Impact Evaluation of the KASAMA Program

Baseline Report

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Acronyms

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
ACP	Accredited Co-Partner
BWSC	Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPA	Innovations for Poverty Action
KASAMA	Kabuhayan Para sa Magulang ng Batang Manggagawa
LGU	Local Government Unit
NHTS	National Household Targeting System
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
RFP	Regional Focal Person
UN	United Nations
US DOL ILAB	United States Department of Labor Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Executive Summary

Child labor is a tragic feature of life in poverty. For some, child labor starts a lifetime of disadvantage that creates a cycle of poverty through the generations. Current global anti-child labor policy is focused on learning how to eliminate hazardous child labor sustainably through the promotion of alternative livelihoods that obviate the need for child labor income.

The Philippine government is a global leader in this discussion through the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE) Kabuhayan Para sa Magulang ng Batang Manggagawa (KASAMA) Program. This program provides in-kind transfers of equipment, tools, and/or raw materials and trainings to parents of child laborers in an effort to promote sustainable, alternative forms of income that replace the family's use of child labor.

Recognizing the Philippine government's significant achievements to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) is funding this Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) evaluation of the impact of the KASAMA Program. Evidence of the impact of such livelihood programs on child labor practices is limited, and this study will serve as one of the first rigorous evaluations of its kind that can inform child labor interventions in the Philippines and across the world. To do so, the study will answer the following questions:

1. Does sustainable livelihood promotion reduce the prevalence of child labor amongst those already engaged?

2. Does sustainable livelihood promotion reduce entry into child labor?

3. Does sustainable livelihood promotion change the household's standard of living?

4. Does sustainable livelihood promotion have an effect on how the household generates its livelihood?

Learning how and why KASAMA impacts these questions requires that researchers observe communities receiving KASAMA and that researchers have a hypothesis about what would happen in these KASAMA receiving communities absent the program. A randomized control trial (RCT) evaluation design was chosen in order to identify the impact of KASAMA on child labor and household economic outcomes. The evaluation's sample consists of 164 communities, or *barangays*, selected by DOLE. A lottery was used by the IPA research team to allocate these 164 barangay into treatment and control groups. The lottery assures that the control barangay can inform the study about what would have happened in KASAMA receiving communities absent the program. If KASAMA proves successful, KASAMA may be scaled throughout the country in the future.

Between February and May 2016, IPA conducted a baseline survey of 2,296 households and 4,309 children within these households across the 164 sample barangays in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, and V on the island of Luzon. This sample size is large enough to detect a 19 percent decline in the prevalence of child labor. The following are the key findings from the baseline survey.

Overall, treatment and control barangays are balanced along key child, household, and barangay indicators. This confirms that the lottery created comparable treatment and control groups that enable the research team to identify KASAMA's impact.

The majority of children surveyed are engaged in child labor with more than half engaged in hazardous child labor. Three-fourths of children between 10 and 17 years old are engaged in child labor.

Sample households tend to be in rural areas, engage in wage employment, and have an average per capita expenditure of US $1.30 per day. About 76 percent of respondent households are in rural barangays and 90 percent are engaged in wage employment.

Beneficiaries confirm that KASAMA is addressing a need in order to eliminate child labor. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with past KASAMA beneficiaries, which revealed that the majority of households do not want their children engaged in harmful child labor practices but recognize that many find little choice due to economic constraints. As KASAMA addresses child labor as primarily an economic problem, beneficiaries are generally satisfied with the program as it helps relieve those constraints.

This study's interviews, coupled with similar qualitative studies of KASAMA in its earlier forms, highlight the possibility that KASAMA may provide a critical template for child labor programs in the Philippines and around the world on how to sustainably eliminate child labor. Interviews with past beneficiaries are not evidence of the impact of the program as without a formal research design there is no way to isolate the impact of KASAMA. However, this partnership between DOLE, US DOL, and IPA reflected in the study has all of the requirements in place to draw strong, clear conclusions about the impact of DOLE's KASAMA program. We expect final findings to be available in September 2018.

1 Project Overview

1.1 Context

Despite the Philippines' strong economic progress over the last several decades, one in five Filipino families is still poor, and 3.21 million Filipino children are engaged in unlawful child labor.[1] While many impoverished families view child labor as a necessary means for survival, such work negatively impacts child development and future earning potential and hence limits social and economic mobility. Moreover, in low-income countries with widespread child employment, this impact dampens future economic growth and depresses current growth by reducing unskilled wages and discouraging the adoption of skill-intensive technologies. Given these harmful impacts at the child, household, and national levels, the elimination of child labor in all its forms has been chosen as a UN Sustainable Goal.

After the Philippines ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, it instituted legal and policy reforms in an effort to eliminate child labor in the country. In 2013, the US Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs published its report, *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, taking note of the Philippines' "significant advancement in efforts to eliminate worst forms of child labor." In their continued efforts to fight child labor, especially in hazardous environments, the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is implementing the Kabuhayan Para sa Magulang ng Batang Manggagawa (KASAMA) Program, a livelihood program targeting the parents of child laborers.

Like KASAMA, anti-child labor programs have recently shifted towards sustainable income generation as a tool to combat child labor. In Ecuador, a recent study found an enormous impact of a government welfare program on paid employment that seemed to work by helping families afford the transition from primary to secondary school.[2] But welfare payments are difficult to finance and sustain, so the focus of recent efforts to combat child labor has become intertwined with the discussion of how to have permanent impacts on the livelihoods of the world's poor through short-term projects and programs aimed at sustainable livelihoods.

This evaluation of the KASAMA program comes at an opportune time in both its relevance to the Philippines and the policy-related literature on child labor overall.

1.2 Intervention

In the KASAMA Program, DOLE focuses on improving access to sources of income for the parents of child laborers and building the capacities of households and communities to prevent and address child labor. Eligible beneficiaries are the parents of child laborers as identified by DOLE. The intervention consists of the following components:

1. **Letter of commitment.** Beneficiaries must sign a letter expressing their willingness to remove their children from exploitative child labor within their household.

2. **Asset transfer.** An in-kind transfer of equipment, tools, and/or raw materials to be used in the livelihood undertakings of eligible beneficiaries is provided. In our evaluation, KASAMA will be implemented as a one-time in-kind award of PHP10,000 (USD$518 in PPP terms) in capital to parents of child laborers, and it will be directly

[1] International Labor Organization & Philippines National Statistics Office. 2011 Survey on Children. Received from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@asia/@ro-bangkok/@ilo-manila/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_184097.pdf

[2] Edmonds, E., Schady N. (2012). Poverty Alleviation and Child Labor. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 4(4), 100-124.

administered by DOLE. The beneficiaries choose which asset(s) they would like during an initial meeting with DOLE representatives.

3. **Trainings.** The beneficiaries are also provided two trainings: 1) a social preparation training that teaches them simple bookkeeping and financial literacy, and 2) another optional, enterprise-specific training aimed to improve productivity. These trainings are usually conducted by the respective DOLE regional office, resource persons from the Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns, or Accredited Co-Partners (ACPs).

The program aims to promote entrepreneurial initiatives that will provide opportunities for vulnerable workers to augment their incomes. Ultimately, it seeks to transform these livelihood activities into sustainable enterprises to generate employment within the beneficiaries' communities.

The intended impact of KASAMA is well illustrated by the experience of the Garcia[3] family.[4] The Garcias were sugarcane workers targeted by DOLE for KASAMA livelihood benefits since they had children conducting hazardous work in sugarcane fields. The mother of the working children was provided capital for an enterprise cooking food and vending fish, vegetables, and snacks because she determined there was a market for such a service in her barangay where field hands were often too tired to cook when returning from work. Her market analysis was accurate, and she found her new enterprise to be profitable. As she shifted her work as a field hand to food vending, her daughter no longer worked in a hazardous agricultural environment and instead assisted with the vending business. Her daughter was able to support her mother while working in a safe environment and also successfully complete high school. Thus, the program appeared to achieve its goal of removing children from harmful labor practices through the promotion of entrepreneurial activities.

Interviews with past KASAMA beneficiaries revealed that most see child labor as problematic for the development of children yet admit economic circumstances leave households with little choice. KASAMA is primarily a response to these households' economic needs, and many interviewed beneficiaries claim KASAMA helps address the problem through an expansion of economic opportunity and increase in household income, leaving many generally satisfied with the program. However, to what degree and how such benefits impact household economic outcomes and subsequently child labor practices remains unclear. Pointing to the fact that KASAMA has no monitoring component, interviewed DOLE implementers admit that a clear understanding of the program's impact is lacking. This study intends to help address this evidence gap, and it begins by mapping out the intervention's theory of change, or logic model.

1.3 Logic Model, Key Hypotheses, and Key Outcomes

Logic Model

We expect the impact of KASAMA would flow through either the parental commitment or the impact of the livelihood promotion interventions. Figure 1 contains the logic model for how engagement with KASAMA will impact child labor for direct beneficiaries.

Beyond the parental commitment to stop child labor, we expect KASAMA to influence time allocation through its direct resource transfer (indicated by the arrow from the program to increased household income) or through the expansion of earning opportunities within the home of child laborers.

[3] This is not the real name of the family in order to maintain the confidentiality of the interview.

[4] This story is part of a collection of semi-structured interviews conducted by IPA with past KASAMA beneficiaries and key implementers in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, and V.

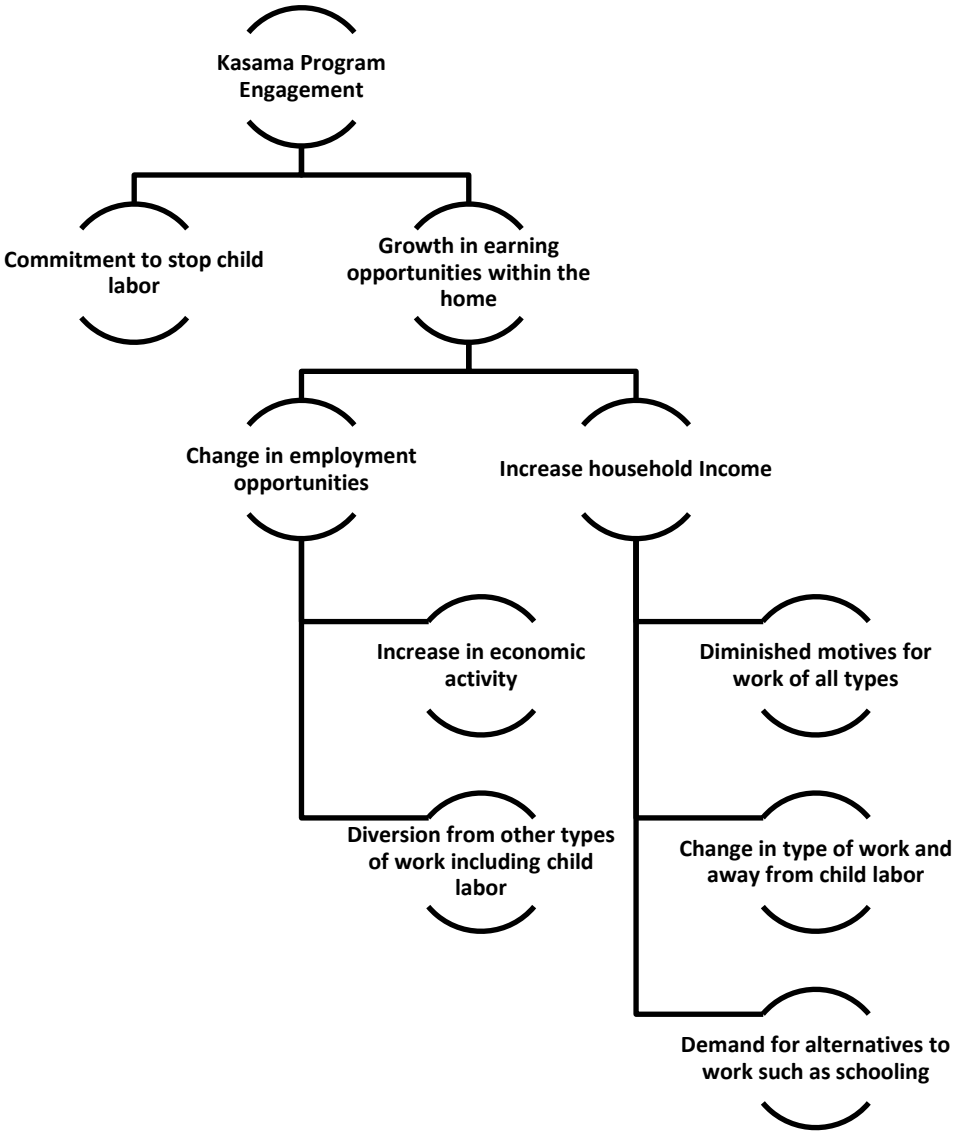


Figure 1: Logic Model for Direct Beneficiaries

The impact of the parental commitment should be evident immediately as beneficiaries begin engagement with the project. Its impact throughout the period of evaluation may persist if the commitment changes household norms, although we suspect that the saliency of this original commitment will fade over time and may be difficult for beneficiaries to recall by our endline survey in February 2018. In fact, during semi-structured interviewed with past beneficiaries who received KASAMA within the last five years, no one was able to recall the commitment letter, or if they did, they did not remember its contents.

The direct, one-time resource transfer will immediately make beneficiaries better off. We expect to see the impact of the direct resource transfer immediately in the project as transfers rollout between June and November 2016. Subsequent to the direct resource transfer to beneficiaries, we expect beneficiaries to leverage that into sustained, productive income-generating activities. Within 6 months of the dispersion of benefits it should be possible to identify whether the transfer has been leveraged into a productive new source

of income or an increase in an existing line of business. We will measure this in February 2018, approximately 18 months after the distribution of benefits. This longer perspective (i.e., has the impact of the transfer sustained after 18 months?) should allow us to detect primarily meaningful changes in the household's economic status. We will not be able to detect transitory effects of the transfer that do not last until the endline survey of January 2018. Interviews with past beneficiaries and key implementers suggest that many beneficiaries struggle to sustain their KASAMA-supported businesses (e.g. the asset is not maintained, demand for the products falls, or the business' finances are managed poorly), so measuring longer-term outcomes to understand to what degree these enterprises are actually sustained is of particular importance.

The direct resource transfer or the increase in household income coming through the growth in earnings opportunities within the home should impact child labor in three ways. First, it might make households better off. Additional resources might eliminate subsistence motives for child labor. Child labor driven by illiquidity in income might be overcome with the rise in living standards or the value of the transfer. Families might simply feel they can afford the luxury of no child labor. Second, like the Garcia family, it might change the type of work children perform. Additional income might lead to more household goods where child time is complimentary. For example, additional income might lead to the purchase of a bicycle which a child could use in a delivery business or it might lead to a washing machine that would replace the child's time manually washing clothes. Anecdotal evidence from past beneficiaries and implementers suggests this may be the most active channel by which KASAMA may impact child labor. Alternatively, improved income might lead households to care more about the negative consequences associated with work that qualifies as child labor. Third, increased income might lead to demand for alternatives to work such as leisure or schooling. Of course increased income could also change the types of employment opportunities in the household depending on the impact of income directly on the economic structure of the household. All of these channels could be in play immediately with the initial distribution of benefits, and all should persist if the impact of KASAMA on income sustains.

An increase in income through growth in employment within the household should influence child labor in the same way as the direct resource transfer, albeit with differences in magnitude and longevity. Depending on the course of how households leverage KASAMA into a growth in income generating activities, changes in the economic structure of the household could take several months to manifest. The expansion of earning opportunities within KASAMA families can also impact child labor, holding the impact of KASAMA on income fixed. First, KASAMA should lead to more economic activity available within the household. Working children are more apt to do so within the home. This might be, because of regulatory barriers to employment away from the house, the nature of formal labor market work, or the disutility parents feel from having children work away. Regardless of the why, an expansion of household employment opportunities could lead to more children working.and/or increased working hours of children While this work might not legally be child labor, we could easily see more economic activity among children as a result of KASAMA.

The expansion of earning opportunities could also lead to changes in how children work. This might reduce child labor if KASAMA draws children into the home to either work in the new activities or to replace the household activities previously done by a parent drawn into the new activity.

Overall, KASAMA, by virtue of being a large, one-time transfer may have short term effects on the household through all of the mechanisms described in figure 1, and these effects may be immediately evident (although it is reasonable to expect a change in the economic structure of the household to take several months to evolve). Our study, by virtue of an endline survey approximately 18 months past benefit distribution, is designed to capture these changes that sustain and persist beyond the initial benefit distribution.

Key Hypotheses

The key hypotheses guiding the impact evaluation are summarized as the following:

Hypothesis 1: Sustainable livelihood promotion does not reduce the prevalence of child labor amongst those already engaged.

The stated goal of the KASAMA program is to stop child labor where it exists. Hence, a central question in the evaluation will be whether KASAMA stops child labor amongst children already engaged in child labor. Few RCTs have found an impact of any intervention on participation in child labor for children already engaged in child labor. Hence, a rejection of this hypothesis would be an extremely important finding for those believing in sustainable livelihood promotion as a tool to stop existing child labor.

Hypothesis 2: Sustainable livelihood promotion does not reduce entry into child labor.

Most child laborers live with other children. In fact, a standard marker of vulnerability to child labor is a child co-resident with a child laborer. Hence, even though KASAMA is targeted to families where child labor exists, it is likely that KASAMA will also influence children not working at the start of the intervention. Most RCTs aimed at populations vulnerable to child labor find some elasticity of entry into child labor with interventions. Hence, the evaluation team suspects a priori that influencing entry into child labor will be more easily accomplished than reduction in child labor amongst those already engaged.

Hypothesis 3: Sustainable livelihood promotion does not change the household's standard of living.

A critical goal of this evaluation is to understand how KASAMA reduces child labor. The most direct channel will be through changes in household income, and we have ample evidence that entry into child labor can be extremely income elastic. Hence, an important aspect of understanding the impact of KASAMA is to identify whether it changes living standards.

Hypothesis 4: Sustainable livelihood promotion has no effect on how the household generates its livelihood.

Our discussion of child labor highlighted that it is the outcome of a complex calculation involving many factors, including the different types of activities available to the child. Hence, the introduction of new activities into the household through a sustainable livelihood project has the potential to influence child labor by changing the economic structure of the household. This might be through changes in income (hypothesis 3) or it might come through different demands on the time of children within the family's activities. Livelihood promotion has considerable scope for diverting children into different activities, and this evaluation will attempt to understand how important these activities are for changes in child labor.

Key Outcomes

The primary outcomes of interest are:

Child labor. Child labor will be defined using the official Philippines definition below. We will restrict the sample to children of ages 10 – 17 because there is nearly universal primary education in the Philippines, and child labor and schooling are rarely elastic to outside influences below the age of 10. Data will be collected using a household-based survey, and this information will be critical for testing hypotheses one and two. The data collected to measure child labor will support measuring the prevalence of hazardous child labor as well. We do not anticipate power to quantify unconditional worst forms or traditional child labor.

DOLE defines child labor on the basis of Philippine Republic Act Nos. 9231 and 7610 and ILO Convention 182 or the Worst Forms of Child Labor Conventions. Child labor is referred to as “any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him/her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his/her health and safety or physical, mental or psychosocial development.”

Republic Act 7610 defines children as “persons below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.”

Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9231 enumerates the worst forms of Child labor:

(1) all forms of slavery, as defined under the "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003", or practices similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(2) use, procuring, offering or exposing of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;

(3) use, procuring, or offering of a child for illegal or illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of dangerous drugs and volatile substances prohibited under existing laws; and

(4) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is hazardous or likely to be harmful to the health, safety or morals of children.

It should be noted that in the Philippines, it is not considered child labor if children aged 15 years to below 18 years of age work if the following conditions are met: a) not more than eight (8) hours a day, b) not beyond forty (40) hours a week, c) not during 10:00 pm to 6:00 am the following day. It is required that if they do work under these circumstances, they should be provided with elementary and secondary education.

Children below age 15 may be economically active if the child is supervised by a senior family member such as a parent, if the child works in a location where only members of the child’s family are employed, if the work is not hazardous, if the child attends school, and if the child’s employer has a work permit for the child.

Economic Activity of all household members. Not all economic activity is child labor. This study will use a standard time allocation module as a part of the household-based survey to collect a complete picture of the activities of children as well as adults. This complete view of time allocation will be critical for testing hypothesis four as it will be useful for identifying how the sources of livelihood change in the household.

Household income. Identification of the impact of KASAMA on how the household generates its livelihood will also benefit from an accounting of how the household generates income.

Household consumption. The primary measure of living standards used in this study will be consumption-based. A consumption-based measure has advantages over an income measure in households with seasonal income or significant non-market contributors to livelihood. Hence, the test in hypothesis three requires this consumption data.

2 Evaluation Setting

2.1 Evaluation Participants

DOLE. DOLE is the primary government agency leading the progressive elimination of child labor in the Philippines and responsible for formulating and implementing the KASAMA Program. In particular, KASAMA is under DOLE's Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC), so the BWSC is overseeing the evaluation from DOLE's end.

Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). IPA is an international non-governmental organization that conducts rigorous evaluations of social programs to promote evidence-based policy-making. IPA, under the leadership of Principal Investigators (PIs) Eric Edmonds (Dartmouth College) and Caroline Theoharides (Amherst College), is conducting the evaluation of the KASAMA Program.

