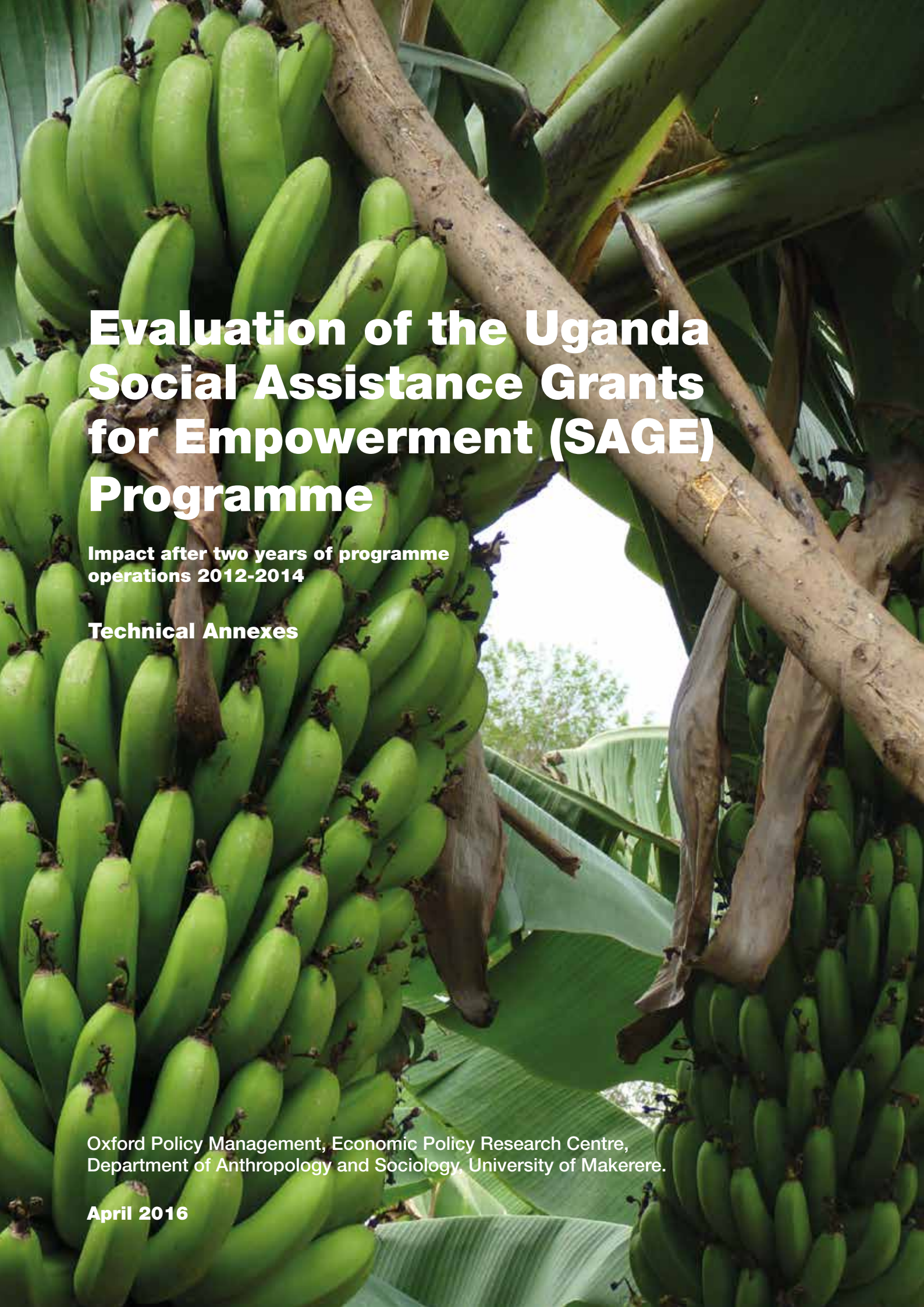

Evaluation of the Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme

Impact after two years of programme operations 2012-2014

Technical Annexes

Oxford Policy Management, Economic Policy Research Centre, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Makerere.

April 2016

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Preface

This volume provides the technical annexure to Merttens *et al*. *Evaluation of The Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) Programme – Impact after two years of programme operations 2012-2014 Final report*, April 2016. The authors of these annexes are: Fred Merttens, Esméralda Sindou, Alina Lipcan, Luca Pellerano, Michele Binci, Sarah Ssewanyana, Stella Neema, Ramlatu Attah, Sope Otulana, Chris Hearle and Sabine Garbarino.

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Abbreviations

ATT	Average treatment effect on the treated
BI	Baseline (used in tables only)
CIA	Conditional independence assumption
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DID	Difference-in-differences
EI	Endline (used in tables only)
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus group discussion
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
KII	Key informant interview
LC1	Village chairperson
LCD	Labour capacity and dependency
MIS	Management information system
MGRS	WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OLS	Ordinary least squares
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSM	Propensity score matching
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RDD	Regression discontinuity design
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SCG	Senior Citizens Grant
TLU	Tropical livestock unit
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Ugandan shilling
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
VFSG	Vulnerable Family Support Grant
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WHO	World Health Organization

Annex A: Theory of change

The evaluation of SAGE originates from a theory of change that recognises the overall effectiveness of social cash transfers in tackling poverty and vulnerability, while promoting broader developmental impacts.

The main objective of SAGE is empowering recipient households by:

- **reducing material deprivation**;
- **increasing economic security**;
- **increasing access to services**; and
- **reducing social exclusion**.

The two programmes implemented (**VFSG** and **SCG**) deliver cash transfer to the most vulnerable households, putting the main emphasis on adults with disabilities, the elderly, orphans, and widows.

Cash transfers directly reduce material deprivation as the payment of cash to the poor and vulnerable directly improves their living standard and increases consumption levels. An increase in food consumption is expected to improve the overall food security and nutrition within the household. Moreover, an increase in the welfare of the poor may reduce the gap between the poor and the wealthier, thereby having a positive impact on the inequality level, and may even reduce the likelihood of households falling beneath the national poverty line.

Cash transfers are likely to produce other positive effects by allowing households to consume more productive consumption bundles, participate in or diversify their economic activities, and invest in physical, social, and human capital (i.e. education, health, nutrition) to reduce vulnerability and ensure future income streams.

Providing households with regular cash transfers may help obviate or remove barriers of access to social and other services, such as education, health and financial services.

Increased material wellbeing and access to services may thus translate into increased subjective wellbeing. Households in receipt of cash transfers who are experiencing or feel like they are experiencing increases in the quality of their daily existence, and the number and types of choices they are able to make, may feel more empowered, have an increased sense of dignity and self-worth, and an increased sense of social belonging and solidarity.

The aim of the evaluation was to assess SAGE against its main objectives, by identifying and tracking specific indicators for each objective.

A.1 Objective 1: Reducing material deprivation

Consumption expenditure, poverty and wellbeing	The receipt of cash transfers directly raises household consumption levels. The cash transfer will be used to increase consumption of a range of different items in different areas (such as food, clothing, assets, water, housing, health care and transport). Some of the cash will also be devoted to non-consumption transactions – such as repaying debts, saving, or providing informal support to vulnerable relatives. The poor devote a larger share of their consumption to food, in comparison to the wealthier. An increase in food expenditure is thus likely; however, the budget share of food consumption may decrease as more resources are now available for other spending purposes. The overall increase in consumption levels reduces the poverty headcount as some of the households with a consumption level below the poverty line consume more, and thus graduate out of poverty. Over the longer term, if the additional resources supplied by the cash transfer are productively invested or used to build assets or savings, the fall in poverty among SAGE recipients would be expected to be even more marked (investment in income generation and possible multiplier effects). For some households the increase in consumption will not be sufficient to increase their consumption level above the poverty line. However, we expect to see a reduction in the poverty gap and inequality as the gap between the poorer and the wealthier is now reduced.
Quantitative indicators	Mean household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent. Proportion of households below national poverty line. Poverty gap. Chronic poverty, as measured by proportion of households below the national poverty line at time of both baseline and endline survey (two years after baseline) Value of transfer as proportion of household monthly expenditure. Proportion of household expenditure on shoes and clothing (excluding school ware).
Food security and nutrition	As a large share of the consumption of the poor is devoted to food, we expect the receipt of cash to raise food spending in the household. Cash transfers allow additional food to be purchased in households that face food deficits or chronic hunger, as well as greater variety of food and possibly better quality food. More and better food consumption implies increased food security and higher nutritional intake for the members of the household. Therefore, provided there are no significant supply side constraints in local food markets, a regular transfer of cash should substantially reduce food insecurity and increase the nutritional status of the members of the household, including children.
Indicators	Percentage of children under five severely and moderately stunted (height-for-age). Percentage of children under five severely and moderately wasted (weight-for-height). Percentage of children under five severely and moderately underweight (weight-for-age). Dietary diversity index: For household For persons over 65 years. Mean per adult equivalent consumption value of food. Number of meals consumed in the day before the survey: Per child Per adult Per older person (over 65 years).
Qualitative research questions	How is poverty defined? What different wellbeing categories exist within different communities? What are the main characteristics of each of these groups? (e.g. social characteristics, assets, coping strategies, power and influence, etc.) How are households in the community distributed among these categories? How does this distribution change over time? What is the distribution of poverty and wellbeing within households? What are the causes of poverty? How have these changed over time? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected poverty levels among different groups of people?

A.2 Objective 2: Increasing economic security

Labour participation	A concern in policy debates surrounding safety nets is whether the additional income provided constitutes, in the short run, an incentive to reduce work effort in income-generating activities. Conversely, if the programme is successful in encouraging households to engage in production and investment, in the long run the number of adults working within treated households may actually increase. However, as households take time to move into productive and investment activities, it is unlikely that we will see a positive impact on labour supply in the short term. Moreover, given that the target recipients are the most vulnerable households, identified as those mostly that include the elderly, orphans and disabled, the expected impact on labour participation is likely to be very small on the direct recipients. A positive impact is likely to be more apparent in those households where the most vulnerable members live with other working age adults.
Indicators	Labour participation rate: Percentage of working age adults engaged in economically productive activities. Mean number of hours per week spent working for (able-bodied) working age adults.
Child work	Cash transfers targeted towards the most vulnerable households are expected to reduce the time children spend in economically productive activities and/or domestic duties. If child work was needed to make ends meet, extra resources are likely to alleviate poverty for recipient households and therefore reduce the need for children to engage in productive activities. More assets and better housing conditions also reduce the amount of time to be devoted to household duties.
Indicators	Child labour participation rate: percentage of children (5–17) engaged in economically productive activities. Mean number of hours per week spent working (in economically productive activities) for children (5–17)(3). Percentage of children performing domestic duties. Mean number of hours per week spent on domestic duties for children (5–17)(3).
Investment in productive assets and income-generating activities	Cash transfers are expected to have a positive impact on asset accumulation and investment activities. Cash transfers might both protect households from drawing down on their assets at times of hardship, as well as facilitating investment in productive assets (including livestock) or activities, thus enabling households to have a more sustainable impact on their wellbeing. Receipt of extra resources might even allow households to start or invest more in income-generating activities, with positive effects on income diversification and overall living standards.
Indicators	Value of productive assets purchased in last 12 months. Ownership of key assets. Mean number of cash income sources per household.
Vulnerability to shocks and ability to cope with shocks	The cash transfer may enable households to better cope with unexpected events and risks in the short term. It is expected that households' capacity to mitigate risk through access to a wider range of non-destructive coping mechanisms (formal and informal credit, more assets, more productive income sources, etc.) will decrease their vulnerability to poverty in the longer term.
Indicators	Percentage of households reporting a change in their subjective welfare assessment and the reasons for this. Distribution of coping strategies (rationing, borrowing, selling assets, withdrawing children from school, etc.)
Qualitative research questions	What livelihood activities do different individuals and households typically engage in? How and why have these changed in recent years? How and why do people move between different livelihood activities? What are the preferred sources of livelihood and why? What are the constraints and challenges to participating in these forms of livelihoods? What role does formal or informal employment play in livelihoods? How do participation in, and forms of, livelihood activities vary within households (particularly with regard to child participation in livelihood activities)? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected livelihood choices and options? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected formal and informal employment opportunities? What are the key risks that different individuals, households and/or social groups face? How are these categorised (e.g. long-term trends, seasonal changes, shocks)? Have risks changed over time? How and why? What determines different levels of vulnerability to these risks? What effects do these risks have if they occur? What strategies are adopted to reduce, mitigate and/or cope with vulnerability to, and the effects of, these? How does the SAGE cash transfer affect the ability to reduce, mitigate and cope with different stresses and shocks?

A.3 Objective 3: Increasing access to services

Uptake of health services and improvements in health-seeking behaviours	Cash transfers are expected to increase the proportion of consumption expenditure allocated to accessing health services. Health is relevant not only for wellbeing but as an investment in human capital. We therefore expect an increase in the level of consumption devoted to health, as well as improved health-seeking behaviour. Improved access to health services and increased wellbeing more generally in terms of nutritional status, poverty status, and reduced labour for children and old people, and increased productive capacity through investment in productive assets (which may increase efficiency etc.) may lead to less incidence of illness or injury. It should be noted that the effect on access to treatment, health expenditure and ultimately health status is highly dependent on the state of the supply of health services in SAGE areas.
Indicators	Mean spending on health care. Percentage of individuals ill/injured in past 30 days. Percentage of cases where health care was sought.
Uptake of education services and improved attendance at school	Cash transfers are expected to increase the proportion of consumption expenditure allocated to meeting the various expenses associated with educating children (and other household members) in recipient households. These costs can include school fees or 'funds', transport, boarding fees, uniforms, books and stationery. By reducing the financial barriers to education services the cash transfer is expected to ensure higher school retention rates and lower absenteeism. Increased attendance and class retention may result in better class completion rates. As with health services, the effect on access to education and education status outcomes depends to a great deal on the availability and quality of schools in the areas where the programme operates.
Indicators	Percentage of children of primary school age currently enrolled in school. Percentage of children of primary school age not enrolled in school due to cost and/or child labour requirements. Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending school. Percentage of children of primary school age not currently attending school due to cost and/or child labour requirements. Primary school class progression rate.
Access to financial services and other services	By providing a reliable source of income the cash transfer may increase households' demand for, and access to, financial services. Recipients may be more likely to be seen as creditworthy by formal and informal financial providers. Also, the cash transfer might allow households to accumulate savings, thereby increasing the likelihood that the household will access formal or informal financial products. As with the social services referred to above, this effect is likely to be more apparent where formal financial products are available and appropriate. Receipt of the SAGE cash transfer may either increase or decrease the likelihood of households receiving other benefits from other social support programmes. Distributers of other social support programmes may view SAGE recipients either as more deserving of support, due to their receipt of the SAGE cash transfer, because they have already been identified as needing support, or as less deserving, given that they are already receiving some kind of support.
Indicators	Percentage of households reporting being able to borrow from a formal financial institution if they desire. Percentage of households reporting borrowing from a formal financial institution. Percentage of households reporting being able to save in a formal financial institution. Percentage of households reporting saving in a formal financial institution. Percentage of households reporting any saving. Distribution of other interventions being received by households.

A.4 Objective 4: Reducing social exclusion

Inter- and intra-household relations **Impact on attitudes and notions of empowerment**	By alleviating household budget constraints cash transfers may have an indirect positive effect on inter- and intra-household relations. By reducing households' vulnerability to poverty and other shocks, increasing access to services and increasing income-generating activities receipt of cash transfers should allow households to enjoy better living standards. Improved living standards may both reduce the burden placed by poor households on other households in the community, and they may better enable households to support the needy both within and between households. The cash transfer may improve the sense of empowerment felt by households and household members by increasing wellbeing, access to services and the number and types of choices available to households. Where a woman is the recipient of the transfer and/or is in charge of deciding how to spend the transfer and manage the household budget there may also be a positive impact on women's empowerment in particular. Improving nutrition, material assets and reducing child work are likely to benefit girls especially, as they are often the most deprived members of poor households. We therefore expect better gender balance in terms of health, education, labour participation and empowerment within the household, as well as in the community.
Indicators	Percentage of households receiving cash support from other households. Percentage of households giving cash support to other households. Percentage of households receiving in-kind support from other households. Percentage of households giving in-kind support to other households. Percentage of women making major household budget decisions. Percentage of women deciding how cash transfer is spent. Girl primary enrolment rate. Distribution of reasons why school-age girls are not currently enrolled in education. Distribution of agree/disagree statements on various social and gender roles within the household and community(7). Percentage of households who feel they have control over changes in their own household. Percentage of households who feel they have control over changes in their community. Percentage of households voting in national elections. Percentage of households voting in local elections. Percentage of households attending village/community meetings.
Qualitative research questions	What influence do social norms based on gender, age, ethnicity, etc. have on individuals' and households' capacities and entitlements? How does social identity affect control over resources and decision-making? What patterns of differentiation and exclusion exist with respect to opportunities, markets, information, and services? What factors affect levels of social cohesion within the community? What are the forms and sources of disputes and tension between and within households? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, informal institutions, social relations and cohesion? What are the key organisations and individuals inside and outside a community that influence peoples' lives? What are their relationships with, importance to, and effectiveness among different groups within communities (e.g. in terms of decision-making, accessibility, and services) and outside the community (in terms of participation, accessibility, and services)? On whom do people rely for different kinds of assistance (e.g. cash, goods, finding employment, entering university, etc.)? What are the perceptions of the social contract (i.e. relationships between and obligations/entitlements of governments and citizens), particularly around social protection and poverty reduction? How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, formal institutions and perceptions of the social contract?

Annex B: Sampling methodology and survey weights

B.1 Sampling methodology

The quantitative survey was implemented in 398 clusters across 48 sub-counties in eight programme districts.[1] The two targeting mechanisms (SCG and VFSG) were randomly assigned evenly between the 48 sub-counties, with the exception of the Karamoja region in which only the SCG targeting mechanism was employed. The SAGE programme implemented the targeting process in evaluation areas where selected recipients received the transfer, but only after they were surveyed at baseline by the evaluation teams.

The households in the evaluation areas that were selected for the programme are referred to as the **treatment group.** The comparison households that were selected were those households that fell just shy of the selection thresholds. For SCG the threshold is 65 years of age, dropping to 60 years of age in the Karamoja region. For VFSG eligibility depends on a household's labour capacity and dependency (LCD) score, with the threshold score for eligibility varying by region. Households who fell just below the relevant SCG/VFSG threshold are referred to as the **comparison group.**

Given the selection of RDD analysis was conducted on the UNHS and the SAGE pre-pilot sub-county MIS data to determine the appropriate bandwidth of eligibility scores that would be included in the evaluation sample. This selection was based on a trade-off between being close enough to the eligibility threshold to increase the chances of satisfying the assumptions underpinning RDD, whilst ensuring that there was enough density of households within each community to ensure that the budgeted fieldwork model was still affordable.

Based on this analysis a bandwidth of +/- 15 around the eligibility threshold for both the SCG and VFSG targeting methodologies was applied.

B.1.1 Selection of evaluation sub-counties

Evaluation sub-counties were randomly selected from a list of sub-counties provided by the Uganda 2002 census. This list had to be adjusted to incorporate the 2010 sub-county boundary changes, with the populations of the new sub-counties provided by SAGE. The sample frame was thus comprised of the 74 sub-counties (as defined by the old administrative boundaries) in the eight programme evaluation districts, minus six that were excluded from selection for the evaluation. These were the first six 'pre-pilot' sub-counties for which the registration process had already been implemented: two in Kyenjojo, two in Kiboga, and two in Kaberamaido.

Prior to selection, this list of 68 sub-counties was first randomly divided into two lists, one from which SCG sub-counties were drawn and one from which VFSG sub-counties were drawn. This random allocation of treatment was done to ensure a similar spread of sub-counties in both SCG and VFSG lists, allowing for rigorous comparison across the two targeting methodologies. The 24 SCG and 24 VFSG sub-counties to be covered by the evaluation were then randomly selected from the SCG and VFSG sub-county lists respectively. Sub-counties were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS).

1 Apac, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Nebbi.

The sampling of evaluation sub-counties had to account for the fact that in Karamoja only the SCG targeting mechanism was to be applied. To avoid sub-counties in the Karamoja region being over-represented in the SCG sub-county list, the list of VFSG sub-counties was not restricted to exclude those in the Karamoja region. Instead those Karamoja sub-counties that were randomly allocated to the VFSG sub-county list were then excluded, with the 24 VFSG evaluation sub-counties randomly selected from the restricted sub-county list.

The 48 evaluation sub-counties thus constitute close to two-thirds of all sub-counties in the eight evaluation districts, and seven-tenths of all *available* sub-counties in those districts.

B.1.2 Selection of evaluation primary sampling units

Within selected evaluation sub-counties a number of primary sampling units (PSUs) or clusters were drawn. The precise number of clusters depended on balancing a number of different factors: whether the unit was practically viable for use as a cluster for survey implementation; the population density of treatment and comparison households per cluster at the specified bandwidth; the number of clusters required at the specified bandwidth in order to achieve the proposed household sample size; and the number of clusters that it was financially viable to survey.

400 clusters (200 SCG; 200 VFSG) were randomly selected from across the 48 evaluation sub-counties, where the unit of cluster was the village, and using PPS based on the number of households within the bandwidth in each PSU. Due to the use of PPS and the relatively large size of a few villages compared to all the other villages, one SCG community was selected twice. Furthermore, during fieldwork it was found that two SCG communities in the sample frame that had been selected were in fact one community. This means that the final number of SCG communities is 198 and not 200, meaning that the final cluster sample comprised 398 discrete villages.

B.1.3 Selection of evaluation households

From each of the 398 sampled villages, five treatment and five comparison group households were randomly selected for interview; with the exception of the two clusters that were sampled twice, from which 10 treatment and 10 comparison households were selected. In cases where insufficient treatment or comparison households were present within a particular village, the sample was re-distributed according to the following protocol:

- For low density villages that contain between six and nine evaluation households (i.e. treatment or comparison households within the evaluation bandwidth), replacements were taken from other sampled villages within the same sub-county. This was done by randomly selecting replacement households from the full list of households living in sampled evaluation villages in the same sub-county, *that had not already been sampled.*
  - In order to minimise the negative effect of the redistribution of sampled households between clusters on the logistics of the fieldwork, we restricted the total number of households to be interviewed within a particular village to a maximum of 12 households.
- Extremely low density villages containing less than six households within the bandwidth in total (either treatment or comparison) were dropped from the sample frame. Analysis of the most recent available SAGE MIS data from the six pre-pilot sub-counties shows that this represents only a very small proportion of beneficiaries and villages.

Table B.1: Villages and beneficiary households to be dropped		
	Number dropped as a result of rule	Proportion dropped as a result of rule
VFSG		
Beneficiaries	2	0.1%
Villages	2	1.3%
SCG		
Beneficiaries	3	0.2%
Villages	5	3.3%
Source: SAGE enrolment data from six pilot sub-counties.		

Under this approach the **impact estimates are representative of programme impact among households close to the eligibility thresholds that are located in villages with sufficient population density around the eligibility threshold.**

B.1.4 Final sample size

Table B.2 presents the final sample size of PSUs and households for the SAGE baseline survey.

Table B.2: Final sample size				
	Number PSUs	Treatment households	Comparison households	Total households
SCG	198	992	999	**1,991**
VFSG	200	989	1,000	**1,989**
Total	**398**	**1,981**	**1,999**	**3,980**

B.2 Selection of control communities

Assessing the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on local markets and infrastructure required the comparison of **treatment communities** where the SAGE cash transfer was implemented to control communities where the SAGE cash transfer was not implemented. The objective was to select 100 control communities to act as comparators to the 398 treatment communities in the sample.

Given that the selection of treatment communities by the SAGE programme was purposive rather than random, care had to be taken in the selection of control communities to ensure that they were as statistically similar as possible treatment communities so as to be good comparators.

PSM is an approach that can be used to identify appropriate comparator communities to assess the impact of the SAGE cash transfer on local markets and infrastructure. It does this by matching control communities to treatment communities based on selected observable characteristics. The application of matching enables the construction of a more balanced dataset (in the sense that control and treatment communities exhibit similar observable characteristics at baseline), and builds confidence that communities with similar observable characteristics are used to estimate the impact of the SAGE cash transfer.

The SAGE pilot districts were selected according to an index developed by the MoGLSD (see Ssewanyana 2007). Using data from the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census, the index ranked all districts by region (Central, Northern, Eastern and Western), according to their share of specific demographic groups, as well as based on health and education criteria.[2] Using this method 14 pilot districts were ultimately selected: Kiboga and Kyankwanzi in Central region, Katwaki and Kaberamaido in Eastern region, Kyenjojo and Kyegegwa in Western region, Apac, Kole, Nebbi, and Zombo in Northern region, and Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak in Karamoja. In order to obtain maximum comparability, the control communities were thus selected from six non-programme districts, chosen using the same rationale as was used to select the 14 pilot programme districts. The six control districts selected were: Nakasongola in Central region; Kamuli and Buyende in Eastern region; Pader and Agago in Northern region; and Kamwenge in Western region.

To select specific control communities we then derived the first stage of PSM, the estimation of the **propensity score** $p_i(x)$). The propensity score gives the *probability* of being a treatment community based on a set of observable characteristics. The propensity score is estimated using a probit regression including a set of selected set of observable characteristics affecting treatment status:

$$p_i(x) = \Phi_i(\beta_j x_{ji}) \text{ where } j = 1, \dots, k \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, N$$

Once the propensity score was derived treatment communities were matched to control communities using **nearest neighbour matching.** That is, each treatment community was matched to the control community with the most similar propensity score.

To conduct the matching OPM requested permission from UBOS for permission to use the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. These data were aggregated at the level of the LC1[3] or community level. Treatment communities were identified in the census via their unique identifier codes.

B.2.1 Sample balance post-matching

The derivation of the propensity score used to conduct the nearest neighbour matching of treatment and control communities followed the same procedure as described in Annex C. That is, to satisfy stability bias we constructed an appropriate propensity score to ensure common trend. To do this we included carefully selected covariates affecting both the selection into treatment (i.e. measures of vulnerability) and the outcome indicator (i.e. household composition measures).

However, given that the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census is not as rich as the SAGE baseline survey (in terms of number of indicators collected), the propensity score for community matching was conducted on a smaller set of observable characteristics given in Table B.3. These covariates were used to match the 398 treatment communities to 100 control communities.

2 The characteristics included in the index are: share of children in the entire population; share of elderly persons in the entire population; share of orphans and vulnerable children in the child population; share of risky births; proportion of households living more than 5 km from health facilities; and share of children (6–12 years) not attending school. The index comprises a composite score by summing these various indicators, with final scores ranging from 125 to 277.7. The probability of a district being a pilot district increases with the score.

3 LC1 is the lowest level local of elected government and in the rural context this would be at the village level.

Table B.3 provides the raw differences in the means of the selected covariates across the sampled treatment communities and the matched control communities. This shows a strong balance of the treatment and control community samples. Across the 10 selected covariates we find a statistically significant difference in only one covariate: *average number of disabled household members.* Control communities average 0.35 disabled members per household, compared to 0.43 disabled members per household in treatment communities. This is very likely the product of the bespoke index (see above) used by the SAGE programme to select the 14 SAGE pilot districts, which used various demographic measures of vulnerability, including proportion of elderly in the population and proportion of vulnerable children. This is because age is correlated with disability and the definition of vulnerable children includes those either with disabilities themselves or children cared for by those with disabilities.

Table B.3: Sample balance of treatment and control communities

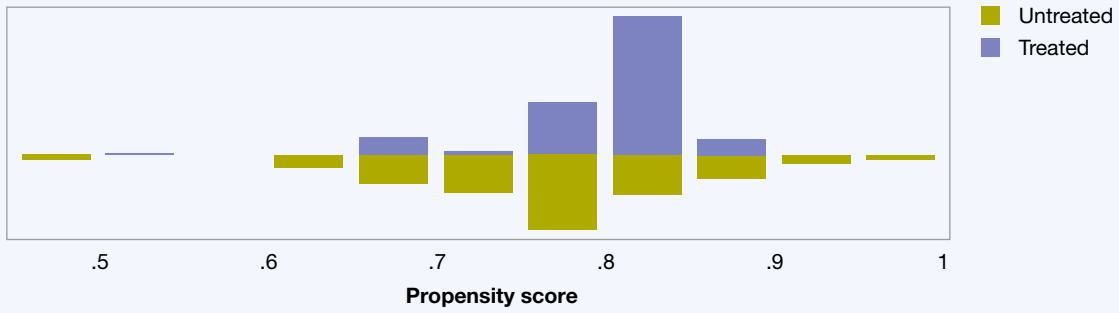
Covariates	Mean		t-test	
	Treatment	Control	t	p>|t|
Average household size	4.97	4.95	0.31	0.76
Average rooms per household	1.81	1.82	-0.11	0.91
Average number of disabled household members	0.43	0.35	2.11**	0.04
Proportion of children aged 6–12 years attending school	0.74	0.78	-1.03	0.30
Proportion of households that own a bicycle	0.38	0.36	0.76	0.45
Proportion of households that own a motorcycle	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.86
Proportion of households that own a radio	0.34	0.35	-0.81	0.42
Proportion of households where main drinking source is borehole	0.59	0.61	-0.29	0.77
Proportion of households where main drinking source is open water	0.28	0.21	1.48	0.14
Proportion of male population aged 16-64 who are literate	0.74	0.77	-1.13	0.26
Total number of communities	399	100	na	na

Source: 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicate the level of significance: *** = 99%, ** = 95%, and * = 90%.

Figure B.1 presents the distribution of the common support propensity scores. This suggests a reasonable balance in the distribution of propensity scores between treatment and control communities based on the available set of covariates available in the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. This gives further confidence that the matching exercise described above delivers control communities that are appropriate comparators for the treatment communities.

Figure B.1: Distribution of common support propensity scores



Source: 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census.

B.3 Survey weights

Weights were given by the inverse of the probability of being selected. The household's probability of selection was broken down into two component parts: 1) the probability of selection of the PSU; and 2) the probability of being selected into treatment and comparison groups from the list of all possible SAGE eligible and non-eligible households within the specified bandwidths in that PSU. In the calculation of the survey weights we ignored the probability associated with the selection of the evaluation sub-counties. Doing so reduces the variance of the final weights, thereby reducing the variance of point estimates and increasing the likelihood of detecting impact should the SAGE programme impact key outcome indicators. Furthermore, 48 out of a total 68 sub-counties have been included in the evaluation, meaning that the evaluation sample of sub-counties is already very representative of the total pilot population of sub-counties.

We defined the two component probabilities as follows:

P1: Probability of a PSU being selected. PSUs were randomly selected using the PPS techniques separately for SCG and VFSG areas, drawn from a sample frame of all PSUs within evaluation sub-counties.

$$P_1 = \frac{number\ of\ households\ in\ bandwidth\ in\ PSU}{total\ number\ of\ households\ in\ bandwidth\ in\ evaluation\ sub-counties}$$

P2: Probability of being selected from the full list of treatment or comparison group households within a PSU (depending on whether household was a treatment or comparison household)

$$P_2 = \frac{number\ of\ sampled\ treatment\ or\ control\ households\ in\ PSU}{total\ number\ of\ treatment\ or\ control\ households\ in\ PSU}$$

The final probability of a household being selected for the SAGE baseline survey was calculated by combining the above probabilities, as follows:

$$P_{Selection} = P_1 \times P_2$$

Thus, the final analytical weights applied to each household were constructed by taking the inverse probability of selection:

$$Weight = P^{-1}$$

B.4 Survey attrition

Sample attrition originates from the fact that some households that were interviewed at baseline had left their original community or were no longer available for interview at the time of the endline survey. A total of 3,828 household questionnaires were completed, against a target of 3,980. 1,878 treatment households and 1,950 comparison households were surveyed, against targets of 1,981 and 1,999 respectively. This represents an attrition rate by sampled treatment status of 3.8% overall (3.2% for treatment households, 4.4% for comparison households). A breakdown of household interviews by district is provided in Table B.4.

Table B.4: Household interviews conducted by targeting mechanism and sampled treatment status

	To be interviewed from baseline			Total interviewed			Attrition (%)		
	Treatment	Comparison	Total	Treatment	Comparison	Total	Treatment	Comparison	Total
SCG	992	999	**1,991**	962	959	**1,921**	3.0	4.0	**3.5**
VFSG	989	1,000	**1,989**	955	952	**1,907**	3.4	4.8	**4.1**
Total	**1,981**	**1,999**	**3,980**	**1,917**	**1,911**	**3,828**	**3.2**	**4.4**	**3.8**

Attrition due to loss of households during fieldwork (i.e. between baseline, midline and endline surveys) was addressed in a systematic manner for eligible and non-eligible households. Following our tracking protocol (see Table B.5) households that had moved outside their original community were tracked and interviews were sought when their new location was known to the field team. No replacements were allowed; hence households that could not be tracked or were not available for interview twice and at different dates were dropped from the study. Field data revealed that the main drivers of attrition were: migration of households to an unknown address outside their original village and/or district and the death of the sole member of one-person households.

Table B.5: Tracking protocol

	SCG		VFSG	
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Comparison
Rule	Follow the sampled individual (check the tracking sheet)	Follow the sampled individual (check the tracking sheet)	Follow the sampled individual (check the tracking sheet)	Follow the sampled individual (check the tracking sheet)
If	The household has split: follow the sampled individual	The household has split: follow the sampled individual	The household has split: follow the sampled individual	The household has split: follow the sampled individual
If	The sampled individual no longer has the card: follow the sampled individual		The sampled individual no longer has the card: follow the sampled individual	
If	You cannot track the sampled individual: follow the majority BL members. (If equal split, follow the oldest BL member)	You cannot track the sampled individual: follow the majority BL members. (If equal split, follow the oldest BL member)	You cannot track the sampled individual: follow the majority BL members. (If equal split, follow the oldest BL member)	You cannot track the sampled individual: follow the majority BL members. (If equal split, follow the oldest BL member)
If	The sampled individual has died: follow the majority of BL members	The sampled individual has died: follow the majority of BL members	The sampled individual has died: follow the majority of BL members	The sampled individual has died: follow the majority of BL members
If	The sampled individual and the household cannot be tracked: we lose the household to attrition	The sampled individual and the household cannot be tracked: we lose the household to attrition	The sampled individual and the household cannot be tracked: we lose the household to attrition	The sampled individual and the household cannot be tracked: we lose the household to attrition

A second type of attrition resulted from the fact that some households switched eligibility status between baseline and endline. If households that were treated were to be counted as comparisons, or vice versa, estimates would likely be under-estimated. We therefore reassigned sampled treatment status with actual treatment status at each round of the survey. The final attrition figures are presented in Table B.6.

Table B.6: Household interviews conducted by targeting mechanism and actual treatment status

	To be interviewed from baseline			Total interviewed			Attrition (%)		
	Treatment	Comparison	Total	Treatment	Comparison	Total	Treatment	Comparison	Total
SCG	1,081	910	1,991	1,012	909	1,921	6.4	0.1	3.5
VFSG	914	1,075	1,989	866	1,041	1,907	5.3	3.2	4.1
Total	**1,995**	**1,985**	**3,980**	**1,878**	**1,950**	**3,828**	**5.9**	**1.8**	**3.8**

Not accounting for attrition could represent a selection bias that would invalidate the impact estimates obtained from the study. For this reason the sampling weights at endline were adjusted for selective non-response, by calculating the probability of households being retained in the sample on the basis of key household characteristics at baseline. The endline weights comprised two probability components: the baseline weights and the attrition weight, calculated as the inverse of the probability of a given household being retained in the sample at endline. This probability was predicted on the basis of baseline level characteristics running a probit model for all households in the baseline sample.

Annex C: Introduction to PSM and PSM-DID methodology

C.1 General introduction to PSM

C.1.1 PSM

Matching classifies as a model under the conditional independence assumption (CIA), like the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimator; however, compared to the OLS estimator matching can address the problem of a lack of counterfactuals with an unbalanced dataset.[4] The idea behind matching is to identify a control group that matches treatment households on selected observable characteristics, to isolate the effect of SAGE. The application of matching enabled us to construct a more balanced dataset, and to be confident that households with similar observable characteristics were used to robustly estimate the impact of SAGE.

With a large set of observable characteristics (covariates) the matching estimators face a dimensionality problem. Rosenbaum and Rubin (1983)[5] have addressed this problem and proven that if matching is valid on covariates then it is also valid on summary statistics – thus the propensity score. In other words, the conditional probability of receiving treatment, Pr(x)=P(w=1|x). This allows us to match on a scalar instead of an n-dimensional space, also called PSM.

Under certain assumptions, we could, conditional on the probability of treatment, use comparison households as the counterfactual for treatment households. In other words, the PSM estimator is the mean difference in the outcome (y_i) between treatment and comparison observations on the common support, appropriately weighted by the propensity score distribution of treatment households:

$$ATT_{PSM} = E_{p(x)|SAGE=1}\{E(y_{1i}|p(x_{ik}), SAGE_i = 1) - E(y_{0i}|p(x_{ik}), SAGE_i = 0)\}$$

Estimation of PSM is divided into two stages. In the first stage the propensity score (p_i (x)) is estimated in a probit regression including selected covariates affecting treatment and the outcome indicator:

$$p_i(x) = \Phi_i(\beta_j x_{ji}) \text{ where } j = 1, \dots, k \text{ and } i = 1, \dots, N$$

To obtain the impact estimate in the second stage, the treatment and comparison households are matched on their propensity score using an algorithm, which determines the 'rules' of the weight used to aggregate outcomes across comparison households (see details in Annex C.2 below):

$$y_i = \alpha_0 + ATT_{PSM} \cdot SAGE_i + \alpha_1 p(x)_i + \varepsilon_i \text{ where } i = 1, \dots, N$$

4 If the data turn out to show no indications of a violation of the identifying assumptions of the OLS this is the most efficient estimator (Wooldridge 2002).
5 For full bibliographical details, see Wooldridge (2002).

The estimation happens in a two-stage process: in order test the statistical significance of our PSM estimate, it was necessary to bootstrap the standard errors, as the variance of the impact has to account for the extra variation in the estimated propensity score variable (Khandker *et al.* 2010).[6]

C.1.2 PSM–DID

The availability of baseline and endline data enabled us to combine two impact evaluation methods: PSM and DID (PSM–DID). Instead of matching on the endline outcome, which would be 'normal' PSM, we made use of the panel structure of the SAGE data. The panel data enabled us to compare the trend (i.e. the difference between *ex-ante* and *ex-post* outcomes) between treatment and comparison households. In other words, we matched on the first differences, i.e. the trend (or change) experienced by treatment and comparison households.

The use of PSM estimators coupled with DID has becomes standard in the evaluation literature (Moreno-Serra 2008). PSM-DID ensures that the trend experienced by treated households is only compared to the trend experienced by comparison households with similar observable characteristics.

This non-parametric propensity score approach to matching combined with DID has the potential to improve the quality of non-experimental evaluation results (Blundell and Costa Dias 2000). PSM–DID removes time invariant, unobservable effects and common macro effects between treatment and comparison groups, which are not captured by conditioning of observable characteristics (i.e. standard PSM) (Gilligan *et al.* 2009). Having the option to use the PSM–DID estimator instead of the PSM estimator is a major advantage of panel data. Furthermore, the PSM–DID is similar to the standard DID regression estimator, but it does not impose the linear functional form restriction and it re-weights the comparison observations according to the matching algorithm chosen (Smith and Todd 2005). The estimator is developed in Heckman *et al.* (1997) and Heckman *et al.* (1998).

With this estimator we were able to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (*ATT*). Compared to PSM performed on a cross-section, the second stage in PSM–DID estimates the following equation – the outcome is now the first difference:

$$(Y_{i,t} - Y_{i,t-1}) = \alpha_0 + ATT_{PSM-DID} \cdot CDCP_i + \alpha_1 p(x)_{0i} + \varepsilon_i \text{ where } i = 1, \dots, N$$

The PSM-DID estimator in panel datasets, which is more robust than using two cross-sections, is the following (Smith and Todd, 2005):[7]

$$\alpha_{PSM-DID} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i \in I_1 \cap S_p} \left\{ \left(Y_{1,t,i} - Y_{1,t-1,i}\right) - \sum_{j \in I_0 \cap S_p} W(i,j)\left(Y_{0,t,j} - Y_{0,t-1,j}\right) \right\}$$

The treatment status used for the PSM-DID estimates is based on the self-reported amount of cash received. This is gives a slightly different split between treatment and comparison households than the information held at baseline. A treatment household is by this definition 'a household which has received any amount of cash from the SAGE programme'.

6 Bootstrapping is a process whereby repeated sub-samples are drawn from the sample and the properties of the estimates are re-estimated with each re-sampling (Khandker *et al*. 2010).
7 The weights (W(i,j)) depend on the particular PSM estimator. We used kernel PSM.

PSM-DID identifies the causal impact of treatment by SAGE on the outcomes of interest if we can establish a model where the propensity score includes all relevant observable characteristics and our data include comparison households with sufficiently similar propensity scores to the treatment households. However, it relies on the two critically important assumptions of common trends across treatment and comparison groups, as well as no composition changes within each group (Blundell and Costa Dias 2000). The identifying assumptions are presented, along with their suitability, in Annex C.1.3.

C.1.3 PSM-DID assumptions

In this section we thoroughly validate the three assumptions behind PSM–DID in our full sample: (1) stability bias; (2) common support; and (3) the requirement that households have to be independently and identically distributed.

C.1.3.1 Assumption 1: Stability Bias

For cross-sectional PSM, CIA[8] has to hold. The CIA is not trivial and is not directly testable.

With PSM–DID the CIA does not need to be satisfied. We no longer need 'selection on observables'. Even if conditional independence is not satisfied, the PSM–DID estimator can still provide a consistent estimator, provided that the unobserved factors influencing the outcome and/or participation are time invariant (at least during the time of the study) (Heckman *et al*., 1997).[9]

Instead, the weaker assumption called stability bias (by Heckman *et al.*, 1997) must be satisfied. The stability bias assumption for the PSM–DID estimator is:

$$E(Y_{0t} - Y_{0\,t-1}|P(x), w = 1) = E(Y_{0t} - Y_{0\,t-1}|P(x), w = 0)$$

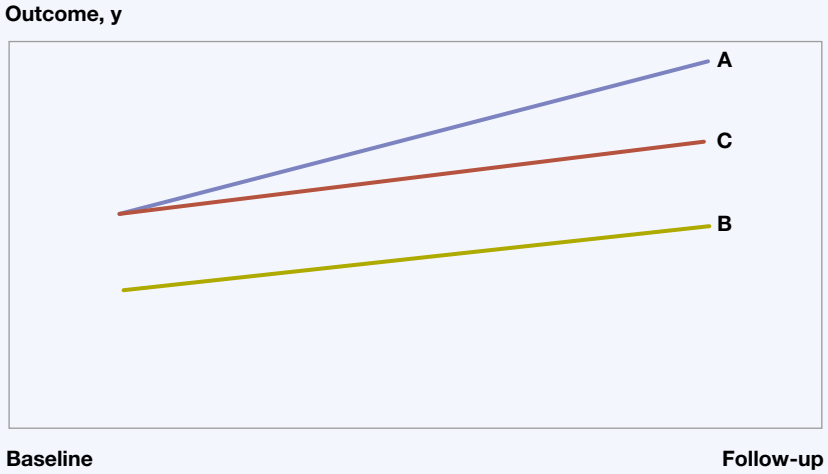
The assumption specifies that comparison households must evolve from the baseline to the endline period in the same way treatments would have done had they not been treated. This assumption, which is needed for the consistency of the PSM–DID estimator, implies that treatment and comparison households are affected in the same way by macro shocks. This, of course, is often difficult to justify when using non-experimental data (Blundell and Costa Dias 2000).

A graphical representation of stability bias is presented in the figure below. When applying matching to the first difference in outcome, the trend of the comparison (line B) is substituted for the counterfactual situation for the treatment households (non-treatment) (or line C). If this assumption holds true ATT becomes the difference in the trend between line A and C.

8 This assumption assumes selection on observables; it thus specifies that households must not influence selection into treatment based on unobservable characteristics, such as a higher inner motivation or ability. Simply, a high unobservable household gain from treatment does not lead to a larger probability of being treated.

9 Cited in Moreno-Serra (2008).

Figure C.1: PSM-DID illustration



To summarise, there are two aspects of this assumption which are important for the consistency of the PSM–DID estimator:

(1) only time invariant unobservable characteristics are allowed; and

(2) comparison and treatment households must experience common trends.

C.1.3.2 Assumption 2: Common support

The assumption of common support specifies that to arrive at unbiased estimates from matching, covariates included in the propensity score must have similar values for treatment and comparison households. In other words, for all values of observable characteristics, observations for treatment and comparison households are necessary. In practice, common support is required for the propensity score. Hence, conditional on the covariates, there must be a positive probability of treatment for both treated and comparison households, and perfect predictability of treatment and non-treatment is ruled out (Khandker *et al.* 2010):[10]

$$0 < P(w_i = 1|x_i) < 1$$

Where this assumption is not satisfied, households are off-support and excluded from the matching analysis. The *ATT* estimator is also only defined for the area where the propensity is on-support.

When performing PSM–DID common support is required both at baseline and endline. This is a non-trivial assumption given the attrition present in many panel data sets (Smith and Todd 2005). In our analysis, we have run the propensity score after adjusting for attrition. This analysis still produces common support on the propensity score.

10 $P(w_i=1|x_i)<1$ has to hold when estimating ATT, as we only need to ensure sufficient existence of potential matches in the control group (Caliendo and Kopeining, 2005).

C.2 PSM-DID methodology

C.2.1 **Stage 1:** Propensity score model specification

The first step in PSM–DID is to construct a probit model that captures the propensity to be selected into the programme (VFSG or SCG), as well as the characteristics that affect the trend of the impact indicators. In this section we describe how we have selected a number of covariates to increase the chances of satisfying the assumptions of stability bias and common support.

A household is eligible for the SAGE programme based on a normalised LCD targeting score and a fixed threshold for both VFSG and SCG based on observable characteristics.[11] Selection into treatment should theoretically not have been determined by unobservable characteristics of the household. However, the enrolment process was influenced by a range of factors that can be characterised as both observable and unobservable at community and household level, such as:

- Eligible households need a SAGE card and the provision of information from the village chief in order to enrol. The level of commitment shown by the village chief or other representatives in the village, as well as the remoteness and accessibility of the community, are likely to influence the selection into treatment.

- It is not unlikely that there may be systematic differences in the quality of data in the MIS in each community for different types of household. For example, information for households with working adults may have been more likely to be provided by younger or older household members, if the adults happened to be away working when the registration enumerators visited the household. It is even possible that better connected or more powerful households within the community could have influenced the outcome of the MIS assessment to increase their probability of being eligible (though not necessarily likely given the general lack of understanding by the population regarding the connection between the registration data collection process and the SAGE programme).

- Verification processes around eligibility status differed somewhat across communities, especially with regard to SCG. This means that 'being proactive', 'well connected' and/or 'having status within the community' could be likely to increase the likelihood of being targeted and enrolled.

The above points relate to unobservable characteristics which affect selection into the programme. However, due to the PSM–DID approach described above, if such factors did not change during the period of the SAGE impact evaluation they were not considered a problem for the consistency of the PSM–DID estimator.

Furthermore, when constructing the propensity score model, we have done our best to control for these sources of selection bias by including covariates, such as: a proxy for social network (i.e. the households that have relied on other household's assistance in the last three months); educational attainment (i.e. the more educated will be the better-informed and more able households); and a few community characteristics, such as the distance to the nearest road (proxy for accessibility) and to the headquarters (remoteness), and the presence in the community of a savings institution (proxy for commitment and influence of the village chief).

