepatitis B. Vitamin A uptake for children aged 6 to 36 months ranges from 36 and 38 percent receiving vitamin at least twice per year in the PKH treatment and control groups, respectively, to 37, 40 and 42 percent in the PNPM treatment I, treatment II and control groups, respectively. These patterns of vitamin A uptake translate to approximately 50 percent of potential uptake, based on the biannual national distribution of vitamin A capsules.

Health outcomes

Key health outcomes that we will discuss here are morbidity of childhood diseases, malnutrition and mortality among young children, and health care utilization rates for public, private and traditional curative outpatient care.

We observe statistically significant differences in treated ARI for the PNPM treatment and control groups, while for the PKH groups there are differences in average height for age of children age 0 to 36 months, and overall outpatient contact rates. Morbidity, malnutrition and mortality rates are reported in Table 32 (PKH) and Table 34 (PNPM). Malnourishment in terms of the Height-for-Age Z-score for children under 3 years old is slightly higher in the PKH control group compared to the treatment group. The other malnourishment indicators (Weight-for-Age and Weight-for-height) seem balanced. Incidence of malnourishment is slightly higher in PKH sub-districts compared to PNPM sub-districts.

Self reported incidence of diarrhea and acute respiratory illness amongst young children is balanced between treatment and control groups. These morbidity rates are slightly higher in the PNPM areas compared to PKH. Incidence of diarrhea in the last month

ranges from 25 to 30 percent among children under 36 months. ARI is reported for 18 to 22 percent of children.

Neonatal mortality rates are also statistically balanced between treatment and control groups, varying between 27 and 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. While the differences between the treatment and control groups seem sizeable, the standard errors are relatively large, such that null hypothesis of no difference can not be rejected. We do see a statistically significant difference for infant mortality in the PKH sample: the high mortality rate among children younger than 1 year in the PKH treatment area (81 per 1000 live births) is not matched by the control group (54).

Outpatient utilization and contact rates are shown in Table 33 (PKH) and Table 35 (PNPM). These indicate the average number of visits to a health care provider in the last month, and the fraction of the population that visited a provider at least once. There are no statistically significant differences between treatment and control groups. On average, an individual in a PKH sub-district has 0.14 to 0.15 visits to a public or private health care provider (excluding traditional care), with 0.18 to 0.20 visits for a person in a PNPM sub-district. Roughly a 27 to 36 percent of modern care takes place at a private health care provider, and 30 to 33 percent at a public community health facility (*Puskemas*). We see similar patterns for contact rates, with the exception that there is a statistically significant difference for overall modern care (public and private) in the PKH treatment and control group.

5.3 Household and individual characteristics

Household and individual characteristics are presented in Table 43 (PKH) and Table 44 (PNPM).

Age and demographic profile

The age profile shows the average age of respondents in the different modules of the baseline survey: the average age in months of children younger than 3 years (Book 1D), the average age in years of children 6 to 15 years old (Book 1C), married women 16 to 49

years old (Book 1B) and the average age of all household members (Book 1A). We see no statistically significant differences. Average household size is balanced, with PKH households at 5.4 people and PNPM households around 4.4.

Education attainment

Education attainment of the population age 10 years and older is not balanced: among the PNPM controls we see there is a higher share of the population with no degree and less with just primary schooling education, compared to the treatment groups. Higher levels of education attainment do seem balanced. Education attainment is higher in PNPM areas compared to the PKH sample.

Social programmes

The survey also asks about participation in social programmes and insurance schemes, such as *Askes* social health insurance for civil servants, *Askeskin* health insurance for the poor, SLT/BLT unconditional cash transfer schemes and *Raskin* rice subsidies. Consistent with PKH sampling strategy, almost all PKH households receive SLT/BLT assistance. Since the PNPM is a representative sample of the population, the SLT/BLT is much lower, around 34 percent.

Household expenditure

Household expenditure is expressed as per capita monthly household spending, broken down by food and non-food spending. In addition to these aggregates, we specify per capita health and education spending. For all types of spending, the treatment and controls are balanced. This is reflected in the mean comparison test and a graphical account of the full distribution of household spending. Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6 graph the distribution of per capita total household spending, and education and health spending, respectively, for each treatment and control group. For PKH households average expenditure is just below Rp. 200,000 per head per month, and between Rp. 325,000 and 340,000 for PNPM households.

Head of household

We observe some statistically detectable differences for the characteristics of heads of households. Among PNPM households, 5 percent of heads of household in the treatment I group are female, compared to 8 percent for treatment II and 7 percent for the control group households. Education attainment in the control group differs from both treatment groups, in particular with a higher incidence of non-educated heads of household (17, 18 and 22 percent for treatment I, II and control group, respectively) and a smaller share with only a primary school degree (52, 51 and 46 percent, respectively). Similar to overall education attainment, we see that, on average, heads of household in PNPM households enjoy a higher level education than those in PKH households. For all groups, cultivation of rice and secondary crops is the main source of income for the head of household, ranging from 61 to 66 percent.

Living conditions

The household survey collects information on an array of living conditions. These include characteristics of the house or dwelling (such as the construction material of the roof, walls and floor), accessibility to clean drinking water and the source of water, sanitary facilities (such as type of toilet, waste disposal), cooking facilities. We find no statistical differences between treatment and control groups. On average living conditions are better for PBPM households than the sampled PKH households.

Assets

While we found expenditures to be balanced between treatment and control groups, we do see the occasional difference in the accumulation of assets. The information on assets in the survey includes type of land (such as irrigated rice and non-irrigated rice land, dry land, housing land), land area (ha), household appliances (such as television, radio, refrigerator), means of transportation (such as bicycle, motor cycle, car, boat) and livestock. For the PNPM households, asset ownership balances between treatment and controls, but for the PKH groups, the treatment households own considerably less land

(on average 0.22 and 0.39 ha, respectively) and own a car or motor boat less often compared to control households (0.2 and 0.5 percent, respectively).

Community participation

Participation in community activities and organizations does not differ significantly between control and treatment groups, for either CTT program.

5.4 Village characteristics and service provider characteristics

Village characteristics

The village characteristics are remarkably balanced between treatment and control groups (PKH villages in Table 45 and PNPM villages in Table 46). While we do observe differences, they are never statistically significant because the standard errors are large. The only significant difference is found with the percentage of households working in agriculture.

An important result for the CCT baseline is that village level variables that relate to the supply of education and health services are balanced. The effects of the CCTs crucially depend on the supply of basic health and education services. Any difference in the supply of schooling and health services could cause heterogeneity in (latent) treatment effects, even when initial target and key outcome indicators are balanced ex ante. Other possible confounding effects could be caused by imbalances in health insurance coverage.

Other relevant variables that are reported in Table 45 and Table 46, and where we find no statistically significant differences, include population size, religious composition, waste drainage systems used in the villages, availability to communication and media services, welfare and infrastructure indicators, and local wages for non-skilled workers.

Community health facility and midwives

Unlike the village characteristics, which show that treatment and control groups enjoy similar supply of health services in terms of the number of facilities, we find a number of

significant differences when we look at the supply and quality of health care at individual health care providers. Table 47 to Table 50 show characteristics of community health centers and village midwives sampled for the survey. The questions in the survey provide very detailed information regarding physical aspects of the health care facilities (such as rooms, water supply, sanitation, etc.), staffing, instruments and materials, stock of medicine, details on care recently provided, and prices. The tables list a large number of characteristics, but here we will only point out the most important variables for which we found statistically significant differences between treatment and controls.

For the community health center, we see similar patterns in imbalanced variables with both the PKH and PNPM facilities. Most notable are the differences between treatment and control groups in the number of staff, water source, toilet facilities, number of rooms (in particular treatment and inpatient rooms), frequency of vaccination of infants (DPT for PKH and BGC vaccination for PNPM), and frequency of weighing of children. Especially worrying are the frequent the imbalance in availability in instruments and materials, and staffing, in particular for the PKH facilities. We also see some differences in the available stock of medicine and unit price of treatment for both CCT samples. However, these are minor and infrequent deviations.

For midwives, the PNPM sample shows many more imbalances than the PKH sample. Discrepancies in electricity and water source, and the number of assistants is seen for both PKH and PNPM midwives, as are significant differences in the availability in instruments, and the frequency of vaccinations for infants. There are also price differences between treatment and controls for public and private services offered. In case of the PNPM public and private midwives seem more expensive in the control group, while for the PKH the midwives in the treatment group generally charge higher rates for their services.

Schools

An array of school characteristics is given in Table 51 (PKH) and Table 52 (PNPM). The variables presented show characteristics, qualification, and experience of the teaching

staff, type of school, results for national and school exams, school class rooms and facilities, number of students per class room, drop out rates, changes in enrolment, school attendance, scholarships recipients, and budgets and revenues. The treatment and control groups are balanced in most variables. In this section we will only highlight the statistically significant imbalances.

The observed difference that at first seems most worrying is the discrepancy between PNPM dropout rates. However, this does not seem to be a systematic source of bias as the pattern in the discrepancies is not consistent: dropout rates for second grade students in junior secondary school are higher in the treatment II group than in the control group, while for the third grade the drop out rates are higher in the control group compared to both treatment groups. Also the percentage of students with scholarships is lower in PNPM control schools.

Differences in the PKH schools that may reflect quality of schooling are the higher number of first grade students per class room in the control group schools, while they have less funds available for infrastructure maintenance and study-teaching and extracurricular activities.

There are some differences in characteristics of the school principal. For PKH schools the principals in control areas are more likely to be males compared to schools in treatment areas (91 and 87 percent, respectively), while in PNPM control area schools they are younger on average (23.8 years compared to 31.8 and 35.6 to the treatment I and II schools, respectively). The number of computers and students toilet facilities is larger in PKH treatment groups and the level of school sanitation higher, compared to controls. In PNPM areas we see significant differences in the number of rooms, leaks in the ceiling and blackboard and chalk markers.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis of the baseline survey for the PKH and PNPM *Generasi* CCT pilot programs investigated whether randomized assignment of treatment and control status over sub-districts managed to balance the key outcome variables. The overall conclusion is that it does, and that it allows for an impact evaluation based on experimental methods.

We divided the analysis by type and relevance of the variables with respect to the objectives of both CT programs:

- Target service indicators that will describe the conditions for receiving the CCT benefits
- Key health and education outcome indicators that reflect the key priority areas for social policy in Indonesia
- Individual and household indicators
- Village characteristics
- Education and health facility characteristics reflecting quality of social service delivery

For each of these categories, we found no systematic imbalances between treatment and control groups. However, there are a few points of attention for forthcoming impact evaluations. There are differences in height for age z-score between the PKH treatment and control group. In addition, for both CCT pilots we find some discrepancies between treatment and control groups in gross participation rate, school travel costs and domestic work activities. On the other hand, incidental statistically significant differences can be expected in a randomized design. The observed discrepancies are scarce and are not unambiguously in favor of either treatment or control groups, while other key health and education outcomes seem balanced. This would suggest that there is no systematic bias in education or health status. Nevertheless, controlling for initial differences would be prudent.

But we do find a higher frequency of statistically significant differences when we look at the school and health facility surveys. Although these differences seem, with no clear pattern in the imbalances, they do need to be taken into account for the impact evaluation. It concerns key variables on quality and supply of services (such as materials and supplies at health care facilities, the cost of midwife services, and national exam results) that could affect impact of the CCT programs, and drive impact heterogeneity.

For the follow-up survey and subsequent impact evaluation, we can add to following notes and recommendations:

It would be advisable to conduct a follow-up survey in the period after the start of a new academic year. This would facilitate estimating the programs' effect on transition rates. Household decisions regarding the transition from primary to secondary school manifest themselves during the period around the start of the new academic year. To conduct a follow-up survey in the period June to August, as is the case with the baseline survey, would make it unnecessarily difficult (if not impossible) to translate answers from households to school transitions in a consistent manner.

PKH impact evaluation poses some problems, given that we do not know latent eligibility status among households in control areas. Unlike CCT programs in other countries, program eligibility was not determined for households in control groups. Moreover, the process of establishing eligibility was based on statistical grounds with some degree of local influence. Therefore, while there exists an experimental counterfactual for the full sample in treatment sub-districts (i.e. eligible and non-eligible households), we do not have one for the eligible households alone. With the availability of high quality baseline data it should be possible to employ non-experimental methods (such as combining double difference and matching methods) to resolve this problem. However, this would mean that we ignore the main feature of the survey, the randomized design. Randomization gives us an unbiased estimate of the average overall effect of the program on the sampled population, or the intention to treat effect. This observed effect would then be a weighted average of the direct effect of CCTs on participating households and

the external effects for the whole population. A key empirical challenge that remains is to isolate the direct effect from the overall effect (i.e. the treatment effect on the treated) while utilizing the random variation in treatment assignment.

Since the PKH respondents are not representative for the sub-district populations, but were selected by means of purposive sampling, it is not possible to evaluate targeting performance of the household CCT. In so far as this is of interest, it may be worthwhile to sample extra households in the follow up survey, to get a representative image of the sub-district population. This additional sample could, for example be women and children that do not appear on the UCT roster, but would otherwise adhere to the CTT eligibility criteria relating to age, pregnancy, lactating mothers, etc. Of course, caution would be required with including this extra sample for impact evaluation. While in principle this would be possible since randomization has seemingly removed any systematic differences between the treated and non-treated district populations, absence of baseline data would not make it possible to detect or correct any remaining coincidental discrepancies.

REFERENCES

- Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia, National Family Planning Coordinating Board, Ministry of Health, and MEASURE/DHS+ (2003). *Indonesia 2002-2003 Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings*. Jakarta.
- Government of Indonesia (2007). *Pedoman Umum PKH 2007*
- Handa S, Davis B (2006). "The Experience of Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean", *Development Policy Review* 24 (5): 515-536.
- Skoufias, Emmanuel and Susan W. Parker (2001). Conditional Cash Transfer and Their Impact On Child Work and Schooling: Evidence from the *Progresa* Program in Mexico, FCND Discussion Paper No. 123, International Food Policy Research Institute.
- UNICEF (2006). *State of the World's Children 2006: Excluded and Invisible*
- World Bank (2006). Making the New Indonesia Work for the Poor.
- World Bank (2007a). Indonesia Community Conditional Cash Transfer Project Concept Note.
- World Bank (2007b). TOR CCT (Phase I) Baseline Survey.
- World Bank (2007c). *Metodologi Survei Dasar Rumah Tangga CCT 2007*
- PNPM Generasi Quarterly Updates November 2007

TABLES

Table 1 Scenario of cash transfers for the household CCT program.....	54
Table 2 Sample size.....	55
Table 3 Non-response rates for survey modules.....	55
Table 4 Primary school net enrolment rates (percent) in CCT treatment areas and Susenas 2004.....	56
Table 5 Junior secondary school net enrolment rates (percent) in CCT treatment areas and Susenas 2004.....	57
Table 6 Transition to junior secondary school (percent).....	57
Table 7 Percentage of children with complete immunization in CCT treatment areas and IDHS Survey 2002-2003.....	58
Table 8 Self reported child morbidity, age 0 to 36 months in CCT treatment areas.....	58
Table 9 Treatment sought for ARI and diarrhea in CCT treatment areas (percentage).....	59
Table 10 Prevalence and treatment of ARI, fever and diarrhea, IDHS Survey 2002-2003.....	59
Table 11 Nutritional status of children age 0 to 36 months in CCT treatment areas.....	60
Table 12 Delivery assisted by doctor or midwife immunization in CCT treatment areas and IDHS Survey 2002-2003 (percent).....	61
Table 13 Antenatal care in CCT treatment areas.....	61
Table 14 Percentage of mothers that received at least 90 iron pills during pregnancy, women age 16 to 49 in CCT treatment areas....	62
Table 15 Postnatal visit in CCT treatment areas.....	62
Table 16 Infant mortality rates in CCT treatment areas.....	63
Table 17 Infant mortality rates, IDHS Survey 2003-2003.....	63
Table 18 Target service coverage indicators for children age 6-12 years for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	64
Table 19 Target service coverage indicators for children age 13-15 years for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	64
Table 20 Target service coverage indicators for children age 6-12 years for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	65
Table 21 Target service coverage indicators for children age 13-15 years for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	66
Table 22 Child work and cost of education for children age 6-12 years for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	67
Table 23 Child work and cost of education for children age 13-15 years for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	67
Table 24 Language and math test scores for household CCT treatment and control groups (percentage of answers correct).....	67
Table 25 Child work and cost of education for children age 6-12 years for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	68
Table 26 Child work and cost of education for children age 13-15 years for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	68
Table 27 Language and math test scores for community CCT treatment and control groups (percentage of answers correct).....	69
Table 28 Target service coverage indicators for married women age 16 to 49 in household CCT treatment and control groups.....	70
Table 29 Target service coverage indicators for children age 0 – 36 months for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	70

Table 30 Target service coverage indicators for married women age 16 to 49 in community CCT treatment and control groups.....	72
Table 31 Target service coverage indicators for children age 0 – 36 months for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	72
Table 32 Health outcome indicators for children age 0-36 months for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	74
Table 33 Health care utilization for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	75
Table 34 Health outcome indicators for children age 0-36 months for community CCT treatment and control groups	76
Table 35 Health care utilization for community CCT treatment and control groups	77
Table 36 Education and child work regressions, children 7 to 12 years.....	78
Table 37 Education and child work regressions, children 13 to 15 years.....	80
Table 38 Test scores, children 7 to 15 years.....	82
Table 39 Health target regressions, children 0 to 36 months.....	84
Table 40 Health outcome regressions, children 0 to 36 months.....	87
Table 41 Outpatient care regressions, all household members.....	90
Table 42 Target indicator regressions for married women age 16 to 49	92
Table 43 Household characteristics for household CCT treatment and control	95
Table 44 Household characteristics for community CCT treatment and control	97
Table 45 Village characteristics for household CCT treatment and control.....	100
Table 46 Village characteristics for community CCT treatment and control.....	102
Table 47 Community health facility characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups	104
Table 48 Community health facility characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	110
Table 49 Midwife characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups.....	119
Table 50 Midwife characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	125
Table 51 School characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups	134
Table 52 School characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups.....	137

FIGURES

Figure 1 Selection and randomization procedures..... 141
Figure 2 Baseline sample selection PNPM..... 142
Figure 3 Baseline sample selection PKH..... 143
Figure 4 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly expenditures for treatment and control groups..... 144
Figure 5 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly education expenditures for treatment and control groups..... 145
Figure 6 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly health expenditures for treatment and control groups..... 146

A. Tables

Table 1 Scenario of cash transfers for the household CCT program

Support scenario	Amount of transfer per household per year (Rupiah)
Fixed cash transfer	200,000
Cash transfer for per household with	
a. Child age less than 6 years	800,000
b. Pregnant or lactating mother	800,000
c. Children of primary-school age	400,000
d. Children of secondary-school age	800,000
Average transfer per household	1,390,000
Minimum transfer per household	600,000
Maximum transfer per household	2,200,000

Source: Republik Indonesia, Pedoman Umum PKH 2007

A.1 Baseline survey sample

Table 2 Sample size

	Household CCT		Community CCT		
	Treatment	Control	Treatment incentives	Treatment no incent.	Control
Sub districts	180	180	100	100	100
Villages	1,369	1,354	768	768	777
Households	7,195	7,131	4,000	4,000	4,000
Individuals	36,801	36,762	16,446	16,375	16,739
Children under 3 years	3,076	3,077	1,592	1,534	1,620
Children age 6-15	9,356	9,550	3,108	3,128	3,255
Married women age 16-49	7,408	7,365	3,617	3,580	3,597
Puskesmas	178	180	100	100	100
Junior high schools	507	507	277	283	287
Midwife	702	705	385	385	387

Table 3 Non-response rates for survey modules

Survey module	Non-response rate (%)
Married women age 16-50 years	0.22
Children age 6-15 years	0.80
Language test, children age 7-12 years	57.44
Math test, children age 7-12 years	57.45
Language test, children age 13-15 years	52.47
Math test, children age 13-15 years	52.47
Children age 0-36 months	0.50
Community health facilities	0.15
Midwives	2.77
Schools	5.94

A.2 Regional variation

Table 4 Primary school net enrolment rates (percent) in CCT treatment areas and Susenas 2004

	PKH	PNPM	Susenas 2004
Total	85.6	88.2	93.0
DKI Jakarta	87.8		91.9
West Java	83.2	89.6	93.4
East Java	86.5	86.9	93.7
North Sulawesi	80.8	79.0	88.3
Gorontalo	91.0	87.1	88.9
East Nusatenggara	87.5	89.3	90.8
Urban	85.0		92.7
DKI Jakarta	87.8		91.9
West Java	84.2		93.4
East Java	87.9		93.7
North Sulawesi	72.3		85.3
Gorontalo	83.4		87.4
East Nusatenggara	69.8		88.7
Rural	86.1	88.2	93.3
West Java	78.5	89.6	93.5
East Java	85.3	86.9	93.7
North Sulawesi	85.1	79.0	89.9
Gorontalo	97.9	87.1	89.3
East Nusatenggara	89.8	89.3	91.1

Table 5 Junior secondary school net enrolment rates (percent) in CCT treatment areas and Susenas 2004

	PKH	PNPM	Susenas 2004
Total/National	51.9	62.1	65.2
DKI Jakarta	34.7		76.1
West Java	41.4	72.2	61.7
East Java	60.2	64.4	67.1
North Sulawesi	50.2	75.0	67.9
Gorontalo	46.2	53.0	49.3
East Nusatenggara	39.9	48.4	43.3
Urban ^e	50.7		72.7
DKI Jakarta	34.7		76.1
West Java	41.7		68.6
East Java	58.9		74.2
North Sulawesi	49.4		68.7
Gorontalo	42.3		68.7
East Nusatenggara	61.3		75.6
Rural	53.3	62.1	60.1
West Java	40.1	72.2	54.4
East Java	61.4	64.4	62.1
North Sulawesi	50.6	75.0	67.4
Gorontalo	48.5	53.0	42.5
East Nusatenggara	36.5	48.4	36.4

Table 6 Transition to junior secondary school (percent)

	PKH	PNPM	National 2005/2006 ^a
Total/National	80.1	87.8	79.7
DKI Jakarta	100.0		102.2
West Java	66.2	93.3	69.5
East Java	84.2	89.3	77.3
North Sulawesi	90.5	100.0	96.7
Gorontalo	97.5	90.4	95.6
East Nusatenggara	75.0	70.5	99.4

a) *Source:* Ministry of National Education

Table 7 Percentage of children with complete immunization in CCT treatment areas and IDHS Survey 2002-2003

	CCT Baseline Survey ^a				IDHS Survey 2002-03 ^b
	Complete immunization given age		Complete immunization for children age 10 months +		Complete immunization: BCG, Measles, 3 doses DPT & 3 doses Polio
	PKH	PNPM	PKH	PNPM	
DKI Jakarta	27.3		36.7		67.0
West Java	23.0	50.8	28.7	62.7	41.4
East Java	47.4	38.3	57.6	47.3	64.2
North Sulawesi	39.0	47.1	42.5	58.9	68.6
Gorontalo	56.6	27.0	64.2	34.4	56.6
East Nusatenggara	37.8	38.2	50.2	48.4	62.7

a) Percentage of children aged 0-36 months.

b) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months.

Table 8 Self reported child morbidity, age 0 to 36 months in CCT treatment areas

	Diarrhea	Fever	Cough	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)
PKH				
DKI Jakarta	56.8	71.7	84.8	17.6
West Java	40.4	57.9	54.4	25.4
East Java	22.5	36.0	47.6	11.7
North Sulawesi	31.2	47.1	67.3	22.6
Gorontalo	32.5	42.6	55.6	7.7
East Nusatenggara	28.1	48.8	61.5	20.9
PNPM Generasi				
West Java	29.7	50.5	46.6	16.0
East Java	18.7	33.6	47.8	10.1
North Sulawesi	33.4	45.1	58.7	23.4
Gorontalo	44.6	58.5	76.7	33.3
East Nusatenggara	27.6	44.9	59.3	25.0

Table 9 Treatment sought for ARI and diarrhea in CCT treatment areas (percentage)

	ARI treated	Diarrhea treated
PKH		
DKI Jakarta	70.2	48.6
West Java	40.9	38.0
East Java	79.4	65.0
North Sulawesi	78.3	53.9
Gorontalo	26.4	37.1
East Nusatenggara	67.9	56.1
PNPM Generasi		
West Java	65.2	54.9
East Java	69.1	65.7
North Sulawesi	91.7	55.5
Gorontalo	62.0	67.6
East Nusatenggara	44.0	50.4

Table 10 Prevalence and treatment of ARI, fever and diarrhea, IDHS Survey 2002-2003

	Percentage of children with			Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever got treatment
	ARI	Fever	Diarrhea	
National	7.6	25.9	11	56.8
DKI Jakarta	6.8	21.5	7.8	75.4
West Java	9.0	31.1	15.1	50.3
East Java	2.8	20.8	9.8	64.5
North Sulawesi	6.5	24.0	9.5	60.2
Gorontalo	13.8	32.6	12.2	41.0
East Nusatenggara	8.1	28.0	12.9	53.7

Table 11 Nutritional status of children age 0 to 36 months in CCT treatment areas

	Underweight (WAZ)		Stunted (HAZ)		Wasted (WHZ)	
	Malnourished	Severely malnourished	Malnourished	Severely malnourished	Malnourished	Severely malnourished
PKH						
DKI Jakarta	24.9	10.3	72.7	43.8	19.2	7.1
West Java	20.5	7.1	48.4	32.9	13.4	7.4
East Java	18.2	4.6	45.8	29.2	11.9	6.8
North Sulawesi	26.9	9.2	46.9	20.8	16.2	9.1
Gorontalo	39.9	13.9	58.4	24.0	15.4	0.0
East Nusatenggara	33.7	13.9	56.5	35.6	13.1	5.1
PNPM Generasi						
West Java	11.4	3.0	37.4	19.1	10.7	4.8
East Java	17.0	7.0	48.0	26.8	12.9	8.2
North Sulawesi	20.3	12.4	52.1	29.5	8.9	6.7
Gorontalo	33.2	8.5	43.2	23.4	17.4	5.1
East Nusatenggara	31.6	10.2	59.6	37.5	14.3	3.5

Table 12 Delivery assisted by doctor or midwife immunization in CCT treatment areas and IDHS Survey 2002-2003 (percent)

	PKH	PNPM Generasi	DHS Survey
Total	61.8	59.5	66.3
DKI Jakarta	86.9		94.3
West Java	42.1	72.6	48.7
East Java	82.8	80.5	80.7
North Sulawesi	71.2	78.1	85.7
Gorontalo	60.7	51.6	48.8
East Nusatenggara	33.1	36.0	36.4

Table 13 Antenatal care in CCT treatment areas

	Average number of antenatal visits	At least 4 antenatal visits (percent)
PKH		
Total	6.6	69.1
DKI Jakarta	7.0	84.2
West Java	6.1	63.7
East Java	7.5	77.4
North Sulawesi	6.2	60.8
Gorontalo	5.3	63.7
East Nusatenggara	5.6	61.5
PNPM Generasi		
Total	7.9	79.0
West Java	8.5	85.2
East Java	8.5	86.7
North Sulawesi	5.1	56.3
Gorontalo	8.4	71.7
East Nusatenggara	6.8	72.4

Table 14 Percentage of mothers that received at least 90 iron pills during pregnancy, women age 16 to 49 in CCT treatment areas

	Percent of mothers	
	PKH	PNPM
Total	11.7	16.9
DKI Jakarta	10.6	
West Java	8.7	17.3
East Java	14.3	15.1
North Sulawesi	10.8	11.2
Gorontalo	3.6	17.2
East Nusatenggara	10.2	18.1

Table 15 Postnatal visit in CCT treatment areas

	Average number of postnatal visits		At least 2 postnatal visits (percent)	
	PKH	PNPM	PKH	PNPM
Total	3.5	3.6	43.0	52.4
DKI Jakarta	3.0		73.1	
West Java	3.2	4.3	56.3	67.3
East Java	4.7	4.7	45.9	53.5
North Sulawesi	3.2	1.8	40.4	34.5
Gorontalo	2.6	4.6	48.8	46.9
East Nusatenggara	1.6	1.9	24.8	40.9

Table 16 Infant mortality rates in CCT treatment areas

	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality ^a	Infant mortality
PKH			
Total	41	40	81
DKI Jakarta	0	0	0
West Java	47	35	82
East Java	35	46	82
North Sulawesi	57	9	66
Gorontalo	7	82	89
East Nusatenggara	43	45	88
PNPM Generasi			
Total	34	45	80
West Java	37	37	74
East Java	10	13	23
North Sulawesi	0	0	0
Gorontalo	40	106	145
East Nusatenggara	45	46	90

a) Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 17 Infant mortality rates, IDHS Survey 2003-2003

	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Infant mortality
DKI Jakarta	18	17	35
West Java	25	19	44
East Java	28	14	43
North Sulawesi	16	9	25
Gorontalo	24	54	77
East Nusatenggara	31	28	59

A. 3 Mean comparison tests education and health

Table 18 Target service coverage indicators for children age 6-12 years for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Enrolled	0.8871	0.8694	0.0177	0.16	6715	6849
Enrolled in primary school	0.8214	0.816	0.0054	0.65	6715	6849
Enrolled in secondary school	0.0653	0.0528	0.0125	0.14	6715	6849
Net enrolment primary school at age 7 to 12	0.8556	0.8623	-0.0067	0.57	5780	5901
Gross participation rate At age 7 to 12	0.9315	0.9251	0.0065	0.52	5780	5901
Primary school new pupil absorption at age 7 (in persons avrg)	1.3188	0.9431	0.3757	0.24	180	180
Attend school 85% last 2 weeks	0.945	0.9415	0.0034	0.71	5094	5232
Attend school 85% last week	0.9425	0.9467	-0.0042	0.73	4299	4154
Attend school 100% last 2 weeks	0.9104	0.9222	-0.0118	0.34	5094	5232
Attend school 100% last week	0.9414	0.9447	-0.0033	0.79	4299	4154

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 19 Target service coverage indicators for children age 13-15 years for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Enrolled in primary school	<i>0.1068</i>	<i>0.1504</i>	<i>-0.0436</i>	<i>0.01</i>	2235	2236
Enrolled in secondary school	0.5724	0.5909	-0.0185	0.56	2235	2236
Net enrolment junior secondary school	0.5193	0.5415	-0.0222	0.45	2235	2236
Gross participation rate (age 13 to 15)	<i>0.6861</i>	<i>0.7439</i>	<i>-0.0578</i>	<i>0.05</i>	2235	2236
Transition to secondary school	0.8013	0.8352	-0.0338	0.21	1736	1729
Attend school 85% last 2 weeks	0.941	0.9175	0.0235	0.22	1316	1355
Attend school 85% last week	0.9424	0.9377	0.0048	0.79	1133	1097
Attend school 100% last 2 weeks	0.9185	0.892	0.0265	0.25	1316	1355
Attend school 100% last week	0.9423	0.937	0.0053	0.77	1133	1097