United States Department of Labor (USDOL). USDOL is funding this evaluation through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)'s Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking. ILAB is tasked to carry out the department's international responsibilities and is funding this evaluation, among others, to build the body of evidence of effective ways to sustainably eliminate child labor around the world.

2.2 Study Design

The evaluation consists of a sample of 164 communities, or *barangays*, and 2,296 households selected from those communities. The above research questions will be tested using a cluster randomized control trial (RCT) where barangays are randomly and evenly allocated into a treatment group and a control group. The treatment group will receive the KASAMA livelihood benefits while the control group will serve as true controls and not receive KASAMA throughout the duration of the study.

2.3 Power Analysis

The statistical power of an RCT is the probability of detecting a given effect at a given significance level, in the event the intervention has an impact. An under-powered study runs the risk of concluding that the intervention had no impact when in fact it did, simply because the sample was not large enough to give statistically significant results.

Power calculations for the full evaluation can be constructed using the results of the baseline survey. In our sample, 44 percent of children aged 10 to 17 were engaged in hazardous forms of child labor, compared to 10 percent of children in the Philippines as a whole.[5] The formulas employed in power calculations are laid out in Hayes and Bennett, "Simple sample-size calculations for cluster-randomized trials", a reference article for calculating power in cluster-randomized trials.[6] The formula employed for calculating the number of clusters required is as follows, where c is the number of clusters, n is the number of individuals sampled per cluster, k is the intracluster correlation coefficient, and п1 and п0 are the population indicators in the presence and absence of the intervention, respectively. $z_{\alpha/2}$ and z_{β} are standard normal distribution values corresponding to upper tail probabilities of α/2 and β, and the sample size provides a power of 100(1- β)% of observing an effect significant at the level α.

[5] ILO & NSO. 2011 Survey on Children (see *1. Project Overview,* footnote 1).

[6] Hayes, R.J. and S. Bennett. 1999. "Simple sample size calculations for cluster-randomized trials." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 28: 319-326.

(1) $c = 1 + (z_{\alpha/2} + z_{\beta})^2[\pi_0(1-\pi_0)/n + \pi_1(1-\pi_1)/n + k^2(\pi_0^2 + \pi_1^2)]/(\pi_0 - \pi_1)^2$

Following convention in the social sciences, for power calculations we used a significance level (probability of Type I error, i.e. rejecting the null hypothesis when it is in fact true) of 0.05 (alpha in the formula) and power (probability of avoiding a Type II error, i.e. not rejecting the null hypothesis when it is in fact false) of 0.8. We assume a one-sided test and obtain the intracluster correlation of 0.08 from the baseline survey.

With 44 percent of children in hazardous child labor, we can detect a 19 percent decline in the prevalence of hazardous child labor with 2,296 households from 164 communities, using the assumptions of the previous paragraph.

To calculate the minimum detectable effect, we use the following formula:

$$MDE = (z_{\alpha/2} + z_{\beta})\sqrt{\frac{1}{P(1-P)}}\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{N}}\sqrt{1+(n-1)k}$$

where $z_{\alpha/2}$ and z_{β} are standard normal distribution values corresponding to upper tail probabilities of α/2 and β, and P is the proportion of villages randomized to the treatment. We define N as the number of clusters, c, times the number of observations per cluster, n. k is the intracluster correlation coefficient. For a given sample size N, we prefer c to be large and n to be small as we get a smaller minimum detectable effect with a large number of clusters and small number of observations per cluster, than with a small number of clusters and large number of observations per cluster.

In the case of the KASAMA intervention, with c=164 villages and n=14 observations per village, our minimum detectable effect is a 19 percent decline in child labor. Comparing this to the previous literature on child labor**,** this minimum detectable effect in response to the KASAMA intervention is less than the effects found in interventions that provided cash or in-kind support to family's of child laborers.[7][8]

2.4 Barangay Selection

The sample barangays are in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, and V in the island of Luzon. See Appendix A for maps indicating the sample barangays in each of these regions. Sample barangays were selected using the following criteria:

1. **Prevalence of child labor.** Child labor is particularly prevalent as determined by the National Statistics Office's (NSO), now known as the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *2011 Philippine Survey of Children*. In particular, these regions engage in agricultural production of key exports while some also engage in gold mining.

2. **Absence of KASAMA.** They have not yet received KASAMA, and DOLE intends to target them for livelihood assistance.

3. **No political opposition.** The Local Government Units (LGUs) are open to receiving KASAMA as determined by DOLE's regional focal persons.

[7] Edmonds, E.V. and N. Schady. 2012. "Poverty Alleviation and Child Labor." *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*.
[8] Edmonds, E.V. and M. Shrestha.2014. "You Get What You Pay For: Transitory Effects of Transitory Schooling Support in a Population Vulnerable to Child Labor." *Journal of Development Economics.*

4. **Won't constrain DOLE's annual achievements.** They are not "low hanging fruits" that DOLE can certify as child labor-free within the evaluation period. These are barangays that receive a confluence of support services targeting child labor and are considered in an advanced stage in their effort to eliminate child labor. Excluding these barangays ensures that the constraints imposed by the study's control group will not affect DOLE's annual targets of child labor-free certifications.

5. **Logistically feasible.** The fixed cost of reaching the barangays for the baseline and follow-up survey is within the project's budget.

IPA met with the BWSC and the respective Regional Focal Persons (RFPs) to discuss and finalize these selection criteria, and the RFPs then determined which barangays would be included in the study. As seen in Table 1, Region V has the most number of sample barangays, followed by Region IV-A, II, III, and I with the fewest barangays. As measured by the *2011 Survey on Children*, Regions III and V have the country's highest share of child laborers while Region IV-A has the fourth highest (see full table in Appendix C).

Table 1: Number of Sample Barangays and Percentage Share of Child Laborers by Region

Region	Number of Barangays	Percentage Share of Country's Child Laborers[9]
1	18	3.9%
2	32	4.4%
3	25	10.5%
4-A	34	8.3%
5	55	10.4%
Total	**164**	**37.5%**

Table 2 shows child-weighted statistics of household characteristics in the study sample's barangays compared to the country's population as a whole. Overall, the sample barangays are representative of the country including the household size, number of children aged 10-17 years old, gender breakdown of the household, and average years of education of household members aged 18 and above. However, fewer households in sample barangays own the land they live on than the population as a whole (a 22 percentage point difference), and they are about 28 percent more likely to live in urban areas. See Appendix D for a breakdown of these characteristics by each region included in the study.

Table 2: Household Characteristics of Sample Barangays and Total Population

Household Characteristic	Sample Barangays	Total Population
Fraction owning land house is on	0.13	0.35
Household size	6.30	6.33
Number of kids aged 10-17	2.24	2.25
Fraction of households with an overseas worker	0.08	0.07
Fraction of household members that are female	0.49	0.49
Fraction of households with married heads	0.82	0.83
Fraction of households that are entirely Catholic	0.84	0.77
Years of Education (>18 Years of Age)	7.04	6.60
Fraction of households that are urban	0.55	0.43
Number of Households	126,729	20,171,401

[9] NSO and ILO, 2011 *Survey on Children*

Source: PSA 2010 Census of Population and Housing

2.5 Household Selection

Individual beneficiaries within each barangay were identified by DOLE on the basis that the household has at least one working child. These lists of targeted households provided by DOLE were further validated by IPA field staff with LGUs at the barangay level to ensure the households were still located within the respective barangay and they include working children.

In each barangay, 14 eligible households were selected for inclusion in the study, totaling 2,296 households. If the lists of potential beneficiaries per barangay provided by DOLE included more than 14 households, the IPA Research Associate randomly selected 14 households to interview for the baseline survey. Comparing child-weighted statistics of sample households to the population as a whole in Table 3, we see sample households are less likely to own the land they live on (a 17 percentage point difference) and have adults with about three more years of education. Moreover, sample households are about 44 percent less likely to live in urban areas than the overall population with about 76 percent living in rural areas.[10]

Table 3: Household Characteristics of Sample Households and Total Population

Household Characteristic	Sample Households	Total Population
Fraction of households owning land house is on	0.18	0.35
Household size	6.86	6.33
Number of kids aged 10-17	2.46	2.25
Fraction of households with an overseas worker	0.02	0.07
Fraction of household members that are female	0.47	0.49
Fraction of households with married heads	0.81	0.83
Fraction of households that are entirely Catholic	0.85	0.77
Years of Education (>18 Years of Age)	8.38	6.60
Fraction of households that are urban	0.24	0.43
Number of Households	2,296	20,171,401

Source of total population statistics: PSA 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3 Baseline Data Collection

3.1 Survey Design and Administration

In order to collect information on key outcomes, two surveys were administered during the baseline:

Household Survey. This survey was administered to the household member most informed of the household's economic decisions and collected information such as household economic activity, the time allocation of individuals within the household, the status of household members living elsewhere, and household consumption.

Child Survey. This survey was administered to each child within the household between the ages of 10 and 17 and collected information on the child's time use, school participation, work characteristics, and life satisfaction.

[10] This is due to the fact that we are using child-weighted means for the summary statistics for our sample households, and households in rural areas have more children than households in urban areas.

The surveys were programmed using SurveyCTO, an ODK-based software, and administered using 3G-enabled tablets. The questionnaires and programming structure were tested with non-sample households identified by DOLE during two pilots, one in an urban area of Tanay, Rizal and another in a rural area of Lian, Batangas.

The baseline survey was led by IPA Research Associate Odbayar Batmunkh with guidance from Principal Investigators Eric Edmonds and Caroline Theoharides and IPA Research Manager Peter Srouji. The baseline data cleaning and analysis was conducted with enormous support of IPA Senior Research Associate Marius Karabaczek.

A team of 24 enumerators, 3 field coordinators, 6 auditors, and a field manager and assistant field manager were recruited for baseline data collection and underwent a 6-day training which involved a combination of lectures, role play, and field practice with non-sample households in Tanay, Rizal. The survey was conducted between February 9 and May 23, 2016, and field staff were split into three teams to simultaneously survey Regions III, IV-A, and V, and later Regions I and II. Enumerators were further organized into pairs so they could simultaneously interview the respondent of the household survey and the children for the child survey, helping ensure privacy for the children. IPA field staff were under strict instructions not to mention DOLE or KASAMA during the interview in order to avoid an affiliation that could result in biased data.

The data collection process followed IPA protocols for ensuring high quality data. For example, back checks (re-administration of a small part of a survey) were conducted in a randomly-selected 10% of the sample households and 8% of interviewed children. In each of those households, respondents were re-asked some of the survey. Back-checks indicated that survey teams went to all households and administered the survey in a satisfactory manner.

A total of **2,296 households** and **4,309 children** across these households were interviewed for the baseline survey.

Some challenges faced during field work are the following:

Delayed start of baseline. The baseline survey was initially scheduled to begin in January 2016 and end in March 2016 ahead of the DOLE's rollout of KASAMA in April; it was agreed that KASAMA would not be implemented until after the baseline survey was finished and the randomization results communicated.

However, the majority of respondent lists were not provided to IPA until February, and the need for further validation of these lists extended the timeline of the survey until May (see *Validation* below). Given the delays, it was agreed that DOLE would still wait to implement KASAMA in the study's sample barangays until the randomization results were communicated, though DOLE could begin implementing the program in other non-sample barangays and also begin implementing other DOLE programs unrelated to livelihood assistance and child labor.

Validation. The lists of households targeted for KASAMA to be interviewed sometimes contained households that were not located within the respective barangay or did not have child laborers (e.g. the children are now 18 years old or older). IPA field coordinators validated the lists of targeted households with barangay LGUs, specifically either members of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children, the barangay leader, or *barangay captain*, barangay health workers, or other knowledgeable barangay officials. Often these officials could not fully validate the list of households, which necessitated house-to-house validation. Such validations significantly slowed the progress of the baseline survey until field teams were restructured so there were dedicated staff that could conduct house-to-house validation and set appointments for interviews.

Child availability. The survey team had difficulty finding children available for interviews, primarily while school was in session; they often had to visit households multiple times before all children between the ages of 10 and 17 were successfully interviewed. However, after primary and secondary schools began their summer vacations in March, child availability improved, although some had left their homes for summer vacations. Of those children that were visited for interviews, 1.2 percent were away working, 1.1 percent were on vacation, , 0.1 percent were sick , 0.3 percent had a mental or physical handicap, and 1.2 percent were unavailable for other reasons . Those categorized as "other" include children that were not available because they were at school or out of town for no specified reason.

Table 4: Reasons Children Unavailable for Interviews

Reason not available	Number of children	Percentage of total children visited
At work	55	1.2
On vacation	48	1.1
Sick	15	0.1
Handicapped	27	0.3
Other	55	1.2
Total	**178**	**3.9**

Election-related violence. The survey took place during the campaign season of the 2016 Philippine National Election, when spikes of political violence are known to occur. After a vice mayor and barangay captain were assassinated in the municipality of Jones in Isabela Province where one field team was operating, five barangays were dropped from the sample as the authorities determined these areas potentially unsafe for IPA field staff.

3.2 Household Replacement

After DOLE provided the list of potential KASAMA beneficiaries in each of the sample barangays, the IPA Research Associate randomized these households into two lists for each barangay: a list of 14 households to interview and list of replacement households. Households were replaced for the following reasons: a household could not be located (i.e. not known by barangay residents, migrated, or the residence was not found), did not have children between the ages of 10 and 17, the eligible children were not available, or the household head refused consent for them and/or their children to be interviewed. In these instances, an enumerator requested that their respective field coordinator issue them a new household to interview in order to maintain the target 14 household interviews per barangay. The field coordinator or auditor would conduct checks to verify the enumerators' claims, and when verified, she would issue replacement households in the order they appeared in the randomized list.

The primary reasons for household replacement included households that could not be found and households that did not have children between 10 and 17 years old. In comparison, the lack of availability for interviews (e.g., the children were at school, on vacation, or sick) and household refusals were less of a problem for field teams.

Region 4-A required the highest number of household replacements primarily because the list did not go through preliminary validation before given to IPA whereas the others did. Moreover, replacement levels were high because 1) the list of potential beneficiaries provided only included the names of children and not the parents, making validation difficult, and 2) those areas near Metro Manila tend to have a higher rate of out-migration.

Table 5: Reason for Replacement by Region						
Reason for Replacement	**Region**					
	I	**II**	**III**	**IV-A**	**V**	**Total**
Household not found	82	41	31	202	81	**437**
No children 10-17 years old	37	50	38	171	59	**355**
Household/eligible children not available	21	20	3	11	17	**72**
Household refusal	0	0	5	7	3	**15**
Total	**140**	**111**	**77**	**391**	**160**	**879**

Table 6 shows the mean values of household characteristics for those households that were interviewed from the initial lists of 14 households and those that were interviewed from the replacement lists, demonstrating that the demographic characteristics between them are similar. Moreover, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the characteristics do not jointly differ between households on the original lists and households on the replacement lists (joint F-test equals 1.23).

Table 6: Household Characteristics of Household on Original Lists, Replacement Lists, and for the Full Sample			
Household Characteristics	**Mean of Households on Original Lists (n=1,551)**	**Mean of Households on Replacement Lists (n=745)**	**Mean for Full Sample (n=2,296)**
Size	6.94	6.70	6.86
Number of children < 18 years old	3.98	3.79	3.92
Income (PHP)	25,119.77	24,824.63	25,025.93
Expenditure (PHP)	11,104.37	11,854.05	11,342.72
% Agricultural household	36%	35%	36%
% Household enterprise	24%	22%	24%

3.3 Refusals

As mentioned above, fifteen households refused to be interviewed or have their children interviewed and were subsequently replaced by consenting households. These households largely refused consent because they said they were too busy to be interviewed. Of those household heads that gave consent, approximately 0.6% of children refused to be interviewed. When a child initially refused consent, a more senior field staff member, usually an auditor, would re-visit the household and try to allay any of the child's concerns along with the help of the child's parent or guardian. While many agreed to be interviewed during the second attempt, others were reportedly too shy or simply did not want to be interviewed.

Table 7: Household and Child Refusals		
Level of Refusal	**Number of Refusals**	**Percentage of Total Households/Children Visited**[11]
Household	15	0.5
Child among consenting households	27	0.6

[11] The total number of households visited does not consider those households that could not be located.

Those households that had at least one child refuse consent to be interviewed had a lower average income and operated fewer enterprises than those that consented (Table 8), though we cannot reject the null hypothesis that characteristics do not jointly differ between these types of households (joint F-test equals 1.65). Moreover, the children refusing consent tended to be boys and were less likely to be enrolled in school during the last academic school year (Table 9). Here we reject the null hypothesis that these characteristics do not jointly differ between children who do and do not refuse (joint F-tests equals 3.30).

Table 8. Household Characteristics by Child Consent

Household Characteristic	No Child Refusals in Household	At Least 1 Child Refusal in Household	Full Sample
Size	6.39	7.19	6.40
Number of children < 18 years old	3.45	4.00	3.46
Income (PHP)	22,272.28	9,278.48	22,119.48
Expenditure (PHP)	11,468.24	11,008.92	11,462.84
% Agricultural	36%	41%	36%
% Operating an enterprise	23%	11%	22%

Table 9. Child Characteristics by Child Consent

Child Characteristic	Consenting Children	Refusing Children	Full Sample
% Female	46%	15%	46%
Age	13.36	13.70	13.36
% Enrolled in last academic school year	76%	37%	76%
% Employed	91%	81%	91%

3.4 Barangay Replacement

As mentioned in *election-related violence*, five barangays in Jones municipality of Isabela Province in Region II were dropped because it was deemed unsafe for IPA field staff to operate there given the security situation during the election season. In order to maintain the sample size of 164 barangays, five barangays from Pangasinan in Region I were included in the study upon the recommendation of DOLE. The replacement of barangays occurred before the randomization was conducted.

4 Randomization

4.1 Randomization Method

As described in *Evaluation Design*, the study's 164 sample barangays were randomly and evenly allocated into 82 treatment barangays and 82 control barangays. The control group provides information on how the treatment group would have fared without KASAMA, representing the counterfactual. Any differences that arise between the two groups on the outcomes of interest can then be identified as the impact of the program.

The randomization was conducted by IPA using STATA, a statistical software package, without the presence of any DOLE staff or any DOLE involvement. See Appendix F for maps depicting the treatment and control barangays in each region.

4.2 Stratification

Stratification on key variables helps 1) ensure the randomization is balanced, especially if the sample size is small, 2) increase statistical power, improving the precision of impact estimates, and 3) enable sub-group analyses. The randomization in this evaluation was stratified on the following characteristics: characterization of the barangay as urban or rural[12] and whether all respondent households are beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or not. This stratification was chosen because we anticipate differences in the impact of the program with urbanity and believe there will be important interactions with the 4Ps program. Namely, we are interested in the interaction of KASAMA and 4Ps because we want to know if an income transfer is necessary for the asset transfers from KASAMA to be effective

4.3 Balance Tests

The purpose of conducting balance tests is to demonstrate that the randomization is balanced on key observable variables. In other words, it shows that, on average, the treatment and control groups are statistically identical at the baseline. This is done by looking at the difference in means between variables across treatment and control groups; if there is no statistically significant difference, then balance on such observable characteristics was achieved.

Tables 10 and 11 below show the average values across treatment and control groups of key child-level, household-level, and barangay-level characteristics, respectively. Both tables are organized in the same fashion. After the variable is defined, the first column contains the mean of the variable for the treatment group with its standard deviation in parenthesis. The second column is the mean and the standard deviation of the variable for the control group. The third column is the difference between the treatment and control means along with the standard error of the difference in brackets.

The characteristics of children 10-17 do not appear to vary substantively between our treatment and control groups. The characteristics of study children 10-17 are summarized in Table 10. Our population has an average age of 13 and is slightly more male than female. 52 percent attended school in the last 7 days. More than 3/4ths are engaged in child labor with 45 percent of all children 10-17 in hazardous child labor.

Table 10. Balance on Child-Level Characteristics

Variable	Treatment mean	Control mean	Difference
Age	13.33 (2.18)	13.27 (2.22)	0.06 <0.06>
Fraction female	0.46 (0.50)	0.47 (0.50)	-0.01 <0.01>
School attendance rate in last 7 days	0.53 (0.45)	0.51 (0.46)	0.02 <0.06>
Fraction behind grade for age group	0.04 (0.19)	0.04 (0.19)	-0.00 <0.01>
Fraction employed in last 7 days	0.84 (0.37)	0.81 (0.39)	0.03 <0.02>
Fraction engaged in child labor	0.77 (0.42)	0.76 (0.43)	0.00 <0.02>
Fraction participate in hazardous child labor	0.44	0.45	-0.01

[12] As classified by the PSA's 2010 Census of the Population.

	(0.50)	(0.50)	<0.03>

Household and barangay characteristics also do not appear to vary meaningfully between treatment and control groups. These characteristics are summarized in Table 11. Our average household has 6.9 members, 3.9 of whom are children aged 10-17. Slightly more than a third are agricultural households with less than a quarter having non-agricultural enterprises at baseline. More than half of household spending is on food, and about a third of our households report having some savings. Almost two-thirds of households experienced a shock in the past year. The average barangay population is 3,553.