11 For VFSG households, the LCD score is a weighted average of the proportion of elderly, disabled and orphans in a household. For SCG households, the score is based on the age of the oldest member in the household: households where the oldest member is aged between 50 and 63 are possible comparators and households where the oldest member is 65 and above are eligible for treatment.

In summary, we trust that we have increase our chances to satisfy the stability bias assumption based on: (1) the targeting process and our propensity score, which includes carefully selected observable characteristics to best reflect the selection process, as well as to capture potential time-variant unobservable drivers of selection; and (2) the inclusion of community characteristics and region dummies to improve the probability matching observations that experience common macro-economic shocks. Pseudo impact for selected key outcomes indicators at baseline could be run to further support that our hypothesis holds.

Based on tests performed we are confident that common support was satisfied. We found that no significant differences remain between covariates' means for the treatment and comparison groups after matching (i.e. an indication that observable characteristics have a similar distribution across treatment and comparison); and we have joint statistical insignificance of the propensity score model after matching (i.e. there is no explanatory power left in the propensity score model, indicating that there are no large discrepancies between our treatment and comparison groups).

In other words, we have demonstrated that PSM–DID can be used to establish a viable counterfactual for the treatment group. Furthermore, our specification allows for a balanced sample at baseline for a large set of key indicators. This is shown by insignificant statistical differences at baseline between the treatment households and their matched comparators, conditional on the propensity score. A change observed between baseline and endline values can therefore be interpreted as a direct causal effect of the SAGE cash transfers.

C.2.1.1 Selection of covariates for the probit model

To satisfy the assumption of stability bias we needed to construct an appropriate propensity score, to provide a basis for assuming a common trend. The propensity score, constructed in the first stage of PSM–DID, is based on baseline data. A treatment household is thereby matched to comparison households with similar (observable) baseline characteristics. The idea is that households with similar characteristics at baseline are more likely to have experienced 'a common trend' in unobservables prior to the intervention (the SAGE cash transfer).

Box C.1: Construction of the propensity score

To satisfy stability bias we needed to construct an appropriate propensity score to ensure common trend. To assure this, we constructed a propensity score, including carefully selected covariates affecting both selection into treatment (i.e. measures of vulnerability) and the outcome indicator (i.e. household head characteristics and demographics, consumption and welfare), relying on Caliendo and Kopeinig's (2005) discussion of different approaches to include and exclude covariates:

Covariates that influence simultaneously the participation decision and the outcome variable should be included. This has to be guided by economic theory, information about the institutional settings and the targeting process.

- Exclude any covariates affected by participation.
- Avoid an over-parameterised model, as it increases the variance as well as the probability of satisfying common support.
- Focus on the main purpose, to generate a balanced data set – and not only predict selection into treatment, but keep significant covariates.

DDue to a rich baseline survey, our data include several suggestions for covariates across the broad areas that are important to construct a propensity score which reflects the selection process as well as capturing potential unobservable drivers of selection. These include covariates such as household demographics, community indicators, consumption, wealth, health, education and networks.

Our propensity score therefore includes a mix of covariates that explains selection into treatment and is expected to affect the outcome variable (i.e. the first difference). We thoroughly investigated all the relevant covariates to construct our propensity score (see discussion in Box C.1).

To construct our propensity score, we identified estimators across seven dimensions that are in theory likely to: (1) be correlated with the treatment; or (2) be correlated to unobservables affecting the selection; or (3) affect trends in outcomes. These dimensions range from household head and livelihood characteristics, such as dwelling features, to community specificities and networks (see Table C.1 for a list of the covariates considered).

Through the wide variety of covariates in the propensity score we argue that we have captured important aspects of 'path dependence' (i.e. that the trend in the outcome indicator is strongly correlated with the baseline value). For example, the trend in consumption or health expenditure is most likely correlated with the baseline level. Similarly, the baseline level of livestock and assets is expected to affect the trend.

Table C.1: Dimension considered

Dimension	Indicators
Household characteristics	Proportion of literate individuals Proportion of males Dependency ratio Proportion of orphans Proportion of disabled Household size Number of economically active members (last seven days)* Dummy for the presence of an underweight, wasted or stunted child Dummy for the presence of a child under six
Household head characteristics	Dummies for marital status Dummies for education level Gender Age* Age square*
Dwelling characteristics	Dummy for a hut Dummy for thatched roof Average number of rooms per person Access to improved sanitation Access to improved water sources
Consumption and poverty	Household has consumption below national poverty line (P0) Poverty gap (P1) Poverty severity (P2) Household has consumption below national food poverty line Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent Monthly health expenditure per capita Monthly expenditure on soda, beer, alcoholic drinks, tobacco cigar Perceived welfare (step)
Social inclusion	Household has given food, in-kind or cash assistance to other households Household has received food, in-kind or cash assistance from other households
Asset and livestock ownership	Number of acres owned Dummy for household purchasing livestock in the last year Dummy for household purchasing assets in the last year Value of assets purchased Asset score derived from PCF Value of livestock derived from applying ITU weights to ownership dummies
Community indicators	Dummies for regions Distance from Kampala Number of outlets Distance from headquarters Distance to the nearest murram road, tarmac road, bus stop, taxi stop, truck/pick-up stop for transporting inputs/produce, cell phone network, bank branch office, governmental primary school, private primary school, governmental secondary school, pre-primary, governmental health unit, governmental hospital, private clinic, pharmacy, outlet, permanent market, periodic market, savings institution Dummy for savings institution Agricultural wages Number of *boda-boda* stationed in the community

Notes: *Indicators marked with stars are only included in the VFSG specification as SCG control and treatment differ significantly.

We constructed two propensity score models – one for each targeting method or sub-sample. We were not interested in estimating the impact of SAGE on the pooled sample, as the two targeting methods diffe significantly.

Theoretically the two models do not need to be similar; however, as the SAGE survey captures the same indicators for both sub-samples and trends of impact indicators are likely to be affected by common shocks we have used an identical set of indicators for both probit models as our starting point for selection of covariates (listed in Table C.1).

To minimise the noise in the construction of the propensity score, we adopted a systematic approach to select covariates: we began with a model including all possible indicators based on a theoretical justification (listed in Table C.1). The only difference in the list of covariates included in the VFSG model was the exclusion of the age and labour variables in the SCG model, to account for the absence of counterfactuals created by design for these covariates (see Table C.2). We then removed covariates that were highly insignificant using a backward-selection *stepwise* command. This approach allowed us to refine the list of covariates whilst minimising the noise in the model. We stopped refining the specification when all p-values had reached an acceptable level of significance.

Table C.2: Significant differences in average of excluded covariates between SCG treatment and comparison

	SCG treatment	SCG comparison
Household head age	65.6***	52.6
Number of economically active individuals[20]	1.3***	2.1

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Common macro-economic shocks and quality of institutions are a non-trivial assumption, as these events are not observed in our data. To ensure that matched households experience a high level of common macro-economic shocks, we included region dummies and community characteristics in the derivation of the propensity score. In other words, we increased the probability of matching households in the same district. However, given the restricted sample in each district (approximately 250 households for each targeting method, including both comparison and treatment households) we could not force the matching within districts to obtain a 100% match of treatment and comparison households within the same district/region.

This approach to selection of covariates resulted in some differences in the specification of the VFSG and SCG probit models. The full list of covariates included in the propensity score and the theoretical justification for their inclusion is listed in Table C.4, and the first stage estimates are recorded with their level of significance in Table C.3.

Constructing a propensity score that matches households which are similar at baseline implies that they are more likely to have experienced the same trend. Covariates included in the probit model are to a great extent significant, i.e. they are correlated with selection into treatment, and we believe that they control for time invariant unobservables that could affect trends (see Table C.4 for theoretical justification). As a result, the explanatory power of our model is satisfactory, with a pseudo R-square of about 0.2 for both VFSG and SCG.

12 Economically active individuals are, per definition of the indicator, adults between 18 and 64. Members qualifying for the SCG treatment are therefore excluded.

Additionally, the propensity score generated by our model allows for a well balanced sample. Covariates included in the probit become insignificant after matching and the results of the p-test corroborate that our sample is balanced after matching, due to the high F-test p-values. As shown at the bottom of Table C.8 below (see Annex C.5), this result is consistent across different trimming intervals and bandwidths. The upper panel of graphs in Figure C.3 below illustrate the large common support of propensity score generated by the model.

To further verify the credibility of the common trend assumption we compare the average of selected key outcome indicators between treatment and comparison at baseline (see Table C.9). Before matching, more than 40 covariates out of 84 indicators (weighted and non-weighted averages) have significantly different means between comparison and treatment groups. After matching, this number, as well as the significance of the difference, is substantially reduced: six or less covariates remain unbalanced, for both VFSG and SCG. Furthermore, this trend is observed for covariates in the probit and covariates excluded from the probit. In conclusion, the results broadly support the conclusion that we achieve a balanced sample.

Table C.3: First Stage estimation results model (probit)

	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	Household		Household	
	Est.	P-value	Est.	P-value
Household size	-0.033**	(0.030)	0.078***	(0.00)
Dummy for female headed households	-0.107	(0.314)	0.132	(0.108)
Age of the household head*			0.038***	(0.03)
Age square of the household head* (in 1,000)			-0.160	(0.174)
Dummies for marital status (married monogamous omitted)				
– married polygamous	-0.200**	(0.044)		
– widowed	0.398***	(0.01)		
– divorced or separated	-0.134	(0.383)		
never married	-0.182	(0.496)		
Dependency ratio (share)	2.019***	(0.00)	0.394**	(0.042)
Share of disabled	0.652***	(0.01)	0.526***	(0.01)
Share of children under 18 who are orphans in the household	-0.764***	(0.00)	0.695***	(0.00)
Dummies for household head education level: no education omitted				
P1-P3	-0.209*	(0.070)	-0.275***	(0.07)
P4-P5	-0.139	(0.284)	-0.355***	(0.01)
P6-P7	-0.493***	(0.00)	-0.528***	(0.00)
S1-S6 and university degree	-0.164	(0.208)	-0.421***	(0.02)
Post-secondary training or post-primary vocational training	-0.404*	(0.089)	-0.572**	(0.021)
Proportion of literate individuals			-0.223*	(0.099)
Dummy for the presence of a child under six	0.347***	(0.00)		
Dummy for the presence for a wasted, stunted or underweight child	-0.134	(0.236)		
Number of working age adult (18–64) engaged in economically productive activities during last seven days*			-0.109**	(0.047)
Dummy for a thatched roof	-0.319***	(0.04)		
Number of rooms per person	0.223**	(0.017)	0.418***	(0.00)
Access to an improved water source	0.175*	(0.054)		
Access to improved sanitation			-0.165**	(0.017)
Number of acres owned	0.019***	(0.01)	-0.015*	(0.059)
Dummy for a household purchasing assets	-0.173**	(0.026)		
Dummy for a household purchasing livestock	-0.139*	(0.085)		
ITU value of livestock	-0.152	(0.226)		
Value of assets purchased in the last year (UGX 100,000)			-0.354**	(0.049)

Table C.3: First Stage estimation results model (probit) (continued)

	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	Household		Household	
	Est.	P-value	Est.	P-value
Social inclusion – received from other households (food, in-kind or cash) in the last three months	-0.103	(0.137)		
Welfare perception	-0.024*	(0.077)	0.027**	(0.028)
Dummies for districts (Apac and Nebbi omitted)				
Kaberamaido and Katakwi	0.127	(0.246)	0.163	(0.297)
Kiboga and Kyenjojo	-0.052	(0.701)	-0.038	(0.659)
Nakapiripirit and Moroto	-0.346***	(0.05)		
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)			-0.153	(0.190)
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)	-0.335	(0.377)		
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (UGX 100,000)			0.210	(0.185)
Household has consumption below national food poverty line	0.365*	(0.061)		
Poverty gap (P1)	-2.258**	(0.028)		
Poverty severity (P2)	3.612***	(0.06)	-1.007*	(0.082)
Dummy for savings institution			-0.093	(0.241)
Distance to headquarters			-0.02*	(0.087)
Distance taxi stop	0.021*	(0.078)		
Distance bus stop	-0.015	(0.151)		
Distance private clinic	-0.029	(0.141)		
Distance governmental hospital	-0.04**	(0.016)		
Distance governmental primary			-0.035**	(0.049)
Distance private primary	0.051***	(0.02)		
Number of observations		1,802		1,866
Pseudo R2		0.200		0.195

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Indicators marked with asterisks are only present in the VFSG specification.

Table C.4: Covariates included in our propensity score for the household specification

Description	Effect captured
Household size	Reflects household structure affecting trend in income/wealth (two-stage)
Dummy for female headed households	Reflects household structure, decision process affecting trend in income/ wealth (two-stage)
Dummies for marital status of the household head: married monogamous, married polygamous, widowed, divorced and never married	Reflects household structure affecting trends in income/wealth (two-stage)
Dependency ratio: share of elderly (65+) and children (<18) over number of adults aged 18 to 64	Positively correlated with treatment and affects trend in wealth/income
Share of children under 18 that are orphans in the household	Positively correlated with treatment (VFSG)
Share of disabled	Positively correlated with treatment (VFSG). Affects trends in wealth/ income (two-stage)
Household head age* and age square*	Positively correlated with treatment and affects trend in wealth/income The SCG treatment targets people over 65, who automatically qualify to the transfer. SCG comparisons were selected among households with a member between the ages of 50 and 63 at baseline. Additionally, in 85% of SCG households, the household head is the oldest person in the family. Therefore, the SCG design does not allow for counterfactuals to match on this indicator. This variable is left out of the derivation of the propensity score for SCG households
Dummies for household head education level: no education, P1–P3, P4–P5, P6–P7, S1–S6, university degree, post-secondary training or post-primary vocational training	Affects trend in education, wealth/income (two-stage). Used only in the individual specification of SCG model
Share of literate members	Affects trend in education, wealth/income (two-stage)
Number of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities during the last 7 days*	Affects trend in income/wealth (two-stage)
Dummy for a thatched roof	Positively correlated with wealth and other livelihood characteristics likely to affect trends (two-stage)
Number of rooms per person	Capture overcrowding, positively correlated with wealth and other livelihood characteristics likely to affect trends. (two-stage)
Access to improved sanitation	Affects trend in health and in turn wealth/income (two-stage)
Number of acres owned	Affects trend in wealth/income (two-stage)
Livestock index	Calculated using tropical livestock units (TLUs) coefficients (see Chilonda and Otte 2006) for sub-Saharan Africa on ownership dummies. Although usual TLU indices are calculated based on the number of animals owned in the category, this index based on ownership still captures the fact that owning cows is a stronger sign of wealth than owning poultry
Presence of an underweight, stunted or wasted child completed with the dummy for the presence of a child under six years (no anthropometry)	Affects trends in education (two-stage)
Dummy for purchasing livestock in the last year	Affects trend in wealth/income (two-stage)

Table C.4: Covariates included in our propensity score for the household specification (continued)

Description	Effect captured
Dummy for purchasing assets in the last year	Affects trend in wealth/income (two-stage)
Value of assets purchased in the last year	Captures the renewal rather than the stock. Newer, more modern, assets and younger livestock might have more potential for productivity. Affects trend in wealth/income (two-stage)
Whether household is socially included, e.g. relies on help from other households or supports other households (financially or in-kind) in the last three months	Proxy for better connected households – a network effect positively influencing trends (two-stage)
Welfare perception	Affected by the relative poverty level and the feeling of vulnerability likely to be correlated with trends and the treatments (two-stage)
Household has consumption below the national food poverty line	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Poverty gap (P1)	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Poverty severity (P2)	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices in UGX 100,000	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices of UGX 100,000	Affect the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Monthly health expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Affects the trend in income and other livelihood characteristics (two-stage)
Multiple dummies for regions	Districts are paired by geographical area to capture general differences in development between regions and the different targeting processes (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest taxi stop	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is, and can affect trends in income (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest bus stop	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is, and can affect trends in income (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest private clinic	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is, and can affect trends in health (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest governmental hospital	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Can affect trends in health (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest private primary school	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is, and can affect trends in education (two-stage)
Dummy for savings institution	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Might be correlated with how influential the village chief/community is, and can affect trends in income (two-stage)
Distance to headquarters	Captures geographical variations in the selection process, remoteness and accessibility. Can be correlated with trends in income (two-stage)
Distance to the nearest governmental primary school	Captures geographical variations in the selection process. Can affect trends in education (two-stage)

C.2.1.2 Exclusion of variables determining treatment

Theory suggests that variables used to determine the eligibility status should be included in the probit model Theory suggests that variables used to determine the eligibility status should be included in the probit model specification. However, because in this case the sample was created for the purposes of an RDD, including the LCD score, in the case of the VFSG, or the age of the oldest household member, in the case of the SCG, was not possible because the original comparison groups' eligibility scores differ systematically in these regards by design. However, in this case we argue that, in the case of the VFSG, the LCD score can be safely excluded from the propensity score model as we are able to include all the characteristics that make it up as individual indicators in its stead.

By design the LCD score is a good predicator of actual treatment status (see Table C.5) but creates an unbalanced sample, as there is very little overlap between the treatment and comparison groups for this indicator. Figure C.2 (bottom left graph) illustrates that the inclusion of the LCD score in the model, seen here as the only explanatory variable, skews the distribution of the propensity score and invalidates the common support assumption.

However, the VFSG LCD score combines three dimensions that we are able to include as individual covariates in the probit model. Household characteristics informing treatment were therefore not excluded from the model, but included in a different format. In fact, this has the advantage of providing more variation in the distribution of covariates, allowing for improved common support.

Similarly, as per the original RDD approach, SCG treatment and comparison households have different 'age' characteristics for their oldest members, which is the effective eligibility criteria at the household level under the SCG. As with the VFSG, it was therefore not possible to match on the age of the oldest member, nor on the age of household head, given that 85% of household heads are the oldest person in their household. Figure C.2 illustrates the thin common support for this covariate.

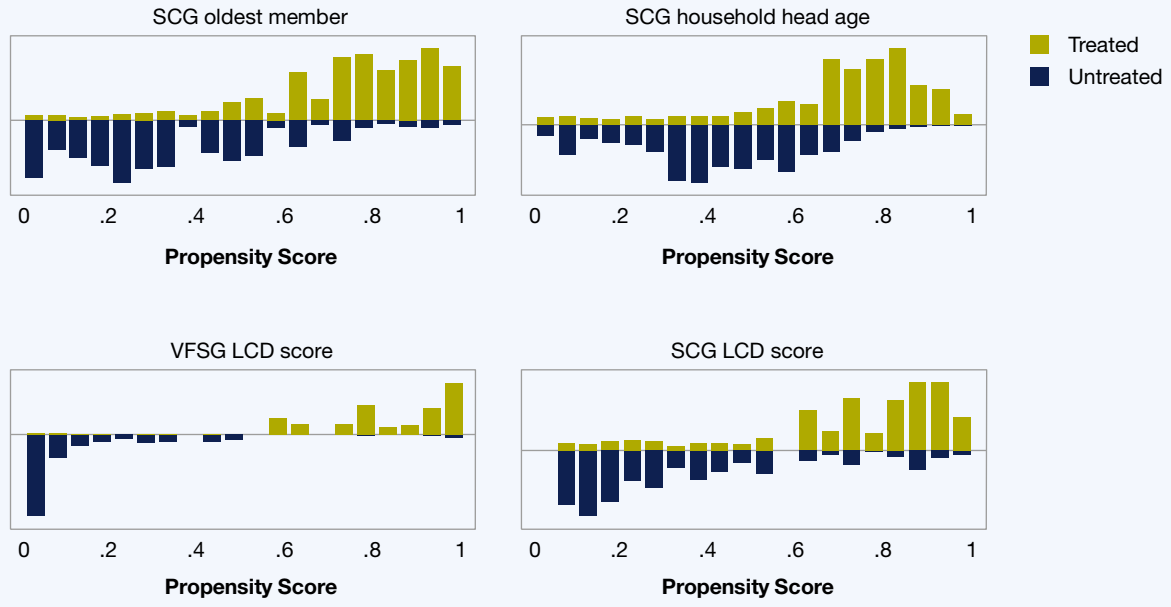
Furthermore, after optimising the probit model specification, we tried to re-include the LCD score in the VFSG model and age of household head or oldest member variables in the SCG model. We also used other modifications of the age variable, such as the mean age of the household, but this also created an unbalanced sample for the SCG model (see Figure C.3).

Table C.5: Pseudo R-square for different specifications of the PSM model, including one covariate determining eligibility

	Senior Citizens Grant			Vulnerable Family Support Grant
Covariate	LCD score	Oldest member	Household head age	LCD score
Pseudo R2	0.31	0.33	0.21	0.58

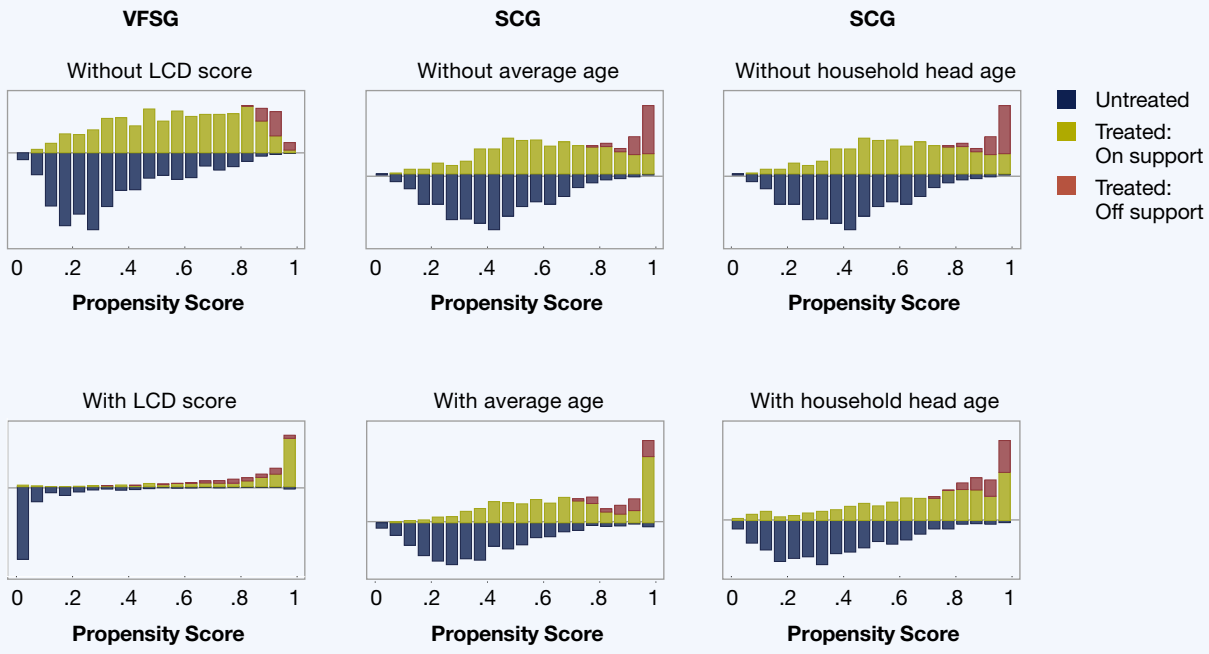
Notes: Probit regression of the treatment dummy against the indicated covariate as the sole explanatory variable.

Figure C.2: Distribution of common support propensity scores obtained by including one covariate determining eligibility



Note: Model specification including only one covariate. Bandwidth chosen so that all observations are on-support.

Figure C.3: Distribution of common support propensity scores obtained by including/ excluding the covariate determining eligibility in/from the final model specification



C.2.2 Stage 2: Choosing the level of trimming and size of the kernel bandwidth

When applying the PSM–DID using kernel as our matching estimator, the size of the bandwidth and the level of trimming have to be decided. There exists no golden rule to determine these two dimensions.

C.2.2.1 Choice of matching algorithm: Kernel density

The level of common support and the tests performed above are related to the matching algorithm applied. To determine the matches for a specific treatment household, a range of methods was been developed. The general idea was to identify appropriate comparison households to use as matches by defining 'a neighbourhood' for each treatment household.

We decided to apply kernel PSM – a non-parametric matching estimator – because it uses a weighted average over all the comparison households to construct the neighbourhood for each treatment household. Thus, with kernel PSM, weights are assigned to households in the comparison group depending on the distance to the treatment households in question. The actual kernel weight applied to comparison households depends on the bandwidth chosen: if the bandwidth is increased, the propensity scores further away from the treated household in question are given a higher kernel weight. In a sense, the larger the bandwidth the larger the neighbourhood becomes, which makes the size of the bandwidth a trade-off between an unbiased estimate and a small variance (Caliendo and Kopeining 2005).

The kernel estimator within the area of common support is given by:

$$\hat{ATE}_1 = \frac{1}{N_1}\sum_{i=1}^{N_1}\left(y_i(x_i) - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_0} y_j G\left(p_j - p_i/h_n\right)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_0} G\left(p_k - p_i/h_n\right)} \right)$$

Where h_nis the bandwidth defining the neighbourhood, G(·) is a kernel function, N1 and N0 are, respectively, the group treatment and comparison, yi is the outcome indicator and p is the propensity score (Becker and Ichino 2002).

The choice of bandwidth is central to the implementation of the PSM–DID. To ensure that our results do not hinge on a specific bandwidth, we ran PSM-DID with different bandwidths. The choice of bandwidth should be based on a number of criteria listed below. However, there exists no optimal bandwidth. To test the robustness of our results we ran a number of sensitivity checks (i.e. running PSM–DID with different bandwidths).

The criteria used to select the bandwidth were:

1. limit the loss of observations excluded due to being 'off common support';

2. limit the number of observations lost due to being 'off common support' in the centre of the propensity score distribution;

3. trim the propensity score distribution (i.e. limit the range of the propensity score to values with common support);

4. apply sensitivity analysis to check the robustness of the results.

C.2.2.2 Bootstrapping and sample weights

As mentioned above, standard errors have to be 'bootstrapped' when applying PSM–DID, to account for the extra variation generated in the model by the estimated propensity score. Bootstrapping is a process whereby repeated sub-samples are drawn from the sample and the properties of the estimates are re-estimated with each re-sampling. There is some discussion about the application of bootstrapped standard errors for PSM in the literature. Bootstrapped standard errors for kernel matching are not subject to criticism when the number of observations used in the match increases with the sample size (Gilligan *et al.* 2009).

Our bootstrapped impact estimates take into account sample weights. Apart from adjusting the standard errors through bootstrapping, we also adjusted our impact estimates for the different weights assigned to households (or individuals) in our sample. These weights are different from the kernel weights and were applied to the impact estimate after performing the matching exercise.

The literature suggests that it is better to err on the side of too large a bandwidth, compared to a too small bandwidth. We carried out an analysis of the sensitivity of impact estimates to the choice of the bandwidth (see Annex C.3 below).

C.2.2.3 Trimming

In the econometric evaluation literature estimators based on propensity score weighting are a common tool to estimate the counterfactual outcome of people who obtain a treatment and those who do not. One major drawback of these weighting estimators is that they can exhibit a high variance if the weight of some observations is very large. In order to avoid this problem a small proportion of the observations at either end of the propensity score distribution are 'trimmed' from the matched sample. Several different trimming rules have been proposed in the literature.

Even when losing only a few or a low percentage of the sample to off-support, trimming remains crucial for the robustness of the matching estimator. The lack of overlap can lead to imprecise estimates, and can make commonly used estimators sensitive to the choice of probit specification. Lechner (2014) writes: 'Such areas of no or thin common support may increase biases and variances of estimators',[13] and 'Our results suggest that dropping observations off-support improves the performance of many estimators, mainly by increasing their precision'.

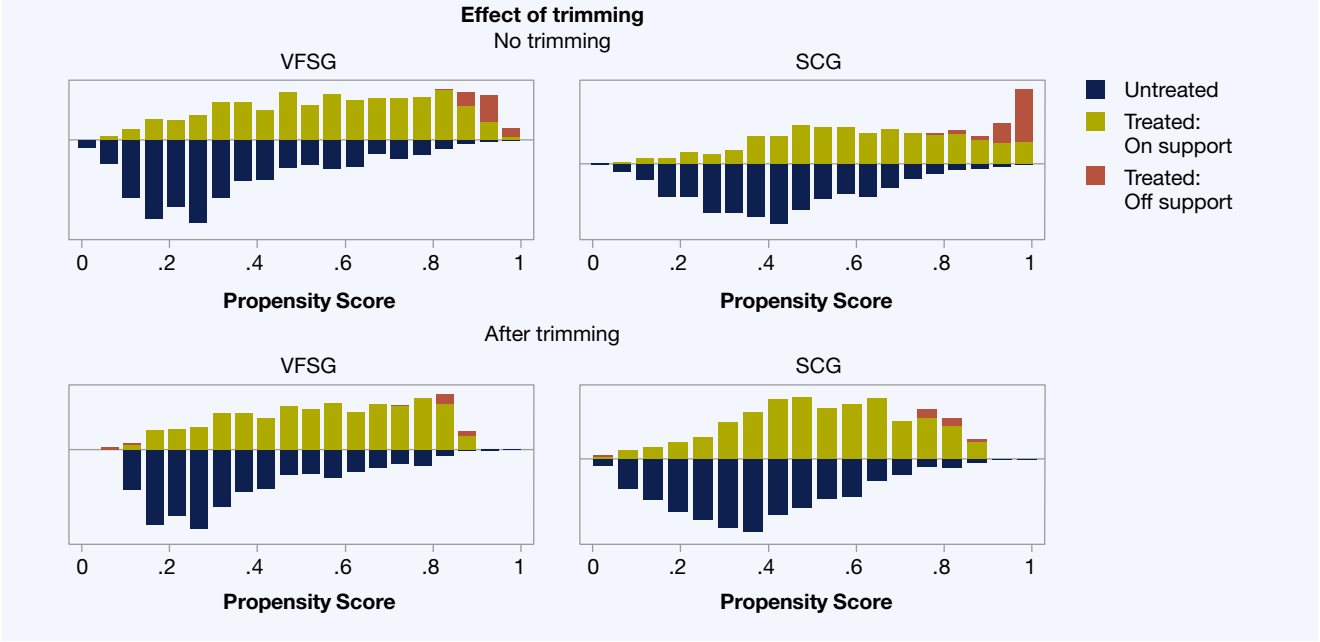
There are different ways of trimming the propensity score, but importantly all matching estimators (such as kernel or nearest neighbour) calculated from the same sample should be trimmed in the same way, as trimming depends on the propensity score and sample size, not the estimator. We based our trimming on the findings of Crump *et al*. (2009). They found that 'a good approximation to the optimal rule is provided by the simple rule of thumb to discard all units with estimated propensity scores outside the range [0.1, 0.9]'. This approach has the advantage of being valid for a wide range of distributions. For example, for a '0.1 trimming', we trimmed treatments that have a greater propensity score than 0.9 and comparisons that have a lower propensity score than 0.1, given the concentration of treatment (comparisons) towards the higher (lower) propensity scores. To ensure that we do not end up with a truncated propensity score distribution, we re-included 5% of trimmed observations that are the closest to the threshold.

Furthermore, Heckman *et al.* (1997; 1998) suggest that sensitivity to the level of trimming needs to be carried out.

13 Examples in Crump *et al*. (2009) and Khan and Tamer (2010).

By using a 0.1 trimming, Figure C.4 shows that we exclude observations in the area of thin common support.

Figure C.4: Effect of a 0.1 trimming: propensity score graphs for household models



It is important to note that we were not be able to calculate the impact of the cash transfers on off-support or trimmed observations. It is therefore interesting to understand the characteristics of the households that are excluded from a PSM–DID impact evaluation, bearing in mind that the sub-sample of trimmed or off-support observations is small. As a starting point, a cursory analysis suggests that off-support treatment households are richer than average in the case of SCG, but poorer in the case of VFSG. This is consistent with the eligibility criteria:

- VFSG households that have more disabled members, orphans and elderly have a higher propensity to be selected but are most likely poorer than average, as these members are less likely to be earning income.
- In the case of SCG, individuals in richer households are likely to live longer and there may be a lack of counterfactuals in the comparison group.

C.3 Preliminary results

Table C.8 shows our preliminary results of PSM–DID applied to the VFSG and SCG sub-samples. To test the sensitivity of our results, we ran PSM–DID with five different bandwidths and four different trimming levels. For example, a trimming of 0.05 refers to excluding households with a propensity score less than 0.05 or more than 0.95 from our estimate. As described above, we re-included 5% of comparators closest to this threshold. After trimming the PSM–DID was run again. We used bootstrapping techniques to calculate standard errors that were corrected for the two-steps nature of the indicator (200 replications).

In general, the results showed robustness to the level of bandwidth: there was little change in the significance level or the size of the point estimate across a selected number of key household level indicators. For most indicators, the same holds for the robustness with regards to the level of trimming. However, for some indicators, there seems to be some indication of sensitivity to the level of trimming.

Based on these preliminary results, for the SAGE impact evaluation we ran 12 estimator models, combining bandwidths of 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.01, with trimming levels of 0, 0.05 and 0.1.

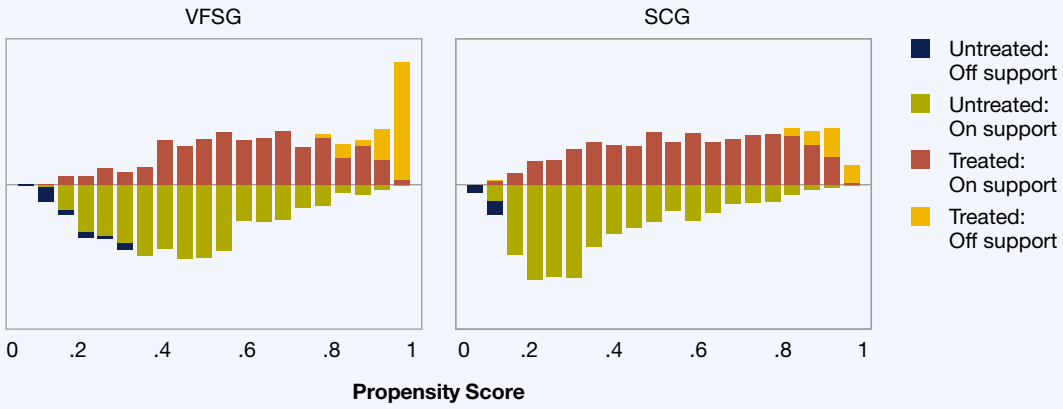
C.4 The sample reduction as a result of the methodology

It is important to differentiate between two sources of sample reduction that derive from the PSM approach used and that may have effects on internal and external validity: dropping households off common support and trimming.

Household off support

The observations that are at the tail of the respective distributions for comparisons/treatments and do not find matching counterparts in the second stage of the PSM–DID are referred to as 'off-support' (in green in below from midline methodology note on PSM) and were not used to calculate impact estimates. Even without trimming, a significant portion of the observations were dropped because they were off-support. For VFSG, 2.9% (9.1%) of comparison (treatment) observations were off-support. For SCG, 4.9% of comparison and 23.0% of treatment observations were off-support.[14].

Figure C.5: Distribution of common support p-scores obtained with the final model specification at endline2



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2015.

Dropping observations off-support is necessary to maintain the internal validity of the impact estimates because for these observations it is not possible to identify a suitable counterfactual in the data. Keeping these observations in the data would increase the selection bias, rather than reduce it. On the other hand dropping households off-support reduces the external validity of the estimates, as dropped households have different characteristics that those kept in the sample (see Table C.6 below).

14 Using the standard model specification, no trimming and a bandwidth of 0.004 for total monthly consumption at endline.

Table C.6: Weighted averages of treated observations in the off- and on-support sub-samples[84]

Indicator	Treatment			
	Senior Citizens Grant		Vulnerable Family Support Grant	
	On-support	Off-support	On-support	Off-support
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	0.54***	0.35	0.47***	0.15
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	0.18***	0.1	0.10***	0.03
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	0.08***	0.04	0.03***	0.01
Proportion of orphans	0.12***	0.05	0.14***	0.06
Proportion of disabled	0.09***	0.29	0.13***	0.59
Mean of household head age	64.09***	72.09	57.06***	75.66
Proportion of female headed households	0.43***	0.59	0.54***	0.89
Mean household size	5.75***	2.25	4.82***	1.61
Mean age of household members	33.55***	58.45	33.95***	67.85
Mean age of the oldest household member	68.69***	73.12	58.71***	75.69

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Indicators marked with stars

C.5 Trimming

Trimming is an additional source of sample reduction that was introduced to ensure that estimates are not driven by observations close to being off-support. Annex C.2.2.3 explains in detail the trimming procedure. For example, for a '0.1 trimming', we trimmed treatments that have a propensity score greater than 0.9 and comparisons that have a lower propensity score than 0.1, given the concentration of treatment (comparison) towards the higher (lower) propensity scores. To ensure that we did not end up with a truncated propensity score distribution, we re-included 5% of trimmed observations that were the closest to the threshold.

The trimmed households are households that do not have a good match in terms of propensity score within the comparison households. The trimming improved the robustness and precision of the results. It was done in order to find the closest match between treatment and comparison. It is the absence of the appropriate trimming which poses a potential threat to the internal validity of the estimators, not its application.

Lechner (2010) writes, 'Such areas of no or thin common support may increase biases and variances of estimators' (e.g. Khan and Tamer 2010; Crump *et al*. 2009) and 'Our results suggest that dropping observations off-support improves the performance of many estimators, mainly by increasing their precision'.

On the other hand, it is important to bear in mind that trimming involves a small reduction in the sample size (see the table below). Trimming does not necessarily reduce the number of on-support observations. By excluding some outliers, it also reduces off-support observations.

Table C.7: Number of on-support observations, depending on level of trimming and bandwidth (SCG)

Weighted ATT		Senior Citizens Grant											
		Trim=0				Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1			
	Bw	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423

Weighted ATT		Vulnerable Family Support Grant											
		Trim=0				Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1			
	Bw	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646

To test the sensitivity of our results to trimming (and kernel bandwidths), we ran PSM–DID with five different bandwidths and four different trimming levels. Based on these preliminary results, for the SAGE impact evaluation we ran 12 estimator models, combining bandwidths of 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.01, with trimming levels of 0, 0.05 and 0.1.

In general the results showed robustness to the level of bandwidth: there was little change in the significance level or the size of the point estimate across a selected number of key household level indicators. For most indicators, the same held for the robustness with regard to the level of trimming. However, for some indicators
there seemed to be some indication of sensitivity to the level of trimming.

The trimming procedure was correctly applied and sensitivity checks were run appropriately. There are thus no grounds to expect the trimming procedure to result in threats to internal validity.

Table C.8: Sensitivity to bandwidth and trimming

		Trim=0					Trim=0.05				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.01**	
Per adult equivalent consumption	Est.	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,900	8,200	11,600**	13,200**	13,200**	13,200**	
	P-val.	.242	.199	.270	.256	.317	.027	.019	.012	.017	
Consumption below poverty line by 2012 prices	Est.	-3.3	-3.0	-3.1	-4.0	-8.3	-3.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.7	
	P-val.	.363	.433	.420	.340	.118	.312	.526	.624	.670	
Poverty gap by 2012 prices	Est.	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-2.6*	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	
	P-val.	.595	.540	.462	.316	.089	.462	.370	.342	.321	
Severity of poverty by 2012 prices	Est.	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	
	P-val.	.955	.936	.789	.654	.345	.807	.634	.534	.507	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Est.	200	-100	700	1,100	2,100	4,200	3,700	3,200	3,200	
	P-val.	.964	.974	.856	.730	.602	.228	.252	.339	.338	
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices	Est.	3,600**	3,900**	3,900**	4,000**	4,500***	2,400	3,500**	3,600***	3,600**	
	P-val.	.017	.017	.020	.038	.010	.166	.020	.010	.022	
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.6	7.2	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	
	P-val.	.837	.769	.589	.489	.166	.767	.663	.827	.930	
Proportion of households renting out land	Est.	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	
	P-val.	.871	.836	.645	.558	.824	.779	.573	.519	.601	
Proportion of households cultivating their own land	Est.	6.1*	5.9*	5.6*	6.0*	4.2	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	
	P-val.	.085	.072	.078	.094	.291	.510	.248	.238	.279	
Acres of land owned	Est.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	
	P-val.	.162	.231	.203	.250	.148	.125	.132	.148	.160	
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in the past year	Est.	13.8***	13.0***	13.2***	13.8***	16.8***	7.9**	8.9**	8.3**	8.0**	
	P-val.	.001	.002	.003	.004	.002	.039	.023	.029	.029	
Proportion of households who own livestock	Est.	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2	11.8**	4.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	
	P-val.	.139	.186	.193	.206	.043	.206	.393	.464	.401	
Total untreated		797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	
Total treated		1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	866	866	866	866	
F-test		0.973	0.827	0.375	0.277	0.00	0.983	0.905	0.807	0.669	
Off-support		157	125	97	83	0	70	40	29	16	

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Senior Citizens Grant

		Trim=0.1					Trim=0.15				
	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04
	14,500***	10,500**	9,400**	8,800*	8,600*	8,900**	9,800**	10,600**	9,700**	9,300**	7,800*
	.004	.042	.037	.068	.065	.024	.043	.022	.024	.036	.070
	-1.5	-3.3	-2.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-4.1	-4.4	-3.9	-3.5	-2.3
	.676	.334	.521	.781	.898	.776	.250	.190	.226	.260	.410
	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9
	.542	.341	.373	.544	.551	.581	.229	.161	.140	.158	.378
	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
	.775	.752	.611	.724	.754	.930	.506	.447	.469	.457	.755
	4,300	5,500	4,400	3,700	3,500	3,500	6,400**	6,900**	6,200**	5,800*	4,300*
	.145	.117	.160	.284	.243	.231	.034	.017	.043	.052	.081
	3,600**	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,300	200	600	500	500	600
	.027	.219	.268	.245	.212	.168	.819	.414	.500	.506	.338
	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
	.855	.519	.448	.416	.383	.617	.663	.692	.759	.814	.864
	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5*
	.540	.184	.278	.264	.256	.201	.169	.228	.220	.181	.092
	4.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9
	.210	.607	.543	.560	.544	.300	.643	.468	.479	.500	.467
	1.0	1.2**	1.3**	1.1*	0.8	1.1*	1.6***	1.3**	1.3**	1.3**	1.2**
	.118	.042	.039	.062	.146	.054	.006	.016	.034	.014	.019
	7.2**	8.9**	9.1**	8.9**	9.2**	9.4***	11.4***	10.7***	10.5***	10.3***	9.6***
	.042	.037	.017	.016	.010	.003	.005	.009	.004	.006	.002
	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.5*	5.6*	5.2*
	.453	.398	.258	.220	.279	.213	.128	.113	.079	.096	.082
	797	797	797	797	797	797	795	795	795	795	795
	866	791	791	791	791	791	739	739	739	739	739
	0.654	0.996	0.978	0.983	0.983	0.991	0.826	0.904	0.942	0.903	0.993
	0	25	1	0	0	0	20	8	4	0	0

Table C.8: Sensitivity to bandwidth and trimming (continued)

		Trim=0					Trim=0.05				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.01**	
Per adult equivalent consumption	Est.	9,100	9,800*	9,100*	8,100*	10,200**	8,400*	9,000*	8,000	7,700	
	P-val.	.103	.058	.065	.093	.036	.099	.075	.152	.184	
Consumption below poverty line by 2012 prices	Est.	-4.6	-3.4	-3.4	-3.0	-2.3	-3.5	-4.2	-3.3	-3.8	
	P-val.	.228	.412	.403	.405	.583	.420	.362	.412	.375	
Poverty gap by 2012 prices	Est.	-2.2**	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-2.1*	-2.0*	-1.6	-1.5	
	P-val.	.037	.145	.175	.184	.320	.061	.061	.121	.148	
Severity of poverty by 2012 prices	Est.	-0.9*	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.8*	-0.8*	-0.6	-0.5	
	P-val.	.076	.170	.198	.308	.386	.077	.090	.170	.244	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices	Est.	7,400*	8,300**	7,900**	7,100*	8,000**	7,000*	8,100**	7,100*	7,000*	
	P-val.	.098	.030	.034	.065	.033	.068	.041	.068	.059	
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices	Est.	-1,500	-1,900	-1,900	-1,900	-1,000	-2,100	-2,300	-2,200	-2,300	
	P-val.	.338	.219	.144	.216	.430	.164	.120	.136	.103	
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	-1.2	-1.9	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-2.1	-2.7	-2.3	-1.9	
	P-val.	.632	.428	.511	.547	.617	.419	.302	.375	.473	
Proportion of households renting out land	Est.	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6	
	P-val.	.442	.454	.655	.730	.373	.634	.564	.797	.739	
Proportion of households cultivating their own land	Est.	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	
	P-val.	.413	.394	.459	.434	.629	.488	.430	.504	.486	
Acres of land owned	Est.	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	
	P-val.	.694	.564	.640	.640	.626	.524	.725	.684	.649	
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in the past year	Est.	26.6***	27.4***	27.0***	27.3***	27.8***	28.2***	28.1***	27.8***	28.6***	
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
Proportion of households that own livestock	Est.	9.2***	10.4***	11.7***	11.9***	10.7***	8.8***	10.2***	10.9***	11.7***	
	P-val.	.009	.002	.002	.001	.003	.008	.005	.004	.000	
Total untreated		1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	
Total treated		863	863	863	863	863	847	847	847	847	
F test		1.000	0.998	0.997	0.988	0.855	0.998	0.988	0.963	0.917	
Off-support		67	45	30	22	0	59	38	24	16	

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant											
		Trim=0.1					Trim=0.15				
	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04
	8,400*	9,200*	8,500*	7,900	7,900	7,500*	9,000*	8,400*	8,100	8,000*	7,900*
	.075	.091	.092	.111	.155	.097	.084	.088	.114	.090	.082
	-2.5	-7.4*	-6.1	-5.5	-5.1	-3.7	-5.9	-5.5	-5.3	-5.2	-4.5
	.543	.100	.126	.168	.182	.287	.152	.156	.218	.192	.234
	-1.2	-2.3**	-2.1**	-2.0**	-2.0**	-1.7*	-2.3**	-2.1**	-2.0*	-2.0**	-1.8**
	.277	.043	.046	.033	.049	.059	.028	.042	.051	.037	.031
	-0.5	-0.8*	-0.7*	-0.7*	-0.7*	-0.6	-0.8*	-0.8**	-0.8**	-0.8*	-0.7**
	.356	.057	.091	.087	.063	.106	.071	.045	.030	.053	.036
	7,100**	7,500*	7,300*	6,800*	6,700*	7,100**	8,500**	8,000**	7,600**	7,500**	7,100**
	.040	.061	.053	.064	.058	.043	.020	.018	.024	.025	.027
	-1,600	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500	-1,400	-1,400	-1,200
	.283	.457	.378	.338	.340	.237	.351	.307	.319	.308	.350
	-1.2	-2.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2	-2.7	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3	-2.1
	.593	.315	.300	.189	.130	.242	.751	.761	.656	.583	.323
	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0
	.446	.792	.922	.833	.708	.331	.350	.317	.378	.317	.185
	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
	.608	.829	.655	.576	.584	.556	.963	.963	.982	.936	.899
	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	.612	.702	.817	.755	.719	.712	.843	.886	.918	.900	.977
	27.9***	27.8***	27.6***	27.9***	28.1***	27.6***	29.6***	29.2***	29.3***	28.8***	28.2***
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	10.9***	8.6**	10.3***	10.3***	9.9***	8.4**	8.0**	8.4**	8.5***	8.4***	7.1**
	.002	.030	.005	.002	.003	.012	.027	.013	.008	.008	.018
	1,003	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	1,001	996	996	996	996	996
	847	789	789	789	789	789	727	727	727	727	727
	0.779	0.893	0.962	0.982	0.991	0.993	0.972	0.988	0.992	0.997	1.000
	0	28	12	2	1	0	10	3	1	0	0

