Should Cash Transfers Be Conditional?

Conditionality, Preventive Care, and Health Outcomes

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Online Appendix

A1-DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Definition	Mean	Sd.	Min	Max
Covariates:				
1 if the child is born after median family registration date, 0 otherwise	0.35	0.48	0	1
1 if the child is born after 10th percentile family registration date, 0 otherwise	0.4	0.49	0	1
1 if the child is born after 20th percentile family registration date, 0 otherwise	0.38	0.49	0	1
1 if the child is interviewed in first wave, 0 otherwise	0.49	0.5	0	1
1 if the child is interviewed in second wave, 0 otherwise	0.37	0.48	0	1
1 if the child is interviewed in third wave, 0 otherwise	0.14	0.35	0	1
1 if the child is female, 0 if the child is a male	0.48	0.5	0	1
Child age in years	1.16	0.81	0	2
Family size	6.84	2.36	2	21
Order of the child in the family	4.23	1.84	1	13
Logarithm of order of the child in the family	1.34	0.46	0	2.56
1 if head has below primary education, 0 otherwise	0.66	0.47	0	1
1 if head has below secondary education, 0 otherwise	0.3	0.46	0	1
1 if head has secondary education, 0 otherwise	0.04	0.19	0	1
1 if mother has below primary education, 0 otherwise	0.59	0.49	0	1
1 if mother has below secondary education, 0 otherwise	0.36	0.48	0	1
1 if mother has secondary education, 0 otherwise	0.05	0.22	0	1
Number of siblings in the 0-6 age group	2.44	1	0	7
Number of siblings in the 7-13 age group	1.42	1.2	0	6
Number of siblings in the 14-17 age group	0.39	0.67	0	3
1 if the household lives in the rural part of the municipality, 0 otherwise	0.61	0.49	0	1
Other:				
Number of visits the child received since born until ≤36 months old	1.25	1.7	0	12
Number of siblings subject to the conditionality	1.35	1.09	0	6
health index on morbidity, chronic, global and risk of malnutrition	0	0.54	-1.87	0.57
1 if the child suffers acute diarrhoea in the last 15 days, 0 otherwise	0.21	0.41	0	1
1 if the child suffers acute respiratory infection in the last 15 days	0.41	0.49	0	1
1 if the child is stunted, 0 otherwise	0.22	0.41	0	1
1 if the child is underweight, 0 otherwise	0.12	0.33	0	1
1 if the child is at risk of being wasted	0.15	0.36	0	1
Amount of last payment received from *FeA*	87336	69145.9	0	930000
1 if the household received a positive payment from *FeA*	0.78	0.42	0	1
1 if the household received a payment higher than 25th percentile of the distribution	0.78	0.42	0	1
1 if the household received a payment higher than 50th percentile of the distribution	0.59	0.49	0	1
1 if the household received a payment higher than 75th percentile of the distribution	0.29	0.46	0	1
1 if the household received a payment higher than 90th percentile of the distribution	0.12	0.33	0	1

A2- THE EFFECT OF CONDITIONALITY ON PREVENTIVE CARE VISITS

Dependent variable: Nro of care visits	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A - FRD 10th percentile			
After_FRD	-0.495**	-0.475**	-0.514**
	[0.191]	[0.186]	[0.253]
Number of siblings born Before_FRD _10th pctl			0.035
			[0.076]
Number of siblings born Before_FRD*After_FRD_10th pctl			0.027
			[0.091]
Observations	3,591	3,591	3,591
R-squared	0.284	0.307	0.308
Panel B - FRD 20th percentile			
After_FRD	-0.608***	-0.549***	-0.698***
	[0.187]	[0.186]	[0.229]
Number of siblings born Before_FRD _20th pctl			0.004
			[0.074]
Number of siblings born Before_FRD*After_FRD_20th pctl			0.082
			[0.094]
Observations	3,591	3,591	3,591
R-squared	0.285	0.308	0.308
Community fixed effects*Survey fixed effects	yes	yes	yes
Cohort and age effects	yes	yes	yes
Individual controls	no	no	yes
Mean dep. Variable		*1.25*	

Notes: This table shows the OLS effect of lack of conditionality (born after Family Registration Date dummy) on the number of health care visits. The upper panel shows estimates using the 10th percentile of the FRD, the bottom using the 20th percentile. In column 1 we control for municipalities fixed effects, survey time dummies, the interaction between municipalities fixed effects and survey dummies, months of birth dummies, and age in years dummies. In columns 2 and 3 we add individual and households characteristics (gender, logarithm of birth order, family size, maternal and paternal education dummies, number of sibling in the 0-6, 7-13, and 14-17 age groups, rural area). In column 3 we include a control for the number siblings born before FRD, and its interaction with the dummy for being born after FRD. Standard errors clustered at the municipality level in brackets.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