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 20 Target service coverage indicators for children age 6-12 years for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Enrolled	0.8809	0.8797	0.8811	-0.0002	0.99	-0.0014	0.94	2299	2326	2428
Enrolled in primary school	0.8145	0.8182	0.8347	-0.0202	0.27	-0.0165	0.3	2299	2326	2428
Enrolled in secondary school	0.0652	0.0615	0.0463	0.0189	0.11	0.0153	0.16	2299	2326	2428
Net enrolment primary school	0.8827	0.8817	0.888	-0.0053	0.74	-0.0063	0.68	1953	1976	2081
Gross participation rate (age 7 to 12)	0.9625	0.9547	0.9422	0.0203	0.08	0.0124	0.31	1953	1976	2081
Primary school new pupil absorption at age 7 (in persons avrg)	1.1492	1.2545	1.1191	0.03	0.94	0.1354	0.74	97	95	96
Attend school 85% last 2 weeks	0.9171	0.9266	0.9385	-0.0214	0.34	-0.0119	0.48	1768	1751	1825
Attend school 85% last week	0.9288	0.9444	0.9372	-0.0085	0.58	0.0071	0.6	1545	1535	1485
Attend school 100% last 2 weeks	<i>0.8747</i>	0.8987	0.9189	-0.0441	0.06	-0.0202	0.27	1768	1751	1825
Attend school 100% last week	0.9261	0.9379	0.937	-0.0108	0.48	0.0009	0.95	1545	1535	1485

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 21 Target service coverage indicators for children age 13-15 years for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Enrolled in primary school	0.1734	0.1621	0.1311	0.0423	0.2	0.0309	0.37	682	681	692
Enrolled in secondary school	0.676	0.7021	0.6983	-0.0223	0.62	0.0038	0.94	682	681	692
Net enrolment junior secondary school	0.5986	0.6424	0.6153	-0.0167	0.71	0.0271	0.56	682	681	692
Gross participation rate (age 13 to 15)	0.8511	0.8646	0.8315	0.0195	0.5	0.0331	0.28	682	681	692
Transition to secondary school	0.8609	0.894	0.8814	-0.0205	0.59	0.0126	0.71	563	554	570
Attend school 85% last 2 weeks	0.9445	0.9046	0.8985	0.0459	0.07	0.0061	0.85	460	485	504
Attend school 85% last week	0.8989	0.9224	0.8919	0.007	0.82	0.0305	0.29	400	443	421
Attend school 100% last 2 weeks	0.9231	0.8892	0.8801	0.043	0.12	0.0091	0.78	460	485	504
Attend school 100% last week	0.8982	0.9224	0.8919	0.0063	0.84	0.0305	0.29	400	443	421

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 22 Child work and cost of education for children age 6-12 years for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Economic work activities	0.0679	0.0796	-0.0117	0.41	6715	6848
Domestic work activities	0.5443	0.5446	-0.0003	0.99	6675	6827
20 hrs work (non domestic)	0.0262	0.0283	-0.0021	0.76	6715	6848
20 hrs work (all)	0.1669	0.1794	-0.0124	0.55	6715	6849
Scholarship in last 2 years	0.0427	0.0514	-0.0087	0.31	5910	5981
Travel time to school (minutes)	15.61	15.20	0.41	0.67	5884	5968
Travel costs to school (Rp.)	129.56	96.62	32.93	0.35	5806	5804

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 23 Child work and cost of education for children age 13-15 years for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Economic work activities	0.2201	0.2227	-0.0026	0.93	2234	2235
Domestic work activities	0.7683	0.7146	0.0537	0.03	2219	2225
20 hrs work (non domestic)	0.1408	0.127	0.0138	0.51	2234	2235
20 hrs work (all)	0.4111	0.3866	0.0245	0.41	2235	2235
Scholarship in last 2 years	0.0841	0.0742	0.0099	0.59	1527	1565
Travel time to school (minutes)	20.59	21.38	-0.79	0.5	1515	1558
Travel costs to school (Rp.)	665.39	430.20	235.20	0.09	1492	1517

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 24 Language and math test scores for household CCT treatment and control groups (percentage of answers correct)

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Age 7 – 12						
Bahasa	74.17	73.56	0.61	0.66	2707	2829
Math	61.84	60.68	1.16	0.34	2557	2645
Total	68.91	67.73	1.18	0.27	2524	2619
Age 13 – 15						
Bahasa	55.12	54.28	0.84	0.49	1061	1080
Math	52.58	52.38	0.2	0.89	1004	1037
Total	54.03	53.56	0.46	0.7	996	1024

Table 25 Child work and cost of education for children age 6-12 years for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Economic work activities	0.089	0.1022	0.104	-0.015	0.52	-0.0018	0.94	2299	2326	2428
Domestic work activities	0.6066	0.6074	0.6499	-0.0433	0.18	-0.0425	0.14	2288	2323	2424
20 hrs work (non domestic)	0.0269	0.0401	0.0295	-0.0027	0.73	0.0105	0.29	2299	2326	2428
20 hrs work (all)	0.1669	0.1907	0.1684	-0.0015	0.94	0.0223	0.35	2299	2326	2428
Scholarship in last 2 years	0.0393	0.0354	0.0373	0.002	0.85	-0.0019	0.84	2042	2060	2155
Travel time to school (minutes)	15.49	16.49	16.26	-0.77	0.55	0.24	0.88	2039	2054	2150
Travel costs to school (Rp.)	164.28	156.38	139.56	24.72	0.55	16.82	0.63	2025	2033	2125

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 26 Child work and cost of education for children age 13-15 years for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Economic work activities	0.3032	0.2739	0.2552	0.048	0.31	0.0188	0.65	682	681	691
Domestic work activities	0.8556	0.8739	0.8079	0.0477	0.13	0.066	0.03	677	676	686
20 hrs work (non domestic)	0.1554	0.128	0.1097	0.0457	0.13	0.0183	0.48	682	681	691
20 hrs work (all)	0.4645	0.4178	0.4135	0.0509	0.26	0.0042	0.92	682	681	692
Scholarship in last 2 years	0.0713	0.0864	0.0982	-0.0269	0.33	-0.0118	0.68	562	566	577
Travel time to school (minutes)	25.16	22.67	21.01	4.15	0.09	1.67	0.33	560	563	575
Travel costs to school (Rp.)	978.49	635.86	670.22	308.27	0.07	-34.36	0.74	553	561	572

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 27 Language and math test scores for community CCT treatment and control groups (percentage of answers correct)

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Age 7 – 12										
Bahasa	72.62	74.55	73.86	-1.25	0.46	0.69	0.74	1085	1133	1218
Math	65.5	64.44	62.97	2.52	0.16	1.47	0.46	1047	1086	1151
Total	69.92	70.55	69.63	0.29	0.83	0.91	0.55	1030	1075	1135
Age 13 – 15										
Bahasa	59.28	58.04	57.22	2.06	0.21	0.82	0.65	372	380	442
Math	55.76	57.55	55.85	-0.09	0.96	1.7	0.35	368	363	420
Total	57.42	58.35	56.99	0.43	0.79	1.36	0.37	364	360	417

Table 28 Target service coverage indicators for married women age 16 to 49 in household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Nr. of antenatal visits	6.6033	6.6356	-0.0323	0.93	2842	2863
At least 4 antenatal visits	0.6907	0.6851	0.0056	0.83	2842	2863
At least 90 iron pills given	0.1175	0.1242	-0.0067	0.75	2330	2308
Delivery assisted by doctor or midwife	0.6183	0.5738	0.0446	0.32	2323	2346
Nr. of postnatal visits	3.4825	3.6066	-0.1241	0.81	2323	2346
At least 2 postnatal visits	0.4301	0.4404	-0.0104	0.77	2323	2346

Note: Unit of analysis is each birth and/or pregnancy per woman in the 24 month prior to the survey. Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 29 Target service coverage indicators for children age 0 – 36 months for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Complete immunization given age	0.3923	0.3803	0.012	0.71	2846	2839
Complete immunization for children age 10 months +	0.4815	0.4653	0.0162	0.69	1878	1867
Complete immunization	0.3528	0.3452	0.0076	0.8	2937	2927
BGC immunization	0.8126	0.7965	0.0161	0.48	2990	2988
Polio: 1 immunization	0.7997	0.7959	0.0038	0.87	2980	2969
Polio: 2 immunizations	0.6979	0.6831	0.0148	0.58	2954	2946
Polio: 3 immunizations	0.5933	0.5975	-0.0042	0.89	2945	2925
Polio: 4 immunizations	0.4828	0.4714	0.0114	0.7	2936	2921
DPT: 1 immunization	0.7198	0.7025	0.0173	0.5	2946	2937
DPT: 2 immunizations	0.6187	0.6027	0.016	0.6	2930	2922
DPT: 3 immunizations	0.5381	0.5198	0.0183	0.58	2924	2917
Measles immunization	0.5446	0.5637	-0.0191	0.47	2952	2945
Hepatitis B: 1 immunization	0.6773	0.6791	-0.0018	0.95	2943	2929
Hepatitis B: 2 immunizations	0.5719	0.5611	0.0108	0.73	2933	2921
Hepatitis B: 3 immunizations	0.5091	0.4815	0.0276	0.38	2932	2908
Not weighed in last two months	0.269	0.2769	-0.0078	0.78	2934	2930
Weighed once in last two month	0.4001	0.4388	-0.0387	0.13	2934	2930
Weighed at least twice in last two months	0.3309	0.2844	0.0465	0.08	2934	2930

Nr. of times weighed in last two months (in freq. unit)	1.0952	1.0421	0.0531	0.3	2934	2930
Receiving vitamin A of at least 2 per year during age 6 months – 5 years	0.3581	0.384	-0.0259	0.36	2241	2198
Nr. of times child received vitamin A (in freq. unit)	<i>1.7361</i>	<i>1.8796</i>	<i>-0.1435</i>	<i>0.05</i>	2877	2826
Nr. of opportunity to receive vitamin A (in freq. unit)	3.6071	3.6616	-0.0544	0.48	3019	3013
Rate of uptake of vitamin A from the official distribution	0.4795	0.52	-0.0405	0.11	2824	2765

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 30 Target service coverage indicators for married women age 16 to 49 in community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Nr. of antenatal visits	7.9407	7.7726	7.8945	0.0462	0.92	-0.1219	0.79	1682	1688	1702
At least 4 antenatal visits	0.796	0.7852	0.7815	0.0145	0.69	0.0037	0.92	1682	1688	1702
At least 90 iron pills given	0.1654	0.173	0.1934	-0.0281	0.34	-0.0205	0.49	1443	1465	1467
Delivery assisted by doctor or midwife	0.5803	0.6095	0.6255	-0.0452	0.44	-0.0161	0.78	1346	1329	1357
Nr. of postnatal visits	3.6101	3.5374	3.1866	0.4235	0.31	0.3508	0.33	1346	1329	1357
At least 2 postnatal visits	0.5105	0.5381	0.4834	0.027	0.48	0.0547	0.14	1346	1329	1357

Note: Unit of analysis is each birth and/or pregnancy per woman in the 24 month prior to the survey. Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 31 Target service coverage indicators for children age 0 – 36 months for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Complete immunization given age	0.4302	0.3979	0.4289	0.0012	0.97	-0.031	0.46	1509	1422	1525
Complete immunization for children age 10 months +	0.384	0.3424	0.3584	0.0256	0.44	-0.016	0.67	1535	1450	1558
Complete immunization BGC immunization	0.5475	0.4846	0.5311	0.0164	0.73	-0.0465	0.4	901	844	896
Polio: 1 immunization	0.832	0.8407	0.8472	-0.0152	0.56	-0.0064	0.83	1558	1480	1586
Polio: 2 immunizations	0.8178	0.8436	0.8509	-0.033	0.22	-0.0073	0.79	1555	1473	1582
Polio: 3 immunizations	0.717	0.7173	0.74	-0.023	0.47	-0.0227	0.54	1540	1460	1568
Polio: 4 immunizations	0.6296	0.6102	0.6239	0.0057	0.88	-0.0137	0.75	1533	1452	1562
	0.5238	0.4788	0.4856	0.0382	0.27	-0.0069	0.86	1531	1448	1558

DPT: 1 immunization	0.7466	0.7396	0.7678	-0.0212	0.5	-0.0283	0.43	1542	1458	1568
DPT: 2 immunizations	0.668	0.6488	0.6669	0.0011	0.97	-0.0181	0.64	1526	1444	1551
DPT: 3 immunizations	0.5849	0.5563	0.5519	0.033	0.35	0.0044	0.92	1524	1443	1549
Measles immunization	0.6075	0.5868	0.5807	0.0269	0.35	0.0061	0.85	1537	1459	1562
Hepatitis B: 1 immunization	0.7425	0.744	0.7661	-0.0236	0.48	-0.0221	0.53	1531	1450	1551
Hepatitis B: 2 immunizations	0.6261	0.6106	0.6217	0.0044	0.9	-0.0111	0.77	1521	1435	1543
Hepatitis B: 3 immunizations	0.5475	0.5192	0.5319	0.0156	0.67	-0.0128	0.76	1519	1432	1545
Not weighed in last two months	0.2316	0.1959	0.2326	-0.001	0.98	-0.0367	0.35	1558	1506	1584
Weighed once in last two month	0.3485	0.3226	0.328	0.0205	0.6	-0.0054	0.9	1558	1506	1584
Weighed at least twice in last two months	0.4199	0.4814	0.4394	-0.0195	0.66	0.0421	0.39	1558	1506	1584
Nr. of times weighed in last two months (in freq. unit)	1.2451	1.3357	1.246	-0.0009	0.99	0.0897	0.29	1558	1506	1584
Receiving vitamin A of at least 2 per year during age 6 months – 5 years	0.3978	0.3682	0.4204	-0.0226	0.61	-0.0523	0.28	1109	1070	1127
Nr. of times child received vitamin A (in freq. unit)	1.7218	1.6169	1.7258	-0.0041	0.98	-0.1089	0.48	1486	1443	1526
Nr. of opportunity to receive vitamin A (in freq. unit)	3.4763	3.4206	3.4782	-0.0018	0.99	-0.0576	0.62	1576	1520	1602
Rate of uptake of vitamin A from the official distribution	0.4697	0.4466	0.4999	-0.0302	0.49	-0.0533	0.24	1470	1432	1516

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 32 Health outcome indicators for children age 0-36 months for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Diarrhea last month	0.2885	0.2614	0.0271	0.25	3075	3075
Diarrhea treated	0.5335	0.5576	-0.0241	0.56	847	803
High fever last month	0.4504	0.4466	0.0038	0.88	3076	3077
Cough last month	0.5467	0.5318	0.0149	0.54	3076	3077
Cough and rapid breath	0.2573	0.254	0.0033	0.88	3076	3077
ARI last month	0.1772	0.175	0.0022	0.91	3076	3077
ARI treated	0.6451	0.6609	-0.0159	0.77	560	530
Illness last month	0.7222	0.701	0.0211	0.38	3075	3075
Diarrhea or ARI	0.3928	0.3692	0.0236	0.39	3075	3075
Weight-for-age: not malnourished	0.7655	0.7432	0.0223	0.31	2933	2914
Weight-for-age: malnourished	0.2345	0.2568	-0.0223	0.31	2933	2914
Weight-for-age: severely malnourished	0.0707	0.0775	-0.0067	0.59	2933	2914
Height-for-age: not malnourished	0.5054	0.4555	0.0498	0.09	2956	2932
Height-for-age: malnourished	0.4946	0.5445	-0.0498	0.09	2956	2932
Height-for-age: severely malnourished	0.3085	0.343	-0.0345	0.22	2956	2932
Weight-for-height: not malnourished	0.8695	0.8549	0.0146	0.37	2905	2885
Weight-for-height: malnourished	0.1305	0.1451	-0.0146	0.37	2905	2885
Weight-for-height: severely malnourished	0.0668	0.0568	0.01	0.42	2905	2885
Height (cm)	73.1693	72.4308	0.7385	0.2	3007	2996
Weight (kg)	9.0371	9.0949	-0.0578	0.62	2982	2976
Mortality rate per 1000 live births						
Neonatal mortality	41	27	14	0.14	3210	3239
Infant mortality	81	54	27	0.04	3258	3283

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 33 Health care utilization for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Nr. of outpatient visits						
Public	0.1106	0.1039	0.0068	0.36	36801	36762
Private	0.0388	0.0378	0.0009	0.84	36801	36762
Public and private	0.1494	0.1417	0.0077	0.39	36801	36762
Traditional	0.0044	0.0038	0.0007	0.55	36801	36762
Puskesmas	0.0479	0.047	0.0009	0.85	36801	36762
Contact rate						
Public	0.0917	0.0842	0.0075	0.18	36801	36762
Private	0.0337	0.03	0.0037	0.3	36801	36762
Public and private	0.1214	0.1106	0.0108	0.09	36801	36762
Traditional	0.0034	0.0031	0.0003	0.67	36801	36762
Puskesmas	0.0394	0.0384	0.001	0.79	36801	36762
Use of modern contraceptives amongst married women	0.6319	0.6302	0.0017	0.94	7516	7471

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 34 Health outcome indicators for children age 0-36 months for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Diarrhea last month	0.2976	0.2816	0.2506	0.047	0.18	0.031	0.31	1591	1534	1617
Diarrhea treated	0.5406	0.6114	0.6226	-0.0819	0.18	-0.0112	0.83	438	409	421
High fever last month	0.4344	0.4964	0.4672	-0.0328	0.39	0.0292	0.5	1590	1534	1620
Cough last month	0.5221	0.5795	0.5443	-0.0222	0.55	0.0352	0.35	1591	1534	1620
Cough and rapid breath	0.2705	0.3053	0.2528	0.0178	0.6	0.0525	0.14	1591	1534	1620
ARI last month	0.1801	0.2236	0.1931	-0.013	0.68	0.0306	0.36	1590	1534	1620
ARI treated	0.5049	0.6291	0.7294	-0.2245	0.02	-0.1002	0.18	248	269	263
Illness last month	0.6892	0.7408	0.7061	-0.0169	0.61	0.0347	0.35	1590	1534	1617
Diarrhea or ARI	0.3659	0.3842	0.3724	-0.0066	0.86	0.0117	0.75	1590	1534	1617
Weight-for-age: not malnourished	0.7646	0.7988	0.7753	-0.0107	0.77	0.0235	0.47	1549	1473	1554
Weight-for-age: malnourished	0.2354	0.2012	0.2247	0.0107	0.77	-0.0235	0.47	1549	1473	1554
Weight-for-age: severely malnourished	0.0756	0.0626	0.0548	0.0207	0.15	0.0078	0.6	1549	1473	1554
Height-for-age: not malnourished	0.5062	0.543	0.5206	-0.0144	0.71	0.0223	0.55	1545	1479	1566
Height-for-age: malnourished	0.4938	0.457	0.4794	0.0144	0.71	-0.0223	0.55	1545	1479	1566
Height-for-age: severely malnourished	0.277	0.268	0.273	0.004	0.91	-0.005	0.89	1545	1479	1566
Weight-for-height: not malnourished	0.8823	0.8559	0.8747	0.0076	0.69	-0.0189	0.37	1515	1444	1537
Weight-for-height: malnourished	0.1177	0.1441	0.1253	-0.0076	0.69	0.0189	0.37	1515	1444	1537
Weight-for-height: severely malnourished	0.0444	0.0571	0.0592	-0.0148	0.25	-0.0021	0.89	1515	1444	1537
Height (cm)	72.4586	72.6885	72.3448	0.1138	0.87	0.3437	0.65	1559	1495	1580
Weight (kg)	8.8821	8.8768	8.7747	0.1074	0.46	0.1021	0.56	1564	1489	1568

Mortality rate per 1000 live births

Neonatal mortality	30	39	45	-15	0.26	-6	0.62	1633	1616	1698
Infant mortality	67	91	75	-8	0.61	16	0.37	1656	1634	1720

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 35 Health care utilization for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I – C	p	Difference NI – C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Nr. of outpatient visits										
Public	0.1223	0.1341	0.1302	-0.0079	0.49	0.0039	0.78	16446	16375	16739
Private	0.0606	0.0593	0.0715	-0.011	0.28	-0.0123	0.21	16446	16375	16739
Public and private	0.1828	0.1934	0.2017	-0.0189	0.24	-0.0083	0.62	16446	16375	16739
Traditional	0.008	0.0129	0.0123	-0.0044	0.43	0.0006	0.92	16446	16375	16739
Puskesmas	0.0557	0.0623	0.063	-0.0073	0.34	-0.0008	0.93	16446	16375	16739
Contact rate										
Public	0.0973	0.1056	0.1017	-0.0043	0.58	0.0039	0.69	16446	16375	16739
Private	0.0482	0.0463	0.0553	-0.0072	0.28	-0.0091	0.16	16446	16375	16739
Public and private	0.1387	0.1443	0.1483	-0.0097	0.33	-0.004	0.7	16446	16375	16739
Traditional	0.0063	0.0086	0.0078	-0.0015	0.57	0.0009	0.76	16446	16375	16739
Puskesmas	0.0461	0.0512	0.05	-0.0039	0.53	0.0013	0.86	16446	16375	16739
Use of modern contraceptives amongst married women										
	0.5744	0.5631	0.5655	0.0088	0.74	-0.0025	0.93	3686	3656	3676

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

A.4 Regression results

Table 36 Education and child work regressions, children 7 to 12 years

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	PNPM: Gross particip.	PKH: Gross particip.	PNPM: 85% att. last week	PKH 85% att. last week	PNPM: Economic work	PKH: Economic work	PNPM: Domestic work	PKH: Domestic work
Age	-0.0001 [0.0001]	-0.0001 [0.0001]	-0.0048+ [0.0026]	-0.0010 [0.0018]	0.0225** [0.0025]	0.0234** [0.0016]	0.0654** [0.0036]	0.0646** [0.0027]
Female	0.0004 [0.0004]	-0.0002 [0.0002]	0.0068 [0.0088]	0.0155** [0.0059]	-0.0133 [0.0084]	-0.0303** [0.0055]	0.2463** [0.0120]	0.2671** [0.0089]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0000 [0.0005]	0.0004 [0.0003]	-0.0035 [0.0105]	0.0103 [0.0072]	0.0228* [0.0101]	0.0030 [0.0067]	0.0340* [0.0144]	0.0156 [0.0109]
Rural village	0.0001 [0.0007]	-0.0005 [0.0004]	-0.0065 [0.0151]	0.0036 [0.0099]	0.0108 [0.0150]	-0.0059 [0.0088]	0.0201 [0.0213]	-0.0060 [0.0144]
Quintile 2	0.0008 [0.0007]	0.0000 [0.0004]	-0.0048 [0.0140]	0.0048 [0.0095]	-0.0143 [0.0136]	-0.0074 [0.0089]	-0.0220 [0.0193]	-0.0023 [0.0145]
Quintile 3	0.0006 [0.0007]	-0.0001 [0.0004]	-0.0051 [0.0145]	0.0013 [0.0097]	0.0150 [0.0139]	-0.0181* [0.0091]	0.0240 [0.0197]	0.0052 [0.0148]
Quintile4	0.0006 [0.0007]	-0.0002 [0.0004]	-0.0027 [0.0151]	-0.0004 [0.0099]	0.0277+ [0.0145]	0.0055 [0.0091]	0.0089 [0.0206]	0.0260+ [0.0148]
Quintile5	0.0005 [0.0007]	-0.0007+ [0.0004]	-0.0018 [0.0156]	0.0044 [0.0102]	0.0268+ [0.0150]	0.0156+ [0.0095]	-0.0098 [0.0214]	0.0121 [0.0154]
Primary education, head of household	-0.0005 [0.0007]	0.0003 [0.0003]	-0.0009 [0.0143]	-0.0027 [0.0069]	0.0243+ [0.0137]	-0.0084 [0.0065]	-0.0300 [0.0195]	0.0387** [0.0105]
Junior secondary education, head of household	-0.0001 [0.0008]	0.0005 [0.0004]	-0.0189 [0.0175]	-0.0125 [0.0102]	0.0018 [0.0168]	-0.0101 [0.0094]	-0.0230 [0.0240]	0.0596** [0.0154]
Senior secondary education, head of household	0.0001 [0.0008]	0.0005 [0.0005]	-0.0149 [0.0175]	0.0066 [0.0131]	-0.0180 [0.0170]	-0.0318* [0.0123]	-0.0053 [0.0241]	0.0323 [0.0200]
Higher education, head of household	0.0000 [0.0012]	0.0007 [0.0021]	-0.0157 [0.0250]	0.0089 [0.0718]	-0.0096 [0.0246]	-0.0311 [0.0509]	-0.0850* [0.0349]	0.0264 [0.0825]
Household size	0.0001 [0.0001]	-0.0000 [0.0001]	0.0007 [0.0030]	0.0049** [0.0018]	0.0064* [0.0028]	0.0015 [0.0017]	-0.0102* [0.0040]	-0.0104** [0.0027]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	-0.0007 [0.0023]	-0.0004 [0.0013]	-0.0217 [0.0490]	0.0064 [0.0341]	-0.0239 [0.0474]	0.0260 [0.0321]	0.0340 [0.0674]	0.1192* [0.0521]

Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.0062**	-0.0023+	-0.0477	-0.0461	-0.0183	0.0568+	0.0947	0.2188**
	[0.0023]	[0.0012]	[0.0484]	[0.0316]	[0.0466]	[0.0293]	[0.0662]	[0.0475]
Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	-0.0027	-0.0013	-0.0185	0.0220	0.0138	0.0398	-0.1884**	-0.1062**
	[0.0020]	[0.0010]	[0.0431]	[0.0270]	[0.0414]	[0.0251]	[0.0589]	[0.0407]
Scholarship in last 2 years	0.0002	0.0003	-0.0025	-0.0174	0.0119	0.0351**	0.0432	0.0449*
	[0.0010]	[0.0005]	[0.0214]	[0.0132]	[0.0211]	[0.0124]	[0.0301]	[0.0201]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	-0.0008	0.0007	-0.0114	0.0105	0.0359+	0.0065	-0.0072	-0.0443*
	[0.0010]	[0.0005]	[0.0209]	[0.0143]	[0.0205]	[0.0130]	[0.0291]	[0.0211]
Number of primary schools	-0.0001	0.0001	-0.0036	-0.0044*	0.0047	0.0026	-0.0042	-0.0066*
	[0.0002]	[0.0001]	[0.0033]	[0.0018]	[0.0031]	[0.0017]	[0.0045]	[0.0028]
Number of junior secondary schools	-0.0002	0.0001	0.0111+	0.0033	0.0050	-0.0070*	-0.0114	0.0013
	[0.0003]	[0.0001]	[0.0061]	[0.0033]	[0.0059]	[0.0032]	[0.0084]	[0.0052]
Percent of students with scholarships in school	0.0003	-0.0003	-0.0071	-0.0122	-0.0135	-0.0132	-0.0158	-0.0248
	[0.0009]	[0.0005]	[0.0182]	[0.0121]	[0.0184]	[0.0115]	[0.0261]	[0.0187]
Number of students per classroom in grade 1	0.0000	-0.0000*	0.0002	0.0004	0.0008	0.0001	0.0009	0.0002
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0011]	[0.0006]	[0.0010]	[0.0005]	[0.0014]	[0.0009]
Number of students per classroom in grade 2	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0003	-0.0008	-0.0029**	-0.0004	-0.0009	0.0008
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0010]	[0.0006]	[0.0009]	[0.0006]	[0.0013]	[0.0010]
Number of students per classroom in grade 3	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0002	0.0003	0.0020*	0.0006	-0.0005	-0.0023**
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0009]	[0.0006]	[0.0008]	[0.0005]	[0.0012]	[0.0008]
Average grade for UN: Indonesian	0.0006*	-0.0000	-0.0118+	0.0018	-0.0327**	0.0023	0.0215*	-0.0080+
	[0.0003]	[0.0001]	[0.0065]	[0.0045]	[0.0064]	[0.0027]	[0.0091]	[0.0043]
Average grade for UN: Math	-0.0003	-0.0000	0.0009	0.0032	0.0115	-0.0068	-0.0044	0.0040
	[0.0004]	[0.0002]	[0.0086]	[0.0048]	[0.0079]	[0.0042]	[0.0113]	[0.0068]
Average grade for UN: English	-0.0003	0.0000	0.0137	-0.0039	0.0178+	0.0046	-0.0195	0.0056
	[0.0004]	[0.0002]	[0.0098]	[0.0047]	[0.0091]	[0.0040]	[0.0130]	[0.0064]
School absence without permission	0.0000	-0.0002	-0.5411**	-0.0686	0.4315**	0.0587	-0.0600	-0.2699*
	[0.0079]	[0.0032]	[0.1638]	[0.1002]	[0.1638]	[0.0787]	[0.2328]	[0.1284]
In-migration rate in sub-district	-0.0028		-0.0739		0.0639		0.4553*	
	[0.0065]		[0.1409]		[0.1335]		[0.1898]	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	-0.0032		-0.0970+		0.0958+		-0.0842	
	[0.0026]		[0.0555]		[0.0545]		[0.0776]	
Constant	0.9987**	1.0017**	1.0265**	0.9073**	-0.1712**	-0.1593**	0.0833	0.0028
	[0.0028]	[0.0013]	[0.0604]	[0.0353]	[0.0571]	[0.0321]	[0.0813]	[0.0522]
Observations	4905	9051	3596	6474	4917	9074	4907	9041
R-squared	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.15	0.15

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets. + significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 37 Education and child work regressions, children 13 to 15 years

	(1) PNPM: Gross particip.	(2) PKH: Gross particip.	(3) PNPM: 85% attendance week	(4) PKH: 85% attendance week	(5) PNPM: Economic work	(6) PKH: Economic work	(7) PNPM: Domestic work	(8) PKH: Domestic work
Age	-0.0014 [0.0009]	-0.0000 [0.0011]	-0.0446** [0.0126]	0.0120 [0.0078]	0.0105 [0.0138]	0.0247* [0.0096]	0.0082 [0.0121]	0.0260* [0.0101]
Female	-0.0011 [0.0014]	0.0015 [0.0016]	-0.0071 [0.0182]	0.0152 [0.0112]	-0.1114** [0.0199]	-0.0755** [0.0137]	0.2046** [0.0173]	0.2649** [0.0145]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0022 [0.0016]	0.0020 [0.0018]	-0.0521* [0.0214]	-0.0131 [0.0132]	0.0183 [0.0235]	0.0014 [0.0161]	-0.0035 [0.0204]	0.0028 [0.0171]
Rural village	-0.0017 [0.0022]	0.0007 [0.0025]	0.0186 [0.0290]	-0.0135 [0.0189]	0.0125 [0.0329]	-0.0417+ [0.0216]	0.0160 [0.0286]	-0.0168 [0.0228]
Quintile 2	-0.0002 [0.0023]	-0.0025 [0.0027]	-0.0088 [0.0310]	0.0045 [0.0195]	-0.0099 [0.0337]	-0.0157 [0.0236]	-0.0224 [0.0295]	-0.0071 [0.0249]
Quintile 3	-0.0038 [0.0023]	-0.0011 [0.0026]	0.0282 [0.0318]	-0.0141 [0.0191]	-0.0178 [0.0342]	0.0120 [0.0234]	-0.0339 [0.0298]	0.0055 [0.0247]
Quintile4	-0.0006 [0.0024]	-0.0009 [0.0027]	0.0233 [0.0318]	-0.0145 [0.0190]	0.0068 [0.0344]	0.0275 [0.0234]	0.0139 [0.0300]	0.0378 [0.0247]
Quintile5	0.0005 [0.0024]	0.0009 [0.0027]	0.0482 [0.0323]	0.0128 [0.0196]	-0.0130 [0.0351]	0.0156 [0.0240]	-0.0032 [0.0306]	0.0014 [0.0253]
Primary education, head of household	-0.0000 [0.0022]	-0.0015 [0.0018]	0.0463 [0.0298]	-0.0287* [0.0131]	-0.0029 [0.0316]	-0.0111 [0.0161]	0.0354 [0.0276]	-0.0099 [0.0170]
Junior secondary education, head of household	-0.0007 [0.0027]	-0.0040 [0.0027]	0.0748* [0.0363]	-0.0356+ [0.0200]	-0.0233 [0.0397]	0.0007 [0.0240]	0.0570+ [0.0346]	-0.0241 [0.0255]
Senior secondary education, head of household	-0.0003 [0.0027]	-0.0001 [0.0035]	0.0280 [0.0374]	-0.0121 [0.0254]	-0.0714+ [0.0400]	0.0364 [0.0305]	-0.0169 [0.0348]	0.0091 [0.0322]
Higher education, head of household	-0.0161** [0.0039]	0.0092 [0.0176]	-0.0298 [0.0532]	0.0702 [0.1398]	-0.0855 [0.0577]	-0.2654+ [0.1553]	0.0149 [0.0501]	-0.1132 [0.1639]
Household size	-0.0008+ [0.0004]	-0.0001 [0.0005]	-0.0025 [0.0063]	0.0018 [0.0034]	0.0041 [0.0062]	0.0022 [0.0042]	0.0070 [0.0054]	-0.0089* [0.0044]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	0.0051 [0.0081]	-0.0000 [0.0102]	-0.0658 [0.1073]	0.0500 [0.0741]	-0.0274 [0.1185]	0.0430 [0.0897]	0.0300 [0.1033]	0.1948* [0.0949]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.0081	-0.0022	-0.0377	-0.0495	-0.1295	-0.0406	0.0764	-0.0083

Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	[0.0076]	[0.0084]	[0.1023]	[0.0611]	[0.1108]	[0.0739]	[0.0965]	[0.0781]
	-0.0022	-0.0035	-0.0077	-0.0280	0.0000	0.0152	-0.0009	-0.0103
Scholarship in last 2 years	[0.0062]	[0.0068]	[0.0840]	[0.0496]	[0.0906]	[0.0603]	[0.0791]	[0.0638]
	0.0001	-0.0017	0.0245	-0.0018	0.0292	0.0373	0.0209	0.0533*
Percent BKKBN poor in village	[0.0026]	[0.0028]	[0.0350]	[0.0198]	[0.0382]	[0.0245]	[0.0331]	[0.0260]
	-0.0016	0.0055	0.0490	0.0216	0.0025	0.0479	-0.0336	0.0005
Number of primary schools	[0.0032]	[0.0037]	[0.0435]	[0.0277]	[0.0473]	[0.0330]	[0.0411]	[0.0348]
	0.0004	-0.0001	-0.0034	-0.0011	0.0075	-0.0032	-0.0013	-0.0037
Number of junior secondary schools	[0.0005]	[0.0005]	[0.0069]	[0.0035]	[0.0073]	[0.0043]	[0.0063]	[0.0046]
	-0.0007	-0.0000	-0.0230+	0.0054	-0.0106	-0.0030	-0.0164	0.0071
Percent of students with scholarships in school	[0.0009]	[0.0009]	[0.0127]	[0.0064]	[0.0135]	[0.0077]	[0.0117]	[0.0081]
	0.0018	0.0012	0.0004	-0.0130	-0.0524	-0.0302	-0.0935*	0.0007
Number of students per classroom in grade 1	[0.0033]	[0.0033]	[0.0430]	[0.0230]	[0.0478]	[0.0290]	[0.0416]	[0.0306]
	0.0001	0.0003*	0.0030	-0.0006	-0.0036	-0.0002	-0.0015	-0.0009
Number of students per classroom in grade 2	[0.0002]	[0.0002]	[0.0022]	[0.0011]	[0.0023]	[0.0014]	[0.0020]	[0.0014]
	-0.0000	-0.0002	-0.0019	0.0000	-0.0016	-0.0007	0.0000	0.0017
Number of students per classroom in grade 3	[0.0002]	[0.0002]	[0.0021]	[0.0013]	[0.0024]	[0.0016]	[0.0021]	[0.0016]
	-0.0002+	0.0000	-0.0014	0.0010	0.0008	0.0019+	-0.0004	-0.0006
Average grade for UN: Indonesian	[0.0001]	[0.0001]	[0.0019]	[0.0012]	[0.0020]	[0.0011]	[0.0017]	[0.0012]
	0.0011	-0.0014	0.0035	0.0135	-0.0075	0.0083	-0.0050	-0.0141+
Average grade for UN: Math	[0.0012]	[0.0009]	[0.0160]	[0.0093]	[0.0171]	[0.0075]	[0.0149]	[0.0080]
	0.0006	0.0025*	-0.0391*	-0.0016	0.0423*	-0.0161	0.0027	0.0153
Average grade for UN: English	[0.0012]	[0.0012]	[0.0175]	[0.0096]	[0.0180]	[0.0107]	[0.0157]	[0.0113]
	-0.0019	-0.0010	0.0435*	-0.0087	-0.0407+	0.0115	0.0102	-0.0037
School absence without permission	[0.0015]	[0.0011]	[0.0209]	[0.0087]	[0.0218]	[0.0101]	[0.0190]	[0.0106]
	0.0159	0.0217	0.5561	-0.0369	0.0741	-0.0670	-0.0049	-0.0042
In-migration rate in sub-district	[0.0278]	[0.0214]	[0.3591]	[0.1985]	[0.4078]	[0.1890]	[0.3546]	[0.1996]
	-0.0055		0.1625		-0.2903		-0.1008	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	[0.0228]		[0.3034]		[0.3306]		[0.2875]	
	0.0029		-0.1648		0.1654		0.1063	
Constant	[0.0085]		[0.1140]		[0.1251]		[0.1088]	
	1.0336**	0.9929**	1.4473**	0.7578**	0.2757	-0.1870	0.6345**	0.3817*
	[0.0150]	[0.0167]	[0.1987]	[0.1228]	[0.2194]	[0.1473]	[0.1910]	[0.1556]
Observations	1490	2559	1106	1863	1496	2567	1489	2563
R-squared	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.13

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.

+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 38 Test scores, children 7 to 15 years

	Children 7 to 12 years			Children 13 to 15 years				
	(1) PNPM: Bahasa	(2) PKH: Bahasa	(3) PNPM: Math	(4) PKH: Math	(5) PNPM: Bahasa	(6) PKH: Bahasa	(7) PNPM: Math	(8) PKH: Math
Age	0.0274** [0.0022]	0.0255** [0.0019]	0.0515** [0.0025]	0.0427** [0.0021]	0.0185** [0.0062]	0.0061 [0.0052]	0.0125 [0.0077]	0.0001 [0.0061]
Female	0.0140+ [0.0072]	0.0217** [0.0062]	0.0304** [0.0081]	0.0311** [0.0067]	0.0181* [0.0089]	0.0149+ [0.0077]	0.0172 [0.0111]	0.0107 [0.0090]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0277** [0.0085]	-0.0126+ [0.0074]	-0.0106 [0.0095]	0.0048 [0.0080]	-0.0444** [0.0105]	-0.0154+ [0.0088]	-0.0326* [0.0130]	-0.0204* [0.0103]
Rural village	0.0150 [0.0119]	0.0223* [0.0101]	-0.0144 [0.0134]	0.0117 [0.0109]	-0.0003 [0.0144]	0.0225+ [0.0124]	0.0128 [0.0178]	0.0066 [0.0146]
Quintile 2	0.0066 [0.0121]	0.0071 [0.0103]	0.0039 [0.0138]	-0.0164 [0.0111]	0.0355* [0.0147]	0.0032 [0.0125]	-0.0030 [0.0183]	0.0240 [0.0147]
Quintile 3	0.0314** [0.0121]	-0.0008 [0.0103]	0.0368** [0.0137]	-0.0110 [0.0112]	0.0632** [0.0154]	0.0184 [0.0125]	0.0353+ [0.0192]	0.0164 [0.0147]
Quintile4	0.0210+ [0.0125]	0.0167 [0.0103]	0.0275+ [0.0141]	0.0065 [0.0112]	0.0373* [0.0150]	0.0074 [0.0125]	0.0083 [0.0185]	0.0143 [0.0148]
Quintile5	0.0311* [0.0129]	0.0156 [0.0107]	0.0402** [0.0145]	0.0103 [0.0116]	0.0569** [0.0157]	0.0206 [0.0131]	0.0262 [0.0194]	0.0391* [0.0155]
Primary education, head of household	0.0128 [0.0119]	0.0190** [0.0073]	0.0260+ [0.0136]	0.0055 [0.0079]	0.0410** [0.0136]	0.0150+ [0.0088]	0.0568** [0.0169]	0.0139 [0.0103]
Junior secondary education, head of household	0.0324* [0.0145]	0.0255* [0.0108]	0.0297+ [0.0164]	0.0269* [0.0117]	0.0376* [0.0174]	0.0309* [0.0141]	0.0758** [0.0216]	0.0492** [0.0165]
Senior secondary education, head of household	0.0545** [0.0145]	0.0425** [0.0140]	0.0641** [0.0164]	0.0570** [0.0151]	0.0759** [0.0178]	0.0511** [0.0176]	0.0955** [0.0220]	0.0751** [0.0203]
Higher education, head of household	0.0666** [0.0201]	0.2091** [0.0606]	0.0947** [0.0226]	0.1392* [0.0694]	0.1141** [0.0259]	0.1307+ [0.0775]	0.1544** [0.0321]	0.1509+ [0.0888]
Household size	0.0022 [0.0025]	0.0004 [0.0019]	0.0101** [0.0028]	0.0088** [0.0021]	-0.0002 [0.0029]	0.0029 [0.0023]	0.0018 [0.0036]	0.0072** [0.0027]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	-0.1095** [0.0403]	-0.0578 [0.0360]	-0.1106* [0.0454]	-0.0840* [0.0390]	-0.0484 [0.0528]	-0.0297 [0.0485]	-0.0959 [0.0655]	-0.0110 [0.0570]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.0246 [0.0396]	-0.0788* [0.0336]	-0.0224 [0.0445]	-0.0753* [0.0364]	0.0195 [0.0493]	-0.0670 [0.0414]	0.0282 [0.0612]	-0.0552 [0.0485]

Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	-0.0679+	-0.0556*	-0.0081	0.0563+	-0.0834*	-0.0368	-0.0607	0.0166
	[0.0351]	[0.0282]	[0.0394]	[0.0306]	[0.0396]	[0.0327]	[0.0492]	[0.0381]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	0.0052	-0.0288+	0.0065	-0.0382*	0.0515*	-0.0223	0.0102	-0.0160
	[0.0178]	[0.0148]	[0.0199]	[0.0161]	[0.0206]	[0.0180]	[0.0256]	[0.0211]
Number of primary schools	0.0027	0.0014	-0.0016	0.0021	0.0020	-0.0007	0.0064	-0.0025
	[0.0027]	[0.0019]	[0.0030]	[0.0021]	[0.0032]	[0.0023]	[0.0040]	[0.0026]
Number of junior secondary schools	0.0031	0.0025	0.0005	-0.0030	0.0059	0.0011	0.0136+	0.0007
	[0.0048]	[0.0035]	[0.0055]	[0.0038]	[0.0059]	[0.0042]	[0.0074]	[0.0049]
Percent of students with scholarships in school	-0.0227	0.0057	-0.0114	0.0101	-0.0094	-0.0018	-0.0754**	0.0052
	[0.0156]	[0.0130]	[0.0175]	[0.0141]	[0.0213]	[0.0165]	[0.0265]	[0.0195]
Number of students per classroom in grade 1	-0.0007	-0.0005	-0.0012	-0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0005	-0.0002
	[0.0009]	[0.0006]	[0.0010]	[0.0007]	[0.0010]	[0.0008]	[0.0013]	[0.0009]
Number of students per classroom in grade 2	-0.0011	-0.0002	0.0004	-0.0001	-0.0001	0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0001
	[0.0009]	[0.0007]	[0.0010]	[0.0008]	[0.0011]	[0.0009]	[0.0014]	[0.0011]
Number of students per classroom in grade 3	0.0002	-0.0003	0.0000	0.0010+	0.0002	-0.0000	-0.0008	0.0004
	[0.0007]	[0.0006]	[0.0008]	[0.0006]	[0.0009]	[0.0007]	[0.0011]	[0.0008]
Average grade for UN: Indonesian	0.0048	0.0028	0.0014	-0.0006	-0.0068	0.0029	-0.0078	0.0004
	[0.0056]	[0.0025]	[0.0064]	[0.0027]	[0.0068]	[0.0033]	[0.0087]	[0.0041]
Average grade for UN: Math	0.0135*	0.0104*	0.0073	0.0123*	0.0120	0.0049	0.0087	0.0095
	[0.0066]	[0.0047]	[0.0075]	[0.0052]	[0.0082]	[0.0058]	[0.0101]	[0.0068]
Average grade for UN: English	-0.0203**	-0.0110*	-0.0153+	-0.0091+	-0.0068	-0.0082	-0.0020	-0.0123+
	[0.0078]	[0.0044]	[0.0089]	[0.0048]	[0.0097]	[0.0055]	[0.0121]	[0.0064]
School absence without permission	0.2893+	-0.2255**	0.1037	-0.0756	0.1396	0.0129	-0.1609	0.1534
	[0.1540]	[0.0871]	[0.1721]	[0.0955]	[0.2007]	[0.1005]	[0.2432]	[0.1178]
In-migration rate in sub-district	0.0508		-0.3046*		-0.0335		-0.1010	
	[0.1103]		[0.1243]		[0.1366]		[0.1709]	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	0.1148*		0.1525**		-0.0171		-0.0013	
	[0.0456]		[0.0512]		[0.0541]		[0.0674]	
Constant	0.4945**	0.4962**	0.1073+	0.0642	0.2804**	0.4543**	0.4004**	0.4750**
	[0.0483]	[0.0378]	[0.0549]	[0.0412]	[0.0965]	[0.0817]	[0.1195]	[0.0952]
Observations	2892	4473	2753	4203	1004	1687	973	1606
R-squared	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.03	0.10	0.04

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.

+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 39 Health target regressions, children 0 to 36 months

	(1) PNPM: Complete immunization for age	(2) PKH: Complete immunization for age	(3) PNPM: Weighed 2+	(4) PKH: Weighed 2+	(5) PNPM: Vitamin A uptake rate	(6) PKH: Vitamin A uptake rate
Age	0.1752** [0.0113]	0.1836** [0.0096]	-0.0465** [0.0112]	-0.0489** [0.0097]	0.0671** [0.0110]	0.0192+ [0.0104]
Female	0.0030 [0.0160]	0.0160 [0.0147]	0.0169 [0.0160]	0.0294* [0.0149]	-0.0062 [0.0157]	0.0116 [0.0158]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0256 [0.0192]	-0.0195 [0.0180]	-0.0107 [0.0191]	-0.0259 [0.0183]	0.0247 [0.0188]	0.0113 [0.0193]
Rural village	-0.0303 [0.0300]	-0.0002 [0.0224]	-0.0403 [0.0307]	0.0276 [0.0230]	-0.1016** [0.0294]	0.0621* [0.0243]
Quintile 2	0.0306 [0.0251]	-0.0186 [0.0226]	-0.0017 [0.0251]	0.0174 [0.0228]	-0.0382 [0.0247]	-0.0410+ [0.0244]
Quintile 3	0.0022 [0.0260]	0.0246 [0.0233]	0.0226 [0.0259]	0.0322 [0.0236]	-0.0124 [0.0256]	0.0151 [0.0249]
Quintile 4	0.0491+ [0.0272]	-0.0218 [0.0240]	0.0040 [0.0273]	-0.0080 [0.0244]	0.0435 [0.0268]	-0.0090 [0.0260]
Quintile 5	0.0450 [0.0291]	-0.0104 [0.0253]	-0.0199 [0.0291]	-0.0278 [0.0254]	-0.0150 [0.0286]	-0.0120 [0.0271]
Primary education, head of household	0.0309 [0.0275]	0.0183 [0.0173]	0.0455+ [0.0273]	0.0254 [0.0175]	-0.0166 [0.0270]	-0.0220 [0.0187]
Junior secondary education, head of household	0.0789* [0.0319]	0.0429+ [0.0253]	0.1207** [0.0318]	0.0377 [0.0256]	-0.0171 [0.0314]	-0.0225 [0.0273]
Senior secondary education, head of household	0.0971** [0.0334]	0.0128 [0.0316]	0.1030** [0.0332]	0.0137 [0.0322]	0.0115 [0.0328]	-0.0640+ [0.0341]
Higher education, head of household	0.0559 [0.0492]	0.0504 [0.1490]	0.1166* [0.0493]	-0.0432 [0.1389]	-0.0565 [0.0481]	-0.0612 [0.1803]
Household size	-0.0106+ [0.0060]	-0.0005 [0.0051]	-0.0097 [0.0060]	-0.0125* [0.0051]	-0.0108+ [0.0058]	-0.0050 [0.0055]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	-0.3923** [0.1368]	0.0829 [0.1209]	-0.4347** [0.1350]	-0.2677* [0.1225]	-0.1387 [0.1332]	-0.2315+ [0.1306]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.2625** [0.0888]	-0.1148 [0.0794]	-0.3063** [0.0887]	-0.2134** [0.0806]	0.0295 [0.0871]	0.1722* [0.0853]

Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	-0.1557*	-0.1783**	-0.1695*	-0.1594**	0.0994	0.1081+
	[0.0679]	[0.0608]	[0.0681]	[0.0609]	[0.0669]	[0.0650]
Askeskin	-0.0084	0.0171	0.0501*	0.0578**	-0.0276	-0.0156
	[0.0204]	[0.0153]	[0.0204]	[0.0156]	[0.0200]	[0.0166]
Percent Askeskin households in a village	0.0173	-0.0160	-0.0398	-0.0585	0.0832+	0.0166
	[0.0432]	[0.0386]	[0.0431]	[0.0384]	[0.0427]	[0.0412]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	0.0318	-0.0659+	0.0887*	0.0005	0.0665+	-0.0058
	[0.0388]	[0.0365]	[0.0386]	[0.0366]	[0.0380]	[0.0391]
Number of active integrated health posts	-0.0043+	0.0017	-0.0042+	-0.0012	0.0050*	-0.0010
	[0.0025]	[0.0013]	[0.0025]	[0.0013]	[0.0025]	[0.0013]
Community health center (or auxiliary) in village	-0.0064	-0.0218	-0.0129	-0.0290+	-0.0019	0.0072
	[0.0168]	[0.0157]	[0.0168]	[0.0159]	[0.0166]	[0.0169]
Nr of doctors providing health service in village	0.0006	-0.0077	-0.0172*	-0.0026	-0.0147*	-0.0016
	[0.0077]	[0.0052]	[0.0077]	[0.0053]	[0.0075]	[0.0056]
Nr of (skilled) midwife providing health service	0.0123	0.0051	0.0144	0.0226**	0.0008	0.0024
	[0.0093]	[0.0066]	[0.0093]	[0.0067]	[0.0091]	[0.0071]
Cost of visit to Puskesmas	-0.0000*	0.0000	-0.0000**	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check by midwife at Puskesmas	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by public midwife	0.0000	0.0000+	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000+	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by public midwife	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000*	0.0000	-0.0000*	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by public midwife	0.0000	0.0000*	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by private midwife	0.0000**	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by private midwife	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000+	0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by private midwife	0.0000**	0.0000	0.0000+	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Average cost of child immunization by public midwife	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Average cost of child immunization by private midwife	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]

Crude birth rate in sub-district	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
	-4,710.89**		-1,681.24		2,353.01	
In-migration rate in sub-district	[1,807.40]		[1,785.87]		[1,769.29]	
	-0.2193		-0.4069+		-0.0389	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	[0.2364]		[0.2389]		[0.2352]	
	-0.1024		0.3767**		0.0264	
Constant	[0.1031]		[0.1034]		[0.1012]	
	0.3698**	0.2470**	0.6182**	0.5560**	0.4914**	0.5180**
	[0.1046]	[0.0846]	[0.1045]	[0.0846]	[0.1028]	[0.0909]
Observations	3254	3692	3364	3796	3222	3612
R-squared	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.

+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 40 Health outcome regressions, children 0 to 36 months

	(1) PNPM: Diarrhea or ARI	(2) PKH: Diarrhea or ARI	(3) PNPM: WAZ	(4) PKH: WAZ	(5) PNPM: HAZ	(6) PKH: HAZ	(7) PNPM: WHZ	(8) PKH: WHZ
Age	0.0280** [0.0108]	0.0184+ [0.0096]	-0.3998** [0.0300]	-0.4053** [0.0286]	-0.8760** [0.0700]	-1.0912** [0.0566]	-0.1757* [0.0699]	0.0350 [0.0572]
Female	-0.0170 [0.0156]	0.0093 [0.0148]	0.1228** [0.0428]	0.1245** [0.0436]	0.2911** [0.1002]	0.3326** [0.0863]	-0.0697 [0.0994]	-0.0776 [0.0868]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0287 [0.0187]	-0.0025 [0.0182]	-0.0069 [0.0512]	-0.0106 [0.0534]	-0.0874 [0.1197]	-0.1962+ [0.1059]	0.0224 [0.1188]	0.1637 [0.1064]
Rural village	-0.0244 [0.0297]	-0.0131 [0.0228]	-0.0553 [0.0810]	-0.1043 [0.0667]	-0.2690 [0.1915]	-0.1281 [0.1324]	0.0386 [0.1884]	-0.2508+ [0.1327]
Quintile 2	-0.0242 [0.0244]	-0.0223 [0.0229]	-0.0135 [0.0673]	0.1932** [0.0670]	0.3710* [0.1570]	-0.0120 [0.1330]	-0.3086* [0.1558]	0.1368 [0.1336]
Quintile 3	-0.0290 [0.0253]	-0.0159 [0.0235]	0.0134 [0.0694]	0.1164+ [0.0692]	0.0958 [0.1618]	-0.1282 [0.1369]	0.0058 [0.1610]	0.1454 [0.1376]
Quintile4	-0.0237 [0.0266]	0.0147 [0.0244]	0.0411 [0.0730]	0.1595* [0.0714]	0.3789* [0.1701]	0.1509 [0.1416]	-0.2186 [0.1691]	0.0167 [0.1422]
Quintile5	-0.0396 [0.0284]	0.0310 [0.0255]	0.0500 [0.0780]	0.0875 [0.0748]	0.2070 [0.1819]	0.2455+ [0.1478]	-0.1805 [0.1816]	-0.2288 [0.1489]
Primary education, head of household	-0.0430 [0.0265]	-0.0055 [0.0175]	0.0160 [0.0731]	-0.0289 [0.0512]	0.0527 [0.1713]	-0.1065 [0.1018]	0.0355 [0.1698]	0.0222 [0.1019]
Junior secondary education, head of household	-0.0666* [0.0309]	-0.0535* [0.0257]	0.1278 [0.0852]	0.0099 [0.0753]	0.0627 [0.1997]	0.2150 [0.1491]	0.1703 [0.1977]	-0.2653+ [0.1507]
Senior secondary education, head of household	-0.0933** [0.0323]	-0.0250 [0.0325]	0.1751* [0.0890]	-0.0244 [0.0955]	0.4056+ [0.2085]	0.2197 [0.1886]	0.0406 [0.2067]	-0.1101 [0.1902]
Higher education, head of household	-0.1168* [0.0480]	-0.1739 [0.1422]	0.2284+ [0.1313]	0.7059+ [0.4080]	0.5038 [0.3093]	0.0878 [0.8099]	-0.0609 [0.3061]	0.3492 [0.8473]
Household size	-0.0132* [0.0058]	-0.0068 [0.0051]	0.0182 [0.0160]	-0.0112 [0.0152]	0.0656+ [0.0373]	0.0262 [0.0300]	-0.0303 [0.0370]	-0.0332 [0.0303]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	-0.0861 [0.1315]	-0.2402* [0.1214]	0.1749 [0.3616]	-0.6368+ [0.3600]	-0.3331 [0.8498]	-0.9412 [0.7131]	0.5462 [0.8369]	0.0828 [0.7224]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	0.1384 [0.0865]	0.1126 [0.0802]	-0.4621+ [0.2362]	-0.9122** [0.2359]	-1.1488* [0.5521]	-1.0810* [0.4663]	0.5963 [0.5482]	-0.4086 [0.4688]

Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	0.0211	0.0247	-0.3549+	-0.5176**	-0.5140	-0.6617+	0.0622	-0.1149
	[0.0663]	[0.0610]	[0.1823]	[0.1799]	[0.4259]	[0.3559]	[0.4235]	[0.3579]
Askeskin	0.0455*	0.0185	-0.1039+	-0.0389	-0.1004	-0.0600	-0.0091	-0.0715
	[0.0199]	[0.0155]	[0.0543]	[0.0457]	[0.1271]	[0.0906]	[0.1258]	[0.0911]
Percent Askeskin households in a village	-0.0292	0.0385	-0.1396	-0.0777	0.1574	-0.1379	-0.4502+	-0.3301
	[0.0420]	[0.0384]	[0.1150]	[0.1134]	[0.2691]	[0.2241]	[0.2677]	[0.2269]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	0.0958*	0.0049	0.0451	-0.1435	-0.1094	-0.2533	0.1895	-0.0462
	[0.0374]	[0.0366]	[0.1026]	[0.1077]	[0.2403]	[0.2131]	[0.2381]	[0.2147]
Number of active integrated health posts	0.0008	0.0015	-0.0067	-0.0035	-0.0066	0.0037	-0.0119	-0.0100
	[0.0025]	[0.0013]	[0.0067]	[0.0037]	[0.0156]	[0.0073]	[0.0155]	[0.0074]
Community health center (or auxiliary) in village	-0.0100	0.0073	0.0636	0.0736	0.0810	0.0634	0.0804	0.0429
	[0.0164]	[0.0159]	[0.0450]	[0.0466]	[0.1054]	[0.0925]	[0.1045]	[0.0930]
Nr of doctors providing health service in village	-0.0050	0.0050	-0.0138	0.0083	0.0012	-0.0061	-0.0156	0.0220
	[0.0076]	[0.0053]	[0.0207]	[0.0156]	[0.0482]	[0.0310]	[0.0478]	[0.0311]
Nr of (skilled) midwife providing health service	-0.0056	0.0087	-0.0259	-0.0111	0.0125	0.0189	-0.0456	-0.0382
	[0.0090]	[0.0067]	[0.0247]	[0.0199]	[0.0578]	[0.0391]	[0.0571]	[0.0393]
Cost of visit to Puskesmas	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000+	0.0001	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0001]	[0.0000]	[0.0001]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check by midwife at Puskesmas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0001*	0.0000	-0.0001
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by public midwife	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by public midwife	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by public midwife	-0.0000	0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by private midwife	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000+	0.0000+	0.0000	0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by private midwife	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by private midwife	0.0000+	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000+
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Average cost of child immunization by public midwife	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000*	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0001+
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Average cost of child immunization by private midwife	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000*
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]

In-migration rate in sub-district	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
	-0.0328		0.6099		0.2705		0.7137	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	[0.2333]		[0.6444]		[1.5038]		[1.5032]	
	0.2679**		0.7722**		0.1606		1.1987+	
Constant	[0.1007]		[0.2755]		[0.6449]		[0.6405]	
	0.3983**	0.2772**	-0.5168+	-0.4199+	-1.4672*	-0.8117	1.0748+	0.2554
	[0.0976]	[0.0849]	[0.2680]	[0.2515]	[0.6270]	[0.4974]	[0.6218]	[0.5007]
Observations	3443	3988	3317	3809	3336	3823	3260	3767
R-squared	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.01

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.

+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 41 Outpatient care regressions, all household members

	(1) PNPM: All	(2) PKH: All	(3) PNPM: Public	(4) PKH: Public	(5) PNPM: Private	(6) PKH: Private	(7) PNPM: Traditional	(8) PKH: Traditional
Age	-0.0052** [0.0002]	-0.0039** [0.0001]	-0.0050** [0.0001]	-0.0037** [0.0001]	-0.0003* [0.0001]	-0.0002** [0.0001]	0.0001* [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]
Female	0.0833** [0.0060]	0.0565** [0.0042]	0.0583** [0.0048]	0.0461** [0.0037]	0.0250** [0.0034]	0.0104** [0.0020]	0.0024* [0.0012]	0.0020** [0.0007]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0121+ [0.0071]	-0.0101* [0.0051]	-0.0037 [0.0057]	-0.0082+ [0.0044]	-0.0084* [0.0041]	-0.0019 [0.0024]	-0.0014 [0.0014]	-0.0023* [0.0009]
Rural village	0.0045 [0.0102]	0.0072 [0.0063]	-0.0034 [0.0081]	0.0066 [0.0055]	0.0079 [0.0058]	0.0006 [0.0030]	-0.0025 [0.0020]	0.0009 [0.0011]
Quintile 2	0.0227* [0.0100]	0.0102 [0.0068]	0.0092 [0.0080]	0.0044 [0.0059]	0.0136* [0.0057]	0.0058+ [0.0032]	-0.0003 [0.0020]	0.0017 [0.0012]
Quintile 3	0.0431** [0.0101]	0.0181** [0.0069]	0.0207* [0.0081]	0.0077 [0.0060]	0.0224** [0.0058]	0.0104** [0.0033]	0.0023 [0.0020]	0.0008 [0.0012]
Quintile4	0.0557** [0.0104]	0.0323** [0.0070]	0.0128 [0.0083]	0.0133* [0.0061]	0.0430** [0.0060]	0.0190** [0.0033]	0.0043* [0.0021]	0.0021+ [0.0012]
Quintile5	0.1099** [0.0108]	0.0641** [0.0073]	0.0294** [0.0087]	0.0259** [0.0063]	0.0805** [0.0062]	0.0382** [0.0034]	0.0118** [0.0021]	0.0065** [0.0013]
Primary education, head of household	0.0105 [0.0095]	0.0143** [0.0049]	0.0119 [0.0076]	0.0095* [0.0042]	-0.0014 [0.0054]	0.0048* [0.0023]	0.0012 [0.0019]	0.0001 [0.0009]
Junior secondary education, head of household	0.0133 [0.0117]	0.0159* [0.0074]	0.0149 [0.0093]	0.0083 [0.0065]	-0.0015 [0.0067]	0.0075* [0.0035]	0.0045* [0.0023]	0.0011 [0.0013]
Senior secondary education, head of household	0.0265* [0.0120]	0.0384** [0.0097]	0.0183+ [0.0096]	0.0252** [0.0085]	0.0083 [0.0069]	0.0132** [0.0046]	0.0052* [0.0024]	0.0035* [0.0017]
Higher education, head of household	0.0100 [0.0177]	0.0459 [0.0408]	-0.0075 [0.0141]	0.0186 [0.0354]	0.0175+ [0.0101]	0.0273 [0.0193]	0.0050 [0.0035]	0.0010 [0.0071]
Household size	-0.0166** [0.0019]	-0.0094** [0.0012]	-0.0139** [0.0015]	-0.0076** [0.0010]	-0.0028* [0.0011]	-0.0018** [0.0006]	0.0004 [0.0004]	0.0000 [0.0002]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	0.3666** [0.0289]	0.3585** [0.0230]	0.3187** [0.0231]	0.3430** [0.0200]	0.0478** [0.0166]	0.0155 [0.0109]	0.0022 [0.0057]	-0.0049 [0.0040]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.1935** [0.0274]	-0.0618** [0.0207]	-0.1754** [0.0219]	-0.0212 [0.0180]	-0.0181 [0.0157]	-0.0406** [0.0098]	-0.0074 [0.0054]	-0.0075* [0.0036]
Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	-0.2449**	-0.1746**	-0.1863**	-0.1271**	-0.0586**	-0.0476**	-0.0044	-0.0050+

Askeskin	0.0330**	0.0218**	0.0418**	0.0260**	-0.0088*	-0.0042*	0.0042**	0.0040**
	[0.0076]	[0.0044]	[0.0061]	[0.0038]	[0.0044]	[0.0021]	[0.0015]	[0.0008]
Percent Askeskin households in a village	0.0078	0.0100	-0.0074	0.0116	0.0151	-0.0016	0.0004	0.0014
	[0.0161]	[0.0115]	[0.0129]	[0.0100]	[0.0093]	[0.0055]	[0.0032]	[0.0020]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	0.0087	-0.0118	0.0144	-0.0088	-0.0056	-0.0030	0.0043	-0.0033+
	[0.0144]	[0.0104]	[0.0115]	[0.0090]	[0.0082]	[0.0049]	[0.0028]	[0.0018]
Number of active integrated health posts	0.0015	0.0005	0.0011	0.0004	0.0004	0.0001	0.0001	-0.0000
	[0.0009]	[0.0004]	[0.0008]	[0.0003]	[0.0005]	[0.0002]	[0.0002]	[0.0001]
Community health center (or auxiliary) in village	0.0080	0.0011	0.0107*	0.0025	-0.0027	-0.0014	-0.0001	0.0000
	[0.0063]	[0.0044]	[0.0050]	[0.0039]	[0.0036]	[0.0021]	[0.0012]	[0.0008]
Nr. of doctors providing health service in village	0.0015	0.0001	-0.0023	0.0006	0.0038**	-0.0005	-0.0001	-0.0000
	[0.0026]	[0.0012]	[0.0021]	[0.0010]	[0.0015]	[0.0006]	[0.0005]	[0.0002]
Cost of visit to Puskesmas	0.0000*	-0.0000	0.0000+	-0.0000	0.0000+	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check by midwife at Puskesmas	-0.0000+	-0.0000**	-0.0000+	-0.0000**	-0.0000	-0.0000+	-0.0000	-0.0000+
	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]	[0.0000]
In-migration rate in sub-district	-0.1545+		-0.1861*		0.0315		0.0492**	
	[0.0923]		[0.0738]		[0.0530]		[0.0181]	
Out-migration rate in sub-district	0.0078		0.0190		-0.0113		-0.0108	
	[0.0366]		[0.0293]		[0.0210]		[0.0072]	
Constant	0.3277**	0.2762**	0.2880**	0.2231**	0.0397**	0.0531**	-0.0007	0.0038
	[0.0245]	[0.0165]	[0.0196]	[0.0143]	[0.0141]	[0.0078]	[0.0048]	[0.0029]
Observations	36775	52340	36775	52340	36775	52340	36775	52340
R-squared	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Note: Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.