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85]

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
Household size	4.91***	6.18	5.07***	6.19	5.49	5.49	5.64	5.59
Dummy for one person household	0.14***	0.06	0.13***	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.06*	0.11
Dummy for female-headed households	0.47***	0.37	0.46***	0.36	0.44	0.49	0.43	0.47
Proportion of males	0.45***	0.48	0.45***	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.45
Age of oldest member	69.78***	54.16	69.45***	54.2	68.93***	56.99	68.62***	56.65
Age of the household head*	66.11***	52.44	65.61***	52.6	64.40***	54.74	63.92***	54.72
Dummy for literate household head	0.35***	0.43	0.35***	0.46	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.42
Dummies for marital status (married monogamous omitted)								
married polygamous	0.12***	0.21	0.13***	0.2	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
widowed	0.42***	0.24	0.41***	0.24	0.35	0.39	0.35	0.39
divorced or separated	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08
never married	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Dependency ratio (share)	0.69***	0.53	0.67***	0.52	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.61
Share of disabled	0.14***	0.07	0.13***	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Share of children under 18 who are orphans in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Dummies for household head education level: no education omitted								
P1-P3	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12
P4-P5	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.11
P6-P7	0.12***	0.2	0.12***	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	4.68***	5.77	4.63***	5.79	4.83	4.87	4.76	4.99
	0.24***	0.04	0.25***	0.03	0.21*	0.14	0.22***	0.12
	0.57***	0.32	0.56***	0.32	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.56
	0.40***	0.47	0.40***	0.47	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.43
	59.70***	44.96	60.03***	44.35	58.95	58.47	59.42*	57.2
	58.36***	43.8	58.52***	43.2	57.57	57.7	57.76	56.45
	0.34***	0.62	0.34***	0.63	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.4
	0.10**	0.14	0.10**	0.14	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.1
	0.48***	0.2	0.48***	0.19	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.44
	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.1
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.75***	0.66	0.74***	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.72
	0.17***	0.08	0.17***	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12
	0.14***	0.09	0.13***	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16
	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.15
	0.15***	0.19	0.16**	0.2	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
	0.13***	0.29	0.13***	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85] (continued)

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
S1-S6 and university degree	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.15
Post-secondary training or post-primary vocational training	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Proportion of literate individuals	0.34	0.36	0.34**	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.38
Dummy for presence of a wasted, stunted or underweight child	0.09***	0.16	0.09***	0.16	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.1
Dummy for presence of underweight child	0.04***	0.07	0.04***	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Dummy for presence of stunted child	0.08***	0.13	0.08***	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.08
Dummy for presence of wasted child	0.02***	0.05	0.02***	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Number of working age adult (18–64) engaged in economically productive activities during last seven days*	1.25***	2.05	1.33***	2.07	1.47*	1.67	1.55	1.7
Proportion of working age adults	0.31***	0.47	0.32***	0.48	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39
Dummy for whether any member has migrated in the past year	1.70***	1.64	1.70***	1.64	1.70*	1.64	1.7	1.65
Dummy for selling livestock in the past year	0.25***	0.31	0.26***	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.27
Dummy for selling assets in the past year	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	0.08***	0.16	0.09***	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1
	0.01**	0.03	0.01*	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
	0.30***	0.36	0.30***	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.35
	0.16***	0.25	0.16***	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16
	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05
	0.13***	0.21	0.13***	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13
	0.03*	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
	0.99***	1.54	1.02***	1.54	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.11
	0.24***	0.33	0.25***	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27
	1.71***	1.65	1.73***	1.66	1.7	1.65	1.72**	1.65
	0.26**	0.31	0.26**	0.31	0.27	0.3	0.27	0.31
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85] (continued)

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
Total value of sold assets	341.06	278.15	416.41	223.45	448.28	691.45	545.42	515.7
Total value of livestock sold	90479	119113	91990	122956	105605	82689	105070	92740
Dummy for household purchasing assets	0.24***	0.34	0.25***	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.26
Dummy for household purchasing livestock	0.21***	0.29	0.20***	0.31	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.24
ITU value of livestock	0.27***	0.32	0.27***	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29
Value of assets purchased in the last year (100,000 UGX)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Score asset (PCF)	-0.10***	0.09	-0.09***	0.12	-0.02	-0.01	0	0.04
Dummy for a hut	0.61***	0.69	0.62**	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65
Dummy for a thatched roof	0.67***	0.75	0.68***	0.75	0.7	0.72	0.71	0.71
Number of rooms per person	0.73***	0.5	0.71***	0.51	0.62	0.61	0.6	0.6
Number of rooms	2.59	2.47	2.62	2.51	2.64**	2.43	2.67	2.48
Access to an improved water source	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.75
Access to improved sanitation	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.36
Number of acres owned	4.94	4.08	4.73	4.17	5.11	4.6	4.78	4.95
Social inclusion – received from other households (food, in-kind or cash) in the last three months	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.4	0.41	0.39	0.41

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	1062.43	20.67	1156.96	21.93	1185.82	25.63	1281.45	29.66
	55910	50777	52429	49881	52525	55491	48968	57099
	0.25***	0.36	0.25***	0.37	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.29
	0.27***	0.42	0.26***	0.43	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.31
	0.21***	0.25	0.22**	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23
	0.04***	0.08	0.03***	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
	-0.19***	0.04	-0.19***	0.04	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17	-0.15
	0.6	0.61	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.59
	0.64*	0.67	0.64	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.63
	0.78***	0.49	0.79***	0.48	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.71
	2.38	2.3	2.39	2.3	2.37	2.45	2.38	2.48
	0.7	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.72
	0.38**	0.42	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.4	0.4
	2.64	2.92	2.64	2.84	2.63	2.7	2.63	2.76
	0.51***	0.45	0.51**	0.45	0.5	0.48	0.51	0.48

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85] (continued)

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
Social inclusion - gave to other households (food, in-kind or cash) in the last three months	0.29***	0.37	0.30***	0.38	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.31
Monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (100,000 UGX)	0.80**	0.72	0.77	0.73	0.77	0.72	0.74	0.72
Monthly health expenditure per capita in 2012 prices (100,000 UGX)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent in 2012 prices (100,000 UGX)	0.52**	0.47	0.5	0.47	0.5	0.47	0.48	0.47
Share of food in total consumption expenditure	67.63	67.33	67.5	67.22	67.85	66.28	67.69	66.01
Monthly expenditure on soda, beer, alcoholic drinks, tobacco cigar	6105***	8933	6114***	8980	7103	8622	6967	8378
Household has consumption below national food poverty line	0.37**	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.4	0.43	0.42	0.43
Perceived welfare	5.63***	6.21	5.65***	6.24	5.81	5.89	5.82	5.92
Perceived difference in welfare compared to neighbours	-0.35***	0.19	-0.34***	0.23	-0.13	-0.09	-0.12	-0.04
Household below the poverty line (P0)	0.48***	0.56	0.49**	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.53
Poverty gap (P1)	0.15***	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	0.35***	0.45	0.35***	0.46	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36
	0.89***	0.77	0.87***	0.78	0.86	0.89	0.85	0.91
	0.03***	0.01	0.03***	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
	0.60***	0.53	0.59***	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.62
	69.06	69.85	69.19	69.87	69.55	69.05	69.78	68.89
	4518	5501	4418	5621	4537	4220	4501	4477
	0.26**	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28
	5.71**	6.04	5.69**	6.06	5.77	5.7	5.76	5.74
	-0.37**	-0.07	-0.35*	-0.07	-0.29	-0.49	-0.27	-0.41
	0.43***	0.49	0.44*	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.43
	0.10**	0.11	0.10*	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85] (continued)

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
Dummies for districts (Apac and Nebbi omitted)								
Kaberamaido and Katakwi	0.28**	0.24	0.29**	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.26
Kiboga and Kyenjojo	0.25***	0.2	0.25***	0.2	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21
Nakapiripirit and Moroto	0.22***	0.32	0.23***	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.25
Distance from Kampala	376.21***	395.02	376.19**	391.17	382.01	380.91	383.24	382.96
Number of outlets	3.68*	3.32	3.5	3.46	3.62	3.35	3.44	3.35
Distance from headquarters	22.29	21.22	22.71	21.62	22.3	20.74	22.72	21.36
Distance to the nearest murram road	2.92	2.72	2.86	2.83	2.81	2.77	2.69	2.92
Distance to the nearest tarmac road	25.15	25.22	26.05	24.57	26.03	25.72	27.03	25.27
Distance to the nearest bus stop	3.53	3.02	3.5	3.02	3.21	3.23	3.12	3.17
Distance to the nearest taxi	3.34	2.84	3.28	2.94	2.85	2.85	2.73	2.89
Distance to the nearest truck stop	2.75*	2.18	2.65	2.29	2.5	2.37	2.38	2.4
Distance to the nearest network (phone)	1.69*	1.39	1.59	1.5	1.72**	1.39	1.62	1.53
Distance to the nearest bank	5.64	5.13	5.4	5.25	5.34	4.65	5.06	4.67
Distance to the nearest governmental primary school	1.53	1.43	1.5	1.49	1.54	1.42	1.48	1.45
Distance to the nearest private primary school	2.20*	1.73	2.27*	1.75	2.02	1.98	2.02	1.94
Distance to the nearest governmental secondary school	3.06	2.69	3.05	2.75	2.88	2.82	2.81	2.69

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	0.06	0.05	0.08**	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08*	0.05
	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.3	0.25	0.3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	355.68	353.78	358.54	352.61	355.51	352.52	358.79	350.67
	3.81	4.07	3.37**	4.21	3.74	3.97	3.30**	3.98
	29.79**	31.39	29.09*	31.1	30.25	31.04	29.54	30.53
	4.26	3.73	6.39	3.3	4.56	3.39	6.92	3.01
	20.8	21.04	21.59	20.78	21	21.22	21.84	20.42
	3.3	3.22	3.07	3.28	3.47	3.92	3.21	4.23
	3.31	3.25	3.1	3.31	3.48	3.92	3.25	4.24
	2.6	2.52	2.53	2.56	2.75	3.27	2.67	3.53
	1.86	1.75	1.8	1.77	1.94	2.44	1.87	2.7
	4.18	4.29	4	4.31	4.38	4.8	4.16	5.05
	1.51**	1.64	1.56	1.61	1.53	1.53	1.59	1.43
	2.68	2.7	2.65	2.7	2.81	2.74	2.78	2.75
	2.31	2.43	2.31	2.43	2.37	2.53	2.36	2.48

Table C.9: Mean comparison at baseline[85] (continued)

	SCG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
Distance to the nearest pre-primary school	2.11	1.72	2.16	1.73	1.99	1.79	1.98	1.77
Distance to the nearest governmental health unit	2.77*	2.38	2.76	2.47	2.72	2.38	2.69	2.34
Distance to the nearest governmental hospital	8.83	9.07	8.5	9.29	8.35	7.74	7.94	7.64
Distance to the nearest private clinic	1.55	1.47	1.51	1.52	1.57	1.41	1.5	1.47
Distance to the nearest pharmacy	4.87	4.7	4.91	4.56	4.49	3.95	4.49	3.78
Distance to the nearest outlet	2.16	2.59	2.31	2.37	2.19	2.41	2.32	2.2
Distance to the nearest permanent market	5.77	5.9	5.61	5.96	5.72	5.82	5.58	5.85
Distance to the nearest periodic market	9.64	9.04	9.77*	8.94	9.45	8.96	9.56	8.9
Distance to the nearest saving institution	1.18	1.29	1.09*	1.34	1.22	1.09	1.13	1.13
Dummy for presence of a savings institution in the community	0.86	0.84	0.87**	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.86
Agricultural wage	3563	3569	3532	3584	3560	3542	3532	3582
Number of *boda boda*	2.04	1.88	1.9	1.97	2.07	2.25	1.93	2.22

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

15 Before matching, non-weighted means were calculated assigning an equal weight to all observations. After matching, 'non-weighted' means were weighted by the matching weight. Weighted means use the household weights (before matching) and the product of the latter with the matching weight (after matching).

	VFSG – household model							
	Before matching				After matching			
	Non-weighted		Weighted		Non-weighted		Weighted	
	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison	Treated	Comparison
	1.68*	1.79	1.73	1.77	1.71	1.6	1.76	1.56
	2.53	2.61	2.53	2.62	2.59	2.37	2.56	2.37
	4.56	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.81	4.93	4.79	5.11
	1.81*	1.97	1.8	1.96	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.81
	2.65	2.72	2.58	2.74	2.78	3.2	2.69	3.44
	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.39
	3.82	3.88	3.76	3.87	3.79	3.61	3.74	3.62
	9.7	10.3	9.61	10.15	9.78	10.22	9.65	10.08
	1.81	2.04	1.68*	2.04	1.9	1.73	1.75	1.75
	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.73
	3403	3403	3338	3414	3387	3355	3315	3349
	1.54	1.64	1.56	1.6	1.55	1.7	1.57	1.72

Annex D: Internal validity of SAGE evaluation design

D.1.1 Introduction

The difference in regard to the age profile, between the treatment and the comparison group, for SCG households was raised as a main concern for comparability purposes. The fact that the age variables (i.e. age of the household head, age of household oldest member and mean age of household members) could not be balanced between the two groups, and were therefore not included in our propensity score analysis, raised concern.

OPM therefore carried out some analysis to investigate further the age issues, with the aim of determining whether our endline impact estimates are biased due to the unequal distribution of age among treatment and comparison households.

This note presents the analysis carried out by the evaluation team to investigate further the robustness of the results and whether, and to what extent, age difference is biasing the results. It starts by providing some background on the nature of the sample design and the early methodological decisions that drove that specific design. It then moves on to the analysis, which is guided by two main issues the OPM team will try to explore:

1. **Can we adopt a better sub-sample of more balanced (similar) households? And what story will that sub-sample tell us?** Given that we cannot change completely the sample design at this stage, can we try to work within that sample and identify a better (more balanced) sub-sample of treatment and comparison households? If we find a sub-sample of households with more similar characteristics (also on age variables), we could then re-run the analysis on key impact estimates and see how these results compare with the original ones.

2. **How much is age driving our results?** Descriptive statistics show a significant difference in age profiles and one might infer that the results are driven by that difference. Is that true? If so, how important is age to explaining changes over time?

This extra analysis boosts our confidence that the treatment and comparison groups are suitable and the impact estimates obtained quite robust to changes in sample composition that make treatment and comparison households more similar in regard to age profile (a difference which cannot be eliminated as part of the design).

Overall, the results from the extra analysis done so far indicate that, in light of an intrinsic second best sample design, there are grounds to support the main findings of the endline report.

D.1.2 Where does this sample come from? The SAGE evaluation quantitative design and its impact on sample design

The decision to use an RDD for the SAGE evaluation imposed the adoption of a sample where comparison group households were identified by taking a sample of households who were not actually eligible for the programme but were in **some small neighbourhood or 'bandwidth' around the eligibility threshold.** Given that age is the eligibility threshold for SCG households, it is not a surprise that some age-related indicators are significantly different between treatment and comparison groups: this was inherent in the original evaluation design that was agreed upon via a multi-stakeholder consultation process, and during which OPM highlighted the risks embodied by the approach.[16] RDD relies on a series of key assumptions that are not testable prior to data collection. If any of these assumptions do not hold the estimate of programme impact produced by the RDD will be compromised. Unfortunately, this turned out to be the case for the SAGE pilot impact evaluation data. The RDD approach did not produce consistent results and was not deemed a viable approach in this context. **A back-up methodology was therefore needed and** PSM combined with DID was then adopted.

The original RDD approach imposed a specific sample design – treatment and comparison households to be selected in some small neighbourhood around the eligibility threshold – which could not be altered. These are the households we have collected data on over three rounds of fieldwork activities. This is why there has been little room for manoeuvre in terms of sample design.

D.1.3 The problems

This section briefly introduces the problems this note would like to investigate.

The inclusion of an age variable was investigated at midline during the design of the PSM–DID methodology following the failure of the RDD. The process that resulted in the selection of the matching variables is explained in detail in the note 'Propensity Score Matching methodology note and preliminary results' (July 2014) shared and approved by DFID and a special review committee.

- Age was originally investigated through the use of three main variables: age of the oldest person, age of the household head, and average age within the household (household members' mean age). Post-matching balance was not achieved when including either of the two latter variables in our standard model specification. Figure D.1 (taken from the original note) depicts the effect of the inclusion of an age variable on common support.

- There exists a strong correlation between the age variables and the treatment status (refer to the PSM note for more detail). This is due to the targeting mechanism for SCG, which is solely based on the age of individuals. Individuals aged 65 and above (60 in the Karamoja region) are eligible and enrolled. By design, the age variables investigated lacked counterfactuals when looking at the whole SCG sample, which led to their exclusion from the matching specification.

16 For more information on the development of the evaluation methodology, see OPM (2011), OPM (2012c), OPM *et al*. (2013) and Binci *et al*. (2014).

Figure D.1: Distribution of common support propensity scores obtained by including/ excluding the age covariate correlated with eligibility in/from the final model specification

Source: "Propensity Score Matching methodology note and preliminary results", July 2014.

Why is a difference in age a problem? We used PSM in differences, so we were able to control for time invariant differences between treatment and comparison groups. However, the fact that households differed in demographic characteristics at baseline may imply the 'common trends' assumption underlying DID does not hold. As they were different at baseline, households' outcomes could evolve differently even in the absence of the SAGE programme, and what we capture as programme effects may be a simple reflection of the original differences.

As you can see from Table D.1, there were significant differences in the age profile of the treatment and comparison households for each age variable considered. Differences were found in the mean age of household members, as well as in the mean age of the household head and eldest member of the household. Treatment households were therefore on average older, and had older heads/members than the comparison households.

Table D.1: Age profile of SCG treatment and comparison households

Indicator	Treatment	Comparison
Mean age of all household members	39.3	25.5
Mean age of household head	66.4	52.5
Mean age of oldest household member	70.0	53.9

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey.

Partly to corroborate these worries, we reproduce here a table from the endline report that shows the differences in different demographic indicators between baseline and endline. Table D.2 shows significant differences in the changes observed in some demographic characteristics – balanced at baseline – that turned out to be unbalanced at endline (see also Annex E).

Table D.2: SCG household composition

	Senior Citizens Grant			
Indicator	**Baseline**	**Endline**	**Impact estimate**	**N**
Household size	5	4.8**	-0.43***	1,816
Gender ratio (% men)	44.7	44.8	0.06	1,816
Dependency ratio	67	70.5***	7.9***	1,816
Number of children under five in the household (%)	0.52	0.39***	-0.18***	1,816
Number of children aged 6–17 in the household	1.7	1.7	0.10 (NR)	1,816
Number of individuals aged 18–64 in the household	1.8	1.6***	-0.50***	1,816
Number of elderly in the household (aged 65+)	0.95	1.1***	0.15***	1,816
Age of the household head	65.9	69.4***	1.2**	1,803
Proportion of households with no able-bodied adults	28.2	31.1*	11.5***	1,816
Proportion of households with one member only	12.6	13.3	4.5**	1,816
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	29.1	25.5***	-7.9***	1,816
Proportions of female headed households	47	48.3	0.13	1,816
Proportions of household heads aged 65+	67.5	79.3***	8.9***	1,803
Proportions of disabled headed households	19.9	15.5**	-0.35	1,816

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey.

The data seem to suggest that SCG households decreased in size as a result of the SAGE programme. We observe a reduction in the presence of working age adults and a consequent increase in the dependency ratio and age of household head. We also see a reduction in the numbers of children under five – although no change in the numbers of children aged 6–17. Possibly as a consequence of these changes, we thus see an increase in the proportion of households with no able-bodied adults and an increase in the proportion of single-member households.

While it is possible that some of these changes are a true reflection of the programme's impact, additional qualitative research that was conducted explicitly on this point suggests that this is unlikely to be the case. An alternative explanation is that, given that households had a different age profile at baseline, this translated into differing demographic structures over time

It is therefore difficult to establish whether the changes in demographics are due to the programme or to reasons unrelated to the programme. In this analysis we attempt to address both issues by testing the robustness of our main results to alternative specifications that should reduce the bias associated with the age imbalance at baseline, and the related imbalance of demographic characteristics at endline.

D.1.4 Robustness analysis

Question 1: Can we adopt a better sub-sample of more balanced (similar) households? And what story will that sub-sample tell us?

Question 1.a: Can we adopt a better sub-sample of more balanced (similar) households?

Two different sub-samples have been identified using two different methodologies (pre- and post-match trimming). The age profiles of treatment and comparison households for both sub-samples are very similar and the balance diagnosis is positive: overall balance is achieved and the relevant age variables also balanced.

In order to check the robustness of our impact estimates, specifically focusing on determining whether these imbalances in age are biasing and distorting our results on the impact of the SCG intervention (this is the SAGE component more likely to be affected by the age discrepancy between treatment and comparison groups, given the age-related nature of this pension scheme), we performed a robustness check based on a sub-sample of households. First we performed a transformation of the age variables from a continuous variable to a dummy and categorical variables. Second, we forcibly generated two sub-samples that achieved an acceptable degree of balance between treatment and comparison groups, both for some key age variables and for the overall model specification (i.e. joint significance of all variables included in the propensity score model).

In particular, we created a categorical variable defining three age groups: under 20 years of age (young), between 20 and 40 (mature) and over 40 (old). This variable identifies the number of individuals (household members) belonging to these categories, in the treatment and comparison groups. We also created a dummy variable indicating to which of these categories the household head belongs. The age categories were chosen on the basis of theoretical considerations regarding both the relevance of the age groups (i.e. young, mature and old) and the degree of overlap in the number of observations belonging to the categories in both treatment and comparison groups. The purpose of this variable transformation was to determine whether investigating the influence of age from a different angle had any effect on balancing treatments and comparisons.

A different approach was adopted to achieve balance for two separate sub-samples:

1. **Sub-sample 1:** the age of the household head within the treatment and comparison groups (i.e. average age of the household heads belonging to the two groups) was forcibly made more similar between the two groups. Specifically, we trimmed 50% of the top of the treatment group and 50% of the bottom of the comparison group. This provided us with a sub-sample of 919 observations[17] for which the age of the household head was now balanced between the two groups. Sub-sample 1 was therefore created with a ***pre-matching trimming*** of the household head age distribution.

2. **Sub-sample 2:** the balance for age and for the overall model was achieved by trimming on the propensity score obtained from the first stage of the PSM estimation model. Specifically, we trimmed the high end of treatments' propensity score between 0.79 and 1, re-including 5% of the values trimmed that were the closest to the threshold, and we trimmed the low end of comparators' propensity score between 0 and 0.21, re-including 5% of the values trimmed that were the closest to the threshold. The sub-sample was reduced to 1,044 households. Sub-sample 2 was therefore generated with a ***post-matching trimming*** on the propensity score.

Table D.3 reports the mean values of three key age variables that informed the identification of the two sub-samples above. In both sub-samples, the discrepancy in mean age between treatment and comparison groups is considerably reduced.

17 The sample size reported here and in Table B.2 corresponds to the number of on-support observations for the household size indicator, using a bandwidth of 0.004 and without trimming performed after the first stage. Sample sizes vary for each specification and indicator depending on additional trimming (post-matching), bandwidth adjustments and household samples.

Table D.3: Difference in age means across different age variables and samples

Indicator	Pre-match trimming			
	Treatment	Comparison	Difference	p-value
Mean age of all household members	33.35495	27.2854	6.06955	0
Mean age of household head	57.89549	57.04636	0.84913	0
Mean age of oldest household member	65.13525	57.19935	7.9359	0
	Post-match trimming			
Mean age of all household members	30.25512	27.30696	2.94816	0
Mean age of household head	62.10899	55.10832	7.00067	0
Mean age of oldest household member	66.96395	56.75048	10.21347	0
	Original sample			
Mean age of all household members	39.34592	25.45075	13.89517	0
Mean age of household head	66.44945	52.51576	13.93369	0
Mean age of oldest household member	70.00792	53.86017	16.14775	0

For sub-sample 2, the exact level of post-matching trimming on the propensity score was fine-tuned to obtain balanced (for age and overall) treatment and comparison sub-samples, with the smallest possible loss of observations. The balancing of this sub-sample was driven by the new categorical age variable. In fact, for the same level of trimming, the inclusion of the continuous mean age variable or of the household head age variable led to a considerably larger imbalance between the treatment and comparison groups. As shown in Table D.3, this implies that the household members' average age, on which the age group construction of the categorical variable was based, is more similar between treatment and comparison groups than the mean value of the other two age variables (i.e. household head's and oldest member's age). By contrast, we have based the pre-matching trimming of sub-sample 1 on the household head age variable. This was done to test the robustness of our estimates using a sub-sample of treatment and comparison groups forcibly balanced on the age of the household head. The balance is confirmed by the figures given below, which show for the pre-matching trimmed sub-sample an almost identical mean value of household head age for treatments and comparators, but a larger difference in mean age. In this case, the distribution of the mean age of the oldest member improves more than for the post-matching trimming.[18] Although the resulting pre-matching trimmed sub-sample is smaller than the post-matching sub-sample, it represents the largest possible sub-sample for which balance can be satisfactorily achieved for the household head age variable.

Table D.4 reports the balance diagnostic for both the pre-matching and post-matching trimmed sub-samples, which is compared to the original sample. The latter clearly shows an imbalance for the overall model (F-test of 0.000), as well as for the individual age variables (household head age and categorical age variables). The two sub-samples then achieve balance on the basis of their relevant age variables, as discussed above. This emerges clearly from Table D.4, which shows an overall balance for sub-sample 1 (F-test 1.000) and sub-sample 2 (1.000), with their respective age variables also balanced.

18 To achieve balance on the age of the oldest member, the level of pre-matching trimming needed was 60%. This was considered disproportionately large, as it would have left us with a sub-sample of 666 households.

Table D.4: Balance Diagnostic across Different Age Variables and Samples

	Original sample	Pre-match Sample	Post-match Sample
Sample Size	1,387	919	1,044
F Statistic	0.000	1.000	1.000
Household mean age between 20 and 39 (1.psm_m_age3) – Unmatched t-score	0.978	n/a	0.128
Household mean age between 20 and 39 (1.psm_m_age3) – Matched t-score	0.728	n/a	0.307
Household mean age over 40 (2.psm_m_age3) – Unmatched t-score	0.000	n/a	0.690
Household mean age over 40 (2.psm_m_age3) – Matched t-score	0.807	n/a	0.520
Mean of head of household age – Unmatched t-score	0.000	0.112	n/a
Mean of head of household age – Matched t-score	0.007	0.924	n/a

Note: The number before the psm_m_age3 variable is related to the category this represents, in this instance 1. is for the middle mean age category (20 to 39 years old) and 2. is for the last mean age category (40 and above). The first age group category (under 20 years of age) is not included in the regression as it represents our reference age category.

Question 1.b: What story do the sub-samples tell us in terms of impact estimate?
In the text below, we report our impact estimate calculations on the selected sub-samples and compare the results of the calculation on the original full sample with the results of the calculation on the two sub-samples. We selected key indicators which represented key impact areas of the evaluation (consumption, food security, poverty, livestock ownership and health expenditure).

A range of impact estimates were produced for the two sub-samples on a selected number of key outcome indicators: total monthly consumption expenditure, total monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent, mean Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project hunger scale (as a measure of food security), poverty head count, proportion of households who own any type of livestock. We followed the same estimation routine employed for generating our original results based on the standard model (i.e. impact estimates presented in the main report). In particular, the estimates for sub-sample 1 were produced across a range of trimming and bandwidth thresholds, whilst the estimates for sub-sample 2 were produced across a range of bandwidth thresholds (the only post-matching trimming was set at the level of 0.21, as discussed above). The impact estimate of interest was identified as the average estimate across this range of results. In addition, the programme impact (ATT) was calculated for different samples of households.

Table D.6 shows the estimates obtained with our two sub-samples, as well as the estimates obtained with the original sample. Although the comparison of these sub-samples' estimates with our original sample estimates provides a mixed picture, there appear to be some encouraging similarities in the direction, magnitude and significance of the impact detected.

Table D.5: Results of PSM impact estimation on pre-match sub-sample 1, post-match sub-sample 2 and original sample

Indicator		Senior Citizens Grant					
		Pre-match trimming		Post-match trimming		Original sample	
		Impact estimate	Robustness	Impact estimate	Robustness	Impact estimate	Robustness
Household consumption expenditure							
ATT for all households	Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	-8.66*	Relatively robust	-5.63	Robust	-7.62*	Relatively robust
ATT for all households	Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	4259	Robust	7238	Robust	12417**	Relatively robust
ATT for all households	Total monthly consumption expenditure (2012 prices, UGX)	9110	Robust	-2762	Robust	15996	Robust
Livestock							
ATT for all households	Proportion of households who own any type of livestock	3.85	Robust	4.66	Robust	7.79***	Robust
Food security							
ATT for all households	Mean FANTA hunger scale	-0.33***	Robust	-0.29***	Robust	-0.30***	Robust

S ource: SAGE Impact Evaluation.

Table D.6: Results of PSM impact estimation on pre-match sub-sample 1, post-match sub-sample 2, with endline 2 demographic variables

Indicator		Senior Citizens Grant			
		Pre-match trimming		Post-match trimming	
		Impact estimate	Robustness	Impact estimate	Robustness
Household consumption expenditure					
ATT for all households	Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	-3.65	Robust	-3.31	Robust
ATT for all households	Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	6868	Robust	-968	Robust
ATT for all households	Total monthly consumption expenditure (2012 prices, UGX)	32908	Robust	11172	Robust
Livestock					
ATT for all households	Proportion of households who own any type of livestock	4.68	Robust	3.35	Robust
Food security					
ATT for all households	Mean FANTA hunger scale	-0.34***	Robust	-0.29**	Robust

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation

In sub-sample 1, the estimated impact on food security was very similar to our original estimates. Also the variable defining the household poverty head count showed similar estimates. Consumption expenditure also showed a clear similarity in the estimates produced, though the trend was not confirmed for the per adult equivalent variable.[19] Consumption, food and poverty-related impact estimates of sub-sample 1 were quite consistent with our original impact estimates, at least in terms of magnitude and size. However, the estimates obtained for livestock did not show the same significance level of the original estimates.

This general indication seemed to be confirmed when looking at sub-sample 2 estimates. Livestock ownership did not show the same significant impacts emerging from our original estimations, though the direction of the impact was the same. Also in this case, in regard to consumption-related indicators, the impact of the programme on the food security indicator was particularly similar between sub-sample 2, sub-sample 1 and the original sample, with a reported reduction in the incidence of hunger. Consumption expenditure per adult equivalent and poverty headcount showed similar results to the original sample, while total consumption expenditure showed opposite signs.

In conclusion, whilst there was not full consistency across all the results obtained for all the indicators tested, the broad similarity in food consumption and poverty related indicators was encouraging. This seems to indicate that when the balance in age is forcibly achieved, either on the household head age (sub-sample 1) or on the household age groups (sub-sample 2), key impact estimates obtained with the original sample are not invalidated. The lack of contrasting estimates (i.e. estimates showing significant impacts in opposite directions from the original estimates) was also positive. It is important to bear in mind that these additional estimates were achieved by trimming a considerable proportion of our sample of households, and they cannot therefore be seen as representative of the population from which the sample was drawn. However, we believe that their statistical robustness is still reliable, as the two sub-samples contain a sizeable number of observations. Hence, it seems reasonable and sensible to conclude from this age-specific analysis that no evident bias in our original impact estimates is detectable when comparing them to estimates obtained with sub-samples balanced on age.

Answer: The impact analysis was conducted on two different sub-samples of households with a balanced age profile. By comparing results with the original sample, we found overall consistent results, with the exception of results relating to livestock. The magnitude or statistical significance of impact estimates were not always identical, as expected by running the analysis on different samples, but overall directions and magnitude were broadly confirmed.

Question 2: How much is age driving the differences in demographic characteristics observed over time?

Question 2a: Descriptive statistics show a significant difference in age profiles and one can infer that the observed different demographic trends are driven by that difference. Is that true? If so, how important is age as a factor in explaining such demographic changes over time? Can we control for this?

As an additional and final step in our analysis focusing on age, we investigated the incidence of age on demographic household trends across time. A regression analysis of the impact of household members' mean age and household heads' age at baseline on the change of household demographic characteristics between baseline and endline showed some degree of correlation over time. In particular, these dimensions of age at baseline were found to have a significant effect on household size, household age group distribution and household head age at endline. However, age was not the only variable that affected demographics at endline, with other baseline covariates included in the regression also showing a significant impact.

19 This inconsistency between the estimates obtained for consumption expenditure and the consumption estimates adjusted for adult equivalent can partly be explained by the differences in the demographic trends that affect our treatment and comparison groups.

The further investigation of the proportion of variance in the regression results explained by the different groups of baseline explanatory variables seems to confirm this. In fact, although age does explain a sizeable proportion of the variance for certain endline outcome variables (e.g. household size and household head age), other groups of explanatory variables were also shown to be relevant in this respect, with baseline demographic factors (e.g. household size and dependency ratio) emerging as particularly critical in explaining endline demographic patterns. **This regression analysis performed on our original sample therefore indicates that age at baseline did indeed affect endline demographics, but age is not the only baseline factor contributing to the diverging trends between treatment and comparison groups.**

In order to determine whether the two trimmed sub-samples discussed above are still affected by diverging demographic trends, we also calculated impact estimates on some key demographic variables. This confirmed that belonging to the treatment group is significantly correlated with some demographic patterns at endline, including a smaller household size,[20] a larger group of household members older than 65,[21] and a higher dependency ratio.[22] This led us to the decision of attempting **to control for these endline demographic factors in our impact estimations, in line with what was done for our main sample in the original estimations.[23]**

The results of this analysis – using the sub-samples and controlling for relevant demographic indicators – are reported in Annex E. **The results show that, even controlling for demographic variables, the impact estimates are consistent in direction and robustness with the same estimates obtained from the model without controlling for them. Similarly, they are consistent with the results from the original sample.**

With respect to the results from the original sample, these show that in the household consumption expenditure group, the consistency between the sub-sample estimates and the original estimates for the poverty head count variable is lost, though it is maintained for the total monthly consumption indicator, especially in sub-sample 2. Also in line with the previous analysis, no significant consistency is noticeable for the health expenditure and the livestock indicators, whilst the food security indicator is the one for which the consistency between sub-sample 1 and 2 and the original sample is greater. In this case, the magnitude and significance levels across the three samples are particularly consistent for the ATT measured on all households and larger households, which is a very similar indication to the impact emerging from the previous sub-sample analysis.

The analysis seems to broadly confirm the indications emerging from the previous sub-sample analysis and therefore strengthens the reliability of our main results.

Answer: The analysis performed indicates that age was one of the main important factors explaining the change in demographic characteristics that was observed over time.

However, when controlling for demographic variables, the impact estimates were consistent in direction and robustness with the estimates obtained from the model without controlling for them. Thus, these results suggest that changes in demographic variables do not explain the overall impact findings and affect the robustness of the results.

20 For sub-sample 1 the household size variable has a coefficient of -0.45, significant at 1%, and for sub-sample 2 the coefficient is -0.47, also significant at 1%.
21 For sub-sample 1 the number of household members aged over 65 has a coefficient of 0.27, significant at 1%, and for sub-sample 2 the coefficient is 0.20, also significant at 1%.
22 For sub-sample 1 the dependency ratio variable has a coefficient of 9.29, significant at 1%, and for sub-sample 2 the coefficient is 9.45, also significant at 1%.
23 The endline variables included are: household size, proportion of households with only one member, proportion of children under 18 who are orphans and gender ratio (% of men).

D.1.5 Conclusion

The above analysis investigated some characteristics of the SCG sample and conducted sensitiveness analysis to assess the robustness of the SAGE evaluation results, in light of an intrinsic second best sample design.

It is important to note that the sample design was driven by methodological decisions taken by the SAGE Steering Committee via a multi-stakeholder consultation process, and that the evaluation team has little room for manoeuvre at this stage.

The note addressed two main problems: 1) age imbalance; 2) differing demographic trends. It showed that the two issues are possibly related as age differences at baseline are an important factor which does contribute to changes in demographic indicators over time.

It is not possible to completely balance age characteristics across treatment and comparison groups, regardless of how age is included in the model computationally. This fact is related to the nature of the original sample that was collected for an RDD analysis and not PSM.

However, trimming the original sample to run the analysis on a sub-sample of as-closely-as-possible age balanced treatment and comparison households produced encouraging results, which broadly confirmed our original findings. **The direction and magnitude of key impact indicators were consistent with the results from our original full sample.**

This boosts our confidence that the treatment and comparison groups are suitable and the impact estimates obtained are robust to changes in sample composition that make treatment and comparison households more similar in regard to age profile.

Finally, when controlling for demographic variables at endline, the impact estimates were also consistent in direction and robustness with the main estimates. Thus, the observed changes in demographic variables are not likely to impact the overall direction and robustness of the results.

Overall, the results from this analysis indicate that, in light of an intrinsic second best sample design, there are grounds to support the main findings of the endline report.

The results from the RDD analysis, presented for a subset of key indicators in the annex, also further support the present conclusions by providing a further positive robustness check.

D.2 RDD robustness check

checks on the PSM results. Alongside 12 different specifications of the PSM estimator model, we looked into the consistency between the PSM and RDD results. Although previous analysis showed that the RDD was not sufficiently robust to be used as the main methodology,[24] the RDD was used at midline as a reference to assess the credibility of the PSM results. We ran different specifications of the RDD (quadratic, quadratic with controls, quadratic collapsed at the mean and quartic) for different indicators, using the assumptions of fuzzy RDD for SCG and sharp for VFSG, and tested discontinuities at alternative points away from the eligibility threshold. The results reported in Table D.7 below show a good level of consistency between the main RDD model and the PSM results, in terms of both direction and significance.

24 See Binci *et al*. (2014).

Table D.7: Results from RDD estimator models

Indicator/targeting mechanism			RDD – Selected model		Consistency across models				
		PSM	Type	Quadratic	RDD -Quadratic with controls	RDD – Quadratic collapsed at the mean	RDD -Quartic	RDD -Linear	Para-metric DID
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	**SCG**	12,400**	Cross section	21,122	11,749	-25,021	29,432*	18,999	14,622***
	VFSG	5,500 (NR)	Cross section	23,304*	15,257	-3,600	53,030***	30,130**	11,535***
Monthly total household consumption expenditure (2012 prices, UGX)	**SCG**	16,000	Cross section	53,275	70,756	-100,217	4,186	66,951	-11,598
	VFSG	-3,900	Dif-in-Dis	28,312	18,862	33,103*	158,779***	30,606	13,301
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	**SCG**	-7.6*	Cross section	-17.71**	-9.968	-0.877	-27.54**	-19.71	-8.113***
	VFSG	-8.3*	Cross section	-16.35**	-10.40**	-5.009	-10.61	-18.77***	-10.10***
Mean FANTA hunger scale	**SCG**	-0.30***	Cross section	-0.613**	-0.611***	0.169	-0.729*	-0.674	-0.335***
	VFSG	-0.11	Cross section	-0.352**	-0.271*	-0.392	-0.645	-0.341**	-0.264***
Proportion of households who own any type of livestock	**SCG**	7.8***	Cross section	14.21**	14.91**	-7.028	14.90	16.93	8.801***
	VFSG	16.7***	Cross section	1.911	0.967	5.648	7.047	5.000	13.11***
Household size	**SCG**	-0.43***	Dif-in-Dis	0.179	6.69e-11***	-0.260**	1.567**	-0.0778	-0.179*
		0.12	Cross section	-1.366	-0**	-0.270	-0.507	-1.222	0.0676

Annex E: Demographic characteristics of the SAGE sample

E.1 Description of the SAGE sample

The evaluation theory of change does not explicitly hypothesise an impact of the SAGE programme on household size or composition. This is because the way in which households structure themselves is conditioned first and foremost by cultural factors, as well as broader political and economic circumstances. The transfer value is also low relative to total household consumption on average (see Section 3 above), as is the coverage of the programme, which targets less than 15% of the population. For these reasons, one would not expect the transfer to significantly influence how households are organising themselves. However, theory and evidence from elsewhere do indicate that households may take on additional dependents or otherwise alter their composition in response to an additional income stream, such as that provided by the SAGE transfer.

The evaluation found conflicting evidence as to whether the SAGE programme is having an impact on household composition, especially in regard to SCG recipient households. Quantitative results were not supported by the dedicated extra-qualitative work, which suggested that household composition is determined by other, broader factors, such as life-cycle issues and social norms, and households ere explicit that SAGE has very little influence in this regard. Given the small value and limited coverage of the transfer, as well as the relatively short time-frame of the evaluation at midterm, alongside the more deeply ingrained cultural determinants of household structures, we do not expect SAGE to have an impact in this regard.

Table E.1 provides summary statistics of the sample of the quantitative survey. According to the quantitative data, SCG households are reportedly decreasing in size and we observe a reduction in the presence of working age adults and a consequent increase in the dependency ratio and age of household head. We also see a reduction in the numbers of children under five, although no change in the numbers of children aged 6–17. Possibly as a consequence of these changes, we thus see an increase in the proportion of households with no able-bodied adults and an increase the proportion of single-member households. These results were also observed at midline, and have even strengthened and been consolidated since that time.

Table E1: Household composition

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Endline	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Endline	Impact estimate	N
Household size	5.0	4.8**	-0.43***	1,816	4.6	5.1***	0.12	1,867
Gender ratio (% men)	44.7	44.8	0.06	1,816	40.4	42.0**	3.6**	1,867
Dependency ratio	67.0	70.5***	7.9***	1,816	73.7	72.7	4.3**	1,867
Number of children under five in the household (%)	0.52	0.39***	-0.18***	1,816	0.70	0.66	0.01	1,867
Number of children aged 6–17 in the household	1.7	1.7	0.10 (NR)	1,816	2.0	2.4***	0.18**	1,867
Number of individuals aged 18–64 in the household	1.8	1.6***	-0.50***	1,816	1.2	1.5***	-0.10 (NR)	1,867
Number of elderly in the household (aged 65+)	0.95	1.1***	0.15***	1,816	0.58	0.58	0.03	1,867
Age of the household head	65.9	69.4***	1.2**	1,803	58.6	58.7	-0.54	1,857
Proportion of households with no able-bodied adults	28.2	31.1*	11.5***	1,816	34.6	27.7***	-1.1	1,867
Proportion of households with one member only	12.6	13.3	4.5**	1,816	25.8	19.5***	-4.1	1,867
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	29.1	25.5***	-7.9***	1,816	29.5	33.3**	1.9	1,867
Proportions of female headed households	47.0	48.3	0.13	1,816	56.6	56.2	-0.32	1,867
Proportions of household heads aged 65+	67.5	79.3***	8.9***	1,803	48.9	47.0	-1.7	1,857
Proportions of disabled headed households	19.9	15.5**	-0.35	1,816	21.5	15.9***	-2.9	1,867

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2013.

Notes: Asterisks (*) in the endline column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and endline. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant.

One possible hypothesis to explain this is that SCG households are reorganising themselves (at least nominally) by separating off from the SCG recipients whom, as a result of the transfer, are now perceived to be more autonomous and able to support themselves. Working age adults depart with the younger children, perhaps as a way to relieve themselves both from being a burden on the elderly and vice versa. It could thus be that some households respond to the transfer's ability to support small numbers of people, while reducing the burden on the wider household and extended family, by reducing the number of adults and young children in beneficiary households and thereby constituting self-sufficient units in relation to the larger family network. Indeed, there was much qualitative testimony as to the reduced dependency of elderly SCG recipients on their wider households and families.

These findings are further supported by the data describing individuals' migration out of households. Not only has the proportion of households with a migrating member increased, but the reason given for migration has also changed over time. At baseline, the main reasons given for individuals migrating from SCG households were education and seeking work (68% and 11% of all migrating individuals, respectively). At midline these reasons were already starting to transform, with changes in household structures and relationships accounting for almost two-thirds of all migration movements recorded by the quantitative survey.[25] At endline, changes in household structures and relationships again provide the predominant reason given for migrating individuals, accounting for over 70% of all migrants from SCG recipient households, thus extending the trend observed at midline.

Table E2: Migration

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant			Vulnerable Family Support Grant		
	Baseline	Endline	N	Baseline	Endline	N
Proportion of households with migrating member	29.8	44.7***	1,816	27.0	32.4**	1,867
Characteristics of migrants						
Age (mean)	24.0	19.2*	1,922	16.9	19.2	1,281
Proportion female	42.2	54.8***	1,922	47.0	50.7	1,281

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) in the endline column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and endline. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. (2) Impact estimates are not given due to the small sub-sample over which it is not possible to build a successful matching model.

For the VFSG group, we did not observe similar results. The only effects observed were a slight increase in the proportion of males in the household, alongside an increase in the number of children aged 6–17 years and a consequent rise in the dependency ratio.

25 See Merttens and Jones (2014).

At midline, we were a little circumspect in interpreting the observed results in terms of the impact of the programme on household composition and migration. Certainly we could hypothesise how households may respond to the introduction of a cash transfer by reorganising themselves, but given the small value and limited coverage of the transfer, as well as the relatively short time-frame of the evaluation at midterm, alongside the more deeply ingrained cultural determinants of household structures, we did not expect to see large impacts in this regard. Here, our analysis was informed by the acknowledgement that quantitative instruments recording household composition tend to impose a rigid definition on what is in fact quite a complex and fluid social structure, which may not exactly correspond to the actual lived structures and behaviours of the changing and extended group of individuals that make it up. In addition, the qualitative data did not provide clear and explicit evidence either corroborating or contradicting our working hypothesis.

At endline, the quantitative data appear to have strengthened and been consolidated over time in a way that is consistent with our hypothesis above. In order to test this hypothesis more robustly we sent an additional qualitative research team into the field to enquire explicitly as to the interaction between household composition and the SAGE cash transfer.

In April 2015 the research team visited four districts (Apac, Katakwi, Kyenjojo, and Nebbi). Within these, one sub-county and at least two parishes were purposefully sampled to give a range of contexts. Sixteen FGDs were conducted with both male and female beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well as 20 KIIs with local traders, shopkeepers, local councillors and parish chiefs. In addition, 15 household visits were conducted with specific beneficiaries. These households were selected from a sub-sample of respondents from the endline quantitative survey, including only households receiving SAGE and those reporting a change in composition between baseline and endline.[26]

This research produced the following findings:

- **Household composition is fluid.** Discussions with many of the households sampled from the quantitative survey that experienced the kind of change in composition observed in the data revealed that membership within the household had shifted considerably between the baseline and endline, and in some cases also after the endline. During the course of such shifts, elderly parents/grandparents typically act as a 'home base' for both children and adults. Culturally, elders (especially women) are expected to support their children and grandchildren during difficult times, regardless of their own situation. Respondents reported that it is common for children and adults to join and leave the household, with adults leaving children of all ages with their grandparents for given periods of time.