A 3- DIFFERENCES IN SUBSIDY PAYMENT AND AMOUNT ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN BORN AFTER FRD

	FeA amount (pesos)	FeA payment positive	FeA payment greater than 50th pctile	FeA payment greater than 75th pctile	FeA payment greater than 90th pctile
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A - FRD 10th percentile					
Born after FRD	2,257.99	-0.007	-0.013	-0.005	0.022
	[6,507.796]	[0.040]	[0.043]	[0.043]	[0.027]
Observations	2,641	2,641	2,641	2,641	2,641
R-squared	0.248	0.209	0.256	0.292	0.234
Panel B - FRD 20th percentile					
Born after FRD	-8,725.60	-0.061	-0.087	-0.064	-0.031
	[7,640.754]	[0.045]	[0.059]	[0.045]	[0.039]
Observations	2,641	2,641	2,641	2,641	2,641
R-squared	0.248	0.21	0.256	0.293	0.234
Mean dep var.	*87,336*	*0.78*	*0.59*	*0.29*	*0.12*

Notes: This table shows the OLS relation between households' payment received and having a child born after Family Registration Date to the program. The upper panel shows estimates using the 10th percentile of the FRD, the bottom using the 20th percentile. In the first column the dependent variable is the amount of pesos received in the last *FeA* payment, in the second a dummy for having received a positive payment, in the third a dummy for having received a payment above the 25th percentile of the amount distribution, in the fourth a dummy for the amount being greater than the 50th percentile, in the fifth greater than the 75th percentile, and in the last greater than the 90th percentile. Controls include individual and households characteristics (months and years of birth dummies, age in year dummies, gender, logarithm of birth order, family size, maternal and paternal education dummies, number of sibling in the 0-6, 7-13, and 14-17 age groups, rural area), municipalities fixed effects, survey time dummies and the interaction between municipalities fixed effects and survey dummies.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

A 4-OLS REGRESSION OF HEALTH OUTCOMES ON PREVENTIVE CARE VISITS

	Health index	Acute Diarrhoea	Respiratory infections	Stunted	Under weight	Risk of being Wasted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A - FRD 10th percentile						
After_FRD	-0.065	0.046	0.003	0.023	0.069**	0.024
	[0.047]	[0.033]	[0.034]	[0.032]	[0.033]	[0.031]
Observations	3,221	3,591	3,589	3,275	3,285	3,228
R-squared	0.176	0.103	0.144	0.194	0.134	0.13
Panel B - FRD 20th percentile						
After_FRD	-0.117***	0.068**	0.049	0.042	0.086***	0.017
	[0.043]	[0.031]	[0.038]	[0.030]	[0.030]	[0.033]
Observations	3,221	3,591	3,589	3,275	3,285	3,228
R-squared	0.177	0.103	0.145	0.195	0.134	0.13
Mean dep variable	*0*	*0.21*	*0.41*	*0.22*	*0.12*	*0.15*

Notes: This table shows the OLS coefficients of lack of conditionality (born after Family Registration Date dummy) on health outcomes. The upper panel shows estimates using the 10^{th} percentile of the FRD, the bottom using the 20^{th} percentile. Controls include individual and households characteristics (months and years of birth dummies, age in year dummies, gender, logarithm of birth order, family size, maternal and paternal education dummies, number of sibling in the 0-6, 7-13, and 14-17 age groups, rural area), municipalities fixed effects, survey time dummies and the interaction between municipalities fixed effects and survey dummies. Standard errors clustered at the municipality level in brackets.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

A 5-OLS REDUCED FORM REGRESSION OF LACK OF CONDITIONALITY ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

	Health index	Acute Diarrhoea	Respiratory infections	Stunted	Under weight	Risk of being Wasted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A - Instrument: After_FRD 10th percentile						
Preventive care visits	0.137	-0.096	-0.005	-0.049	-0.146	-0.05
	[0.109]	[0.073]	[0.071]	[0.071]	[0.093]	[0.068]
Observations	3,221	3,591	3,589	3,275	3,285	3,228
F(1,56)	7	6.54	6.55	6.59	6.57	6.93
Prob>F	0.0106	0.0133	0.0132	0.013	0.0131	0.0109
Panel A - Instrument: After_FRD 20th percentile						
Preventive care visits	0.209*	-0.123*	-0.089	-0.073	-0.151*	-0.031
	[0.112]	[0.070]	[0.078]	[0.062]	[0.077]	[0.061]
Observations	3,221	3,591	3,589	3,275	3,285	3,228
F(1,56)	8.65	8.75	8.76	8.52	8.34	8.63
Prob>F	0.0047	0.0045	0.0045	0.0051	0.0055	0.0048
Mean dep variable	*0*	*0.21*	*0.41*	*0.22*	*0.12*	*0.15*

Notes: This table shows the coefficients of a separate Two-Stage Least Square regression of a health variable (as indicated in the column heading) on preventive care. The upper panel shows estimates using the 10th percentile of the FRD, the bottom using the 20th percentile. Controls include individual and households characteristics (months and years of birth dummies, age in year dummies, gender, logarithm of birth order, family size, maternal and paternal education dummies, number of sibling in the 0-6, 7-13, and 14-17 age groups, rural area), municipalities fixed effects, survey time dummies and the interaction between municipalities fixed effects and survey dummies. Preventive care visit is instrumented with the dummy for being born after Family Registration Date. Standard errors clustered at the municipality level in brackets.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.