+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 42 Target indicator regressions for married women age 16 to 49

	(1) PNPM: 4+ ante natal visits	(2) PKH: 4+ ante natal visits	(3) PNPM: 90+ iron pills	(4) PKH: 90+ iron pills	(5) PNPM: assisted delivery	(6) PKH: assisted delivery	(7) PNPM: 2+ post natal visits	(8) PKH: 2+ post natal visits
Age	0.0024* [0.0011]	-0.0006 [0.0012]	-0.0022+ [0.0013]	0.0014 [0.0011]	0.0036** [0.0014]	0.0002 [0.0012]	-0.0041* [0.0017]	0.0018 [0.0015]
Agriculture main profession of head of household	-0.0185 [0.0137]	-0.0087 [0.0168]	0.0176 [0.0155]	-0.0097 [0.0151]	-0.0372* [0.0168]	-0.0663** [0.0178]	-0.0618** [0.0203]	-0.0048 [0.0212]
Rural village	-0.0100 [0.0212]	0.0101 [0.0204]	-0.0254 [0.0239]	-0.0208 [0.0182]	-0.0267 [0.0256]	-0.0123 [0.0216]	0.0488 [0.0310]	-0.0235 [0.0258]
Quintile 2	0.0091 [0.0194]	0.0478* [0.0218]	-0.0033 [0.0222]	-0.0296 [0.0199]	0.0841** [0.0228]	0.0037 [0.0226]	0.0040 [0.0277]	0.0114 [0.0269]
Quintile 3	0.0257 [0.0199]	0.0459* [0.0224]	-0.0088 [0.0227]	-0.0365+ [0.0204]	0.0742** [0.0236]	0.0422+ [0.0233]	0.0180 [0.0286]	0.0298 [0.0278]
Quintile 4	0.0565** [0.0205]	0.0613** [0.0228]	0.0071 [0.0234]	0.0003 [0.0208]	0.1065** [0.0247]	0.0518* [0.0239]	0.0630* [0.0299]	0.0844** [0.0285]
Quintile 5	0.0443* [0.0216]	0.0497* [0.0239]	0.0060 [0.0246]	-0.0094 [0.0218]	0.1278** [0.0262]	0.0307 [0.0251]	0.0511 [0.0317]	0.1049** [0.0300]
Primary education, head of household	0.1506** [0.0231]	0.0681** [0.0196]	0.0438 [0.0283]	0.0641** [0.0182]	0.0886** [0.0285]	0.0449* [0.0207]	0.0192 [0.0345]	0.0217 [0.0247]
Junior secondary education, head of household	0.1826** [0.0255]	0.1294** [0.0241]	0.0677* [0.0307]	0.0783** [0.0219]	0.2082** [0.0315]	0.1277** [0.0255]	0.0228 [0.0382]	0.0378 [0.0304]
Senior secondary education, head of household	0.1686** [0.0269]	0.1660** [0.0303]	0.0714* [0.0322]	0.0986** [0.0271]	0.2555** [0.0331]	0.1941** [0.0322]	0.0311 [0.0401]	0.0964* [0.0384]
Higher education, head of household	0.2063** [0.0394]	0.1453 [0.1420]	0.1163** [0.0448]	0.1951 [0.1246]	0.2864** [0.0474]	0.1811 [0.1545]	0.0848 [0.0575]	-0.1203 [0.1844]
Household size	0.0110** [0.0038]	0.0106* [0.0041]	0.0010 [0.0044]	0.0060 [0.0038]	0.0073 [0.0054]	-0.0014 [0.0050]	0.0024 [0.0066]	-0.0015 [0.0060]
Fraction of household age 0 to 2 years	0.6094** [0.0567]	0.5817** [0.0743]	0.2367** [0.0659]	0.0824 [0.0688]	-0.0446 [0.1175]	-0.1796 [0.1155]	-0.2004 [0.1424]	-0.2320+ [0.1378]
Fraction of household age 3 to 6 years	-0.0432 [0.0597]	-0.2261** [0.0707]	0.0413 [0.0683]	0.0161 [0.0649]	-0.2054** [0.0793]	-0.2415** [0.0783]	-0.1245 [0.0961]	0.1393 [0.0934]
Fraction of household age 7 to 15 years	-0.0524 [0.0543]	-0.0749 [0.0609]	-0.0049 [0.0617]	-0.0802 [0.0555]	-0.1183+ [0.0702]	-0.1429* [0.0670]	0.0025 [0.0851]	-0.0150 [0.0799]

Women's decision making index: children	0.0197 [0.0200]	-0.0111 [0.0215]	0.0285 [0.0230]	0.0314 [0.0196]	-0.0167 [0.0258]	0.0230 [0.0235]	0.0503 [0.0313]	0.1150** [0.0280]
Women's decision making index: household consumption	-0.0226 [0.0154]	-0.0012 [0.0175]	-0.0414* [0.0174]	0.0273+ [0.0159]	-0.0210 [0.0189]	-0.0171 [0.0186]	-0.0227 [0.0229]	0.0267 [0.0222]
Askeskin	0.0228 [0.0150]	0.0130 [0.0144]	0.0165 [0.0171]	0.0309* [0.0130]	0.0786** [0.0183]	0.0321* [0.0152]	0.0391+ [0.0222]	0.0034 [0.0181]
Percent Askeskin households in a village	0.0186 [0.0319]	0.0223 [0.0364]	-0.0316 [0.0363]	0.0405 [0.0334]	-0.0501 [0.0388]	-0.0120 [0.0388]	-0.0164 [0.0470]	-0.0679 [0.0463]
Percent BKKBN poor in village	-0.0074 [0.0283]	-0.0095 [0.0336]	-0.0256 [0.0322]	-0.0135 [0.0307]	-0.0824* [0.0345]	-0.0333 [0.0358]	0.0803+ [0.0418]	0.0416 [0.0427]
Number of active integrated health posts	0.0000 [0.0019]	0.0015 [0.0014]	-0.0025 [0.0021]	0.0043** [0.0012]	-0.0016 [0.0022]	0.0010 [0.0014]	-0.0050+ [0.0027]	0.0010 [0.0016]
Community health center (or auxiliary) in village	-0.0182 [0.0123]	-0.0230 [0.0147]	-0.0079 [0.0139]	-0.0278* [0.0133]	0.0137 [0.0151]	-0.0209 [0.0155]	-0.0124 [0.0183]	0.0264 [0.0185]
Nr of doctors providing health service in village	0.0027 [0.0053]	0.0115* [0.0052]	0.0012 [0.0059]	-0.0014 [0.0045]	0.0108 [0.0067]	0.0023 [0.0054]	0.0030 [0.0081]	-0.0128* [0.0064]
Number of (skilled) midwife providing health service	0.0094 [0.0068]	0.0075 [0.0062]	-0.0042 [0.0075]	0.0028 [0.0055]	0.0243** [0.0083]	0.0187** [0.0065]	-0.0018 [0.0101]	0.0082 [0.0078]
Cost of visit to Puskesmas	-0.0000** [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000* [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000+ [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check by midwife at Puskesmas	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by public midwife	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000+ [0.0000]	-0.0000+ [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000** [0.0000]	0.0000* [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by public midwife	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000+ [0.0000]	-0.0000** [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by public midwife	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000* [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of general treatment by private midwife	0.0000* [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000** [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of antenatal check up by private midwife	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000* [0.0000]	-0.0000** [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]
Cost of normal delivery by private midwife	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000* [0.0000]	0.0000** [0.0000]	-0.0000 [0.0000]	0.0000+ [0.0000]
Crude birth rate in sub-district	524.24		-1,323.34		-3,231.00*		-127.85	

	[1,357.05]	[1,542.50]	[1,628.94]	[1,975.07]
In-migration rate in sub-district	0.0522 [0.1820]	-0.3197 [0.2060]	0.0705 [0.2178]	-0.0530 [0.2641]
Out-migration rate in sub-district	-0.0697 [0.0735]	0.1097 [0.0831]	-0.0242 [0.0901]	-0.0852 [0.1092]
Average women's decision making index in sub-district: children	0.0194 [0.0580]	0.1902** [0.0669]	0.0668 [0.0705]	0.1149 [0.0855]
Average women's decision making index in sub-district: household consumption	-0.0374 [0.0579]	-0.1389* [0.0653]	-0.1639* [0.0706]	-0.0213 [0.0855]
Constant	0.3672** [0.0917]	0.4742** [0.0772]	0.4279** [0.1214]	0.5647** [0.1472]
Observations	3741	3726	2964	2964
R-squared	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.02

Note: Unit of analysis is each birth and/or pregnancy per woman in the 24 month prior to the survey. Includes district fixed effects. Standard errors in brackets.
+ significant at 10%; * significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

A. 5 Mean comparison tests households, villages, health care providers and schools

Table 43 Household characteristics for household CCT treatment and control

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Average age						
0 – 36 months (months)	18.1036	18.4157	-0.3121	0.49	3013	3008
6 – 12 years (years)	9.0286	9.0304	-0.0018	0.97	6715	6849
13 – 15 years (years)	13.8186	13.7965	0.0222	0.52	2235	2236
Full sample (years)	24.1488	23.4637	0.6851	0.11	33699	33358
Female	0.4927	0.4926	0.0001	0.98	36801	36762
Rural	0.528	0.5422	-0.0141	0.83	36801	36762
Education degree obtained (age>10)						
None	0.3206	0.3207	-0.0002	0.99	25954	25746
Primary	0.4633	0.4638	-0.0004	0.97	25954	25746
Junior secondary	0.1505	0.1564	-0.0058	0.55	25954	25746
Senior secondary	0.0631	0.0565	0.0066	0.32	25954	25746
Higher	0.0024	0.0027	-0.0002	0.81	25954	25746
Household size (persons)	5.458	5.4584	-0.0003	1	36801	36762
Social programmes/insurance						
Askes	0.0308	0.0377	-0.007	0.52	36801	36762
Askeskin	0.4803	0.4824	-0.0021	0.94	36801	36762
SLT/BLT	0.9372	0.9211	0.0161	0.12	36801	36762
Raskin	0.9431	0.9356	0.0075	0.42	36801	36762
Head of household						
Female	0.0785	0.0729	0.0056	0.5	36801	36762
No education degree	0.3271	0.3213	0.0058	0.76	36752	36727
Primary	0.5076	0.5001	0.0075	0.71	36752	36727
Junior secondary	0.1068	0.1121	-0.0053	0.6	36752	36727
Senior secondary	0.0561	0.0614	-0.0053	0.56	36752	36727
Higher	0.0024	0.0051	-0.0026	0.14	36752	36727
Rice and secondary crops main profession	0.669	0.6591	0.01	0.75	36801	36762
Per capita monthly expenditure						
Total (Rp.)	191491.21	195353.66	-3862.46	0.52	36801	36762
Food (Rp.)	65327.88	65672.00	-344.11	0.94	36801	36762
Non food (Rp.)	10535.69	10395.02	140.67	0.92	36801	36762
Education (Rp.)	4349.29	4317.20	32.08	0.96	36801	36762
Health (Rp.)	126163.32	129681.67	-3518.34	0.25	36801	36762
Living conditions						
Tiles roof	0.7395	0.7799	-0.0403	0.43	36801	36762
Bamboo walls	0.3249	0.3373	-0.0124	0.71	36801	36762
Earth floor	0.3555	0.3356	0.0199	0.59	36801	36762
Clean drinking water (PAM/pump)	0.3072	0.3191	-0.0119	0.72	36801	36762
Private drinking water facility (PAM/pump/well)	0.7883	0.768	0.0203	0.6	36801	36762
PLN electricity	0.8641	0.8679	-0.0037	0.91	36801	36762
Private toilet facility	0.4296	0.4502	-0.0206	0.49	36801	36762
Squatting latrine (<i>Moset leher angsa</i>)	0.2733	0.2718	0.0015	0.95	36801	36762
Septic tank disposal	0.2479	0.2802	-0.0324	0.19	36801	36762
Wood/charcoal cooking fuel	0.1914	0.2198	-0.0284	0.31	36801	36762
Kerosene cooking fuel	0.8036	0.7779	0.0257	0.38	36801	36762

Assets						
Own irrigated rice field	0.087	0.0848	0.0022	0.86	36801	36762
Own rain-fed rice field	0.1143	0.0983	0.016	0.56	36801	36762
Own dry land	0.2099	0.2164	-0.0065	0.85	36801	36762
Own land for housing	0.886	0.8908	-0.0048	0.8	36801	36762
Own other land	0.0234	0.0287	-0.0053	0.5	36801	36762
Size of land owned (ha)	0.2249	0.3881	-0.1632	0.14	36801	36762
Own radio/tape recorder	0.3836	0.3904	-0.0067	0.75	36801	36762
Own television	0.5549	0.5518	0.0031	0.93	36801	36762
Own parabola antenna	0.0097	0.0083	0.0014	0.61	36801	36762
Own showcase/sideboard	0.42	0.4561	-0.0361	0.26	36801	36762
Own refrigerator	0.0318	0.0273	0.0046	0.53	36801	36762
Own bicycle/skiff	0.5069	0.5124	-0.0054	0.9	36801	36762
Own motorcycle/outboard motor	0.1801	0.1921	-0.012	0.57	36801	36762
Own car/motor boat	<i>0.0021</i>	<i>0.0066</i>	<i>-0.0045</i>	<i>0.08</i>	36801	36762
Own hand phone	0.1085	0.1013	0.0072	0.54	36801	36762
Own chicken/duck	0.4692	0.4731	-0.0039	0.89	36801	36762
Own pig	0.0839	0.0907	-0.0069	0.82	36801	36762
Own goat	0.1195	0.1353	-0.0158	0.37	36801	36762
Own cow/buffalo	0.1022	0.1064	-0.0042	0.83	36801	36762
Own horse	0.006	0.0119	-0.0059	0.4	36801	36762
Community participation						
Participation in social service group	0.2254	0.2457	-0.0203	0.33	36801	36762
Participation in production group	0.052	0.0427	0.0093	0.38	36801	36762
Participation in workers group	0.0341	0.0314	0.0027	0.77	36801	36762
Participation in nat. resource management group	0.0067	0.0062	0.0005	0.85	36801	36762
Participation in credit/finance group	0.31	0.3458	-0.0358	0.22	36801	36762
Participation in governmental group	0.0577	0.0625	-0.0048	0.61	36801	36762
Participation in religious/traditional group	0.6226	0.6395	-0.0169	0.58	36801	36762
Participation in recreational group	0.0188	0.022	-0.0032	0.51	36801	36762
Participation in mass/political organization	0.0082	0.0114	-0.0032	0.38	36801	36762

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 44 Household characteristics for community CCT treatment and control

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Difference I C	p	Difference NI C	p	N I	N NI	N C
Average age										
0 – 36 months (months)	17.2824	16.7143	17.1383	0.1441	0.81	-0.4241	0.53	1574	1516	1599
6 – 12 years (years)	8.9511	8.9413	8.9649	-0.0138	0.86	-0.0236	0.73	2299	2326	2428
13 – 15 years (years)	13.8077	13.7165	13.8078	-0.0002	1	-0.0913	0.1	682	681	692
Full sample (years)	27.6592	27.6058	28.2724	-0.6132	0.42	-0.6667	0.39	14522	14470	14824
Female	0.5008	0.5045	0.5075	-0.0067	0.36	-0.003	0.68	16445	16375	16739
Education degree obtained (age>10)										
None	<i>0.2102</i>	0.2238	<i>0.2621</i>	<i>-0.0519</i>	<i>0.04</i>	-0.0383	0.13	12162	12076	12336
Primary	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.4573</i>	<i>0.4237</i>	<i>0.0463</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.0336</i>	<i>0.09</i>	12162	12076	12336
Junior secondary	0.1582	0.161	0.1479	0.0103	0.38	0.0131	0.29	12162	12076	12336
Senior secondary	0.1326	0.1292	0.138	-0.0054	0.76	-0.0088	0.61	12162	12076	12336
Higher	0.0289	0.0287	0.0283	0.0006	0.91	0.0003	0.95	12162	12076	12336
Per capita monthly expenditure										
Total (Rp.)	340273.16	325330.36	332882.64	7390.52	0.76	-7552.28	0.73	16446	16375	16739
Food (Rp.)	158009.45	136176.31	150632.58	7376.87	0.71	-14456.27	0.42	16446	16375	16739
Non food (Rp.)	18789.55	17853.85	15067.20	3722.35	0.26	2786.65	0.42	16446	16375	16739
Education (Rp.)	12355.84	10801.29	10389.24	1966.60	0.41	412.05	0.85	16446	16375	16739
Health (Rp.)	182263.71	189154.05	182250.06	13.64	1	6903.99	0.39	16446	16375	16739
Household size (persons)	4.42	4.4698	4.6028	-0.1828	0.11	-0.133	0.27	16446	16375	16739
Rural	0.1404	0.1348	0.1608	-0.0204	0.78	-0.026	0.7	16446	16375	16739
Head of household										
Female	<i>0.0527</i>	0.0766	<i>0.0716</i>	<i>-0.0188</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.005	0.56	16446	16375	16739
No education degree	<i>0.1669</i>	0.1796	<i>0.224</i>	<i>-0.0571</i>	<i>0.04</i>	-0.0444	0.1	16436	16356	16737
Primary	<i>0.5166</i>	<i>0.5054</i>	<i>0.4614</i>	<i>0.0552</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.0439</i>	<i>0.09</i>	16436	16356	16737
Junior secondary	0.1284	0.1392	0.1253	0.0031	0.84	0.0139	0.39	16436	16356	16737
Senior secondary	0.1493	0.1382	0.1487	0.0006	0.98	-0.0105	0.62	16436	16356	16737
Higher	0.0388	0.0377	0.0406	-0.0018	0.82	-0.0029	0.73	16436	16356	16737

Rice and secondary crops main profession	0.6214	0.6094	0.6448	-0.0234	0.6	-0.0354	0.46	16446	16375	16736
Social programmes/insurance										
Askes	0.0875	0.0853	0.0959	-0.0084	0.62	-0.0106	0.49	16446	16375	16739
Askeskin	0.3202	0.3264	0.2759	0.0443	0.27	0.0505	0.18	16446	16375	16739
SLT/BLT	0.3505	0.3295	0.3451	0.0054	0.89	-0.0156	0.69	16446	16375	16739
Raskin	0.6567	0.7116	0.6912	-0.0345	0.3	0.0204	0.58	16446	16375	16739
Living conditions										
Tiles roof	0.6284	0.6197	0.5721	0.0562	0.49	0.0476	0.56	16446	16375	16739
Bamboo walls	0.2117	0.1884	0.2113	0.0004	0.99	-0.0228	0.54	16446	16375	16739
Earth floor	0.1438	0.1654	0.1742	-0.0304	0.45	-0.0088	0.82	16446	16375	16739
Clean drinking water (PAM/pump)	0.3345	0.3821	0.3641	-0.0296	0.48	0.018	0.67	16446	16375	16739
Private drinking water facility (PAM/pump/well)	0.6895	0.7333	0.7272	-0.0377	0.44	0.0061	0.9	16446	16375	16739
PLN electricity	0.8019	0.7704	0.7846	0.0173	0.74	-0.0142	0.79	16446	16375	16739
Private toilet facility	0.6883	0.6862	0.6825	0.0058	0.87	0.0037	0.92	16446	16375	16739
Squatting latrine (<i>kloset leher angsa</i>)	0.5751	0.6061	0.5689	0.0062	0.9	0.0371	0.44	16446	16375	16739
Septic tank disposal	0.5328	0.5765	0.5358	-0.0029	0.95	0.0407	0.36	16446	16375	16739
Wood/charcoal cooking fuel	0.2492	0.2468	0.2502	-0.001	0.98	-0.0034	0.93	16446	16375	16739
Kerosene cooking fuel	0.7164	0.7143	0.7203	-0.004	0.92	-0.0061	0.89	16446	16375	16739
Assets										
Own irrigated rice field	0.209	0.1822	0.1874	0.0217	0.44	-0.0052	0.84	16446	16375	16739
Own rain-fed rice field	0.1608	0.1863	0.1828	-0.022	0.5	0.0035	0.93	16446	16375	16739
Own dry land	0.4513	0.4571	0.4388	0.0125	0.78	0.0183	0.68	16446	16375	16739
Own land for housing	0.9331	0.9273	0.9127	0.0204	0.17	0.0145	0.39	16446	16375	16739
Own other land	0.0704	0.0669	0.0605	0.0099	0.37	0.0064	0.56	16446	16375	16739
Size of land owned (ha)	0.5478	0.5884	1.5223	-0.9745	0.2	-0.9339	0.23	16446	16375	16739
Own radio/tape recorder	0.5233	0.4951	0.4726	0.0507	0.13	0.0225	0.5	16446	16375	16739
Own television	0.6151	0.5955	0.5929	0.0222	0.67	0.0026	0.96	16446	16375	16739
Own parabola antenna	0.0683	0.0648	0.0744	-0.0061	0.65	-0.0096	0.5	16446	16375	16739
Own showcase/sideboard	0.6407	0.6007	0.6099	0.0308	0.45	-0.0092	0.82	16446	16375	16739
Own refrigerator	0.1391	0.1645	0.1533	-0.0142	0.56	0.0112	0.67	16446	16375	16739

Own bicycle/skiff	0.3244	0.3626	0.3568	-0.0324	0.47	0.0058	0.9	16446	16375	16739
Own motorcycle/outboard motor	0.3401	0.3471	0.3071	0.033	0.37	0.04	0.25	16446	16375	16739
Own car/motor boat	0.0377	0.0399	0.04	-0.0023	0.8	-0.0001	0.99	16446	16375	16739
Own hand phone	0.2947	0.3176	0.3066	-0.0119	0.71	0.011	0.74	16446	16375	16739
Own chicken/duck	0.5713	0.5742	0.5605	0.0108	0.77	0.0137	0.71	16446	16375	16739
Own pig	0.1395	0.15	0.1438	-0.0043	0.92	0.0061	0.89	16446	16375	16739
Own goat	0.203	0.1904	0.1712	0.0318	0.14	0.0192	0.4	16446	16375	16739
Own cow/buffalo	0.1484	0.1758	0.1454	0.003	0.92	0.0304	0.37	16446	16375	16739
Own horse	0.0166	0.0203	0.0127	0.0038	0.6	0.0076	0.35	16446	16375	16739
Community participation										
Participation in social service group	0.3497	0.3313	0.3272	0.0225	0.51	0.0041	0.92	16446	16375	16739
Participation in production group	0.1039	0.1089	0.1186	-0.0147	0.48	-0.0097	0.6	16446	16375	16739
Participation in workers group	0.0515	0.0557	0.0538	-0.0024	0.86	0.0019	0.89	16446	16375	16739
Participation in nat. resource management group	0.0153	0.0231	0.0222	-0.0069	0.32	0.0009	0.91	16446	16375	16739
Participation in credit/finance group	0.297	0.3625	0.3284	-0.0314	0.36	0.0341	0.34	16446	16375	16739
Participation in governmental group	0.1225	0.1391	0.1506	-0.0281	0.11	-0.0114	0.57	16446	16375	16739
Participation in religious/traditional group	0.554	0.5826	0.5247	0.0293	0.47	0.0578	0.19	16446	16375	16739
Participation in recreational group	0.0458	0.0397	0.0361	0.0097	0.32	0.0036	0.67	16446	16375	16739
Participation in mass/political organisation	0.0156	0.0203	0.0224	-0.0067	0.24	-0.002	0.73	16446	16375	16739

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 45 Village characteristics for household CCT treatment and control

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Population size (persons)	3829.5149	4022.7614	-193.2465	0.5	1366	1351
Number of sub-villages	4.1801	4.0791	0.1011	0.57	1369	1354
Number of households	1050.6421	1095.0403	-44.3982	0.58	1368	1351
Percentage of families in agricultural sector (%)	<i>71.5315</i>	<i>67.6906</i>	<i>3.8408</i>	<i>0.08</i>	1367	1353
Percentage of Moslem households (%)	80.0112	81.2449	-1.2338	0.76	1368	1353
Percentage of Protestant households (%)	11.751	11.3185	0.4325	0.88	1366	1352
Percentage of Catholic households (%)	7.3214	6.9341	0.3874	0.89	1368	1353
Percentage of Buddhist households (%)	0.2714	0.0962	0.1752	0.15	1369	1353
Percentage of Hindu households (%)	0.1153	0.156	-0.0407	0.43	1366	1353
Village with (waste) drainage system	0.4188	0.4186	0.0002	1	1369	1354
Percentage of households using (waste) drainage system (%)	52.9967	52.5002	0.4964	0.9	546	558
Local TV Station access	0.5606	0.6058	-0.0453	0.35	1369	1353
International TV Station access	0.0078	0.0112	-0.0034	0.38	1369	1353
Public phone (coin or card) availability	0.0582	0.073	-0.0148	0.39	1369	1353
Internet rental shop availability	0.0408	0.0525	-0.0117	0.31	1369	1353
Post office availability	0.1107	0.1242	-0.0136	0.41	1369	1353
Percentage of pre-welfare and welfare households (not poor) in a village	0.4771	0.4731	0.004	0.84	1313	1295
Percentage of households without electricity	0.2894	0.2502	0.0392	0.41	612	594
Percentage of households or individuals receiving health insurance in a village	0.337	0.3097	0.0273	0.14	1150	1160
Percentage of households receiving Raskin	0.4362	0.4146	0.0216	0.38	1344	1329
Total time spend going to Head of village office (minutes)	17.3866	16.7889	0.5977	0.57	1368	1353
Total distance going to Head of village office (kilometers)	1.1201	1.1045	0.0156	0.89	1369	1354
Total active health centers	4.9755	4.8865	0.089	0.8	1369	1354
Health center (or branch) provider availability	0.3905	0.4076	-0.0172	0.49	1369	1354
Drug store availability	0.2616	0.2845	-0.0229	0.42	1369	1354
Number of doctor providing health services	0.7417	0.8	-0.0583	0.53	1364	1354
Number of (skilled) midwives providing health services	1.4718	1.5089	-0.037	0.58	1366	1354
Number of traditional (non-skilled) midwives providing health services	2.0069	1.9893	0.0177	0.93	1365	1353
Number of kindergartens	1.5673	1.6756	-0.1083	0.3	1362	1353

Number of primary schools or equivalent	2.9945	2.9819	0.0126	0.94	1360	1354
Number of junior secondary schools or equivalent	0.6514	0.7054	-0.054	0.34	1360	1353
Time needed to go to nearest market (minutes)	16.9049	16.3061	0.5987	0.71	1369	1354
Time needed to go to sub-district capital town (minutes)	22.598	20.284	2.314	0.44	1368	1354
Time needed to go to nearest district capital city (minutes)	69.818	70.5971	-0.7791	0.88	1366	1352
Cost for one trip to nearest market (Rp.)	2602.1756	2686.2829	-84.1073	0.62	1369	1353
Cost for one trip to sub-district capital town (Rp.)	3805.9991	3787.9735	18.0256	0.96	1368	1353
Cost for one trip to nearest district capital city (Rp.)	10853.2111	11844.258 3	-991.0472	0.23	1366	1353
Village suffers from fire/earthquake/other disasters in last 12 months	0.1761	0.1649	0.0113	0.62	1369	1353
Village suffers from harvest failure in last 12 months	0.4741	0.4646	0.0095	0.79	1369	1353
Village suffers lower income due to crop/sell product price drop in last 12 months	0.3097	0.3039	0.0058	0.85	1369	1353
Average wage per day of non-skilled worker in last two months (Rp.)	21553.7604	21486.409 3	67.3511	0.94	1366	1350
Average work hours per day of non-skilled worker in last two months (hours)	7.1617	7.1986	-0.0369	0.73	1367	1352

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 46 Village characteristics for community CCT treatment and control