- These **changes in composition are driven by life-cycle issues and social norms,** which were not identified by respondents as being significantly influenced by SAGE. Elderly heads of beneficiary households reported that events such as marriages, departure for study, and leaving the home of an elderly beneficiary to look for work, would have occurred in the absence of the transfer. They often used the phrase 'it was time' to explain decisions of family members to pursue other opportunities or join other households. Again, the SAGE transfer is not seen to play a role in these decisions. When asked whether SAGE influenced the decision of relatives to join their household, respondents widely reported that it had not, often explaining that the family members had found themselves in a difficult situation or were orphaned, commonly stating 'Where else would they have gone?' It was also noted that people join the households of their elderly parents or grandparents as a way to support them, and this is also not felt to be influenced by whether the individual receives SAGE or not. As one respondent in Apac state, 'Here, we do not leave the elderly to live alone.'

26 The characteristics defining the sub-sample were set to match the particular impacts on household composition observed in the data, i.e. in which children under five and working-age adults (18–64) left the household, while older children and adolescents (6–17) joined or remained in the household.

We thus found **conflicting evidence on household composition.** The quantitative data suggested the SAGE programme is having an impact on household composition, and that this impact is heterogeneous depending on the type of household. For the SCG group, households appear to be decreasing in size, shedding younger children and working age adults. For the VFSG group there appears to be a slight increase in size. The qualitative data suggested that household composition is determined by other, broader factors, such as life-cycle issues and social norms, and households were explicit that SAGE has very little influence in this regard.

We are thus cautious about interpreting these data, especially in relation to the quantitative results. Given the relatively small value and coverage of the transfer we had not originally hypothesised an impact on household composition. In addition, household structures are highly complex and quite fluid in the locations under study. This thus remains an important area for further research.

Annex F: Key research questions for endline qualitative research

F.1: Matrix of key research areas and questions

Key research areas	Key research questions
Dimensions and definitions of poverty **(levels and distribution of welfare, trends in welfare, and characteristics of the poor and better off)**	How is poverty defined? What different wellbeing categories exist within different communities? How have causes of poverty changed over time? *(Brief analysis, to frame the main questions below)* How are households in the community overall distributed among these categories? How are SAGE beneficiaries distributed among these categories? Has this distribution changed from three years ago? What is the distribution of wellbeing within households (what groups are most vulnerable to poverty) and has this changed over the past three years? **How has the SAGE cash transfer affected poverty levels among different groups of people?**
Risk and vulnerability	What are the key risks that different individuals, households and/or social groups face? *(Brief analysis, to frame the main questions below)* What strategies are adopted to reduce, mitigate and/or cope with vulnerability to these risks and their effects? Have beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries invested in savings groups over the past three years? Why have some people invested while others have not? Have the investments been drawn on when faced with shocks or pressing needs, and if so what is the impact? Has there been more/less investment in savings groups over the past three years? If so, what is the impact for the group and the use of savings? Have beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries taken loans or credit (informal or formal) over the past three years? Why have some people taken loans or credit while others have not? In what circumstances have people taken loans/credit? What has been the impact of loans/credit on capacity to mitigate or cope with shocks? How have loans/credit affected the wider community economy, including creditors? H**ow does the SAGE cash transfer affect the ability of beneficiaries to mitigate or cope with shocks? Has the cash transfer affected the ability of non-beneficiaries to mitigate or cope with shocks?**
Livelihoods and impacts on the local market	Have beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries invested in their existing livelihoods over the past three years (seeds, implements, pesticides, etc.)? Who has been able to invest, how and why, and has this impacted on wellbeing? Have beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries diversified or changed their livelihoods in the last three years? If so, why and how? How and why do people move between different livelihood activities? Are sources of start-up capital needed, and if so is this capital available, and to whom? Has the possibility of diversifying or changing livelihoods increased/decreased over the past three years? How do participation in, and forms of, livelihood activities vary *within* households (particularly with regard to child participation in livelihood activities)? Are some sources of livelihood more buoyant or profitable than others, how and why, and has this changed over the past three years? Have there been any changes in the market for goods and services in the last three years? Have beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries invested in productive assets over the past three years? Why have some people invested while others have not – which social groups? Have the investments affected material or non-material wellbeing? Have the investments been drawn on when faced with shocks/ or pressing needs? **How and why has the SAGE cash transfer affected livelihood choices and options? Has SAGE had impacts on non-beneficiaries? Has SAGE had impacts in the wider local economy?**

F.1: Matrix of key research areas and questions (continued)

Key research areas	Key research questions
Formal institutions and social contract	What are the perceptions of the social contract (i.e. relationships between and obligations/entitlements of governments and citizens), particularly around social protection and poverty reduction? Does these vary for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and for different social groups? Are there opportunities for beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries to question and influence government services (including SAGE), and if so who has access, what have they questioned and what were the outcomes? Do citizens have greater opportunities to question/ influence some forms of services over others? *Has the cash transfer increased access to any specific social services, and if so for whom, how and why? (question covered under the poverty and risk modules above)* **How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, formal institutions and perceptions of the social contract?**
Informal institutions, social relations and cohesion	Intra-household relations: What assets do different social groups control (women, men, elderly, disabled, orphans), and what decisions do they influence or have responsibility for? Has this changed over the past three years; if so, what has contributed to the change, how and why? Have intra-household relations changed in the last three years, and if so who (i.e. what relations – gender, age, disability, dependency), how and why? What are the forms and sources of disputes and tension, or unity and peace, within households? Have household relations changed in the past three years, if so how and why? **How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, intra-household control over assets and decisions, and relationships of dependency, peace or tension?** Inter-community relations: What factors affect levels of social cohesion and bonds between households or social groups in the community? What are the key sources of tension between household or social groups in the community? Does this vary for different kinds of households (identified as neighbours, friends, extended family etc.) and groups (livelihood, gender, age-mates etc.)? Have relations with households changed over the past three years, and if so how and why? **How has the SAGE cash transfer affected, or been affected by, inter-community relationships - – social capital, sharing, cohesion and tension?** Psychosocial dimensions of wellbeing: what dimensions of psychosocial wellbeing feature most prominently in definitions of poverty, and does this vary across social and economic groups? Has the cash transfer impacted on psychosocial wellbeing for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and if so how and why? **Are there linkages between changes in the psychosocial dimensions of wellbeing and other forms of non-material and material wellbeing (such as access to decision-making, reciprocal social support, risk pooling networks, reduced vulnerability etc.?)**

F.2 Question guides for additional round of qualitative research

Remember to introduce yourself, and explain that the purpose of the interview or focus group is to follow up on certain issues that came up during the last research done in the last year.

F.2.1 Creditworthiness

Who to talk to:

- Beneficiaries (SCG) - FGD
- Non-beneficiaries (senior citizens) - FGD
- Traders (permanent shopkeepers) - KII

Beneficiaries

1. How many SAGE payments have you received?

All

1. Who is most likely to access credit in this community and why? PROBE: different poverty levels
2. What makes people eligible/not eligible to access credit? Has this changed in the last 12 months? Why?
3. Has this changed over the last 12-18 months? Why?

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Collateral and savings

1. Who do you access credit from? From weekly market vendor? Permanent shopkeepers from your community? Has changed in the last 12-18 months?
2. Has it become easier to access credit in the last 12/18 months? Why or why not?
3. How has this affected the way you spend? Can you tell us about things you bought on credit in the last 4 months?
4. Is taking of collateral a common practice here? What types of things are used as collateral?
5. Do you have more collateral now than you had 12 months ago? How did you acquire it?
6. Are you in a savings group? What type of group is this? (e.g. is it a village savings group? A group set up by an NGO? Is it a group for SAGE beneficiaries? Is it a SACCO group?)

7. Or are there other interventions in this area that are encouraging you to save?

8. Have you used the money you get from the savings group/SACCO/intervention to access credit in the last 1 year?

Positive spill-overs

1. **Beneficiaries:** In the last 12/18 months, have you acted as a guarantor for someone in your age group with a shopkeeper or at a market? Who was this person, and what did they purchase with your help as a guarantor? Can you describe the situation?

2. Where you able to pay for the item when the time to pay the credit came?

3. **Non beneficiaries:** Has someone acted as guarantor for you?

Traders

Liquidity

1. Do you know SAGE? Has it improved business? (See endline questionnaire).

2. Compared to this time last year, are you offering more people credit on a regular basis? What kinds of things are people buying on credit from you? How long does it take them to pay you back? (PROBE: if business is doing a lot better, is this the reason they are extending credit to more people?)

3. Do you know who bens are? Do you offer them credit?

4. Do you know who non-bens are? Do you offer them credit too? Why or why not?

5. What changes in this community do you think have made people more creditworthy?

Guarantors

1. Do you ever sell goods on credit to elderly people using a SAGE beneficiary as a guarantor?

2. How often do you make sales like this? How many times a month? Has this changed (increased or decreased) in the last year?

3. Can you tell us about an occasion on which you sold something to an elderly person on credit using a SAGE beneficiary as a guarantor? What did they purchase? Did the guarantor pay the full amount on time?

F.2.2 Household composition

Who to talk to:

- Beneficiaries identified through the sample – Household case studies
- Former household members – individual interviews

REMINDER: Use the information on the tracking sheet to begin the conversation. Verify that the same members are still present, and note any changes.

Beneficiaries

1. In 2012 were you living with family in their home, or were they living with you in your home?
2. When did [person/people] leave the household? What was the reason? (PROBE: try to get the full story, not just one word answer).
3. When did [person] join the household? What was the reason? (PROBE: try to get the full story, not just one word answer).
4. (Where relevant) When [person/people] left the household, why did those who remained in the household stay behind?.
5. Where are the people who have left? (Far away? Nearby in the same village? In a different house in the same compound?)
6. What has been the impact of these people leaving and joining? How has it affected your household?
7. Do those who have left still support you? How do they support you?

Family members of beneficiaries

Questions as above, but phrased for departed members

1. How have things changed for you since you stopped being part of the household you were a member of in 2012?

F.2.3 Post-transfer timeline

Who to talk to:

- Beneficiaries – FGD and household case studies
- Non-beneficiaries – FGD

Beneficiaries

1. Can you please describe payment day to us? Do you go to collect the money yourself? If not, who collects it for you?
2. Can you describe what the markets are like on payment days? Are they different to the way they are on normal days?
3. What are your budgeting priorities when you receive the transfer? How are these determined?
4. What is the first thing you do when you receive the money, and why?
5. In the week after getting the money, what do you do with the money?
6. Do you save? When do you put the money towards savings? Immediately? Within a couple of days? Weeks?
7. How do you make the money stretch between payment days?

For household case studies, use the 50 beans tool:

PROBE: For each cluster of beans, remember to probe on the different uses of SAGE, including:

- basic needs;
- paying debts;
- the cost of transport to the paypoint;
- luxury purchases (sugar, meat, etc.) and when they are consumed;
- investments, especially livestock;
- social capital (e.g. buying drinks for friends);
- savings;
- hiring casual labour; and
- health and medication.

Non-beneficiaries

1. Can you describe a payment day? What changes do you notice in the community on payment day?
2. Can you describe what the markets are like on payment days? Are they different to the way they are on normal days?
3. What do beneficiaries do with the money on payment day?
4. What do bens do with the money in the weeks after?
5. Do you think they are able to make the money last between payments? Why or why not? If yes, how do they make it last?

F.2.4 Land ownership

Who to talk to:

- Beneficiaries – FGD
- Non-beneficiaries – FGD
- LC1 – KII

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

1. Do you own land? How much land? Did you buy it? When? How much did it cost?
2. How easy or difficult is it to purchase land and farm it yourself? Who owns land in this community? (PROBE: different poverty categories) Has this changed in the last three years?
3. How easy or difficult is it to purchase land which someone else will cultivate for you? Has this changed in the last three years?
4. Is sharecropping practised in this community? How easy or difficult is it to acquire land for sharecropping? Has this changed in the last three years?
5. Do people hire land that belongs to someone else to cultivate? How easy or difficult is it to enter into this type of arrangement? Has this changed in the last three years?
6. How did SAGE enable you to buy land? Did you invest and save? Did you pay with SAGE cash?
7. How does selling land work? What is the process? Is it easy or difficult? Is it the same for selling small pieces of land and large pieces?
8. How do price negotiations go? Who is involved?

9. Who oversees the sales? What is the role of local leadership?

10. How much does a garden cost? A small one? A medium one? A big one?

LC1

Land ownership

1. How easy or difficult is it to purchase land and farm it yourself? Who owns land in this community? (PROBE: different poverty categories) Has this changed in the last three years?

2. How easy or difficult is it to purchase land which someone else will cultivate for you? Has this changed in the last three years?

3. Is sharecropping practised in this community? How easy or difficult is it to acquire land for sharecropping? Has this changed in the last three years?

4. Do people hire land that belongs to someone else to cultivate? How easy or difficult is it to enter into this type of arrangement? Has this changed in the last three years?

5. How did SAGE enable you to buy land? Did you invest and save? Did you pay with SAGE cash?

6. How does selling land work? What is the process? Is it easy or difficult? Is it the same for selling small pieces of land and large pieces?

7. How do price negotiations go? Who is involved?

8. Who oversees the sales? What is the role of local leadership?

9. How much does a garden cost? A small one? A medium one? A big one?

Other themes

1. Do you think that SAGE has brought about shifts in household structure and composition over the last few years? What changes have you observed? Why do you think SAGE has caused these? Are they positive or negative?

2. In your opinion, have people in this community become more willing/able to access credit from local shopkeepers? Why/why not?

3. Who is most likely to access credit in this community and why? PROBE: different poverty levels.

4. What makes people eligible/not eligible to access credit? Has this changed in the last 12 months? Why?

5. Has this changed over the last 12–18 months? Why?

6. Overall, how do you think SAGE has affected this community?

Annex G: Research locations for the qualitative research

Table G.1: Endline qualitative research locations

District	Sub-county	Targeting method	Included in baseline
Apac	Abongomolo	SCG	√
	Chawente	VFSC	√
Katakwi	Usuk	SCG	√
	Kapujan	SCG	√
Kiboga	Bukomero	VFSG	√
	Kapeke	SCG	√
Kyenjojo	Kyarusozi	VFSG	√
	Kisojo	SCG	√
Nebbi	Pakwach	VFSG	
	Nebbi Town Council	SCG	
Moroto	South Division	SCG	
	Nadunget	SCG	
Kaberamaido	Alwa	SCG	
	Kaberamaido town council	VFSG	
Nakapirpit	Kakomongole	SCG	
	Nabilatuk	SCG	

Annex H: Methodology for the construction of consumption aggregates

Stage 1: Comparison of the SAGE household survey with previous UNHS conducted by UBOS

Survey duration: Unlike the routine UNHS conducted by UBOS, the SAGE household survey was conducted in four months, from August to November 2012, with nearly 92% of the households interviewed in September and October (Table H.1).

Table H.1: Distribution of the SAGE sampled households by month of interview

District	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Missing	Total
Kiboga	10	119	0	0	0	129
Katakwi	17	268	41	0	1	327
Kaberamaido	12	203	84	0	0	299
Apac	11	312	428	157	2	910
Moroto	9	218	126	0	5	358
Nebbi	18	416	462	0	3	899
Nakapiripirit	0	0	127	42	0	169
Kyenjojo	17	387	462	14	9	889
Total	**94**	**1,923**	**1,730**	**213**	**20**	**3,980**

Content relevant for construction of the consumption aggregate: The relevant sections of the survey questionnaire included: household roster, consumption modules, housing conditions, and locational variable including region, district, and whether the household resides in rural or urban area.

On household roster, the information captured was almost similar to that captured by the UNHS. However, the SAGE survey did not collect information on the individual member's residence status (usual, regular and guest/visitor). In other words, it is difficult to tell whether a household member at the time of the survey was a usual, regular or visitor, as is the case with UNHS. While aggregate information was collected on the number of adults, children and visitors, this information is not detailed enough to enable the analyst to identify the usual members. In the previous poverty works on Uganda, consumption aggregate is adjusted for household composition based on the usual members (Appleton 2001; 2003; Ssewanyana and Okidi 2007). As discussed in detail below, the SAGE household size includes all members as captured at the time of the survey.

Regarding household consumption modules, the SAGE survey shared very similar sections on consumption expenditure to those of the UNHS, with an identical recall period and a similar list of item descriptions. However, there were some changes that are worth noting. The SAGE sub-module of food consumption has two additional food items (i.e. green gram and lentils), and captures three of source of food acquisition, compared to four in UNHS. SAGE did not separately capture food acquisition 'away from home', though this omission might not lead to an underestimation of household consumption. This is a negligible source even in the UNHS (e.g. it accounted for about 1% in the UNHS 2009/10).

The UNHS captures information on one-off expenses (non-consumption expenditure items), though this is irrelevant for the construction of the consumption aggregate.

Next we consider information on the housing conditions. The SAGE was more detailed in some aspects compared to UNHS, but the reverse is also true. The incidence of households without information on rent was common in both surveys. In this case, a hedonic model was estimated to impute missing rent for about 212 households.

Unlike the UNHS, the SAGE survey did not directly capture information on whether the household resided in rural or urban areas. However, with assistance from UBOS, we were able to reconstruct this variable based on the *sample frame* that was developed in the preparation of the next population and housing census.

Stage 2: Data transformation

Consistent with the UNHS, all purchases by household members and items received free as gifts were valued and recorded as per the current prices. The items consumed out of home produce were valued at the current farm-gate/producer prices, while rent for owner occupied houses was also imputed at current market prices. The food consumption sub-module included actual consumption out of purchases, consumption out of home produce and consumption through receipt of in-kind/free items.

Different recall periods were used to capture information on different sub-components of household consumption expenditures. While a seven-day recall period was used for expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco, a 30-day recall period was used in the case of household consumption expenditure on non-durable goods and frequently purchased services. For the semi-durable and durable goods and services a 365-day recall period was used.

Expenditure data were collected on an item by item basis. The expenditures were aggregated according to the recall period used and by broader sub-components of expenditures to a household level. Given the different recall periods used to collect data on household expenditures, some conversion factors were applied to change the data on a monthly basis – i.e. 30 days. This was done by converting the expenditures, first on a daily basis and thereafter multiplied by 30 days.

Price adjustments

The price adjustments included accounting for inter-temporal and spatial price variations, and revaluation of foods derived from own consumption into market prices.

Revaluation of consumption out of home produce into market prices

On the food consumption module – the information was reported based on household-specific units of measurement. The quantities consumed were converted into their metric equivalent (kilograms/litres) using the conversion factors (at national level) supplied by UBOS. There were cases where such conversions were not possible and there were also cases of outliers. This transformation was necessary for the conversion of consumption out of home produce from farm-gate to market prices and the derivation of the district food price indices, as will be discussed in the next section.

As already alluded to, the food consumption out of home produce was valued in farm-gate prices. These food items and those obtained as gifts/free collection were revalued into market prices.

This exercise involved derivation of the ratios of market price to farm-gate price item by item, which were in turn applied to the affected food items. The procedure involved estimating (i) derivation of median unit price per item at regional level with rural/urban divide; and (2) at the all SAGE level. The unit prices were derived based on the information about values and quantities (in metric terms). This exercise was done separately for food consumed from purchases and food consumed out of home produce. The median unit values for home consumption were used as estimates for farm-gate prices whereas the unit values of household food purchases were used as estimates for market prices. Thereafter, the ratio of the market price to the farm-gate price was constructed.

The next step involved summing the food consumed out of home produce and that obtained as gifts/free collection together at item per household. This component of expenditure was multiplied by the above ratio to convert these food expenses into their market price equivalent.

Spatial price adjustment

Food prices vary markedly across geographical location. This is partly explained by the fact that Uganda's food markets are not well integrated. This required adjustments for these spatial variations. We constructed the Paasche index at the regional (rural/urban) level. The first steps involved were similar to those discussed in regard to the revaluation of home consumption in market prices. As already alluded to, most households reported consumption based on their household-specific measurements. In the calculation of the food budget shares (based on all the three food acquisition sources), efforts were made to minimise those food items with possible measurement errors. In other words, we relied on purchased items with comparable units of measurement. The weights for the food index at region level (with rural/urban divide) were based on the all SAGE-level expenditure shares of the major food items and associated minor items. Some of the excluded items included alcoholic drinks and beverages such as soda. The price relative was the ratio between the median prices at region level (with rural/urban divide) to the median price at all SAGE level per item. The estimates based on the SAGE survey unit values are presented in Table H.2.

These indices were used to deflate nominal food expenditures, excluding tobacco, alcoholic drinks and beverages such as soda, for the eight sampled districts. No similar adjustments were made for non-food components, as most non-food items in the survey were reported only in regard to their values. In this case, the prices for non-food prices were assumed to be the same across the sampled districts.

Table H.2: Spatial food price index

Region (rural/urban)	Food index
Central, rural	111.9
Central, urban	104.4
Eastern, rural	97.3
Eastern, urban	103.5
Northern, rural	99.7
Northern, urban	99.7
Western, rural	101.9
Western, urban	99.9
	100.0

Inter-temporal price adjustment

UBOS conducts monthly price collection exercises that are used in the calculation of the CPI. The CPI mainly covers major urban/towns in Uganda, and was last updated (base revision) in 2005/6. Whereas the previous poverty works based on the nationally representative survey adjusted for inflation by using CPI, this was not possible for the SAGE survey. The SAGE survey is not nationally representative and is skewed towards relatively poorer areas of Uganda. In addition, the consumption patterns are radically different from those of the national level and one would expect SAGE prices to be different from the national ones. Thus applying the CPI, as is the case with nationally representative surveys, is not the best approach.

Instead, we calculated a composite inflation price index for food as follows: we multiplied the food CPI between 2005/6 and the SAGE survey with that of the inter-survey Laspeyeres food inflation between the most recent nationally representative survey of 2009/10 and the SAGE survey. Thereafter, the food expenditure was adjusted for inflation using this composite index. The non-food expenditure component was adjusted for inflation using the non-food CPI between 2005/6 and the SAGE survey. Thus, the consumption aggregate expressed in 2005/6 prices is the summation of these two inflation adjusted components – food and non-food.

Adjusting for household size

As already alluded to, the SAGE survey did not explicitly separate usual and regular members, whereas previous poverty analyses were restricted to usual members only. However, the derivation of the adult equivalent scale follows Appleton *et al*. (1999). These scales were derived based on the energy requirements by age and sex using a male aged 18–30 years as a reference person. The energy requirements for this reference person is 3,000 calories. For children aged below 14 years, their equivalent scale was calculated by dividing their energy requirement according to age by that of the reference person (i.e. 3,000 calories). For adults the equivalent scales were derived as 0.42 + 0.58* (energy requirement according to age/energy requirement of the reference person). The 58% was based on an estimate of the food share of the poor. These numbers are drawn from Appleton *et al*. (1999) and have not been adjusted.

The per adult equivalent consumption aggregate was derived by dividing consumption aggregate by the adult equivalent.

Stage 3: Poverty line

The absolute poverty line, as derived by Appleton *et al.* (1999), is widely used as the 'official' poverty line by the Uganda Government. It is based on the cost of meeting the basic needs, with a focus on meeting caloric requirements. In their derivation of this absolute poverty line, Appleton *et al.* follow Ravallion and Bidani (1994). We briefly summarise Appleton *et al*.'s derivation below (see also Ssewanyana and Muwonge 2004). The poverty line is derived on the basis of caloric requirements adjusted for age, sex, daily activities, as laid out by the WHO (1985). In estimating the minimum cost of attaining caloric requirements, Appleton *et al*. focused on the food basket consumed by the poorest 50% of Ugandans, based on a 1993/94[27] monitoring survey. The food basket consisted of 28 major food items, including staples and non-staples. These food items were converted into their caloric equivalent using caloric equivalent and retention rates taken from West *et al.* (1988). During this survey period, the poorest 50% consumed 1,373 calories per person per day, which was scaled up by a factor of 2.19 to generate 3,000[28] calories per day, the amount the WHO estimates for an adult (18–30 years of age) male subsistence farmer (moderate activity). Caloric and food items were valued according to the median unit values of food purchases in the same survey but restricted to only those food items in metric measurements.[29] The food poverty line is national and is not allowed to differ by the geographical location of the households. This sounds simplistic for the situation in Uganda, where staples vary across regions and some staples are more expensive than the others.

The regression-based approach of Ravallion and Bidani (1994) was followed to estimate the non-food requirements, allowing for these requirements to vary by region and rural/urban location. The minimum cost of attaining 3,000 calories per day and the cost of the non-food requirements were combined to generate the absolute total poverty line.

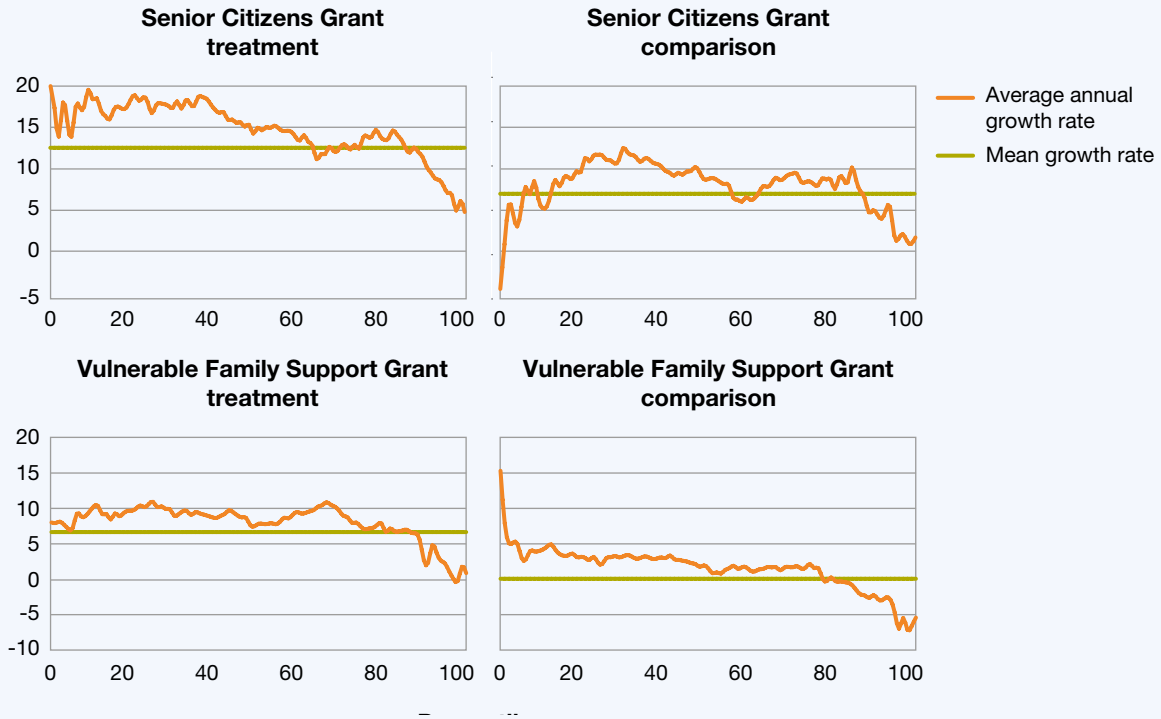
The poverty line used in the analysis is expressed both in terms of 2005/6 prices and 2012 prices. The latter were derived as follows: the food poverty line was multiplied by composite food inflation as discussed above, and the non-food poverty line (derived as the difference between the total poverty line and food poverty line) was multiplied by the non-food CPI between 2005/6 and the SAGE survey.

A household or individual is classified as poor if the per adult consumption is below the poverty line.

27 However, there have been significant changes in Ugandans' food baskets and this has raised issues of the relevance of the current poverty line.
28 The requirement of 3,000 calories per adult equivalent corresponds to an average requirement of 2,283 calories per capita in Uganda.
29 Efforts were made (where possible) to convert those food items reported in household specific measurement units into metric terms using the conversion factors in Kayiso (1993).

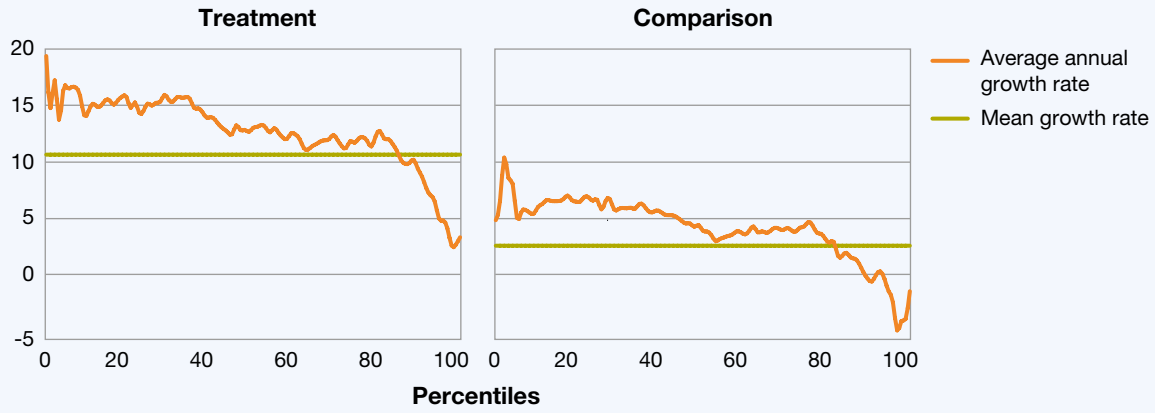
Annex I: Robustness checks on consumption expenditure and poverty

Table I.1: Growth Incidence Curve – treatment vs comparison group by targeting mechanism



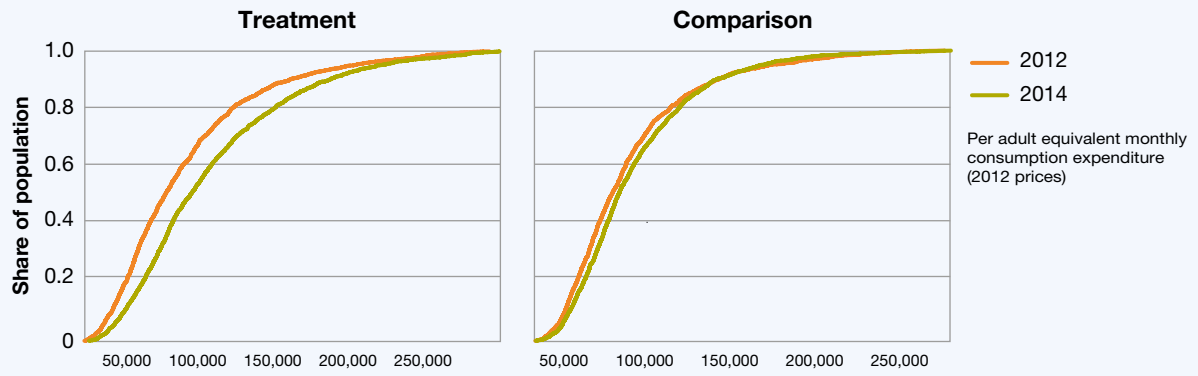
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2014.

Table I.2: Growth Incidence Curve – whole sample by treatment status



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2014.

Table I.3: Poverty Incidence Curve – whole sample by treatment status



Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey Sep 2012-Oct 2014.

Annex J: Measures of food security

J.1 Calculation of child malnutrition measures

All anthropometric measures presented in Section 4.3.2 of the main report to assess a child's nutritional status have been measured using the z-score system. The z-score system allows for the standardisation of anthropometric data with reference to an international standard. In this case, the international standard is the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study (MGRS) (WHO 2006). These new standards were developed in *accordance with the idea that children, born in any region of the world and given an optimum start in life, all have the potential to grow and develop within the same range of height and weight-for-age* (Mei and Grummer-Strawn 2007). This allows for the WHO 2006 child growth standards to be used worldwide, and to thus provide a common basis for the analysis of growth data.

The z-score system expresses anthropometric values as several standard deviations above or below the reference median value taken from the WHO MGRS, and is calculated following the equation below:

$$zscore_i = \left\{ \frac{x_i - median(x)}{standard\ deviation(x)} \right\}$$

That is, for each indicator *i* of interest, including height-for-age, weight-for-age and weight-for-height, the z-score is calculated as the difference between the child's indicator and the median value in the reference population, divided by the standard deviation of the indicator.

Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children are presented in this report, as defined in Cogill (2003):

- height for age;
- weight for height; and
- weight for age.

Each indicator is expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the standard population. Each of the indices provides different information about growth and body composition, which is used to assess nutritional status:

- **Wasting (weight for height/length):** identifies children suffering from current or acute under-nutrition, with weight significantly below the weight expected of a child of the same length or height in the standard population. Causes include inadequate current food intake, incorrect feeding practices, disease and infection or, more frequently, a combination of these factors. Wasting in individual children can change rapidly and shows marked seasonal patterns associated with changes in food availability or disease prevalence.

Children whose z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered **wasted** for their height and are acutely under-nourished. Children whose z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **severely wasted.**

- **Stunting (length-height for age** – length is measured for children below two years of age, height is measured for children aged two): identifies past or present chronic under-nutrition, but cannot measure short-term changes in under-nutrition, i.e. it is not responsive to recent changes in dietary intake or health status. Stunting in a child occurs when growth falters or stops altogether, resulting in a failure to achieve expected height-for-age compared to a healthy well-nourished child. It is associated with a number of long-term factors, often in combination, including chronic insufficient protein, energy and micro-nutrient intake, frequent infection/disease, sustained inappropriate feeding practices and poverty.

  Children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **stunted** and are chronically under-nourished. Children below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the standard population are considered to be **severely stunted.**

- **Underweight (weight for age):** a composite measure of stunting and wasting – it measures both past (chronic) and present (acute) under-nutrition, although it is impossible to distinguish between the two.

  Children with z-scores below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **underweight.** Children whose z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the standard population are considered to be **severely underweight.**

Table J.1 indicates the seriousness of malnutrition from a public health perspective, as defined by the prevalence of malnutrition of different types within a population.

Table J.1: WHO classification of public health importance of prevalence of malnutrition[100]

	Acceptable	Poor	Serious	Critical
Wasted	<5%	5-10%	10-15%	>15%
Stunted	<20%	20-30%	30-40%	>40%
Underweight	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%

30 *See WHO (1995).*

J.2 HHS

household food security survey module for use in a developing country context. This HHS was developed by the FANTA project to produce a measure of household food security that would be appropriate for cross-cultural comparisons. The HHS is not meant to be used as the only measure of food security, but instead as one of a suite of tools to measure complementary aspects of food insecurity.

The HHS is calculated by first administering the following module as part of the household survey, in which the respondent is asked about the availability, access and consumption of food in the last 30 days. Responses to questions Q2, Q4 and Q6 are then weighted as follows: responses against *rarely* and *sometimes* are assigned a weight of 1; responses against *often* are assigned a weight of 2. If the response is 'no' to Q1, Q3 or Q5, then a weight of 0 is assigned to that aspect of household hunger.

Table J.2: HHS module

No.	Question	Response option
Q1	In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Q3
Q2	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)
Q3	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Q5
Q4	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)
Q5	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	01 = Yes 02 = No → Finish module
Q6	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	01 = Rarely (1-2 days) 02 = Sometimes (3-10 days) 03 = Often (More than 10 days)

The weights across the three aspects of household hunger are then summed to give the HHS, with a maximum value of 6 and a minimum value of 0. Each household can then be categorised according to the level of hunger in the household, as described in Table J.3.

Table J.3: HHS categorical indicator

HHS	Household hunger categories
0-1	Little or no hunger in the household
2-3	Moderate hunger in the household
4-6	Severe hunger in the household

J.3 FCS

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative importance of different food groups, which was originally designed by the World Food Programme for monitoring and surveillance of household economic access to food. It is constructed based on information on household-level food consumption, where the respondent is asked about the household's frequency of consumption over the past week/a specific number of days for each food item.

In the case of the SAGE baseline survey a question was added to the consumption expenditure module asking how many days the household had consumed each food item over the past seven days. Food items are then grouped into eight standard food groups. The consumption frequency for each food group (taken as the maximum frequency of any food item within that food group), with a maximum value of seven days/week, is then multiplied by an assigned weight that is based on its nutrient content. Those values are then summed to obtain the FCS.

The eight food groups, their associated weights and the justification for the assigned weights are summarised in Table J.4.

Table J.4: Food groups in the FCS

Food group	Weight	Justification
Main staples	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates)
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality than meats, micro-nutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruit	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Meat and fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micro-nutrients (no phytates), energy dense fat. Even when consumed in large quantities improvements to the quality of diet are large
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk can be consumed in very small amounts and should then be treated as a condiment
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micro-nutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities

Once the FCS has been calculated households can then be classified into three groups based upon their score, as summarised in Table J.5.

Table J.5: FCS threshold scores

Threshold	Profile
0-21	Poor food consumption
21.5-35	Borderline food consumption
>35	Acceptable food consumption

Annex K: Supplementary tables

Table K.1: Household consumption expenditure and poverty rates – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	N	Endline	N	Baseline	N	Endline	N
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	54.4	801	46.7***	801	48.3	1,000	45.3	1,000
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	17.0	801	12.9***	801	10.9	1,000	9.5**	1,000
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	6.8	801	5.1***	801	3.4	1,000	2.8**	1,000
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	73,200	801	81,600**	801	77,900	1,000	77,500	1,000
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	47,700	801	45,800	801	52,900	1,000	45,200***	1,000
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	1,900	801	2,800	801	1,400	1,000	3,600***	1,000
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. schoolwear (2012 prices, UGX)	6,900	801	7,400	801	7,100	1,000	4,900***	1,000
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6–17 (2012 prices, UGX)	16,900	686	19,300	689	6,800	843	7,700	889
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	9,100	801	8,800	801	5,400	1,000	4,300*	1,000
Share of food (incl. bev. and alch. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	67.4	801	57.7***	801	69.8	1,000	59.2***	1,000

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.2: Food consumption expenditure – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	47,700	801	45,800	801	52,900	1,000	45,200***	1,000
Mean share of food consumption in total household expenditure	67.4	801	57.7***	801	69.8	1,000	59.2***	1,000
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	9,100	801	8,800	801	5,400	1,000	4,300*	1,000

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.3: Expenditure on clothes and shoes and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school ware (2012 prices, UGX)	6,900	801	7,400	801	7,100	1,000	4,900***	1,000
Proportion of individuals owning blanket to sleep under								
Per child (aged 17 and under)	43.8	775	35.1***	691	41.7	1,461	36.4**	1,322
Male	44.2	376	34.9**	345	40.9	715	32.9***	639
Female	43.5	399	35.4**	346	42.4	746	39.7	683
Per Adult (18-64)	34.9	1,955	28.0***	1,933	36.4	2,324	31.3***	2,739
Male	36.5	959	26.1***	951	37.0	1,153	30.4***	1,332
Female	33.3	996	29.8	982	35.7	1,171	32.2*	1,407
Per old person (65+)	51.0	758	45.6**	858	50.6	390	44.7*	433
Male	54.7	405	51.1	432	51.3	166	46.7	177
Female	46.7	353	39.9**	426	50.1	224	43.4*	256
Proportion of individuals sleeping under a mosquito net								
Per child (aged 17 and under)	39.0	776	90.6***	668	54.4	1,449	89.3***	1,291
Male	38.1	378	91.7***	334	53.5	710	89.1***	623
Female	40.0	398	89.5***	334	55.3	739	89.5***	668
Per Adult (18-64)	24.8	1,907	87.2***	1,827	38.4	2,283	85.7***	2,593
Male	24.7	935	87.0***	903	38.9	1,130	85.5***	1,258
Female	24.9	972	87.3***	924	38.0	1,153	86.0***	1,335
Per old person (65+)	40.8	750	91.7***	836	45.6	385	90.7***	419
Male	44.5	397	92.1***	415	48.5	164	94.1***	168
Female	36.3	353	91.2***	421	43.5	221	88.4***	251

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.4: Subjective welfare – comparison group

Proportion of Households	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI[1]	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Doing very well	0.87	804	1.2	803	0.42	1,001	0.43	1,000
Doing well	5.2	804	12.5***	803	3.8	1,001	5.8**	1,000
Doing ok	34.3	804	34.6	803	27.6	1,001	41.9***	1,000
Struggling	49.7	804	47.9	803	61.0	1,001	49.4***	1,000
Unable to cope	9.5	804	3.9***	803	6.7	1,001	2.4***	1,000
Can't say	0.44	804	0.00*	803	0.46	1,001	0.00**	1,000

(1) *BI* stands for baseline and *EI* stands for endline.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.5: HHS – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Mean FANTA hunger scale	1.4	798	1.3*	804	1.3	997	1.0***	1,001
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories								
Little or no hunger in the household	46.8	798	55.3***	804	57.2	997	65.2***	1,001
Moderate hunger in the household	51.5	798	42.1***	804	38.8	997	33.2**	1,001
Severe hunger in the household	1.7	798	2.6	804	4.0	997	1.6***	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.6: FCS – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Mean FCS	41.6	804	44.0***	801	41.5	1,000	41.1	997
% of households with								
Poor food consumption	11.7	804	7.8**	801	6.6	1,001	10.5**	997
Borderline food consumption	28.2	804	25.5	801	29.3	1,001	28.2	997
Acceptable food consumption	60.2	804	66.7**	801	64.1	1,001	61.3	997

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.7: Child malnutrition rates (0-59 months) – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Stunted	24.2	478	23.9	505	23.5	1,020	24.1	1,072
Moderately stunted[2]	16.6	478	15.8	505	15.1	1,020	17.2	1,072
Severely stunted[3]	7.6	478	8.1	505	8.5	1,020	6.9	1,072
Wasted	6.2	478	6.1	505	4.0	1,020	2.7*	1,072
Moderately wasted[2]	4.7	478	5.1	505	3.5	1,020	2.3	1,072
Severely wasted[3]	1.6	478	0.95	505	0.54	1,020	0.32	1,072
Underweight	14.0	478	11.2	505	7.6	1,020	8.2	1,072
Moderately underweight[2]	11.5	478	8.3	505	6.8	1,020	6.8	1,072
Severely underweight[3]	2.5	478	2.9	505	0.84	1,020	1.4	1,072

(1) Measures of moderate include all children below -2SD.

(2) Measures of severe include all children below -3SD

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%. Details regarding the calculation and definition of each measure can be found in Annex I.

Table K.8: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	94.9	804	95.3	804	90.1	1,001	89.5	1,001
Mean number of rooms[1]	2.5	804	2.6***	802	2.3	1,001	2.5***	999
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity[2]	2.8	625	4.1*	804	4.4	482	5.2	1,001
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	99.3	803	99.7	804	99.2	1,000	99.8*	1,001
Proportion of households with safe water source[3]	73.0	804	76.5*	804	69.8	1,001	74.0**	1,001
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4]	37.0	802	9.9***	804	42.1	998	9.0***	1,001
Paraffin is main source of lighting	7.5	625	3.5***	804	13.7	482	3.5***	1,001
Battery torch/lantern is main source of lighting	18.1	625	26.8***	804	36.1	482	36.0	1,001
Candle/tadooba is main source of lighting	35.7	625	39.0	804	39.2	482	52.7***	1,001
Firewood is main source of lighting	35.6	625	25.8***	804	3.5	482	1.4**	1,001

(1) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchen only if used for living room or sleeping as well. (2) Includes grid, generator or solar electricity supply. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrine, ventilation improved pit latrine and flush toilet – following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if they are shared. The large reduction in the trends observed here result from qualification of the definition of the indicator which the enumeration teams had not well understood at baseline.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Impact estimates given as '.' indicate that the impact estimate is not robust. Impact estimates given as '0.0' indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. Impact estimates of a value other than zero mean that the estimate is either robust or relatively robust and statistically significant. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.9: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation – treatment group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Endline	Impact estimate	N	Baseline	Endline	Impact estimate	N
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	95.2	97.2**	3.6**	1,816	92.5	95.3***	5.3***	1,866
Mean number of rooms[1]	2.6	2.7**	0.11	1,814	2.4	2.5**	0.03	1,864
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity[2]	2.6	3.7*	1.2	1,816	3.1	4.2	-0.71	1,867
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	99.0	99.4	-0.18	1,816	98.9	99.4	0.34	1,867
Proportion of households with safe water source[3]	73.8	78.8***	6.3**	1,815	71.0	76.3***	3.0	1,867
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4]	38.0	10.7***	0.14	1,816	37.9	8.4***	-0.18	1,867
Paraffin is main source of lighting	7.8	2.8***	-0.46	1,816	9.1	4.0***	1.0	1,867
Battery torch/lantern is main source of lighting	12.2	27.7***	0.93	1,816	27.6	33.7*	8.7 (NR)	1,867
Candle/tadooba is main source of lighting	40.9	41.0	-4.2	1,816	43.4	53.4***	-10.6	1,867
Firewood is main source of lighting	33.6	23.8***	3.9**	1,816	9.2	3.1***	3.2 (NR)	1,867

(1) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchen only if used for living room or sleeping as well. (2) Includes grid, generator or solar electricity supply. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrine, ventilation improved pit latrine and flush toilet – following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if they are shared. The large reduction in the trends observed here result from qualification of the definition of the indicator which the enumeration teams had not well understood at baseline.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) in the endline column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and endline. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; and * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. The value of robust non-significant estimates is presented as the mean of all non-significant models.