Table 11. Balance on Household- and Barangay-Level Characteristics

Variable	Treatment mean	Control mean	Difference
Fraction of female respondents	0.81 (0.39)	0.82 (0.39)	-0.01 <0.02>
Household size	6.79 (2.22)	6.93 (2.28)	-0.14 <0.15>
Number of children aged 0-17	3.87 (1.64)	3.97 (1.78)	-0.10 <0.12>
Fraction recipients of other government transfers	0.07 (0.25)	0.07 (0.25)	0.00 <0.01>
Fraction of agricultural households	0.37 (0.48)	0.35 (0.48)	0.02 <0.04>
Fraction of households with non-agricultural enterprises	0.24 (0.42)	0.24 (0.43)	-0.00 <0.03>
Total household income	25,662.69 (67490.75)	24,386.51 (85546.22)	1,276.17 <4445.64>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.69 (0.18)	0.69 (0.19)	0.00 <0.01>
Log of total household expenditure per capita	7.20 (0.64)	7.19 (0.66)	0.00 <0.04>
Fraction reported having savings	0.34 (0.47)	0.34 (0.47)	0.00 <0.03>
Fraction reported having loans	0.78 (0.41)	0.78 (0.42)	0.01 <0.02>
Fraction reported experiencing household shock	0.64 (0.48)	0.65 (0.48)	-0.01 <0.03>
Fraction reported adult missing work due to illness	0.19 (0.40)	0.19 (0.39)	0.01 <0.02>
Fraction having out-migrants	0.17 (0.38)	0.19 (0.39)	-0.02 <0.02>
Barangay population (2010 Census)	3,678.22 (3566.28)	3,428.22 (3775.47)	250.01 <574.15>

Our endline analysis will be based on comparing outcomes between treatment and control groups given all the underlying attributes summarized in these tables. Hence, the relevant question is not whether each of the

individual differences is statistically significant. Rather, we are interested in whether these differences are jointly significant. The null of no differences across all characteristics reported in the tables has an F-Statistic of 0.45, implying that the data provide no reason to be concerned about comparisons between the treatment and control groups.

5 Subgroup Analysis

The purpose of this section is to examine the baseline data to identify what types of subgroup comparisons are feasible.

A subgroup is defined as a subset of the sample where we have proposed to examine heterogeneity in the impact of treatment within that subsample. For example, we might look at the impact of KASAMA in urban areas separately from rural areas.

The analysis plan proposed several subgroups to examine heterogeneity in treatment effects.[13] We organize possible subgroups into 3 categories: stratification variables, demographics, and household and barangay characteristics. Table 12 shows the mean and standard deviation for each subgroup.

Table 12. Summary Statistics for Subgroup Variables

Subgroup	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Detectable Effect
Stratification Variables			
Barangay is urban	23.9%	42.6%	41.5%
All households in barangay receive 4P benefits	38.6%	48.7%	32.2%
Demographic Characteristics			
Child is female	46.6%	49.9%	23.4%
Child aged 10-14	66.3%	47.3%	22.0%
Child is first born	21.0%	40.7%	20.7%
Household and Barangay Characteristics			
Fewer than 4 children in household	45.2%	49.8%	19.1%
Agricultural household	35.9%	48.0%	16.7%
Household has non-agricultural business	23.8%	42.6%	15.8%
Presence of child labor in household	76.5%	42.4%	14.7%
Presence of hazardous child labor in household	63.4%	48.2%	11.4%
Household has savings	34.2%	47.4%	17.3%
Household has loans	78.0%	41.4%	18.1%
Household had a shock	64.4%	47.9%	18.1%
Household had an illness	19.1%	39.3%	18.0%
Food security is above 0	56.8%	49.5%	20.2%
Household receives 4P benefits	87.2%	33.4%	19.8%
Presence of wage employment in household	91.9%	27.3%	19.1%
Export agriculture in Barangay	19.7%	39.8%	37.0%
Inland fishing in Barangay	40.6%	49.1%	28.1%

Subgroup	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Detectable Effect
Stratification Variables			

[13] Some subgroups suggested in the analysis plan have been eliminated from our discussion, because the subgroup ended up being too small in our baseline data.

Barangay is urban	23.9%	42.6%	41.5%
All households in barangay receive 4P benefits	38.6%	48.7%	32.2%
Demographic Characteristics			
Child is female	46.6%	49.9%	23.4%
Child aged 10-14	66.3%	47.3%	22.0%
Child is first born	21.0%	40.7%	20.7%
Household and Barangay Characteristics			
Fewer than 4 children in household	45.2%	49.8%	19.1%
Agricultural household	35.9%	48.0%	16.7%
Household has non-agricultural business	23.8%	42.6%	15.8%
Presence of child labor in household	76.5%	42.4%	14.7%
Presence of hazardous child labor in household	63.4%	48.2%	11.4%
Household has savings	34.2%	47.4%	17.3%
Household has loans	78.0%	41.4%	18.1%
Household had a shock	64.4%	47.9%	18.1%
Household had an illness	19.1%	39.3%	18.0%
Food security is above 0	56.8%	49.5%	20.2%
Household receives 4P benefits	87.2%	33.4%	19.8%
Presence of wage employment in household	91.9%	27.3%	19.1%
Export agriculture in Barangay	19.7%	39.8%	37.0%
Inland fishing in Barangay	40.6%	49.1%	28.1%

A feasible comparison occurs when two criteria are met. First, the treatment and control groups appear comparable within each subsample. For example, we cannot reject the null that predetermined characteristics do not differ between treated and control rural communities nor do they differ between treated and control urban communities. Second, the difference in predetermined characteristics does not differ across the subgroups. For example, we cannot reject the null of no difference in the difference in characteristics between treatment and control groups in rural and urban areas. This would be computed by measuring the difference in a given characteristic between treatment and control barangays in rural areas (A), the difference between treatment and control barangays of that same characteristic in urban areas (B), and testing the null that A=B.

Appendix J shows tables for each of our possible subgroups. For each potential source of heterogeneity, we define the variable in column 1. We use the same variables used to check balance in Section 4 of the baseline report (Tables 10 and 11). Column 2 reports the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the (other) subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). In parenthesis below each difference is the standard error of the reported difference. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above.

A subgroup is feasible if we cannot reject the null hypothesis in our F-test that the differences between treatment and control within our subgroup are jointly equal to zero. A comparison between subgroups is feasible if we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the differences in the difference between the subgroups are jointly equal to zero. We summarize the findings from the tables in Appendix J below.

5.1 Stratification Characteristics

Randomization was stratified by whether a barangay is rural or urban and whether all surveyed households in the barangay received 4Ps or not. In all subgroups, the F-tests of joint significance indicate that comparisons of treatment and control within subgroup are feasible. Further, because the F-test is not significant in the case of the difference in difference, we can compare the effects of KASAMA between the two subgroups. We also test for balance on 22 individual variables. There is a statistically significant difference in the barangay population in rural barangays between the treatment and control group at the 10% level. For whether there is universal 4Ps

coverage, there is a statistically significant difference in the difference between the subgroups at the 10% level for if the child is employed and if the household has savings. With 22 variables and using a 10% level of significance, we would expect roughly 2 variables to be significant due to chance. Thus, these findings are still consistent with our hypothesis that underlying study populations are comparable.

5.2 Demographics

Demographic subgroups will be based on the child's gender, age, if the child is the firstborn, and number of children in the household. Gender differences may arise because of differences in the treatment of boys and girls or their baseline time allocation. For heterogeneity by age, we will examine treatment effects for children 10-14 (inclusive) compared to children 15-17. Differences in treatment effects by age may arise because of differences in time allocation by age and because there are different sets of criteria under the Philippine definition of child labor that are applied to these two age groups (see the child labor definition under *Key Outcomes*). Heterogeneity by if the child is firstborn may arise because firstborn children are born into an older average environment and may have certain traditional responsibilities (especially girls). Finally, we expect heterogeneity by the number of children under age 18 because of differences in the available labor in the household, in the number of activities in the household, and in the value of the resource transfer on a per capita basis.

In all of the demographic subgroups, the F-tests of joint significance indicate that comparisons of treatment and control within subgroup are feasible. Further, because the F-test is not significant in the case of the difference in difference, we can compare the effects of KASAMA between the two subgroups.

A note of caution: for the gender subgroups, there is a statistically significant difference in the difference of food expenditure as a share of total expenditure. With 22 individual variables, at the 5% level of significance this is roughly what we would expect due to chance. In the case of if the child is firstborn, four variables have a statistically significant difference in the difference: child gender, school attendance, hazardous employment, and household loans. Finally, for the number of children in the household, there is a statistically significant difference between the treatment and control groups for households with 4 or more children, as well as a statistically significant difference in the difference for these variables.

5.3 Household and Barangay Characteristics

Household and barangay subgroups will be based on a variety of characteristics that we think are important for the impact of KASAMA. Specifically, we will examine the impact of KASAMA for agricultural versus non-agricultural households, whether the household has a non-agricultural business, presence of child labor in the household, presence of hazardous child labor in the household, whether the household reports having savings, whether the household has loans, whether the household experiences a shock, whether the household receives 4Ps benefits, whether the household is food secure, whether any 25-50 year olds in the household are engaged in wage employment, the presence of export agriculture in the barangay and the presence of inland fishing in the barangay.

In all of the household and barangay subgroups, the F-tests of joint significance indicate that comparisons of treatment and control within subgroup are feasible. Further, in all cases except food security, the F-test is not significant in the case of the difference in difference, indicating that we can compare the effects of KASAMA between the two subgroups. For food security, the F-test is significant at the 10% level. Given the volume of hypothesis tests being conducted, we do not regard this test statistic as a cause for concern. However, we will be attentive to this issue of comparability of underlying populations when we examine how endline impacts differ across food security subgroups.

In terms of individual variables, there are a few statistically significant differences for some of our subgroups. For example, or the presence of a non-agricultural business, the difference in the difference for food expenditure as a share of total expenditure is statistically significant at the 10% level. For whether there is child labor in the household, there are two variables with a statistically significant difference in difference: that the household receives government transfers and that the household has outmigrants. Other differences exist in the tables below.

There are no cases where the number of statistically significant differences in individual variables exceeds what we would expect to happen by chance. We will control for differences in baseline characteristics in our endline analysis, but overall, absent attrition, we should be able to make valid comparisons of treatment effects across all of the subgroups listed in Table 12.

6 Next Steps

6.1 Monitoring System

Through meetings with the BWSC and RFPs, IPA and DOLE agreed on a monitoring plan to help ensure compliance with the randomization results. These results were communicated to DOLE's Regional Offices via a memo from DOLE Secretary Baldoz, which included a list of all treatment and control barangays and a list of all households to receive KASAMA in the treatment barangays.

To ensure each of the fourteen households in the treatment barangays receive KASAMA, DOLE's Provincial Focal Persons (PFPs) will be furnished a list of all households they should target and will use a standardized attendance sheet which beneficiaries must sign during each training session and upon receipt of the asset(s) (See Appendix E*).* The PFP will then scan and send a soft copy of the attendance sheet to IPA within 3 days of each activity, and the sheet will be encoded by IPA. While tracking which households receive KASAMA, IPA will follow up with DOLE if it is discovered any of the households that should be receiving KASAMA are not.

The RFP will encode a Google Sheet on a monthly basis, which specifies which DOLE interventions are provided in each of the sample barangays. This will allow the IPA research to verify that KASAMA is not implemented in any control barangays throughout the evaluation period.

6.2 Follow-Up Survey

IPA will conduct a follow-up survey with the study's sample households and their respective children approximately 18 months after the treatment group has received livelihood benefits. The follow-up survey will include the same key outcome variables as the baseline survey as well as some questions regarding their experience with the KASAMA Program.

In anticipation of some households migrating since the baseline survey, the IPA survey team collected contact details of the household as well as contact details of at least two close friends or relatives whom the household determined would most likely know their whereabouts if they move. This information will aid the survey team during tracking efforts to locate migrating households and help limit attrition during the follow-up survey.

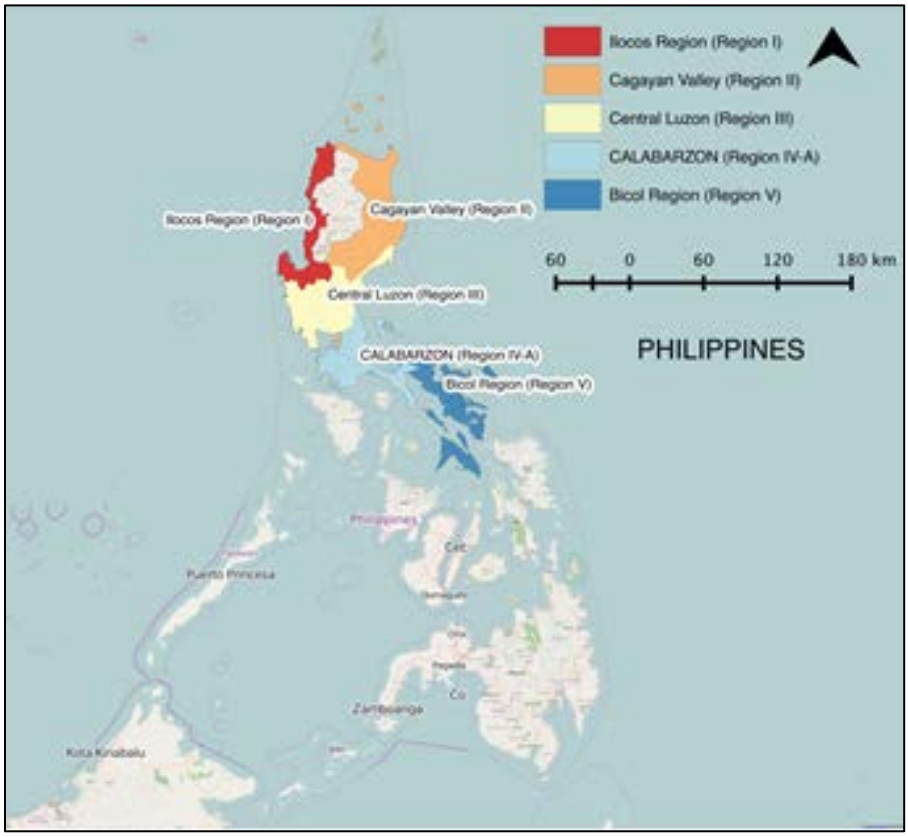
6.3 Implications from Baseline Data

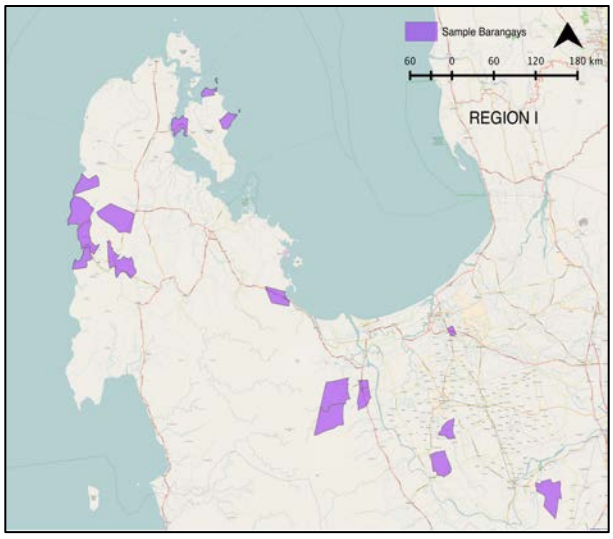
This study is being conducted on a population where more than ¾ of children 10-17 are engaged in child labor and more than half of these child laborers are in hazardous child labor. This is clearly the type of population targeted with the KASAMA intervention.

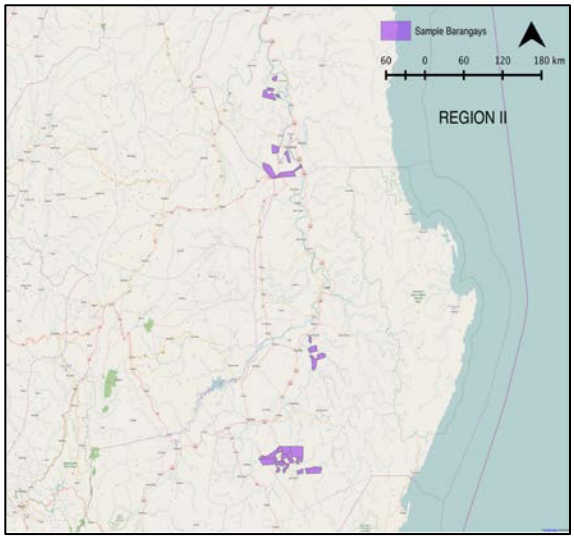
There are a few implications for our endline analysis that follow from our review of the baseline data. First, simple comparisons of means between treatment and control groups look to be a valid comparison. Across the characteristics examined herein, the differences in characteristics are jointly insignificant, implying that the control group is a reasonable counterfactual for how the child labor-related environment of the treatment group should vary absent treatment. Second, there is considerable variation in many of our key outcomes at baseline. Hence, there will be an advantage to our endline analysis to control for baseline characteristics as suggested by the analysis plan. Third, this study is being conducted on an extremely disadvantaged population. As such, it will be important for every effort to be made to track, monitor, and locate subjects for the endline survey. The study has done everything possible at this stage to be able to locate subjects for the endline survey.

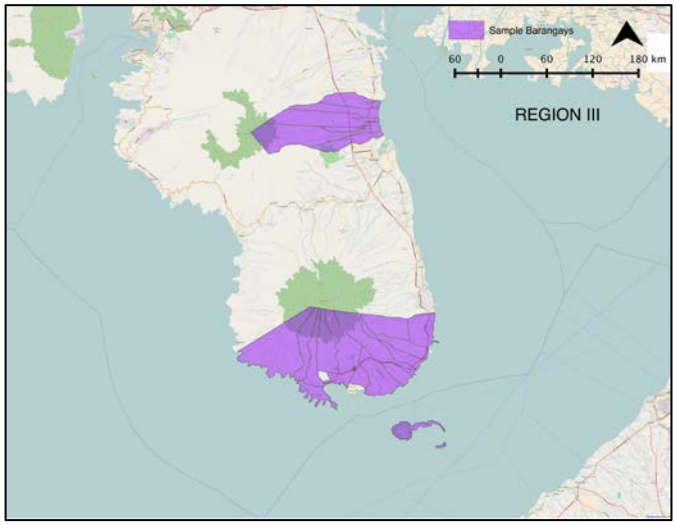
Appendices

Appendix A: Maps of Sample Barangays








Sample Barangays
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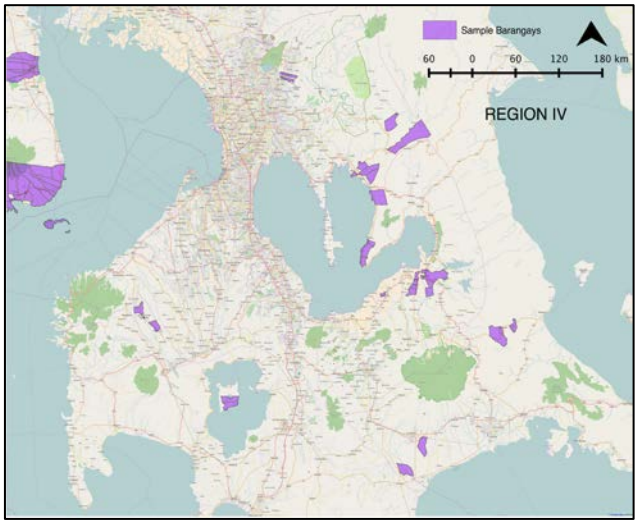
REGION III