Variable	Treatment I	Treatment NI	Control	Diff. T-I	p	Diff. NI-I	p	NT-I	NT-NI	NC
Number of sub-villages	4.1068	4.36	4.0334	0.0734	0.71	0.3267	0.16	768	768	777
Number of households	868.7934	904.5172	842.2793	26.5141	0.72	62.2379	0.45	768	768	775
Percentage of families in agricultural sector (%)	75.7175	76.0761	77.8407	-2.1232	0.36	-1.7647	0.4	768	768	777
Percentage of Moslem households (%)	75.6353	71.3067	70.5576	5.0777	0.46	0.7492	0.91	768	768	777
Percentage of Protestant households (%)	6.3143	8.7382	8.8836	-2.5693	0.4	-0.1454	0.97	766	765	770
Percentage of Catholic households (%)	17.0013	19.4112	20.1633	-3.162	0.62	-0.7521	0.91	765	760	766
Percentage of Buddhist households (%)	0.2117	0.1624	0.0915	0.1202	0.35	0.0709	0.4	764	760	765
Percentage of Hindu households (%)	0.0243	0.0266	0.1719	-0.1476	0.14	-0.1452	0.15	764	759	765
Village with (waste) drainage system	0.2592	0.3026	0.2887	-0.0295	0.43	0.0139	0.73	768	768	777
Percentage of households using (waste) drainage system (%)	43.2029	41.6703	42.6402	0.5626	0.9	-0.9699	0.8	200	235	240
Local TV Station access	0.3294	0.3523	0.3035	0.0259	0.64	0.0488	0.38	768	768	777
International TV Station access	0.0094	0.0064	0.0164	-0.0069	0.36	-0.0099	0.17	768	768	777
Public phone (coin or card) availability	0.0435	0.0479	0.0293	0.0142	0.57	0.0186	0.44	768	768	777
Internet rental shop availability	0.0074	0.0224	0.0141	-0.0067	0.2	0.0083	0.3	768	768	777
Post office availability	0.0965	0.102	0.0933	0.0032	0.83	0.0087	0.57	768	768	777
Percentage of pre-welfare and welfare households (not poor) in a village	0.5287	0.5265	0.5488	-0.0201	0.54	-0.0223	0.5	751	747	760
Percentage of households without electricity	0.3581	0.4009	0.3828	-0.0247	0.66	0.0181	0.76	463	460	459
Percentage of households or individuals receiving health insurance in a village	0.3431	0.3515	0.3457	-0.0026	0.92	0.0058	0.84	673	646	678
Percentage of households receiving Raskin	0.46	0.4905	0.4881	-0.028	0.47	0.0024	0.95	763	762	771
Total time spend going to Head of village office (minutes)	19.839	19.2886	18.1916	1.6474	0.27	1.097	0.49	768	768	777
Total distance going to Head of village office (kilometers)	1.3477	1.1921	1.3618	-0.014	0.95	-0.1696	0.44	768	768	777
Total active health centers	4.3097	4.4098	4.212	0.0977	0.75	0.1978	0.53	768	768	777
Health center (or branch) provider availability	0.4539	0.4328	0.4633	-0.0094	0.78	-0.0305	0.35	768	768	777
Drug store availability	0.1807	0.1904	0.1895	-0.0088	0.78	0.0009	0.98	768	768	777
Number of doctor providing health services	0.5527	0.583	0.5751	-0.0224	0.78	0.0079	0.93	767	765	775
Number of (skilled) midwives providing health services	1.2457	1.2494	1.2432	0.0025	0.97	0.0062	0.94	766	766	772
Number of traditional (non-skilled) midwives providing health services	2.5618	2.562	2.3878	0.1741	0.44	0.1743	0.48	768	767	775
Number of kindergartens	1.3107	1.4427	1.3421	-0.0314	0.85	0.1006	0.57	765	765	776
Number of primary schools or equivalent	2.7732	2.8227	2.6356	0.1376	0.53	0.1871	0.4	765	765	776
Number of junior secondary schools or equivalent	0.6345	0.5985	0.6385	-0.0039	0.96	-0.04	0.61	764	764	775

Time needed to go to nearest market (minutes)	21.0457	25.9106	21.1466	-0.1009	0.97	4.764	0.16	768	768	777
Time needed to go to sub-district capital town (minutes)	27.6618	29.4603	28.0269	-0.3651	0.94	1.4335	0.81	768	768	777
Time needed to go to nearest district capital town (minutes)	91.041	107.6506	87.6518	-6.0108	0.64	4.7078	0.73	767	768	776
Cost for one trip to nearest market (Rp.)	3569.856	3079.5464	3637.463	-67.097	0.85	-42.0834	0.92	767	767	777
Cost for one trip to sub-district capital town (Rp.)	5620.4812	5507.9515	5783.9058	-163.4246	0.82	-275.9543	0.75	767	768	776
Cost for one trip to nearest district capital city (Rp.)	14822.9766	15024.87	15693.4882	-870.5116	0.61	-68.6182	0.97	768	767	776
Village suffers from fire/earthquake/other disasters in last 12 months	0.2194	0.2452	0.2461	-0.0268	0.39	-0.0009	0.98	768	768	777
Village suffers from harvest failure in last 12 months	0.6028	0.6407	0.6021	0.0007	0.99	0.0386	0.32	768	768	777
Village suffers lower income due to crop/sell product price drop in last 12 month	0.3827	0.4005	0.4209	-0.0382	0.24	-0.0205	0.55	768	768	777
Average wage per day of non-skilled worker in last two months (Rp.)	19315.0149	20083.79	20220.777	-905.762	0.41	-136.987	0.91	766	764	772
Average work hours per day of non-skilled worker in last two months (hours)	7.1825	7.3181	7.2546	-0.072	0.57	0.0635	0.64	765	765	775

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 47 Community health facility characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Work area: size of work area (km2)	9760.9545	12119.1033	-2358.15	0.24	169	171
Work area: size of population (persons)	33787.1207	36584.8363	-2797.72	0.29	177	178
Work area: number of households	8876.3965	9532.1223	-655.726	0.26	171	174
Work area: number of households holding Health Card/Health JPS	2802.3314	3301.6929	-499.362	0.22	144	146
Work area: number of persons holding <i>Askeskin</i>	8556.7887	8558.9347	-2.146	1	116	128
Work area: number of households holding <i>Askeskin</i>	3389.25	5123.1309	-1733.88	0.02	54	44
Number of Sub-community Health Services	2.0562	2.2981	-0.2419	0.14	178	179
Number of ambulances/ floating Puskesmas	1.4392	1.5516	-0.1123	0.62	178	179
Number of midwives	6.6227	6.9321	-0.3094	0.54	178	180
Number of integrated health service post/Posyandu	39.5126	44.8988	-5.3862	0.01	178	180
Number of active integrated health service posts	39.1846	44.2185	-5.0339	0.01	178	180
Number of delivery posts [Pondok Bersalin Desa (Pondes)]	4.5126	5.1309	-0.6182	0.19	178	180
Number of full-time and part-time staff	18.7943	21.9272	-3.1329	0	177	180
Community Health Facility has electricity	0.9874	0.9963	-0.0089	0.35	178	180
Main source of electricity: PLN	0.9679	0.9852	-0.0173	0.28	178	180
Main source of electricity: Puskesmas Generator	0.0195	0.0074	0.0121	0.33	178	180
Main source of electricity: Community self-help generator	0	0.0037	-0.0037	0.41	178	180
Main source of electricity: Other	0.3567	0.2963	0.0604	0.22	178	180
Main source for water: Piped water (PAM)	0.3945	0.5247	-0.1302	0.01	178	180
Main source for water: Pumped well	0.1399	0.1	0.0399	0.25	178	180
Main source for water: Well	0.1044	0.0605	0.0439	0.13	178	180
Main source for water: Rain	0	0.0025	-0.0025	0.5	178	180
Main source for water: Lake	0	0.0086	-0.0086	0.2	178	180
Main source for water: Spring	0.0046	0.0074	-0.0028	0.73	178	180
Main source for water: River/Canal	0.7752	0.742	0.0333	0.46	178	180
Main location of water supply: inside the building	159.3878	262.6794	-103.292	0.53	46	53
Distance (one way) from community health facility to the water source (meters)	0.992	0.9889	0.0031	0.76	178	180
Community health facility has a toilet	0.8509	0.8173	0.0336	0.39	178	180
Community health facility has special toilet for patient	0.875	0.7778	0.0972	0.01	178	180
Community health facility has special toilet for Puskesmas officers	0.1284	0.216	-0.0876	0.03	178	180
Toilet used commonly by patients and puskesmas officers	0.992	0.9889	0.0031	0.76	178	180
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine with or without septic tank	0.9828	0.979	0.0038	0.79	178	180
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine with septic tank	0.0092	0.0099	-0.0007	0.95	178	180
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine without septic tank	0.9782	1	-0.0218	0.05	178	180
Community health facility has: Counter/registration table	0.9404	0.9667	-0.0263	0.24	178	180
Community health facility has: waiting room for patient	1	0.9975	0.0025	0.5	178	180
Community health facility has: Examination room	0.8555	0.9111	-0.0556	0.1	178	180
Community health facility has: Injection/treatment room	0.8039	0.8506	-0.0467	0.24	178	180
Community health facility has: family planning service room	0.4805	0.5877	-0.1071	0.04	178	180

Community health facility has: delivery room	0.336	0.4568	-0.1208	0.02	178	180
Community health facility has: inpatient room	0.9897	1	-0.0103	0.18	178	180
Community health facility has: medicine room	0.7225	0.9148	-0.1923	0	178	180
Community health facility has: laboratory	0.5115	0.5198	-0.0083	0.88	178	180
Basic emergency neonatal obstetrical service	87763.6421	109201.9634	-21438.3	0.13	163	164
Total budget for 2006 ('1000 Rp.)	83.2869	83.5185	-0.2316	0.99	175	180
Number of babies (0-11 months) given BCG vaccination	199.2069	243.9284	-44.7215	0.1	176	180
Number of babies (0-11 months) given Polio vaccination	61.5268	88.0765	-26.5497	0.13	172	180
Number of babies (0-11 months) given Hepatitis B vaccination	136.9896	155.2475	-18.2579	0.33	176	179
Number of babies (0-11 months) given DPT Hb Combo vaccination	41.2719	82.8464	-41.5744	0.01	168	172
Number of babies (2-11 months) given DPT vaccination	73.4471	76.0185	-2.5714	0.85	177	180
Number of babies (9-11 months) given measles vaccination	88.0713	102.4938	-14.4226	0.26	177	180
Number of pregnant mothers given TT vaccination	62.3563	72.216	-9.8597	0.43	177	180
Number of new visit by pregnant mother (K1) pure	54.923	61.7506	-6.8276	0.51	177	180
Number of new visit by pregnant mother (K4)	10.1931	10.4472	-0.2541	0.95	177	179
Number of pregnant mothers with complication / high risk attended (persons)	2.1149	2.4547	-0.3397	0.44	177	179
Number of pregnant mothers with complication / high risk referred (persons)	2.2517	3.2957	-1.0439	0.22	177	179
Number of mothers in child birth with complication / high risk attended (persons)	3.1506	2.8186	0.3319	0.74	177	179
Number of mothers in child birth with complication / high risk referred (persons)	44.5701	52.3453	-7.7752	0.4	177	179
Delivery assisted by health officer	59.9391	76.3481	-16.4091	0.16	177	180
Neonatal visit	495.5815	500.9484	-5.3669	0.9	172	173
Baby 0-11 months weighed (babies)	825.6886	915.8903	-90.2017	0.23	171	173
Child 12-35 months weighed (children)	718.9401	812.5105	-93.5704	0.14	171	170
Child 36-59 months weighed (children)	60.7448	107.7294	-46.9847	0.2	165	169
Baby 0-11 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (babies)	155.1833	131.8674	23.3159	0.57	163	169
Child 12-35 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (children)	114.0761	116.892	-2.8159	0.93	163	168
Child 36-59 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (children)	23.8402	7.5123	16.3279	0.29	171	173
Baby 0-11 months under red line of health monitoring card (babies)	33.3587	31.1293	2.2294	0.8	169	170
Child 12-35 months under red line of health monitoring card (children)	27.5321	21.8932	5.6389	0.38	169	168
Child 36-59 months under red line of health monitoring card (children)	546.2243	612.0156	-65.7913	0.2	170	172
Baby 0-11 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (babies)	910.715	1091.3979	-180.683	0.02	169	169
Child 12-35 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (children)	832.6354	995.195	-162.56	0.04	169	169
Child 36-59 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (children)	98.9644	79.962	19.0024	0.35	169	170
Child 6-11 months given high dose A vitamin (children)	487.1817	474.3211	12.8606	0.9	169	171
Child 1-5 years given high dose A vitamin	51.4477	59.0373	-7.5896	0.41	171	174
Mother in confinement given high dose A vitamin (children)	67.0952	67.4981	-0.4029	0.97	171	174
Pregnant mothers given tablets for blood	47.4267	56.837	-9.4103	0.48	170	173

regeneration (1000 persons)						
Mother in confinement given tablets for blood regeneration (1e3) (persons)	2179.8264	2032.0366	147.7898	0.39	175	176
Child given high dose A vitamin 6 months ago (children)	2.432	2.7617	-0.3297	0.35	176	180
Number of HB-sinter available	0.6843	0.8626	-0.1783	0.45	176	179
Number of forceps available	7.5035	7.6753	-0.1719	0.81	176	180
Number of vaginal speculum available	2.4574	3.0322	-0.5748	0.05	176	179
Number of tenaculum available	2.7247	3.3564	-0.6318	0.02	176	179
Number of uterus sonde available	1.4827	1.5506	-0.0679	0.75	176	180
Number of gynaecological table available	5.6567	6.727	-1.0704	0.18	176	178
Number of straight and curved clamps available	1.6394	2.1432	-0.5038	0.03	176	180
Number of oxygen canister available	0.5104	0.7741	-0.2637	0.01	176	180
Number of incubator available	3.3929	4.1111	-0.7183	0.28	176	180
Number of weighing kit available	9.8353	10.9852	-1.1499	0.38	176	180
Number of thermos vaccine carrier available	0.6732	0.5802	0.0929	0.07	178	180
Type of vaccine storage facility: Special cooling box for vaccines/cold chain	0.4736	0.5605	-0.0869	0.1	178	180
Type of vaccine storage facility: Freezer	0.3922	0.4235	-0.0313	0.55	178	180
Type of vaccine storage facility: Refrigerator	0.0046	0	0.0046	0.37	178	180
Type of vaccine storage facility: None	0	0.0136	-0.0136	0.11	178	180
Type of vaccine storage facility: Other	0.9885	0.9802	0.0083	0.53	178	180
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Disposable	0.0069	0.0049	0.0019	0.81	178	180
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Non-disposable	0	0.0148	-0.0148	0.1	178	180
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Disposable and non-disposable	0.0069	0.0198	-0.0129	0.28	178	180
Sterilisation method: Sterilisator	0.0069	0.0074	-0.0005	0.95	178	180
Sterilisation method: Soaked in alcohol	0	0.0049	-0.0049	0.34	178	180
Number of GP (full-time)	1.367	1.4704	-0.1034	0.26	178	180
Number of GP (part-time)	0.0955	0.1496	-0.0542	0.22	175	179
Number of dentist (full-time)	0.5631	0.7272	-0.1641	0	178	180
Number of dentist (part-time)	0.0431	0.0611	-0.018	0.45	175	179
Number of nurse/male nurse (full-time)	6.6594	8.0877	-1.4283	0.01	178	180
Number of nurse/male nurse (part-time)	0.7544	0.9713	-0.217	0.43	175	179
Number of dental care specialist (full-time)	0.7156	0.9198	-0.2042	0.02	178	180
Number of dental care specialist (part-time)	0.0442	0.0249	0.0193	0.37	175	179
Number of midwife (full-time)	2.3681	2.9963	-0.6282	0.02	178	180
Number of midwife (part-time)	0.1211	0.1097	0.0113	0.86	175	179
Number of village midwife (full-time)	5.7924	5.9827	-0.1903	0.68	178	180
Number of village midwife (part-time)	0.3353	0.4439	-0.1086	0.47	175	179
Number of nutritionist/assistant (full-time)	0.797	0.9704	-0.1734	0.1	178	180
Number of nutritionist/assistant(part-time)	0.0361	0.0748	-0.0387	0.4	175	179
Number of pharmacist/assistant (full-time)	0.6943	0.863	-0.1686	0.12	177	180
Number of pharmacist/assistant(part-time)	0.0466	0.0835	-0.037	0.23	175	179
Number of other health personnel (full-time)	1.3968	1.863	-0.4662	0.06	178	180
Number of other health personnel (part-time)	0.1048	0.091	0.0138	0.78	175	179
Number of worker (full-time)	1.5757	1.6049	-0.0293	0.89	178	180
Number of worker (part-time)	0.0466	0.1608	-0.1143	0.07	175	179
Number of admin personnel (full-time)	2.8016	2.8457	-0.0441	0.89	178	180
Number of admin personnel (part-time)	0.1583	0.4451	-0.2868	0.01	175	179
Number of other personnel (full-time)	1.7893	1.9153	-0.126	0.82	76	80
Number of other personnel (part-time)	0.5627	0.6585	-0.0958	0.84	73	80
Number of doctors with private practice	1.6218	1.8395	-0.2177	0.09	177	180
Number of doctors without private practice	0.4448	0.5667	-0.1218	0.12	177	180
Number of doctors	2.0667	2.4062	-0.3395	0	177	180
Number of dentist with private practice	3.2874	3.8086	-0.5213	0.24	177	180
Number of dentist without private practice	4.8471	6.1852	-1.3381	0.02	177	180
Number of dentist	8.1345	9.9938	-1.8593	0	177	180
Number of nurse with private practice	2.3506	2.6457	-0.2951	0.27	177	180
Number of nurse without private practice	0.7851	0.8235	-0.0384	0.86	177	180
Number of nurse	3.1356	3.4691	-0.3335	0.32	177	180

Number of medicines with private practice	4.6402	5.1494	-0.5092	0.27	177	180
Number of medicines without private practice	0.8172	0.9086	-0.0914	0.7	177	180
Number of medicines	5.4575	6.058	-0.6006	0.19	177	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 1ml	0.8698	0.837	0.0328	0.38	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 2.5ml	0.9585	0.9321	0.0264	0.27	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 5ml	0.8145	0.8259	-0.0114	0.78	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline capsule 250mg	0.7707	0.7333	0.0374	0.41	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline caplet 500mg	0.9389	0.9481	-0.0092	0.71	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml	0.9597	0.942	0.0177	0.44	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Ampicillin caplet 500mg	0.2431	0.2741	-0.031	0.51	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml	0.2684	0.2901	-0.0217	0.65	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Antalgin tablet 500mg	0.9401	0.9617	-0.0216	0.35	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Antalgin injection 250mg/ml-2ml	0.6463	0.5926	0.0537	0.3	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-100ml	0.9355	0.9037	0.0318	0.27	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol tablet 100mg	0.7408	0.742	-0.0012	0.98	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol tablet 500mg	0.9712	0.9432	0.028	0.19	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Vitamin A for children under 5	0.9032	0.8765	0.0267	0.42	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: BCG	0.9574	0.9877	-0.0303	0.08	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: DPT	0.7823	0.7691	0.0131	0.77	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: DPT Hepatitis B Combo	0.9332	0.9494	-0.0162	0.52	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Polio	0.9931	0.9778	0.0153	0.22	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Hepatitis B	0.9482	0.9111	0.037	0.17	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Measles	0.9896	0.9765	0.0131	0.34	176	180
Available medicine/vaccine: Tetanus Toxoid	0.9643	0.9272	0.0371	0.12	176	180
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 1ml	0.3541	0.528	-0.174	0.29	158	161
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 2.5ml	0.327	0.2067	0.1203	0.27	167	172
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 5ml	0.4268	0.2928	0.134	0.37	146	156
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline capsule 250mg	0.8583	0.7898	0.0685	0.76	151	148
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline caplet 500mg	0.47	0.4525	0.0175	0.9	171	177
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml	0.2992	0.388	-0.0889	0.47	168	174
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin caplet 500mg	2.076	1.6091	0.4669	0.3	74	81
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml	1.9887	1.6011	0.3875	0.38	74	84
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Antalgin tablet 500mg	0.2506	0.1967	0.0539	0.63	163	173
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:	0.4433	0.6506	-0.2072	0.34	121	123

Antalgin injectio	250mg/10l-2ml						
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.5113	0.5786	-0.0673	0.69	169	175
Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.7691	0.7232	0.0459	0.84	147	154
Paracetamol tablet 100mg							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.3215	0.5789	-0.2574	0.13	170	178
Paracetamol tablet 500mg							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.3795	0.3818	-0.0024	0.99	168	170
Vit A for children under 5							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.3908	0.404	-0.0131	0.92	172	179
BCG							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.4214	0.2842	0.1372	0.33	147	142
DPT							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.2482	0.2574	-0.0092	0.93	168	172
DPT Hepatitis B Combo							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.1599	0.2528	-0.0929	0.3	173	179
Polio							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.2388	0.2798	-0.041	0.7	167	166
Hepatitis B							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.1902	0.2394	-0.0492	0.6	173	178
Measles							
Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out:		0.4207	0.4372	-0.0165	0.91	172	176
Tetanus Toxoid							
Service inside the building: New visit (ticket)		0.9563	0.9765	-0.0202	0.29	177	180
Service inside the building: Repeat visit (ticket)		0.9563	0.9753	-0.019	0.33	177	180
Service inside the building: Pregnant mother check up by midwife		0.9885	0.9975	-0.009	0.31	177	180
Service inside the building: Pregnant mother check up by doctor		0.6839	0.7765	-0.0926	0.05	177	180
Service inside the building: Delivery service by midwife		0.5471	0.6383	-0.0911	0.08	177	180
Service inside the building: Delivery service by doctor		0.2563	0.3679	-0.1116	0.02	177	180
Service inside the building: Delivery room		0.3782	0.5617	-0.1836	0	177	180
Service inside the building: Vacuum extraction/forceps		0.1299	0.1975	-0.0676	0.08	177	180
Service inside the building: BCG immunization		0.969	0.9753	-0.0063	0.72	177	180
Service inside the building: DPT immunization		0.9563	0.942	0.0143	0.54	177	180
Service inside the building: Anti polio immunization		0.9655	0.9753	-0.0098	0.59	177	180
Service inside the building: Measle immunization		0.9621	0.9691	-0.0071	0.72	177	180
Service inside the building: DPT Hep B Combo immunization		0.9287	0.9531	-0.0244	0.33	177	180
Service inside the building: Hepatitis B immunization for children under 5		0.9437	0.942	0.0017	0.94	177	180
Service inside the building: Hepatitis B immunization for patient over 5		0.6839	0.6148	0.0691	0.17	177	180
Service inside the building: Tetanus Toxoid [TT] immunization for pregnant mother		0.9713	0.9877	-0.0164	0.28	177	180
Service inside the building: Family planning pills		0.9092	0.8864	0.0228	0.48	177	180
Service inside the building: IUD insertion		0.9	0.9309	-0.0309	0.3	177	180
Service inside the building: IUD retraction		0.9287	0.9407	-0.012	0.65	177	180

Service inside the building: Implant insertion	0.8414	0.8383	0.0031	0.94	177	180
Service inside the building: Implant retraction	0.8644	0.8642	0.0002	1	177	180
Service inside the building: Family planning injection	0.9644	0.9457	0.0187	0.39	177	180
Service inside the building: Side effects of use of contraceptive/ IUD control	0.8701	0.9049	-0.0348	0.3	177	180
Service inside the building: Inpatient treatment	<i>0.3276</i>	<i>0.4593</i>	<i>-0.1317</i>	<i>0.01</i>	177	180
Cost (Rp) of: New visit (ticket)	2165.3846	2215.1707	-49.7861	0.81	170	175
Cost (Rp) of: Repeat visit (ticket)	2085.7572	1982.2785	103.4787	0.51	170	176
Cost (Rp) of: Pregnant mother check up by midwife	1825.4651	1601.4851	223.98	0.2	174	179
Cost (Rp) of: Pregnant mother check up by doctor	<i>2359.4958</i>	<i>1565.1828</i>	<i>794.313</i>	<i>0.07</i>	128	143
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery service by midwife	151251.0504	152470.4062	-1219.36	0.95	109	114
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery service by doctor	155112.1076	136688.5906	18423.52	0.5	53	69
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery room	45011.8541	32224.8352	12787.02	0.29	81	100
Cost (Rp) of: Vacuum extraction/forceps	19530.9735	58559.375	-39028.4	0.11	26	35
Cost (Rp) of: BCG immunization	1244.9585	1262.7848	-17.8263	0.92	169	175
Cost (Rp) of: DTP immunization	1234.976	1783.8794	-548.904	0.28	165	168
Cost (Rp) of: Anti polio immunization	1225.5952	1153.9241	71.6712	0.7	168	175
Cost (Rp) of: Measle immunization	1253.2855	1158.7261	94.5594	0.56	167	174
Cost (Rp) of: DTP Hep B Combo immunization	1330.4455	1206.7358	123.7098	0.47	161	170
Cost (Rp) of: Hepatitis B immunization for children under 5	1300.8526	1118.7418	182.1108	0.27	162	170
Cost (Rp) of: Hepatitis B immunization for patient over 5	1370.5882	1149.7992	220.789	0.33	116	116
Cost (Rp) of: Tetanus Toxoid [TT] immunization for pregnant mother	1605.9172	1920.75	-314.833	0.31	171	178
Cost (Rp) of: Family planning pills	1869.5322	1789.8329	79.6994	0.79	161	161
Cost (Rp) of: IUD insertion	<i>15681.3538</i>	<i>12372.9443</i>	<i>3308.41</i>	<i>0.09</i>	154	163
Cost (Rp) of: IUD retraction	<i>12831.6832</i>	<i>10688.5827</i>	<i>2143.101</i>	<i>0.09</i>	162	166
Cost (Rp) of: Implant insertion	22968.5792	23271.2813	-302.702	0.93	145	149
Cost (Rp) of: Implant retraction	18811.8351	18006	805.8351	0.71	152	155
Cost (Rp) of: Family planning injection	5892.7294	5299.7389	592.9905	0.36	168	170
Cost (Rp) of: Side effects of use of contraceptive/ IUD control	3661.823	2727.9673	933.8557	0.14	152	158
Cost (Rp) of: Inpatient treatment	19454.0351	19101.0753	352.9598	0.95	72	85

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 48 Community health facility characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Treatment	Control	Difference	P	N	Difference	P	N	N	N
	I	NI		I - C		I	NI - C		I	NI	C
Work area: size of work area (km2)	11141.9615	11507.4167	6830.215	4311.7466	0.11	94	4677.2017	0.08	94	98	94
Work area: size of population (persons)	35678.0367	36223.6126	29593.18	6684.8541	0.25	99	6630.43	0.21	99	100	100
Work area: number of households	8025.875	8448.6147	7982.367	43.508	0.95	95	466.2477	0.52	95	98	95
Work area: number of households holding Health Card/Health JPS	2379.5422	2633.1279	2578.195	-198.6532	0.73	75	54.9325	0.92	75	78	74
Work area: number of persons holding <i>Askeskin</i>	8578.4865	8973.9324	8578.909	-0.4226	1	68	395.0233	0.77	68	67	68
Work area: number of households holding <i>Askeskin</i>	3741.2353	4619.5333	3850.743	-109.5076	0.92	30	768.7905	0.5	30	28	30
Number of Sub-Community Health Services	3.3455	3.0811	2.8609	0.4846	0.11	100	0.2202	0.47	100	100	100
Number of ambulances/ floating Puskesmas	1.5818	1.964	1.6087	-0.0269	0.97	100	0.3553	0.57	100	100	100
Number of midwives	7.6091	6.9189	7.0609	0.5482	0.29	100	-0.142	0.78	100	100	100
Number of integrated health service post/Posyandu	43.3818	42.2818	39.6842	3.6976	0.16	100	2.5976	0.32	100	99	99
Number of active integrated health service posts	42.9364	41.8182	39.4474	3.489	0.19	100	2.3708	0.37	100	99	99
Number of delivery posts [Pondok Borsalin Desa (Polindés)]	5.3727	5.0541	5.0174	0.3553	0.52	100	0.0367	0.95	100	100	100
Number of full-time and part-time staff	21.4818	20.9279	20.8696	0.6123	0.59	100	0.0584	0.96	100	100	100
Community Health Facility has electricity	1	1	0.9739	0.0261	0.05	100	0.0261	0.05	100	100	100
Main source of electricity: PLN	0.9455	0.9459	0.8957	0.0498	0.17	100	0.0503	0.17	100	100	100
Main source of electricity: Puskesmas Generator	0.0182	0.0541	0.0783	-0.0601	0.05	100	-0.0242	0.43	100	100	100
Main source of electricity: Community self-help generator	0.0091	0	0	0.0091	0.24	100	0	1	100	100	100
Main source of electricity: Other	0.0273	0	0	0.0273	0.04	100	0	1	100	100	100
Main source for water: Piped water (PAM)	0.3091	0.2883	0.3391	-0.03	0.65	100	-0.0508	0.44	100	100	100
Main source for water: Pumped well	0.3	0.3604	0.4	-0.1	0.14	100	-0.0396	0.56	100	100	100
Main source for water: Well	0.1727	0.1532	0.1565	0.0162	0.76	100	-0.0034	0.95	100	100	100
Main source for water: Rain	0	0	0.0087	-0.0087	0.26	100	-0.0087	0.26	100	100	100
Main source for water: Lake	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	1	100	100	100
Main source for water: Spring	0.2182	0.1892	0.087	0.1312	0.01	100	0.1022	0.05	100	100	100
Main source for water: River/Canal	0	0.009	0.0087	-0.0087	0.42	100	0.0003	0.98	100	100	100
Main location of water supply: inside the building	0.7818	0.7477	0.6957	0.0862	0.16	100	0.0521	0.4	100	100	100
Distance (one way) from community health facility to the water source (meters)	204.6667	1021.6786	67.6857	136.981	0.78	22	953.9929	0.04	22	25	29
Community health facility has a toilet	0.9909	1	0.9913	-0.0004	0.97	100	0.0087	0.42	100	100	100

Community health facility has special toilet for patients	0.7818	0.8108	0.7304	0.0514	0.39	0.0804	0.17	100	100	100
Community health facility has special toilet for Puskesmas officers	0.8091	0.8018	0.687	0.1221	0.04	0.1148	0.05	100	100	100
Toilet used commonly by patients and puskesmas officers	0.2455	0.1982	0.287	-0.0415	0.49	-0.0888	0.14	100	100	100
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine with or without septic tank	0.9909	1	0.9913	-0.0004	0.97	0.0087	0.42	100	100	100
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine with septic tank	0.9909	0.973	0.9826	0.0083	0.66	-0.0096	0.61	100	100	100
Type of latrine community health facility has: own latrine without septic tank	0	0.027	0.0087	-0.0087	0.57	0.0183	0.23	100	100	100
Community health facility has: Counter/registration table	1	0.991	1	0	1	-0.009	0.24	100	100	100
Community health facility has: waiting room for patients	0.9636	0.982	0.9913	-0.0277	0.17	-0.0093	0.64	100	100	100
Community health facility has: Examination room	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	100	100	100
Community health facility has: Injection/treatment room	0.8364	0.7658	0.9043	-0.068	0.19	-0.1386	0.01	100	100	100
Community health facility has: family planning service room	0.8	0.8018	0.8261	-0.0261	0.64	-0.0243	0.66	100	100	100
Community health facility has: delivery room	0.6	0.5315	0.4957	0.1043	0.14	0.0359	0.61	100	100	100
Community health facility has: inpatient room	0.4455	0.3784	0.3826	0.0628	0.37	-0.0042	0.95	100	100	100
Community health facility has: medicine room	0.9818	0.982	1	-0.0182	0.24	-0.018	0.24	100	100	100
Community health facility has: laboratory	0.8273	0.8559	0.8783	-0.051	0.31	-0.0224	0.65	100	100	100
Basic emergency neonatal obstetrical service	0.6091	0.5405	0.4696	0.1395	0.05	0.071	0.31	100	100	100
Total budget for 2006 ('1000 Rp.)	119521.3641	117002.1072	109313.1	10208.2262	0.59	7688.9692	0.69	92	89	92
Number of babies (0-11 months) given BCG vaccination	57.633	82.5688	62.5575	-4.9245	0.62	20.0113	0.04	99	98	99
Number of babies (0-11 months) given Polio vaccination	171.0367	204.7248	185.2743	-14.2376	0.61	19.4504	0.48	99	98	99
Number of babies (0-11 months) given Hepatitis B vaccination	80.4245	84.7037	80.009	0.4155	0.97	4.6947	0.69	97	97	97
Number of babies (0-11 months) given DPT Hb Combo vaccination	103.4762	136.0926	114.8532	-11.377	0.61	21.2394	0.34	95	97	96
Number of babies (2-11 months) given DPT vaccination	76.0377	55.8155	56.4486	19.5891	0.14	-0.6331	0.96	96	92	93
Number of babies (9-11 months) given measles vaccination	59.0917	65.2569	54.0619	5.0298	0.59	11.1949	0.23	99	98	99
Number of pregnant mothers given TT	91.6606	94.789	75.3805	16.28	0.22	19.4085	0.14	99	98	99

vaccination										
Number of new visit by pregnant mother (K1) pure	65.1743	62.6514	55.625	9.5493	0.36	7.0264	0.5	99	98	98
Number of new visit by pregnant mother (K4)	58.1651	56.2569	48.3929	9.7723	0.28	7.864	0.38	99	98	98
Number of pregnant mothers with complication / high risk attended (persons)	8.1835	7.8131	7.9911	0.1924	0.93	-0.178	0.93	99	96	98
Number of pregnant mothers with complication / high risk referred (persons)	2.6697	4.2477	4.0804	-1.4106	0.23	0.1673	0.89	99	98	98
Number of mothers in child birth with complication / high risk attended (persons)	3.5505	5.5	3.4685	0.082	0.96	2.0315	0.18	99	97	97
Number of mothers in child birth with complication / high risk referred (persons)	2.6147	3.2202	3.1171	-0.5024	0.53	0.1031	0.9	99	98	97
Delivery assisted by health officer	49.0642	46.4299	41.4464	7.6178	0.39	4.9835	0.57	99	96	98
Neonatal visit	64.7248	65.2202	58.9732	5.7516	0.59	6.247	0.56	99	98	98
Baby 0-11 months weighed (babies)	499.0388	494.287	447.6415	51.3973	0.24	46.6455	0.29	94	97	93
Child 12-35 months weighed (children)	808.4078	790.3241	758.7358	49.6719	0.53	31.5882	0.68	94	97	93
Child 36-59 months weighed (children)	714.802	706.0935	642.2925	72.5095	0.29	63.801	0.34	92	96	93
Baby 0-11 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (babies)	119.6559	93.4653	108.0755	11.5804	0.8	-14.6101	0.74	84	91	93
Child 12-35 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (children)	210.4457	106.73	198.9151	11.5306	0.82	-92.1851	0.07	83	90	93
Child 36-59 months under dotted line and above red line of health monitoring card (children)	196.5543	87.27	182.0566	14.4977	0.74	-94.7866	0.03	83	90	93
Baby 0-11 months under red line of health monitoring card (babies)	5.4356	5.8981	8.9151	-3.4795	0.15	-3.0169	0.2	92	97	93
Child 12-35 months under red line of health monitoring card (children)	21.34	25.2897	21.8868	-0.5468	0.92	3.4029	0.5	91	96	93
Child 36-59 months under red line of health monitoring card (children)	17.44	18.0748	14.7642	2.6758	0.69	3.3106	0.61	91	96	93
Baby 0-11 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (babies)	576.7745	536.7009	565.434	11.3405	0.84	-28.733	0.61	93	96	93
Child 12-35 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (children)	953.84	1005.2358	959.4057	-5.5657	0.95	45.8302	0.64	91	95	93
Child 36-59 months with health monitoring card / maternal child health book (children)	884.45	931.1981	827.5094	56.9406	0.53	103.6887	0.25	91	95	93
Child 6-11 months given high dose A vitamin (children)	73.9596	78.8952	62.6571	11.3025	0.65	16.2381	0.5	90	94	92
Child 1-5 years given high dose A vitamin	392.0909	503.5429	281.2925	110.7985	0.45	222.2504	0.13	90	94	93
Mother in confinement given high dose A vitamin (children)	73.0971	55.8333	53.5377	19.5594	0.44	2.2956	0.93	94	97	93