Table K.10: Labour participation rates and time use in productive activities – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities[1]	77.7	2,113	83.5***	2,147	85.0	1,810	89.6***	2,011
Male	75.9	1,000	82.8***	1,029	85.2	802	90.5***	900
Female	79.2	1,113	84.2***	1,118	84.9	1,008	88.8**	1,111
Mean number of hours spent working per week	19.0	2,113	19.7	2,147	22.1	1,810	20.5**	2,011
Male	19.0	1,000	20.1	1,029	23.3	802	21.8	900
Female	19.0	1,113	19.3	1,118	21.1	1,008	19.5**	1,111
Mean number of months spent working in main occupation in last year[2]	8.3	1,495	8.0*	1,704	9.6	1,468	9.0***	1,739
Male	8.4	674	8.1	801	9.6	642	9.0***	779
Female	8.3	821	8.0	903	9.6	826	8.9***	960
Proportion of working age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main occupation	26.1	1,611	34.0***	1,789	26.0	1,524	43.1***	1,797
Male	28.8	742	33.9*	850	32.7	677	45.8***	813
Female	23.9	869	34.1***	939	20.6	847	41.0***	984
Proportion of economically active individuals engaged in casual labour as primary or secondary activity	14.2	2,113	26.8***	2,147	15.0	1,810	37.3***	2,011
Male	13.2	1,000	27.1***	1,029	17.3	802	39.3***	900
Female	15.2	1,113	26.6***	1,118	13.1	1,008	35.8***	1,111

(1) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in-kind outside the household, worked on household owned land or with household owned livestock or fished, worked in their own business or business owned by another member of the household, or even if they have not worked in the last seven days but they have a permanent job or enterprise, such as a retail shop, a factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (2) In all occupations.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.11: Land ownership – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households owning land	90.6	802	93.2*	804	85.0	1,001	92.6***	1,001
Mean acres owned	4.6	730	4.3	752	3.3	862	2.6***	930
Mean acres cultivated	2.4	729	2.4	752	1.8	857	1.5***	930
Proportion of households renting out land owned	6.9	802	6.4	804	5.3	1,001	2.5***	1,001
Proportion of households cultivating on land not owned	21.5	802	23.4	804	38.2	1,001	39.0	1,001
Mean acres rented	0.15	729	0.17	752	0.14	857	0.04***	930

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.12: Livestock ownership and sales – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households owning livestock	74.5	804	72.5	804	77.0	1,000	73.3**	1,001
Cattle	38.0	804	34.7*	804	26.5	1,001	21.0***	1,001
Goats	52.0	804	48.0**	804	47.1	1,001	41.0***	1,001
Sheep	20.2	804	17.2**	804	9.5	1,001	7.4**	1,001
Camels	0.11	804	0.00	804	0.09	1,001	0.00	1,001
Donkey or mule	0.20	804	0.11	804	0.10	1,001	0.12	1,001
Pigs	19.5	804	15.5***	804	19.8	1,001	10.8***	1,001
Poultry	58.2	804	60.2	804	62.3	1,001	61.7	1,001
Other	2.8	804	1.4*	804	2.7	1,001	1.7	1,001
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in last 12 months	34.1	796	38.3	804	36.4	998	38.4	1,001
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)[1]	62,600	796	44,300	804	38,100	998	41,100	1,001
Proportion of households selling livestock in last 12 months	31.5	800	26.8**	804	30.6	999	25.4***	1,001
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)[1]	125,200	800	80,200*	804	49,100	999	61,600	1,001

(1) To the nearest UGX 100.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.13: Purchase and sale of productive assets[1] – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households purchasing productive assets in last 12 months	31.0	802	37.3**	804	42.7	1,000	35.5***	1,001
Mean total value of productive assets purchased (2012 prices, UGX)	5,000	804	5,900	804	7,600	1,001	4,700***	1,001
Proportion of households selling productive assets in last 12 months	0.87	802	0.56	804	0.18	999	0.46	1,001
Mean total value of productive assets sold (2012 prices, UGX)	200	804	100	804	21.9	1,001	18.5	1,001

(1) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.14: Migration and remittances – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households with migrating member	37.2	804	46.5***	804	33.3	1,001	36.1	1,001
Characteristics of migrants								
Age (mean)	18.2	184	18.7	867	16.5	184	17.6	690
Proportion female	42.2	184	55.1***	867	51.7	186	50.5	690
Proportion sending remittances	6.5	184	10.9*	868	4.7	184	7.9*	693

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.15: Shocks and coping strategies – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in the last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	46.5	804	22.2***	804	43.5	1,001	32.0***	998
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large amount of cash in an emergency	62.2	787	62.5	804	63.1	984	63.5	1,000

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.16: Child labour participation rates – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (UN definition)	20.7	2,036	19.4	2,072	23.2	2,546	19.0***	2,973
Boys	20.1	999	18.9	1,015	22.6	1,262	20.8	1,443
Girls	21.3	1,037	19.9	1,057	23.8	1,284	17.4***	1,530
Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (UBOS definition)	19.6	2,036	19.2	2,072	25.7	2,546	20.4***	2,973
Boys	19.3	999	18.5	1,015	24.6	1,262	21.3*	1,443
Girls	19.9	1,037	19.9	1,057	26.8	1,284	19.6***	1,530

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.17: Education expenditure – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6-17 (2012 prices, UGX)[1]	16,900	686	19,300	689	6,800	843	7,700	889

(1) Households containing children of school-age (6–17) or person of another age currently attending school.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.18: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Children aged 6-17								
Proportion of children 6-17 currently attending formal education	72.8	1,924	73.9	1,932	80.2	2,318	84.4***	2,737
Boys	74.0	944	74.7	950	81.0	1,147	85.8***	1,331
Girls	71.7	980	73.1	982	79.5	1,171	83.0**	1,406
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	2.0	1,312	1.5**	1,361	1.9	1,815	2.0	2,256
Boys	2.3	654	1.5***	679	1.8	901	2.1	1,117
Girls	1.8	658	1.4	682	1.9	914	2.0	1,139
Class progression rate[1]	69.3	1,368	69.3	1,405	58.7	1,853	58.6	2,313
Boys	71.7	684	68.1	700	59.4	924	59.5	1,140
Girls	67.0	684	70.5	705	58.0	929	57.8	1,173
Children aged 6-12								
Proportion of children 6-12 currently attending formal primary education	64.9	1,255	68.5**	1,193	75.8	1,691	81.4***	1,900
Boys	64.5	625	68.5*	584	76.5	842	81.9***	934
Girls	65.3	630	68.4	609	75.0	849	81.0***	966
Children aged 13-17								
Proportion of children 13-17 currently attending formal secondary education	5.5	1,553	4.0**	1,603	2.7	1,961	3.6*	2,469
Boys	6.3	764	3.9**	789	2.8	975	4.1**	1,207
Girls	4.7	789	4.1	814	2.6	986	3.0	1,262

(1) Proportion of children graduating to next appropriate grade since last academic year.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.19: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past three months	21.3	4,940	16.9***	4,954	21.1	5,750	20.2	6,294
Male	17.9	2,390	14.9**	2,406	20.0	2,730	18.5	2,963
Female	24.6	2,550	18.9***	2,548	22.1	3,020	21.7	3,331
Proportion of those ill or injured in past three months seeking formal health care[1]	74.6	1,048	71.4	825	68.9	1,186	71.1	1,271
Male	72.1	424	68.0	352	67.3	538	72.1	548
Female	76.3	624	73.9	473	70.2	648	70.3	723
Mean total cost of consultation (per individual)[2]	13,800	813	14,500	599	18,900	861	18,700	946
Male	12,400	317	11,600	252	20,000	383	18,900	408
Female	14,700	496	16,700	347	18,100	478	18,600	538
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	1,900	801	2,800	801	1,400	1,000	3,600***	1,000

(1) Includes community health workers, private or government hospitals, health centres or clinics. (2) Includes cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.20: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households member of a VSLA	28.8	804	35.8***	804	33.6	1,001	35.1	1,001
Of which, Proportion of households member of a VSLA run by CARE	7.1	205	11.0	285	9.2	302	15.6**	352
Saving								
Proportion of households reporting current cash savings	33.0	804	46.2***	804	42.0	1,001	45.8*	1,001
Of which, Proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	7.9	254	3.1**	369	5.9	423	0.89***	464
Of which Proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution[1]	91.0	254	97.0***	369	92.8	423	97.3***	464
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	54,000	437	76,100***	437	68,100	602	70,700	602
Borrowing								
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in last 12 months	53.3	804	55.8	804	58.4	1,001	63.3**	1,001
Mean total value of borrowing in last 12 months (2012 prices, UGX)	137,600	573	137,400	573	123,900	787	111,500	787
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	91,700	457	92,200	457	85,400	695	84,800	695
Credit								
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit last three months	39.4	804	46.3***	804	49.6	1,001	62.2***	1,001
Mean total value of credit in last three months, for those who purchased on credit (2012 prices, UGX)	16,600	493	14,600	493	14,500	766	11,300*	766
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	11,200	486	7,900	486	8,100	766	5,800	766

(1) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/MFI/VSLA.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.21: Formal transfers – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households receiving any formal assistance in last three months	17.1	804	22.3*	804	2.8	1,001	27.5***	1,001
Proportion of households receiving any cash aid in last three months	2.7	804	2.1	804	1.6	1,001	1.1	1,001
Proportion of households receiving any in-kind aid in last three months	14.9	804	20.6**	804	1.9	1,001	26.8***	1,001
Mean total value of formal assistance in last three months, for those receiving it (2012 prices, UGX)	8,100	804	5,400**	804	1,900	1,001	5,900***	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.22: Decision-making within households – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on								
Children's education	31.9	562	30.8	562	28.4	709	27.9	709
What to do about a serious health problem	36.6	737	34.9	737	31.0	907	30.6	907
How to invest money	39.2	741	34.2***	741	31.4	914	31.2	914
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on								
Children's education	72.0	632	74.9	699	70.1	773	75.5***	905
What to do about a serious health problem	73.7	769	76.9	804	73.0	946	80.1***	1,001
How to invest money	69.4	765	74.1**	804	70.9	945	75.6**	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.23: Informal transfers between households: receiving support from others – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in last three months	41.9	804	59.2***	804	44.8	1,001	58.9***	1,001
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last three months	18.9	804	22.3*	804	20.6	1,001	18.7	1,001
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in last three months	32.1	804	51.8***	804	36.9	1,001	54.9***	1,001
Mean total value of informal help received in last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	21,600	804	22,100	804	17,400	1,001	22,500	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.24: Informal transfers between households: giving support to others – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in last three months	38.0	804	43.9**	804	45.2	1,001	42.1	1,001
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in last three months	15.3	804	16.9	804	19.7	1,001	14.7***	1,001
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in last three months	32.3	804	39.7***	804	39.4	1,001	37.5	1,001
Mean total value of informal help given in last three months	12,200	803	11,100	804	16,800	1,001	9,900*	1,001
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help to other households in last three months	60.5	804	71.5***	804	65.0	1,001	72.3***	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.25: Capacity to voice opinions, collective action and influence – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue a community meeting in the last 12 months	66.2	802	62.3*	804	67.0	997	58.4***	1,000
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	64.5	804	73.9***	804	70.6	1,001	76.2**	1,000
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family come to them for advice	74.1	804	87.4***	804	76.2	1,001	85.2***	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.26: Household demographics characteristics – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Household size	6.2	804	6.2	804	5.8	1,001	6.3***	1,001
Proportion of male in the household (gender ratio)	48.8	804	48.1	804	47.0	1,001	46.4	1,001
Proportion of under 18 and 65+ in the household (dependency ratio)	51.6	804	52.6	804	65.8	1,001	66.3	1,001
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	27.6	804	27.9	804	19.5	1,001	25.3***	1,001
Proportion of households with eligible elderly (65+ all districts/ 60+ karamoja)	15.4	804	23.4***	804	17.6	1,000	18.6	1,001
Proportion of households containing a disabled or chronically ill member	28.3	804	23.4**	804	31.4	1,001	27.7*	1,001
Proportion of households with no able adults	4.9	804	5.8	804	7.6	1,001	6.7	1,001
Proportion of households with one member only	6.2	804	6.6	804	3.4	1,001	3.2	1,001
Mean age of one person household	53.8	46	58.8***	49	58.1	34	65.9**	33

Table K.26: Household demographics characteristics – comparison group (continued)

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Proportion aged under five in the household	10.6	804	9.3***	804	19.6	1,001	16.3***	1,001
Proportion aged 6-17 in the household	38.2	804	37.8	804	39.5	1,001	43.4***	1,001
Proportion aged 18-64 in the household	48.4	804	47.4	804	34.0	1,001	33.7	1,001
Proportion aged 65+ in the household	2.8	804	5.5***	804	6.7	1,001	6.7	1,001
Mean age of household head	52.7	796	55.2***	798	43.1	992	45.2***	994
Proportion of female headed households	35.0	804	36.0	804	32.0	1,001	31.6	1,001
Proportion of household heads aged under 18	0.00	796	0.00	798	0.00	992	0.11	994
Proportion of household heads aged 65+	9.9	796	16.9***	798	14.9	992	15.6	994
Proportion of disabled headed households	9.9	804	9.4	804	10.2	1,001	9.2	1,001
Proportion of household heads without formal education	38.0	804	40.1*	804	16.4	1,001	16.4	1,001
Mean age of household members	25.8	804	27.3***	804	20.8	1,000	21.5***	1,001
Number of children under five in the household	0.76	804	0.69**	804	1.2	1,001	1.1***	1,001
Number of children aged 6-17 in the household	2.6	804	2.6	804	2.6	1,001	3.0***	1,001
Number of individuals aged 18-64 in the household	2.7	804	2.7	804	1.8	1,001	2.0***	1,001
Number of elderly (aged 65+) in the household	0.13	804	0.21***	804	0.20	1,001	0.21	1,001
Proportion of chronically ill or disabled members in the household	7.5	804	5.5***	804	7.4	1,001	6.4*	1,001
Proportion children under 18 that are orphans in the household	10.5	804	9.7	804	8.6	1,001	9.9**	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.27: Household consumption expenditure and poverty rates: trends and impact estimates between midline and endline – treatment group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Midline	Endline	Total N	Impact	Midline	Endline	Total N	Impact
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	36.7	33.2*	1,792	-6.2 (NR)	32.8	30.9	1,856	-5.1 (NR)
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	9.9	9.1	1,792	-1.5	6.7	5.9*	1,856	-0.61
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	3.8	3.6	1,792	-0.94	1.9	1.7	1,856	-0.09
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	96,800	100,200	1,792	2,100	98,700	98,900	1,856	-2,400
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	51,800	59,400***	1,792	4,200 (NR)	57,400	60,400	1,856	3,100
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	8,200	6,100	1,792	900 (NR)	6,700	6,100	1,856	3,500**
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school ware (2012 prices, UGX)	6,100	6,100	1,792	-700	4,600	5,600**	1,856	1,300**
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6–17 (2012 prices, UGX)	14,600	15,400	1,351	-1,400	9,200	8,700	1,510	500
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	8,100	8,900	1,792	2,000	2,800	4,100**	1,856	1,700*
Share of food (incl. bev. and alch. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	59.4	58.9	1,792	0.52	60.6	60.5	1,856	-0.91

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Impact estimates given as '.' indicate that the impact estimate is not robust. Impact estimates given as '0.0' indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. Impact estimates of a value other than zero mean that the estimate is either robust or relatively robust and statistically significant. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%..

Table K.28: Household consumption expenditure and poverty rates: trends and impact estimates between midline and endline – comparison group

Indicator	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Midline	N	Endline	N	Midline	N	Endline	N
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	44.1	791	46.4	791	44.9	995	45.3	995
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	13.0	791	12.8	791	9.8	995	9.5	995
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	5.2	791	5.1	791	3.0	995	2.8	995
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	79,100	791	81,400	791	80,500	995	77,600	995
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	44,100	791	45,400	791	44,200	995	45,200	995
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	4,400	791	2,800***	791	5,600	995	3,600***	995
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school ware (2012 prices, UGX)	7,100	791	7,500	791	4,900	995	4,900	995
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6–17 (2012 prices, UGX)	16,900	685	19,500	681	7,800	870	7,700	885
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	9,700	791	8,900	791	3,500	995	4,300	995
Share of food (incl. bev & alch drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	59.1	791	57.6	791	58.0	995	59.1*	995

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.29: Household perceptions of control of their own lives – treatment group

Average step on 10-step ladder…	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	EI	N	Impact	BI	EI	N	Impact
Average step	5.6	6.0***	1,815	-0.29 (NR)	5.7	6.6***	1,867	0.04

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Impact estimates given as '.' indicate that the impact estimate is not robust. Impact estimates given as '0.0' indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant. Impact estimates of a value other than zero mean that the estimate is either robust or relatively robust and statistically significant. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. The level of significance is given as the mode level of significance across all significant models. Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.30: Household perceptions of control of their own lives – comparison group

Average step on 10-step ladder…	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Average step	6.2	803	6.4	804	6.0	999	7.2***	1,001

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table K.31: Average number of meals – treatment group

Average number of meals	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	Baseline	Endline	N	Impact estimate	Baseline	Endline	N	Impact estimate
Children 0-5 years old	1.9	2.1***	1,060	0.17	1.9	2.1***	1,785	8.2
Boys	1.8	2.1***	534	-5.9	1.9	2.1***	864	-3.8
Girls	1.9	2.2***	526	-0.13	1.9	2.1***	920	14.3 (NR)
Children 6-17 years old	1.8	2.0***	3,330	-7.9	1.9	2.0***	4,444	11.8*
Boys	1.8	1.9***	1,688	-6.4	1.8	2.0***	2,236	11.9 (NR)
Girls	1.8	2.0***	1,642	0.26	1.9	2.0***	2,208	15.1**
Individuals aged 50+	1.7	1.9***	2,246	4.7	1.7	1.9***	1,134	19.0**
Male	1.7	1.9***	939	-5.2	1.8	1.9**	378	8.4
Female	1.7	1.9***	1,307	-4.5	1.6	1.8***	756	23.0**

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) in the endline column indicate the significance of the trend between baseline and endline. The notation '(NR)' following an impact estimate indicates that the significance level is not robust across models. Non-robust impact estimates are presented as the mean of the 12 models. For robust models, asterisks indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant comparator. The number of asterisks indicates the level of significance: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%. The value of robust significant estimates is presented as the mean of all significant models. Impact estimates given without asterisks indicate that the estimate is robust and not statistically significant.

Table K.32: Average number of meals – comparison group

Average number of meals	Senior Citizens Grant				Vulnerable Family Support Grant			
	BI	N	EI	N	BI	N	EI	N
Children 0-5 years old	1.9	709	2.0***	616	1.9	1,323	2.0	1,146
Boys	1.9	349	2.0	306	1.9	642	2.0	557
Girls	1.9	360	2.1***	310	2.0	681	2.0	589
Children 6-17 years old	1.8	1,910	1.9***	1,811	1.9	2,299	1.9	2,575
Boys	1.8	933	1.9**	896	1.9	1,143	1.9	1,247
Girls	1.8	977	1.9**	915	1.9	1,156	1.9	1,328
Individuals aged 50+	1.8	756	1.9***	838	1.9	387	1.8	419
Male	1.8	404	1.9***	417	1.8	165	1.8	167
Female	1.8	352	1.9***	421	1.9	222	1.8	252

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Annex L: Standard errors, design effects and intra-cluster correlations

Table L.1: Household consumption expenditure on education, food, clothes and shoes, and poverty rates (SC

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006[1]**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-9.5**	-7.8*	-6.4	-6.7*	
	P-val.	.026	.060	.108	.091	
	Se.	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	
	P-val.	.219	.243	.270	.224	
	Se.	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-0.63	-0.65	-0.74	-0.86	
	P-val.	.378	.326	.261	.190	
	Se.	0.72	0.67	0.66	0.66	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	12,500**	12,600**	13,500**	14,500**	
	P-val.	.040	.030	.018	.012	
	Se.	6,100	5,800	5,700	5,800	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	10,100**	9,400**	9,200**	9,900**	
	P-val.	.012	.016	.016	.013	
	Se.	4,000	3,900	3,800	4,000	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	2,600**	3,000**	3,300***	3,300***	
	P-val.	.030	.011	.005	.004	
	Se.	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school ware (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-500	-300	-92.9	57.1	
	P-val.	.519	.675	.896	.935	
	Se.	800	800	700	700	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6–17 (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-10,500	-9,200	-9,000	-9,000	
	P-val.	.127	.164	.158	.154	
	Se.	6,900	6,600	6,400	6,300	
	N	965	1,025	1,045	1,052	
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	2,900	2,800	2,900	3,200*	
	P-val.	.168	.156	.118	.076	
	Se.	2,100	2,000	1,900	1,800	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	
Share of food (incl. bev. and alch. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	0.48	0.20	-0.15	-0.14	
	P-val.	.736	.882	.908	.915	
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	N	1,411	1,462	1,488	1,504	

Source: (1) Households containing children of school-age (6–17) or person of other age currently attending school.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%

CG)

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-7.8*	-7.9**	-7.1*	-6.5*	-5.7	-5.9	-6.0	-5.7	0.359	0.018
	.056	.046	.062	.090	.171	.136	.133	.148		
	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-0.93	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	0.437	0.033
	.285	.279	.227	.300	.487	.344	.285	.273		
	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	-0.82	-0.79	-0.88	-0.83	-0.50	-0.64	-0.72	-0.76	0.407	0.033
	.271	.251	.179	.200	.477	.339	.270	.236		
	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.64	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.64		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	11,000*	11,700**	11,900**	11,600**	6,800	8,600	9,000	9,500	0.368	0.009
	.073	.046	.035	.037	.285	.160	.136	.106		
	6,100	5,900	5,700	5,600	6,400	6,100	6,000	5,900		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	9,700**	9,800***	9,000**	8,600**	6,200	7,000*	7,400*	7,900**	0.264	0.007
	.011	.010	.014	.018	.121	.071	.053	.033		
	3,800	3,800	3,700	3,600	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,700		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	2,400**	2,600**	3,300***	3,300***	2,000*	2,100**	2,100*	2,100**	0.012	-0.001
	.043	.029	.006	.006	.058	.049	.052	.042		
	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	-600	-300	-200	-300	-300	-200	-200	-200	0.567	0.011
	.465	.708	.746	.700	.757	.738	.745	.760		
	800	800	700	700	800	700	700	700		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	-7,600	-7,600	-7,500	-7,700	-6,600	-6,600	-6,600	-6,800	0.262	0.002
	.299	.260	.243	.212	.345	.354	.346	.330		
	7,300	6,800	6,400	6,200	7,000	7,100	7,000	7,000		
	979	1,029	1,048	1,056	957	991	1,020	1,038		
	3,100	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,100*	0.16	0.003
	.137	.150	.135	.128	.198	.133	.103	.090		
	2,100	2,000	1,900	1,800	2,100	1,900	1,900	1,800		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		
	1.6	1.4	0.94	0.75	0.39	0.64	0.70	0.75	0.256	0.008
	.209	.264	.438	.529	.768	.615	.579	.546		
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2		
	1,422	1,452	1,472	1,481	1,392	1,416	1,419	1,423		

Table L.2: Household consumption expenditure on education, food, clothes and shoes, and poverty rates (VF

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Poverty head count (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-8.3*	-7.1*	-6.9	-7.1*
	P-val.	.065	.091	.108	.092
	Se.	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Poverty gap (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-2.4**	-2.1*	-2.0*	-2.0*
	P-val.	.043	.055	.061	.067
	Se.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Poverty severity (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-0.84*	-0.77*	-0.77*	-0.73
	P-val.	.081	.091	.092	.112
	Se.	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.46
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Monthly total household consumption expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	7,900	1,500	-1,100	-3,000
	P-val.	.333	.875	.926	.815
	Se.	8,100	9,800	11,400	12,600
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Monthly food expenditure per adult equivalent (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	9,300***	8,500***	7,900**	8,000**
	P-val.	.006	.009	.019	.015
	Se.	3,400	3,200	3,400	3,300
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Monthly health expenditure per capita (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,900	1,500	1,300	1,400
	P-val.	.156	.246	.301	.289
	Se.	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Monthly expenditure on clothes and shoes, excl. school ware (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	3,000***	2,900***	2,800***	2,800***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	700	700	700	700
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Monthly education expenditure per child aged 6–17 (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,600
	P-val.	.281	.283	.284	.284
	Se.	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500
	N	1,250	1,277	1,279	1,283
Monthly expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,600	1,800	1,900	1,900
	P-val.	.244	.167	.145	.129
	Se.	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761
Share of food (incl. bev. and alch. drinks) expenses in total consumption expenditure	Est.	0.79	0.97	0.90	0.96
	P-val.	.563	.441	.486	.465
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	N	1,680	1,727	1,752	1,761

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

SG)

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-7.3	-7.4*	-7.5*	-7.4*	-9.6**	-9.7**	-9.5**	-9.2**	0.249	0.007
	.104	.095	.086	.089	.029	.020	.016	.017		
	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	-2.1*	-2.0*	-1.9*	-1.9*	-2.5**	-2.6***	-2.6***	-2.6***	0.295	0.01
	.077	.077	.079	.090	.015	.007	.007	.007		
	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.97	0.97	0.97		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	-0.74	-0.69	-0.66	-0.63	-0.79*	-0.85**	-0.87**	-0.89**	0.262	0.008
	.121	.136	.148	.179	.066	.036	.037	.036		
	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.42		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	2,900	1,900	-1,600	-3,900	15,600**	15,400*	15,300*	15,300*	0.299	0.006
	.740	.849	.894	.758	.031	.052	.056	.059		
	8,900	10,100	11,700	12,600	7,200	7,900	8,000	8,100		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	8,700**	8,300**	8,300**	8,200**	10,700***	10,500***	10,500***	10,500***	0.267	0.003
	.011	.013	.011	.013	.002	.001	.001	.001		
	3,400	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,200		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,300	2,200*	2,400**	2,300*	2,200*	-0.01	0
	.254	.222	.310	.278	.072	.047	.052	.059		
	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	3,000***	2,900***	2,800***	2,800***	3,100***	3,100***	3,100***	3,000***	0.126	0.003
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	800	700	700	700	700	700	700	600		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	2,100	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	0.284	0.005
	.196	.249	.266	.250	.452	.443	.423	.392		
	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,600		
	1,233	1,268	1,276	1,279	1,212	1,248	1,266	1,270		
	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,900	1,900	1,900	0.083	0.002
	.155	.120	.114	.119	.200	.164	.162	.158		
	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		
	1.0	0.88	0.97	1.1	1.1	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.224	0.009
	.384	.478	.438	.397	.437	.556	.558	.534		
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		
	1,677	1,710	1,737	1,750	1,622	1,644	1,645	1,646		

Table L.3: Subjective welfare and household perception of control of their own lives (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households doing very well	Est.	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.20
	P-val.	.865	.964	.982	.851
	Se.	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Proportion of households doing well	Est.	-3.4	-2.6	-2.3	-2.9
	P-val.	.229	.368	.429	.324
	Se.	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Proportion of households doing ok	Est.	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
	P-val.	.644	.606	.622	.589
	Se.	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Proportion of households struggling	Est.	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.7
	P-val.	.340	.388	.437	.473
	Se.	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Proportion of households unable to cope	Est.	-3.8	-4.1	-3.7	-3.2
	P-val.	.215	.180	.224	.306
	Se.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Proportion of households can't say	Est.	-0.50	-0.55	-0.56	-0.55
	P-val.	.299	.201	.174	.162
	Se.	0.48	0.43	0.41	0.40
	N	1,408	1,457	1,478	1,499
Average step	Est.	-0.22	-0.24	-0.27	-0.31
	P-val.	.357	.303	.209	.141
	Se.	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21
	N	1,426	1,464	1,484	1,507

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.40	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.69	0.57	0.58	0.54	-0.01	0.001
	.745	.907	.908	.878	.534	.606	.597	.623		
	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	-4.9*	-5.1*	-4.9*	-4.8*	-3.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.3	0.107	0.012
	.073	.054	.075	.088	.263	.219	.194	.203		
	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.3	-0.03	0.011
	.580	.616	.498	.539	.471	.432	.337	.331		
	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	4.6	6.1	5.6	5.7	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	-0.02	0.012
	.375	.242	.270	.249	.422	.432	.490	.545		
	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	-2.4	-3.1	-3.6	-3.5	-4.1	-4.0	-4.1	-3.8	0.09	0.002
	.375	.265	.220	.236	.121	.116	.107	.133		
	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	-0.59	-0.56	-0.55	-0.55	-0.60	-0.56	-0.55	-0.55	0	0
	.205	.182	.178	.166	.182	.197	.194	.182		
	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.42		
	1,414	1,449	1,469	1,482	1,398	1,419	1,423	1,427		
	-0.18	-0.22	-0.26	-0.31	-0.36	-0.40*	-0.34*	-0.32	0.082	0.017
	.406	.291	.223	.148	.116	.066	.099	.111		
	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20		
	1,409	1,449	1,468	1,489	1,398	1,418	1,423	1,426		

Table L.4: Subjective welfare and household perception of control of their own lives (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households doing very well	Est.	-0.24	-0.29	-0.30	-0.34
	P-val.	.781	.756	.769	.746
	Se.	0.87	0.93	1.0	1.1
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Proportion of households doing well	Est.	5.3***	5.5***	5.3***	5.3***
	P-val.	.004	.001	.001	.001
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Proportion of households doing ok	Est.	10.3**	9.3**	9.3*	8.8*
	P-val.	.025	.049	.056	.075
	Se.	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Proportion of households struggling	Est.	-16.2***	-15.5***	-16.0***	-15.4***
	P-val.	.001	.002	.001	.001
	Se.	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Proportion of households unable to cope	Est.	0.70	0.92	1.7	1.6
	P-val.	.830	.786	.635	.664
	Se.	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Proportion of households can't say	Est.	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07
	P-val.	.711	.682	.699	.729
	Se.	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.20
	N	1,680	1,728	1,750	1,761
Average step	Est.	0.04	0.14	0.22	0.17
	P-val.	.890	.602	.430	.531
	Se.	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.20	-0.27	-0.30	-0.29	0.11	-0.12	-0.27	-0.40	-0	0.001
	.829	.793	.772	.800	.896	.897	.762	.668		
	0.93	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.94		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	4.7***	4.9***	5.2***	5.1***	6.2***	5.9***	5.5***	5.4***	0.158	0.004
	.005	.003	.001	.001	.000	.000	.001	.001		
	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	11.5***	10.0**	9.1*	9.8**	11.0**	11.2***	10.9**	10.2**	0.066	0.005
	.009	.025	.051	.039	.011	.009	.012	.018		
	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	-18.1***	-16.2***	-15.0***	-15.2***	-17.0***	-17.4***	-17.5***	-17.0***	0.102	0.009
	.000	.001	.002	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000		
	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	2.0	1.5	0.85	0.41	-0.25	0.37	1.3	1.8	0.164	0.002
	.542	.648	.797	.907	.936	.908	.677	.572		
	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.09	0	0
	.792	.723	.695	.724	.915	.824	.756	.698		
	0.28	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.24		
	1,675	1,712	1,737	1,750	1,617	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.00	-0.10	-0.15	-0.13	0.062	0.014
	.864	.847	.740	.635	.986	.680	.550	.568		
	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.23		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.5: Shocks and coping strategies (SCG)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	Est.	3.7	6.0	6.3	6.7	
	P-val.	.423	.194	.176	.163	
	Se.	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	
	N	1,420	1,456	1,480	1,502	
Coping strategy						
Sell assets/land	Est.	-2.0	2.4	0.48	0.10	
	P-val.	.885	.855	.964	.992	
	Se.	13.9	12.9	10.6	9.8	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Sell livestock	Est.	8.7	8.0	6.6	5.7	
	P-val.	.651	.637	.649	.660	
	Se.	19.3	17.0	14.5	13.0	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Use savings	Est.	-16.1	-11.9	-3.4	-1.2	
	P-val.	.325	.417	.783	.924	
	Se.	16.4	14.7	12.4	12.5	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Withdraw children from school	Est.	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	
	P-val.	.764	.734	.647	.657	
	Se.	7.8	6.9	6.1	6.1	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Sent children for wage employment	Est.	0.00	0.00	-4.5	-3.9	
	P-val.	1.000	1.000	.496	.527	
	Se.	5.9	5.2	6.6	6.1	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Send children to live elsewhere	Est.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	P-val.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	
	Se.	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	
	N	58	73	84	97	
Migration	Est.	0.00	0.73	0.74	3.6	
	P-val.	1.000	.915	.906	.535	
	Se.	7.6	6.8	6.3	5.7	
	N	58	73	84	97	

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	5.4	6.4	6.9	6.9	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.6	0.098	0.005
	.278	.180	.144	.139	.487	.385	.284	.183		
	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	1,415	1,450	1,467	1,484	1,397	1,415	1,419	1,426		
	-6.6	-5.5	-5.5	-4.2	3.0	2.9	-0.66	-1.6	0	-0.002
	.607	.645	.607	.664	.824	.809	.945	.863		
	12.9	12.1	10.7	9.7	13.4	11.9	9.7	9.2		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	3.6	-1.5	-2.2	0.33	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.0	0.166	0.001
	.861	.933	.902	.983	.748	.699	.714	.711		
	20.6	17.9	17.4	15.5	22.0	18.4	17.1	16.1		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	6.9	2.9	3.3	1.5	1.2	-1.0	-5.4	-4.1	-0.05	0.001
	.693	.846	.812	.907	.945	.942	.659	.719		
	17.5	14.7	14.1	12.9	17.2	14.3	12.3	11.5		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	0.16	-3.2	-2.8	-0.80	0.00	3.7	1.9	1.9	-0.01	0.001
	.987	.657	.674	.906	1.000	.594	.756	.762		
	9.4	7.3	6.6	6.7	7.5	6.9	6.1	6.4		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	-2.1	-4.4	-3.4	-3.0	-5.1	-3.9	-3.6	-3.4	-0.01	0.016
	.708	.496	.598	.621	.405	.454	.480	.490		
	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.0		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-0.001
	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		
	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.6		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.4	7.2*	5.8	5.0	4.9	0	0.004
	.385	.352	.285	.348	.091	.416	.356	.298		
	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	7.1	5.4	4.7		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		

Table L.5: Shocks and coping strategies (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Formal borrowing	Est.	7.2	5.1	7.5	4.6
	P-val.	.748	.802	.673	.780
	Se.	22.2	20.2	17.7	16.5
	N	58	73	84	97
Informal borrowing	Est.	-6.5	-0.12	-9.1	-13.7
	P-val.	.789	.996	.630	.429
	Se.	24.2	22.4	19.0	17.3
	N	58	73	84	97
Reduce consumption	Est.	-12.4	-11.4	-9.6	-9.7
	P-val.	.401	.329	.405	.361
	Se.	14.8	11.7	11.6	10.7
	N	58	73	84	97
Consume lower quality food/ less preferred food	Est.	-6.2	-3.3	-2.0	-1.1
	P-val.	.589	.764	.838	.906
	Se.	11.4	11.1	9.7	9.2
	N	58	73	84	97
Help provided by relatives and friends	Est.	27.8	12.8	16.2	16.7
	P-val.	.379	.667	.553	.513
	Se.	31.7	29.6	27.3	25.5
	N	58	73	84	97
Help provided from local governments	Est.	0.00	0.00	3.4	3.1
	P-val.	1.000	1.000	.715	.732
	Se.	11.1	10.2	9.4	9.0
	N	58	73	84	97
More wage employment	Est.	0.66	5.4	4.7	4.6
	P-val.	.974	.740	.751	.738
	Se.	20.0	16.3	14.8	13.6
	N	58	73	84	97
Work as self employed	Est.	-8.2	-12.3	-10.8	-8.0
	P-val.	.668	.460	.473	.560
	Se.	19.1	16.7	15.0	13.8
	N	58	73	84	97

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	2.0	0.11	0.04	-2.9	-3.9	-4.9	1.5	-1.6	0.001	0.008
	.928	.996	.998	.862	.857	.833	.944	.931		
	22.3	23.5	19.7	17.0	21.9	23.4	20.6	18.9		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	-38.3	-36.6	-34.4*	-28.7	-11.6	-12.0	-13.8	-17.0	0.052	0.002
	.138	.107	.098	.118	.618	.573	.501	.373		
	25.8	22.7	20.8	18.4	23.2	21.2	20.5	19.1		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	-7.5	-6.7	-6.2	-7.2	-12.4	-8.5	-7.2	-6.5	-0.03	-0.003
	.549	.536	.556	.469	.419	.569	.572	.575		
	12.6	10.9	10.6	10.0	15.3	14.9	12.8	11.5		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	0.61	2.8	3.7	3.4	-1.9	1.5	2.1	2.4	-0.02	0.005
	.957	.788	.701	.714	.864	.872	.826	.775		
	11.5	10.2	9.6	9.3	11.3	9.1	9.6	8.3		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	34.9	41.7	40.0	33.2	31.7	16.4	16.6	23.4	0.165	0
	.267	.167	.147	.188	.321	.582	.579	.375		
	31.4	30.2	27.6	25.2	31.9	29.9	30.0	26.3		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	-4.1	-3.3	-3.0	-2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	0.42	0.243	0.001
	.757	.778	.758	.744	.831	.814	.801	.963		
	13.3	11.6	9.9	9.0	13.8	10.3	9.2	9.0		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	7.3	9.5	6.7	6.0	-3.5	-2.0	-0.04	-0.54	-0.04	0.004
	.704	.583	.673	.666	.864	.915	.998	.971		
	19.1	17.3	15.8	13.9	20.7	19.1	16.9	15.2		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		
	6.9	5.9	4.8	4.4	-12.0	-5.4	-4.9	-4.1	0.266	0.005
	.719	.741	.763	.752	.571	.788	.792	.808		
	19.3	17.9	15.9	14.1	21.2	20.1	18.5	17.0		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		

Table L.5: Shocks and coping strategies (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Increased agricultural labour supply	Est.	5.7	8.8	6.7	7.3
	P-val.	.679	.437	.518	.439
	Se.	13.8	11.3	10.4	9.4
	N	58	73	84	97

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.6: Shocks and coping strategies (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households reporting suffering a problem in last 12 months that they could not cope with using normal household resources	Est.	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
	P-val.	.695	.783	.800	.768
	Se.	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6
	N	1,683	1,723	1,749	1,759
Coping strategy					
Sell assets/land	Est.	4.5	6.2	5.3	4.6
	P-val.	.547	.297	.302	.319
	Se.	7.4	5.9	5.2	4.6
	N	96	120	139	155
Sell livestock	Est.	0.98	-0.70	0.55	1.8
	P-val.	.961	.967	.972	.910
	Se.	19.8	16.9	15.9	15.6
	N	96	120	139	155
Use savings	Est.	-8.7	-6.6	-8.7	-8.0
	P-val.	.482	.529	.382	.390
	Se.	12.4	10.4	9.9	9.4
	N	96	120	139	155
Withdraw children from school	Est.	-0.64	-1.1	-1.1	-3.6
	P-val.	.922	.853	.829	.415
	Se.	6.5	5.8	4.9	4.4
	N	96	120	139	155
Send children to live elsewhere	Est.	-0.87	-0.66	-2.1	-1.8
	P-val.	.823	.827	.425	.482
	Se.	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.6
	N	96	120	139	155

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	1.2	0.80	0.70	3.7	6.6	6.0	4.5	4.1	0.147	-0.002
	.927	.952	.949	.701	.568	.573	.652	.645		
	13.3	13.2	10.9	9.6	11.6	10.6	10.0	9.0		
	61	77	85	97	63	77	89	99		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.0	0.049	0.005
	.576	.664	.692	.740	.644	.482	.402	.408		
	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8		
	1,672	1,708	1,735	1,748	1,616	1,643	1,645	1,646		
	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	-0.01	0.002
	.488	.314	.334	.331	.407	.529	.450	.472		
	6.4	5.4	5.3	4.8	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.3		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-1.1	1.0	0.09	1.9	7.6	6.5	1.1	0.73	0.123	0.003
	.956	.952	.995	.904	.706	.706	.943	.962		
	19.6	17.1	16.2	15.4	20.1	17.2	15.9	15.4		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-8.8	-7.5	-8.7	-9.2	-7.7	-10.7	-9.8	-9.5	-0.04	0.002
	.476	.494	.372	.299	.499	.301	.278	.277		
	12.3	10.9	9.7	8.9	11.4	10.4	9.0	8.7		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	1.2	0.66	0.59	-0.42	-1.6	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-0.01	0.001
	.849	.901	.902	.924	.807	.629	.550	.605		
	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.4	6.7	6.0	5.3	5.0		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-3.5	-2.9	-1.9	-1.4	-0.17	-0.20	-0.55	-0.72	0	0.002
	.321	.314	.422	.548	.963	.950	.842	.773		
	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.5		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		

Table L.6: Shocks and coping strategies (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Migration	Est.	-2.1	-3.1	-2.8	-3.7
	P-val.	.726	.578	.588	.462
	Se.	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.1
	N	96	120	139	155
Formal borrowing	Est.	0.19	-3.7	-2.6	-3.3
	P-val.	.989	.740	.797	.734
	Se.	13.6	11.2	10.2	9.6
	N	96	120	139	155
Informal borrowing	Est.	2.1	8.3	12.4	10.4
	P-val.	.918	.634	.424	.500
	Se.	20.0	17.4	15.6	15.5
	N	96	120	139	155
Reduce consumption	Est.	8.3	6.2	5.1	4.2
	P-val.	.446	.497	.549	.589
	Se.	10.9	9.2	8.5	7.7
	N	96	120	139	155
Consume lower quality food/ less preferred food	Est.	2.6	2.9	5.8	5.0
	P-val.	.798	.762	.497	.535
	Se.	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.1
	N	96	120	139	155
Help provided by relatives and friends	Est.	-15.6	-17.5	-17.3	-10.5
	P-val.	.555	.451	.395	.579
	Se.	26.4	23.2	20.3	18.9
	N	96	120	139	155
Help provided from local governments	Est.	2.8	4.9	3.0	3.1
	P-val.	.610	.372	.563	.533
	Se.	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.9
	N	96	120	139	155
More wage employment	Est.	-4.9	-4.5	-3.8	-2.5
	P-val.	.479	.453	.461	.594
	Se.	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7
	N	96	120	139	155
Work as self employed	Est.	0.92	0.52	0.53	0.75
	P-val.	.871	.918	.905	.838
	Se.	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.7
	N	96	120	139	155

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-2.9	-1.9	-2.9	-3.7	-3.9	-1.9	-2.5	-2.2	-0.01	-0
	.664	.748	.602	.493	.506	.724	.631	.679		
	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.2		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-10.4	-2.7	0.55	1.0	-4.3	-3.9	-2.7	-0.76	-0.07	0.004
	.422	.797	.956	.908	.760	.732	.792	.937		
	13.0	10.6	10.0	9.0	14.2	11.5	10.4	9.6		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	12.6	7.4	8.7	7.0	15.2	9.7	10.7	8.6	-0.02	0.004
	.507	.648	.528	.610	.463	.542	.449	.501		
	18.9	16.2	13.9	13.7	20.7	15.9	14.1	12.8		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	4.1	5.5	5.4	4.0	5.1	5.0	8.6	9.2	-0.03	0.003
	.721	.566	.504	.608	.619	.591	.253	.201		
	11.5	9.5	8.1	7.7	10.3	9.3	7.5	7.2		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-0.94	2.3	3.9	1.1	-3.5	-2.7	0.67	0.64	0.065	0.003
	.936	.823	.667	.902	.770	.799	.942	.943		
	11.6	10.1	9.1	8.9	12.0	10.4	9.3	8.9		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	0.42	-14.9	-19.1	-11.7	-27.9	-10.7	-11.9	-13.7	0.166	0.002
	.988	.496	.345	.539	.269	.637	.564	.452		
	26.7	21.9	20.3	19.0	25.2	22.7	20.6	18.2		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	-0.01	0.001
	.515	.634	.581	.568	.300	.432	.515	.577		
	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	-6.4	-4.3	-3.6	-4.0	-2.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.4	-0.01	0.004
	.381	.496	.518	.403	.773	.514	.474	.476		
	7.3	6.4	5.6	4.8	7.0	5.9	5.4	4.7		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		
	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	-0.01	0.002
	.816	.796	.785	.772	.537	.655	.736	.722		
	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.8		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		

Table L.6: Shocks and coping strategies (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Increased agricultural labour supply	Est.	4.8	4.0	3.1	2.8
	P-val.	.646	.671	.726	.735
	Se.	10.4	9.5	8.8	8.1
	N	96	120	139	155

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.7: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Average number of meals					
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	-7.5	-9.0	-5.6	-1.1
	P-val.	.624	.517	.668	.931
	Se.	15.3	13.8	13.0	12.4
	N	342	374	396	408
Boys	Est.	-10.3	-7.3	-10.7	-8.5
	P-val.	.711	.750	.618	.674
	Se.	27.7	22.9	21.5	20.2
	N	111	150	176	193
Girls	Est.	5.5	-2.0	5.6	7.7
	P-val.	.864	.940	.825	.760
	Se.	31.9	27.4	25.2	25.3
	N	127	151	168	180
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	-9.8	-9.8	-10.0	-10.7
	P-val.	.234	.216	.202	.178
	Se.	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.0
	N	915	971	989	1,004
Boys	Est.	-7.3	-7.3	-4.6	-4.9
	P-val.	.497	.453	.621	.579
	Se.	10.7	9.8	9.3	8.9
	N	586	637	657	670
Girls	Est.	-0.82	-1.3	-3.4	-4.2
	P-val.	.941	.906	.747	.686
	Se.	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.3
	N	587	626	640	647

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	6.8	3.6	2.0	1.7	4.2	4.2	2.2	1.0	-0.07	0.002
	.519	.704	.822	.836	.667	.636	.788	.894		
	10.6	9.3	8.8	8.0	9.7	8.9	8.3	7.7		
	98	126	139	150	92	121	153	166		

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.80	-0.41	-1.3	-0.35	5.8	6.7	7.7	6.1	0.239	0.01
	.956	.976	.921	.978	.682	.593	.494	.580		
	14.6	13.6	13.0	12.3	14.1	12.5	11.3	11.0		
	334	373	394	400	329	378	393	399		
	0.76	-6.6	-4.7	-2.8	-5.1	0.02	-6.4	-9.1	0.236	0.017
	.977	.781	.822	.888	.854	.999	.766	.653		
	26.8	23.7	20.8	19.7	27.7	23.2	21.4	20.2		
	108	154	175	187	109	141	165	185		
	10.1	7.2	11.1	17.0	-21.6	-10.0	-14.2	-17.8	0.194	0.007
	.753	.792	.650	.472	.513	.726	.587	.472		
	32.0	27.4	24.5	23.6	33.1	28.4	26.1	24.8		
	110	146	163	178	117	144	166	186		
	-6.3	-8.3	-7.6	-6.9	-9.0	-8.5	-4.4	-3.4	0.318	0.009
	.478	.330	.365	.405	.307	.299	.581	.660		
	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.8		
	922	966	981	1,003	901	942	965	978		
	-5.7	-5.9	-6.1	-7.2	-9.2	-7.1	-5.6	-6.1	0.344	0.014
	.577	.533	.498	.407	.398	.487	.559	.501		
	10.3	9.4	9.0	8.7	10.9	10.2	9.5	9.0		
	596	633	652	656	580	630	648	654		
	3.4	3.9	0.78	-0.27	1.9	0.80	1.5	0.79	0.282	0.014
	.763	.707	.939	.979	.872	.942	.893	.942		
	11.2	10.4	10.1	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.8		
	584	620	631	645	562	598	621	629		

Table L.7: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Average number of meals						
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	12.8*	9.2	7.5	5.8	
	P-val.	.056	.157	.240	.354	
	Se.	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	
	N	1,165	1,216	1,233	1,245	
Male	Est.	-2.6	-3.6	-2.7	-2.6	
	P-val.	.775	.667	.741	.754	
	Se.	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	
	N	575	623	641	652	
Female	Est.	-0.80	-1.1	-1.6	-2.1	
	P-val.	.920	.886	.830	.776	
	Se.	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	
	N	795	834	853	860	
Proportion of individuals who slept under a mosquito net the previous night						
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	
	P-val.	.783	.901	.777	.805	
	Se.	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.5	
	N	376	431	444	453	
Boys	Est.	-13.8	-14.7	-10.5	-8.8	
	P-val.	.489	.405	.515	.573	
	Se.	19.9	17.6	16.2	15.6	
	N	142	178	195	205	
Girls	Est.	-7.5	-7.6	-8.4	-8.8	
	P-val.	.671	.619	.550	.510	
	Se.	17.6	15.3	14.0	13.4	
	N	161	182	197	211	
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	-1.5	-1.2	-0.80	-0.88	
	P-val.	.784	.814	.868	.852	
	Se.	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	
	N	907	954	976	999	
Boys	Est.	-5.1	-6.8	-7.5	-7.8	
	P-val.	.390	.192	.134	.118	
	Se.	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	
	N	586	633	659	661	