Sample Barangays
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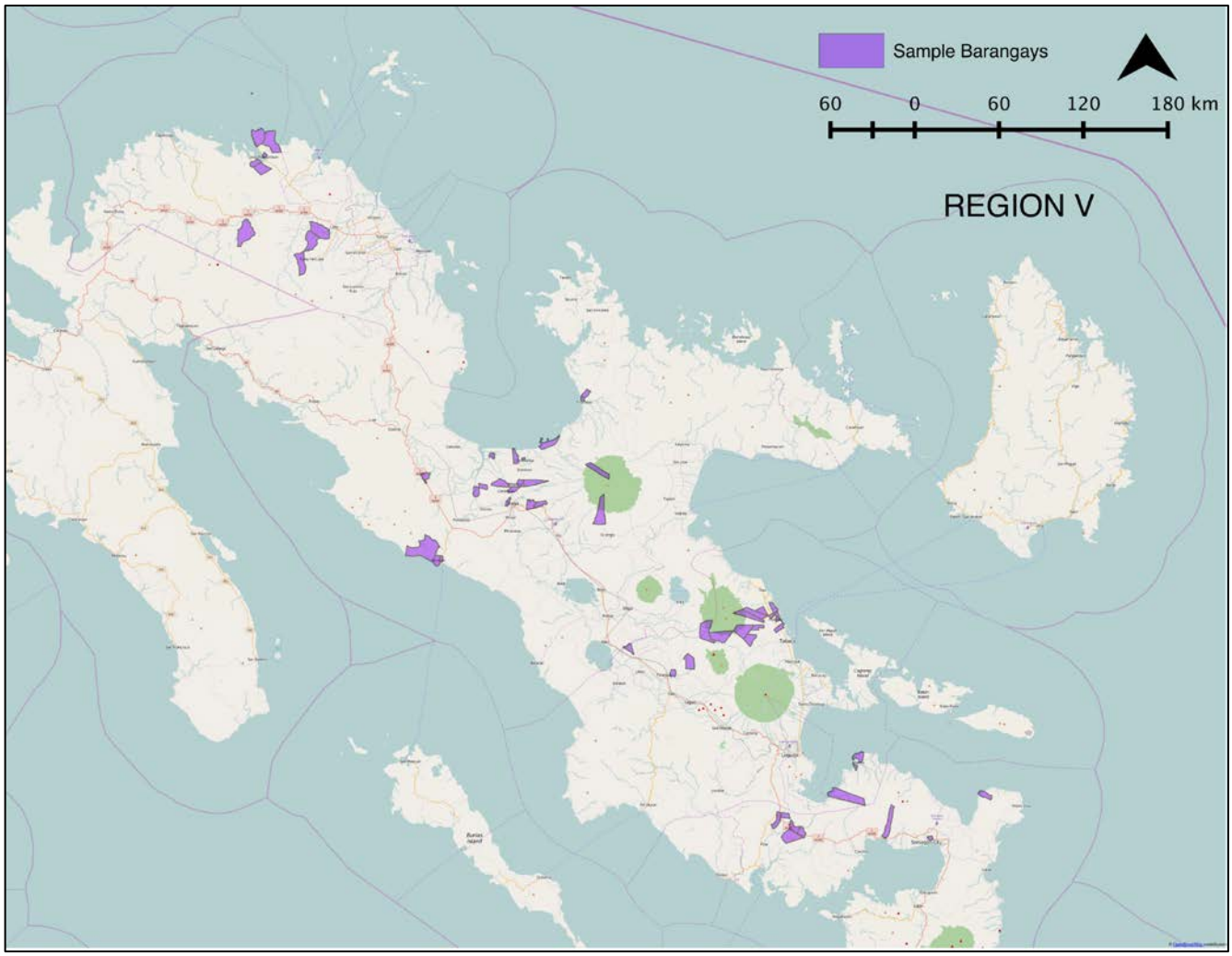
REGION IV


Sample Barangays
60 0 60 120 180 km
REGION V

Appendix B: List of Sample Barangays

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	BARANGAY
1	Pangasinan	Agno	Aloleng
1	Pangasinan	Agno	Bangan-oda
1	Pangasinan	Agno	Boboy
1	Pangasinan	Agno	Macaboboni
1	Pangasinan	Anda	Carot
1	Pangasinan	Anda	Mal-ong
1	Pangasinan	Anda	Tondol
1	Pangasinan	Bani	Dacap Sur
1	Pangasinan	Bani	Quinaoayan
1	Pangasinan	Bautista	Diaz
1	Pangasinan	Bugallon	Hacienda
1	Pangasinan	Bugallon	Laguit Padilla
1	Pangasinan	Bugallon	Poblacion
1	Pangasinan	Bugallon	Umanday
1	Pangasinan	Calasiao	San Miguel
1	Pangasinan	San Carlos City	Bacnar
1	Pangasinan	Sual	Poblacion
1	Pangasinan	Urbiztondo	Dalangiring
2	Cagayan	Amulung	Alituntung
2	Cagayan	Amulung	Annafatan
2	Cagayan	Amulung	Casingsingan Norte
2	Cagayan	Amulung	Cordova
2	Cagayan	Amulung	Goran
2	Cagayan	Enrile	Lanna
2	Cagayan	Enrile	Lemu Norte
2	Cagayan	Enrile	Liwan Sur
2	Cagayan	Enrile	Maddarulug Norte
2	Cagayan	Enrile	Roma Sur
2	Isabela	Cauayan City	Casalatan
2	Isabela	Cauayan City	San Pablo
2	Isabela	Cauayan City	Sinippil
2	Isabela	Cauayan City	Union
2	Isabela	Jones	Abdulam
2	Isabela	Jones	Abulan
2	Isabela	Jones	Brgy. 1
2	Isabela	Jones	Dalibubon
2	Isabela	Jones	Diarao
2	Isabela	Jones	Dibuluan
2	Isabela	Jones	Lacab
2	Isabela	Jones	Linamanan

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	BARANGAY
2	Isabela	Jones	Malannit
2	Isabela	Jones	Minuri
2	Isabela	Jones	Namnama
2	Isabela	Jones	Napallong
2	Isabela	Jones	Palagao
2	Isabela	Jones	Papan Este
2	Isabela	Jones	Pungpongan
2	Isabela	Jones	San Isidro
2	Isabela	Jones	San Sebastian
2	Isabela	Jones	San Vicente
3	Bataan	Abucay	Bangkal
3	Bataan	Abucay	Calaycayan
3	Bataan	Abucay	Capitangan
3	Bataan	Abucay	Gabon
3	Bataan	Abucay	Laon
3	Bataan	Abucay	Mabatang
3	Bataan	Abucay	Omboy
3	Bataan	Abucay	Salian
3	Bataan	Abucay	Wawa
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Alas-asin
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Alion
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Balon-Anito
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Baseco
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Bayangas II
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Biaan
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Cabcaben
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Ipag
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Lucanin
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Malaya
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Maligaya
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Mt. View
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Poblacion
3	Bataan	Mariveles	San Carlos
3	Bataan	Mariveles	San Isidro
3	Bataan	Mariveles	Townsite
4	Batangas	San Nicolas	Alas-as
4	Batangas	San Nicolas	Pulang-Bato
4	Cavite	General Emilio Aguinaldo	Castanos Lejos
4	Cavite	General Emilio Aguinaldo	Poblacion IV
4	Cavite	General Emilio Aguinaldo	Tabora
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Binan
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Buboy

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	BARANGAY
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Cabanbanan
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Dingin
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Magdapio
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Maulawin
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Pinagsanjan
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	Sabang
4	Laguna	Pagsanjan	San Isidro
4	Laguna	Pila	Santa Clara Sur (Pob.)
4	Quezon	Candelaria	San Andres
4	Quezon	Candelaria	San Isidro
4	Quezon	Sampaloc	Banot
4	Quezon	Sampaloc	Bataan
4	Quezon	Sampaloc	Bayongon
4	Quezon	Sampaloc	Bilucao
4	Rizal	Jala-Jala	Bayugo
4	Rizal	Jala-Jala	Punta
4	Rizal	Jala-Jala	Third District (Pob.)
4	Rizal	Pililla	Bagumbayan (Pob.)
4	Rizal	Pililla	Hulo (Pob.)
4	Rizal	Pililla	Quisao
4	Rizal	San Mateo	Guitnang Bayan I (Pob.)
4	Rizal	San Mateo	Guitnang Bayan Ii (Pob.)
4	Rizal	San Mateo	Malanday
4	Rizal	Tanay	Daraitan
4	Rizal	Tanay	Sampaloc
4	Rizal	Tanay	Tandang Kutyo (Pob.)
4	Rizal	Tanay	Wawa (Pob.)
5	Albay	Malinao	Balza
5	Albay	Malinao	Bariw
5	Albay	Malinao	Baybay
5	Albay	Malinao	Bulang
5	Albay	Malinao	Jonop
5	Albay	Malinao	Malolos
5	Albay	Malinao	Ogob
5	Albay	Malinao	Payahan
5	Albay	Malinao	Quinarabasahan
5	Albay	Malinao	Sugcad
5	Albay	Malinao	Tagaytay
5	Albay	Malinao	Tanawan
5	Albay	Manito	Buyo
5	Albay	Manito	Cawayan

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	BARANGAY
5	Albay	Manito	Cawit
5	Albay	Polangui	Alnay
5	Albay	Polangui	Balaba
5	Albay	Polangui	Cotnogan
5	Albay	Polangui	Danao
5	Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	Calero
5	Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	Luklukan Sur
5	Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	Nakalaya
5	Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	North Poblacion
5	Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	Osmena
5	Camarines Norte	Labo	Benit
5	Camarines Norte	Labo	Dalas
5	Camarines Norte	Labo	Exciban
5	Camarines Norte	Labo	Napaod
5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	Bonot Sta. Rosa
5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	Dominirog
5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	Harobay
5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	San Lucas
5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	Sta. Isabel
5	Camarines Sur	Camaligan	San Roque
5	Camarines Sur	Canaman	San Agustin
5	Camarines Sur	Canaman	San Francisco
5	Camarines Sur	Canaman	San Roque
5	Camarines Sur	Libmanan	San Isidro
5	Camarines Sur	Magarao	Bell
5	Camarines Sur	Magarao	Carangcang
5	Camarines Sur	Magarao	Sta. Lucia
5	Camarines Sur	Naga City	Concepcion Grande
5	Camarines Sur	Naga City	Del Rosario
5	Camarines Sur	Ocampo	Guinaban
5	Camarines Sur	Pasacao	Caranan
5	Camarines Sur	Pasacao	San Cirilo
5	Camarines Sur	Pasacao	Sta. Rosa
5	Camarines Sur	Tinambac	Sogod
5	Sorsogon	Pilar	Del Rosario
5	Sorsogon	Pilar	Inang
5	Sorsogon	Pilar	Mercedes
5	Sorsogon	Pilar	Putiao
5	Sorsogon	Pilar	Salvacion
5	Sorsogon	Sorsogon City	Balogo
5	Sorsogon	Sorsogon City	Bulabog

Appendix C: Working Children 5 to 17 Years Old by Age, Sex, and Region

Working children 5 to 17 years old by age, sex and region: 2011 SOC

Region	Total			5 to 9 years old			10 to 14 years old			15 to 17 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines												
Number (in thousands)	3,312	2,082	1,230	292	161	132	1,258	783	474	1,762	1,138	624
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	4.8	4.0	6.2	8.7	8.6	8.9	4.1	3.5	5.2	4.6	3.7	6.3
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Region I - Ilocos Region	3.8	4.1	3.1	1.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.6	4.5	5.1	3.5
Region II - Cagayan Valley	3.8	4.1	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.7
Region III - Central Luzon	8.7	9.4	7.6	7.9	9.4	6.0	9.2	10.1	7.7	8.6	9.0	7.8
Region IVA - CALABARZON	10.0	9.1	11.5	13.4	11.6	15.6	9.6	8.8	11.0	9.7	9.0	10.9
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.1	7.4	5.2	4.8	5.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Region V- Bicol	9.2	9.9	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.9	9.6	10.4	8.2	9.1	9.8	7.7
Region VI - Western Visayas	7.9	7.7	8.1	4.2	3.9	4.5	6.9	7.1	6.7	9.1	8.7	9.8
Region VII - Central Visayas	8.3	8.1	8.6	10.2	10.4	9.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	7.5	7.2	8.0
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.2	7.7	6.3	5.6	6.8	4.2	8.1	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.1
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6.0	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.2	5.7	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.4
Region X - Northern Mindanao	8.3	7.2	10.2	10.7	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.5	11.5	7.0	5.9	9.0
Region XI - Davao	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.3
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.3
Region XIII - Caraga	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.7	1.7	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.2	2.2

Source: NSO and ILO, *2011 Survey on Children*

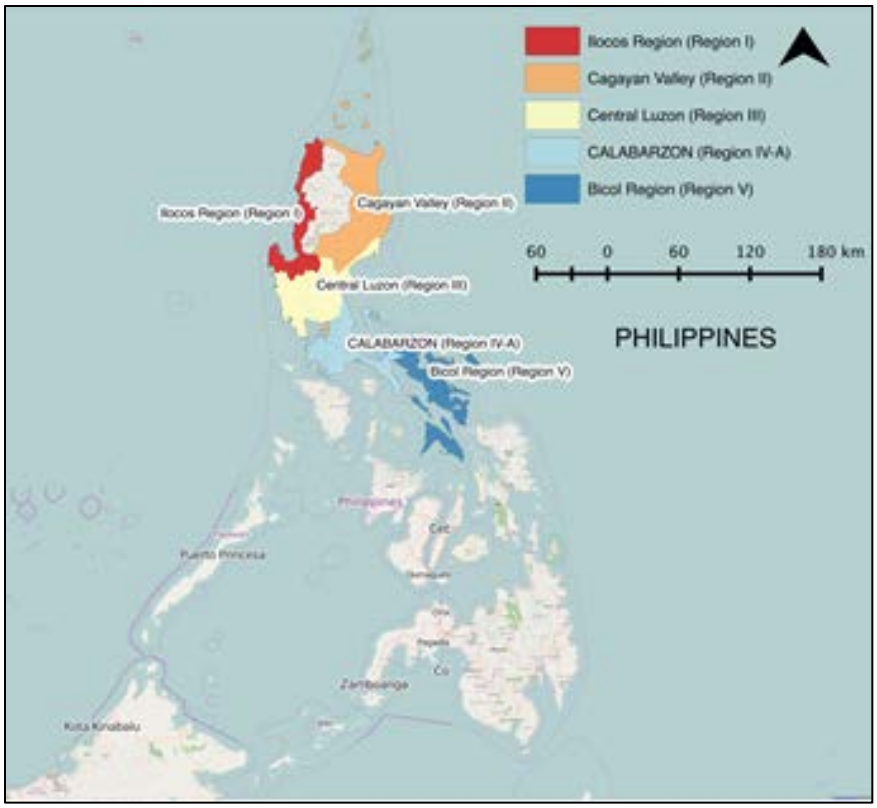
Appendix D: Comparison of Study Barangays to Overall Philippines by Region

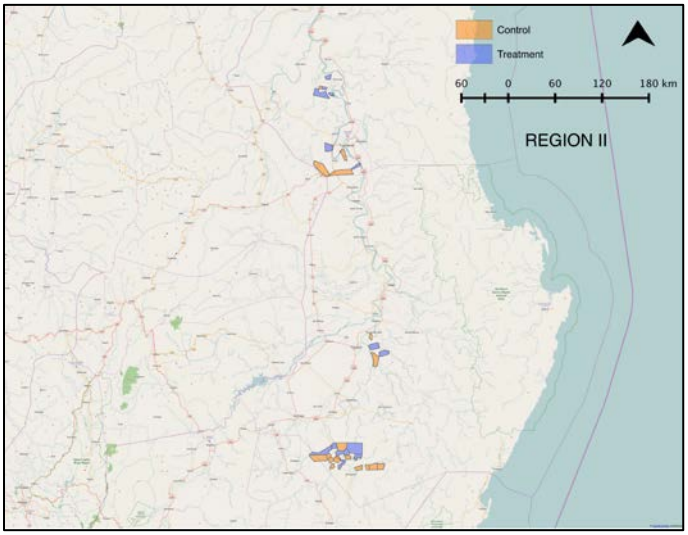
	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4A		Region 5	
Household Characteristics	**Sample Barangays**	**Total Population**	**Sample Barangays**	**Total Population**	**Sample Barangays**	**Total Population**	**Sample Barangays**	**Total Population**	**Sample Barangays**	**Total Population**
Fraction owning land house is on	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.37	0.406	0.00	0.00
Household size	6.35	6.18	6.03	5.99	5.87	6.07	6.13	6.099	6.84	6.81
Number of kids aged 10-17	2.31	2.18	2.11	2.10	2.07	2.15	2.18	2.17	2.45	2.44
Fraction with an overseas worker	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.03
Fraction that are female	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49
Fraction with married heads	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83
Fraction that are entirely Catholic	0.79	0.80	0.71	0.74	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.87	0.94	0.93
Years of Education (>18 Years of Age)	7.19	7.12	6.69	6.47	7.22	7.04	7.25	7.16	6.63	6.70
Fraction of households that are urban	0.45	0.13	0.000	0.11	0.84	0.51	0.71	0.58	0.29	0.14
Number of Households	15,940	1,050,605	8,065	727,327	30,437	2,238,994	43,847	2,833,479	28,440	602,131

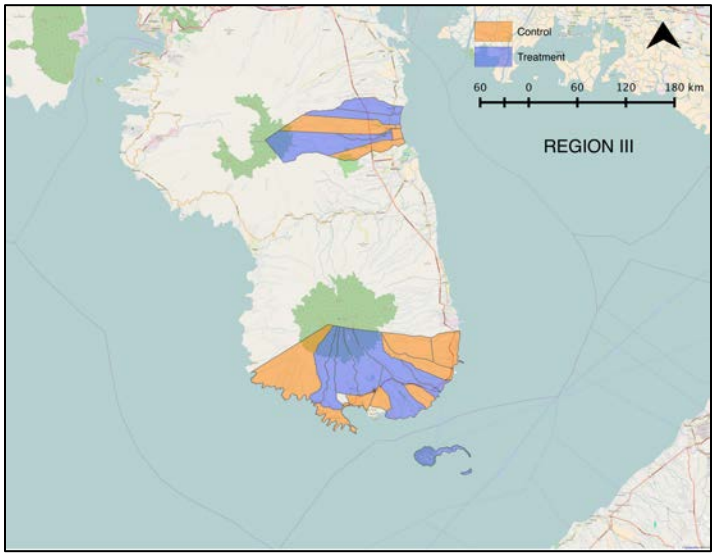
Appendix E: Comparison of Sample Households to Overall Philippines by Region

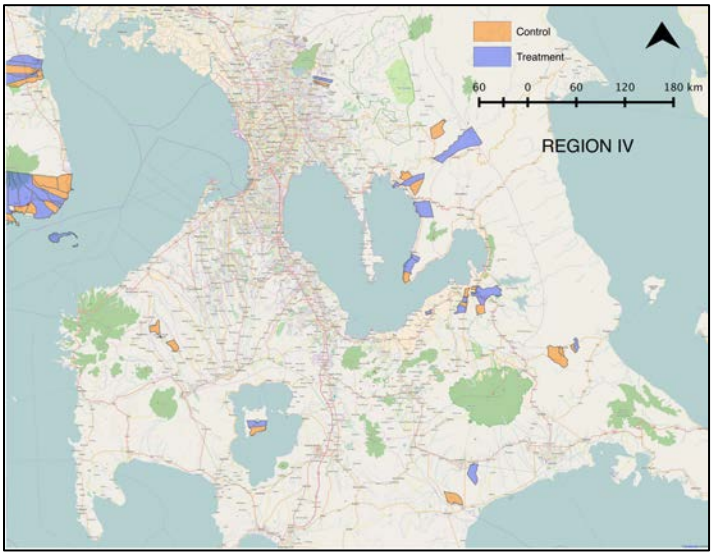
	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4A	
Household Characteristics	**Sample HHs**	**Total Population**	**Sample HHs**	**Total Population**	**Sample HHs**	**Total Population**	**Sample HHs**	**Total Population**
Fraction owning land house is on	0.15	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.13	0.41	0.20	0.41
Household size	6.45	6.18	6.10	6.00	6.93	6.07	6.93	6.10
Number of kids aged 10-17	2.42	2.18	2.17	2.10	2.43	2.15	2.35	2.17
Fraction with an overseas worker	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.10
Fraction that are female	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.50
Fraction with married heads	0.82	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.75	0.83	0.74	0.81
Fraction that are entirely Catholic	0.77	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.83	0.81	0.87
Years of Education (>18 Years of Age)	10.59	7.12	8.77	6.47	9.59	7.04	9.53	7.16
Fraction of households that are urban	0.30	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.69	0.51	0.32	0.58
Number of Households	252	1,050,605	448	727,327	350	2,238,994	476	2,833,479

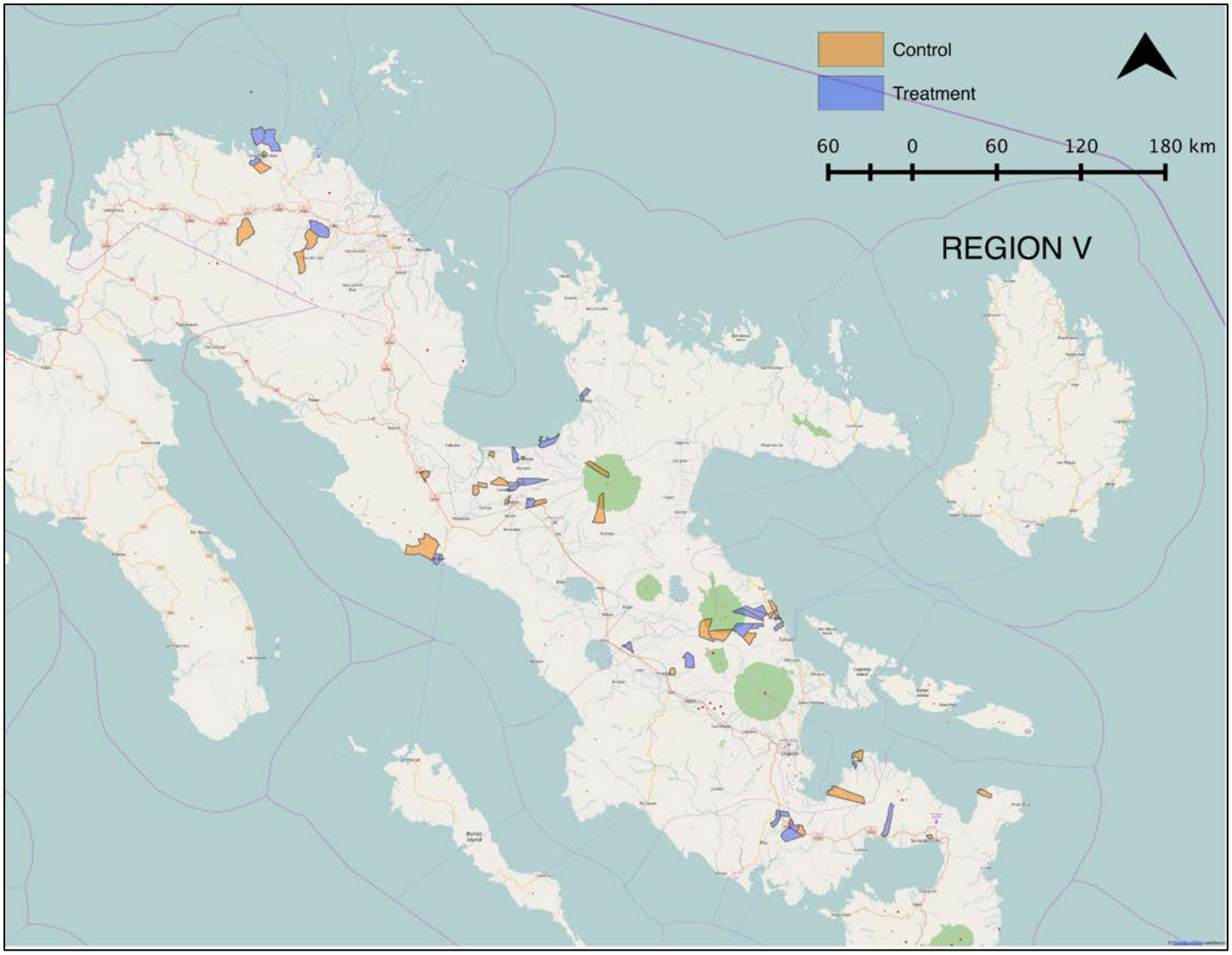
Appendix F: Maps of Sample Barangays by Treatment Status