Pregnant mother given tablets for blood regeneration (Fe3) (persons)	59.6019	58.9439	68.7358	-9.1339	0.36	-9.7919	0.32	94	96	93
Mother in confinement given tablets for blood regeneration (Fe3) (persons)	32.1068	40.7103	42.1321	-10.0253	0.14	-1.4218	0.83	94	96	93
Child given high dose A vitamin 6 months ago (children)	2117.1698	2040.5963	1986.676	130.4941	0.54	53.9207	0.8	97	98	97
Number of Hb-meter available	2.7064	3.1081	3.0957	-0.3892	0.31	0.0125	0.97	99	100	100
Number of forceps available	2.3818	0.8559	1.0348	1.347	0.1	-0.1789	0.83	100	100	100
Number of vaginal speculum available	8.4727	8.9099	8.5478	-0.0751	0.95	0.3621	0.77	100	100	100
Number of tenaculum available	3.3455	4.0991	2.7217	0.6237	0.37	1.3774	0.05	100	100	100
Number of uterus sonde available	3.4273	5.2793	3.4783	-0.051	0.95	1.801	0.02	100	100	100
Number of gynecological table available	1.6	1.7748	1.7304	-0.1304	0.65	0.0443	0.88	100	100	100
Number of straight and curved clamps available	5.6514	7.0721	6.3391	-0.6878	0.5	0.7329	0.47	99	100	100
Number of oxygen canister available	1.9	1.5135	1.7043	0.1957	0.46	-0.1908	0.47	100	100	100
Number of incubator available	0.6273	0.4775	0.5391	0.0881	0.36	-0.0617	0.52	100	100	100
Number of weighing kit available	3.4364	5.6036	4.3391	-0.9028	0.36	1.2645	0.2	100	100	100
Number of thermos/vaccine carrier available	12.0364	11.7117	11.5826	0.4538	0.78	0.1291	0.94	100	100	100
Type of vaccine storage facility: Special cooling box for vaccines/cold chain	0.5091	0.5405	0.6	-0.0909	0.2	-0.0595	0.4	100	100	100
Type of vaccine storage facility: Freezer	0.5545	0.4955	0.4609	0.0937	0.19	0.0346	0.62	100	100	100
Type of vaccine storage facility: Refrigerator	0.3455	0.3243	0.3391	0.0063	0.92	-0.0148	0.82	100	100	100
Type of vaccine storage facility: None	0.0182	0	0	0.0182	0.09	0	1	100	100	100
Type of vaccine storage facility: Other	0	0.009	0	0	1	0.009	0.24	100	100	100
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Disposable	0.9818	1	0.9826	-0.0008	0.96	0.0174	0.26	100	100	100
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Non disposable	0.0091	0	0	0.0091	0.24	0	1	100	100	100
Type of syringe used for vaccine injection: Disposable and Non disposable	0.0091	0	0.0174	-0.0083	0.53	-0.0174	0.19	100	100	100
Sterilisation method: Sterilisator	0.0091	0	0.0087	0.0004	0.97	-0.0087	0.42	100	100	100
Sterilisation method: Soaked in alcohol	0.0091	0	0.0087	0.0004	0.97	-0.0087	0.42	100	100	100
Number of GP (full-time)	1.3091	1.4595	1.2348	0.0743	0.58	0.2247	0.1	100	100	100
Number of GP (part-time)	0.1835	0.1532	0.1913	-0.0078	0.92	-0.0382	0.6	99	100	100
Number of dentist (full-time)	0.4273	0.4144	0.4087	0.0186	0.81	0.0057	0.94	100	100	100
Number of dentist (part-time)	0.1468	0.1441	0.0522	0.0946	0.06	0.092	0.07	99	100	100
Number of nurse/male nurse (full-time)	7.8	7.9279	8.2609	-0.4609	0.48	-0.3329	0.61	100	100	100
Number of nurse/male nurse (part-time)	0.713	0.5586	0.3565	0.3564	0.19	0.202	0.46	98	100	100
Number of dental care specialist (full-time)	0.8818	0.6847	0.9652	-0.0834	0.5	-0.2805	0.02	100	100	100
Number of dental care specialist (part-time)	0.0741	0.0991	0	0.0741	0.06	0.0991	0.01	98	100	100
Number of midwife (full-time)	2.8545	2.3604	2.6	0.2545	0.53	-0.2396	0.55	100	100	100
Number of midwife (part-time)	0.1759	0.0631	0.0696	0.1064	0.29	-0.0065	0.95	98	100	100

Number of village midwife (full-time)	6.5045	6.4348	0.1289	0.81	0.0697	0.9	100	100	100
Number of village midwife (part-time)	0.3796	0.5586	0.084	0.71	0.2629	0.23	98	100	100
Number of nutritionists/assistant (full-time)	0.6818	0.8783	-0.1964	0.09	-0.0855	0.46	100	100	100
Number of nutritionists/assistant (part-time)	0.0556	0.0631	-0.0575	0.5	-0.05	0.56	98	100	100
Number of pharmacists/assistant (full-time)	0.5036	0.887	-0.3233	0.13	-0.3374	0.11	100	100	100
Number of pharmacist assistant (part-time)	0.037	0.027	0.011	0.68	0.0099	0.97	98	100	100
Number of other health personnel (full-time)	1.8818	1.9739	-0.0921	0.78	0.0171	0.96	100	100	100
Number of health personnel (part-time)	6.1241	0.0433	0.6749	0.28	0.1487	0.09	98	100	100
Number of worker (full-time)	1.3303	1.4414	-0.0697	0.75	0.0414	0.85	99	100	100
Number of worker (part-time)	0.1667	0.1351	0.1319	0.09	0.1004	0.19	98	100	100
Number of admin personnel (full-time)	2.6636	2.5135	0.0321	0.94	-0.1181	0.77	100	100	99
Number of admin personnel (part-time)	0.2037	0.3333	0.0298	0.85	0.1594	0.31	98	100	100
Number of other personnel (full-time)	1.4615	2.1186	-0.678	0.22	-0.0209	0.97	48	55	37
Number of other personnel (part-time)	0.3077	0.339	0.1914	0.24	0.2227	0.16	48	55	37
Number of doctors with private practice	1.4636	1.4865	0.1854	0.26	0.2082	0.2	100	100	100
Number of doctors without private practice	0.6	0.6847	-0.0087	0.95	0.076	0.59	100	100	100
Number of doctor	2.0636	2.1712	1.887	0.33	0.2842	0.11	100	100	100
Number of dentist with private practice	2.7909	3.0721	-0.0874	0.87	0.1938	0.72	100	100	100
Number of dentist without private practice	6.6636	6.1982	-0.0407	0.96	-0.5061	0.53	100	100	100
Number of dentist	9.4545	9.2703	-0.1281	0.86	-0.3123	0.66	100	100	100
Number of nurse with private practice	2.1727	1.9189	0.1379	0.74	-0.1159	0.78	100	100	100
Number of nurse without private practice	0.8636	0.8919	-0.1798	0.54	-0.1516	0.6	100	100	100
Number of nurse	3.0364	2.8108	-0.0419	0.93	-0.2675	0.55	100	100	100
Number of midwife with private practice	5.5455	4.6757	1.3802	0.03	0.5105	0.41	100	100	100
Number of midwife without private practice	1.3818	2	-0.7747	0.08	-0.1565	0.72	100	100	100
Number of midwife	6.9273	6.6757	0.6055	0.28	0.3539	0.52	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 1ml	0.7091	0.8468	-0.0561	0.34	0.0816	0.16	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 2.5ml	0.9091	0.8919	0.0395	0.37	0.0223	0.61	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Disposable syringe 5ml	0.9273	0.8919	0.0925	0.04	0.0571	0.2	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline capsule 250mg	0.7727	0.7838	-0.0621	0.28	-0.051	0.37	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline caplet 500mg	0.9909	0.955	0.0257	0.28	-0.0103	0.67	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml	0.9727	0.9189	0.051	0.14	-0.0028	0.93	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Ampicillin caplet 500mg	0.4636	0.3964	-0.0233	0.74	-0.0906	0.2	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml	0.5273	0.4775	-0.0119	0.87	-0.0617	0.38	100	100	100
A available medicine/vaccine: Antalgin	0.9636	0.9369	0.0071	0.81	-0.0196	0.52	100	100	100

100	100	100	0.55	-0.0333	0.89	-0.0079	0.8261	0.7928	0.8182	0.9459	-0.0292	0.37	-0.0106	0.75	100	100	100	injection 250mg/ml-2ml	Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol
100	100	100	0.31	-0.0631	0.49	0.0431	0.7478	0.6847	0.7909	0.9565	-0.0466	0.45	-0.0442	0.47	100	100	100	syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml	Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol
100	100	100	0.23	-0.0183	0.57	0.0087	0.9913	0.973	1	0.7297	-0.0466	0.45	-0.0442	0.47	100	100	100	tablet 100mg	Available medicine/vaccine: Paracetamol
100	100	100	0.02	-0.082	0.28	-0.0375	0.9739	0.8919	0.9364	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	for children under 5	Available medicine/vaccine: BCG
100	100	100	0.57	0.0087	0.22	-0.0186	0.9913	1	0.9364	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Hepatitis B Combo	Available medicine/vaccine: Polio
100	100	100	0.15	-0.046	0.24	-0.0375	0.9739	0.9279	0.9364	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Available medicine/vaccine: Hepatitis B	Available medicine/vaccine: Hepatitis B
100	100	100	0.42	0.0087	0.97	-0.0004	0.9913	1	0.9364	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Available medicine/vaccine: Measles	Available medicine/vaccine: Measles
100	100	100	0.33	-0.0183	0.61	-0.0095	0.9913	0.973	0.9364	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Available medicine/vaccine: Tetanus Toxoid	Available medicine/vaccine: Tetanus
78	87	77	0.81	-0.0597	0.73	0.0874	0.4066	0.3469	0.494	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 1ml	Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 1ml
89	95	96	0.1	0.421	0.72	0.0908	0.3431	0.7642	0.434	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 2.5ml	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 2.5ml
88	91	94	0.82	-0.0495	0.16	-0.3102	0.4752	0.4257	0.165	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 5ml	Community Health Facility running out: Disposable syringe 5ml
88	86	84	0.63	0.1419	0.55	0.1752	0.5248	0.6667	0.7	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline capsule 250mg	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline capsule 250mg
99	98	99	0.96	-0.0086	0.18	-0.2288	0.4123	0.4037	0.1835	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline capsule 500mg	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline capsule 500mg
98	98	99	0.67	0.084	0.27	-0.2187	0.5398	0.6239	0.3211	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml
57	56	62	0.24	0.6285	0.76	0.1573	1.1912	1.8197	1.3485	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Community Health Facility running out: Amoxicillin caplet 500mg	Community Health Facility running out: Amoxicillin caplet 500mg
63	58	66	0.87	0.0721	0.89	-0.0622	1.1467	1.2188	1.0845	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml	Number of weeks last month the Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml
98	99	99	0.08	0.3127	0.4	0.1517	0.1327	0.4455	0.2844	0.9652	0.0166	0.41	0.0258	0.2	100	100	100	Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml	Community Health Facility running out: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml

service by midwife										
Service inside the building: Delivery service by doctor	0.4818	0.3784	0.4174	0.0644	0.36	-0.039	0.58	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Delivery room	0.4727	0.5045	0.4783	-0.0055	0.94	0.0262	0.71	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Vacuum extraction/forceps	0.1727	0.1622	0.1826	-0.0099	0.85	-0.0204	0.7	100	100	100
Service inside the building: BGC immunization	0.9636	0.955	0.9565	0.0071	0.8	-0.0016	0.96	100	100	100
Service inside the building: DPT immunization	0.9091	0.8919	0.913	0.001	0.92	0.0212	0.61	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Anti polio immunization	0.9818	0.955	0.9565	0.0253	0.34	-0.0016	0.95	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Measle immunization	0.9727	0.955	0.9652	0.0075	0.78	-0.0103	0.7	100	100	100
Service inside the building: DPT Hep B Combo immunization	0.9273	0.9099	0.9043	0.0229	0.56	0.0056	0.89	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Hepatitis B immunization for children under 5	0.9	0.9279	0.913	-0.013	0.74	0.0149	0.71	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Hepatitis B immunization for patient over 5	0.6909	0.5676	0.7565	-0.0656	0.32	-0.189	0	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Tetanus Toxoid [TT] immunization for pregnant mother	0.9636	0.973	0.9826	-0.019	0.41	-0.0096	0.67	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Family planning pills	0.8364	0.8739	0.9478	-0.1115	0.01	-0.074	0.1	100	100	100
Service inside the building: IUD insertion	0.8727	0.8829	0.913	-0.0403	0.36	-0.0302	0.5	100	100	100
Service inside the building: IUD retraction	0.8818	0.8919	0.913	-0.0312	0.47	-0.0212	0.62	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Implant insertion	0.8182	0.8378	0.8348	-0.0166	0.76	0.0031	0.95	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Implant retraction	0.8182	0.8468	0.8696	-0.0514	0.32	-0.0227	0.66	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Family planning injection	0.9455	0.964	0.9652	-0.0198	0.49	-0.0013	0.96	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Side effects of use of contraceptive/ IUD control	0.8455	0.8649	0.9217	-0.0763	0.1	-0.0569	0.22	100	100	100
Service inside the building: Inpatient treatment	0.4	0.3514	0.4	0	1	-0.0486	0.48	100	100	100
Cost (Rp) of: New visit (ticket)	2431.6514	2540.9091	2686.957	-255.3051	0.24	-146.0474	0.5	99	99	100
Cost (Rp) of: Repeat visit (ticket)	2250	2290.9091	2482.609	-232.6087	0.26	-191.6996	0.35	96	99	100
Cost (Rp) of: Pregnant mother check up by midwife	2080	1972.7273	2228.07	-148.0702	0.65	-255.3429	0.44	100	99	99
Cost (Rp) of: Pregnant mother check up by doctor	1723.0769	1965.5172	1994.444	-271.3675	0.31	-28.9272	0.92	81	78	79
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery service by midwife	127922.0779	164534.2466	133753.2	-5831.1688	0.79	30780.9998	0.17	69	65	67
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery service by doctor	141877.3585	147047.619	94583.33	47294.0252	0.08	52464.2857	0.07	47	38	40
Cost (Rp) of: Delivery room	32788.4615	35008.9286	22209.09	10579.3706	0.54	12799.8377	0.45	47	49	46

Cost (Rp) of: Vacuum extraction/forceps	72157.8947	69833.3333	72238.1	-80.2005	1	-2404.7619	0.95	19	17	18
Cost (Rp) of: BCG immunization	952.8302	797.1698	1040.909	-88.0789	0.68	-243.7393	0.25	97	95	95
Cost (Rp) of: DPT immunization	3225	747.4747	990.4762	2234.5238	0.29	-243.0014	0.91	92	89	90
Cost (Rp) of: Anti polio immunization	861.1111	768.8679	945.4545	-84.3434	0.67	-176.5866	0.38	98	95	95
Cost (Rp) of: Measle immunization	929.9065	783.0189	954.955	-25.0484	0.9	-171.9361	0.39	97	95	96
Cost (Rp) of: DPT Hep B Combo immunization	931.3725	811.8812	985.5769	-54.2044	0.79	-173.6957	0.4	92	90	91
Cost (Rp) of: Hepatitis B immunization for children under 5	883.8384	776.699	1071.429	-187.5902	0.41	-294.7295	0.19	90	93	91
Cost (Rp) of: Hepatitis B immunization for patient over 5	875	888.8889	925.2874	-50.2874	0.85	-36.3985	0.89	70	56	75
Cost (Rp) of: Tetanus Toxoid [TT] immunization for pregnant mother	1254.717	1037.037	1340.708	-85.991	0.76	-303.6709	0.29	96	97	98
Cost (Rp) of: Family planning pills	1967.3913	1422.6804	2385.321	-417.9298	0.31	-962.6407	0.02	82	88	94
Cost (Rp) of: IUD insertion	12510.4167	9836.7347	12080.95	429.4643	0.86	-2244.2177	0.36	86	88	92
Cost (Rp) of: IUD retraction	9474.2268	8055.5556	10680.95	-1206.7256	0.53	-2625.3968	0.17	87	89	93
Cost (Rp) of: Implant insertion	14994.4444	23672.043	21640.63	-6646.1806	0.2	2031.418	0.69	80	84	85
Cost (Rp) of: Implant retraction	13655.5556	14914.8936	16315	-2659.4444	0.31	-1400.1064	0.59	80	85	89
Cost (Rp) of: Family planning injection	5711.5385	5887.8505	6189.189	-477.6507	0.57	-301.3387	0.72	94	96	96
Cost (Rp) of: Side effects of use of contraceptive/ IUD control	2161.2903	1958.3333	2900.943	-739.6531	0.25	-942.6101	0.14	84	87	91
Cost (Rp) of: Inpatient treatment	15318.1818	21525.641	11369.57	3948.6166	0.4	10156.0758	0.04	40	36	43

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 49 Midwife characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Age (year)	35.6341	36.2569	-0.6229	0.12	684	698
Midwife's last educ: SMA	0.0285	0.0358	-0.0073	0.44	684	701
Midwife's last educ: 1-yr diploma prog	0.6563	0.6282	0.0281	0.28	684	701
Midwife's last educ: 2-yr diploma prog	0.0019	0.013	-0.0111	0.02	684	701
Midwife's last educ: 3-yr diploma prog	0.2968	0.3102	-0.0134	0.59	684	701
Midwife's last educ: 4-yr diploma prog	0.0166	0.011	0.0055	0.38	684	701
Midwife's last educ: other	0	0.0008	-0.0008	0.47	684	701
Midwife belong to a midwife association	0.9901	0.992	-0.0019	0.71	684	701
Work at government health service facility	0.9834	0.9804	0.0031	0.67	684	701
Status: Government employee PNS	0.7723	0.7548	0.0174	0.45	684	701
Status: Government employee PTT	0.1913	0.218	-0.0267	0.22	684	701
Status: Local govt contract	0.0192	0.0064	0.0129	0.03	684	701
Status: Volunteer	0.0006	0.0011	-0.0005	0.76	684	701
No status since not work at govt health service facility	0.0166	0.0185	-0.002	0.78	684	701
Position: Head of facility	0.0172	0.0196	-0.0024	0.74	684	701
Position: Coordinating midwife	0.1588	0.1568	0.0021	0.92	684	701
Position: Midwife	0.2076	0.2359	-0.0283	0.21	684	701
Position: Village midwife	0.5998	0.5681	0.0317	0.23	684	701
Distance of private practice to government service facility (Kilometer)	2.8959	2.872	0.0239	0.93	671	685
Place of private practice: government owned facility	0.1668	0.1715	-0.0047	0.81	684	701
Place of private practice: home	0.7608	0.7386	0.0222	0.34	684	701
Place of private practice: other	0.0659	0.0791	-0.0132	0.34	684	701
Place of private practice: no place	0.0064	0.0096	-0.0032	0.5	684	701
Water source: piped water (PAM)	0.1955	0.2338	-0.0382	0.08	684	701
Water source: pumped well	0.5078	0.5238	-0.016	0.55	684	701
Water source: well	0.1881	0.137	0.0511	0.01	684	701
Water source: rain	0.014	0.0058	0.0082	0.12	684	701
Water source: lake	0.0028	0.0095	-0.0067	0.11	684	701
Water source: spring	0.077	0.0644	0.0126	0.36	684	701
Water source: river	0.001	0.0085	-0.0075	0.04	684	701
Water source: packed water	0.0008	0.0008	0	0.99	684	701
Water source: other	0.009	0.0109	-0.0019	0.72	684	701
Water source: inside house	0.7614	0.7807	-0.0194	0.39	684	701
Have latrine	0.9787	0.9754	0.0033	0.68	684	701
Latrine: own with septic tank	0.9514	0.9442	0.0071	0.55	684	701
Latrine: own without septic tank	0.0273	0.0311	-0.0038	0.67	684	701
Latrine: common or public	0.0144	0.0066	0.0077	0.16	684	701
Do not have latrine	0.0069	0.0169	-0.0099	0.09	684	701
Have electricity	0.9784	0.9666	0.0118	0.18	684	701
Electricity source: PLN	0.9601	0.9585	0.0016	0.88	684	701
Electricity source: puskesmas generator	0.0018	0.0019	-0.0001	0.97	684	701
Electricity source: community generator	0.0036	0.0013	0.0023	0.37	684	701
Electricity source: own generator	0.0114	0.0019	0.0095	0.03	684	701
Electricity source: puskesmas/comm/own generator	0.0168	0.005	0.0118	0.03	684	701
Electricity source: solar PV	0	0.0005	-0.0005	0.56	684	701
Nmbr of beds in private practice place	0.0015	0.0026	-0.0011	0.66	684	701
Nmbr of assistants: total	2.0977	2.098	-0.0003	1	683	697
Nmbr of assistants: midwife	0.5399	0.5414	-0.0015	0.98	684	701
Nmbr of assistants: nurse	0.2232	0.17	0.0532	0.17	684	701
Nmbr of assistants: other	0.0971	0.1676	-0.0705	0.01	684	701
Keep separate books/adm between private & govt services	0.2195	0.2038	0.0158	0.68	684	701
Ever supervised by Puskesmas	0.8083	0.8344	-0.026	0.21	684	701
Last month income: puskesmas ('1000 Rp.)	0.6982	0.6698	0.0284	0.26	684	698
Last month income: reimbursement ('1000 Rp.)	1267.3600	1245.6170	21.743	0.54	684	701
Last month income: private practice ('1000 Rp.)	105.7977	115.9715	-10.1739	0.58	684	701
Last month income: other medical practice ('1000 Rp.)	1968.4879	2033.2915	-64.8036	0.61	684	701

Last month total income ('1000 Rp.)	58.3917	66.5874	-8.1957	0.68	684	701
Last month total spending: transport, medicine, equipment, other, fee to puskesmas ('1000 Rp.)	3400.0373	3461.4675	-61.4302	0.66	684	701
Last month net income ('1000 Rp.)	1105.3308	1268.4762	-163.1455	0.02	684	701
Number of children given high dose vit A last 6 months	2294.7065	2192.9912	101.7153	0.35	684	701
Serve at posyandu last month	199.4081	201.7786	-2.3706	0.84	647	666
Number of posyandu served last month	0.8979	0.8746	0.0233	0.17	684	701
Avg time spent at posyandu each visit (minutes)	4.8267	5.2414	-0.4148	0.03	612	620
Number of babies/children under 5 visit posyandu last month (percent)	198.8175	197.8182	0.9993	0.81	612	620
Number of Hb Meter belong to this private practice	70.5394	70.6484	-0.1091	0.9	607	619
Number of Forceps belong to this private practice	0.968	0.9166	0.0514	0.13	683	697
Number of Vaginal Speculum belong to this private practice	0.1784	0.0728	0.1057	0.1	681	696
Number of Tenaculum belong to this private practice	2.7938	2.5613	0.2325	0.2	683	697
Number of Uterus Sonde belong to this private practice	1.0302	1.1219	-0.0917	0.14	683	697
Number of Gynecological table belong to this private practice	1.1948	1.2174	-0.0226	0.7	683	697
Number of Clamps belong to this private practice	0.4199	0.4301	-0.0103	0.75	681	697
Number of Oxygen canister belong to this private practice	3.3166	3.2016	0.115	0.59	683	697
Number of Incubator belong to this private practice	0.5515	0.5403	0.0112	0.78	683	697
Number of Weighing kit belong to this private practice	0.3173	0.3311	-0.0138	0.66	682	696
Number of Vaccine carrier belong to this private practice	1.3917	1.3308	0.0609	0.22	683	697
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) BCG vaccination	1.2281	1.1211	0.107	0.28	682	696
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Anti Polio vaccination	11.1962	13.5273	-2.3311	0.16	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Hep B vaccination	28.2721	31.4675	-3.1953	0.35	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT vaccination	12.9397	14.6542	-1.7145	0.43	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Measle vaccination	6.4253	8.8706	-2.4453	0.07	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT-Hb Combo vaccination	9.4843	12.8151	-3.3308	0.04	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother given TT vaccination	18.8646	20.7003	-1.8356	0.48	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: K1 pregnant mother visit	16.0758	18.5586	-2.4827	0.39	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: K4 pregnant mother visit	9.7575	11.7203	-1.9628	0.1	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk treated	8.6781	9.9446	-1.2665	0.22	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk referred	1.1785	1.0648	0.1136	0.61	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk treated	0.5089	0.571	-0.0621	0.46	684	698
Number of [...] served for government	0.4691	0.5148	-0.0457	0.75	684	698

service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk referred						
Number of [...] served for government service: Delivery	0.5738	0.6885	-0.1147	0.31	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Neonatal visit	4.3097	6.1581	-1.8483	0.04	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Child under 5 weighed	7.7839	9.4438	-1.6599	0.14	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Child under 5 weight under Red Line of HMC	149.3173	161.3488	-12.0315	0.25	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Mother in confinement given high dose vit A	7.4021	7.9429	-0.5408	0.64	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother given blood-regeneration tablets	7.8345	14.0945	-6.26	0.02	684	698
Number of [...] served for government service: Mother in confinement given blood-regeneration tablets	15.5373	18.5056	-2.9683	0.22	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) BCG vaccination	7.8802	8.3483	-0.4681	0.74	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) Anti Polio vaccination	1.5855	1.6224	-0.037	0.91	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) Hep B vaccination	2.8705	2.3802	0.4903	0.26	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT vaccination	1.6386	2.1144	-0.4758	0.24	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) Measle vaccination	0.6709	1.2372	-0.5663	0.03	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT-Hb Combo vaccination	0.9852	0.9738	0.0114	0.95	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Pregnant mother given TT vaccination	2.5629	2.2892	0.2736	0.49	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: K1 pregnant mother visit	3.219	3.9196	-0.7006	0.11	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: K4 pregnant mother visit	3.2277	4.3537	-1.126	0	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk treated	3.4856	4.0546	-0.5689	0.14	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk referred	0.387	0.4029	-0.0159	0.81	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk treated	0.4484	0.3521	0.0964	0.12	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk referred	0.2599	0.2605	-0.0005	0.99	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Delivery	0.4619	0.4069	0.055	0.42	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Neonatal visit	3.6581	3.7832	-0.1252	0.69	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Child under 5 weighed	3.9636	4.5385	-0.575	0.14	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Child under 5 weight under Red Line of HMC	16.6966	24.4706	-7.774	0.04	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Mother in confinement given high dose vit A	0.6001	0.7329	-0.1328	0.48	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Pregnant mother given blood-regeneration tablets	3.1002	2.9304	0.1698	0.6	684	698
Number of [...] served for private service: Mother in confinement given blood-regeneration tablets	7.1722	8.1123	-0.9401	0.37	684	698
Number of [...] served for government and	4.0089	3.5786	0.4303	0.58	684	698