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	8.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	-1.5	0.52	2.8	3.2	0.332	0.024
	.196	.399	.415	.414	.802	.930	.631	.572		
	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7		
	1,152	1,196	1,227	1,240	1,141	1,164	1,177	1,183		
	-5.3	-6.3	-6.0	-4.9	-8.3	-9.3	-5.7	-5.2	0.307	0.034
	.594	.493	.489	.567	.416	.334	.529	.552		
	10.0	9.2	8.7	8.5	10.2	9.6	9.0	8.8		
	582	629	643	651	573	615	637	643		
	-6.4	-5.4	-5.0	-4.4	-7.5	-7.6	-6.8	-5.8	0.333	0.03
	.428	.499	.538	.573	.333	.294	.341	.410		
	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.0		
	784	818	841	850	755	783	803	811		
	6.7	5.8	3.1	1.3	-3.1	-5.7	-5.7	-4.2	0.089	0.007
	.465	.461	.677	.866	.719	.471	.429	.545		
	9.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.7	8.0	7.2	6.9		
	389	420	441	448	387	413	424	435		
	-0.21	-1.1	-2.9	-3.0	-16.5	-11.8	-12.5	-10.4	0.087	0.009
	.992	.950	.847	.834	.411	.526	.465	.484		
	20.4	17.7	15.2	14.3	20.1	18.7	17.1	14.9		
	156	185	202	211	141	169	189	203		
	-8.9	-12.2	-10.2	-8.9	-5.2	-1.8	-2.3	-3.2	0.079	0.012
	.580	.395	.441	.485	.773	.906	.867	.808		
	16.2	14.4	13.3	12.7	18.0	15.2	14.0	13.2		
	174	196	208	224	153	186	204	219		
	-1.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.2	-3.0	-5.3	-4.3	-4.0	0.132	0.002
	.840	.792	.685	.788	.583	.302	.383	.413		
	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9		
	910	956	976	1,000	881	921	943	966		
	-4.1	-4.2	-4.9	-5.5	-8.7	-8.1	-7.2	-6.4	0.126	0.003
	.527	.469	.369	.287	.159	.134	.163	.219		
	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.2		
	588	629	645	655	596	625	644	653		

Table L.7: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of individuals who slept under a mosquito net the previous night						
Girls	Est.	-2.6	-0.44	-0.13	-0.07	
	P-val.	.719	.947	.983	.991	
	Se.	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.2	
	N	582	626	634	645	
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	1.6	-0.58	-0.71	-0.61	
	P-val.	.687	.882	.854	.874	
	Se.	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	
	N	1,176	1,218	1,227	1,242	
Male	Est.	5.8	3.2	1.0	0.44	
	P-val.	.444	.655	.882	.946	
	Se.	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	
	N	581	619	639	647	
Female	Est.	-1.8	-2.4	-3.0	-2.1	
	P-val.	.752	.680	.600	.704	
	Se.	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	
	N	790	841	862	874	
Proportion of individuals who own a blanket (shared or own)						
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	12.0	14.1*	15.7**	14.3*	
	P-val.	.196	.072	.039	.058	
	Se.	9.3	7.8	7.6	7.5	
	N	391	445	464	467	
Boys	Est.	19.6	19.2	18.4	17.8	
	P-val.	.167	.150	.128	.123	
	Se.	14.2	13.4	12.1	11.5	
	N	142	176	200	218	
Girls	Est.	16.1	13.4	15.6	15.8	
	P-val.	.280	.311	.179	.160	
	Se.	14.9	13.2	11.6	11.2	
	N	148	185	209	221	

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-3.9	-3.0	-3.1	-3.5	0.50	-2.6	-4.4	-4.5	0.138	0.004
	.559	.635	.618	.586	.944	.716	.515	.494		
	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6		
	580	608	627	643	566	606	621	630		
	1.1	0.92	0.55	0.00	0.94	2.0	2.8	3.0	0.125	0.003
	.794	.822	.885	1.000	.837	.656	.527	.492		
	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3		
	1,159	1,185	1,206	1,223	1,136	1,162	1,174	1,177		
	-0.31	-0.60	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	-2.3	-1.4	-0.64	0.129	0.006
	.965	.928	.809	.823	.810	.726	.825	.919		
	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3		
	592	622	638	649	574	613	629	640		
	-0.57	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-3.0	-2.4	-3.0	-3.4	0.108	0.004
	.924	.811	.794	.792	.597	.670	.597	.536		
	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6		
	769	814	833	842	753	777	788	808		
	13.2	13.8*	14.2*	15.9**	0.60	1.8	3.8	6.0	0.439	0.031
	.150	.099	.083	.046	.945	.816	.624	.416		
	9.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.4		
	385	449	461	467	376	417	436	447		
	19.7	18.6	18.9	19.8	4.6	8.4	14.6	12.0	0.439	0.031
	.191	.192	.150	.106	.762	.502	.200	.299		
	15.1	14.3	13.2	12.3	15.1	12.5	11.4	11.5		
	148	178	210	216	121	156	177	193		
	14.8	9.6	7.9	10.2	4.1	3.2	4.2	5.6	0.456	0.034
	.344	.488	.532	.387	.784	.805	.723	.633		
	15.6	13.8	12.6	11.7	14.9	13.0	12.0	11.8		
	146	182	200	217	158	193	220	231		

Table L.7: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of individuals who own a blanket (shared or own)						
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	
	P-val.	.171	.175	.218	.253	
	Se.	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	
	N	945	980	1,006	1,027	
Boys	Est.	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.1	
	P-val.	.479	.392	.305	.247	
	Se.	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	
	N	625	668	679	682	
Girls	Est.	7.6	7.6	6.2	7.4	
	P-val.	.223	.177	.275	.206	
	Se.	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.9	
	N	635	659	670	684	
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	
	P-val.	.267	.180	.180	.221	
	Se.	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	
	N	1,181	1,242	1,260	1,269	
Male	Est.	-6.4	-4.5	-3.5	-3.5	
	P-val.	.281	.437	.531	.515	
	Se.	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	
	N	584	646	668	675	
Female	Est.	10.7**	9.3*	9.5*	10.2*	
	P-val.	.045	.081	.084	.062	
	Se.	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	
	N	805	846	865	874	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	7.7*	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.8	6.0	0.503	0.023
	.088	.143	.224	.276	.199	.237	.195	.180		
	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5		
	930	980	1,004	1,020	937	973	985	993		
	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.3	5.3	6.4	7.6	7.7	0.471	0.039
	.275	.204	.130	.175	.380	.279	.179	.159		
	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5		
	619	651	671	679	609	643	664	671		
	5.4	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.2	0.511	0.03
	.362	.146	.151	.154	.200	.217	.233	.238		
	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1		
	630	666	684	691	610	650	677	687		
	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	0.485	0.038
	.521	.658	.628	.644	.310	.505	.490	.426		
	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1		
	1,168	1,207	1,231	1,248	1,149	1,179	1,195	1,197		
	-6.2	-3.7	-4.4	-4.2	-2.7	-3.5	-3.9	-4.0	0.456	0.046
	.307	.513	.428	.444	.690	.562	.502	.484		
	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.9	6.1	5.8	5.7		
	606	641	665	675	596	630	638	648		
	11.2**	10.6**	9.9*	9.4*	8.5	8.0	7.5	6.4	0.476	0.044
	.041	.050	.070	.082	.118	.119	.138	.201		
	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0		
	773	819	838	850	753	780	800	813		

Table L.8: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (VFSG)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Average number of meals						
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	8.6	6.5	5.5	7.8	
	P-val.	.422	.482	.533	.347	
	Se.	10.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	
	N	807	849	867	876	
Boys	Est.	-9.4	-9.0	-4.0	-4.2	
	P-val.	.591	.569	.786	.770	
	Se.	17.5	15.9	14.6	14.4	
	N	331	379	405	428	
Girls	Est.	17.6	13.5	13.0	10.4	
	P-val.	.180	.265	.245	.336	
	Se.	13.1	12.1	11.2	10.8	
	N	412	452	475	486	
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	9.3	10.6*	11.5*	12.4**	
	P-val.	.173	.094	.060	.040	
	Se.	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	
	N	1,154	1,194	1,201	1,202	
Boys	Est.	11.1	10.6	11.4	10.4	
	P-val.	.204	.209	.165	.198	
	Se.	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	
	N	829	862	886	896	
Girls	Est.	11.7	11.8	10.1	9.3	
	P-val.	.139	.116	.172	.200	
	Se.	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	
	N	843	887	899	906	

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	7.0	11.4	10.0	9.5	8.7	7.4	8.1	8.2	0.269	0.014
	.440	.169	.206	.209	.328	.385	.315	.294		
	9.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8		
	792	854	867	873	757	798	806	812		
	-8.5	-11.3	-10.1	-4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.2	0.235	0.021
	.626	.465	.493	.757	.794	.781	.749	.873		
	17.5	15.4	14.8	14.3	16.4	14.8	14.0	13.9		
	346	387	415	434	319	365	395	410		
	22.6*	20.6*	15.3	14.0	8.7	10.3	12.0	13.6	0.281	0.019
	.099	.085	.168	.195	.483	.358	.269	.208		
	13.7	12.0	11.1	10.8	12.4	11.3	10.8	10.8		
	408	463	491	495	390	437	454	463		
	8.8	11.5*	12.4**	12.8**	11.0	11.7*	12.0*	11.8*	0.263	0.006
	.193	.078	.048	.036	.135	.089	.063	.062		
	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.3		
	1,153	1,190	1,195	1,199	1,155	1,177	1,183	1,185		
	11.2	10.7	11.6	11.3	11.9	13.5	14.7*	14.3*	0.22	0.011
	.212	.211	.166	.170	.179	.123	.080	.087		
	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4		
	820	855	881	890	827	858	876	883		
	14.9*	13.6*	11.2	9.4	19.7**	15.1**	14.4**	13.1*	0.292	0.01
	.069	.078	.141	.202	.018	.049	.049	.069		
	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.2		
	843	886	897	906	843	881	890	895		

Table L.8: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Average number of meals						
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	19.6**	20.7**	21.6**	22.9***	
	P-val.	.036	.019	.013	.008	
	Se.	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.6	
	N	676	701	714	728	
Male	Est.	15.4	13.3	10.4	9.6	
	P-val.	.473	.464	.528	.536	
	Se.	21.5	18.2	16.5	15.5	
	N	180	214	235	249	
Female	Est.	23.8**	25.4**	24.8**	25.7**	
	P-val.	.037	.014	.019	.016	
	Se.	11.4	10.3	10.6	10.7	
	N	490	516	525	535	
Proportion of individuals who slept under a mosquito net the previous night						
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	11.1*	11.0*	11.3**	11.8**	
	P-val.	.075	.071	.049	.035	
	Se.	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	
	N	820	890	909	917	
Boys	Est.	-4.8	-5.2	-6.0	-5.3	
	P-val.	.692	.634	.563	.591	
	Se.	12.2	10.9	10.4	9.8	
	N	376	453	488	498	
Girls	Est.	13.2	14.1	14.3*	14.8*	
	P-val.	.185	.124	.089	.063	
	Se.	10.0	9.2	8.4	8.0	
	N	450	511	539	542	
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	3.8	5.1	8.0*	8.6**	
	P-val.	.423	.280	.081	.049	
	Se.	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	
	N	1,141	1,181	1,199	1,201	
Boys	Est.	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.8	
	P-val.	.188	.152	.131	.118	
	Se.	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	
	N	848	877	890	896	

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	16.4*	17.3**	20.9**	21.7***	14.4*	16.5**	17.5**	19.0***	0.256	0.012
	.061	.038	.013	.010	.086	.035	.018	.010		
	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.3		
	662	694	713	723	641	660	675	685		
	7.8	9.1	9.7	10.1	5.8	7.5	2.3	-0.38	0.261	0.018
	.687	.600	.552	.512	.769	.646	.879	.979		
	19.3	17.3	16.3	15.4	19.6	16.3	15.1	14.4		
	180	218	241	253	179	209	230	244		
	22.9**	24.6**	22.8**	24.5**	15.8	17.7*	19.4*	20.9**	0.246	0.017
	.042	.022	.035	.023	.145	.072	.052	.036		
	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	9.9	10.0	10.0		
	490	511	525	537	478	496	502	508		
	8.6	9.7	10.2*	10.5*	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.8	0.067	0.004
	.184	.108	.079	.066	.164	.145	.149	.137		
	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2		
	857	891	907	912	799	834	846	848		
	-0.89	-5.0	-2.9	-1.1	0.47	0.43	-1.8	-3.0	0.069	0.016
	.936	.619	.754	.906	.967	.966	.845	.731		
	11.0	10.1	9.3	9.0	11.4	10.0	9.1	8.7		
	390	446	470	481	397	448	465	476		
	13.5	15.1*	14.7*	14.6*	15.8*	13.8	12.9	13.2*	0.094	0.005
	.135	.071	.060	.064	.079	.110	.118	.092		
	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.9	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9		
	470	514	527	534	441	480	493	515		
	4.2	5.4	7.6*	8.3*	6.6	6.3	8.3*	8.3*	0.116	0.001
	.371	.238	.097	.054	.195	.176	.062	.059		
	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4		
	1,143	1,173	1,194	1,197	1,122	1,163	1,183	1,186		
	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.9	3.6	5.5	6.2	7.6	0.101	0.002
	.192	.141	.147	.115	.520	.314	.248	.154		
	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3		
	843	875	885	891	839	866	874	883		

Table L.8: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of individuals who slept under a mosquito net the previous night						
Girls	Est.	3.5	5.1	4.3	3.6	
	P-val.	.583	.393	.455	.510	
	Se.	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	
	N	841	882	903	908	
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	9.0	8.3	7.7	6.4	
	P-val.	.225	.230	.242	.319	
	Se.	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	
	N	657	696	710	725	
Male	Est.	-8.6	-9.1	-7.5	-6.0	
	P-val.	.533	.413	.464	.543	
	Se.	13.8	11.1	10.3	9.9	
	N	190	214	232	243	
Female	Est.	-1.6	-0.22	0.77	1.2	
	P-val.	.847	.977	.918	.877	
	Se.	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	
	N	491	512	527	531	
Proportion of individuals who own a blanket (shared or own)						
Children 0-5 years old	Est.	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	
	P-val.	.179	.160	.182	.166	
	Se.	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	
	N	867	929	936	939	
Boys	Est.	17.8**	15.9**	14.2**	12.3*	
	P-val.	.030	.034	.043	.058	
	Se.	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.5	
	N	422	480	500	515	
Girls	Est.	-2.5	-2.8	-2.3	-0.98	
	P-val.	.778	.712	.739	.878	
	Se.	8.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	
	N	473	516	532	550	

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.1	-0.45	2.0	2.3	3.0	0.121	0.003
	.536	.483	.547	.581	.945	.730	.687	.600		
	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.8		
	830	879	897	908	821	862	882	893		
	8.1	6.5	6.3	5.1	5.5	8.4	7.7	7.3	0.111	0.002
	.232	.324	.321	.413	.372	.135	.165	.184		
	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.5		
	650	689	708	723	627	660	678	684		
	-4.2	0.30	-3.8	-4.3	-5.5	-6.8	-5.6	-5.1	0.07	0.011
	.757	.979	.705	.657	.680	.573	.603	.619		
	13.6	11.6	10.1	9.7	13.3	12.0	10.8	10.2		
	173	211	232	244	188	234	242	249		
	0.61	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.0	2.8	2.1	3.1	0.126	0.002
	.941	.643	.622	.658	.592	.687	.757	.662		
	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.5	6.9	6.9	7.0		
	461	503	523	535	463	496	503	508		
	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.9	0.567	0.048
	.212	.179	.165	.158	.280	.251	.325	.334		
	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1		
	870	914	926	931	807	847	856	860		
	9.8	10.9	10.0	10.2*	15.7*	16.0**	15.4**	15.0**	0.567	0.063
	.202	.111	.118	.098	.069	.030	.027	.023		
	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.2	8.6	7.4	7.0	6.6		
	427	476	504	512	411	459	482	487		
	-2.1	0.61	1.2	1.6	-0.12	4.7	5.3	4.7	0.532	0.062
	.776	.930	.851	.791	.988	.515	.431	.468		
	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.5		
	468	524	537	545	461	508	520	527		

Table L.8: Average number of meals and ownership of blankets and mosquito nets (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of individuals who own a blanket (shared or own)						
Children 6-17 years old	Est.	-1.9	-0.80	-1.2	-1.1	
	P-val.	.591	.822	.732	.755	
	Se.	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	
	N	1,183	1,217	1,233	1,236	
Boys	Est.	-5.1	-3.6	-3.3	-3.4	
	P-val.	.262	.417	.471	.444	
	Se.	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	
	N	891	926	946	949	
Girls	Est.	4.1	3.5	2.8	1.7	
	P-val.	.377	.441	.527	.688	
	Se.	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	
	N	876	912	924	935	
Individuals aged 50+	Est.	18.0**	18.9***	20.3***	19.8***	
	P-val.	.011	.004	.002	.002	
	Se.	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.4	
	N	663	700	728	744	
Male	Est.	0.52	0.37	2.2	3.5	
	P-val.	.968	.974	.837	.735	
	Se.	12.9	11.4	10.8	10.3	
	N	220	247	257	264	
Female	Est.	15.0*	16.4**	17.0**	17.4**	
	P-val.	.077	.025	.019	.016	
	Se.	8.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	
	N	505	527	539	549	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-2.0	-1.6	-1.2	-1.5	-3.4	-1.8	-2.1	-1.6	0.602	0.035
	.580	.640	.724	.679	.377	.601	.554	.646		
	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4		
	1,173	1,211	1,230	1,232	1,155	1,191	1,210	1,216		
	-4.9	-3.2	-3.3	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	-4.2	-4.4	0.546	0.059
	.276	.475	.455	.399	.433	.405	.310	.291		
	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2		
	885	919	933	940	858	889	905	914		
	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.1	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.9	0.607	0.054
	.466	.429	.500	.629	.462	.460	.682	.521		
	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5		
	882	910	926	936	870	899	909	917		
	18.3***	18.8***	19.1***	18.3***	18.1***	15.8**	14.9**	14.6**	0.468	0.026
	.008	.004	.003	.005	.008	.015	.016	.014		
	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.0		
	648	692	727	744	643	677	686	692		
	6.5	3.8	4.7	2.4	11.3	10.7	14.5	11.8	0.484	0.024
	.616	.739	.677	.823	.357	.312	.126	.188		
	12.9	11.5	11.2	10.7	12.3	10.6	9.5	9.0		
	209	242	257	266	200	223	245	255		
	15.9**	16.1**	16.5**	17.2**	18.0**	15.0**	15.5**	15.0**	0.437	0.036
	.043	.025	.019	.012	.021	.034	.025	.029		
	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.8		
	493	519	535	540	467	498	512	516		

Table L.9: Child malnutrition rates – 0-59 months (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Stunted	Est.	-3.1	-1.5	-2.2	-5.0
	P-val.	.794	.887	.814	.577
	Se.	11.9	10.6	9.3	8.9
	N	147	181	202	218
Moderately stunted[1]	Est.	3.8	3.6	2.7	0.50
	P-val.	.739	.720	.767	.955
	Se.	11.4	10.0	9.1	8.8
	N	147	181	202	218
Severely stunted[2]	Est.	-6.9	-5.1	-4.9	-5.5
	P-val.	.357	.448	.413	.343
	Se.	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.8
	N	147	181	202	218
Wasted	Est.	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.82
	P-val.	.564	.576	.668	.787
	Se.	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.0
	N	147	181	202	218
Moderately wasted[1]	Est.	1.1	0.66	0.45	0.17
	P-val.	.784	.845	.883	.954
	Se.	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9
	N	147	181	202	218
Severely wasted[2]	Est.	1.6	1.4	0.98	0.65
	P-val.	.615	.586	.706	.784
	Se.	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.4
	N	147	181	202	218
Underweight	Est.	-2.2	-0.83	-1.0	-1.5
	P-val.	.732	.880	.838	.743
	Se.	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.7
	N	147	181	202	218
Moderately underweight[1]	Est.	-2.5	-0.55	-0.16	-0.14
	P-val.	.677	.914	.972	.976
	Se.	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.6
	N	147	181	202	218
Severely underweight[2]	Est.	-2.2	-0.83	-1.0	-1.5
	P-val.	.732	.880	.838	.743
	Se.	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.7
	N	147	181	202	218

(1) Measures of severe include all children below -3SD (2) Measures of moderate include all children below -2SD.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.
The calculation and definition of each measure can be found in Annex I.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-0.60	-2.5	-4.8	-7.1	-5.2	-0.13	0.82	3.5	0.424	0.004
	.957	.784	.557	.363	.669	.989	.923	.661		
	11.1	9.1	8.2	7.8	12.1	9.9	8.5	8.0		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-3.3	-2.6	-3.8	-6.7	-8.6	-2.8	-1.9	-0.29	0.323	0.004
	.760	.782	.652	.403	.430	.767	.812	.969		
	10.7	9.3	8.4	8.0	10.9	9.4	8.1	7.7		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	2.7	0.10	-1.1	-0.40	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.8	0.173	0.002
	.707	.987	.845	.938	.605	.650	.625	.469		
	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.3		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-1.5	-1.2	-0.80	-0.64	-0.76	-1.5	-1.8	-2.8	0.177	0.005
	.732	.734	.816	.849	.883	.721	.641	.419		
	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.4		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-3.0	-2.3	-1.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.7	-3.7	0.249	0.003
	.446	.469	.558	.617	.629	.499	.418	.249		
	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.2		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	1.5	1.1	0.98	0.88	1.4	1.1	0.94	0.92	-0.02	0.002
	.676	.695	.724	.723	.680	.701	.694	.697		
	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.4		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-2.3	-2.9	-0.99	-0.42	-3.5	-3.0	-2.9	-2.5	0.321	0.003
	.722	.592	.820	.921	.618	.596	.565	.568		
	6.3	5.4	4.4	4.2	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.4		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-1.2	-1.8	-0.08	0.44	-2.5	-2.5	-2.0	-1.6	0.116	0.003
	.832	.697	.983	.908	.669	.596	.636	.668		
	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.8	5.9	4.7	4.2	3.7		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		
	-2.3	-2.9	-0.99	-0.42	-3.5	-3.0	-2.9	-2.5	0.321	0.003
	.722	.592	.820	.921	.618	.596	.565	.568		
	6.3	5.4	4.4	4.2	7.0	5.6	5.0	4.4		
	161	197	213	222	162	183	196	210		

Table L.10: Child malnutrition rates – 0-59 months (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Stunted	Est.	-6.0	-4.9	-3.4	-2.5
	P-val.	.181	.240	.394	.520
	Se.	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
	N	661	722	739	741
Moderately stunted[1]	Est.	-5.0	-4.6	-3.9	-2.7
	P-val.	.250	.248	.300	.455
	Se.	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.6
	N	661	722	739	741
Severely stunted[2]	Est.	-1.0	-0.35	0.55	0.24
	P-val.	.744	.908	.856	.933
	Se.	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
	N	661	722	739	741
Wasted	Est.	-0.34	-0.72	-0.90	-0.91
	P-val.	.740	.500	.358	.343
	Se.	1.0	1.1	0.98	0.95
	N	661	722	739	741
Moderately wasted[1]	Est.	0.13	0.28	0.24	0.21
	P-val.	.887	.730	.726	.757
	Se.	0.89	0.82	0.69	0.68
	N	661	722	739	741
Severely wasted[2]	Est.	-0.47	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1
	P-val.	.575	.285	.230	.238
	Se.	0.83	0.94	0.95	0.95
	N	661	722	739	741
Underweight	Est.	-2.2	-2.9	-2.4	-2.3
	P-val.	.487	.345	.396	.401
	Se.	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7
	N	661	722	739	741
Moderately underweight[1]	Est.	-1.9	-2.2	-1.8	-1.7
	P-val.	.531	.474	.532	.541
	Se.	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
	N	661	722	739	741
Severely underweight[2]	Est.	-2.2	-2.9	-2.4	-2.3
	P-val.	.487	.345	.396	.401
	Se.	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7
	N	661	722	739	741

(1) Measures of severe include all children below -3SD (2) Measures of moderate include all children below -2SD.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.
The calculation and definition of each measure can be found in Annex I.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-1.8	-2.4	-2.8	-3.0	-1.4	-0.93	-1.3	-0.98	0.441	0.004
	.700	.585	.490	.425	.752	.821	.742	.796		
	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-1.8	-0.41	-0.66	-0.64	0.25	0.268	0.002
	.676	.654	.591	.614	.921	.860	.863	.947		
	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	0.07	-0.56	-0.75	-1.2	-0.99	-0.26	-0.66	-1.2	0.321	0.002
	.984	.854	.798	.674	.748	.930	.822	.664		
	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-0.08	-0.33	-0.53	-0.65	0.06	-0.20	-0.33	-0.37	0.286	0.003
	.936	.737	.576	.490	.954	.833	.737	.720		
	1.1	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.0	0.94	0.98	1.0		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	0.17	0.12	0.06	-0.02	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.154	0.003
	.850	.881	.933	.970	.826	.873	.892	.851		
	0.91	0.78	0.70	0.60	0.87	0.71	0.69	0.73		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-0.26	-0.45	-0.59	-0.63	-0.13	-0.31	-0.42	-0.50	-0.01	0.004
	.732	.573	.479	.488	.826	.629	.571	.531		
	0.75	0.79	0.83	0.91	0.61	0.64	0.75	0.80		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-1.3	-1.7	-3.0	-2.9	-1.1	-1.00	-1.5	-2.3	0.408	0.002
	.699	.579	.301	.283	.714	.721	.585	.393		
	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-0.77	-0.37	-1.6	-1.1	0.33	0.46	0.41	0.29	0.303	0.002
	.800	.898	.552	.677	.908	.864	.871	.911		
	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		
	-1.3	-1.7	-3.0	-2.9	-1.1	-1.00	-1.5	-2.3	0.408	0.002
	.699	.579	.301	.283	.714	.721	.585	.393		
	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7		
	671	716	737	745	654	698	712	720		

Table L.11: Food consumption score and hunger scale (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Mean FANTA hunger scale	Est.	-0.30***	-0.30***	-0.31***	-0.32***
	P-val.	.003	.001	.001	.001
	Se.	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
	N	1,407	1,454	1,479	1,490
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories					
Little or no hunger in the household	Est.	7.0*	7.2**	7.9**	8.5**
	P-val.	.061	.043	.026	.017
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	N	1,407	1,454	1,479	1,490
Moderate hunger in the household	Est.	-5.0	-4.9	-5.6	-6.3*
	P-val.	.203	.194	.133	.091
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
	N	1,407	1,454	1,479	1,490
Severe hunger in the household	Est.	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2
	P-val.	.244	.175	.174	.173
	Se.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
	N	1,407	1,454	1,479	1,490
Mean FCS	Est.	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
	P-val.	.234	.186	.204	.253
	Se.	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
	N	1,398	1,465	1,480	1,495
% of households with:					
Poor food consumption	Est.	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.8
	P-val.	.585	.462	.443	.378
	Se.	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
	N	1,398	1,465	1,480	1,495
Borderline food consumption	Est.	-5.2	-4.9	-4.9	-4.2
	P-val.	.185	.204	.198	.287
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
	N	1,398	1,465	1,480	1,495
Acceptable food consumption	Est.	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.3
	P-val.	.404	.525	.529	.744
	Se.	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
	N	1,398	1,465	1,480	1,495

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.31***	-0.31***	-0.31***	-0.31***	-0.30***	-0.29***	-0.29***	-0.29***	0.427	0.048
	.002	.001	.001	.000	.003	.003	.002	.001		
	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09		
	1,395	1,444	1,463	1,472	1,379	1,408	1,416	1,416		
	7.6**	7.8**	7.8**	7.7**	6.3*	5.5	5.7	6.1*	0.448	0.044
	.038	.026	.023	.020	.081	.129	.103	.074		
	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4		
	1,395	1,444	1,463	1,472	1,379	1,408	1,416	1,416		
	-4.9	-5.2	-5.2	-5.2	-3.8	-3.1	-3.4	-3.8	0.411	0.04
	.205	.161	.146	.135	.300	.389	.337	.273		
	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5		
	1,395	1,444	1,463	1,472	1,379	1,408	1,416	1,416		
	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4	-2.3	0.004	0.003
	.134	.123	.128	.129	.180	.171	.174	.168		
	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7		
	1,395	1,444	1,463	1,472	1,379	1,408	1,416	1,416		
	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.388	0.015
	.168	.182	.211	.248	.199	.228	.219	.196		
	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2		
	1,413	1,443	1,461	1,478	1,364	1,398	1,414	1,415		
	1.4	0.97	2.0	2.4	-0.76	0.11	0.44	0.63	0.079	0.005
	.661	.762	.524	.445	.793	.972	.885	.827		
	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9		
	1,413	1,443	1,461	1,478	1,364	1,398	1,414	1,415		
	-5.2	-4.0	-3.7	-3.5	-1.2	-1.8	-2.2	-2.8	0.08	0.005
	.179	.284	.318	.350	.764	.640	.542	.429		
	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6		
	1,413	1,443	1,461	1,478	1,364	1,398	1,414	1,415		
	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.234	0.01
	.304	.392	.640	.775	.619	.665	.629	.552		
	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7		
	1,413	1,443	1,461	1,478	1,364	1,398	1,414	1,415		

Table L.12: Food consumption score and hunger scale (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Mean FANTA hunger scale	Est.	-0.14	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12
	P-val.	.221	.342	.348	.329
	Se.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
	N	1,661	1,704	1,734	1,749
% of households by FANTA hunger scale categories					
Little or no hunger in the household	Est.	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.7
	P-val.	.168	.226	.264	.254
	Se.	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
	N	1,661	1,704	1,734	1,749
Moderate hunger in the household	Est.	-4.6	-4.1	-3.3	-4.0
	P-val.	.334	.378	.490	.401
	Se.	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
	N	1,661	1,704	1,734	1,749
Severe hunger in the household	Est.	-2.0	-1.7	-2.2	-1.7
	P-val.	.298	.404	.293	.432
	Se.	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
	N	1,661	1,704	1,734	1,749
Mean food consumption score	Est.	3.4**	3.7**	3.5**	3.4**
	P-val.	.018	.011	.016	.020
	Se.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
	N	1,670	1,704	1,725	1,736
% of households with:					
Poor food consumption	Est.	-7.3**	-9.4***	-10.4***	-11.0***
	P-val.	.023	.006	.004	.003
	Se.	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
	N	1,670	1,704	1,725	1,736
Borderline food consumption	Est.	-1.5	0.34	1.7	3.2
	P-val.	.761	.944	.729	.531
	Se.	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
	N	1,670	1,704	1,725	1,736
Acceptable food consumption	Est.	8.7*	9.1**	8.7*	7.9*
	P-val.	.056	.046	.062	.093
	Se.	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
	N	1,670	1,704	1,725	1,736

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

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.12	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.09	-0.10	-0.11	0.308	0.023
	.336	.346	.375	.382	.356	.470	.422	.355		
	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12		
	1,649	1,694	1,718	1,732	1,595	1,622	1,631	1,633		
	6.8	6.9	6.3	5.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.241	0.016
	.163	.157	.201	.271	.340	.382	.374	.313		
	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6		
	1,649	1,694	1,718	1,732	1,595	1,622	1,631	1,633		
	-5.4	-5.3	-5.3	-4.2	-3.4	-3.3	-3.3	-3.9	0.218	0.014
	.254	.258	.272	.387	.487	.492	.470	.387		
	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5		
	1,649	1,694	1,718	1,732	1,595	1,622	1,631	1,633		
	-1.4	-1.6	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-0.93	-0.84	-0.75	0.035	0.004
	.500	.473	.615	.538	.490	.645	.677	.714		
	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0		
	1,649	1,694	1,718	1,732	1,595	1,622	1,631	1,633		
	4.1***	3.9***	3.2**	3.2**	4.7***	4.6***	4.3***	4.1***	0.184	0.011
	.003	.005	.019	.021	.001	.000	.001	.001		
	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3		
	1,668	1,697	1,719	1,730	1,587	1,614	1,628	1,629		
	-7.8**	-9.8***	-9.5***	-10.2***	-8.0***	-8.4***	-8.7***	-8.6***	0.011	0.009
	.015	.003	.006	.004	.009	.005	.004	.006		
	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1		
	1,668	1,697	1,719	1,730	1,587	1,614	1,628	1,629		
	-5.7	-2.5	0.44	1.6	-3.2	-3.0	-2.8	-2.9	0.033	0.008
	.206	.585	.928	.752	.495	.510	.534	.517		
	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5		
	1,668	1,697	1,719	1,730	1,587	1,614	1,628	1,629		
	13.5***	12.3***	9.1**	8.6*	11.3**	11.4**	11.6**	11.5***	0.069	0.014
	.002	.005	.038	.052	.015	.010	.010	.010		
	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5		
	1,668	1,697	1,719	1,730	1,587	1,614	1,628	1,629		

Table L.13: Labour participation rates and time used in productive activities (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of working-age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities[1]	Est.	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1
	P-val.	.297	.356	.322	.307
	Se.	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
	N	1,188	1,221	1,235	1,244
Male	Est.	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.4
	P-val.	.589	.472	.479	.604
	Se.	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.6
	N	742	776	793	805
Female	Est.	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.9
	P-val.	.571	.673	.686	.603
	Se.	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7
	N	974	1,022	1,043	1,053
Mean number of hours spent working per week[2]	Est.	2.9**	2.5*	2.4*	2.1
	P-val.	.047	.073	.081	.117
	Se.	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
	N	1,019	1,059	1,073	1,082
Male	Est.	-0.18	0.11	0.54	0.32
	P-val.	.947	.964	.830	.896
	Se.	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
	N	516	564	590	604
Female	Est.	0.46	0.45	0.88	0.92
	P-val.	.799	.789	.593	.573
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	N	774	809	817	829
Mean number of months spent working in main occupation in last year	Est.	-0.03	-0.16	-0.20	-0.20
	P-val.	.976	.833	.788	.788
	Se.	0.84	0.74	0.73	0.75
	N	968	1,001	1,025	1,038
Male	Est.	-2.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1
	P-val.	.149	.332	.353	.373
	Se.	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
	N	444	485	511	525
Female	Est.	-0.17	-0.26	-0.47	-0.75
	P-val.	.883	.811	.661	.482
	Se.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	N	712	749	765	779

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.218	0.003
	.213	.281	.322	.352	.335	.319	.319	.292		
	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0		
	1,181	1,219	1,236	1,244	1,170	1,207	1,230	1,234		
	3.9	4.2	4.0	2.5	7.5	3.7	3.5	3.0	0.215	0.003
	.470	.397	.387	.586	.157	.437	.438	.495		
	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.4		
	748	784	797	815	733	778	790	802		
	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	0.99	0.10	0.39	0.204	0.005
	.566	.734	.679	.587	.538	.794	.979	.916		
	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7		
	976	1,023	1,045	1,051	972	1,013	1,033	1,041		
	2.7*	2.6*	2.4*	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.113	0.005
	.077	.067	.077	.107	.392	.296	.233	.196		
	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,024	1,059	1,071	1,079	1,026	1,050	1,063	1,065		
	-0.26	-0.34	0.25	0.08	0.42	0.68	0.85	0.85	0.138	0.006
	.922	.892	.919	.973	.876	.785	.715	.713		
	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3		
	515	562	588	605	490	540	570	587		
	0.60	0.47	0.83	0.89	3.3*	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.027	0.009
	.745	.790	.619	.583	.064	.175	.371	.377		
	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6		
	776	812	822	831	763	801	817	827		
	-0.05	-0.12	-0.27	-0.28	-0.24	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	0.034	0.002
	.955	.872	.719	.720	.780	.679	.670	.675		
	0.87	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.85	0.79	0.78	0.80		
	979	1,002	1,024	1,038	985	1,007	1,023	1,029		
	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.89	-0.72	0.065	0.001
	.226	.417	.399	.360	.579	.513	.531	.608		
	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4		
	447	488	513	529	457	498	526	539		
	-0.18	-0.24	-0.43	-0.75	-0.47	-0.43	-0.34	-0.29	-0	0.001
	.876	.825	.696	.485	.695	.711	.758	.790		
	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1		
	707	748	763	778	720	745	758	768		

Table L.13: Labour participation rates and time used in productive activities (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of working age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main occupation	Est.	-5.5	-4.8	-3.1	-2.8
	P-val.	.259	.296	.490	.527
	Se.	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4
	N	1,002	1,033	1,050	1,057
Male	Est.	-11.0	-8.1	-9.4	-9.6
	P-val.	.273	.381	.292	.275
	Se.	10.1	9.2	8.9	8.8
	N	475	527	554	566
Female	Est.	-3.6	-2.9	-1.9	-1.3
	P-val.	.584	.609	.717	.803
	Se.	6.5	5.7	5.3	5.1
	N	764	791	810	819
Proportion of economically active individuals engaged in casual labour as primary or secondary activity	Est.	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
	P-val.	.677	.620	.657	.691
	Se.	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
	N	1,188	1,221	1,235	1,244
Male	Est.	0.35	1.5	1.4	1.3
	P-val.	.955	.805	.804	.812
	Se.	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6
	N	742	776	793	805
Female	Est.	0.47	-0.12	0.16	0.72
	P-val.	.923	.979	.971	.867
	Se.	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3
	N	974	1,022	1,043	1,053

(1) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in-kind outside the household; worked on household owned land or with household owned livestock or fished; worked in their own business or business owned by another member of the household; or even if they have not worked in the last seven days they have a permanent job or enterprise, such as a retail shop, a factory, farm or service establishment, that they will return to. (2) In all occupations.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-4.7	-3.8	-2.7	-2.6	-4.7	-4.3	-3.9	-3.5	0.056	0.003
	.349	.424	.548	.556	.423	.416	.411	.444		
	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.6		
	1,012	1,038	1,054	1,060	1,009	1,039	1,045	1,054		
	-10.3	-8.1	-9.2	-9.8	-8.3	-12.1	-11.9	-11.3	0.043	0.005
	.291	.372	.295	.264	.366	.175	.190	.211		
	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.0		
	476	527	554	566	492	526	548	565		
	-3.0	-2.7	-2.2	-1.3	-4.8	-2.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.091	0.004
	.649	.630	.677	.791	.381	.596	.721	.778		
	6.5	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0		
	762	791	810	820	745	781	800	807		
	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.167	0.005
	.387	.496	.587	.645	.349	.447	.600	.663		
	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7		
	1,181	1,219	1,236	1,244	1,170	1,207	1,230	1,234		
	1.3	1.1	0.62	-0.09	-1.8	-1.1	-2.1	-1.0	0.184	0.007
	.818	.845	.913	.987	.757	.839	.689	.845		
	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2		
	748	784	797	815	733	778	790	802		
	0.53	0.56	0.54	0.92	0.92	-0.89	-2.0	-1.5	0.17	0.007
	.909	.900	.902	.833	.853	.845	.637	.715		
	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1		
	976	1,023	1,045	1,051	972	1,013	1,033	1,041		

Table L.14: Labour participation rates and time used in productive activities (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of working age adults (18-64) engaged in economically productive activities[1]	Est.	-1.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9
	P-val.	.538	.280	.271	.253
	Se.	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6
	N	1,354	1,390	1,398	1,400
Male	Est.	-3.4	-3.7	-4.0	-5.1
	P-val.	.500	.423	.367	.223
	Se.	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.2
	N	832	873	885	889
Female	Est.	0.37	-0.28	-0.40	-0.60
	P-val.	.919	.933	.901	.847
	Se.	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
	N	1,197	1,231	1,250	1,257
Mean number of hours spent working per week	Est.	-1.5	-1.2	-0.95	-0.80
	P-val.	.286	.347	.462	.525
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
	N	1,220	1,246	1,256	1,267
Male	Est.	-2.9	-2.8	-2.3	-2.3
	P-val.	.244	.251	.312	.313
	Se.	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
	N	673	723	734	741
Female	Est.	-1.8	-2.0	-1.8	-1.6
	P-val.	.270	.192	.223	.241
	Se.	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
	N	981	1,023	1,036	1,040
Mean number of months spent working in main occupation in last year[2]	Est.	-0.64	-0.78	-0.80	-0.98
	P-val.	.558	.439	.403	.323
	Se.	1.1	1.0	0.96	0.99
	N	1,192	1,225	1,228	1,233
Male	Est.	-0.68	-0.55	-0.55	-0.58
	P-val.	.623	.668	.643	.600
	Se.	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
	N	626	673	682	692
Female	Est.	-1.0	-0.71	-0.45	-0.34
	P-val.	.423	.566	.728	.795
	Se.	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
	N	952	990	996	1,001

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-1.9	-2.6	-2.8	-2.8	-2.6	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	0.187	0.002
	.489	.323	.271	.271	.360	.428	.434	.399		
	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5		
	1,355	1,374	1,393	1,393	1,341	1,360	1,365	1,366		
	-3.0	-4.2	-3.6	-4.1	-2.0	-2.1	-1.3	-1.2	0.191	0.004
	.560	.359	.387	.330	.650	.667	.784	.797		
	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5		
	837	865	877	889	799	831	849	859		
	-0.11	0.16	0.08	0.06	-1.2	-0.88	-0.42	0.07	0.243	0.004
	.975	.961	.980	.985	.732	.788	.890	.980		
	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0		
	1,199	1,230	1,250	1,255	1,171	1,201	1,211	1,217		
	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-0.82	0.81	0.46	0.37	0.12	0.216	0.006
	.329	.379	.391	.498	.557	.722	.774	.925		
	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2		
	1,215	1,245	1,252	1,254	1,201	1,225	1,234	1,239		
	-1.7	-2.1	-2.2	-2.4	-0.74	-0.77	-0.93	-0.86	0.195	0.011
	.458	.377	.341	.291	.769	.741	.664	.672		
	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0		
	672	712	731	740	666	691	700	703		
	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	0.191	0.006
	.336	.283	.236	.206	.303	.238	.260	.290		
	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4		
	985	1,023	1,033	1,037	991	1,005	1,009	1,011		
	-0.69	-0.75	-0.81	-1.0	-0.55	-0.80	-0.98	-0.90	0.008	0.001
	.510	.472	.404	.298	.594	.424	.323	.345		
	1.0	1.0	0.97	0.99	1.0	1.00	0.99	0.96		
	1,196	1,211	1,219	1,225	1,175	1,193	1,198	1,199		
	-0.63	-0.60	-0.53	-0.52	-0.87	-0.70	-0.64	-0.54	0.004	0.002
	.658	.638	.666	.658	.518	.576	.584	.637		
	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1		
	613	647	672	687	590	621	633	645		
	-1.4	-0.78	-0.52	-0.32	-0.31	-0.22	0.06	0.19	-0.01	0.007
	.295	.531	.678	.805	.825	.870	.961	.887		
	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3		
	957	987	994	999	958	974	980	984		

Table L.14: Labour participation rates and time used in productive activities (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of working age adults engaged in subsidiary occupations in addition to their main occupation	Est.	2.7	2.6	1.3	0.28
	P-val.	.591	.586	.783	.950
	Se.	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
	N	1,215	1,240	1,249	1,252
Male	Est.	-4.8	-4.6	-5.6	-5.7
	P-val.	.545	.551	.441	.429
	Se.	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.2
	N	676	707	713	719
Female	Est.	0.31	-1.4	-0.94	-0.38
	P-val.	.961	.819	.870	.945
	Se.	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.5
	N	967	1,003	1,018	1,025
Proportion of economically active individuals engaged in casual labour as primary or secondary activity	Est.	-3.6	-3.2	-3.0	-2.9
	P-val.	.329	.358	.356	.365
	Se.	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
	N	1,354	1,390	1,398	1,400
Male	Est.	-4.3	-5.2	-5.3	-3.6
	P-val.	.485	.381	.342	.510
	Se.	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4
	N	832	873	885	889
Female	Est.	-2.8	-3.3	-3.5	-3.2
	P-val.	.580	.477	.412	.450
	Se.	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.2
	N	1,197	1,231	1,250	1,257

(1) An adult is classified as engaged in economically productive activities if during the last seven days they have: worked for payment in cash/in-kind outside the household; worked on household owned land or with household owned livestock or fished; worked in their own business or business owned by another member of the household; or even if they have not worked in the last seven days they have a permanent job or enterprise, such as a retail shop, a factory, farm or service establishment that they will return to. (2) In all occupations.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.56	1.3	0.99	0.18	-1.5	0.56	0.68	1.1	0.072	0.006
	.918	.793	.828	.968	.761	.903	.880	.801		
	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3		
	1,200	1,225	1,241	1,245	1,193	1,211	1,216	1,218		
	-6.3	-6.6	-7.9	-7.4	-1.5	-3.7	-7.3	-8.4	0.106	0.006
	.444	.356	.237	.263	.839	.611	.298	.211		
	8.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7		
	675	707	716	724	627	669	686	693		
	0.53	-0.67	-0.52	0.07	-0.31	-0.66	-0.37	0.17	0.079	0.009
	.936	.914	.928	.991	.961	.914	.949	.976		
	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7		
	966	1,000	1,023	1,027	962	984	998	998		
	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2	-3.7	-2.6	-2.3	-2.3	0.051	0.005
	.612	.599	.542	.493	.358	.473	.511	.498		
	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4		
	1,355	1,374	1,393	1,393	1,341	1,360	1,365	1,366		
	-0.55	-2.6	-3.0	-0.23	0.17	1.1	1.9	0.68	0.061	0.004
	.927	.669	.615	.968	.979	.861	.764	.913		
	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3		
	837	865	877	889	799	831	849	859		
	-2.6	-3.3	-3.1	-2.7	-1.3	-1.7	-1.8	-1.3	0.043	0.009
	.578	.457	.464	.522	.791	.705	.677	.770		
	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3		
	1,199	1,230	1,250	1,255	1,171	1,201	1,211	1,217		

Table L.15: Land ownership (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0
	P-val.	.492	.457	.344	.343
	Se.	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
	N	1,402	1,448	1,472	1,497
Mean acres owned	Est.	1.0	1.1*	1.1*	1.1*
	P-val.	.143	.088	.097	.081
	Se.	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.64
	N	1,246	1,284	1,316	1,332
Mean acres cultivated	Est.	0.72*	0.70*	0.71*	0.70*
	P-val.	.065	.073	.074	.082
	Se.	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40
	N	1,245	1,296	1,323	1,334
Proportion of households renting out land owned	Est.	0.38	-0.09	-0.29	-0.53
	P-val.	.885	.973	.911	.835
	Se.	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
	N	1,402	1,448	1,472	1,497
Proportion of households cultivating on land not owned	Est.	4.1	2.6	2.3	1.2
	P-val.	.309	.528	.593	.792
	Se.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4
	N	1,402	1,448	1,472	1,497
Mean acres rented	Est.	-0.18	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18
	P-val.	.107	.151	.171	.179
	Se.	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
	N	1,245	1,296	1,323	1,334

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.57	0.98	0.27	0.20	0.212	0.006
	.326	.352	.399	.433	.812	.680	.910	.931		
	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3		
	1,397	1,454	1,471	1,486	1,381	1,413	1,423	1,424		
	1.3**	1.4**	1.2**	1.2*	1.1*	1.0	1.1*	1.2**	0.305	0.002
	.049	.025	.046	.052	.099	.105	.068	.042		
	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.58		
	1,247	1,278	1,299	1,308	1,223	1,258	1,267	1,272		
	0.71*	0.69*	0.68*	0.73*	0.47	0.61	0.67*	0.70*	0.197	0.002
	.080	.086	.088	.071	.279	.141	.091	.071		
	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.40	0.39		
	1,221	1,277	1,299	1,311	1,224	1,258	1,266	1,268		
	-0.16	-0.73	-1.1	-1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.99	0.183	0.002
	.952	.769	.635	.602	.543	.621	.610	.689		
	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5		
	1,397	1,454	1,471	1,486	1,381	1,413	1,423	1,424		
	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.2	0.245	0.005
	.415	.356	.399	.550	.526	.400	.276	.278		
	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9		
	1,397	1,454	1,471	1,486	1,381	1,413	1,423	1,424		
	-0.11	-0.15	-0.15	-0.17	-0.23**	-0.23*	-0.22*	-0.20	0.217	0.001
	.329	.222	.246	.232	.043	.055	.071	.123		
	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13		
	1,221	1,277	1,299	1,311	1,224	1,258	1,266	1,268		