Control
Treatment
60 0 60 120 180 km
REGION III


Control
Treatment
60 0 60 120 180 km
REGION IV


Control
Treatment
60 0 60 120 180 km
REGION V

Appendix G: Sample Monitoring Template

Department of Labor and Employment
KASAMA Kabuhayan Program
Attendance Sign-in Sheet

Region: **Province:** **Municipality:** **Barangay:**

No	Last Name	First Name	Address	Phone Number	Type of Asset Given	Value of Asset	Date	Signature	Training 1 Date Describe type of training	Signature	Training 2 Date Describe type of training	Signature	Training 3 Date	Training 3: Describe type of training	Signature	Comments

Appendix H: Household Questionnaire

Section 0: Identification				
S.N.	**Question**	Response	Notes	Skip Destination
0	**Field Officer: What is your name?**	Select from preloaded list of Field Officers		
1	**Enter Unique Household Identification Number**		This is used to load names and addresses from DOLE provided lists of Potential Beneficiaries	
2	**[Display the name and address of respondent from previously entered UniqueID]**			
3	**Is this the correct respondent? Yes/No**		This questions is used to confirm if the enumerator entered the correct UniqueID that is linked to their assigned household	
4	**Record the location of the main entrance of the household.**			
4.01	**Latitude**			
4.02	**Longitude**			
4.03	**Altitude**	meters		
5	**Province**	Province Code		
6	**Municipality / City**	Muni Code		
7	**Barangay**	Barangay Code		
8	**Household Number**	HH #		
9	**ENTER THE NEAREST LANDMARK**			
10	**Date of interview**			
10.01	**Day**	##		
10.02	**Month**	##		
10.03	**Year**	####		
11	**Time of Start of Interview**			
11.01	**Hour (in 24 hour format)**	##		
11.02	**Minutes**	##		
12	**Respondent Name**			
13	**Location of Survey**	Location codes		

Location codes				
1 Respondent's house				
2 Other:_____				

Instructions to Interviewer: Conduct this interview in private. Read the following statements to the respondent and answer any questions the individual may have. If the individual asks about the sponsorship of the study and how the findings will be used, read the explanation that has been provided to you. Do not begin the interview until all questions have been addressed and the individual has agreed to participate in the study.
Hello, my name is _____. I am from Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), a non-profit research organization dedicated to finding innovative solutions to development issues in various countries. I am visiting you today because we are a conducting a study about household economic activity and welfare. The purpose of this survey is to better understand characteristics of households in [regions TDB], and also to learn relevant information about the economic activity of household members, including children. We hope our findings will help inform organizations working to support households like yours and to improve livelihoods throughout the Philippines. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey, which will ask questions regarding the composition of your household as well as the education, economic activity, income, and consumption of you and your household members. The survey will require approximately 90 minutes of your time. For participating in this survey, you will receive a small token gift. I or another member of our survey team will return in 24 months for a follow-up survey, but you can choose not to participate in the follow-up interview if you wish. This research will help us better understand the needs of the community in order to improve future interventions directed toward households in this region. You may experience distress over the nature of some of the questions, specifically those questions related to children in this household. Please know that all your answers will be kept confidential, and no names will be stored or published with survey responses. Only research staff will have access to any data that could potentially identify you. Participation in this study and in this interview is completely voluntary. You are free to decline to participate, to end participation at any time for any reason, or to refuse to answer any individual questions. There is no penalty for refusing to participate or to not answer any individual question. If you have any questions or concerns please contact me at 0921-210-4620 or IPA Country Director Nassreena Sampaco-Baddiri at (632) 900-6190.

Would you be willing to participate in the study?	
	If No, Why don't you want to take part in the survey?
If so, may we begin?	
	If No, Why can't we begin?

Section 1: Household Roster

I would like to begin by getting a sense of who is in the household. I consider someone a household member if they (1) sleep in the same housing unit and (2) have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food. This includes individuals who are not currently in the household, but will return within 30 days of their initial departure, sleep in this housing unit, and have a common preparation/consumption of food.

The following household roster section is to be filled in simultaneously by the Field Officer that is interviewing children		**S. N.**
How many people live in this household, including you?	[The following questions B-F will repeat this number of times]	**A**
What is the full name of household member #NUMBER?		**B**
What is the age of NAME?	Integer	**C**
What is the gender of NAME?	Male/Female	**D**
What is the relation of NAME to the respondent?	Relation Code	**E**
Does NAME sleep in the same housing unit as other household members and have a common arrangement in the preparation of food?	Yes/No	**F**
IF QUESTION "C" IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE, ASK PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF EACH CHILD — May I talk with your children in private?	Yes/No	**G**
IF QUESTION "C" IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE, ASK PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF EACH CHILD — If No, Why don't you want your children to take part in the survey?	Specify	**H**

IF QUESTION G = NO FOR ANY ELIGIBLE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD, END HOUSEHOLD AND CHILD SURVEYS

[Following questions are only asked if the specific individual answers Yes to Question F]

Person Identifier (PID)

Question	**S. N.**
(IF AGE IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE) Is Guardian a Member of Household?	
(IF AGE IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE) If Yes, who is he/she ? (PID)	
(IF AGE IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE) If No, What is the name of the guardian? (textbox)	
Year of Birth	**1**
Marital status (marriage code)	**2**

Born in this Community? Yes (1) or No(0)	**3**
Present in the house at some point on the day of interview? Yes(1) or No(0)	**4**
{SKIP IF LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF AGE] Highest Education level completed (education code)	**5**
Was this grade completed through ALS (Alternative Learning System), PEPT (Philippine Education Placement Test), home schooling, or another non-traditional mode of education?	**9**
EDUCATION QUESTIONS for Persons above 3 and below 25	
Is (Name) currently attending school/college? This could be in a traditional classroom-based school or non-traditional mode such as ALS. (1=Yes; 0=No, Skip to time allocation if NO)	**10**
At what grade is (Name) currently studying? (education code)	**11**
What type of school is (Name) attending? (school type code)	**12**
How much did you have to pay in fees to (Name)'s school in order to enroll (Name) in (Name)'s current grade?	**13**
In the last 12 months, how much has this household spent out of pocket for (Name)'s education beyond the school fees you just mentioned. Please consider uniforms, books, PTO fees, bus or transport fees, school supplies, and anything else you believe (Name) needs in order to attend school	**14**
In the past 7 days, how many days did (Name) go to school?	**15**
In the past 7 days, how many days was (Name)'s school open for teaching?	**16**
What is the lowest level of education you can imagine (Name) completing? (education code)	**17**
What is the highest level of educaiton you can imagine (Name) completing? (education code)	**18**
What level of schooling do you expect (Name) to complete? (education code)	**19**
TIME ALLOCATION QUESTIONS for Persons above age 6	
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months working or helping on farm land owned, rented or leased by the household? (1=Yes; 0=No)	**20**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months tending animals owned, rented, leased, or managed by the household? (1=Yes 0=No)	**21**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months working in business (aside from farming or tending) operated by ${namefromearlier} or any household member? (1=Yes 0=No)	**22**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months fishing? (1=Yes 0=No)	**23**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months doing casual labor nearby (farming other households' land, daily construction work, etc.)? EXCLUDE SALARIED JOBS (1=Yes 0=No)	**24**

Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months doing housework in another household for pay? (1=Yes 0=No)	**25**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months working in a salaried or formal job? (1=Yes 0=No)	**26**
Did (Name) spend any time in the last 12 months migrating to another town, village, city, or country for work (meaning that they spend nights away from home for this work)? (1=Yes 0=No)	**27**
During the last 12 months, how many hours in total did (Name) spend in these activities in a typical week including travel time to and from work?	**28**
During the past 12 months, how many hours did (Name) spend in collection activities in a typical week? This would include fetching water and wood and should include travel time from this residence.	**29**
During the past 12 months, how many hours did (Name) spend doing household chores such as cooking, cleaning, shopping, taking care of others, etc in a typical week?	**30**
In the last 12 months, has (Name) started any new types of work or economic activity that (Name) did not engage in before the last 12 months? (1=Yes; 0=No)	**31**
If so, what type of activity? (activity code)	**32**
Over the last 12 months, how much did (NAME) earn from employment? This includes all income that (NAME) received as a wage from another person or entity but excluding self-employment such as trading, driving a pedicab for oneself, farming, or fishing.	**32**
Was (Name) sick or injured in the past four weeks? (1=Yes 0=No)	**33**
What illness/injury was suffered ? (code) (List up to three)	**34**
Which illnesses are long-term ? (List up to three) (SELECT FROM SUBSET OF ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTION)	**35**
Did (Name) consult a health care provider for the illness/injury? (1=Yes 0=No)	**36**
In the past four weeks how many days of work/school were missed by (Name) due to illness/injury?	**37**
Has the household been able to pay for treatment of this person? (1=Yes 0=No)	**38**
How much in total has been spent on treatment because of this illness/injury, including doctor's visits, hospitalization, medicine, tests, X-rays,faith healer costs and costs of traveling to get treatment?	**39**
Ask for Persons Below the Age of 18	
Is (Name)'s mother a part of the household? (1=Yes 0=No)	**40**
If so, who is she? (PID)	**41**
If not, is she alive? (1=Yes 0=No)	**42**
{If Died} How old was (Name) when the mother died?	**43**
{If not in HH} How old was (Name) when (Name)'s mother stopped living with her?	**44**
What was the highest level of education (Name)'s mother completed? (education code)	**45**
{If not dead} Where is (Name)'s Mother currently living? (location code)	**46**

{if not dead} What is (Name)'s Mother currently doing in that location? (activity code)	**47**
Is (Name)'s father a part of the household ? (1=Yes 0=No)	**48**
If so, who is he? (PID)	**49**
If not, is he alive? (1=Yes 0=No)	**50**
{If Dead} How old was (Name) when the father died?	**51**
How old was (Name) when (Name)'s father stopped living with (Name)?	**52**
What was the highest level of education (Name)'s father completed? (education code)	**53**
{If not dead} Where is (Name)'s Father currently living? (location code)	**54**
{If not dead} What is (Name)'s Father currently doing in that location? (Activity Code)	**55**

Section 3: Gifts and Remittances

Gifts Given: Now I would like to ask you about any money or items your HH has given as a gift or remittance to **non-household** members in the **last 12 months.**

ID		
In the past 12 months, did you or other members of your household give any monetary gifts to non-household members?	**1**	0 No ; 1 Yes
What was the total value of these monetary gifts? (Pesos)	**2**	
In the past 12 months, did you or other members of your household give gifts other than money to non-household members?	**3**	0 No ; 1 Yes
What was the total value of these non-monetary gifts? (Pesos)	**4**	

Gifts Received: Now I would like to ask you about any money or items you or your household members have received as a gift or remittance by non-household members in the **last 12 months.**

ID		
In the past 12 months, did you or other members of your household receive any monetary gifts from non-household members?	**5**	
What was the total value of these monetary gifts? (Pesos)	**6**	
In the past 12 months, did you or other members of your household receive gifts other than money from non-household members?	**7**	
What was the total value of these non-monetary gifts? (Pesos)	**8**	

Section 4: Background and Informant Information

S.N.	Question	Response Codes
1	What language do you normally speak at home?	language codes
3	What is the ethnicity of this household?	ethnicity codes
4	What is your religion?	religion code

5	What type of employment is most important to this household's economic well-being?	Economy Code
6	Does any member of the household have a bank account?	0 No ; 1 Yes
7	How long does it take you to travel from your house to the nearest bank?	minutes
9	How long does it take you to travel from your house to the nearest health clinic or doctor?	minutes
10	How long does it take you to travel from your house to the nearest elementary school?	minutes
11	How long does it take you to travel from your house to the nearest high school?	minutes
12	How would you describe the area you live	rural code
13	What is the household's main source of drinking water?	Drinking
14	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	Cooking
15	What type of construction materials are the outer walls made of	walls
16	What is the tenure status of the property occupied by the household	tenure
17	What type of toilet facility does the household have	toilet
18	Is there electricity in the house?	0 No; 1 Yes
19	Who is the primary decision maker in the household for day-to-day purchases?	relation code
20	Who is the primary decision maker in the household for large, infrequent purchases? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	relation code
21	In the past 12 months, did you or other members of your household particpate in any gambling, raffles, or sweepstakes?	0 No; 1 Yes
22	[IF YES to 21] In the past 12 months, how much did you or other members of your household spend on gambliing, raffles, or sweepstakes?	peso value
23	[IF YES to 21] In the past 12 months, how much did you or other members of your household win from gambliing, raffles, or sweepstakes?	peso value
Next we would like to ask you about events that this household experienced in the last 12 months. Has the household experienced () during the last 12 months?		
24	Death among household members	0 No; 1 Yes

25	Grave illness among household member requiring hospitalization or continuous medical treatment	0 No; 1 Yes
26	Loss of employment or business failure of household member	0 No; 1 Yes
27	Any loss due to fire, earthquake, typhoon, flood, or other disaster	0 No; 1 Yes
28	Harvest failure	0 No; 1 Yes
29	Displacement due to natural / manmade disaster, armed conflict, infrastructure development project, or for other reasons	0 No; 1 Yes

Section 5: Household Assets

At present does your household fully or partly own any of the following (prompt for each item listed below)?

	Assets	Number owned (0 if do not own)	Total value (Peso)	
1	**House**			
2	**Landline/Wireless Telephone**			
3	**Cell Phone**			
4	**Sofa**			
5	**Chairs**			
6	**Table**			
7	**Clock/Watch**			
8	**Bicycle**			
9	**Tricycle**			
10	**Motorbike**			
11	**Motorized Boat/Banca**			
12	**Other Motorized Vehicle**			
13	**Radio, Tape, or CD Player**			
14	**Beds**			
15	**Mattresses**			
16	**Solar Panel**			
17	**Generator**			
18	**Television**			
19	**VCR/DVD**			
20	**Computer**			
21	**Farmtools**			
22	**Wheelbarrow**			
23	**Cart**			
24	**Kerosene or propane stove**			
25	**Stove with Oven/Gas Range**			
26	**Refrigerator**			
27	**Clothes Washing Machine**			
28	**Air Conditioner**			
29	Electric Fan			
30	**Fishing Net**			
31	Pedicab			
32	Rice Stocks [Un-milled dry rice]			

	Question	
29	**In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive benefits from the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)? (1=Yes, 0=No)**	
30	**When (month and year) did you or that household member become a beneficiary of the 4Ps?**	|_|_| month / |_|_|_|_| year
31	**How many times were these benefits received in the past 12 months?**	
32	**How much did your household receive in total from the 4Ps in the past 12 months?**	
33	**How much did your household receive in total from the 4Ps in the past 4 weeks?**	
34	**Was this the same, larger, or smaller than your household's typical 4Ps benefit?**	
35	**Other than 4P's, did you or any member of your household receive any other money from a government transfer in the past 12 months? (for example: GSIS, SSS, or scholarships)**	
36	**{If YES to 34} How much did your household receive in total from these government transfers in the past 12 months (excluding 4Ps)?**	
37	**{If YES to 34} What government transfers did you received in the past 12 months? (Transfer codes) (Select all that apply)**	

Section 6: Land and Agriculture

Now I would like to ask you some questions about how much and what you cultivate. [**Explain to respondent that one acre = 64mx64m]**

Does your household own the land you live on? In other words, you don't have a sharecropping arrangement, rent it, or have an arrangement where it must eventually be returned to someone. (1=Yes 0=No)	**1**	
[If yes to 1] What unit is the land measured in?	**2**	
[IF Yes to 1] How many units is this land?	**3**	
[If yes to 1] Who owns this land?	**4**	
Does your household own any land separate from the land you live on? In other words, you don't have a sharecropping arrangement, rent it, or have an arrangement where it must eventually be returned to someone. (1=Yes 0=No)	**5**	

[If yes to 5] What unit is the land measured in? (Hectares,Acres,Tupong, Square Meters)	**6**	
[If yes to 5] How many units is this land?	**7**	
[If yes to 5] Who owns this land? (See ownership codes)	**8**	
In the past 12 months, did your household rent any land from someone outside your household? (1=Yes 0=No)	**9**	
[IF YES] How much did your household pay to rent this land in last 12 months (in Peso)?	**10**	
In the past 12 months did your household sharecrop any land? (1=Yes 0=No)	**11**	
[IF YES] What was your household's share as a percentage of output?	**12**	
[If YES to 11] How much did your household earn from sharecropping?	**13**	
In the past 12 months did your household rent any land to someone outside your household? (1=Yes 0=No)	**14**	
[IF YES] How much did your household receive as rental payment for this land in the last 12 months?	**15**	
In the past 12 months, did your household pawn or mortgage any land, meaning you allowed someone outside your household to cultivate your land in exchange for a loan? (1=Yes, 0=No)	**16**	

Crops		
Produce ID		
Did you cultivate (harvest) anything in the last 12 months? (1=Yes 0=No)	**17**	
What crops did your household cultivate in the last 12 months? (code)	**18**	
If other, specify	**19**	
(Following questions repeats for every crop the household grows)		
What crop did your household cultivate in the last 12 months?		1
Was this crop cultivated on sharecropped land? (1=Yes 0=No, 2=Partially: Specify % of crop cultivated on sharecropped land)	**20**	
Was any startup capital needed to start these crops? (1=Yes 0=No)	**21**	
What was the main source of start-up capital (such as money or goods) for these crops (codes)?	**22**	
How much was this start-up capital	**23**	
What is the quantity of the crop harvested in the last 12 months? Please give the raw output, before any value-added activities were conducted.	**24**	_____Qnty
How is crop quantity measured?	**25**	_____Units
[If units other than kg or tons] How many kilograms are in one unit?	**26**	
What is the total market value of the quantity harvested in the last 12 months? (regardless of whether it was sold or own-consumed)	**27**	
What was the total revenue received from this crop harvest (sold in market transactions) in the last 12 months?	**28**	
Farming Inputs	**29**	

In the last 12 months, how much in total did your household spend on for each of the following inputs? Is the household using more or less of this input compared to two years ago? (ask for each input)	30 Pesos		More/Less
Seeds		31	32
Fertilizers/herbicides/pesticides		33	34
Hire machines (e.g. for plowing or spraying)		35	36
Water (including irrigation water)		37	38
Hiring Labor		39	40
Other expenses		41	42
Specify which expenses		43	44
What are your household's total profits from farming in the last 12 months? (Revenue less expenses across all crops)	45		

Section 7: Livestock		
I will now ask you some questions about your livestock.		
Large Livestock (Cattle, Carabao)		
How many large livestock (cows, bulls, calves, horses etc.) does your household own, meaning someone in your household have the authority to sell them?	1	
How many large livestock (cows, bulls, calves, horses, etc.) does your household rent or lease?	2	
How many large livestock does your household manage/take care of which it neither owns nor leases?	3	
Was any startup capital needed to get these livestock? (1=Yes 0=No)	4	
What was the main source of start-up capital (such as money or goods) for these livestock (codes)?	5	
How much was this start-up capital?	6	
In the past 12 months, how many liters of milk did your large livestock produce?	7	
What is the total market value of this number of litres of milk regardless of whether the milk was sold or own-consumed?	8	
What was the total revenue receive from sales of this milk (sold)?	9	
In the past 12 months, how much have you spent to care for these large livestock (e.g. on fodder, veterinary care, etc.)?	10	
In the past 12 months have you received any other income from these large livestock (excluding the sale of the animals or calves), such as from animal products (e.g. manure), by leasing the animals, etc.?	11	
How much income have you received?	12	
In the past 12 months have you consumed any such additional animal products yourselves?	13	
What is the total market value of these additional animal products that you consumed?	14	
In the past 12 months, how many large livestock have you sold?	15	
How much did you earn from these sales in total?	16	
In the past 12 months how many large animals have you butchered?	17	
What is the total market value of this butchered meat regardless of whether you sold it or consumed it yourself?	18	

What was the total revenue from sales of this butchered meat?	**19**	
Small Livestock	**20**	
How many small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs, etc.) does your household own, meaning someone in your household have the authority to sell them?	**21**	
How many small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs, etc.) does your household rent or lease?	**22**	
How many small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs, etc.) does your household take care of which it neither owns nor leases?	**23**	
Was any startup capital needed to get these livestock? (1=Yes 0=No)	**24**	
What was the main source of start-up capital (such as money or goods) for these livestock (codes)?	**25**	
How much was this start-up capital?	**26**	
In the past 12 months, how much have you spent to care for these small livestock (e.g. on fodder, veterinary care, etc.)?	**24**	
In the past 12 months have you received any other income from these small livestock (excluding the sale of the animals or calves), such as from wool or other products? (1=Yes 2=No)	**25**	
How much income?	**26**	
In the past 12 months have you consumed any such additional animal products yourselves? (1=Yes 2=No)	**27**	
What is the total market value of these additional animal products that you consumed?	**28**	
In the past 12 months, how many small livestock have you sold?	**29**	
How much did you earn from these sales in total?	**30**	
In the past 12 months how many small livestocks have you butchered?	**31**	
What is the total market value of this butchered meat regardless of whether you consumed it yourself or sold it?	**32**	
What was the total revenue from sales of this butchered meat (sold)?	**33**	
Birds	**34**	
How many birds (chicken, ducks, quail, roosters/fighting cocks, etc.) does your household own, meaning someone in your household have the authority to sell them?	**35**	
How many birds (chicken, ducks, quail, roosters/fighting cocks, etc.) does your household rent or lease?	**36**	
How many birds (chicken, ducks, quail, roosters/fighting cocks, etc.) does your household take care of which it neither owns nor leases?	**37**	
Was any startup capital needed to get these livestock? (1=Yes 0=No)	**38**	
What was the main source of start-up capital (such as money or goods) for these livestock (codes)?	**39**	
How much was this start-up capital?	**40**	
In the past 12 months have you received any other income from these BIRDS (excluding the sale of the animals or CHICKS), such as EARNINGS FROM COCK-FIGHTS? (1=Yes 2=No)	**41**	

How much did you earn in other income?	**42**	
In the past 12 months, how many eggs have your birds produced?	**43**	
What is the total market value of these eggs?	**44**	
What was the total revenue from these eggs (sold)?	**45**	
In the past 12 months, how much have you spent to care for these birds (e.g. on bird feed, veterinary care, etc.)?	**46**	
In the past 12 months, how many birds have you sold?	**47**	
How much did you earn from these sales in total?	**48**	
In the past 12 months how many birds of yours have you butchered?	**49**	
In the past 12 months, what was the average weight of a bird of yours that you butchered (in kgs)?	**50**	
What is the total market value of these butchered birds regardless of whether you sold them or consumed them yourselves?	**51**	
What was the total revenue from sales of these butchered birds (sold)?	**51**	

Section 8: Enterprises

Now I would like to ask you questions about non-agricultural business activities your household engages in.