698	684	0.16	-2.3681	15.1497	12.7816	Polio vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: Baby (0-1 months) Anti
698	684	0.44	-2.705	33.8477	31.1427	vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: Baby (0-1 months) Hep B
698	684	0.32	-2.1903	16.7686	14.5783	vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: Baby (0-1 months) PPV
698	684	0.03	-3.0115	10.1078	7.0962	Mcasle vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: Baby (0-1 months)
698	684	0.04	-3.3194	13.789	10.4696	Hb Comlo vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother given TT
698	684	0.56	-1.562	22.9895	21.4275	vaccination Number of [...] served for government and private service: K1 pregnant mother visit
698	684	0.28	-3.1834	22.4782	19.2948	private service: K1 pregnant mother visit Number of [...] served for government and private service: Kf pregnant mother visit
698	684	0.02	-3.0887	16.074	12.9852	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother with
698	684	0.11	-1.8354	13.9991	12.1637	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother with
698	684	0.69	0.0977	1.4677	1.5654	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother with
698	684	0.76	0.0342	0.923	0.9573	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in labour with
698	684	0.77	-0.0462	0.7752	0.729	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in labour with
698	684	0.68	-0.0597	1.0954	1.0357	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Delivery
698	684	0.04	-1.9735	9.9413	7.9678	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Neonatal visit
698	684	0.06	-2.2349	13.9824	11.7475	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Neonatal visit
698	684	0.08	-19.8055	185.8194	166.0139	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.56	-0.6737	8.6758	8.0022	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.02	-6.0902	17.0249	10.9347	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.15	-3.9084	26.6179	22.7095	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.98	-0.0379	11.9269	11.889	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.46	14.3621	55.1987	69.5608	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.88	-2.0172	70.0593	68.0421	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.19	7.7073	22.6855	30.3927	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.88	-4.5015	114.4538	109.9523	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement
698	684	0.11	-82.6894	303.6268	220.9374	Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement

government health service: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)						
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Ampicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	23.5937	13.5453	10.0484	0.01	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	19.1528	27.1816	-8.0288	0.25	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Antalgin tablet 500mg (tablets)	3.969	4.0457	-0.0767	0.96	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Antalgin injection 250mg/ml-2ml (ampules)	468.3106	370.4547	97.8559	0.13	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml (bottles)	6.3912	18.6229	-12.2317	0.03	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol tablet 100mg (tablets)	16.0645	16.0877	-0.0232	0.99	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol tablet 500mg (tablets)	119.3971	75.1743	44.2228	0.02	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Vit A for children under 5 (capsules)	554.4069	517.4304	36.9764	0.6	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 1ml (sets)	133.3531	158.1156	-24.7626	0.5	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 2.5ml (sets)	20.4935	23.3584	-2.865	0.3	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 5ml (sets)	45.5661	58.3834	-12.8173	0	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Amoxilline capsule 250mg (capsules)	19.319	20.6793	-1.3604	0.55	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Amoxilline caplet 500mg (caplets)	23.6419	31.4715	-7.8296	0.09	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	122.9557	137.0442	-14.0884	0.24	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Ampicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	10.0575	10.6363	-0.5788	0.6	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	23.7575	25.3024	-1.5449	0.72	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Antalgin tablet 500mg (tablets)	3.2815	3.7502	-0.4687	0.65	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Antalgin injection 250mg/ml-2ml (ampules)	150.4119	158.7912	-8.3794	0.59	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml (bottles)	1.8814	3.4156	-1.5342	0.07	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol tablet 100mg (tablets)	10.8794	13.024	-2.1446	0.25	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol tablet 500mg (tablets)	40.9243	39.997	0.9273	0.9	684	698
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Vit A for children under 5 (capsule)	278.3885	295.386	-16.9975	0.42	684	698
Avg hrs per day spent on public services (hours)	18.1807	20.2509	-2.0703	0.5	684	698

Avg hrs per day spent on private services (hours)	5.3716	5.5273	-0.1558	0.34	672	685
Government price: general treatment (Rp.)	4.118	3.9944	0.1236	0.53	684	698
Government price: pregnancy check up (Rp.)	3193.906	4073.9914	-880.0854	0.48	521	539
Government price: normal delivery (Rp.)	2292.9349	2528.7669	-235.8321	0.78	634	649
Government price: delivery with complication (Rp.)	164491.2373	143881.6087	20609.629	0.05	580	599
Government price: BCG (babies) (Rp.)	219717.3178	173180.4700	46536.848	0.22	246	242
Government price: Anti Polio (babies) (Rp.)	1153.7718	902.0527	251.7191	0.47	530	517
Government price: DPT (babies) (Rp.)	1486.6028	778.4014	708.2014	0.28	526	520
Government price: Measle (babies) (Rp.)	890.7268	881.3793	9.3475	0.92	519	509
Government price: Hepatitis B (babies) (Rp.)	922.5215	865.2048	57.3167	0.54	525	518
Government price: TT (pregnant mom) (Rp.)	893.9026	991.6297	-97.7271	0.36	532	532
Government price: Fam planning consultation (Rp.)	1103.5044	1237.8751	-134.3708	0.28	596	586
Government price: Fam planning pills (Rp.)	594.8711	542.1157	52.7554	0.64	624	630
Government price: Fam planning injection (Rp.)	1505.2443	1535.3478	-30.1035	0.81	606	620
Government price: IUD insertion (Rp.)	5546.4761	4970.9035	575.5726	0.1	627	640
Government price: IUD retraction (Rp.)	18104.8226	15435.3305	2669.4921	0.14	354	367
Government price: Subcutaneous contraceptive insertion (Rp.)	11585.159	10803.3773	781.7817	0.41	373	387
Government price: Subcutaneous contraceptive retraction (Rp.)	30337.4336	26755.8977	3581.5359	0.26	323	370
Government price: Contraceptive side effects (Rp.)	17537.5667	15695.6522	1841.9145	0.23	365	400
Private price: general treatment (Rp.)	2754.4932	3584.3046	-829.8113	0.04	462	457
Private price: pregnancy check up (Rp.)	13109.1293	13031.7356	77.3937	0.89	530	546
Private price: normal delivery (Rp.)	11868.3966	12251.5183	-383.1217	0.37	657	674
Private price: delivery with complication (Rp.)	316824.5805	3.18E+05	-820.3602	0.91	634	661
Private price: BCG (babies) (Rp.)	378367.5822	4.33E+05	-54590.85	0.02	267	268
Private price: Anti Polio (babies) (Rp.)	4859.459	4652.3074	207.1516	0.66	457	434
Private price: DPT (babies) (Rp.)	4909.782	3501.6785	1408.1035	0.37	448	433
Private price: Measle (babies) (Rp.)	4201.3308	4124.0225	77.3083	0.85	441	422
Private price: Hepatitis B (babies) (Rp.)	4372.6827	4632.4028	-259.7201	0.55	450	428
Private price: TT (pregnant mom) (Rp.)	4166.4249	4712.2295	-545.8046	0.23	458	451
Private price: Fam planning consultation (Rp.)	4678.1761	5010.0915	-331.9153	0.38	554	542
Private price: Fam planning pills (Rp.)	1139.3007	1131.363	7.9377	0.97	621	627
Private price: Fam planning injection (Rp.)	6636.2445	5074.96	1561.2845	0.19	629	643
Private price: IUD insertion (Rp.)	11400.307	11218.9106	181.3964	0.62	653	670
Private price: IUD retraction (Rp.)	79000.7582	79877.9283	-877.1702	0.85	347	362
Private price: Subcutaneous contraceptive insertion (Rp.)	32609.074	28753.9876	3855.0864	0.05	375	385
Private price: Subcutaneous contraceptive retraction (Rp.)	93974.359	94237.484	-263.125	0.96	313	356
Private price: Contraceptive side effects (Rp.)	37750.4904	38185.8693	-435.3789	0.87	358	391
Private price: Contraceptive side effects (Rp.)	12634.1308	12931.3137	-297.1829	0.71	469	467

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 50 Midwife characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment		Control	Difference		P	Difference		P	Difference		N	N
	I	NI		I-C	NI-C		I	NI		I-C	NI-C		
Age (year)	34.8757	34.8647	34.5863	0.2895	0.6	0.62	0.2785	374	381	382	382	382	382
Midwife's last educ: SMA	0.0469	0.0329	0.0301	0.0168	0.22	0.84	0.0029	377	381	382	383	383	383
Midwife's last educ: 1-yr diploma prog	0.6109	0.6856	0.6753	-0.0644	0.06	0.77	0.0103	377	382	382	383	383	383
Midwife's last educ: 2-yr diploma prog	0.0127	0.002	0.0041	0.0086	0.14	0.71	-0.0022	377	382	382	383	383	383
Midwife's last educ: 3-yr diploma prog	0.3001	0.2515	0.2749	0.0252	0.44	0.47	-0.0234	377	382	382	383	383	383
Midwife's last educ: 4-yr diploma prog	0.0205	0.023	0.0135	0.007	0.48	0.34	0.0095	377	382	382	383	383	383
Midwife's last educ: other	0	0.001	0	0	1	0.46	0.001	377	382	382	383	383	383
Midwife belong to a midwife association	0.9687	0.9681	0.9512	0.0175	0.2	0.22	0.0168	377	382	382	383	383	383
Work at government health service facility	0.9707	0.985	0.9855	-0.0148	0.14	0.96	-0.0004	377	382	382	383	383	383
Status: Government employee PNS	0.7664	0.7894	0.7459	0.0205	0.5	0.16	0.0436	377	382	382	383	383	383
Status: Government employee PTT	0.1789	0.1737	0.1992	-0.0203	0.47	0.37	-0.0255	377	382	382	383	383	383
Status: Local govt contract	0.0176	0.014	0.0353	-0.0177	0.1	0.05	-0.0213	377	382	382	383	383	383
Status: Volunteer	0.0039	0.002	0	0.0039	0.23	0.54	0.002	377	382	382	383	383	383
No status since not work at govt health service facility	0.0205	0.011	0.0124	0.0081	0.36	0.87	-0.0015	377	382	382	383	383	383
Position: Head of facility	0.0235	0.018	0.0249	-0.0014	0.89	0.52	-0.0069	377	382	382	383	383	383
Position: Coordinating midwife	0.1691	0.1377	0.1483	0.0208	0.43	0.69	-0.0106	377	382	382	383	383	383
Position: Midwife	0.2727	0.2375	0.2178	0.0549	0.08	0.53	0.0197	377	382	382	383	383	383
Position: Village midwife	0.5054	0.5918	0.5944	-0.089	0.01	0.94	-0.0026	377	382	382	383	383	383
Distance of private practice to government service facility (Kilometer)	2.9028	3.2972	3.0861	-0.1833	0.63	0.58	0.211	365	377	377	377	377	377
Place of private practice: government owned facility	0.261	0.2405	0.2355	0.0255	0.41	0.87	0.005	377	382	382	383	383	383
Place of private practice: home	0.6784	0.6766	0.6815	-0.0031	0.93	0.89	-0.0049	377	382	382	383	383	383
Place of private practice: other	0.0518	0.0689	0.0788	-0.027	0.13	0.58	-0.01	377	382	382	383	383	383
Place of private practice: no place	0	0.01	0.0021	-0.0021	0.65	0.09	0.0079	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: piped water (PAM)	0.305	0.2136	0.1857	0.1193	0	0.37	0.0279	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: pumped well	0.2796	0.4291	0.4087	-0.1291	0	0.56	0.0204	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: well	0.1955	0.1537	0.1784	0.0171	0.54	0.37	-0.0247	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: rain	0.001	0.011	0.0041	-0.0032	0.55	0.2	0.0068	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: lake	0	0	0	0			0	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: spring	0.2102	0.1717	0.2095	0.0006	0.98	0.19	-0.0379	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: river	0	0.002	0.0083	-0.0083	0.05	0.13	-0.0063	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: packed water	0	0.001	0.001	-0.001	0.58	0.98	0	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: other	0	0.004	0.0021	-0.0021	0.52	0.56	0.0019	377	382	382	383	383	383
Water source: inside house	0.7146	0.7016	0.6846	0.0299	0.37	0.61	0.0169	377	382	382	383	383	383
Have latrine	0.9736	0.9711	0.9595	0.0141	0.27	0.37	0.0115	377	382	382	383	383	383
Latrine: own with septic tank	0.9374	0.9481	0.9429	-0.0055	0.74	0.76	0.0052	377	382	382	383	383	383
Latrine: own without septic tank	0.0362	0.023	0.0166	0.0196	0.09	0.58	0.0064	377	382	382	383	383	383
Latrine: common or public	0.0088	0.007	0.0145	-0.0057	0.43	0.3	-0.0075	377	382	382	383	383	383

Do not have latrine	0.0088	0.018	0.0239	-0.0151	0.11	-0.0059	0.53	377	382	383
Have electricity	0.9697	0.9401	0.9678	0.0019	0.9	-0.0277	0.05	377	382	383
Electricity source: PLN	0.0257	0.8992	0.8921	0.0326	0.11	0.0071	0.74	377	382	383
Electricity source: Puskesmas generator	0.0098	0.014	0.0093	0.0004	0.95	0.0046	0.54	377	382	383
Electricity source: community generator	0.0059	0.004	0.0166	-0.0107	0.11	-0.0126	0.06	377	382	383
Electricity source: own generator	0.0156	0.023	0.0405	-0.0248	0.03	-0.0175	0.13	377	382	383
Electricity source: Puskesmas/comm/own generator	0.0313	0.0409	0.0664	-0.0351	0.02	-0.0255	0.09	377	382	383
Electricity source: solar PV	0.0088	0	0.0093	-0.0005	0.92	-0.0093	0.1	377	382	383
Nmbr of beds in private practice place	1.9911	1.9759	1.7963	0.1949	0.09	0.1796	0.12	374	380	382
Nmbr of assistants: total	0.5914	0.513	0.5436	0.0478	0.69	-0.0306	0.8	377	382	383
Nmbr of assistants: midwife	0.2278	0.1687	0.1577	0.0701	0.2	0.011	0.84	377	382	383
Nmbr of assistants: nurse	0.1681	0.1387	0.1234	0.0447	0.27	0.0153	0.71	377	382	383
Nmbr of assistants: other	0.1955	0.2056	0.2624	-0.0669	0.44	-0.0569	0.51	377	382	383
Keep separate books/adm between private & govt services	0.7488	0.7585	0.7127	0.0361	0.26	0.0458	0.15	377	382	383
Ever supervised by Puskesmas	0.6391	0.6824	0.684	-0.0449	0.19	-0.0016	0.96	374	381	382
Last month income: Puskesmas ('1000 Rp.)	1220.5729	1177.6849	1205.9933	14.3797	0.72	-28.3083	0.5	377	382	383
Last month income: reimbursement ('1000 Rp.)	173.8387	112.1103	164.0472	9.7915	0.73	-51.9369	0.07	377	382	383
Last month income: private practice ('1000 Rp.)	1528.9355	1636.3529	1446.2676	82.6678	0.57	190.0853	0.19	377	382	383
Last month income: other medical practice ('1000 Rp.)	60.6256	41.8313	78.1473	-17.5217	0.39	-36.316	0.08	377	382	383
Last month total income ('1000 Rp.)	2983.9727	2967.9795	2894.4554	89.5173	0.59	73.5241	0.66	377	382	383
Last month total spending: transport, medicine, equipment, other, fee to Puskesmas ('1000 Rp.)	976.7196	954.8504	877.7087	99.0109	0.2	77.1417	0.32	377	382	383
Last month net income ('1000 Rp.)	2007.2531	2013.1291	2016.7467	-9.4936	0.94	-3.6176	0.98	377	382	383
Number of children given high dose vit A last 6 months	180.1825	192.7869	176.7821	3.4004	0.82	16.0049	0.28	358	347	347
Serve at posyandu last month	0.8573	0.8962	0.888	-0.0307	0.19	0.0082	0.73	377	382	383
Number of posyandu served last month	4.2828	4.529	4.4813	-0.1985	0.39	0.0476	0.84	328	346	345
Avg time spent at posyandu each visit (minutes)	200.6499	201.9766	206.6075	-5.9575	0.35	-4.6309	0.47	328	346	345
Number of babies/children under 5 visit posyandu last month (percent)	71.0879	71.8213	72.6773	-1.5894	0.21	-0.856	0.5	327	343	341
Number of Hb Meter belong to this private practice	0.991	1.0162	0.9376	0.0534	0.4	0.0786	0.22	371	378	382
Number of Forceps belong to this private practice	0.3386	0.1706	0.1104	0.2282	0	0.0601	0.41	371	378	381
Number of Vaginal Speculum belong to this private practice	2.7789	2.6751	2.2713	0.5076	0.01	0.4038	0.05	371	378	382
Number of Tenaculum belong to this private practice	1.1882	1.1645	0.9293	0.2589	0.01	0.2352	0.01	371	378	382
Number of Uterus Sonde belong to this	1.4402	1.268	1.0686	0.3716	0	0.1994	0.06	371	378	382

private practice										
Number of Gynecological table belong to this private practice	0.495	0.4772	0.4027	0.0923	0.04	0.0714	0.1	371	378	380
Number of O2 lamps belong to this private practice	2.9253	3.1858	2.8448	0.0606	0.7	0.6478	0.41	374	378	384
Number of Oxygen canister belong to this private practice	0.2873	0.397	0.2817	0.0056	0.89	0.1152	0.01	372	378	382
Number of Incubator belong to this private practice	0.1394	0.2273	0.1281	0.0113	0.73	0.0992	0	371	377	381
Number of Weighing kit belong to this private practice	1.3469	1.6061	1.4439	-0.0969	0.37	0.1622	0.13	372	378	382
Number of Vaccine carrier belong to this private practice	0.9821	1.5086	0.9491	0.033	0.9	0.5596	0.03	372	378	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) BCG vaccination	8.5888	14.3547	13.1445	-4.5557	0.04	1.2102	0.59	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Anti Polio vaccination	25.002	31.5541	34.053	-9.051	0.11	-2.4989	0.66	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Hep B vaccination	17.5493	16.7465	20.526	-2.9767	0.5	-3.7795	0.39	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT vaccination	14.0828	11.0631	16.5603	-2.4775	0.48	-5.4972	0.12	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) Measle vaccination	9.9349	11.3848	9.6019	0.333	0.87	1.7829	0.38	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Baby (0-11 months) DPT-Hb Combo vaccination	9.5897	22.2124	15.6435	-6.0537	0.12	6.569	0.09	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother given TT vaccination	13.9852	16.3287	15.7297	-1.7445	0.56	0.5989	0.84	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: K1 pregnant mother visit	12.8767	13.5591	10.2245	2.6522	0.28	3.3346	0.17	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: K4 pregnant mother visit	11.4704	11.3086	8.448	3.0224	0.15	2.8606	0.17	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk treated	2.4093	1.2575	1.6008	0.8084	0.08	-0.3433	0.46	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk referred	0.7416	1.0591	0.92	-0.1783	0.51	0.1392	0.61	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government service: Mother in labour with compl/high	0.6834	0.8647	0.5457	0.1377	0.67	0.319	0.33	374	381	382

Number of [...] served for government and private service: K1 pregnant mother visit	15.4744	<i>16.988</i>	<i>12.6279</i>	2.8465	0.27	<i>4.3601</i>	<i>0.09</i>	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: K4 pregnant mother visit	14.2594	13.6002	10.6351	3.6242	0.11	2.9651	0.19	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk treated	<i>2.6972</i>	1.4389	<i>1.9096</i>	<i>0.7877</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>-0.4707</i>	0.32	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother with compl/high risk referred	1.0049	1.4299	1.2661	-0.2612	0.37	0.1637	0.57	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk treated	0.8797	1.0371	0.711	0.1687	0.62	0.3261	0.33	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in labour with compl/high risk referred	1.0631	1.1733	0.8004	0.2627	0.28	0.3729	0.13	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Delivery	11.3107	10.7685	10.0249	1.2857	0.55	0.7436	0.73	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Neonatal visit	13.1637	<i>17.985</i>	<i>13.0936</i>	0.0702	0.98	<i>4.8914</i>	<i>0.07</i>	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Child under 5 weighed	140.3619	175.2705	154.6185	-14.2566	0.28	20.652	0.12	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Child under 5 weight under Red Line of HMC	14.2594	11.7665	13.6767	0.5827	0.85	-1.9102	0.54	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement given high dose vit A	7.7022	14.1052	11.2931	-3.591	0.14	2.8121	0.25	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Pregnant mother given blood-regeneration tablets	22.284	29.3577	24.3316	-2.0476	0.51	5.0261	0.1	374	381	382
Number of [...] served for government and private service: Mother in confinement given blood-regeneration tablets	10.5878	<i>14.1393</i>	<i>10.7401</i>	-0.1524	0.93	<i>3.3992</i>	<i>0.06</i>	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Disposable syringe 1ml (sets)	20.3984	48.1954	36.5873	-16.1889	0.21	11.6081	0.37	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Disposable syringe 2.5ml (sets)	92.4241	56.5441	71.6965	20.7276	0.38	-15.1524	0.52	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Disposable syringe 5ml (sets)	43.4497	32.489	24.7121	18.7376	0.23	7.7769	0.62	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Amoxilline capsule 250mg (capsules)	176.8777	176.7605	122.8368	54.0409	0.2	53.9237	0.2	374	381	382

Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Amoxicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	267.5907	355.3527	231.5156	36.0751	0.67	123.8371	0.15	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Amoxicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	18.0158	37.2806	26.262	-8.2462	0.59	11.0186	0.48	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Ampicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	96.1834	71.6222	46.5988	49.5847	0.17	25.0235	0.49	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	12.9477	22.4679	11.8035	1.1442	0.93	10.6644	0.45	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Antalgin tablet 500mg (tablets)	392.3185	297.8667	291.5915	100.7271	0.1	6.2753	0.92	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Antalgin injection 250mg/ml-2ml (ampules)	15.2278	18.1523	12.9491	2.2787	0.63	5.2032	0.27	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml (bottles)	13.6361	46.6814	60.8316	-47.1955	0.04	-14.1502	0.53	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol tablet 100mg (tablets)	107.9576	87.1072	97.6299	10.3277	0.72	-10.5227	0.71	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Paracetamol tablet 500mg (tablets)	451.2682	510.3868	404.0083	47.2599	0.57	106.3785	0.21	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for government health service: Vit A for children under 5 (capsules)	151.5128	176.512	74.2391	77.2737	0.07	102.2729	0.02	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 1ml (sets)	9.1252	18.1733	10.0977	-0.9725	0.79	8.0756	0.03	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 2.5ml (sets)	39.2406	42.3627	39.1362	0.1045	0.99	3.2266	0.58	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Disposable syringe 5ml (sets)	12.0592	14.9369	14.7048	-2.6456	0.42	0.2321	0.94	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Amoxicillin capsule 250mg (capsules)	24.1154	25.6463	24.8202	-0.7048	0.91	0.8261	0.89	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Amoxicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	104.43	107.7164	113.5104	-9.0804	0.46	-5.794	0.64	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private	7.8393	13.5882	7.2058	0.6334	0.85	6.3824	0.05	374	381	382

health service: Amoxilline dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)										
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Ampicillin caplet 500mg (caplets)	14.8097	23.9469	22.4127	-7.603	0.2	1.5342	0.8	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Ampicillin dry syrup 125mg/5ml (bottles)	1.783	7.6333	3.8399	-2.0569	0.51	3.7933	0.23	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Antalgin tablet 500mg (tablets)	118.1272	107.979	119.263	-1.1358	0.94	-11.284	0.49	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Antalgin injection 250mg/ml-2ml (ampules)	1.7604	5.7846	1.5707	0.1897	0.94	4.2139	0.13	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol syrup 120mg/5ml-60ml (bottles)	10.8481	13.5912	9.6913	1.1569	0.72	3.8999	0.23	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol tablet 100mg (tablets)	29.1617	30.4449	28.6403	0.5214	0.95	1.8046	0.82	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Paracetamol tablet 500mg (tablets)	241.7298	233.4309	239.9054	1.8244	0.94	-6.4745	0.8	374	381	382
Available medicine/vaccine for private health service: Vit A for children under 5 (capsule)	17.3846	17.0401	12.2474	5.1372	0.24	4.7927	0.28	374	381	382
Avg hrs per day spent on public services (hours)	5.8281	5.8028	5.4239	0.4043	0.09	0.3789	0.12	367	377	377
Avg hrs per day spent on private services (hours)	3.6926	3.7118	3.7096	-0.017	0.96	0.0021	0.99	374	381	382
Government price: general treatment (Rp.)	11741.96	4755.1948	2753.4591	8988.4963	0.27	2001.7357	0.81	305	311	318
Government price: pregnancy check up (Rp.)	2807.6923	2688.1134	3171.7514	-364.0591	0.54	-483.638	0.41	343	357	359
Government price: normal delivery (Rp.)	133602.17	139775.81	152922.2	-19320.03	0.11	-13146.3908	0.27	329	342	333
Government price: delivery with complication (Rp.)	180348.95	189521.90	172338.03	8010.918	0.73	17183.8696	0.47	150	169	157
Government price: BCG (babies) (Rp.)	894.8069	1853.4137	699.688	195.1189	0.83	1153.7257	0.22	279	288	260
Government price: Anti Polio (babies) (Rp.)	816.7989	754.6917	650.1524	166.6465	0.15	104.5392	0.37	281	288	265
Government price: DPT (babies) (Rp.)	873.0053	872.14	720.155	152.8503	0.22	151.9849	0.22	280	287	260
Government price: Measle (babies) (Rp.)	878.6667	941.689	710.1227	168.544	0.17	231.5663	0.06	279	288	263
Government price: Hepatitis B (babies) (Rp.)	884.6154	906.0847	778.2546	106.3607	0.41	127.83	0.32	292	292	281
Government price: TT (pregnant mom) (Rp.)	1168.4848	995.6085	877.8772	290.6076	0.03	117.7313	0.37	314	308	314
Government price: Fam planning	917.5947	553.0055	756.4252	161.1694	0.33	-203.4198	0.22	336	351	344

consultation (Rp.)										
Government price: Fam planning pills (Rp.)	1665.1376	1630.1908	1540.0718	125.0658	0.46	90.119	0.6	329	345	334
Government price: Fam planning injection (Rp.)	5254.4346	5070.5623	4761.0723	493.3623	0.26	309.49	0.48	340	353	347
Government price: IUD insertion (Rp.)	15049.57	12182.07	14547.228	502.3373	0.86	-2365.1577	0.42	189	213	201
Government price: IUD retraction (Rp.)	8895.1342	9052.4911	8718.5115	176.6228	0.89	333.9797	0.8	204	220	213
Government price: Subcutaneous contraceptive insertion (Rp.)	26899.82	22614.32	28706.935	-1807.1109	0.69	-6092.6189	0.2	203	201	193
Government price: Subcutaneous contraceptive retraction (Rp.)	14481.39	15906.83	14523.904	-42.5169	0.98	1382.9279	0.46	213	209	214
Government price: Contraceptive side effects (Rp.)	2801.7241	3367.2566	2566.6667	235.0575	0.67	800.59	0.15	243	265	245
Private price: general treatment (Rp.)	12500	12244.56	12416.262	83.7379	0.9	-171.7039	0.8	312	303	326
Private price: pregnancy check up (Rp.)	11312.56	11804.721	12502.186	-1189.622	0.18	-697.4648	0.44	362	352	366
Private price: normal delivery (Rp.)	272985.71	299533.55	283394.79	-10409.08	0.36	16138.7524	0.16	361	355	368
Private price: delivery with complication (Rp.)	288728.61	344692.12	318625	-29896.39	0.23	26067.1182	0.3	152	171	164
Private price: BCG (babies) (Rp.)	2925.6198	4854.7297	8049.5238	-5123.904	0.15	-3194.7941	0.37	226	227	215
Private price: Anti Polio (babies) (Rp.)	2331.1367	2652.6138	2185.3933	145.7435	0.76	467.2206	0.34	228	227	217
Private price: DPT (babies) (Rp.)	2917.7632	3081.3559	2251.9084	665.8548	0.2	829.4475	0.11	228	226	213
Private price: Measle (babies) (Rp.)	2961.6027	3610.5442	2649.1557	312.4469	0.57	961.3885	0.08	225	226	217
Private price: Hepatitis B (babies) (Rp.)	2758.4098	3325	2624.5791	133.8307	0.79	700.4209	0.17	244	231	238
Private price: TT (pregnant mom) (Rp.)	3968.6275	3137.2688	4225.2825	-256.655	0.64	-1088.0136	0.05	286	263	282
Private price: Fam planning consultation (Rp.)	1336.1433	1125.7015	1028.2686	307.8748	0.31	97.4329	0.75	347	336	335
Private price: Fam planning pills (Rp.)	4774.3644	5161.9411	4660.9977	113.3667	0.73	500.9434	0.13	345	346	350
Private price: Fam planning injection (Rp.)	10515.17	10977.75	10874.183	-359.0162	0.39	103.5712	0.81	364	356	368
Private price: IUD insertion (Rp.)	64547.95	62893.77	67866.142	-3318.1965	0.56	-4972.3688	0.4	196	212	205
Private price: IUD retraction (Rp.)	25110.75	27929.20	27355.556	-2244.8011	0.33	573.648	0.81	216	217	216
Private price: Subcutaneous contraceptive insertion (Rp.)	87081.88	82971.80	88022.472	-940.5904	0.9	-5050.6715	0.52	207	194	192
Private price: Subcutaneous contraceptive retraction (Rp.)	31407.29	31478	30335.671	1071.6134	0.67	1142.3287	0.66	219	210	214
Private price: Contraceptive side effects (Rp.)	10782.98	11223.741	12630.259	-1847.2757	0.05	-1406.5179	0.14	253	262	248

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 51 School characteristics for household CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	NT	NC
Male principal	<i>0.8719</i>	<i>0.9129</i>	<i>-0.041</i>	<i>0.03</i>	504	507
Education of principal						
SMA/SMK/MA	0.0014	0.0027	-0.0013	0.64	504	507
Diploma 1 2	0.0305	0.0486	-0.0181	0.14	504	507
Diploma 3	0.0652	0.0765	-0.0113	0.49	504	507
Diploma 4	0.1112	0.0808	0.0305	0.1	504	507
Post graduate (S2/S3)	<i>0.6157</i>	<i>0.5571</i>	<i>0.0586</i>	<i>0.06</i>	504	507
Experience of the principal as a teacher (year)	12.903	12.095	0.8081	0.18	487	492
Experience of the principal at other school (year)	9.6711	10.6085	-0.9375	0.11	500	505
Age of school principal	0.3595	0.3749	-0.0155	0.61	500	503
Main SMP	0.9244	0.9432	-0.0188	0.23	504	507
Public SMP	<i>0.4037</i>	<i>0.3465</i>	<i>0.0572</i>	<i>0.06</i>	504	507
Schools that have accreditation	0.1057	0.0986	0.007	0.71	504	507
Language use at school Bahasa	0.9824	0.9857	-0.0033	0.67	504	507
School has school final exam (UAS)	0.8809	0.8747	0.0062	0.76	504	507
School has national final exam (UN)	0.9716	0.9663	0.0053	0.63	504	507
Percentage of students passed school final exam	0.9969	0.9981	-0.0012	0.68	437	429
Percentage of students passed national final exam	0.9702	0.9703	-0.0002	0.98	432	423
Facilities						
Nr. of class rooms	8.7776	9.1875	-0.4099	0.32	504	507
Nr. of laboratories	0.9466	0.9041	0.0425	0.56	504	507
Nr. of libraries	0.8647	0.8417	0.0231	0.31	504	507
Nr. of all purpose room	<i>0.3098</i>	<i>0.3673</i>	<i>-0.0575</i>	<i>0.08</i>	504	507
Nr. of school health affairs room	0.5704	0.6175	-0.0471	0.14	504	507
Nr. of BP/BK room	0.6629	0.6597	0.0032	0.92	504	506
Nr. of school principal room	0.8943	0.9166	-0.0223	0.24	504	506
Nr. of teachers room	0.9637	0.9488	0.0149	0.35	504	506
Nr. of admin room	0.8593	0.8326	0.0267	0.27	503	506
Nr. of teacher wc	1.7003	1.6162	0.0842	0.17	504	507
Nr. of student wc	<i>3.7348</i>	<i>4.2371</i>	<i>-0.5023</i>	<i>0.04</i>	504	507
Nr. of soccer fields	1.0798	1.1235	-0.0437	0.43	504	507
Nr. of computers	<i>10.1471</i>	<i>7.8333</i>	<i>2.3138</i>	<i>0</i>	504	507
Total Number of teacher in a school	25.4566	25.8833	-0.4267	0.63	503	507
Number of students per classroom in 1st grade	<i>38.011</i>	<i>36.2254</i>	<i>1.7856</i>	<i>0.03</i>	501	504
Number of students per classroom in 2 nd grade	36.2077	35.1709	1.0367	0.18	499	498
Number of students per classroom in 3rd grade	34.2747	33.0477	1.227	0.13	488	487
Percentage of repeat students in 1st grade	0.0078	0.0073	0.0005	0.83	487	489
Percentage of repeat students in 2nd grade	0.0079	0.0087	-0.0008	0.72	475	479