Table L.16: Land ownership (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning land	Est.	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.0
	P-val.	.479	.425	.319	.247
	Se.	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
	N	1,683	1,724	1,753	1,762
Mean acres owned	Est.	0.50**	0.54**	0.54***	0.58***
	P-val.	.033	.013	.010	.005
	Se.	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21
	N	1,339	1,395	1,440	1,456
Mean acres cultivated	Est.	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.20
	P-val.	.249	.174	.175	.199
	Se.	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
	N	1,317	1,395	1,433	1,449
Proportion of households renting out land owned	Est.	4.9*	5.9**	5.7**	5.3**
	P-val.	.067	.023	.032	.048
	Se.	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
	N	1,683	1,724	1,753	1,762
Proportion of households cultivating on land not owned	Est.	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8
	P-val.	.341	.329	.286	.303
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
	N	1,683	1,724	1,753	1,762
Mean acres rented	Est.	0.18*	0.17*	0.17**	0.18**
	P-val.	.052	.054	.039	.036
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
	N	1,317	1,395	1,433	1,449

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.6	-1.1	-0.78	-0.66	-0.52	0.408	0.015
	.561	.527	.404	.326	.619	.728	.762	.814		
	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2		
	1,675	1,714	1,738	1,750	1,623	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.54**	0.48**	0.50**	0.50**	0.64**	0.55**	0.53**	0.51**	0.435	0.003
	.038	.034	.023	.018	.018	.033	.034	.034		
	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24		
	1,335	1,390	1,428	1,454	1,307	1,344	1,361	1,378		
	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.398	0.006
	.384	.312	.304	.307	.669	.517	.446	.503		
	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16		
	1,339	1,400	1,421	1,446	1,295	1,337	1,358	1,374		
	4.5*	5.3**	5.0**	4.5*	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.159	0.004
	.070	.035	.046	.083	.219	.251	.237	.247		
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5		
	1,675	1,714	1,738	1,750	1,623	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.3	0.309	0.006
	.401	.312	.257	.254	.489	.392	.312	.253		
	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8		
	1,675	1,714	1,738	1,750	1,623	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.20**	0.20**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.17*	0.15*	0.083	-0
	.029	.024	.028	.025	.043	.039	.058	.072		
	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09		
	1,339	1,400	1,421	1,446	1,295	1,337	1,358	1,374		

Table L.17: Livestock ownership and sales (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning livestock	Est.	6.5*	6.3*	7.4*	7.7*
	P-val.	.066	.094	.065	.070
	Se.	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Cattle	Est.	5.6*	6.2**	7.2**	7.9***
	P-val.	.080	.037	.014	.006
	Se.	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Goats	Est.	11.4***	11.3***	11.5***	11.1***
	P-val.	.001	.001	.001	.001
	Se.	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Sheep	Est.	3.1	2.5	2.7	3.2
	P-val.	.333	.416	.382	.307
	Se.	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Camels	Est.	-0.11	-0.09	-0.06	-0.05
	P-val.	.670	.730	.793	.829
	Se.	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Donkey or mule	Est.	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.52
	P-val.	.336	.321	.283	.265
	Se.	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.46
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Pigs	Est.	-0.82	-0.87	-0.71	-0.48
	P-val.	.786	.778	.824	.883
	Se.	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Poultry	Est.	-1.9	-1.4	-0.48	-0.46
	P-val.	.635	.708	.902	.908
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Other	Est.	0.28	0.11	-0.11	-0.08
	P-val.	.846	.937	.934	.953
	Se.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	7.7**	7.2**	7.6**	8.3**	9.7***	8.8***	8.3***	8.1***	0.444	0.019
	.026	.034	.035	.025	.002	.005	.007	.009		
	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	5.2*	5.5*	6.5**	6.6**	5.4*	5.0*	4.9	5.0*	0.533	0.014
	.093	.055	.024	.018	.082	.096	.101	.085		
	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	11.5***	12.2***	12.6***	12.4***	10.2***	10.8***	11.2***	11.2***	0.46	0.011
	.001	.001	.000	.000	.007	.003	.002	.002		
	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.453	0.014
	.401	.487	.501	.556	.760	.623	.646	.691		
	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.09	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0	-0
	.702	.787	.826	.877	.766	.742	.753	.818		
	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.59	-0	0.002
	.295	.271	.257	.244	.266	.281	.274	.251		
	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.59	0.55	0.52	0.51		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.80	-1.4	-2.0	-2.1	-0.50	-0.72	0.02	0.05	0.414	0.02
	.784	.648	.491	.467	.868	.802	.994	.986		
	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.28	0.13	0.65	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	0.387	0.019
	.946	.975	.872	.693	.625	.546	.575	.587		
	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.43	-0.27	-0.36	-0.35	-1.1	-0.93	-0.84	-0.93	0.057	0.003
	.771	.846	.789	.800	.491	.531	.560	.513		
	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Table L.17: Livestock ownership and sales (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in last 12 months	Est.	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.4	
	P-val.	.512	.354	.245	.339	
	Se.	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503	
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	2,200	-800	-1,800	-2,500	
	P-val.	.911	.968	.932	.904	
	Se.	19,900	20,600	20,600	20,800	
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503	
Proportion of households selling livestock in last 12 months	Est.	-3.3	-2.2	-1.4	-0.60	
	P-val.	.402	.560	.711	.873	
	Se.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	
	N	1,406	1,448	1,474	1,495	
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-25,100	-22,800	-20,900	-10,900	
	P-val.	.609	.614	.623	.790	
	Se.	49,100	45,200	42,400	40,900	
	N	1,406	1,448	1,474	1,495	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	1.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	6.5*	6.0*	6.1*	5.6*	0.069	0.002
	.634	.408	.363	.342	.075	.067	.061	.086		
	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-12,700	-26,600	-28,000	-27,700	-18,700	-23,000	-31,900	-36,300*	0.035	0.002
	.553	.225	.214	.224	.322	.231	.119	.082		
	21,400	21,900	22,600	22,800	18,900	19,200	20,500	20,900		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-1.2	0.13	0.63	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.214	0.008
	.769	.973	.872	.627	.818	.625	.617	.639		
	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9		
	1,384	1,437	1,454	1,473	1,378	1,410	1,421	1,421		
	-9,200	-9,800	-10,400	-9,200	-16,000	-19,100	-19,100	-17,300	0.419	0.006
	.831	.804	.788	.815	.717	.644	.635	.665		
	42,800	39,500	38,600	39,200	44,300	41,300	40,300	39,800		
	1,384	1,437	1,454	1,473	1,378	1,410	1,421	1,421		

Table L.18: Livestock ownership and sales (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning livestock	Est.	16.5***	18.3***	19.4***	19.5***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0
	N	1,673	1,718	1,749	1,760
Cattle	Est.	14.4***	15.3***	15.9***	15.8***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Goats	Est.	12.4***	12.1***	11.5***	11.9***
	P-val.	.002	.002	.003	.003
	Se.	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Sheep	Est.	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8
	P-val.	.245	.314	.335	.372
	Se.	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Camels	Est.	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.20
	P-val.	.460	.419	.379	.382
	Se.	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Donkey or mule	Est.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	P-val.	.878	.937	.937	.880
	Se.	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Pigs	Est.	5.0*	5.0**	4.4*	4.3*
	P-val.	.065	.044	.065	.065
	Se.	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Poultry	Est.	5.1	5.3	5.6	7.1*
	P-val.	.195	.182	.148	.060
	Se.	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Other	Est.	-0.93	-0.88	-0.72	-0.74
	P-val.	.491	.484	.548	.527
	Se.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	15.4***	18.8***	19.4***	19.2***	13.7***	13.8***	13.4***	13.5***	0.351	0.009
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9		
	1,667	1,708	1,734	1,749	1,618	1,642	1,645	1,646		
	12.9***	14.0***	14.8***	15.4***	12.8***	11.8***	11.1***	10.7***	0.501	0.01
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.001	.001		
	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	11.7***	12.2***	12.0***	11.6***	11.0***	12.1***	12.6***	13.0***	0.386	0.009
	.006	.003	.003	.004	.007	.002	.001	.000		
	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	4.0*	2.9	2.5	2.2	0.438	0.009
	.336	.383	.432	.423	.065	.170	.234	.286		
	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0	-0.01
	.411	.391	.386	.388	.403	.300	.242	.201		
	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0	0.004
	.889	.948	.918	.859	.863	.818	.762	.753		
	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	4.2	4.4*	4.2*	4.3*	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.213	0.009
	.108	.071	.076	.067	.110	.137	.129	.126		
	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	4.0	5.7	7.5*	7.3*	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.322	0.009
	.331	.149	.063	.065	.637	.621	.679	.664		
	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-1.1	-0.89	-0.64	-0.68	-0.49	-0.41	-0.44	-0.41	0.023	0.003
	.409	.468	.587	.556	.732	.772	.744	.751		
	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.18: Livestock ownership and sales (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households purchasing livestock in last 12 months	Est.	33.0***	32.8***	33.1***	32.7***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
	N	1,675	1,702	1,713	1,724
Value of livestock purchased in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	50,700***	50,000***	49,000***	48,700***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	11,500	10,800	10,500	10,300
	N	1,675	1,702	1,713	1,724
Proportion of households selling livestock in last 12 months	Est.	7.9*	8.2**	8.8**	9.2**
	P-val.	.055	.034	.024	.017
	Se.	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
	N	1,676	1,724	1,744	1,755
Value of livestock sold in the past year (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	2,600	700	-1,300	-800
	P-val.	.921	.980	.962	.978
	Se.	26,600	26,900	27,200	28,600
	N	1,676	1,724	1,744	1,755

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	33.2***	32.4***	33.2***	32.9***	36.3***	35.3***	35.0***	34.5***	0.042	0.006
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3		
	1,656	1,699	1,714	1,724	1,622	1,635	1,637	1,638		
	48,800***	49,000***	48,600***	48,000***	50,800***	49,500***	49,600***	49,200***	0.081	0.004
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	12,100	11,200	11,000	10,800	11,000	10,500	10,200	10,000		
	1,656	1,699	1,714	1,724	1,622	1,635	1,637	1,638		
	6.1	7.8*	8.2**	8.3**	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	0.181	0.004
	.139	.053	.037	.035	.248	.257	.228	.208		
	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9		
	1,668	1,708	1,732	1,744	1,624	1,641	1,642	1,643		
	-14,100	100	300	-700	-15,700	-11,200	-7,100	-5,300	0.096	0.005
	.572	.996	.992	.981	.552	.690	.805	.856		
	25,000	26,900	28,900	30,000	26,500	27,900	28,700	29,300		
	1,668	1,708	1,732	1,744	1,624	1,641	1,642	1,643		

Table L.19: Purchase and sale of productive assets[1] (SCG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households purchasing productive assets in last 12 months	Est.	-3.5	-2.6	-2.5	-2.1
	P-val.	.415	.536	.552	.617
	Se.	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Mean total value of productive assets purchased (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	75.0	600	700	700
	P-val.	.974	.784	.709	.691
	Se.	2,300	2,100	2,000	1,900
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households selling productive assets in last 12 months	Est.	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
	P-val.	.248	.265	.274	.308
	Se.	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
	N	1,422	1,459	1,484	1,500
Mean total value of productive assets sold (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-100	-100	-100	-100
	P-val.	.702	.674	.688	.711
	Se.	400	300	300	300
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

(1) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.20: Purchase and sale of productive assets[1] and asset index score (VFSG)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0			
		0.004[1]	0.006	0.008	0.01
Proportion of households purchasing productive assets in last 12 months	Est.	10.6**	9.3**	9.2**	8.8**
	P-val.	.013	.025	.023	.025
	Se.	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
	N	1,682	1,724	1,751	1,761
Mean total value of productive assets purchased (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	3,900**	3,500**	3,300**	3,200**
	P-val.	.016	.023	.027	.029
	Se.	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households selling productive assets in last 12 months	Est.	-0.25	-0.24	-0.42	-0.41
	P-val.	.590	.553	.271	.278
	Se.	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.38
	N	1,672	1,716	1,749	1,758
Mean total value of productive assets sold (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,300
	P-val.	.328	.321	.322	.232
	Se.	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

(1) Productive assets are assets used for any economic activity.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-3.9	-3.5	-3.1	-3.5	-5.9	-4.1	-4.2	-4.2	0.127	0.007
	.327	.368	.429	.367	.162	.305	.278	.274		
	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	100	200	300	300	100	200	300	400	-0.001	0
	.959	.934	.868	.861	.951	.914	.871	.856		
	2,200	2,000	1,900	1,800	2,200	2,000	2,000	1,900		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	-0.64	-0.30	-0.33	-0.45	-0.005	0.002
	.165	.172	.195	.274	.533	.772	.749	.667		
	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1		
	1,415	1,452	1,464	1,482	1,398	1,414	1,418	1,424		
	-56.2	-52.7	-58.1	-55.0	-200	-100	-67.4	-66.3	-0.002	0.002
	.889	.881	.858	.860	.655	.781	.855	.851		
	400	400	300	300	400	400	400	400		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	9.6**	9.3**	9.3**	8.8**	9.3**	8.9**	9.0**	9.2**	0.18	0.006
	.017	.022	.022	.028	.030	.027	.024	.018		
	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9		
	1,678	1,710	1,734	1,750	1,619	1,642	1,646	1,647		
	3,700**	3,900**	3,800**	3,700**	4,400**	4,300***	4,300***	4,300***	0.027	0.001
	.026	.014	.014	.016	.012	.008	.005	.005		
	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-0.51	-0.41	-0.38	-0.38	-0.53	-0.51	-0.54	-0.53	-0	0.003
	.205	.286	.311	.299	.217	.190	.156	.165		
	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.38		
	1,667	1,703	1,733	1,747	1,611	1,639	1,642	1,643		
	-1,200	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300	-1,400	-1,400	-1,400	-1,400	-0	0.003
	.327	.232	.230	.224	.232	.220	.212	.208		
	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.21: Migration (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households with migrant	Est.	17.6***	17.2***	16.3***	15.7***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.22: Migration (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households with migrant	Est.	0.84	-0.76	-1.7	-2.9
	P-val.	.845	.854	.688	.490
	Se.	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	18.5***	17.1***	15.9***	14.4***	15.3***	14.9***	15.0***	14.9***	0.115	0.003
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.60	-1.8	-2.5	-3.3	0.36	0.48	0.62	0.59	0.168	0.003
	.888	.673	.546	.438	.932	.904	.876	.883		
	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.23: Child labour participation rates (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.025**	**0.02**	**0.015**	**0.01**
Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (UN definition)	Est.	-1.6	-0.22	-0.40	0.85
	P-val.	.727	.960	.922	.834
	Se.	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1
	N	979	1,016	1,041	1,052
Boys	Est.	4.6	6.3	5.8	6.4
	P-val.	.434	.243	.267	.202
	Se.	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.0
	N	662	693	705	718
Girls	Est.	-9.0	-5.9	-3.5	-2.6
	P-val.	.170	.324	.533	.637
	Se.	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.6
	N	608	652	681	694
Proportion of children aged 5–17 engaged in child labour (UBOS definition)	Est.	-3.6	-3.1	-4.2	-3.2
	P-val.	.339	.390	.222	.328
	Se.	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
	N	979	1,016	1,041	1,052
Boys	Est.	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.6
	P-val.	.772	.545	.582	.582
	Se.	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.8
	N	662	693	705	718
Girls	Est.	-10.6*	-8.7*	-7.0	-6.2
	P-val.	.062	.094	.153	.197
	Se.	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.8
	N	608	652	681	694

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

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	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.59	-1.0	-1.1	0.42	-0.43	-0.28	0.13	0.32	0.074	0.001
	.886	.798	.781	.916	.916	.942	.972	.932		
	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7		
	986	1,022	1,044	1,053	952	995	1,019	1,029		
	7.1	7.5	6.9	6.6	0.38	1.9	2.4	2.7	0.088	0.001
	.228	.146	.168	.182	.949	.736	.654	.603		
	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2		
	657	692	707	721	644	684	699	712		
	-4.5	-2.6	-1.6	-1.6	-5.6	-4.5	-1.8	0.24	0.084	0.001
	.460	.644	.776	.777	.408	.463	.760	.967		
	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.7		
	607	650	675	696	621	661	685	701		
	-4.4	-4.5	-4.7	-3.9	-5.4	-4.9	-4.2	-4.0	0.109	0.001
	.200	.179	.144	.221	.118	.131	.181	.191		
	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0		
	986	1,022	1,044	1,053	952	995	1,019	1,029		
	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3	-3.2	-0.56	-0.07	0.38	0.089	0.001
	.547	.435	.505	.487	.545	.916	.990	.941		
	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0		
	657	692	707	721	644	684	699	712		
	-8.3	-5.8	-5.9	-6.3	-7.2	-5.4	-3.3	-2.0	0.143	0.001
	.120	.256	.241	.206	.244	.347	.543	.700		
	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2		
	607	650	675	696	621	661	685	701		

Table L.24: Child labour participation rates (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.025**	**0.02**	**0.015**	**0.01**
Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (UN definition)	Est.	0.07	0.04	-0.34	-0.65
	P-val.	.981	.989	.903	.814
	Se.	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
	N	1,239	1,266	1,276	1,279
Boys	Est.	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2
	P-val.	.553	.456	.448	.393
	Se.	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
	N	908	947	976	984
Girls	Est.	-2.6	-3.0	-3.1	-3.1
	P-val.	.555	.434	.391	.381
	Se.	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.5
	N	939	970	987	998
Proportion of children aged 5–17 engaged in child labour (UBOS definition)	Est.	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4
	P-val.	.390	.328	.376	.401
	Se.	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
	N	1,239	1,266	1,276	1,279
Boys	Est.	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.4
	P-val.	.292	.211	.184	.155
	Se.	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
	N	908	947	976	984
Girls	Est.	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.4
	P-val.	.545	.543	.554	.706
	Se.	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7
	N	939	970	987	998

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

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	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.025	0.02	0.015	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.26	-0.30	-0.50	-0.67	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	0.135	0.002
	.932	.913	.855	.803	.616	.681	.619	.602		
	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8		
	1,228	1,260	1,272	1,275	1,200	1,244	1,257	1,261		
	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.152	0.003
	.549	.519	.420	.441	.751	.808	.754	.655		
	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0		
	899	942	975	984	894	939	963	988		
	-2.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0	-0.99	-1.9	-2.4	-2.6	0.105	0.005
	.634	.430	.408	.393	.797	.604	.499	.458		
	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5		
	939	970	987	998	937	965	986	993		
	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.108	0.002
	.409	.364	.379	.371	.463	.445	.443	.430		
	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9		
	1,228	1,260	1,272	1,275	1,200	1,244	1,257	1,261		
	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	0.163	0.002
	.303	.218	.138	.149	.414	.366	.303	.250		
	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8		
	899	942	975	984	894	939	963	988		
	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	0.098	0.004
	.499	.509	.693	.703	.421	.400	.479	.460		
	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5		
	939	970	987	998	937	965	986	993		

Table L.25: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	Est.	3.8**	3.6**	3.8**	3.8**
	P-val.	.023	.029	.022	.026
	Se.	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Mean number of rooms[1]	Est.	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.10
	P-val.	.161	.257	.195	.294
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
	N	1,406	1,440	1,466	1,486
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity[2]	Est.	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
	P-val.	.326	.328	.301	.282
	Se.	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
	N	1,031	1,071	1,089	1,095
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	Est.	-0.16	-0.12	-0.08	-0.11
	P-val.	.725	.773	.840	.793
	Se.	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.41
	N	1,426	1,459	1,484	1,501
Proportion of households with safe water source[3]	Est.	5.8**	6.2**	5.7*	5.7*
	P-val.	.049	.034	.059	.056
	Se.	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4]	Est.	-0.88	-1.2	-0.60	-0.32
	P-val.	.815	.753	.874	.934
	Se.	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
	N	1,399	1,450	1,471	1,492
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4] (incl. shared)	Est.	-1.3	-0.41	-0.02	0.47
	P-val.	.764	.925	.997	.917
	Se.	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
	N	1,399	1,450	1,471	1,492
Paraffin is main source of lighting	Est.	-2.1	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6
	P-val.	.344	.534	.403	.438
	Se.	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	1,031	1,071	1,089	1,095
Battery torch/lantern is main source of lighting	Est.	0.96	0.62	1.00	0.78
	P-val.	.794	.862	.786	.833
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
	N	1,031	1,071	1,089	1,095
Candle/tadooba is main source of lighting	Est.	-2.8	-2.6	-1.7	-1.3
	P-val.	.476	.519	.676	.759
	Se.	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
	N	1,031	1,071	1,089	1,095
Firewood is main source of lighting	Est.	4.0*	3.8**	3.2*	3.2*
	P-val.	.061	.050	.088	.080
	Se.	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	N	1,031	1,071	1,089	1,095

(1) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchen only if used for living room or sleeping as well. (2) Includes grid, generator or solar electricity supply. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrine, ventilation improved pit latrine and flush toilet – following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if they are shared.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

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	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	3.2*	3.4*	3.6**	3.6**	3.5**	4.0**	3.8**	3.6**	0.307	0.007
	.059	.050	.040	.031	.038	.017	.024	.029		
	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.672	0.021
	.400	.407	.444	.514	.137	.128	.127	.140		
	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09		
	1,417	1,450	1,461	1,478	1,390	1,416	1,424	1,424		
	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.35	0.90	1.1	1.2	0.55	0.005
	.378	.352	.286	.289	.821	.545	.435	.364		
	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3		
	1,053	1,071	1,081	1,086	1,040	1,049	1,057	1,061		
	-0.16	-0.28	-0.28	-0.27	-0.12	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18	-0.01	-0
	.739	.512	.503	.493	.797	.673	.648	.662		
	0.48	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.42		
	1,399	1,437	1,461	1,478	1,381	1,408	1,418	1,422		
	6.1**	6.2**	6.0**	5.8**	6.7**	7.0**	7.4***	7.3***	0.583	0.059
	.038	.032	.040	.043	.021	.013	.006	.007		
	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	-0.25	-1.3	-0.69	0.14	0.215	0.006
	.725	.687	.591	.575	.947	.709	.848	.969		
	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6		
	1,403	1,444	1,465	1,477	1,397	1,415	1,421	1,425		
	0.39	1.2	2.4	3.2	-1.2	-2.4	-2.0	-1.2	0.21	0.006
	.925	.780	.573	.445	.782	.562	.621	.761		
	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9		
	1,403	1,444	1,465	1,477	1,397	1,415	1,421	1,425		
	0.86	0.07	0.07	0.06	-0.28	-0.15	0.13	0.42	0.383	0.004
	.689	.973	.974	.978	.899	.948	.951	.847		
	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2		
	1,053	1,071	1,081	1,086	1,040	1,049	1,057	1,061		
	0.28	0.20	0.47	0.60	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.505	0.027
	.938	.952	.890	.862	.727	.610	.601	.684		
	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4		
	1,053	1,071	1,081	1,086	1,040	1,049	1,057	1,061		
	-4.8	-4.3	-4.6	-4.4	-5.1	-6.0	-6.3	-6.0	0.581	0.032
	.219	.263	.248	.283	.217	.134	.113	.130		
	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9		
	1,053	1,071	1,081	1,086	1,040	1,049	1,057	1,061		
	3.7*	4.2**	4.1**	3.9**	4.3*	4.2**	4.1**	3.9**	0.821	0.192
	.096	.036	.027	.033	.061	.049	.041	.042		
	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9		
	1,053	1,071	1,081	1,086	1,040	1,049	1,057	1,061		

Table I.26: Dwelling characteristics, fuel, water and sanitation (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households owning their own dwelling	Est.	6.1***	5.8***	5.3***	5.3***
	P-val.	.003	.005	.008	.008
	Se.	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Mean number of rooms[1]	Est.	-0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
	P-val.	.660	.767	.689	.707
	Se.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	N	1,672	1,711	1,748	1,760
Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity[2]	Est.	-0.08	-1.1	-0.47	-0.76
	P-val.	.974	.619	.836	.746
	Se.	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
	N	736	775	795	801
Proportion of households whose main source of cooking fuel is charcoal or firewood	Est.	0.07	0.55	0.45	0.45
	P-val.	.948	.577	.639	.631
	Se.	1.0	0.98	0.96	0.93
	N	1,670	1,725	1,754	1,760
Proportion of households with safe water source[3]	Est.	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.0
	P-val.	.321	.186	.305	.327
	Se.	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4]	Est.	1.3	0.24	-0.74	-1.9
	P-val.	.651	.937	.806	.521
	Se.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
		1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households with good quality toilet[4] (incl. shared)	Est.	3.0	0.53	-1.4	-2.1
	P-val.	.450	.899	.743	.620
	Se.	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Paraffin is main source of lighting	Est.	0.46	-0.03	0.85	1.8
	P-val.	.911	.994	.818	.623
	Se.	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7
	N	736	775	795	801
Battery torch/lantern is main source of lighting	Est.	6.7	6.2	5.0	5.2
	P-val.	.333	.366	.442	.420
	Se.	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.5
	N	736	775	795	801
Candle/tadooba is main source of lighting	Est.	-10.6	-9.9	-9.9	-9.7
	P-val.	.180	.192	.180	.174
	Se.	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2
	N	736	775	795	801
Firewood is main source of lighting	Est.	4.2	6.4*	5.9*	5.0
	P-val.	.240	.053	.083	.136
	Se.	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
	N	736	775	795	801

(1) Includes bedrooms and living rooms; does not include storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets or rooms used solely for business; includes kitchen only if used for living room or sleeping as well. (2) Includes grid, generator or solar electricity supply. (3) Improved water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/springs, rain water and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for improved water sources is consistent with the UNHS definition and it differs from the one used internationally, which excludes rain water. (4) Includes covered pit latrine, ventilation improved pit latrine and flush toilet – following international convention, sanitation facilities cannot be considered good quality if they are shared.
Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	5.3**	5.4***	5.3***	5.1**	5.1**	5.0**	5.0**	4.8**	0.486	0.018
	.014	.008	.009	.012	.015	.015	.016	.017		
	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.633	0.015
	.748	.500	.570	.620	.910	.897	.792	.772		
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		
	1,668	1,702	1,732	1,748	1,602	1,633	1,642	1,644		
	-0.84	-1.1	-1.2	-1.8	0.89	-0.44	-0.70	-0.88	0.31	0.01
	.723	.603	.589	.457	.754	.867	.790	.727		
	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5		
	731	779	787	794	724	755	767	775		
	0.10	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.11	0.30	0.42	0.51	0.039	-0
	.922	.724	.713	.658	.916	.765	.666	.590		
	1.1	1.0	0.97	0.93	1.0	0.99	0.96	0.95		
	1,672	1,732	1,745	1,748	1,619	1,643	1,647	1,647		
	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	0.499	0.04
	.475	.292	.251	.323	.539	.489	.452	.464		
	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.59	-1.2	-2.0	-2.9	1.7	1.4	0.82	0.58	0.116	0.004
	.833	.667	.490	.338	.618	.642	.782	.843		
	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	1.0	0.04	-1.2	-2.7	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.2	0.074	0.006
	.799	.992	.781	.539	.231	.249	.334	.398		
	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.98	0.70	0.76	0.90	0.341	0.006
	.746	.644	.709	.621	.812	.860	.841	.811		
	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8		
	731	779	787	794	724	755	767	775		
	8.5	7.3	7.3	7.6	12.2*	11.8*	13.4**	13.6**	0.419	0.036
	.224	.289	.279	.244	.092	.084	.042	.033		
	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.3		
	731	779	787	794	724	755	767	775		
	-11.3	-11.4	-10.6	-9.8	-12.0	-10.4	-11.1	-10.7	0.413	0.033
	.133	.117	.144	.167	.107	.146	.113	.134		
	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.2		
	731	779	787	794	724	755	767	775		
	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	-0.31	0.43	1.1	0.77	0.255	0.002
	.329	.189	.237	.297	.928	.902	.757	.833		
	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6		
	731	779	787	794	724	755	767	775		

Table L.27: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Children aged 6-17					
Proportion of children 6-17 currently attending formal education	Est.	-2.4	-1.8	-2.0	-1.6
	P-val.	.445	.561	.528	.625
	Se.	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
	N	931	973	994	1,016
Boys	Est.	-3.8	-4.0	-4.4	-4.4
	P-val.	.496	.444	.361	.359
	Se.	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.8
	N	631	666	684	688
Girls	Est.	-2.0	-0.66	-0.28	0.39
	P-val.	.707	.893	.955	.933
	Se.	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7
	N	624	663	675	686
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	0.40	0.38	0.29	0.34
	P-val.	.480	.449	.525	.448
	Se.	0.56	0.50	0.46	0.45
	N	660	702	732	750
Boys	Est.	0.98	0.57	0.41	0.70
	P-val.	.196	.463	.601	.343
	Se.	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.74
	N	375	404	435	444
Girls	Est.	-0.51	-0.68	-0.63	-0.61
	P-val.	.524	.309	.341	.332
	Se.	0.79	0.67	0.66	0.63
	N	365	414	441	453
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.0
	P-val.	.391	.293	.250	.220
	Se.	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9
	N	660	709	731	750
Boys	Est.	3.8	7.9	10.4	11.5*
	P-val.	.632	.271	.132	.086
	Se.	7.9	7.1	6.9	6.7
	N	371	425	445	461
Girls	Est.	-5.6	-2.0	-2.5	-2.3
	P-val.	.537	.807	.749	.755
	Se.	9.1	8.1	7.7	7.4
	N	378	418	446	467

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-3.0	-1.5	-1.3	-0.58	-2.8	-1.8	-1.4	-1.5		
	.363	.636	.673	.851	.403	.580	.671	.628	0.55	0.014
	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2		
	942	984	998	1,018	935	975	985	995		
	-3.5	-3.5	-4.2	-3.9	-5.5	-4.2	-4.6	-5.1		
	.525	.502	.397	.437	.281	.379	.309	.255	0.424	0.012
	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5		
	628	660	674	686	594	631	657	669		
	-3.0	-1.7	-0.17	-0.27	1.2	1.5	0.84	1.0		
	.542	.731	.973	.957	.828	.769	.866	.832	0.571	0.021
	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9		
	625	653	674	685	626	658	667	683		
	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.24	-0.20	-0.13	-0.11	-0.02		
	.605	.613	.612	.588	.708	.791	.816	.974	0.132	0.004
	0.53	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.53	0.48	0.47	0.47		
	658	708	734	750	646	683	709	721		
	0.54	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.59	0.86	0.91	0.95		
	.497	.621	.558	.501	.464	.228	.178	.147	0.099	0.002
	0.80	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.81	0.71	0.68	0.65		
	361	408	431	448	376	421	437	444		
	-0.25	-0.56	-0.60	-0.59	-0.26	-0.49	-0.52	-0.76		
	.766	.442	.383	.366	.727	.459	.424	.228	0.198	0.011
	0.82	0.73	0.69	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.65	0.63		
	355	392	414	440	369	407	427	438		
	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.7	0.46	2.0	4.7	5.3		
	.377	.290	.259	.253	.936	.717	.364	.299	0.186	0.001
	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1		
	656	707	730	749	631	677	702	726		
	3.2	7.9	11.6*	11.4*	6.7	7.3	8.1	10.4*		
	.701	.296	.087	.075	.406	.300	.191	.081	0.156	0.001
	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.4	8.0	7.0	6.2	6.0		
	386	427	451	465	393	429	451	463		
	-13.0	-11.6	-10.0	-9.1	-6.7	-3.7	-4.9	-4.4		
	.135	.145	.192	.246	.488	.673	.548	.569	0.114	0.002
	8.7	8.0	7.6	7.9	9.7	8.7	8.1	7.7		
	373	416	446	462	376	416	439	458		

Table L.27: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Children aged 6-12					
Proportion of children 6-12 currently attending formal education	Est.	-4.9	-6.4	-6.5	-5.9
	P-val.	.289	.154	.140	.169
	Se.	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
	N	711	752	767	775
Boys	Est.	-6.2	-4.0	-3.9	-3.5
	P-val.	.429	.592	.583	.616
	Se.	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0
	N	381	412	438	447
Girls	Est.	-11.9	-12.9*	-12.0*	-10.7*
	P-val.	.128	.056	.062	.078
	Se.	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.1
	N	376	409	431	451
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	0.47	0.19	0.03	0.11
	P-val.	.440	.735	.949	.823
	Se.	0.61	0.55	0.51	0.51
	N	433	462	484	496
Boys	Est.	0.71	0.60	0.94	0.93
	P-val.	.511	.524	.298	.257
	Se.	1.1	0.94	0.90	0.82
	N	170	204	226	239
Girls	Est.	-0.34	-0.18	0.09	0.00
	P-val.	.743	.836	.909	.997
	Se.	1.0	0.85	0.78	0.77
	N	182	214	230	245
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.7
	P-val.	.659	.696	.688	.651
	Se.	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.1
	N	452	496	515	526
Boys	Est.	5.4	5.8	5.4	9.6
	P-val.	.730	.666	.664	.411
	Se.	15.7	13.4	12.5	11.7
	N	197	230	251	263
Girls	Est.	-7.1	-16.0	-13.6	-12.2
	P-val.	.659	.242	.310	.325
	Se.	16.0	13.7	13.3	12.3
	N	193	232	242	253

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-3.2	-4.1	-5.2	-4.8	-3.5	-3.6	-2.8	-2.8	0.482	0.012
	.490	.364	.232	.263	.438	.384	.485	.466		
	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9		
	712	749	766	776	711	748	764	771		
	0.68	0.44	-0.40	-0.77	-2.3	-1.8	-2.3	-1.5	0.407	0.009
	.941	.956	.958	.912	.767	.809	.739	.814		
	9.2	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5		
	371	421	433	441	378	409	425	435		
	-8.7	-9.0	-10.4	-11.6*	-6.2	-6.6	-9.2	-9.2	0.498	0.018
	.253	.194	.129	.074	.424	.335	.157	.160		
	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.8	6.9	6.5	6.5		
	354	407	436	451	369	406	429	440		
	-0.15	-0.06	0.05	0.10	0.39	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.123	0.005
	.813	.914	.933	.850	.525	.512	.569	.453		
	0.64	0.58	0.53	0.52	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.48		
	423	467	485	492	403	457	478	482		
	0.41	0.73	0.82	0.94	-0.33	0.26	0.52	0.65	0.053	0.003
	.719	.456	.394	.318	.754	.784	.556	.431		
	1.1	0.98	0.96	0.94	1.1	0.94	0.88	0.83		
	158	198	217	234	165	211	223	236		
	-0.23	0.06	-0.05	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.45	0.56	0.182	0.014
	.832	.941	.954	.850	.945	.886	.622	.515		
	1.1	0.87	0.83	0.78	1.0	1.0	0.91	0.86		
	188	219	233	242	167	203	227	240		
	1.5	0.60	2.3	3.2	3.7	1.8	3.7	5.9	0.165	0.001
	.876	.946	.782	.702	.678	.830	.629	.428		
	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.5		
	453	494	516	520	449	472	490	508		
	10.7	10.9	15.7	12.9	13.3	9.8	10.9	10.1	0.169	0.003
	.476	.423	.202	.266	.404	.462	.390	.405		
	15.0	13.6	12.3	11.6	16.0	13.3	12.7	12.1		
	198	223	244	258	202	229	247	260		
	-11.1	-11.4	-12.7	-10.6	-10.0	-7.0	-3.1	-2.9	0.148	0.002
	.478	.385	.274	.343	.543	.604	.818	.820		
	15.6	13.1	11.6	11.2	16.4	13.4	13.3	12.6		
	200	222	238	251	199	232	253	261		

Table L.27: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Children aged 13-17					
Proportion of children 13-17 currently attending formal education	Est.	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.1
	P-val.	.318	.153	.159	.188
	Se.	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
	N	817	869	897	913
Boys	Est.	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.94
	P-val.	.294	.552	.655	.681
	Se.	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
	N	472	511	528	541
Girls	Est.	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
	P-val.	.357	.307	.333	.284
	Se.	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
	N	489	523	542	553
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	-0.05	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08
	P-val.	.696	.409	.335	.331
	Se.	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09
	N	658	698	729	749
Boys	Est.	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.06
	P-val.	.664	.606	.639	.610
	Se.	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12
	N	361	411	429	442
Girls	Est.	-0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09
	P-val.	.725	.600	.578	.552
	Se.	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16
	N	370	412	442	452
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	4.5**	2.9	2.6	2.5
	P-val.	.043	.163	.196	.196
	Se.	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
	N	653	707	733	748
Boys	Est.	2.3	1.6	1.2	-1.1
	P-val.	.401	.501	.610	.659
	Se.	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
	N	372	427	447	466
Girls	Est.	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4
	P-val.	.322	.223	.172	.142
	Se.	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.7
	N	375	421	447	470

(1) Proportion of children graduating to next appropriate grade since last academic year.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.90	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.456	0.001
	.362	.404	.258	.248	.617	.553	.532	.492		
	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6		
	809	863	895	910	798	845	860	866		
	1.8	0.83	0.56	0.67	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.383	0
	.517	.729	.807	.771	.228	.450	.460	.420		
	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1		
	489	514	526	541	481	512	531	541		
	0.03	0.60	2.3	2.5	-0.78	1.5	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.004
	.993	.857	.455	.424	.805	.590	.650	.409		
	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6		
	478	515	548	567	466	502	526	546		
	-0.11	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.07	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10	0.387	-0
	.310	.190	.193	.242	.591	.451	.317	.282		
	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10		
	648	707	728	748	644	684	710	720		
	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	0.036	-0
	.501	.644	.696	.647	.908	.606	.525	.509		
	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10		
	355	405	429	441	363	411	425	439		
	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.14	-0.15	-0.16	-0.15	0.647	0.001
	.850	.754	.645	.611	.446	.376	.279	.273		
	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13		
	364	390	419	440	376	409	430	441		
	4.0*	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.3*	2.7	0.461	0.001
	.067	.183	.271	.347	.254	.194	.096	.168		
	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0		
	645	697	733	748	642	672	703	725		
	2.5	2.0	1.2	0.21	0.96	0.29	-0.46	-0.32	0.443	-0
	.372	.416	.613	.928	.766	.921	.866	.902		
	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6		
	383	428	451	465	385	432	451	460		
	7.2**	6.6*	7.1**	7.9**	5.3	7.0**	5.9*	5.9*	0.372	0.005
	.047	.056	.042	.026	.165	.049	.091	.084		
	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4		
	375	418	443	464	373	415	440	457		

Table L.28: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Children aged 6-17					
Proportion of children 6-17 currently attending formal education	Est.	-3.1	-3.3	-3.0	-2.6
	P-val.	.242	.175	.198	.249
	Se.	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
	N	1,178	1,216	1,229	1,236
Boys	Est.	-3.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7
	P-val.	.277	.505	.443	.374
	Se.	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
	N	888	933	942	947
Girls	Est.	-4.4	-4.2	-3.7	-3.8
	P-val.	.356	.299	.343	.326
	Se.	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
	N	865	907	922	934
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.41
	P-val.	.422	.381	.366	.358
	Se.	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.44
	N	1,026	1,054	1,073	1,081
Boys	Est.	-0.25	-0.02	0.10	0.08
	P-val.	.712	.980	.882	.895
	Se.	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.62
	N	757	789	810	816
Girls	Est.	0.21	0.21	0.39	0.29
	P-val.	.746	.710	.468	.591
	Se.	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.53
	N	715	750	757	768
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	-2.4	-3.8	-4.0	-4.4
	P-val.	.554	.343	.302	.240
	Se.	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
	N	1,043	1,079	1,100	1,112
Boys	Est.	0.75	1.4	0.39	-0.11
	P-val.	.904	.813	.946	.984
	Se.	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.6
	N	788	807	823	833
Girls	Est.	-6.4	-6.3	-7.3	-7.1
	P-val.	.354	.344	.261	.253
	Se.	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2
	N	718	766	784	795

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-3.8	-3.3	-2.9	-2.5	0.61	-0.81	-1.3	-1.7		
	.147	.160	.204	.268	.804	.718	.566	.441	0.24	0.003
	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2		
	1,173	1,214	1,227	1,231	1,166	1,202	1,212	1,215		
	-2.9	-2.6	-2.4	-2.6	-3.9	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5		
	.406	.422	.441	.390	.256	.252	.226	.236	0.217	0.003
	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0		
	885	917	929	936	870	900	910	915		
	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-3.7	-2.5	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2		
	.399	.290	.272	.324	.573	.459	.389	.381	0.215	0.003
	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7		
	868	908	924	937	873	902	914	921		
	0.44	0.38	0.46	0.42	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.23		
	.337	.399	.297	.327	.860	.797	.818	.601	0.11	0.004
	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.43		
	1,032	1,060	1,075	1,081	1,031	1,055	1,063	1,075		
	-0.22	0.02	0.09	0.09	-0.25	-0.13	-0.09	-0.12		
	.758	.973	.895	.890	.712	.839	.881	.844	0.146	0.004
	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.62		
	743	781	802	810	744	780	793	804		
	0.30	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.30		
	.632	.741	.661	.593	.597	.578	.522	.565	0.055	0.007
	0.62	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.52		
	718	747	755	768	703	738	749	757		
	-3.4	-4.3	-4.2	-4.7	-1.8	-3.1	-3.5	-4.1		
	.399	.271	.269	.211	.685	.450	.386	.283	0.16	0.002
	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8		
	1,039	1,074	1,095	1,108	1,045	1,079	1,092	1,100		
	3.0	1.1	-0.22	-0.46	-0.18	-1.5	0.49	0.75		
	.624	.845	.970	.935	.977	.792	.931	.895	0.088	0.002
	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7		
	783	802	819	823	778	801	812	825		
	-6.1	-6.7	-7.4	-7.3	-5.4	-8.0	-8.1	-7.1		
	.376	.317	.245	.239	.436	.223	.197	.246	0.127	0.004
	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.1		
	714	765	786	796	706	761	775	783		

Table L.28: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**	
Children aged 6-12						
Proportion of children 6-12 currently attending formal education	Est.	-3.6	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	
	P-val.	.272	.345	.340	.309	
	Se.	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	
	N	1,022	1,069	1,086	1,091	
Boys	Est.	-0.02	-0.03	0.59	0.61	
	P-val.	.996	.994	.880	.872	
	Se.	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	
	N	672	709	728	735	
Girls	Est.	2.6	-0.44	-2.6	-3.6	
	P-val.	.645	.933	.598	.458	
	Se.	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	
	N	652	685	703	710	
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	-0.27	-0.17	0.00	0.01	
	P-val.	.605	.731	.999	.978	
	Se.	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.48	
	N	859	909	932	948	
Boys	Est.	-0.11	-0.48	-0.45	-0.51	
	P-val.	.884	.478	.495	.418	
	Se.	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.63	
	N	505	562	578	593	
Girls	Est.	-0.43	-0.36	-0.26	-0.15	
	P-val.	.582	.641	.744	.851	
	Se.	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.82	
	N	441	485	500	519	
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	-0.21	0.03	0.18	-0.62	
	P-val.	.968	.995	.970	.891	
	Se.	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5	
	N	894	932	958	966	
Boys	Est.	1.9	0.16	0.69	-0.20	
	P-val.	.829	.984	.927	.977	
	Se.	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.0	
	N	553	588	607	614	
Girls	Est.	16.5*	11.3	7.9	6.6	
	P-val.	.096	.211	.386	.451	
	Se.	9.9	9.0	9.1	8.8	
	N	507	544	559	563	

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	-3.2	-3.3	-2.7	-2.8	-3.3	-3.8	-3.4	-3.4	0.149	0.002
	.322	.296	.366	.334	.354	.236	.267	.255		
	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.0		
	1,027	1,069	1,086	1,093	1,017	1,058	1,067	1,069		
	0.39	0.93	1.2	0.76	-1.9	-2.4	-1.1	-0.39	0.165	0.005
	.936	.834	.760	.841	.710	.611	.797	.920		
	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.9		
	669	697	716	731	667	701	721	725		
	0.85	-1.7	-3.3	-3.5	1.0	-0.13	-0.78	-3.8	0.156	0.005
	.878	.734	.502	.470	.877	.983	.888	.471		
	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.3		
	659	688	709	713	634	678	689	702		
	-0.05	0.07	0.02	0.08	-0.12	0.34	0.35	0.49	0.12	0.004
	.917	.891	.970	.875	.823	.514	.481	.318		
	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.56	0.52	0.50	0.49		
	874	907	931	944	858	895	908	920		
	-0.33	-0.38	-0.35	-0.50	-0.37	-0.41	-0.58	-0.57	0.186	0.009
	.631	.579	.593	.419	.597	.499	.322	.332		
	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.60	0.59	0.59		
	505	561	585	601	517	555	568	581		
	-0.47	-0.37	-0.22	-0.18	-0.37	-0.24	-0.23	-0.26	0.073	0.008
	.560	.640	.791	.836	.666	.750	.792	.763		
	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.77	0.86	0.86		
	446	493	504	520	429	477	497	512		
	-1.5	-1.3	-0.91	-0.89	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	-2.5	0.124	0.002
	.773	.787	.840	.841	.679	.721	.700	.594		
	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.6		
	893	935	959	966	896	923	937	945		
	-3.7	-1.6	-0.77	-1.2	-2.9	-1.7	-0.12	0.34	0.079	0.005
	.693	.836	.915	.859	.760	.847	.988	.966		
	9.3	7.9	7.2	7.0	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.9		
	569	595	614	618	546	578	586	595		
	11.8	7.9	6.4	5.5	1.8	2.7	5.7	5.7	0.084	0.004
	.238	.392	.470	.529	.859	.764	.512	.500		
	10.0	9.2	8.9	8.7	10.4	8.9	8.6	8.4		
	512	545	558	564	515	540	555	557		

Table L.28: Child education attendance, attainment and literacy (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.01**	**0.015**	**0.02**	**0.025**
Children aged 13-17					
Proportion of children 13-17 currently attending formal education	Est.	0.80	0.24	0.28	0.00
	P-val.	.487	.837	.807	.997
	Se.	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
	N	1,088	1,145	1,165	1,167
Boys	Est.	-0.47	-0.44	-1.1	-1.2
	P-val.	.795	.798	.529	.507
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
	N	805	848	867	878
Girls	Est.	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
	P-val.	.515	.438	.508	.443
	Se.	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
	N	764	808	828	837
Mean number of days missed in last 30 scheduled school days	Est.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	P-val.	.892	.828	.853	.950
	Se.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
	N	1,026	1,054	1,073	1,081
Boys	Est.	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
	P-val.	.986	.859	.782	.631
	Se.	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07
	N	757	789	810	816
Girls	Est.	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
	P-val.	.939	.881	.925	.897
	Se.	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
	N	715	750	757	768
Class progression rate[1]	Est.	-0.18	-0.39	-0.35	-0.22
	P-val.	.901	.773	.794	.871
	Se.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
	N	1,043	1,079	1,100	1,112
Boys	Est.	1.2	-0.01	-0.14	-0.18
	P-val.	.536	.994	.933	.914
	Se.	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
	N	788	807	823	833
Girls	Est.	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
	P-val.	.585	.503	.389	.251
	Se.	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0
	N	736	769	783	793

1) Proportion of children graduating to next appropriate grade since last academic year.