Does anyone in this household fully, or partly, own and operate one or more non-agricultural, non-livestock income generating activities? (1=Yes 0=No)	**1**	
Enterprise ID		1
What is the nature of this enterprise (codes)?	**2**	
In the last 12 months, how many months did the household operate this enterprise?	**3**	
How many months ago was this enterprise first started?	**4**	
Who was the principal operator of this enterprise when it first started? Person id from roster)	**5**	
Who decides how to allocate the profits from this enterprise? (relation codes)	**6**	
Was any startup capital needed to start this enterprise? (1=Yes 0=No)	**7**	
What was the main source of start-up capital (such as money or goods) for this enterprise (codes)?	**8**	
How much was this start-up capital	**9**	
In the last 12 months what was spent on machinery or durable goods (e.g., tools, cooking pots, ovens, sewing machines) for this enterprise?	**10**	
What was the main source of money used to purchase these goods (codes)?	**11**	
How many employees in this enterprise are not household members?	**12**	
In the last 12 months what was spent for this enterprise on:		
Electricity	**13**	
Salaries/Wages	**14**	
Water	**15**	
Tranport	**16**	
Purchase of inputs, inventory, and products	**17**	
Other costs (**exclude** machinery, tools, durables already mentioned)	**18**	
Please specify what some of these other costs were	**19**	
What was the main source of money used to cover these costs (codes)?	**20**	

What was the total revenue received from this enterprise in the last 12 months?	**21**	
What are the sales of this enterprise in an average month?	**22**	
In the last twelve months did this enterprise earn a profit (1), make a loss (2), or break even (3)?	**23**	
In the last twelve months, what was the amount your household earned as profit or lost from this enterprise?	**24**	

Section 9: Consumption

Now I would like to ask you questions about how you spent money in the last few months [DO NOT INCLUDE BUSINESS EXPENSES HERE]

Food (for each item read list and calculate total)		Did your HH consume this item in the past **7 days?** (1=Yes 0=No)	IF Yes to previous question, What was the value of the amount consumed in total (Pesos)?
Bread and Cereals	**1**		
Roots and tubers	**2**		
Vegetables	**3**		
Meat	**4**		
Fish	**5**		
Dairy products and eggs	**6**		
Oils and fats	**7**		
Fruits	**8**		
Sugar, Jam, honey, sweets, candies	**9**		
Non-alcoholic drinks	**10**		
Alcoholic drinks	**11**		
Tobacco	**12**		
Spices and condiments	**13**		
Prepared foods	**14**		
Please specify what other food items you have spent money on	**15**		

		Did you spend money (or goods) on this in the past **30 Days** (1=Yes 0=No)	IF Yes to previous question, How much did you spend in total (Pesos)?
Airtime, internet, other phone expenses	**16**		
Travel, transport, hotels (NOT including medical reasons) (read list below, calculate total)	**17**		

Lottery tickets/gambling	**18**		
Clothing and shoes	**19**		
Recreation/entertainment (read list below, calculate total)	**20**		
Personal items (read list below, calculate total)	**21**		
Household items (read list below, calculate total)	**22**		
Firewood, kerosene, charcoal	**23**		
Electricity			
Water	**24**		

Did you spend any money on other expenses greater than PHP 1000? (1=Yes 0=No)	**36**	
[IF YES] Please specify this other expense	**37**	
How much did you spend on these other expenses in total in the last 12 months?	**38**	
In the past one month, how much, in Pesos, of the		
household's total resources was spent on:		
b) Clothing for you?	**39**	
c) Clothing for your spouse/partner?	**40**	
d) Clothing for the children?	**41**	
e) Medical expenses* for you?	**42**	
f) Medical expenses* for your spouse/partner?	**43**	
g) Medical expenses* and vaccinations for the	**44**	
children of the household?		

Section 10: Loans

Now I would like to ask you about any money that you and other members of your household may have borrowed in the last 12 months from various individuals or institutions (LIST INSTITUTIONS). [**This will include all the people who are mentioned on the household roster]**

Household ID		
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from a bank? (1=Yes 0=No)	**1**	
{If YES to 1} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from banks, please give the total amount.	**2**	
{If YES to 1} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**3**	
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from MFIs and coops? (1=Yes 0=No)	**4**	
{If YES to 4} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from MFIs and coops, please give the total amount.	**5**	
{If YES to 4} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**6**	

In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from friends or family living outside your household? (1=Yes 0=No)	**7**	
{If YES to 7} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from friends or family living outside your household, please give the total amount.	**8**	
{If YES to 7} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**9**	
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from agricultural traders? (1=Yes 0=No)	**10**	
{If YES to 10} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from agricultural traders, please give the total amount.	**11**	
{If YES to 10} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**12**	
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from informal moneylenders apart from traders? (1=Yes 0=No)	**13**	
{If YES to 13} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from informal moneylenders apart from traders, please give the total amount.	**14**	
{If YES to 13} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**15**	
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any loans from sari-sari stores? (1=Yes 0=No)	**16**	
{If YES to 16} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans from sari-sari stores, please give the total amount.	**17**	
{If YES to 16} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**18**	
In the past 12 months, did you or a member of your household have any other loans that you have not previously mentioned? For example, loans from pawn shops, agricultural supply stores, etc. (1=Yes 0=No)	**19**	
{If YES to 19} What is the total amount of the loan? If your household has had multiple loans other loans, please give the total amount.	**20**	
{If YES to 19} In the past 12 months, how much did your household pay in interest on these loans?	**21**	
In the past 12 months, have you or any members of your household taken any goods from shops for which you have not yet paid? (1=Yes 0=No)	**22**	
{If YES to 4} How much do you owe these shops for items taken on credit?	**23**	

Savings.

Now I would like to ask you about any money that you and other members of your household may have saved IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS with various individuals or institutions (LIST INSTITUTIONS).

Household ID		1
Do you or any member of your household own a savings account with a bank? (Mobile money accounts DO count) (1=Yes 0=No)	**24**	
{If YES to 24} What is the total amount currently saved in these bank accounts by you and all members of your household?	**25**	
{If YES to 24} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount added to these bank accounts by you and all members of your household?	**26**	

{If YES to 24} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount withdrawn from these accounts by you and all members of your household?	27	
{If YES to 24} In the past 12 months, did you earn any interest on this savings?	28	
[If YES to 28] In the past 12 months, how much income did you earn from interest on these accounts?	29	
Do you or any member of your household have any savings with a coop or MFI? (1=Yes 0=No)	30	
{If YES to 30} What is the total amount currently saved with coops and MFIs by you and all members of your household?	31	
{If YES to 30} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount added to these accounts by you and all members of your household?	32	
{If YES to 30} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount withdrawn from these accounts by you and all members of your household?	33	
{If YES to 30} In the past 12 months, did you earn any interest on this savings?	34	
[If YES to 34] In the past 12 months, how much income did you earn from interest on these accounts?	35	
Do you or any member of your household have any savings with ROSCAS? (1=Yes 0=No)	36	
{If YES to 36} What is the total amount currently saved with ROSCAS by you and all members of your household?	37	
{If YES to 36} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount added to these accounts by you and all members of your household?	38	
{If YES to 36} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount withdrawn from these accounts by you and all members of your household?	39	
{If YES to 36} In the past 12 months, did you earn any interest on this savings?	40	
[If YES to 40] In the past 12 months, how much income did you earn from interest on these accounts?	41	
Do you have any other savings (for example savings at your home or with relatives or friends. Please include any outstanding loans you may have made to individuals outside your household.) (1=Yes 0=No)?	42	
[IF YES to 42] What is the current amount of these other savings?	43	
{If YES to 42} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount added to this savings by you and all members of your household?	44	
{If YES to 42} In the past 12 months, what is the total amount withdrawn from this savings by you and all members of your household?	45	
{If YES to 42} In the past 12 months, did you earn any interest on this savings?	46	
[If YES to 46] In the past 12 months, how much income did you earn from interest on this savings?	47	

Section 11: Food Security

We would like to ask a few questions about the adequacy of food in your household.

In the last 30 days, have adults cut the size of meals or skipped meals? (1=Yes 0=No)	**1**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**2**	
In the last 30 days, have adults gone a whole day without meals? (1=Yes 0=No)	**3**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**4**	
In the last 30 days, have children under 14 years of age cut the size of meals or skipped meals? (1=Yes 0=No)	**5**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**6**	
In the last 30 days, have children under 14 years of age gone a whole day without meals? (1=Yes 0=No)	**7**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**8**	
In the last 30 days, have household members had to eat less preferred or less expensive foods?	**9**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**10**	
In the last 30 days, have household members had to borrow food or rely on help from a friend or relative to get enough food?	**11**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**12**	
In the last 30 days, have household members had to purchase food on credit?	**13**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**14**	
In the last 30 days, have household members had to gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops because of food shortage?	**15**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**16**	
In the last 30 days, have household members had to go ask for help from others because there was not enough food in the house?	**17**	
If so, how often? (codes)	**18**	
Do all members of your household regularly eat at least 2 meals a day? (1=Yes 0=No)	**19**	
Do all members usually eat until they are content each day? (1=Yes 0=No)	**20**	
How many times in the last 7 days did you eat meat, eggs, or fish?	**21**	
Do you have enough food in your home for tomorrow's meals? (1=Yes 0=No)	**22**	

Section 12: Re-contact Survey		
S.N.	Question	Response
1	In the last 12 months, how many times have you met with the barangay captain?	Integer
2	In the last 12 months, how many times have you met with the barangay secretary?	Integer
3	In the last 12 months, how many times have you met with the kagawads?	Integer
4	In the last 12 months, how many times have you met with the barangay health worker?	Integer
5	In the last 12 months, how many times have you met with the other barangay officials?	Integer
6	Do you have a mobile phone with you?	0 No; 1 Yes
7	If yes, please provide us your mobile phone number.	#
8	Please provide us with a second mobile number, if you have.	#
9	Do you have a landline phone with you or near your residence that may be used to contact you?	0 No; 1 Yes

10	If yes, please provide us the landline number	#
11	If you moved from this place, who would be the best person to contact for information about you? Please provide the names of two closest relatives/friends who will know your whereabouts if you leave this location.	
12	Name 1	Name
13	Name 1's Province of Residence	Province
14	Name 1's Barangay of Residence	Barangay
15	Name 1's Location within barangay and nearest landmark	Location
16	How is Name 1 known in that locality	Nickname
17	Name 1's Mobile number	#
18	Name 1's Nearest Available Landline	#
19	Name 2	Name
20	Name 2's Province of Residence	Province
21	Name 2's Barangay of Residence	Barangay
22	Name 2's Location within barangay	Location
23	How is Name 2 known in that locality	Nickname
24	Name 2's Mobile number	#
25	Name 2's Nearest Available Landline	#
26	ENTER ANY REMARK YOU HAVE ABOUT THIS INTERVIEW	Text

Appendix I: Child Survey

Section 0: Identifying Information				
SN	Question	Response Codes	Instructions	Potential Skip Destination
Prepopulated Information to be completed in advance of interview				

0	Field Officer please choose your name:		Select from preloaded Field Officer names
001	Enter Unique Household Identification Number	HID	From Section 0 of Household Survey
	[Display the name and address of respondent from previously entered UniqueID]		
002	Is this the correct respondent?	Yes/No	This questions is used to confirm if the enumerator entered the correct UniqueID that is linked to their assigned household

I would like to begin by getting a sense of who is in the household. I consider someone a household member if they (1) sleep in the same housing unit and (2) have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food. This includes individuals who are not currently in the household, but will return within 30 days of their initial departure, sleep in this housing unit, and have a common preparation/consumption of food.

The following household roster section is to be filled in simultaneously by the Field Officer that is interviewing the Parent/Guardian-Respondent			**S.N.**
How many people live in this household, including you?		[The following questions B-F will repeat this number of times]	**A**
What is the full name of household member #NUMBER?			**B**
What is the age of NAME?		Integer	**C**
What is the gender of NAME?		Male/Female	**D**
What is the relation of NAME to the respondent?		Relation Code	**E**
Does NAME sleep in the same housing unit as other household members and have a common arrangement in the preparation of food?		Yes/No	**F**
IF QUESTION "C" IS BETWEEN 10 AND 17 INCLUSIVE, ASK PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF EACH CHILD	May I talk with your children in private?	Yes/No	**G**
	If No, Why don't you want your children to take part in the survey?	Specify	**H**

IF QUESTION G = NO FOR ANY ELIGIBLE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD, END HOUSEHOLD AND CHILD SURVEYS

003	Name of the Child	CHOOSE THE NAME OF THE CHILD FROM THE ROSTER
007	Date of Interview	MM DD YYYY
008	Time of Start of	HH MM

	Interview	
009	Take a GPS coordinate at the location of child interview.	

Verbal Informed Consent to be Interviewed

Instructions to Interviewer: (1) This form is to be used to obtain assent from all children over age 10 and younger than age 18. (2) Parental consent must be obtained first; then each child must agree to be interviewed. (3) Read the following statements to the selected respondent and answer any questions the respondent may have. Do not begin the interview until a parent has given consent, all questions have been addressed, and the respondent has agreed to participate in the study. Do not interview the respondent if he/she does not give assent, even if the parent has given consent.

Hello, my name is _____. I am from an organization called Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). I am talking with parents and their children in the area to discover ways to improve the wellbeing of households like yours and children like you.
To do this, I am inviting you and other children to take part in my research study. If you decide you want to be in this study, we will ask you to answer some questions about school, how you spend your time, your perceptions, and also ask you to play some games. This activity will take about 20 minutes.
You do not have to participate in this study if you do not wish to. You can skip any question or stop at any time. If there is a question you do not want to answer or are afraid to answer, you can skip it.
We will come back in about two years for a follow-up interview, and we will ask you again if you want to participate.
Apart from your parent or guardian, other people will not know if you are in the study. The information I write down about you and other children will be kept safely locked up. When we tell other people or write an article about our research, we will not use your name.
Your parent or guardian has said it is okay for you to be in the study. Now you get to choose if you would like to participate or not. You can choose to continue, or you can choose to stop at any other time. It is your decision. You can say no even if your mom or dad (or guardian) say yes. No one will be upset with you.
Do you have any questions? You can also speak with your parent or guardian before you decide to continue with the interview.

May we begin?

If No, Why can we not interview you?

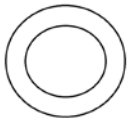
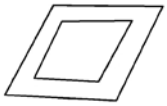
Section 0: Mirror Tracing Game

I would like to begine with a game. Please look at your hand in the mirror. While looking at your hand the whole time, try to trace along the picture you see. Take as much time as you like.

Now,I'm going to give you a few more objects to trace.			

Setup as follows: Image placed so that respondent only sees it in the mirror because the actual image is blocked by a piece of cardboard or something similar. Respondent attempts to trace each image. Start with simplest image, proceeding to more difficult ones until respondent decides to quit. Record number of images attempted and time spent on each one. (Images below are suggestions)

Interviewer record whether attempted by the child, the number of errors in the drawing, and the time it takes for each image. End section when the child no longer wishes to attempt drawing.

	Image	Does the child want to attempt this image?	Did the child finish the image?	# of errors in drawing	Time in attempt
1			1 Yes / 0 No	#	minutes and seconds
2		1 Yes / 0 No	1 Yes / 0 No	#	minutes and seconds
3		1 Yes / 0 No	1 Yes / 0 No	#	minutes and seconds
4		1 Yes / 0 No	1 Yes / 0 No	#	minutes and seconds

Section 1: Family Background Information		
SN	Question	Response Codes
Household composition questions		
101	How many siblings do you have that share at least a mother or father (regardless of whether the live in the same residence)?	# Siblings
102	In order of age, what number are you considering all of your siblings (full and half, regardless of whether the live in the same residence)?	Birth Order
103	How many older sisters do you have(full and half, regardless of whether the live in the same residence)?	Female Birth Order

Section 2: Schooling		
SN	Question	Response Codes
201	What is your highest level of completed education?	Completed Education
202.1	What Region is your school located in?	

202.2	What Province is your school located in?	
202.3	What Municipality is your school located in?	
202.4	Please select the name of the school you most recently attended from the given list.	School Code (Assembled from BEIS)
202.5	If Other, enter the name of the school: _____	
203	What type of school was this?	School Type
204	What is the earliest grade a person like yourself can study in this school?	earliest grade (use completed education code)
205	What is the last grade a person like yourself can study in this school?	last grade (use completed education codes)
206	Have you attended school during the current academic year (since June 2015)?	0 No; 1 Yes
207	What grade level have you most recently attended in the current academic year?	Completed Education
208	In the past 7 days, how many days did you go to school?	*# days go*
209	In the past 7 days, how many days was your school open for teaching?	# days open

Section 3: Time Allocation

I want to begin by asking you a few questions about what activities you've participated in during the last 12 months and then collect more information on how you spend your time in the last 7 days.

SN	Activity	Did you perform this activity in the last 12 months	How many days did you perform this activity in the last 7 days	How many hours did you spend doing this activity in the last 7 days? (in total)
		301	302	303
A	Babysitting / caring for other children in your household?			
B	Caring for elderly, sick, or disabled in your household?			
C	Cooking, cleaning, laundry, dishes, or shopping for your household?			
D	Collecting Wood, dung-cakes, or fodder for your household			
E	Collecting water for your household			
F	Minor Construction, repair work, tailoring, or handicrafts for your household's own use (not for sale)			
G	Run or do any kind of business, big or small, by yourself or with one or more partners?			