Percentage of repeat students in 3rd grade	0.037	0.038	-0.001	0.9	472	475
Percentage of dropout students in 1st grade	0.0195	0.0239	-0.0044	0.24	488	489
Percentage of dropout students in 2nd grade	0.0187	0.0238	-0.005	0.15	477	478
Percentage of dropout students in 3rd grade	0.02	0.0252	-0.0052	0.27	473	474
Percentage of additional students in 1st grade	0.0963	0.0679	0.0284	0.23	492	491
Percentage of additional students in 2nd grade	0.0944	0.1358	-0.0413	0.1	480	480
Percentage of additional students in 3rd grade	0.0838	0.0794	0.0044	0.85	476	477
Average grade for UN: Indonesian (grade scale 1 to 10)	7.5283	7.9882	-0.4599	0.23	472	468
Average grade for UN: Math (grade scale 1 to 10)	7.5001	7.6531	-0.153	0.67	470	468
Average grade for UN: English (grade scale 1 to 10)	7.1827	7.3628	-0.1801	0.63	470	467
Average amount received per student in 2006-2007 (Rp.)	161700.22	141510.50	20189.72	0.34	310	333
Percent of students with scholarship	0.2945	0.3421	-0.0476	0.14	309	332
Average amount of scholarships per capita (Rp.)	692.3552	711.9297	-19.5745	0.88	309	332
School absence without permission	0.026	0.027	-0.0009	0.8	463	468
Number of classes in school branches	3.4459	2.6533	0.7927	0.44	22	16
Number of students in school branches	90.0338	87.794	2.2398	0.96	22	16
Number of classes in open school	3.7384	3.4719	0.2665	0.58	71	62
Number of students in open school	119.7994	129.1208	-9.3214	0.65	71	62
Teacher age (year)	38.3338	38.2333	0.1005	0.72	502	503
Teacher experience (year)	8.955	9.1319	-0.1769	0.51	500	503
Education of teachers						
SMA/SMK/MA	0.0017	0.0043	-0.0026	0.21	503	507
Diploma 1-2	0.1123	0.1081	0.0042	0.69	503	507
Diploma 3	0.1055	0.1009	0.0046	0.57	503	507
Diploma 4	0.1111	0.1067	0.0043	0.61	503	507
Post graduate (S2/S3)	0.6499	0.6655	-0.0156	0.3	503	507
Total budget 2006-2007 (1000' Rp.)	2372700.00	2109600.0	263065.09	0.90	452	447
Total revenue 2006-2007 (1000' Rp.)	639767.43	2762800.0	-2123100.00	0.21	478	473
BOS (1000' Rp.)	120985.86	172240.95	-51255.0925	0.55	480	479
Total education expenditure spent by parents in 2006-2007 (1000' Rp.)	321.4654	441.6581	-120.1927	0.36	503	506
Infrastructure maintenance (1000' Rp.)	<i>23945.7203</i>	<i>18121.18</i>	<i>5824.5362</i>	<i>0.02</i>	470	471
Infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation (1000' Rp.)	33894.2516	29184.95	4709.2967	0.25	470	470
Study-teaching and	<i>78085.1932</i>	<i>34391.41</i>	<i>43693.7831</i>	<i>0.03</i>	469	472

extracurricular activities (1000' Rp.)						
Total expenditure for teaching materials (e.g. books and others, 1000' Rp.)	21299.8184	18201.37	3098.4469	0.22	471	470
School sanitation condition clean	<i>0.8181</i>	<i>0.7615</i>	<i>0.0566</i>	<i>0.03</i>	503	506
Table available teachers in class	0.99	0.9844	0.0057	0.42	503	506
Blackboard and chalk/markers in class	<i>0.9894</i>	<i>0.9747</i>	<i>0.0147</i>	<i>0.08</i>	503	506
Floor made of earth	0.0553	0.0724	-0.0171	0.27	503	506
Functioning lights in class	0.7598	0.7413	0.0184	0.5	503	506
Leaks in ceiling	0.2219	0.2098	0.0122	0.64	503	506

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

Table 52 School characteristics for community CCT treatment and control groups

Variable	Treatment	Treatment	Control	Difference	p	Difference	p	N	N	N	N
	T	NT		T-C		N-C		T	NT	T	NT
Male principal	0.8795	0.8706	0.9111	-0.0316	0.25	-0.0405	0.14	270	275	270	275
Education of principal											
SMA/SMK/MA	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.37	-0.0000	1.00	270	275	270	275
Diploma 1/2	0.0522	0.0275	0.0404	0.0118	0.48	-0.0130	0.44	270	275	270	275
Diploma 3	0.0442	0.0902	0.0667	-0.0225	0.30	0.0235	0.27	270	275	270	275
Diploma 4	0.0904	0.1176	0.1111	-0.0207	0.44	0.0065	0.80	270	275	270	275
Post graduate (S2/S3)	0.6867	0.5961	0.6424	0.0443	0.28	-0.0463	0.26	270	275	270	275
Experience of the principal as a teacher (year)	11.9226	12.4243	13.1770	-1.2543	0.13	-0.7527	0.36	264	269	264	269
Experience of the principal at other school (year)	8.1004	9.0549	9.4242	-1.3238	0.10	-0.3693	0.64	270	275	270	275
Age of school principal	0.3179	0.3563	0.2384	0.0795	0.04	0.1179	0.00	269	274	269	274
Main SMP	0.9518	0.9275	0.9232	0.0286	0.18	0.0042	0.84	270	275	270	275
Public SMP	0.4518	0.4510	0.4364	0.0154	0.72	0.0146	0.73	270	275	270	275
Schools that have accreditation	0.0683	0.0725	0.1071	-0.0388	0.10	-0.0345	0.14	270	275	270	275
Language use at school Bahasa	0.9819	0.9725	1.0000	-0.0181	0.09	-0.0275	0.01	270	275	270	275
School has school final exam (UAS)	0.9438	0.9412	0.9293	0.0145	0.49	0.0119	0.57	270	275	270	275
School has national final exam (UN)	0.9719	0.9569	0.9758	-0.0039	0.80	-0.0189	0.21	270	275	270	275
Percentage of students passed school final exam	0.9985	0.9975	0.9997	-0.0012	0.52	-0.0022	0.25	236	236	236	236
Percentage of students passed national final exam	0.9826	0.9487	0.9742	0.0085	0.74	-0.0255	0.31	236	235	236	233
Facilities											
Nr. of class rooms	8.3835	9.0843	8.9051	-0.5215	0.33	0.1793	0.74	270	275	270	275
Nr. of laboratories	0.7390	0.7431	0.7859	-0.0469	0.54	-0.0427	0.57	270	275	270	275
Nr. of libraries	0.7169	0.7706	0.7273	-0.0104	0.78	0.0433	0.25	270	275	270	275
Nr. of all purpose room	0.2671	0.3745	0.2854	-0.0184	0.65	0.0891	0.03	270	275	270	275
Nr. of school health affairs room	0.5020	0.5686	0.4343	0.0677	0.12	0.1343	0.00	270	275	270	275
Nr. of BP/BK room	0.5422	0.5824	0.5434	-0.0013	0.98	0.0389	0.36	270	275	270	275

Nr. of school principal room	0.8815	0.8961	0.9212	-0.0397	0.13	-0.0251	0.33	270	275	269
Nr. of teachers room	0.9578	0.9529	0.9758	-0.0179	0.42	-0.0228	0.30	270	275	269
Nr. of admin room	0.8333	0.8392	0.8283	0.0051	0.88	0.0109	0.74	270	275	269
Nr. of teacher wc	<i>1.7610</i>	1.5235	<i>1.5919</i>	<i>0.1691</i>	<i>0.05</i>	-0.0684	0.43	270	275	269
Nr. of student wc	3.9217	3.4412	3.9051	0.0166	0.96	-0.4639	0.15	270	275	269
Nr. of soccer fields	1.2490	1.1216	1.1697	0.0793	0.38	-0.0481	0.59	270	275	269
Nr. of computers	7.1068	6.6451	7.8026	-0.6057	0.46	-1.1569	0.15	270	275	269
Total Number of teacher in a school	22.3876	24.6020	23.5483	-1.1607	0.29	1.0537	0.33	270	275	269
Number of students per classroom in 1st grade	35.2304	35.3365	36.1720	-0.9416	0.31	-0.8355	0.36	268	273	267
Number of students per classroom in 2 nd grade	34.6934	34.1910	34.0487	0.6448	0.49	0.1424	0.88	263	264	263
Number of students per classroom in 3rd grade	31.3977	32.6857	31.6592	-0.2615	0.78	1.0265	0.26	257	257	252
Percentage of repeat students in 1st grade	0.0124	0.0180	0.0113	0.0010	0.88	0.0066	0.35	260	261	255
Percentage of repeat students in 2nd grade	0.0131	0.0136	0.0100	0.0030	0.68	0.0036	0.63	254	254	249
Percentage of repeat students in 3rd grade	0.0479	0.0650	0.0691	-0.0212	0.14	-0.0041	0.78	249	244	246
Percentage of dropout students in 1st grade	0.0328	<i>0.0409</i>	<i>0.0239</i>	0.0089	0.27	<i>0.0170</i>	<i>0.03</i>	260	261	254
Percentage of dropout students in 2st grade	0.0245	<i>0.0367</i>	<i>0.0198</i>	0.0047	0.52	<i>0.0169</i>	<i>0.02</i>	255	254	248
Percentage of dropout students in 3st grade	<i>0.0208</i>	<i>0.0191</i>	<i>0.0333</i>	<i>-0.0125</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>-0.0142</i>	<i>0.03</i>	249	242	244
Percentage of additional students in 1st grade	0.1466	0.0810	0.1201	0.0266	0.57	-0.0391	0.40	261	262	257
Percentage of additional students in 2nd grade	0.1275	0.1435	0.1455	-0.0180	0.62	-0.0020	0.96	256	255	250
Percentage of additional students in 3rd grade	0.0865	0.0794	0.0991	-0.0126	0.67	-0.0197	0.51	250	245	246
Average grade for UN: Indonesian (grade scale 1 to 10)	7.5480	8.8321	8.2923	-0.7443	0.32	0.5398	0.47	243	238	234
Average grade for UN: Math (grade scale 1 to 10)	7.1843	8.3256	7.7510	-0.5667	0.42	0.5746	0.41	243	237	234

Average grade for UN: English (grade scale 1 to 10)	6.7464	8.0285	7.1377	-0.3912	0.55	0.8908	0.17	243	238	234
Average amount received per student in 2006/2007 (Rp.)	176856	186591	182861	-6004	0.86	3729	0.91	204	198	189
Percent of students with scholarship	0.2762	0.2233	0.1987	0.0775	0.02	0.0246	0.47	203	198	188
Average amount of scholarships per capita (Rp.)	727	975	757	-29	0.90	218	0.35	203	198	188
School absence without permission	0.0244	0.0250	0.0195	0.0048	0.24	0.0054	0.18	240	250	238
Number of classes in school branches	2.5789	2.2703	2.6842	-0.1053	0.89	-0.4139	0.57	23	15	13
Number of students in school branches	78.6579	50.5676	105.3684	-26.7105	0.27	-54.8009	0.03	23	15	13
Number of classes in open school	4.4638	3.7941	4.2813	0.1825	0.78	-0.4871	0.46	40	42	36
Number of students in open school	97.7246	92.8507	110.4063	-12.6816	0.47	-17.5555	0.32	40	41	36
Teacher age (year)	38.0224	38.0532	38.1638	-0.1415	0.72	-0.1107	0.78	270	274	268
Teacher experience (year)	7.9777	8.2784	7.9417	0.0360	0.92	0.3368	0.37	268	275	267
Education of teachers										
SMA/SMK/MA	0.0044	0.0038	0.0016	0.0028	0.21	0.0022	0.32	270	275	269
Diploma 1/2	0.0990	0.1184	0.1088	-0.0098	0.48	0.0096	0.49	270	275	269
Diploma 3	0.1144	0.1285	0.1247	-0.0103	0.43	0.0037	0.77	270	275	269
Diploma 4	0.1109	0.1101	0.1273	-0.0163	0.20	-0.0172	0.17	270	275	269
Post graduate (S2/S3)	0.6605	0.6285	0.6251	0.0353	0.11	0.0034	0.88	270	275	269
Total budget 2006/2007 (1000' Rp.)	438680	2.2041e+06	4.0435e+06	-3.6048e+06	0.14	-1.8394e+06	0.44	249	249	234
Total revenue 2006/2007 (1000' Rp.)	360467	424059	341695	18772	0.75	82364	0.15	251	252	242
BOS (1000' Rp.)	88105	357059	1.0774e+06	-9.8930e+05	0.23	-7.2034e+05	0.38	256	253	249
Total education expenditure spent by parents in 2006/2007 (1000' Rp.)	195	141	244	-49	0.44	-103	0.11	270	275	269
Infrastructure maintenance (1000' Rp.)	15960	15876	16088	-127.8444	0.96	-211	0.93	252	247	242
Infrastructure maintenance and	22581	21461	21466	1115	0.73	-4.6255	1.00	252	246	242

rehabilitation (1000' Rp.)										
Study-teaching and extracurricular activities (1000' Rp.)	30606	44091	29569	1036.9814	0.93	14522	0.20	249	248	243
Total expenditure for teaching materials (e.g. books and others, 1000' Rp.)	16423	17809	18905	-2482	0.44	-10962	0.73	252	248	242
School sanitation condition clean	0.7691	0.8137	0.7854	-0.0163	0.64	0.0283	0.42	270	275	268
Table available teachers in class	0.9779	0.9784	0.9818	-0.0039	0.75	-0.0034	0.78	270	275	268
Blackboard and chalk/markers in class	0.9799	0.9902	0.9413	0.0386	0.01	0.0489	0.00	270	275	268
Floor made of earth	0.0522	0.1059	0.0709	-0.0186	0.42	0.0350	0.12	270	275	268
Functioning lights in class	0.6807	0.6745	0.6377	0.0431	0.29	0.0369	0.36	270	275	268
Leaks in ceiling	0.1606	0.1902	0.2834	-0.1228	0.00	-0.0932	0.01	270	275	268

Note: Results reflect fractions unless stated otherwise.

B. Figures

Figure 1 Selection and randomization procedures

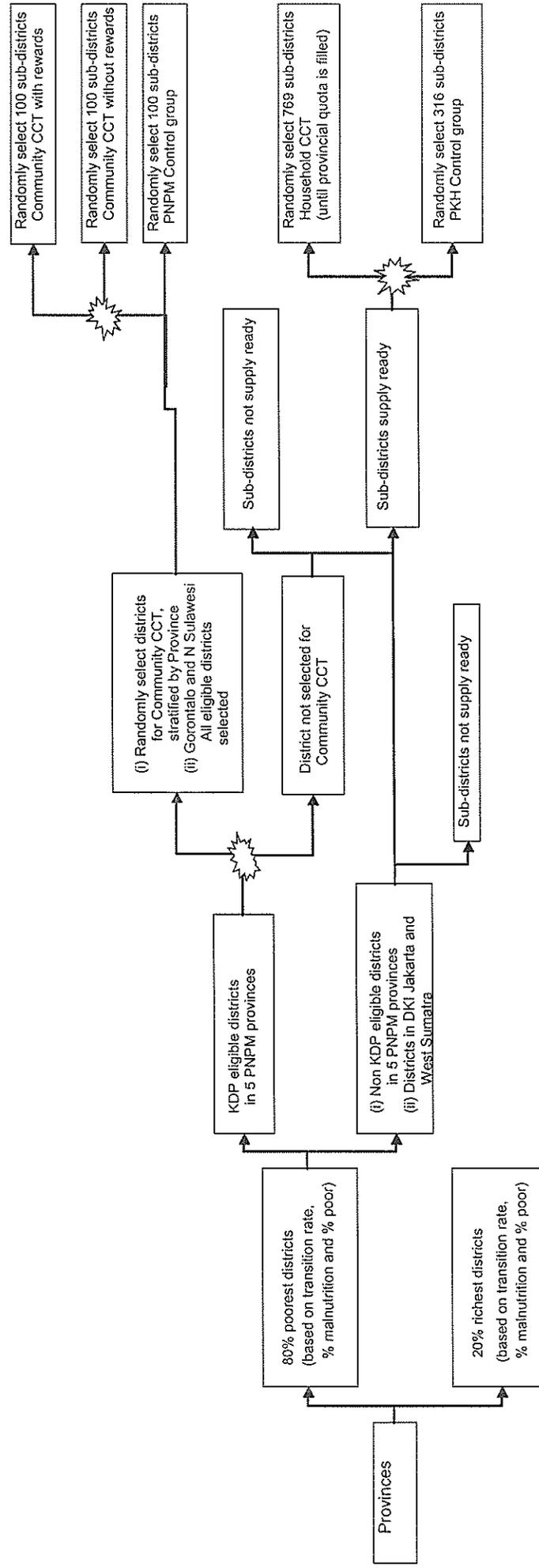


Figure 2 Baseline sample selection PNPM

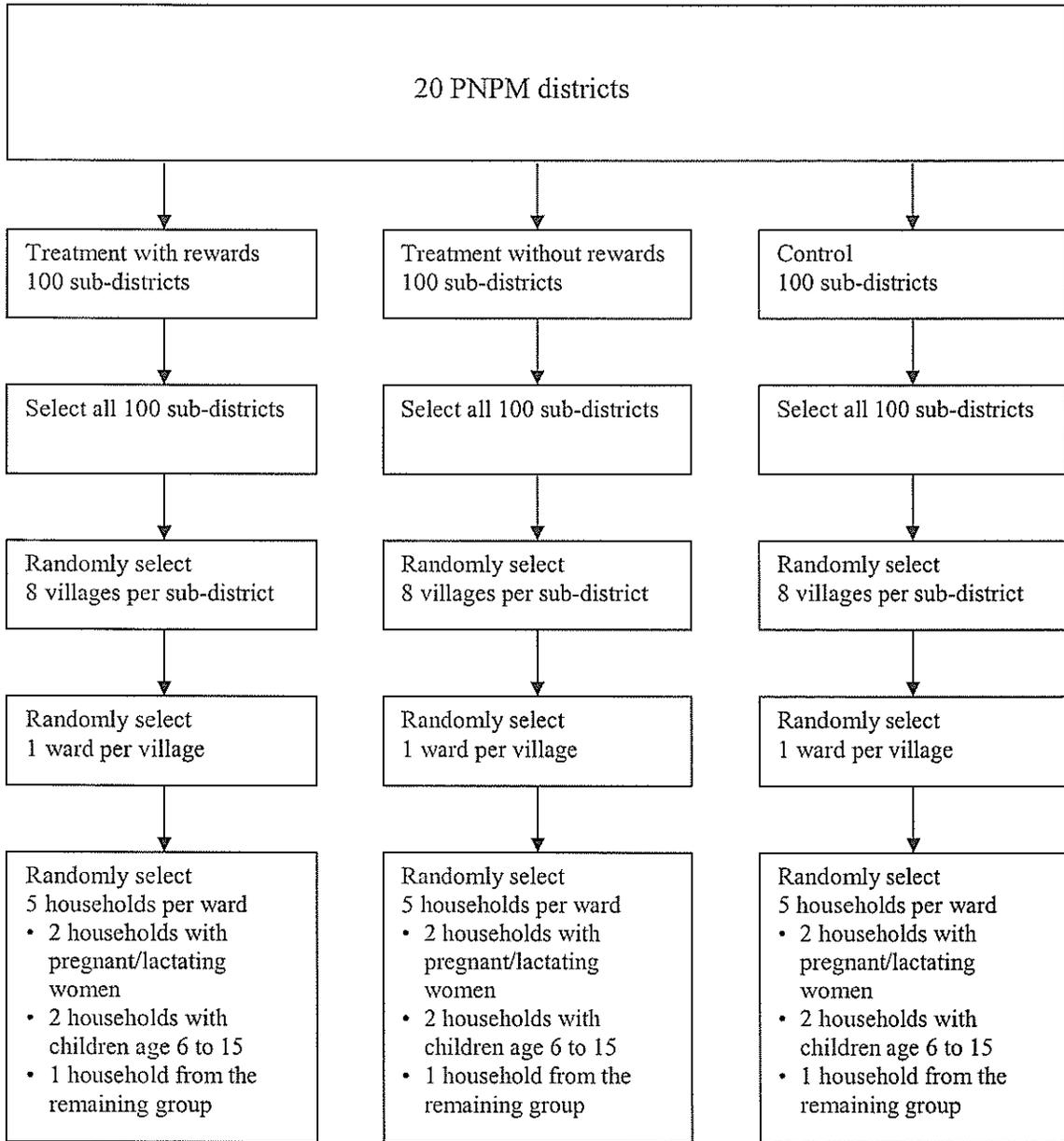
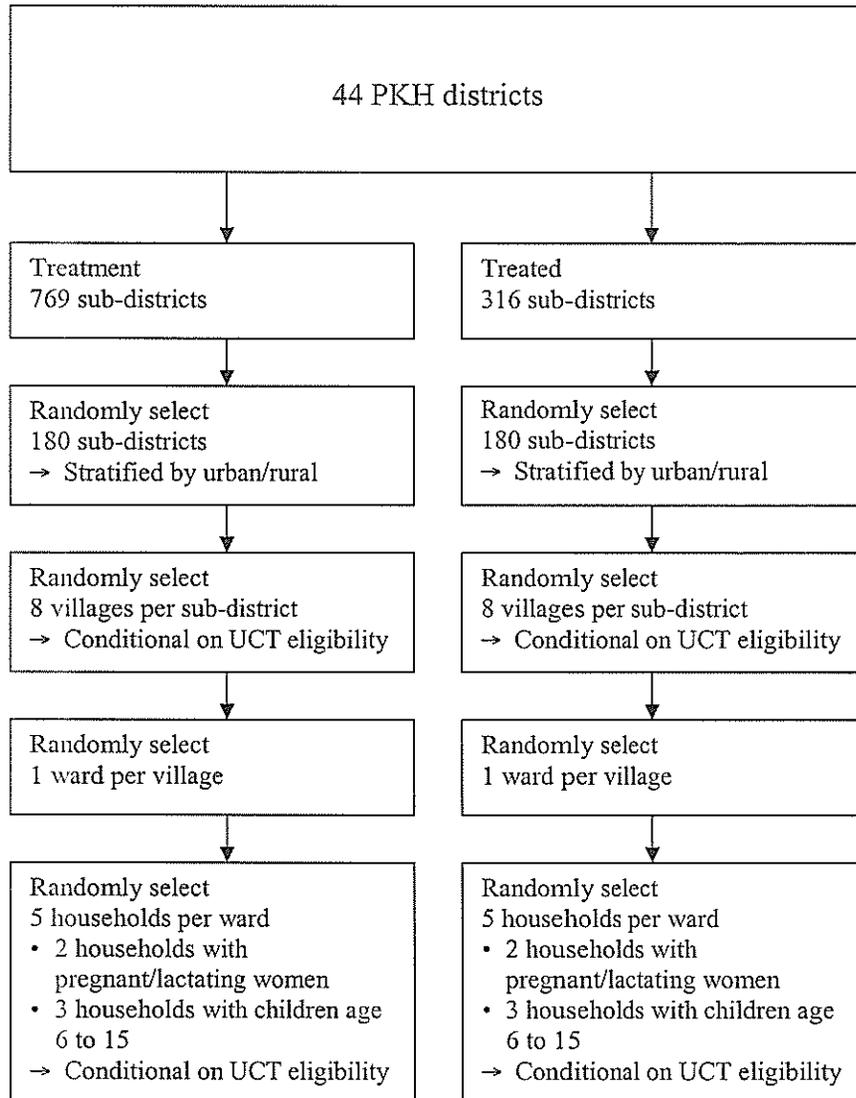


Figure 3 Baseline sample selection PKH



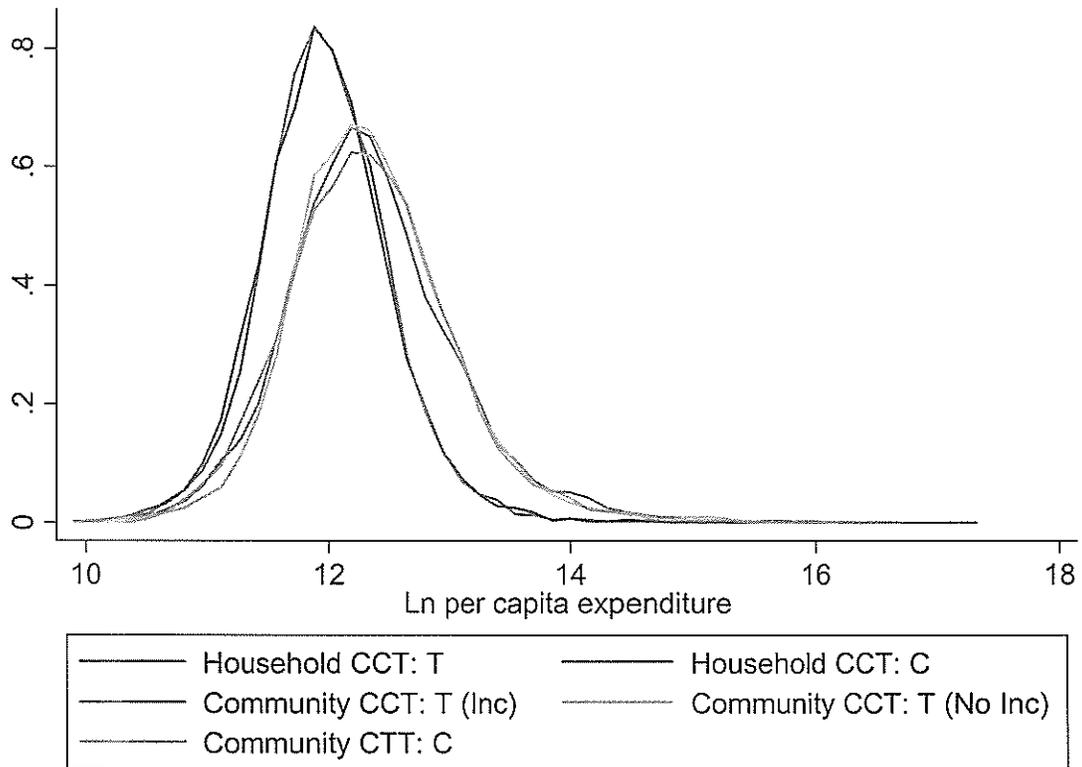


Figure 4 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly expenditures for treatment and control groups

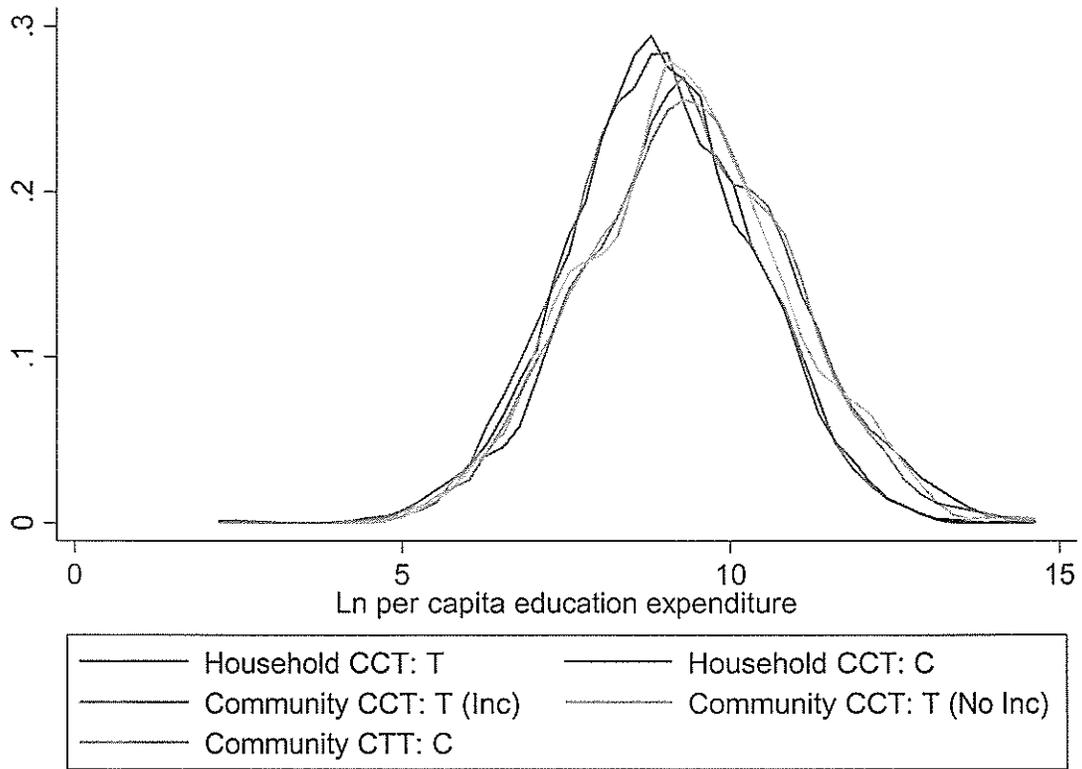


Figure 5 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly education expenditures for treatment and control groups

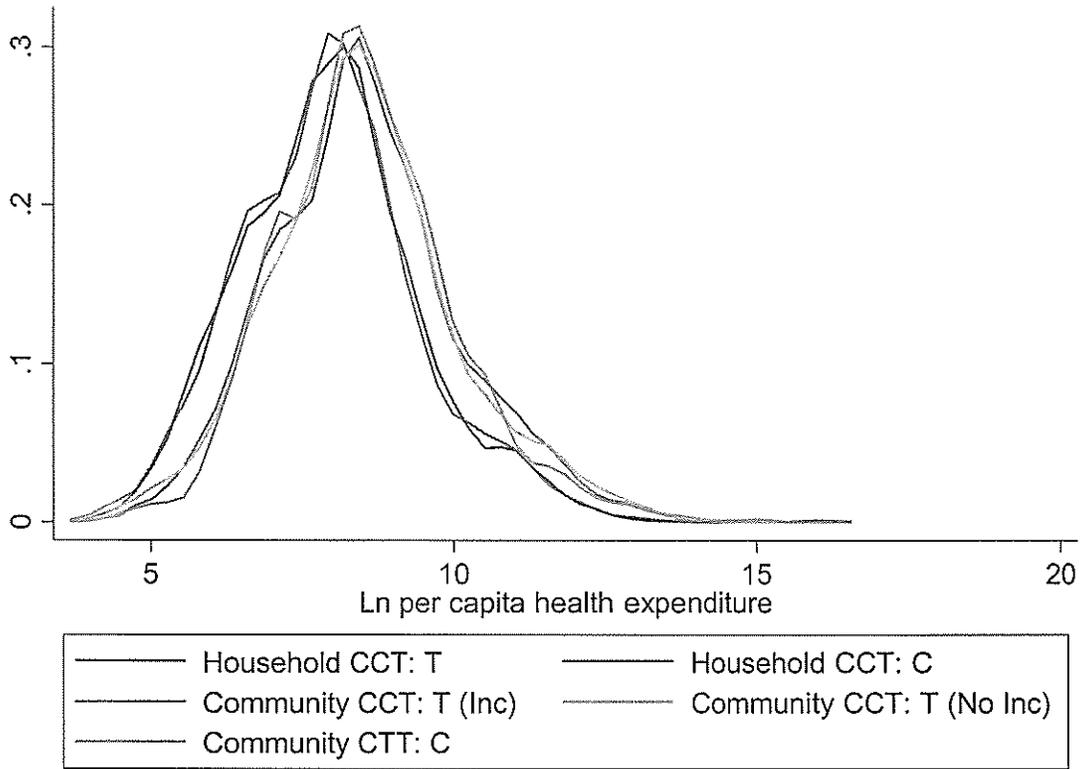


Figure 6 Distribution of Ln per capita monthly health expenditures for treatment and control groups