Source: (SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: (1) Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.025	ITC	ICC
	0.51	0.11	0.15	-0.04	1.4	0.66	0.22	0.10	0.402	0.003
	.653	.924	.892	.969	.183	.536	.841	.932		
	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		
	1,084	1,142	1,161	1,166	1,097	1,136	1,152	1,154		
	-0.29	-0.32	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.95	-0.92	-0.81	0.41	0.003
	.874	.852	.526	.513	.580	.595	.595	.617		
	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6		
	804	846	866	876	791	839	854	862		
	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.96	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.26	0.01
	.543	.506	.504	.487	.626	.570	.503	.432		
	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6		
	767	809	829	837	762	806	823	831		
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.004
	.892	.864	.888	.946	.816	.953	.996	.986		
	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06		
	1,032	1,060	1,075	1,081	1,031	1,055	1,063	1,075		
	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	-0	0.008
	.994	.795	.619	.562	.679	.480	.465	.466		
	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	743	781	802	810	744	780	793	804		
	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	-0.01	0.018
	.959	.909	.996	.910	.408	.575	.580	.663		
	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11		
	718	747	755	768	703	738	749	757		
	-0.21	-0.60	-0.46	-0.25	1.3	0.73	0.21	0.05	0.386	0.003
	.882	.659	.723	.843	.305	.578	.874	.968		
	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4		
	1,039	1,074	1,095	1,108	1,045	1,079	1,092	1,100		
	-0.15	-0.34	-0.37	-0.43	-1.8	-1.3	-0.82	-0.71	0.368	0.003
	.937	.851	.831	.803	.360	.494	.647	.694		
	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8		
	783	802	819	823	778	801	812	825		
	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.282	0.012
	.530	.467	.361	.240	.265	.348	.324	.322		
	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0		
	735	771	785	793	725	755	773	780		

Table L.29: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past three months	Est.	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
	P-val.	.378	.339	.371	.354
	Se.	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4
	N	1,437	1,463	1,486	1,504
Male	Est.	1.2	0.62	0.35	0.42
	P-val.	.734	.850	.912	.890
	Se.	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
	N	1,241	1,271	1,295	1,304
Female	Est.	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.6
	P-val.	.233	.324	.373	.392
	Se.	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
	N	1,378	1,414	1,434	1,456
Proportion of those ill or injured in past three months seeking formal health care	Est.	12.2	12.5*	10.5	9.5
	P-val.	.132	.092	.112	.141
	Se.	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.5
	N	563	604	621	631
Mean total cost of consultation (per individual)[1]	Est.	19,700**	15,300*	13,700	12,900
	P-val.	.038	.089	.113	.122
	Se.	9,500	9,000	8,600	8,300
	N	291	318	340	352

(1) Includes cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	0.147	0.002
	.492	.414	.337	.406	.253	.219	.227	.243		
	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5		
	1,401	1,447	1,464	1,482	1,393	1,415	1,423	1,426		
	0.48	-0.12	0.01	0.09	0.45	-0.49	-0.72	-0.51	0.153	0.002
	.891	.971	.998	.978	.901	.888	.833	.877		
	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3		
	1,214	1,271	1,291	1,298	1,227	1,266	1,278	1,279		
	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.12	0.002
	.366	.499	.570	.559	.416	.513	.618	.664		
	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0		
	1,339	1,383	1,395	1,401	1,318	1,352	1,355	1,355		
	1.6	3.3	4.1	5.3	0.91	3.8	4.1	5.4	0.099	0.002
	.824	.637	.544	.423	.911	.625	.581	.453		
	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.2		
	563	602	615	625	528	571	595	603		
	16,300*	14,300	12,600	12,000	7,900	200	1,100	300	0.214	0.003
	.076	.112	.145	.159	.452	.983	.904	.976		
	9,200	9,000	8,600	8,600	10,500	9,400	8,700	8,500		
	295	324	341	350	298	343	350	365		

Table L.30: Incidence of ill health, health-seeking behaviour and expenditure on health (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of individuals ill or injured in the past three months	Est.	-3.5	-2.9	-3.3	-3.3
	P-val.	.139	.199	.156	.159
	Se.	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Male	Est.	-1.9	-1.1	-0.80	-0.74
	P-val.	.508	.680	.763	.781
	Se.	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
	N	1,424	1,446	1,460	1,462
Female	Est.	-2.0	-2.1	-2.7	-2.6
	P-val.	.493	.456	.329	.346
	Se.	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
	N	1,536	1,574	1,594	1,609
Proportion of those ill or injured in past three months seeking formal health care	Est.	0.10	3.4	4.8	2.8
	P-val.	.988	.609	.467	.663
	Se.	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.4
	N	672	729	757	763
Mean total cost of consultation (per individual)[1]	Est.	3,700	3,900	-3,000	-1,300
	P-val.	.804	.768	.814	.911
	Se.	14,700	13,200	12,900	11,700
	N	340	388	423	444

(1) Includes cost of transportation and accommodation incurred as a result of seeking consultation, cost of consultation, and cost of any medicines prescribed.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-2.6	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-2.6	-2.3	-2.5	-2.8	0.153	0.002
	.232	.156	.176	.167	.264	.296	.229	.166		
	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-1.5	-1.0	-0.58	-0.36	-0.98	-1.1	-0.77	-0.91	0.144	0.002
	.605	.710	.835	.896	.737	.701	.772	.726		
	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6		
	1,416	1,445	1,456	1,459	1,404	1,426	1,429	1,433		
	-2.4	-1.9	-2.3	-2.6	-2.8	-1.9	-2.2	-2.5	0.118	0.002
	.394	.500	.421	.367	.341	.491	.403	.327		
	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6		
	1,532	1,564	1,590	1,600	1,524	1,547	1,553	1,562		
	3.6	1.2	3.2	2.0	-2.8	-0.85	0.64	1.1	0.102	0.003
	.613	.854	.623	.752	.709	.900	.920	.847		
	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.6	6.8	6.3	5.9		
	667	720	743	756	665	727	740	747		
	2,800	3,700	-3,000	-400	-4,200	1,800	1,400	1,100	0.102	0.007
	.848	.773	.812	.970	.737	.875	.907	.920		
	14,500	12,900	12,500	11,400	12,600	11,500	11,700	11,200		
	345	393	427	448	374	418	440	453		

Table L.31: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households member of a VSLA	Est.	-27.1	-25.4	-23.7	-21.8
	P-val.	.364	.366	.388	.418
	Se.	29.9	28.1	27.4	27.0
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Of which, proportion of households member of a VSLA run by CARE	Est.	-200	-200	-100	-200
	P-val.	.845	.813	.885	.773
	Se.	900	700	700	700
	N	126	151	166	179
Saving					
Proportion of households reporting current cash savings	Est.	1.7	0.40	-0.58	-1.1
	P-val.	.708	.928	.899	.817
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	Est.	-4.3	-3.7	-2.6	-4.2
	P-val.	.699	.689	.765	.598
	Se.	11.2	9.3	8.6	8.0
	N	165	220	236	248
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution[1]	Est.	8.0	9.7	8.4	6.3
	P-val.	.423	.263	.323	.415
	Se.	10.0	8.6	8.5	7.8
	N	165	220	236	248
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,000	300	-1,200	-87.6
	P-val.	.950	.984	.932	.995
	Se.	16,400	15,200	14,300	13,600
	N	701	754	775	783

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-23.1	-22.6	-21.8	-20.5	-26.2	-26.2	-26.9	-26.8	0.071	0.007
	.447	.431	.435	.454	.396	.378	.357	.352		
	30.4	28.7	27.9	27.4	30.9	29.7	29.2	28.8		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	18.7	8.8	200	200	77.1	100	20.6	-200	0.03	0.013
	.983	.991	.836	.740	.931	.892	.979	.768		
	900	800	800	700	900	800	800	700		
	122	154	169	179	134	158	167	176		
	-3.5	-4.0	-3.9	-4.0	-0.90	-1.5	-0.66	-0.42	0.266	0.008
	.435	.355	.358	.342	.835	.714	.875	.919		
	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-4.3	-3.3	-4.9	-4.3	-0.31	1.7	-1.1	-1.8	0.034	0
	.670	.711	.557	.578	.974	.843	.886	.804		
	10.2	9.0	8.4	7.8	9.6	8.4	8.0	7.5		
	166	205	230	240	179	214	237	244		
	1.7	5.0	7.8	6.4	1.4	-1.5	0.26	0.95	-0.07	0.002
	.861	.580	.360	.431	.897	.874	.976	.906		
	9.9	9.0	8.5	8.1	10.9	9.3	8.7	8.0		
	166	205	230	240	179	214	237	244		
	500	2,600	1,400	600	9,700	9,100	7,800	6,200	0.165	0.004
	.977	.869	.926	.964	.589	.571	.605	.675		
	16,600	15,500	14,600	14,200	18,000	16,000	15,100	14,900		
	701	749	773	780	690	731	748	758		

Table L.31: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (SCG) (continued)

Weighted ATT	Bw	Trim=0				
		0.004[1]	0.006	0.008	0.01	
Borrowing						
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in last 12 months	Est.	-2.8	-3.3	-2.8	-3.4	
	P-val.	.541	.462	.532	.454	
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503	
Mean total value of borrowing in last 12 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	5,300	4,800	-100	-600	
	P-val.	.821	.833	.996	.977	
	Se.	23,500	22,500	21,200	20,700	
	N	879	913	939	953	
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-10,700	-12,100	-10,100	-7,400	
	P-val.	.609	.515	.560	.650	
	Se.	21,000	18,500	17,300	16,400	
	N	621	670	695	711	
Credit						
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit last three months	Est.	2.8	1.2	0.49	-0.44	
	P-val.	.533	.807	.921	.930	
	Se.	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503	
Mean total value of credit in last three months, for those who purchased on credit (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-5,000	-3,600	-5,000	-4,500	
	P-val.	.347	.449	.268	.310	
	Se.	5,300	4,700	4,500	4,400	
	N	725	793	824	849	
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,400	-800	-600	-200	
	P-val.	.698	.815	.851	.938	
	Se.	3,700	3,300	3,100	2,900	
	N	742	802	833	845	

(1) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/MFI/VSLA.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-3.1	-1.9	-1.9	-2.5	-0.82	-0.21	0.27	0.42	0.25	0.005
	.461	.659	.648	.564	.844	.960	.948	.917		
	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	4,900	2,700	2,100	4,900	26,000	15,900	14,900	9,600	0.239	0.002
	.853	.915	.931	.834	.322	.530	.541	.690		
	26,700	25,400	24,300	23,400	26,200	25,300	24,400	24,000		
	872	928	944	949	847	901	907	916		
	8,400	2,500	900	-400	20,600	14,900	9,800	9,300	0.216	0.001
	.678	.886	.958	.983	.307	.422	.579	.590		
	20,100	17,600	17,300	16,900	20,200	18,600	17,700	17,200		
	636	669	699	710	632	664	681	700		
	0.96	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	0.233	0.007
	.848	.812	.804	.785	.351	.219	.209	.220		
	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-6,200	-5,900	-4,600	-4,700	-1,900	-2,100	-2,700	-3,000	0.006	0.003
	.229	.208	.293	.272	.742	.659	.552	.480		
	5,100	4,700	4,400	4,300	5,800	4,800	4,500	4,300		
	745	785	821	832	730	764	787	802		
	-500	200	500	200	-1,300	-1,400	-81.8	-100	0.033	0.002
	.889	.953	.872	.933	.719	.676	.978	.961		
	3,400	3,100	2,900	2,800	3,600	3,300	3,000	3,000		
	750	792	824	838	727	762	789	797		

Table L.32: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households member of a VSLA	Est.	-30.1	-25.7	-24.2	-23.5
	P-val.	.121	.156	.180	.204
	Se.	19.4	18.1	18.1	18.5
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Of which, proportion of households member of a VSLA run by CARE	Est.	-96.2	-200	-100	-61.9
	P-val.	.906	.816	.885	.925
	Se.	800	700	700	700
	N	177	207	216	227
Saving					
Proportion of households reporting current cash savings	Est.	8.2*	9.4*	9.8**	10.2**
	P-val.	.094	.051	.047	.039
	Se.	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
	N	1,683	1,720	1,745	1,761
Of which, proportion of households with savings in a formal financial institution	Est.	6.0	5.3	3.7	2.5
	P-val.	.112	.108	.249	.449
	Se.	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.3
	N	304	344	368	384
Of which, proportion of households with savings in an informal savings institution[1]	Est.	-2.8	-3.9	-3.3	-3.0
	P-val.	.564	.385	.408	.453
	Se.	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0
	N	304	344	368	384
Mean total value of current savings, for those with any savings (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	37,000**	38,200***	39,300***	37,800***
	P-val.	.014	.006	.002	.002
	Se.	15,000	13,800	12,800	12,200
	N	947	999	1,030	1,042

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-30.2*	-28.1	-25.8	-24.8	-32.5	-32.3	-32.4	-32.6*	0.024	0.005
	.091	.122	.172	.181	.123	.113	.107	.098		
	17.8	18.2	18.9	18.5	21.0	20.3	20.1	19.7		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-100	-200	-100	-62.1	600	400	400	200	0.014	0.008
	.896	.801	.874	.923	.449	.541	.495	.778		
	800	700	700	600	700	700	600	600		
	178	206	216	227	163	194	207	223		
	8.1*	9.3**	9.4*	9.9**	11.9**	12.0***	11.7***	11.7***	0.189	0.003
	.082	.050	.052	.047	.012	.008	.008	.007		
	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4		
	1,668	1,710	1,732	1,750	1,611	1,644	1,645	1,647		
	3.9	2.5	1.7	2.5	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	0.117	0.001
	.305	.482	.609	.447	.333	.301	.466	.458		
	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4		
	310	346	366	383	307	343	374	384		
	-4.2	-3.1	-2.6	-3.7	-1.3	-3.1	-4.7	-4.5	0.103	0.002
	.376	.453	.513	.332	.793	.466	.247	.260		
	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0		
	310	346	366	383	307	343	374	384		
	44,700***	44,600***	42,100***	41,800***	29,800**	30,400**	30,700***	29,700***	0.123	0.003
	.001	.001	.001	.001	.019	.011	.008	.009		
	13,900	13,000	12,500	12,000	12,600	11,900	11,600	11,300		
	928	988	1,016	1,036	938	976	996	1,011		

Table L.32: Household saving, borrowing and access to credit (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Borrowing						
Proportion of households reporting borrowing money in last 12 months	Est.	0.44	-1.2	-1.8	-2.2	
	P-val.	.929	.802	.702	.660	
	Se.	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762	
Mean total value of borrowing in last 12 months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	9,500	9,700	13,600	13,400	
	P-val.	.603	.575	.424	.423	
	Se.	18,200	17,200	17,000	16,700	
	N	1,163	1,224	1,245	1,257	
Mean total value of current outstanding debt, for those with outstanding debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-9,400	-10,100	-9,000	-3,900	
	P-val.	.565	.506	.536	.785	
	Se.	16,300	15,200	14,600	14,400	
	N	1,002	1,054	1,074	1,081	
Credit						
Proportion of households reporting purchasing on credit last three months	Est.	-4.6	-5.5	-5.7	-6.0	
	P-val.	.362	.275	.267	.247	
	Se.	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762	
Mean total value of credit in last three months, for those who purchased on credit (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	5,700	5,600	6,700	6,600	
	P-val.	.289	.298	.223	.234	
	Se.	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	
	N	1,174	1,207	1,216	1,222	
Mean total value of outstanding credit debt, for those with outstanding credit debt (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	6,200	6,500	5,600	6,600	
	P-val.	.206	.195	.265	.206	
	Se.	4,900	5,000	5,100	5,200	
	N	1,163	1,198	1,218	1,226	

(1) Includes ROSCA/SACCO/MFI/VSLA.

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant										
	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	2.2	0.28	-1.8	-1.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	0.224	0.005
	.649	.955	.716	.699	.601	.596	.491	.420		
	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	10,900	11,600	12,300	11,800	20,300	28,100	20,100	19,900	0.136	0.004
	.561	.497	.457	.480	.278	.116	.255	.242		
	18,800	17,000	16,600	16,700	18,700	17,800	17,700	17,100		
	1,166	1,223	1,245	1,252	1,124	1,175	1,195	1,207		
	-12,300	-13,300	-10,700	-5,000	-6,200	-4,100	-4,000	-3,300	0.063	0.008
	.414	.350	.441	.713	.693	.780	.787	.825		
	15,000	14,300	13,900	13,600	15,700	14,900	14,800	14,800		
	1,002	1,049	1,066	1,075	1,021	1,043	1,053	1,056		
	-4.1	-4.6	-5.9	-5.6	-0.09	-2.4	-3.1	-3.5	0.185	0.004
	.405	.358	.246	.275	.986	.602	.508	.460		
	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	4,200	4,800	6,400	7,100	7,100	6,900	6,600	6,300	0.066	0.001
	.399	.351	.230	.193	.157	.192	.211	.240		
	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,500	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,300		
	1,165	1,196	1,210	1,225	1,134	1,164	1,181	1,183		
	6,600	5,300	6,300	7,000	6,400	6,400	6,900	7,100	0.056	0.001
	.167	.291	.224	.183	.167	.189	.179	.172		
	4,800	5,000	5,200	5,200	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,200		
	1,157	1,187	1,217	1,226	1,149	1,171	1,178	1,181		

Table L.33: Formal transfers (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households receiving formal assistance in the last three months	Est.	-0.42	-0.72	-1.2	-1.6
	P-val.	.908	.840	.739	.666
	Se.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households receiving cash aid (formal) in the last three months	Est.	0.70	0.40	0.16	0.18
	P-val.	.639	.795	.918	.906
	Se.	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households receiving in-kind aid (formal) in the last three months	Est.	-0.97	-1.0	-1.3	-1.7
	P-val.	.780	.758	.708	.632
	Se.	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Mean total value of formal assistance received in the last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,200	-1,300	-1,500	-1,600
	P-val.	.578	.516	.446	.393
	Se.	2,200	2,000	1,900	1,900
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.34: Formal transfers (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households receiving formal assistance in the last three months	Est.	-1.3	0.23	0.44	0.94
	P-val.	.713	.944	.892	.767
	Se.	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households receiving cash aid (formal) in the last three months	Est.	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.66
	P-val.	.585	.542	.519	.538
	Se.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households receiving in-kind aid (formal) in the last three months	Est.	-1.5	-0.11	0.06	0.62
	P-val.	.641	.972	.984	.835
	Se.	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Mean total value of formal assistance received in the last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-1,900
	P-val.	.577	.544	.527	.544
	Se.	3,600	3,300	3,200	3,100
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-1.4	-2.0	-2.2	-2.5	0.50	0.31	0.23	0.19	0.198	0.046
	.705	.574	.551	.496	.896	.931	.948	.954		
	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	0.83	0.48	0.28	0.21	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.58	0.05	0.002
	.577	.747	.850	.882	.653	.653	.675	.680		
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-2.0	-2.2	-2.2	-2.5	0.18	-0.02	-0.10	-0.11	0.22	0.049
	.577	.502	.515	.471	.960	.996	.976	.973		
	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-1,400	-1,800	-1,800	-2,000	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500	-1,400	0.077	0.012
	.535	.395	.352	.290	.531	.507	.479	.474		
	2,300	2,100	2,000	1,900	2,300	2,200	2,100	2,000		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.71	-1.3	-0.01	0.34	-0.83	-0.87	-1.0	-0.95	0.037	0.061
	.834	.692	.999	.915	.802	.790	.747	.766		
	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.44	0.49	0.63	0.56	1.1	0.90	0.80	0.77	0.047	0.002
	.709	.674	.581	.620	.306	.388	.468	.494		
	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-1.0	-1.5	-0.35	0.08	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	0.034	0.066
	.749	.614	.909	.979	.623	.657	.638	.661		
	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-2,000	-2,100	-2,100	-2,000	-2,300	-2,100	-2,000	-1,900	-0.02	0.011
	.572	.532	.524	.522	.507	.532	.545	.561		
	3,600	3,300	3,200	3,100	3,500	3,300	3,300	3,200		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.35: Informal transfers (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in last three months	Est.	0.95	0.55	0.24	0.40
	P-val.	.837	.901	.955	.924
	Se.	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last three months	Est.	0.97	0.67	0.66	0.22
	P-val.	.818	.878	.879	.959
	Se.	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in last three months	Est.	0.38	-0.67	-2.0	-2.3
	P-val.	.937	.890	.678	.637
	Se.	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Mean total value of informal help received in last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	12,900	13,300	12,600	11,800
	P-val.	.156	.105	.108	.116
	Se.	9,100	8,200	7,800	7,500
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in last three months	Est.	-0.48	-1.7	-2.6	-2.2
	P-val.	.925	.744	.619	.670
	Se.	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in last three months	Est.	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.1
	P-val.	.446	.471	.577	.586
	Se.	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in last three months	Est.	-3.8	-5.0	-5.6	-4.9
	P-val.	.457	.334	.269	.321
	Se.	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Mean total value of informal help given in last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	2,100	1,700	1,400	1,300
	P-val.	.569	.620	.675	.683
	Se.	3,600	3,400	3,200	3,200
	N	1,429	1,461	1,480	1,502
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help from other households in last three months	Est.	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.0
	P-val.	.466	.608	.774	.813
	Se.	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large amount of cash in an emergency	Est.	6.4	6.8	8.0	8.6*
	P-val.	.163	.154	.102	.077
	Se.	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9
	N	1,374	1,416	1,439	1,457

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.39	0.76	0.40	-0.06	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.138	0.005
	.933	.859	.925	.988	.705	.734	.612	.605		
	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.84	0.92	0.88	2.2	3.1	0.083	0.003
	.638	.759	.800	.845	.828	.833	.582	.452		
	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.58	-0.25	-1.4	-2.4	0.47	0.16	-0.02	-0.30	0.133	0.006
	.907	.959	.780	.633	.924	.975	.997	.950		
	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	14,000	14,300*	13,400*	12,300	13,500	14,400	14,700*	14,900*	0.261	0
	.104	.078	.082	.102	.178	.122	.091	.091		
	8,600	8,100	7,700	7,500	10,000	9,300	8,700	8,800		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-3.7	-4.3	-4.1	-2.9	-3.6	-5.1	-4.7	-4.8	0.119	0.002
	.478	.400	.433	.577	.474	.299	.337	.329		
	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.154	0.003
	.587	.710	.725	.616	.631	.669	.651	.667		
	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-6.5	-6.8	-6.5	-5.5	-6.9	-8.1	-7.6	-7.7	0.087	0.002
	.210	.180	.207	.284	.191	.108	.128	.129		
	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	1,800	1,900	1,800	1,600	100	200	200	-100	0.105	0.003
	.617	.593	.588	.599	.974	.962	.943	.971		
	3,600	3,500	3,300	3,100	3,600	3,400	3,300	3,100		
	1,404	1,447	1,465	1,485	1,395	1,415	1,422	1,425		
	0.30	0.98	0.72	0.64	2.3	1.8	3.0	3.1	0.112	0.003
	.947	.823	.871	.883	.618	.697	.497	.472		
	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	7.5	8.4*	10.2**	11.6**	6.9	8.7*	8.9*	8.8*	0.207	0.007
	.114	.081	.036	.016	.159	.062	.056	.051		
	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5		
	1,357	1,411	1,431	1,448	1,332	1,371	1,384	1,390		

Table L.36: Informal transfers (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households receiving any informal help from other households in last three months	Est.	2.8	0.39	-1.2	-2.1
	P-val.	.607	.942	.829	.710
	Se.	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households receiving cash help from other households in last three months	Est.	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
	P-val.	.301	.371	.423	.429
	Se.	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households receiving in-kind help from other households in last three months	Est.	3.5	1.2	-0.05	-0.56
	P-val.	.516	.819	.993	.924
	Se.	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.9
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Mean total value of informal help received in last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	-1,000	-2,100	-3,100	-3,300
	P-val.	.909	.817	.734	.709
	Se.	8,500	9,000	9,000	8,800
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households giving any informal help to other households in last three months	Est.	8.8**	10.4**	11.9***	11.8***
	P-val.	.048	.022	.009	.009
	Se.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households giving cash help to other households in last three months	Est.	10.9***	12.0***	13.0***	12.8***
	P-val.	.004	.002	.001	.002
	Se.	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households giving in-kind help to other households in last three months	Est.	7.1	8.0*	8.5**	8.7**
	P-val.	.113	.071	.046	.042
	Se.	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Mean total value of informal help given in last three months (2012 prices, UGX)	Est.	1,300	1,400	1,900	1,900
	P-val.	.747	.726	.636	.622
	Se.	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,800
	N	1,675	1,723	1,745	1,760
Proportion of households either giving or receiving any informal help from other households in last three months	Est.	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.3
	P-val.	.305	.271	.308	.389
	Se.	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households reporting being able to borrow a large amount of cash in an emergency	Est.	15.6***	14.3***	14.9***	14.9***
	P-val.	.001	.001	.001	.001
	Se.	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
	N	1,631	1,680	1,716	1,729

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.85	-0.75	-1.8	-3.5	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	0.107	0.005
	.867	.885	.742	.520	.585	.492	.553	.586		
	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.9	0.105	0.001
	.498	.506	.455	.556	.197	.201	.245	.270		
	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	2.3	0.37	-0.29	-2.0	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.104	0.005
	.660	.945	.958	.726	.664	.492	.491	.471		
	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-2,400	-4,000	-3,900	-4,500	400	1,100	1,200	900	0.055	0.002
	.786	.672	.677	.620	.956	.892	.874	.903		
	9,000	9,400	9,300	9,200	8,000	7,900	7,600	7,600		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	9.0**	10.0**	10.3**	11.2**	10.8**	10.0**	9.3**	9.0**	0.058	0.004
	.045	.026	.021	.012	.014	.021	.027	.030		
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	11.0***	11.1***	11.9***	13.0***	8.8**	9.1**	9.3***	9.5***	0.096	0.003
	.006	.005	.003	.001	.014	.010	.007	.006		
	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	6.8	8.1*	8.2*	8.2*	9.5**	8.4*	7.5*	6.9	0.017	0.004
	.129	.063	.054	.053	.039	.062	.089	.104		
	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	1,300	1,600	1,700	2,100	1,200	1,400	1,000	600	0.07	0.003
	.747	.686	.653	.582	.767	.706	.786	.866		
	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,700	4,000	3,800	3,800	3,800		
	1,668	1,709	1,734	1,749	1,617	1,642	1,644	1,646		
	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.5	0.071	0.005
	.405	.514	.534	.625	.307	.269	.303	.312		
	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	14.1***	15.3***	15.7***	15.9***	17.5***	16.5***	15.0***	14.6***	0.172	0.004
	.002	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	.001	.001		
	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3		
	1,625	1,675	1,708	1,718	1,585	1,615	1,621	1,622		

Table L.37: Decision-making within households (SCG)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006[1]**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on…						
Children's education	Est.	1.0	0.53	0.45	-0.14	
	P-val.	.779	.878	.894	.968	
	Se.	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	
	N	815	858	873	884	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	0.29	-0.16	-0.43	-1.3	
	P-val.	.921	.956	.881	.665	
	Se.	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	
	N	1,235	1,277	1,298	1,319	
How to invest money	Est.	0.99	0.85	1.3	0.52	
	P-val.	.749	.774	.664	.866	
	Se.	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	
	N	1,241	1,286	1,306	1,324	
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on…						
Children's education	Est.	-2.5	-2.4	-3.1	-2.5	
	P-val.	.620	.636	.525	.603	
	Se.	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	
	N	898	950	966	979	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	-0.50	-2.2	-3.3	-4.9	
	P-val.	.915	.647	.489	.309	
	Se.	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	
	N	1,313	1,352	1,384	1,405	
How to invest money	Est.	-6.2	-4.9	-4.9	-4.2	
	P-val.	.190	.302	.317	.404	
	Se.	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	
	N	1,330	1,375	1,387	1,390	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on… (excl. female-headed households)						
Children's education	Est.	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.3	
	P-val.	.500	.569	.666	.747	
	Se.	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	
	N	503	544	561	574	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	
	P-val.	.597	.576	.576	.630	
	Se.	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	
	N	714	761	771	780	
How to invest money	Est.	0.87	1.3	1.7	1.4	
	P-val.	.840	.744	.654	.712	
	Se.	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	
	N	701	738	758	774	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.75	0.10	-0.20	-0.39	0.38	0.00	-0.01	-0.53	0.709	0.004
	.832	.976	.954	.910	.920	1.000	.998	.875		
	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3		
	807	857	877	885	812	849	860	871		
	0.71	0.54	0.08	-0.03	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.713	0.004
	.803	.853	.978	.992	.312	.276	.247	.245		
	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9		
	1,224	1,274	1,300	1,314	1,217	1,245	1,264	1,273		
	0.49	0.19	0.04	0.17	0.47	-0.12	-0.31	-0.36	0.677	0.004
	.868	.947	.989	.954	.875	.968	.914	.898		
	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8		
	1,248	1,290	1,308	1,322	1,238	1,271	1,281	1,285		
	0.06	-1.3	-2.6	-1.4	0.02	-0.72	-0.53	-0.55	0.163	0.002
	.991	.808	.598	.775	.996	.883	.912	.907		
	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.7		
	901	942	959	979	911	940	948	958		
	-1.2	-1.9	-2.8	-3.2	-1.3	-3.0	-3.5	-3.6	0.144	0.003
	.792	.671	.539	.486	.793	.527	.447	.428		
	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5		
	1,316	1,345	1,361	1,374	1,285	1,314	1,324	1,336		
	-3.0	-3.2	-2.9	-3.5	0.69	-0.04	-1.6	-2.7	0.169	0.002
	.533	.516	.554	.477	.875	.992	.717	.559		
	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5		
	1,296	1,348	1,366	1,371	1,276	1,314	1,331	1,338		
	3.1	3.2	1.8	0.74	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.256	0.003
	.510	.475	.666	.852	.595	.802	.627	.767		
	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1		
	501	548	563	573	511	539	553	567		
	0.80	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	0.237	0.001
	.848	.716	.721	.677	.596	.560	.531	.440		
	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8		
	720	761	778	790	696	748	763	778		
	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	0.89	0.37	0.64	0.26	0.189	0.002
	.370	.487	.621	.695	.843	.928	.874	.947		
	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9		
	705	751	766	780	680	726	758	771		

Table L.38: Decision-making within households (VFSG)

		Trim=0				
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on…						
Children's education	Est.	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	
	P-val.	.421	.576	.456	.426	
	Se.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	
	N	1,007	1,057	1,070	1,074	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	3.0	2.2	0.96	0.40	
	P-val.	.280	.406	.725	.885	
	Se.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	
	N	1,401	1,446	1,465	1,476	
How to invest money	Est.	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	
	P-val.	.133	.262	.276	.317	
	Se.	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	
	N	1,415	1,454	1,467	1,474	
Proportion of households where at least two people share decisions on…						
Children's education	Est.	4.0	2.8	2.6	1.8	
	P-val.	.393	.533	.568	.696	
	Se.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	
	N	1,070	1,110	1,129	1,147	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	-1.8	-2.2	-3.0	-4.0	
	P-val.	.721	.648	.520	.408	
	Se.	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	
	N	1,499	1,541	1,561	1,568	
How to invest money	Est.	2.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	
	P-val.	.595	.480	.425	.555	
	Se.	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	
	N	1,504	1,531	1,539	1,543	
Proportion of households where a female is the main person to make decisions on… (excl. female-headed households)						
Children's education	Est.	-0.33	-0.24	-0.72	-1.7	
	P-val.	.937	.954	.861	.690	
	Se.	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	
	N	583	631	661	668	
What to do about a serious health problem	Est.	3.2	4.6	4.2	3.9	
	P-val.	.369	.195	.237	.259	
	Se.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	
	N	786	817	833	841	
How to invest money	Est.	-0.64	-0.42	-1.7	-1.7	
	P-val.	.860	.911	.671	.671	
	Se.	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	
	N	818	848	863	868	

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	-0.46	0.46	1.1	1.3	0.69	0.004
	.371	.506	.445	.422	.900	.897	.754	.692		
	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3		
	1,003	1,052	1,069	1,072	981	1,019	1,028	1,035		
	5.2*	3.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	0.719	0.004
	.066	.194	.346	.431	.530	.488	.437	.383		
	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5		
	1,410	1,435	1,453	1,462	1,362	1,381	1,391	1,393		
	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	0.727	0.004
	.141	.131	.233	.243	.153	.245	.265	.354		
	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4		
	1,434	1,457	1,467	1,475	1,369	1,404	1,414	1,420		
	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.3	5.4	3.9	3.0	2.4	0.281	0.004
	.374	.425	.560	.606	.251	.396	.511	.586		
	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4		
	1,068	1,108	1,117	1,129	1,051	1,094	1,109	1,116		
	-2.6	-2.5	-2.9	-3.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.213	0.007
	.612	.609	.547	.446	.580	.540	.528	.572		
	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4		
	1,509	1,542	1,556	1,564	1,483	1,496	1,500	1,503		
	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	5.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	0.212	0.006
	.673	.764	.687	.688	.281	.135	.175	.161		
	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2		
	1,496	1,538	1,542	1,543	1,474	1,498	1,502	1,509		
	0.20	0.38	0.09	-1.2	0.07	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	0.079	0.001
	.962	.928	.983	.765	.987	.782	.790	.719		
	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	584	635	662	668	592	617	641	651		
	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.215	0.004
	.354	.324	.202	.285	.260	.426	.442	.422		
	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7		
	794	826	835	842	758	796	816	822		
	-1.7	-1.8	-2.3	-2.4	-4.1	-3.3	-1.8	-1.6	0.074	0.003
	.650	.643	.558	.539	.278	.385	.636	.679		
	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8		
	812	844	860	866	782	812	832	841		

Table L.39: Capacity to voice opinions, collective action and influence (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006[1]**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue at a community meeting in the last 12 months	Est.	5.9	5.7	7.3	8.8
	P-val.	.263	.288	.178	.103
	Se.	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
	N	1,434	1,457	1,480	1,496
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	Est.	-6.9	-5.9	-5.1	-5.5
	P-val.	.150	.217	.277	.229
	Se.	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5
	N	1,429	1,461	1,482	1,501
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family come to them for advice	Est.	-6.4	-6.1	-6.1	-5.9
	P-val.	.129	.147	.161	.182
	Se.	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Table L.40: Capacity to voice opinions, collective action and influence (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Proportion of households reporting they had raised an issue at a community meeting in the last 12 months	Est.	3.4	2.8	2.6	1.9
	P-val.	.483	.556	.597	.699
	Se.	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
	N	1,681	1,716	1,738	1,745
Proportion of households reporting it likely that together with others they could make their local elected councillor listen to their concerns	Est.	7.3	9.5**	10.9**	10.8**
	P-val.	.134	.046	.021	.021
	Se.	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
	N	1,674	1,720	1,747	1,759
Proportion of respondents reporting that people from outside of their family come to them for advice	Est.	10.2**	11.6***	12.2***	12.9***
	P-val.	.019	.006	.005	.004
	Se.	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.
Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	5.8	7.6	7.9*	8.0*	7.7*	8.1*	8.4*	9.3**	0.138	0.004
	.254	.109	.094	.092	.097	.078	.068	.043		
	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6		
	1,387	1,434	1,459	1,470	1,383	1,408	1,413	1,419		
	-3.2	-4.5	-5.4	-5.6	-0.67	-2.4	-2.7	-3.4	0.084	0.005
	.517	.328	.225	.194	.882	.586	.540	.434		
	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4		
	1,415	1,449	1,462	1,482	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-4.8	-5.5	-5.8	-5.7	-3.6	-3.9	-2.8	-2.4	0.084	0.004
	.258	.183	.162	.177	.403	.375	.526	.578		
	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004[1]	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	6.7	5.4	5.5	4.4	0.075	0.005
	.720	.731	.682	.773	.173	.258	.252	.363		
	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8		
	1,673	1,719	1,731	1,739	1,598	1,628	1,638	1,638		
	8.7*	7.8*	9.8**	10.5**	9.0**	7.9*	7.6*	7.7*	0.046	0.004
	.053	.084	.034	.022	.043	.071	.073	.064		
	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2		
	1,664	1,703	1,733	1,748	1,612	1,641	1,644	1,645		
	7.6*	9.8**	12.0***	12.5***	8.6**	7.2*	7.0*	7.1*	0.057	0.003
	.075	.023	.007	.005	.048	.084	.093	.085		
	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.41: Household demographic characteristics (SCG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Household size	Est.	-0.44***	-0.48***	-0.50***	-0.56***
	P-val.	.002	.001	.000	.000
	Se.	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of males in the household	Est.	0.25	-0.03	-0.17	-0.30
	P-val.	.842	.982	.911	.854
	Se.	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Dependency ratio	Est.	7.8***	7.2***	6.8***	6.3***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.001
	Se.	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	Est.	-8.9***	-10.2***	-10.7***	-11.6***
	P-val.	.003	.002	.001	.001
	Se.	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households with no able adults	Est.	11.6***	10.5***	10.6***	11.1***
	P-val.	.000	.001	.002	.001
	Se.	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportion of households with one member only	Est.	3.9**	4.6**	5.8***	7.1***
	P-val.	.043	.022	.008	.003
	Se.	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Age of the household head	Est.	1.4**	1.3**	1.2**	1.2**
	P-val.	.013	.027	.047	.041
	Se.	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.59
	N	1,413	1,452	1,467	1,483
Proportion of female headed households	Est.	-0.80	-0.73	-0.58	-0.77
	P-val.	.668	.681	.746	.661
	Se.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Proportions of household heads aged 65+	Est.	9.5***	9.7***	9.4***	9.2**
	P-val.	.003	.005	.008	.013
	Se.	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
	N	1,413	1,452	1,467	1,483
Proportion of disabled headed households	Est.	0.47	0.38	0.01	-1.3
	P-val.	.878	.900	.997	.665
	Se.	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of children under five in the household	Est.	-0.17***	-0.18***	-0.20***	-0.22***
	P-val.	.009	.006	.003	.001
	Se.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Senior Citizens Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	-0.48***	-0.42***	-0.43***	-0.45***	-0.35**	-0.33**	-0.33**	-0.35**	0.782	0.002
	.001	.002	.001	.001	.014	.019	.016	.012		
	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.12	-0.15	-0.10	-0.02	0.34	0.37	0.31	0.37	0.768	0.001
	.925	.910	.938	.987	.769	.752	.790	.751		
	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	9.1***	8.6***	8.5***	8.6***	8.3***	8.1***	8.1***	8.0***	0.595	0.002
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-7.8***	-7.4**	-7.3**	-7.3**	-5.4*	-4.8	-4.9*	-5.0*	0.555	0.002
	.009	.011	.012	.013	.072	.108	.098	.098		
	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	13.1***	11.6***	11.9***	12.3***	11.0***	11.0***	11.6***	11.9***	0.515	0
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	3.4**	3.4**	3.8**	4.3**	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.656	0.001
	.024	.036	.031	.025	.278	.418	.405	.360		
	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	1.1*	1.2**	1.1**	1.2**	1.5***	1.3**	1.2**	1.3**	0.796	0.003
	.060	.040	.048	.030	.009	.015	.022	.015		
	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.52		
	1,396	1,429	1,455	1,469	1,368	1,396	1,412	1,415		
	0.34	0.30	0.17	0.09	1.0	0.95	0.86	0.72	0.865	0.004
	.836	.853	.915	.956	.546	.571	.606	.664		
	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	8.9***	9.8***	9.5***	10.4***	8.2**	7.6**	6.9**	7.2**	0.683	0.004
	.007	.005	.006	.004	.012	.018	.031	.028		
	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3		
	1,396	1,429	1,455	1,469	1,368	1,396	1,412	1,415		
	0.07	-1.8	-2.4	-2.9	1.2	0.87	0.73	0.42	0.307	0
	.978	.501	.387	.299	.668	.762	.798	.882		
	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		
	-0.20***	-0.19***	-0.20***	-0.21***	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**	0.552	0.002
	.001	.002	.002	.001	.035	.030	.028	.025		
	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	1,410	1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427		

Table L.41: Household demographic characteristics (SCG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Number of children aged 6–17 in the household	Est.	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
	P-val.	.525	.666	.691	.957
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of individuals aged 18–64 in the household	Est.	-0.49***	-0.48***	-0.48***	-0.49***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of elderly (aged 65+) in the household	Est.	0.16***	0.15***	0.14***	0.14***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.001	.001
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of members aged under five in the household	Est.	-0.17***	-0.18***	-0.20***	-0.22***
	P-val.	.009	.006	.003	.001
	Se.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of members aged 6–17 in the household	Est.	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
	P-val.	.525	.666	.691	.957
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of members aged 18–64 in the household	Est.	-0.49***	-0.48***	-0.48***	-0.49***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.000	.000
	Se.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503
Number of members aged 65+ in the household	Est.	0.16***	0.15***	0.14***	0.14***
	P-val.	.000	.000	.001	.001
	Se.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	N	1,425	1,458	1,478	1,503

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Senior Citizens Grant

Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16*	0.16*	0.15	0.14	-43.0	0.761	0.001
.165	.190	.172	.084	.099	.121	.142	.654		
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	96.0		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
-0.51***	-0.51***	-0.52***	-0.50***	-0.48***	-0.48***	-0.49***	400***	0.719	0.002
.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.003		
0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	100		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
0.16***	0.16***	0.16***	0.13***	0.14***	0.14***	0.14***	-20.1**	0.732	0.003
.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.042		
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	9.9		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
-0.19***	-0.20***	-0.21***	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**	-0.14**	-43.0	0.552	0.002
.002	.002	.001	.035	.030	.028	.025	.654		
0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	96.0		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16*	0.16*	0.15	0.14	400***	0.761	0.001
.165	.190	.172	.084	.099	.121	.142	.003		
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	100		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
-0.51***	-0.51***	-0.52***	-0.50***	-0.48***	-0.48***	-0.49***	-20.1**	0.719	0.002
.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.042		
0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	9.9		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		
0.16***	0.16***	0.16***	0.13***	0.14***	0.14***	0.14***	-20.1**	0.732	0.003
.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.042		
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	9.9		
1,451	1,467	1,489	1,397	1,417	1,423	1,427	1,568		

Table L.42: Household demographic characteristics (VFSG)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Household size	Est.	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.05
	P-val.	.410	.550	.665	.749
	Se.	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of males in the household	Est.	3.3**	4.3***	4.6***	4.5***
	P-val.	.027	.005	.004	.006
	Se.	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Dependency ratio	Est.	4.0**	4.4***	4.5**	4.6**
	P-val.	.014	.008	.011	.015
	Se.	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households with orphans (father and/or mother not alive)	Est.	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.9
	P-val.	.655	.759	.741	.625
	Se.	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households with no able adults	Est.	0.36	0.17	-0.06	-0.13
	P-val.	.908	.958	.986	.968
	Se.	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportion of households with one member only	Est.	-3.4	-4.0	-4.7	-5.0
	P-val.	.177	.136	.110	.112
	Se.	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Age of the household head	Est.	-0.39	-0.60	-0.62	-0.60
	P-val.	.579	.385	.369	.396
	Se.	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.71
	N	1,653	1,704	1,722	1,731
Proportion of female headed households	Est.	-0.63	-0.61	-0.43	-0.01
	P-val.	.728	.722	.794	.997
	Se.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Proportions of household heads aged 65+	Est.	-0.43	-1.8	-2.1	-2.1
	P-val.	.850	.443	.371	.386
	Se.	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
	N	1,653	1,704	1,722	1,731
Proportion of disabled headed households	Est.	-3.1	-4.5	-3.9	-4.0
	P-val.	.381	.221	.306	.285
	Se.	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of children under five in the household	Est.	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	P-val.	.936	.976	.927	.887
	Se.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.8	0
	.300	.364	.512	.595	.230	.231	.244	.282		
	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	3.5**	3.5**	4.0**	4.0**	2.1	2.2	2.4*	2.5*	0.773	0.001
	.013	.023	.014	.019	.141	.112	.093	.077		
	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	2.6	3.6**	4.4**	4.5**	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.552	0.003
	.108	.035	.015	.016	.164	.161	.208	.203		
	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.565	0.002
	.650	.537	.523	.489	.519	.550	.520	.536		
	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-1.1	-0.42	0.03	0.06	-3.8	-3.2	-2.8	-2.5	0.583	0.001
	.740	.897	.994	.987	.234	.325	.396	.454		
	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-4.0	-4.2	-4.6	-5.0	-3.5	-3.5	-3.7	-3.8	0.631	0
	.109	.118	.122	.112	.125	.130	.120	.127		
	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-0.33	-0.32	-0.34	-0.41	-0.82	-0.72	-0.68	-0.66	0.887	0.002
	.640	.644	.626	.554	.263	.305	.343	.349		
	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.70	0.72	0.70		
	1,660	1,704	1,714	1,717	1,605	1,624	1,641	1,641		
	-0.81	-0.56	-0.38	-0.20	0.17	-0.10	-0.16	-0.13	0.813	0.003
	.651	.744	.820	.901	.927	.957	.923	.936		
	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	0.828	0.002
	.444	.415	.451	.484	.458	.473	.500	.541		
	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2		
	1,660	1,704	1,714	1,717	1,605	1,624	1,641	1,641		
	-2.6	-2.8	-3.5	-3.6	-2.7	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	0.239	0.003
	.487	.458	.351	.343	.456	.651	.700	.734		
	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.612	0.003
	.924	.960	.975	.954	.775	.690	.646	.666		
	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Table L.42: Household demographic characteristics (VFSG) (continued)

		Trim=0			
Weighted ATT	**Bw**	**0.004[1]**	**0.006**	**0.008**	**0.01**
Number of children aged 6–17 in the household	Est.	0.16*	0.18**	0.17**	0.17**
	P-val.	.057	.029	.035	.031
	Se.	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of individuals aged 18–64 in the household	Est.	-0.08	-0.12	-0.14*	-0.16*
	P-val.	.302	.108	.075	.051
	Se.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of elderly (aged 65+) in the household	Est.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	P-val.	.330	.330	.244	.262
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of members aged under five in the household	Est.	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
	P-val.	.936	.976	.927	.887
	Se.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of members aged 6–17 in the household	Est.	0.16*	0.18**	0.17**	0.17**
	P-val.	.057	.029	.035	.031
	Se.	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of members aged 18–64 in the household	Est.	-0.08	-0.12	-0.14*	-0.16*
	P-val.	.302	.108	.075	.051
	Se.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762
Number of members aged 65+ in the household	Est.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	P-val.	.330	.330	.244	.262
	Se.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	1,682	1,728	1,750	1,762

Source: SAGE Impact Evaluation Survey September 2012–October 2014.

Notes: Asterisks (*) indicate that an estimate is significantly different to the relevant treatment comparator: *** = 99%; ** = 95%; * = 90%.

Vulnerable Family Support Grant

	Trim=0.05				Trim=0.1					
	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.01	ITC	ICC
	0.18**	0.18**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.18**	0.17**	0.793	0.001
	.024	.022	.014	.018	.024	.025	.031	.029		
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-0.06	-0.09	-0.13*	-0.15*	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	0.645	0.002
	.425	.232	.098	.072	.414	.333	.321	.281		
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.826	0.001
	.422	.250	.303	.247	.417	.412	.416	.393		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.612	0.003
	.924	.960	.975	.954	.775	.690	.646	.666		
	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.18**	0.18**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.19**	0.18**	0.17**	0.793	0.001
	.024	.022	.014	.018	.024	.025	.031	.029		
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	-0.06	-0.09	-0.13*	-0.15*	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	0.645	0.002
	.425	.232	.098	.072	.414	.333	.321	.281		
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		
	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.826	0.001
	.422	.250	.303	.247	.417	.412	.416	.393		
	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03		
	1,675	1,706	1,737	1,751	1,620	1,645	1,646	1,647		

Notes








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