H	Do any work for pay, wage, salary, commission, or any kind of payment in kind (excluding domestic work)			
I	Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary, or any payment in-kind			
J	Help without pay in own household-operated business of any kind			
K	Help or do any work on your own or your household's plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals			
L	Help or do any construction or major repair work on your own home, plot, or business, or those of other household's not mentioned above			
M	Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals, or other food for sale or for your household's own consumption			
N	Produce any goods that you haven't already told us about that could be bought or sold in local markets (even if they are just for your household's own use)			
O	Do anything else that we haven't mentioned that contributed to your or your household's economic livelihood			
Now I am going to ask for a little more detail about about some of the economic activities we just mentioned (items G-O)				
304	How would you describe the type of work where you spent the most time over the last 7 days?	Work Code		
305	How would you describe the type of work where you spend the most time over the last 12 monts?	Work Code		
306	How would you describe the type of work where you spent the second most time over the last 7 days?	Work Code		
307	How would you describe the type of work where you spend the second most time over the last 12 monts?	Work Code		

Section 4: Work Characteristics

SN	Question	Response Codes	Instructions
In my next set of questions, I am going to ask you about what you have experienced while working over the 12 months. I'm interested in both time you've spent in a family farm or business, in your own business, or in any work you've done for others. Over the last 12 months:			
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SECTION 4 ARE ONLY TO BE ASKED IF THE CHILD ANSWERED YES TO ANY OF THE PREVIOUS QUETSIONS 301 FOR ACTIVITIES G THROUGH O.			
401	Was any of this work done after the sunset or before sunrise?	0 No; 1 Yes	

402	Do you ever have problems seeing while doing any of this work because of inadequate lighting?	0 No; 1 Yes	
403	Are there loud noises from machinery or people when you do this work?	0 No; 1 Yes	
404	Have you ever had to do this work in extreme temperatures or in a setting with poor ventilation?	0 No; 1 Yes	
405	Have you worked in an environment with lots of dust or debris?	0 No; 1 Yes	
406	Do you carry heavy loads while doing this work?	0 No; 1 Yes	
407	Do you operate any machinery or heavy equipment in this work?	0 No; 1 Yes	
408	Do you operate a motor vehicle in this work?		
409	Are you ever exposed to an open flame or need to be concerned about being burned in this work?		
410	Have you been injured while doing any of this work?	0 No; 1 Yes	
411	Do you handle any chemicals or toxic substances in this work including pesticides or fertilizers?	0 No; 1 Yes	If NO, skip to 413
412	Do you wear protective gear such as gloves and masks when working with these chemicals?	0 No; 1 Yes	
413	Have you noticed headaches, skin problem, breathing problems, stomach problems, or a general feeling of unwellness after doing this work?	0 No; 1 Yes	
414	Do you think any of the work you've done is hazardous or dangerous to you?	0 No; 1 Yes	
415	Who decides whether and how you work?	Work Decision	
416	How would you describe the worksite you've worked at most fequently over the last 12 months?	Worksite	
416e	(if 416 is 1 or 2) Have you ever worked outside of your family's dwelling or family owned fields in the last 12 months?	0 No; 1 Yes	
417	Are there workers who are not members of your family at any of the worksites you've worked in over the last 12 months?	0 No; 1 Yes	
417e	Did you ever work in a setting where you weren't accompanied by a caregiver (such as a parent or grandparent)?	0 No; 1 Yes	
418	In your work, are you able to take days off if you are not feeling well?	0 No; 1 Yes	
419	In your work, are you able to refuse to do a task or job if it makes you uncomfortable or if you do not want to perform the task?	0 No; 1 Yes	
420	Are you able to leave this work if you wanted to?	0 No; 1 Yes	If YES, skip to 428
Why are you unable to leave this job?			Multiple Responses. Probe. Do not read possible answers

421	Working off debt that still owe	0 No; 1 Yes	
422	Parents would punish	0 No; 1 Yes	
423	Employer or other person would punish me or family	0 No; 1 Yes	
424	No other work available	0 No; 1 Yes	
425	Not enough money to leave	0 No; 1 Yes	
426	Wouldn't know where to go	0 No; 1 Yes	
427	Other (specify)	0 No; 1 Yes	
428	How many hours do you work in a typical week over the last 12 months?	Hours	
Have you received any of the following in exchange for your work?			
429	Cash	0 No; 1 Yes	
430	New Skill	0 No; 1 Yes	
431	Education	0 No; 1 Yes	
432	Shelter, food, clothing	0 No; 1 Yes	
433	Medical support	0 No; 1 Yes	
434	Nothing	0 No; 1 Yes	
435	Other (specify)	0 No; 1 Yes	
436	Do you or your employer give part or all of your earnings/benefits to your parents/ guardians or other relatives?	Earnings Recipient	
437	How much do you earn in a typical week (in cash or in kind and including the amount given to your parents)? ENTER -999 FOR NO RESPONSE	Pesos	

Section 5: Life Satisfaction			
S.N.	Question	Response	Note
501	Please imagine a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top (show picture). Suppose the ladder represents the best possible life for you (10) and the bottom represents the worst possible life for you (0). On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at the present time?	#	
	10		Best possible life

	0		Worst possible life

I would like to get a sense of your thoughts about your mother's parenting style over the last 12 months. I will read to you a series of statements reflecting a parenting approach, and I would like to know whether the statement sounds a lot like your mother, moderately like your mother, moderately unlike your mother, or very unlike your mother.

502	Speaks to me in a warm and friendly voice.	PBI	
503	Does not help me as much as I need.	PBI	
504	Lets me do things I like doing.	PBI	
505	Seems emotionally cold to me.	PBI	
506	Appears to understand my problems and worries.	PBI	
507	Is affectionate to me.	PBI	
508	Likes me to make my own decisions.	PBI	
509	Doesn't want me to grow up.	PBI	
510	Tries to control everything I do.	PBI	
511	Invades my privacy	PBI	
512	Enjoys talking things over with me	PBI	
513	Frequently smiles at me	PBI	
514	Tends to baby me	PBI	
515	Does not seem to understand what I want or need	PBI	
516	Let me decide things for myself	PBI	
517	Makes me feel I'm not wanted	PBI	
518	Makes me feel better when I'm upset	PBI	
519	Does not talk with me very much	PBI	
520	Tries to make me feel dependent on her	PBI	
521	Feels I cannot look after myself unless she is around	PBI	
522	Gives me as much freedom as I want	PBI	
523	Lets me go out as often as I want	PBI	
524	Is overprotective of me	PBI	
525	Does not praise me	PBI	
526	Lets me dress in any way I please.	PBI	

Now I am going to ask you the same set of questions about your father's parenting style over the last 12 months.

527	Speaks to me in a warm and friendly voice.	PBI	
528	Does not help me as much as I need.	PBI	
529	Lets me do things I like doing.	PBI	
530	Seems emotionally cold to me.	PBI	
531	Appears to understand my problems and worries.	PBI	
532	Is affectionate to me.	PBI	
533	Likes me to make my own decisions.	PBI	
534	Doesn't want me to grow up.	PBI	

535	Tries to control everything I do.	PBI	
536	Invades my privacy	PBI	
537	Enjoys talking things over with me	PBI	
538	Frequently smiles at me	PBI	
539	Tends to baby me	PBI	
540	Does not seem to understand what I want or need	PBI	
541	Let me decide things for myself	PBI	
542	Makes me feel I'm not wanted	PBI	
543	Makes me feel better when I'm upset	PBI	
544	Does not talk with me very much	PBI	
545	Tries to make me feel dependent on her	PBI	
546	Feels I cannot look after myself unless she is around	PBI	
547	Gives me as much freedom as I want	PBI	
548	Lets me go out as often as I want	PBI	
549	Is overprotective of me	PBI	
550	Does not praise me	PBI	
551	Lets me dress in any way I please.	PBI	
PBI Codes			
01	Very like		
02	Moderately Like		
03	Moderately Unlike		
04	Very unlike		

Section 6: End of Survey

SN	Question	Response Codes	Instructions
To be completed by enumerator post survey			
601	Time of End of Interview: Hour in 24 hour format	HH	
602	Time of End of Interview: Minutes	MM	
Please give your assessment of the participant's engagement and demeanor during the survey			
S.N.	*Question*	*Responses*	*Notes*
603	Pays attention during instructions	Attention	
604	Careful, interested in accuracy	Care	
605	Alert and Interactive	Alert	
606	Shy to confident	Shy	
607	Was anyone else present during the interview?	Present	If private:
Who was present? Answer whether each of the following was present for the full interview with subject, part of the interview, or not at all:			
608	Father	Listener	
609	Mother	Listener	

610	Grandparent	Listener	
611	Sibling	Listener	
612	Other family member or relative	Listener	
613	Neighbor	Listener	
614	Other person, unknown	Listener	
615	Where did the interview take place?	INTERVIEWPLACE CODES	
616	ENTER ANY NOTES YOU HAVE ABOUT THIS INTERVIEW		

Appendix J: Subgroup Tables

Household is urban versus rural			
Variable	**Urban Household**	**Rural Household**	**Difference**
Age of child	-0.032	0.089	-0.120
	<0.122>	<0.073>	<0.142>
Child is female	-0.027	0.001	-0.029
	<0.026>	<0.016>	<0.031>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.067	0.010	0.057
	<0.097>	<0.068>	<0.118>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.009	-0.001	-0.008
	<0.023>	<0.009>	<0.025>
Child is employed	0.043	0.019	0.024
	<0.051>	<0.023>	<0.056>
Child falls under child labor	0.042	-0.012	0.054
	<0.045>	<0.024>	<0.051>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.035	-0.024	0.060
	<0.052>	<0.030>	<0.060>
Respondent is female	0.022	-0.016	0.038
	<0.033>	<0.023>	<0.040>
Household size	0.046	-0.189	0.234
	<0.269>	<0.178>	<0.323>
Number of children in Household	-0.090	-0.102	0.012
	<0.188>	<0.152>	<0.242>
Household receives other government transfers	0.021	-0.006	0.026
	<0.030>	<0.014>	<0.033>
Agricultural Household	0.060	-0.006	0.066
	<0.051>	<0.047>	<0.069>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.015	-0.002	-0.013
	<0.064>	<0.038>	<0.074>
Total Household income	7176.917	-466.913	7643.831
	<13856.241>	<4110.194>	<14452.997>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.002	0.002	0.001
	<0.015>	<0.010>	<0.018>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.062	-0.011	0.073
	<0.077>	<0.043>	<0.088>
Household has savings	0.022	-0.006	0.027
	<0.062>	<0.038>	<0.073>
Household has loans	-0.015	0.010	-0.025
	<0.049>	<0.023>	<0.054>
Household had a shock	-0.029	-0.013	-0.016
	<0.050>	<0.032>	<0.059>
Household had an illness	0.003	0.009	-0.006
	<0.034>	<0.022>	<0.040>
Household has outmigrants	0.026	-0.033	0.058
	<0.049>	<0.025>	<0.055>
Barangay population	463.987	413.327*	50.660
	<1529.857>	<215.872>	<1545.012>
F-Test	0.69577	0.79586	0.54033
Prob(F)	0.81545	0.72567	0.95387

Notes: Columns 2 and 3 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Universal 4Ps versus incomplete 4Ps in barangay			
Variable	**Complete 4P**	**Incomplete 4P**	**Difference**
Age of child	-0.026 <0.097>	0.115 <0.081>	-0.141 <0.126>
Child is female	-0.016 <0.020>	0.001 <0.019>	-0.018 <0.027>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	-0.106 <0.089>	0.096 <0.073>	-0.202* <0.115>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.010 <0.011>	-0.013 <0.013>	0.023 <0.017>
Child is employed	0.075 <0.033>	-0.001 <0.030>	0.076* <0.045>
Child falls under child labor	0.034 <0.035>	-0.016 <0.027>	0.050 <0.044>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.011 <0.046>	-0.022 <0.031>	0.033 <0.055>
Respondent is female	0.003 <0.027>	-0.014 <0.026>	0.017 <0.038>
Household size	-0.125 <0.234>	-0.151 <0.195>	0.026 <0.304>
Number of children in Household	-0.139 <0.161>	-0.081 <0.172>	-0.058 <0.235>
Household receives other government transfers	0.017 <0.021>	-0.010 <0.016>	0.027 <0.027>
Agricultural Household	0.010 <0.060>	0.021 <0.056>	-0.011 <0.082>
Household has non-agricultural business	0.015 <0.053>	-0.016 <0.042>	0.031 <0.068>
Total Household income	5017.852 <9152.344>	-1010.199 <4372.103>	6028.051 <10143.011>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.008 <0.013>	-0.002 <0.012>	0.010 <0.017>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.017 <0.049>	0.016 <0.054>	-0.033 <0.073>
Household has savings	-0.071 <0.056>	0.048 <0.039>	-0.119* <0.068>
Household has loans	-0.007 <0.035>	0.014 <0.027>	-0.021 <0.044>
Household had a shock	-0.015 <0.041>	-0.014 <0.036>	-0.001 <0.055>
Household had an illness	-0.007 <0.029>	0.016 <0.023>	-0.023 <0.037>
Household has outmigrants	-0.003 <0.033>	-0.029 <0.029>	0.025 <0.044>
Barangay population (2010 census)	-474.722 <1107.456>	727.733 <586.882>	-1202.455 <1253.351>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.99040 0.48835	0.82257 0.69140	1.09066 0.36173

Notes: Columns 2 and 3 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Child is female versus child is male			
Variable	**Child is female**	**Child is male**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.091 <0.096>	0.043 <0.082>	0.047 <0.126>
Child is female	n/a	n/a	n/a
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.030 <0.060>	0.006 <0.059>	0.024 <0.029>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.012 <0.010>	0.003 <0.011>	-0.015 <0.012>
Child is employed	0.041 <0.033>	0.017 <0.018>	0.025 <0.027>
Child falls under child labor	0.005 <0.031>	0.002 <0.020>	0.003 <0.030>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.016 <0.031>	-0.030 <0.030>	0.046 <0.031>
Respondent is female	0.004 <0.025>	-0.016 <0.022>	0.020 <0.025>
Household size	-0.214 <0.163>	-0.067 <0.166>	-0.148 <0.135>
Number of children in Household	-0.143 <0.134>	-0.059 <0.136>	-0.084 <0.110>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.002 <0.017>	0.003 <0.012>	-0.005 <0.015>
Agricultural Household	0.040 <0.044>	-0.004 <0.044>	0.044 <0.031>
Household has non-agricultural business	0.006 <0.037>	-0.011 <0.034>	0.017 <0.024>
Total Household income	1285.124 <4519.452>	987.891 <5146.061>	297.233 <3950.708 >
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.011 <0.010>	0.013 <0.010>	-0.024** <0.010>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.015 <0.045>	-0.004 <0.039>	0.019 <0.035>
Household has savings	-0.016 <0.034>	0.016 <0.037>	-0.032 <0.027>
Household has loans	0.004 <0.027>	0.009 <0.024>	-0.005 <0.026>
Household had a shock	-0.020 <0.031>	-0.007 <0.032>	-0.013 <0.033>
Household had an illness	0.003 <0.023>	0.012 <0.021>	-0.009 <0.024>
Household has outmigrants	0.001 <0.025>	-0.034 <0.024>	0.035 <0.022>
Barangay population (2010 census)	189.946 <578.431>	304.837 <580.934>	-114.891 <145.937>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.85258 0.65166	0.53141 0.95413	1.25671 0.21214

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since it is the same as the subgroup in question. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Child aged 10-14 versus child aged 15-17			
Variable	**Child aged 10-14**	**Child aged 15-17**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.030 <0.049>	-0.054 <0.034>	0.084 <0.056>
Child is female	-0.008 <0.017>	-0.001 <0.026>	-0.007 <0.032>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.014 <0.059>	0.028 <0.060>	-0.013 <0.032>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.001 <0.011>	-0.015 <0.012>	0.016 <0.014>
Child is employed	0.030 <0.024>	0.023 <0.026>	0.007 <0.022>
Child falls under child labor	0.021 <0.022>	-0.023 <0.035>	0.045 <0.034>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.008 <0.027>	-0.020 <0.037>	0.013 <0.034>
Respondent is female	0.003 <0.020>	-0.028 <0.024>	0.031 <0.020>
Household size	-0.207 <0.156>	-0.017 <0.171>	-0.190 <0.128>
Number of children in Household	-0.155 <0.128>	0.006 <0.140>	-0.161 <0.101>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.001 <0.012>	0.002 <0.018>	-0.003 <0.015>
Agricultural Household	0.021 <0.043>	0.008 <0.046>	0.013 <0.028>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.012 <0.033>	0.011 <0.038>	-0.022 <0.024>
Total Household income	-505.588 <4767.953>	4762.248 <4642.536>	-5267.836 <3429.551>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.002 <0.009>	0.001 <0.012>	0.001 <0.012>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.019 <0.040>	-0.027 <0.049>	0.047 <0.042>
Household has savings	-0.007 <0.034>	0.020 <0.037>	-0.027 <0.026>
Household has loans	0.006 <0.024>	0.006 <0.027>	-0.000 <0.026>
Household had a shock	-0.007 <0.029>	-0.030 <0.033>	0.023 <0.030>
Household had an illness	0.014 <0.020>	-0.005 <0.025>	0.019 <0.024>
Household has outmigrants	-0.023 <0.023>	-0.011 <0.027>	-0.012 <0.021>
Barangay population (2010 census)	199.896 <572.323>	351.535 <598.731>	-151.639 <197.764>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.49440 0.97233	0.76578 0.76356	1.11270 0.33820

Notes: Columns 2 and 3 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column

heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Child is firstborn versus child is not firstborn			
Variable	**Child is firstborn**	**Child isn't firstborn**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.210 <0.158>	0.022 <0.070>	0.188 <0.174>
Child is female	-0.050 <0.031>	0.007 <0.015>	-0.057* <0.034>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	-0.053 <0.064>	0.037 <0.059>	-0.090** <0.044>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.002 <0.010>	-0.005 <0.010>	0.003 <0.012>
Child is employed	0.062 <0.035>	0.019 <0.022>	0.043 <0.031>
Child falls under child labor	0.032 <0.037>	-0.005 <0.021>	0.037 <0.035>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.043 <0.037>	-0.023 <0.029>	0.067* <0.039>
Respondent is female	0.023 <0.029>	-0.016 <0.021>	0.038 <0.029>
Household size	-0.091 <0.182>	-0.160 <0.153>	0.069 <0.176>
Number of children in Household	-0.060 <0.141>	-0.116 <0.130>	0.056 <0.130>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.001 <0.016>	0.000 <0.014>	-0.001 <0.018>
Agricultural Household	0.037 <0.046>	0.011 <0.044>	0.026 <0.037>
Household has non-agricultural business	0.015 <0.033>	-0.009 <0.036>	0.024 <0.034>
Total Household income	-4452.063 <5990.071>	2778.934 <5067.851>	-7230.997 <7078.266>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.011 <0.012>	0.005 <0.010>	-0.016 <0.013>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.014 <0.050>	0.002 <0.040>	0.012 <0.046>
Household has savings	0.004 <0.040>	0.002 <0.035>	0.002 <0.037>
Household has loans	0.046 <0.032>	-0.004 <0.023>	0.050* <0.030>
Household had a shock	0.003 <0.036>	-0.019 <0.028>	0.023 <0.033>
Household had an illness	0.010 <0.028>	0.007 <0.020>	0.003 <0.030>
Household has outmigrants	-0.046 <0.022>	-0.011 <0.025>	-0.035 <0.027>
Barangay population (2010 census)	79.147 <597.400>	295.487 <584.430>	-216.340 <304.832>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.90898 0.58333	0.44412 0.98574	0.97600 0.49730

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Fewer than 4 children under 18 versus 4 or more children under 18			
Variable	**Fewer than 4 children**	**4 children or more**	**Difference**
Age of child	-0.069 <0.105>	0.167** <0.068>	-0.236* <0.121>
Child is female	-0.011 <0.023>	-0.001 <0.018>	-0.010 <0.031>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.003 <0.063>	0.031 <0.063>	-0.028 <0.053>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.001 <0.008>	-0.008 <0.013>	0.009 <0.013>
Child is employed	0.011 <0.026>	0.042 <0.027>	-0.032 <0.028>
Child falls under child labor	0.013 <0.027>	-0.005 <0.024>	0.018 <0.028>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.019 <0.032>	-0.001 <0.032>	-0.018 <0.036>
Respondent is female	-0.022 <0.026>	0.004 <0.027>	-0.026 <0.037>
Household size	-0.041 <0.104>	-0.224 <0.148>	0.183 <0.169>
Number of children in Household	0.008 <0.042>	-0.196* <0.101>	0.204* <0.104>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.011 <0.017>	0.009 <0.016>	-0.020 <0.021>
Agricultural Household	0.031 <0.047>	0.005 <0.051>	0.026 <0.053>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.010 <0.034>	0.001 <0.043>	-0.011 <0.043>
Total Household income	-601.429 <4352.821>	2821.623 <6917.645>	-3423.052 <7868.389>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.002 <0.011>	0.005 <0.013>	-0.006 <0.018>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.038 <0.042>	-0.025 <0.053>	0.063 <0.062>
Household has savings	0.003 <0.033>	0.002 <0.046>	0.002 <0.049>
Household has loans	-0.015 <0.029>	0.024 <0.029>	-0.039 <0.038>
Household had a shock	-0.024 <0.034>	-0.007 <0.035>	-0.017 <0.043>
Household had an illness	-0.018 <0.022>	0.029 <0.026>	-0.047 <0.033>
Household has outmigrants	-0.004 <0.027>	-0.031 <0.031>	0.027 <0.038>
Barangay population (2010 census)	106.026 <640.262>	368.660 <568.297>	-262.634 <366.622>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.40992 0.99157	1.20498 0.25050	1.23763 0.22340

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Agricultural household versus non-agricultural household			
Variable	**Agr. Household**	**Non-agr. Household**	**Difference**
Age of child	-0.034 <0.106>	0.112 <0.076>	-0.146 <0.129>
Child is female	0.026 <0.025>	-0.022 <0.018>	0.048 <0.033>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.045 <0.077>	0.003 <0.061>	0.042 <0.072>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.007 <0.013>	-0.010 <0.011>	0.017 <0.015>
Child is employed	0.031 <0.023>	0.024 <0.027>	0.007 <0.030>
Child falls under child labor	-0.010 <0.026>	0.009 <0.025>	-0.019 <0.032>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.010 <0.037>	-0.012 <0.028>	0.001 <0.042>
Respondent is female	-0.021 <0.032>	0.000 <0.023>	-0.022 <0.037>
Household size	-0.199 <0.236>	-0.108 <0.174>	-0.091 <0.270>
Number of children in Household	-0.118 <0.222>	-0.091 <0.130>	-0.028 <0.239>
Household receives other government transfers	0.011 <0.024>	-0.007 <0.014>	0.018 <0.027>
Agricultural Household	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household has non-agricultural business	0.019 <0.050>	-0.019 <0.036>	0.038 <0.053>
Total Household income	-2472.407 <7774.756>	3149.858 <4177.828>	-5622.265 <7590.616>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.002 <0.017>	0.002 <0.010>	-0.000 <0.019>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.026 <0.059>	0.021 <0.044>	-0.047 <0.068>
Household has savings	-0.050 <0.053>	0.029 <0.035>	-0.079 <0.058>
Household has loans	-0.017 <0.034>	0.019 <0.025>	-0.036 <0.040>
Household had a shock	-0.002 <0.035>	-0.026 <0.032>	0.024 <0.046>
Household had an illness	0.006 <0.034>	0.009 <0.023>	-0.003 <0.042>
Household has outmigrants	0.011 <0.038>	-0.036* <0.022>	0.047 <0.040>
Barangay population (2010 Census)	696.968 <617.196>	37.930 <659.788>	659.038 <694.855>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.93372 0.54870	0.89353 0.59959	0.94833 0.53004

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Non-agricultural business versus no non-agricultural business			
Variable	**Non-agr. business**	**No non-agr. business**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.119 <0.112>	0.044 <0.073>	0.075 <0.133>
Child is female	0.013 <0.029>	-0.011 <0.016>	0.024 <0.033>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.023 <0.085>	0.016 <0.058>	0.007 <0.074>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.016 <0.014>	-0.010 <0.011>	0.026 <0.018>
Child is employed	0.012 <0.026>	0.033 <0.025>	-0.021 <0.029>
Child falls under child labor	-0.027 <0.030>	0.013 <0.024>	-0.041 <0.035>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.005 <0.046>	-0.012 <0.025>	0.017 <0.048>
Respondent is female	-0.007 <0.031>	-0.007 <0.022>	-0.000 <0.035>
Household size	-0.159 <0.272>	-0.134 <0.156>	-0.026 <0.279>
Number of children in Household	-0.060 <0.200>	-0.117 <0.133>	0.057 <0.209>
Household receives other government transfers	0.024 <0.028>	-0.007 <0.013>	0.032 <0.029>
Agricultural Household	0.056 <0.071>	0.005 <0.042>	0.051 <0.067>
Household has non-agricultural business	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Household income	11696.335 <14764.200>	-1765.034 <1834.731>	13461.369 <14862.933>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.031 <0.020>	-0.008 <0.009>	0.039* <0.021>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.046 <0.074>	0.020 <0.041>	-0.066 <0.079>
Household has savings	-0.029 <0.056>	0.013 <0.032>	-0.042 <0.057>
Household has loans	-0.045 <0.037>	0.022 <0.025>	-0.068 <0.042>
Household had a shock	-0.015 <0.047>	-0.014 <0.032>	-0.001 <0.055>
Household had an illness	-0.001 <0.047>	0.010 <0.020>	-0.012 <0.053>
Household has outmigrants	-0.040 <0.050>	-0.011 <0.022>	-0.029 <0.051>
Barangay population (2010 census)	75.697 <642.723>	306.722 <592.836>	-231.025 <452.670>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.96675 0.50780	0.75889 0.76546	1.05172 0.40567

Notes: Columns 2 and 3 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. n/a indicates that the variable was not included since it is the same as the subgroup in question. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Presence of child labor versus no presence of child labor in household			
Variable	**Presence of child labor**	**No presence of child labor**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.009 <0.071>	0.237 <0.155>	-0.228 <0.173>
Child is female	-0.004 <0.017>	-0.006 <0.030>	0.002 <0.038>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.010 <0.060>	0.041 <0.064>	-0.031 <0.050>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.002 <0.010>	-0.012 <0.012>	0.010 <0.014>
Child is employed	0.014 <0.009>	0.065 <0.042>	-0.050 <0.040>
Child falls under child labor	n/a	n/a	n/a
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.014 <0.026>	0.000 <0.000>	-0.014 <0.026>
Respondent is female	-0.011 <0.020>	0.002 <0.031>	-0.012 <0.028>
Household size	-0.166 <0.155>	-0.060 <0.198>	-0.105 <0.173>
Number of children in Household	-0.133 <0.134>	-0.007 <0.138>	-0.126 <0.136>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.008 <0.013>	0.026 <0.020>	-0.034* <0.019>
Agricultural Household	0.011 <0.044>	0.032 <0.045>	-0.021 <0.041>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.014 <0.037>	0.027 <0.033>	-0.041 <0.037>
Total Household income	429.107 <5476.191>	3938.690 <3240.966>	-3509.584 <5760.878>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.004 <0.010>	-0.005 <0.014>	0.009 <0.016>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.010 <0.039>	-0.014 <0.059>	0.024 <0.052>
Household has savings	-0.012 <0.035>	0.046 <0.040>	-0.058 <0.039>
Household has loans	0.004 <0.022>	0.015 <0.035>	-0.012 <0.034>
Household had a shock	-0.012 <0.029>	-0.022 <0.038>	0.009 <0.038>
Household had an illness	0.008 <0.020>	0.005 <0.027>	0.003 <0.030>
Household has outmigrants	-0.033 <0.024>	0.029 <0.031>	-0.062** <0.030>
Barangay population (2010 census)	399.466 <512.294>	-225.235 <894.049>	624.701 <603.927>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.55831 0.94041	0.65309 0.86635	0.90186 0.58898

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Child engaged in hazardous child labor versus no children in hazardous child labor			
Variable	**Hazardous child emp.**	**No hazardous child emp.**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.004 <0.070>	0.171 <0.117>	-0.167 <0.136>
Child is female	0.001 <0.017>	-0.020 <0.024>	0.021 <0.031>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	-0.002 <0.063>	0.050 <0.068>	-0.052 <0.062>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.001 <0.011>	-0.009 <0.011>	0.008 <0.014>
Child is employed	0.033 <0.019>	0.024 <0.036>	0.009 <0.033>
Child falls under child labor	0.003 <0.015>	0.012 <0.033>	-0.008 <0.033>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.004 <0.020>	0.000 <.>	-0.004 <0.020>
Respondent is female	-0.017 <0.025>	0.010 <0.030>	-0.027 <0.039>
Household size	-0.218 <0.175>	0.014 <0.179>	-0.232 <0.210>
Number of children in Household	-0.144 <0.150>	-0.013 <0.126>	-0.131 <0.166>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.003 <0.017>	0.006 <0.015>	-0.009 <0.021>
Agricultural Household	0.012 <0.051>	0.028 <0.038>	-0.015 <0.049>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.000 <0.042>	-0.007 <0.032>	0.007 <0.047>
Total Household income	1621.105 <6508.749>	972.640 <2729.152>	648.465 <6748.975>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.006 <0.012>	-0.006 <0.013>	0.012 <0.018>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.008 <0.048>	0.023 <0.053>	-0.031 <0.065>
Household has savings	-0.009 <0.042>	0.024 <0.034>	-0.032 <0.049>
Household has loans	0.011 <0.026>	0.002 <0.033>	0.009 <0.040>
Household had a shock	-0.002 <0.032>	-0.034 <0.038>	0.032 <0.044>
Household had an illness	0.016 <0.025>	-0.005 <0.025>	0.021 <0.037>
Household has outmigrants	-0.032 <0.027>	0.006 <0.026>	-0.038 <0.032>
Barangay population (2010 census)	493.862 <576.028>	-183.274 <638.977>	677.136* <377.144>
F-Test Prob(F)	0.69834 0.83685	0.46059 0.97972	0.72048 0.81406

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Household has savings versus household does not have savings			
Variable	**Savings**	**No savings**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.086	0.047	0.039
	<0.105>	<0.071>	<0.119>
Child is female	-0.029	0.007	-0.036
	<0.025>	<0.016>	<0.030>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.015	0.019	-0.004
	<0.074>	<0.058>	<0.061>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.011	-0.011	0.022
	<0.011>	<0.011>	<0.014>
Child is employed	0.013	0.036	-0.023
	<0.030>	<0.025>	<0.030>
Child falls under child labor	-0.028	0.019	-0.047
	<0.028>	<0.025>	<0.031>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.023	-0.002	-0.022
	<0.038>	<0.028>	<0.042>
Respondent is female	0.010	-0.017	0.026
	<0.028>	<0.025>	<0.037>
Household size	-0.161	-0.130	-0.031
	<0.207>	<0.182>	<0.250>
Number of children in Household	-0.131	-0.087	-0.044
	<0.182>	<0.140>	<0.202>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.020	0.011	-0.030
	<0.021>	<0.015>	<0.025>
Agricultural Household	-0.036	0.044	-0.079
	<0.056>	<0.046>	<0.059>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.028	0.008	-0.037
	<0.047>	<0.032>	<0.046>
Total Household income	-5559.958	4777.012	-10336.970
	<8925.705>	<3264.295>	<8398.900>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.014	-0.004	0.018
	<0.016>	<0.010>	<0.018>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.063	0.038	-0.100
	<0.057>	<0.043>	<0.063>
Household has savings	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household has loans	0.027	-0.005	0.032
	<0.025>	<0.028>	<0.038>
Household had a shock	0.005	-0.024	0.030
	<0.038>	<0.033>	<0.047>
Household had an illness	0.038	-0.009	0.047
	<0.031>	<0.021>	<0.036>
Household has outmigrants	0.005	-0.030	0.035
	<0.035>	<0.025>	<0.039>
Barangay population (2010 census)	547.612	96.013	451.599
	<610.658>	<639.195>	<549.873>
F-Test	0.91738	0.83840	1.16422
Prob(F)	0.56925	0.66952	0.28932

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heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. n/a indicates that the variable was not included since it is the same as the subgroup in question. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10

Household has loans versus household does not have loans			
Variable	**Presence of loans**	**No presence of loans**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.051 <0.073>	0.093 <0.134>	-0.042 <0.156>
Child is female	-0.007 <0.015>	0.000 <0.034>	-0.007 <0.038>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.019 <0.059>	0.012 <0.070>	0.008 <0.052>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.006 <0.009>	0.003 <0.017>	-0.009 <0.016>
Child is employed	0.024 <0.023>	0.041 <0.037>	-0.017 <0.035>
Child falls under child labor	0.000 <0.022>	0.012 <0.035>	-0.012 <0.035>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.010 <0.028>	-0.008 <0.041>	-0.002 <0.042>
Respondent is female	-0.013 <0.022>	0.009 <0.039>	-0.022 <0.045>
Household size	-0.144 <0.156>	-0.132 <0.259>	-0.012 <0.256>
Number of children in Household	-0.100 <0.131>	-0.115 <0.198>	0.015 <0.200>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.008 <0.016>	0.028* <0.016>	-0.036* <0.022>
Agricultural Household	0.006 <0.045>	0.052 <0.053>	-0.046 <0.054>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.020 <0.035>	0.051 <0.048>	-0.071 <0.045>
Total Household income	425.310 <5224.010>	4221.984 <6103.890>	-3796.674 <7544.803>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.003 <0.010>	-0.004 <0.017>	0.007 <0.020>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.003 <0.043>	0.004 <0.064>	-0.001 <0.071>
Household has savings	0.011 <0.037>	-0.036 <0.038>	0.047 <0.050>
Household has loans	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household had a shock	0.008 <0.030>	-0.097** <0.042>	0.106** <0.046>
Household had an illness	0.012 <0.020>	-0.010 <0.035>	0.023 <0.039>
Household has outmigrants	-0.014 <0.025>	-0.034 <0.036>	0.020 <0.041>
Barangay population (2010 census)	320.026 <495.447>	28.075 <978.960>	291.951 <681.417>
F-Test	0.42726	1.02275	0.85248

Prob(F)	0.98724	0.43948	0.65179

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Household experienced shock versus household did not experience shock			
Variable	**Household shock**	**No household shock**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.023 <0.076>	0.131 <0.112>	-0.108 <0.136>
Child is female	-0.010 <0.018>	0.003 <0.027>	-0.014 <0.036>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.004 <0.059>	0.042 <0.065>	-0.038 <0.046>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.009 <0.010>	-0.027** <0.012>	0.035** <0.014>
Child is employed	0.030 <0.024>	0.026 <0.028>	0.004 <0.028>
Child falls under child labor	0.006 <0.024>	-0.000 <0.028>	0.006 <0.030>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.005 <0.031>	-0.031 <0.034>	0.036 <0.039>
Respondent is female	0.007 <0.023>	-0.034 <0.031>	0.040 <0.036>
Household size	-0.154 <0.176>	-0.117 <0.192>	-0.037 <0.216>
Number of children in Household	-0.111 <0.144>	-0.091 <0.159>	-0.020 <0.177>
Household receives other government transfers	0.001 <0.016>	-0.001 <0.018>	0.003 <0.022>
Agricultural Household	0.028 <0.048>	0.004 <0.042>	0.024 <0.048>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.004 <0.039>	-0.001 <0.040>	-0.003 <0.044>
Total Household income	2002.910 <5977.490>	-26.166 <5738.984>	2029.076 <8026.241>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.001 <0.011>	0.006 <0.013>	-0.008 <0.016>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.012 <0.045>	-0.009 <0.050>	0.021 <0.057>
Household has savings	0.013 <0.036>	-0.016 <0.045>	0.029 <0.046>
Household has loans	0.035 <0.025>	-0.042 <0.031>	0.077** <0.035>
Household had a shock	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household had an illness	-0.013 <0.024>	0.048* <0.028>	-0.061* <0.037>
Household has outmigrants	-0.019 <0.027>	-0.014 <0.028>	-0.006 <0.034>
Barangay population (2010 census)	155.795 <564.327>	399.114 <641.609>	-243.318 <333.192>
F-Test	0.55079	1.05654	0.93853

Prob(F)	0.94448	0.40035	0.54239

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Food security index is above zero versus food security index is below zero			
Variable	**Food security index >0**	**Food security index <0**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.040 <0.081>	0.084 <0.081>	-0.043 <0.104>
Child is female	-0.013 <0.020>	0.005 <0.022>	-0.017 <0.032>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.040 <0.062>	-0.011 <0.063>	0.051 <0.049>
Child is grade(s) behind	0.004 <0.008>	-0.016 <0.015>	0.020 <0.015>
Child is employed	0.025 <0.026>	0.030 <0.028>	-0.004 <0.030>
Child falls under child labor	0.019 <0.026>	-0.020 <0.026>	0.039 <0.030>
Child falls under hazardous employment	0.025 <0.031>	-0.056* <0.033>	0.081** <0.037>
Respondent is female	0.006 <0.025>	-0.027 <0.031>	0.034 <0.039>
Household size	-0.035 <0.178>	-0.293 <0.193>	0.258 <0.220>
Number of children in Household	0.063 <0.128>	-0.338** <0.168>	0.400** <0.171>
Household receives other government transfers	0.013 <0.016>	-0.017 <0.018>	0.030 <0.023>
Agricultural Household	0.022 <0.047>	0.008 <0.051>	0.014 <0.051>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.018 <0.036>	0.016 <0.045>	-0.034 <0.046>
Total Household income	-1764.246 <4677.897>	5443.854 <7441.586>	-7208.101 <8345.672>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.009 <0.011>	0.015 <0.015>	-0.024 <0.019>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.002 <0.041>	0.020 <0.056>	-0.022 <0.061>
Household has savings	0.006 <0.037>	-0.001 <0.045>	0.007 <0.048>
Household has loans	0.003 <0.028>	0.005 <0.032>	-0.002 <0.043>
Household had a shock	-0.035 <0.033>	0.009 <0.036>	-0.044 <0.043>
Household had an illness	0.018 <0.023>	-0.009 <0.028>	0.027 <0.035>
Household has outmigrants	-0.006 <0.026>	-0.034 <0.034>	0.028 <0.039>
Barangay population (2010 census)	341.870 <632.727>	143.691 <550.844>	198.179 <345.778>
F-Test	0.64141	1.13144	1.46179

Prob(F)	0.88866	0.31894	0.09402

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Wage employment among 25-50 year olds is above versus below the reported median			
Variable	**Wage emp. above median**	**Wage emp. below median**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.041 <0.100>	0.069 <0.074>	-0.029 <0.125>
Child is female	-0.023 <0.020>	0.011 <0.019>	-0.035 <0.027>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.054 <0.080>	-0.022 <0.081>	0.076 <0.114>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.014 <0.011>	0.006 <0.013>	-0.021 <0.017>
Child is employed	0.030 <0.029>	0.024 <0.034>	0.006 <0.045>
Child falls under child labor	0.004 <0.028>	0.005 <0.033>	-0.000 <0.043>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.015 <0.035>	-0.003 <0.039>	-0.013 <0.052>
Respondent is female	0.008 <0.027>	-0.022 <0.028>	0.030 <0.039>
Household size	-0.302 <0.227>	0.025 <0.198>	-0.327 <0.301>
Number of children in Household	-0.178 <0.175>	-0.033 <0.178>	-0.145 <0.250>
Household receives other government transfers	-0.020 <0.019>	0.022 <0.016>	-0.043* <0.025>
Agricultural Household	0.066 <0.056>	-0.037 <0.061>	0.104 <0.082>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.050 <0.037>	0.034 <0.052>	-0.084 <0.064>
Total Household income	-2786.392 <4160.890>	4354.049 <7409.842>	-7140.441 <8498.162>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	0.004 <0.012>	-0.001 <0.013>	0.005 <0.018>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	-0.002 <0.055>	0.016 <0.053>	-0.018 <0.076>
Household has savings	-0.007 <0.040>	0.010 <0.052>	-0.017 <0.066>
Household has loans	0.021 <0.030>	-0.008 <0.030>	0.029 <0.043>
Household had a shock	-0.005 <0.040>	-0.026 <0.037>	0.021 <0.054>
Household had an illness	0.003 <0.026>	0.018 <0.025>	-0.015 <0.036>
Household has outmigrants	-0.040 <0.029>	-0.000 <0.034>	-0.039 <0.045>
Barangay population (2010 census)	1127.413 <844.342>	-503.135 <810.294>	1630.548 <1170.252>
F-Test	1.22212	0.63609	0.91843

Prob(F)	0.25375	0.88490	0.57106

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Household receives 4Ps versus housholed does not receive 4Ps			
Variable	**4Ps Household**	**Non-4Ps Household**	**Difference**
Age of child	0.037 <0.064>	0.225 <0.176>	-0.188 <0.181>
Child is female	-0.008 <0.015>	0.005 <0.045>	-0.014 <0.049>
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.023 <0.059>	-0.020 <0.097>	0.043 <0.089>
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.004 <0.009>	-0.004 <0.024>	0.000 <0.024>
Child is employed	0.022 <0.023>	0.066 <0.054>	-0.044 <0.055>
Child falls under child labor	-0.000 <0.023>	0.028 <0.046>	-0.029 <0.048>
Child falls under hazardous employment	-0.005 <0.028>	-0.030 <0.056>	0.025 <0.061>
Respondent is female	-0.010 <0.020>	0.008 <0.056>	-0.017 <0.058>
Household size	-0.148 <0.156>	-0.166 <0.313>	0.019 <0.323>
Number of children in Household	-0.124 <0.123>	-0.016 <0.290>	-0.109 <0.279>
Household receives other government transfers	0.010 <0.012>	-0.062 <0.043>	0.072 <0.044>
Agricultural Household	0.009 <0.043>	0.065 <0.080>	-0.056 <0.080>
Household has non-agricultural business	-0.005 <0.035>	0.000 <0.056>	-0.005 <0.060>
Total Household income	2684.933 <4672.954>	-9535.739 <11909.406>	12220.672 <12638.458>
Food expenditure as share of total expenditure	-0.003 <0.009>	0.033 <0.026>	-0.037 <0.028>
Log of total Household expenditure per capita	0.019 <0.037>	-0.082 <0.112>	0.101 <0.111>
Household has savings	-0.002 <0.034>	0.023 <0.067>	-0.024 <0.069>
Household has loans	-0.002 <0.023>	0.063 <0.053>	-0.065 <0.057>
Household had a shock	-0.012 <0.029>	-0.031 <0.063>	0.019 <0.067>
Household had an illness	0.009 <0.021>	0.002 <0.053>	0.007 <0.059>
Household has outmigrants	-0.013 <0.024>	-0.052 <0.038>	0.039 <0.042>
Barangay population (2010 census)	161.218	799.445	-638.227

	<622.945>	<493.948>	<644.353>
F-Test	0.47647	1.16336	0.92976
Prob(F)	0.97785	0.29869	0.55638

Notes: Columns 2 and 3 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 4 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 2 – Column 3). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final row of the table reports the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. *** p<0.01, **p<0.05, * p<0.10